

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

Volume XXVII, Number 1 Winter 2003-2004

ALHHS in Madison in April 2004

The 77th Anniversary Conference of the American Association for the History of Medicine, along with the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences, will meet in Madison, Wisconsin, from Wednesday, April 28th through Sunday, May 2nd, 2004. On Wednesday the 28th, following the ALHHS Steering Committee meeting, our members will be invited to a personalized dinner at a spiffy local restaurant called Marigold's. The conference hotel will be the Hilton Monona Terrace, 9 East Wilson St., Madison. (608) 255-5100. The Best Western Inn on the Park, 22 South Carroll St., Madison, (608) 257-8811, will also be available. Thursday, April 29th, our meeting program will be held in conjunction with the Medical Museums Association (MeMA.) It will include - but not be limited - to a lively panel discussion on establishing regional medical history groups, an update on HIPAA, and a section on collecting and handling archival materials. We will also have our annual business meeting, lunch, and formal or informal afternoon activities which are still being arranged.

Arguably, our medical schools (UW-Madison and UW-Milwaukee) and our health sciences collection do not exhibit quite the heritage or "Wow" factor enjoyed by our colleagues in Boston or Bethesda. (Our Pharmacy Collections being the exception, read on...) The three major hospitals in our area do not have significant historical collections. To add insult to injury, the three libraries that encompass our health sciences triumvirate (basic medical sciences, clinical sciences, and pharmacy) are merging and moving, along with the Medical School, into the Health Sciences Learning Center in June of 2004. The new building, with its environmentally controlled vault and customized exhibit areas, will not be accessible the week of our

annual meeting. We are praying for a tour while ALHHS members are here, but that may not come to pass.

In order to make amends for our inability to entertain you with our collections, we are, in conjunction with UW's Memorial Library and their curator, Robin Rider, having a multi-disciplinary collection exhibit called: "Layers of Knowledge", which will highlight illustrated texts in anatomy, natural history, astronomy, radiology, geology, printing and art that demonstrate the various ways that layers (whether covering or revealing) in illustrations have been used to impart knowledge to the viewer. There will be a reception Thursday evening, April 29th, in the Memorial Library for ALHHS and AAHM attendees.

Madison is known for the weekly Farmer's Market that goes around the state Capitol Square, the University of Wisconsin (Big 10!), the Wisconsin State Historical Society, its lakes, Mendota and Monona, and a wealth of other cultural, natural, social and culinary highlights. Outlying environs include Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin in Spring Green, the Horicon Marsh with its migratory birds, great canoeing, hiking, and bicycling within minutes of this city of 200,000+ and Milwaukee and its zoo, art museum, sports teams, and restaurants.

Other places of interest may be State Street with its bohemian (as well as "chain") stores, eclectic restaurants, people watching, the Elvehjem Museum with its Nineteenth-Century European Prints exhibit slated for this spring, and the free Henry Vilas Zoo. The UW-Union, smack dab on Lake Mendota, has the perennial favorite, the Rathskeller, a "tavern" with a lake view great for conversation and people watching. (You can even rent a sailboat there!)

These links can tell you more:

http://www.lvm.wisc.edu/ http://www.explorewisconsin.com/communitypa ges/state_st.html http://www.vilaszoo.org/index.php http://www.union.wisc.edu/

In addition to the 40 plus libraries on the UW campus whose collections are available through MadCat at http://madcat.library.wisc.edu/, the Wisconsin Historical Society, with exceptional holdings in civil rights, film, and state history, has its own catalog at http://arcat.library.wisc.edu/
The Kremers Reference Files, part of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, in the School of Pharmacy, (with Greg Higby at its helm,) is also listed on MadCat. If you need to make arrangements to use the health sciences collections, pharmacy collection, or any other collections while visiting, don't hesitate to call or write me at: micaela@library.wisc.edu or (608) 262-2402.

The best thing about Madison? The energy felt from 41,000 students walking, bicycling, and scootering by, as you enjoy the Capitol Square, State Street, free bus transportation, and lake shore walking path. Oh, and cheese, beer and brats. Not brats, as in young, feisty children, but brats, as in bratwurst. On Wisconsin!

Registration material will be sent the last week of January, first week of February.

Look for our website too, either through the ALHHS website at:

http://www.library.ucla.edu/libraries/biomed/alhhs/
Or at: http://www.hsl.wisc.edu/aahmalhhs/index.cfm

Pease come join us!
Micaela Sullivan-Fowler, Sec./Treasurer
ALHHS
Greg Higby, PhD
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Local Arrangements Committee

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From the President

Best wishes for 2004. This year will be another active one for ALHHS. Planning is underway for our annual meeting in late April to be held in Madison, Wisconsin. We are also involved in a number of other projects and I thought I would use this column to inform you about recent ALHHS business and activities.

HIPAA: The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) continues to be a topic issue for many of us. Over the summer we worked with members of the Society of American Archivists, President Tim Erickson and members of the Science, Technology and Health Care Roundtable, to draft a letter to Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson. The letter, reproduced in this issue of The Watermark on page 4, seeks clarification on the implications of HIPAA for archival and historical repositories. To date, we have not received a direct response but we continue to work with those inside the profession to educate the public and our users about the impact of this legislation and its Privacy Rule. This issue caught the attention of Baltimore Sun reporter Julie Bell who published an article on the HIPAA issue and historical repositories in the Sun in November of 2003. Bell interviewed a few ALHHS members while preparing her article. The citation to the article for those interested in Bell's story is "Privacy of the Dead Perplexes Living," by Julie Bell, Baltimore Sun 13 November. There are several individuals within ALHHS and other archivists in the STHC Roundtable who would like to see a web site devoted to HIPAA and its implications for those of us working in the history of medicine field. If you are interested in helping out with this endeavor, please let me know. In the meantime, you may find the following web sites of use: Office for Civil Rights-HIPAA http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/hipaa/; Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information

http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/hipaa/finalmaster.html; and HIPAA Privacy Rule and its Impact on Research

http://privacyruleandresearch.nih.gov/pr_12.asp

ALHHS Directory: Many of you may be wondering about the ALHHS membership directory. Traditionally we publish the directory in odd years during the summer months. The 2003 edition has been underway for some time. I would like to thank Stephen Greenberg and Jon Erlen for their work on this publication. We hope to have the directory to the printer shortly and you will receive it with 2004 membership information included in the near future!

A*CENSUS (Archival Census and Education Needs Survey in the U.S.): The Society of American Archivists (SAA) has received a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) to undertake a survey of the archival profession in the United States. The grant project, entitled A *Census (Archival Census and Education Needs Survey in the U.S.), is currently underway. SAA is seeking participation from all archival organizations and working archivists. Please see the news release from SAA that appears in this issue of *The Watermark* on page 6. Additional information on the grant project is available from the SAA web site:

www.archivists.org.
Jodi Koste
President, ALHHS

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Letter from SAA to Secretary Thompson Regarding HIPAA

October 22, 2003

Secretary Tommy Thompson US Department of Health and Human Services 200 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20201

Dear Secretary Thompson:

We, the presidents of the Society of American Archivists (SAA) and the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences (ALHHS), are writing to you to seek clarification about the implications of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) for archival and historical repositories.

SAA is the oldest and largest association of archivists in the United States, representing more than 3,100 individuals and 500 institutions. It is the authoritative voice in the United States on issues that affect identification, preservation, and use of historical records. ALHHS is an educational association of archivists, librarians, and other specialists, primarily from the United States, who work with historical records and resources related to the history of the health sciences.

Most members of ALHHS have records in their collections that contain Protected Health Information (PHI). SAA members working in a wide variety of archives, including those of local governments, churches and religious orders, universities, hospitals, and historical societies, often find themselves dealing with records containing PHI.

Members of both organizations have been dealing with the implications of the HIPAA Privacy Rule. Archivists and librarians are particularly sensitive to the issues this Act addresses, and have long been aware of the need to balance access to research collections containing individually identifiable information with the need to protect personal privacy.

The ambiguities and lack of clarity in some parts of the HIPAA Privacy Rule have caused institutions to interpret the rule in widely disparate ways, resulting in different rules of access to the same types of records in different repositories. We fear that for some institutions, confusion about certain aspects of the Privacy Rule will lead to simply denying access to any records that might contain PHI.

Therefore, we would like HHS to clarify, if possible, some questions about the Privacy Rule that have arisen among our members since the rule went into effect in April 2003.

Some of these questions are:

• Does the Privacy Rule apply retroactively? If so, how far back does it extend?

Explanation: Archives and libraries have medical records dating back in some cases to the Revolutionary War and earlier. Although we understand that research in the PHI of deceased patients is allowed under the privacy rule, as it stands now researchers seeking to use the casebook of a 19th century physician or the records of state asylums would have to fulfill the provisions of the rule in the same way as those seeking to use early 20th century hospital patient records. Is it possible to establish a date before which records with PHI could be made available without researchers having to go through a privacy or institutional review board?

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Explanation: Must a university library have an agreement with its university hospital before accepting records with PHI? Must state archives have agreements with all those branches of state government that generate records with PHI?

Do the guidelines for research in the PHI
of deceased patients allow the researcher
to use actual patient names? If not, is
there a chronological point at which the
names can be used?

Explanation: The rule for research use of PHI of deceased patients is currently unclear if access to these records allows researchers to use actual patient names in their finished product. If use of names is not allowed, it would mean that certain historical and genealogical works could not be written.

 Physicians and other health care providers often mention names of patients they are treating in their correspondence sometimes casually, sometimes in more detail. At what point does this correspondence become PHI?

Explanation: The papers of physicians, nurses, and biomedical scientists are filled with correspondence, outside of formal patient records, in which the names of patients are mentioned. So are records, such as constituent mail written to Senators and Representatives as well as old church and school records. Often this is done in the most casual way, but occasionally it is more detailed. As the Privacy Rule stands now, archivists will have to examine every document to make sure no patient names are mentioned – an impossible task for most of the profession. It may lead to closing many collections in which the amount of PHI is minimal.

• If photographs of patients were taken for publicity, fundraising, or clinical purposes, and these images appeared in published form in the past, can we assume that the patients depicted gave their consent to be published, even if the actual consent forms no longer exist?

Explanation: Scientific articles, hospital newsletters, medical school alumni magazines, and fundraising publications are just a few of the many forms of printed matter that have long used photos of patients. We know that at many institutions some kind of permission was asked of the subject(s) of the photos before publication, but in most cases these forms no longer exist. Can we allow examination and publication of these images if they have previously been made public? If not, the bulk of the photograph collections held in biomedical libraries and archives will have to be closed.

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E-mail: Nigel@nigelphillips.com www.nigelphillips.com We hope you can give us guidance in these matters. Because of the general uncertainty about the meaning of the Privacy Rule provisions, many of our most important sources in the history of medicine and the allied sciences may be closed for research use. We understand that these concerns are somewhat out of the normal sphere of HHS expertise. We are available to answer any questions you may have, and both organizations would welcome the opportunity to work with HHS representatives to attempt to resolve these issues. We hope to hear from you.

Sincerely,

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For Immediate Release Contact: Debra Mills Nolan, A*CENSUS Project Manager, 561-745-6812, debnolan@aol.com

Be Counted! Census of the Archival Profession to be Mailed This Spring

Thanks to a \$247,932 grant funded by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), a comprehensive survey of the archival profession will be mailed to U.S. archivists in the Spring of 2004. Be on the lookout so that you are counted in this unprecedented effort to gather baseline data about the archival profession.

The goal of A*CENSUS (Archival Census and Education Needs Survey in the U.S.) is to define the universe of archivists currently in the workforce, determine the knowledge and skills they need to do their jobs now and in the future, and provide graduate and continuing education programs with data to support recruitment and training of new archivists.

The project will seek active participation from all archival associations in the U.S., as well as many organizations serving in closely allied fields whose members bear significant responsibility for historical records including librarians, local historians, records managers, and museum curators.

The working group charged with developing and conducting the census began its deliberations about the scope and nature of this collaborative effort during its first meeting in Chicago, November 14-16. A broad range of archival interests are represented within the working group, including graduate archival education programs, continuing education programs, and the following national and regional organizations: Academy of Certified Archivists, Association of Moving Image Archivists, Conference of Inter-Mountain Archivists, Council of State Historical Records Coordinators, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference, Midwest Archives Conference, National Archives and Records Administration/Modern Archives Institute, National Association of Government Archives and Records

Administrators, New England Archivists, Northwest Archivists, Inc., Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries, Society of American Archivists (SAA), Society of American Archivists Diversity Committee, Society of California Archivists, and Society of Southwest Archivists.

The census mailing list consists primarily of membership lists gathered from U.S. archival associations. If you work with archival material but are not a member of a local, state, or regional archival organization, contact the census project manager at acensus@archivists.org, with your name, institutional affiliation, mailing address, email address, and indicate how you heard about the census. Or, if you do not receive the census survey by April 1, 2004, please contact the census project manager at acensus@archivists.org. Archival and allied organizations are encouraged to publicize A*CENSUS in their newsletters, on Web sites, and at conferences because a key goal of the project is to reach anyone who self-identifies as an archivist.

Preliminary reports of the census findings should be available by the time of the Society of American Archivists annual meeting in Boston in August. A more comprehensive final report will be developed later in the year, and the data gathered will be shared broadly with participating organizations and interested individuals in the Spring of 2005. For more information, contact acensus@archivists.org or refer to www.archivists.org.

A posting from the Archives & Archivists LISTSERV List sponsored by the Society of American Archivists, www.archivists.org.

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Ex Libris

by Lucretia W. McClure

Congratulations

to Barbara Niss who received the Arline Custer Memorial Award for the "Best Book or Monograph" in 2003 at the recent Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference (MARAC) meeting in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. She is author (with Arthur H. Aufses, Jr.) of *This House of Noble Deeds: The Mount Sinai Hospital, 1852-2003*, published by the New York University Press in 2003.

and to Maggie Heran (formerly Yax) on her appointment as Director of the Lloyd Library and Museum in Cincinnati. Before joining the Lloyd Library and Museum she was Archives Manager at the Cincinnati Museum Center from 2001-2003 and was the Albert B. Sabin Archivist at the Cincinnati Medical Heritage Center from 1996-2001.

The Lloyd Library and Museum, developed by the Lloyd Brothers who began the collection in 1864, was started as a reference and research facility for the Lloyd Brothers Pharmacists, one of the leading pharmaceutical companies of the period. Today the Lloyd supports research in pharmacy, pharmacognosy, botany, horticulture, eclectics and eclectic medicine, herbal and alternative medicines, and natural products. For further information, please visit the website at http://www.lloydlibrary.org.

Change Noted

John Parascandola has announced his retirement as Public Health Service Historian, effective January 31, 2004. The good news is he plans to remain active in the field of history of medicine and pharmacy. He will teach a course on the history of modern biology at the University of Maryland Shady Grove campus, and will continue his research, writing, and lecturing on the history of the health sciences.

Anniversary Celebration

The 75th anniversary of the opening of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center features several activities by the Archives and Special Collections at Columbia University Health Sciences Division. Chief among the activities is the publication of a coffee-table book of photographs entitled Seventy-Five Years of Healing on the Heights: Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, 1928-2003. Prepared in collaboration with the Office of Communications, the volume features dozens of images from the Archives' collections dating from the 1860s to the 1990s. More than 30,000 copies have been printed for distribution free to all alumni/ae of the four health science schools as well as to donors and benefactors of the Medical Center.

Archives and Special Collections also provided copies of vintage photographs to be reproduced on four colorful banners that hang in the entrance atrium of the Milstein Building, the Center's main patient care facility. The department mounted a library exhibit entitled A Medical Center for New York: Creating Columbia-Presbyterian, 1911-1928 that tells the story of the genesis of the Medical Center with original photographs, newspaper clippings, architect's sketches and memorabilia. The Exhibit ran through January 5, 2004. Additional exhibits are planned for the anniversary year.

On Exhibit

The Duke University Medical Center Library dedicated a permanent exhibit, The History of Stereotactic Neurosurgery: Exploration of the Human Brain, on September 24, 2003. The exhibit was created by Dr. Blaine S. Nashold, Jr., Professor Emeritus of Neurosurgery, who collected the stereotactic instruments from around the world during his thirty years in the field. The instruments will be presented on a rotating basis because there are more examples than can be exhibited at any one time.

The Mary Duke Biddle Foundation, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Flynt, and The Josiah Charles Trent Memorial Foundation funded construction of the exhibit cases as well as the design of the historic timeline. Dr. Philip L. Gildenberg, Clinical Professor of Neurosurgery and Radiation Oncology at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston and immediate past president of the American Society for Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery, presented a special lecture for the occasion.

The Medical Center Library has also established the Blaine S. Nashold, Jr. Neurosciences Collection Fund to maintain and enhance the exhibit and to purchase additional historical and current neurosciences resources. For further information, contact Suzanne Porter at porte004@mc.duke.edu.

An exhibit, Marie Curie, Radioactivity, and the Emerging New Physics: The Extraordinary Career of a Woman Scientist, is currently on display in the rotunda of the Historical Library, Cushing/Whitney Medical Library at Yale. The exhibit, curated by Toby Appel, was organized to accompany a symposium at Yale on women in science and to honor the centennial of the Nobel Prize in Physics awarded for researches on radioactivity to Marie Curie, Henri Becquerel and Pierre Curie in 1903. Marie Curie later won a second Nobel Prize in Chemistry. The exhibit will be on display through March 15, 2004.

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In April, Susan Wheeler will mount an exhibit in the rotunda entitled *The Art of Medicine* with prints from the Fry Print Collection to accompany the Yale symposium.

Mining the Lloyd: Book Artists Reveal Secrets and Treasures from the Lloyd Library and Museum is an exhibition of artists' books on display at the Lloyd Library and Museum through February 28, 2004. The exhibit opened with a reception and lecture on science and creativity by Thom Collins, Senior Curator at the Rosenthal Center for Contemporary Art, and Dr. G. Doug Winget, medical botanist and Professor Emeritus of the University of Cincinnati, on December 5.

Co-curators Diane Stemper and Susan Brumm of the Cincinnati Book Arts Society invited eighteen artists to explore the Lloyd Library's holdings and select a book to investigate and use as inspiration for creating a new book. Each artist's unique work is a reinterpretation of the content, theme or scientific treatise of the Lloyd text they chose. Funded in part by the Lloyd Library with matching funds by an Ohio Arts Council Artists Project Grant, the curators invited local, regional and nationally-known artists to create these new works. For example, Diana Duncan Holmes and Timothy Riordan, whose collaborative artists' books have been exhibited at the Miami University Art Museum and are in the collections of the Museum of Modern Art and the New York Public Library, will display Monkey Business: A Revised Text inspired by Darwin's The Origin of Species and The Holy Bible. For more information about the Lloyd Library and Museum and the exhibit visit the website www.Lloydlibrary.org.

The National Museum of Health and Medicine in Washington, DC, announces a variety of exhibits and programs for the year 2004. The 1939 film, *Nurse Edith Cavell*, recognizes the heroic contributions of Nurse Cavell and three Belgian women who risked their lives to help Allied soldiers escape from Brussels to neutral Holland during World War I. The film was shown in two parts on January 14 and January 15. Jim Connor, Ph.D., the Museum's assistant director for collections, introduced the film and discussed the political climate that existed in Germany, Belgium, and other European countries during this time.

The National Museum of Health and Medicine will host a free National Health Awareness Kickoff program on the first Saturday of each month in 2004. The first six health issues will concern glaucoma, the heart, the kidney, foot health, high blood pressure, and safety. Health professionals will be onsite to discuss early detection and prevention options. Reservations should be made at least a day in advance by calling 202.782.2200. For further information, visit the website www.nmhm.washingtondc.museum.

The Baker-Cederberg Museum and Archives of Rochester General Hospital announces a new web exhibit, Where Had All the Nurses Gone: The Spanish Influenza Epidemic of 1918, by Terry Lehr. Click on Web Exhibits on the site www.viahealth.org/archives. For further information, contact Philip Maples at phil.maples@viahealth.org.

Good Listening

Allen B. Weisse, M.D., Professor of Medicine (retired) at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey and past president of the Medical History Society of New Jersey, presented an

illustrated lecture entitled *On Days of Knights & Medicine in Malta* on January 29 at the George F. Smith Library of the Health Sciences, Newark. Dr. Weisse discussed the Knights of St. John (the "Hospitallers"), their arrival in Malta and how they survived until the present day. Dr. Weisse is the author of several books on medical history, including *Heart to Heart: The Twentieth Century Battle Against Heart Disease: an Oral History*, published by the Rutgers University Press, 2002. The lecture is sponsored by the UMDNJ-University Libraries Special Collections Department. For further information, please contact **densky@umdnj.edu**.

A lecture, From Cultism to CAM: The Rise of Alternative Medicine, was presented as the fifth Historia Medica Lecture by James C. Whorton, Ph.D., who teaches history of medicine and public health at the University of Washington on October 23 in the King Center of the Bernard Becker Library at the Medical School of Washington University, St. Louis. The lecture elicited a lively question period with topics ranging from long-discarded practices to what is currently considered complimentary medicine.

Support for the Historia Medica Lectures comes from the Library administration and the founders of the Estelle Brodman Lecture Fund along with others. It is hoped that the merits of this lecture series may someday contribute to organizing an academic program at Washington University. For further information, please contact Lilla Vekerdy at **verkerdyl@msnotes.wustl.edu**.

The Reynolds Lecture Series at the Lister Hill Library, University of Alabama at Birmingham includes the following in 2004:

February 27, Scientific Reductionism and 21st Century Radiology, by James H. Thrall, M.D., Radiologist-in-Chief, Department of Radiology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

April 21, Southern History, Rats, and Fleas: The Rise and Fall of Murine Typhus in the United States, by Greg Anstead, M.D., Ph.D, Associate Professor, Infectious Diseases Unit, The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio. This lecture describes the historical forces behind the rise of this disease in which the vector is a flea and the reservoir is the rat, the change in the cotton economy, depression, the wartime discovery of pesticides, and improved housing and economic conditions. Of direct relevance to Alabama, Coffee County was one of the most heavily affected areas.

For further information, please contact Michael Flannery at **flannery@uab.edu**.

Fund Raising Effort

The Countway Library of Medicine announces a new annual giving program, the *Oliver Wendell Holmes Leadership Circle*. Named in honor of Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894), Harvard Professor of Anatomy and a founder and the first president of the Boston Medical Library, the Circle will provide essential support for important Library initiatives and programs that lie beyond the funding scope of the Countway's annual budget. Through their contributions, members of the Leadership Circle will enable the Library to maintain its reputation as a dynamic, innovative center that inspires intellectual curiosity, supports scientific research, and promotes scholarly investigation.

Benefits of joining the Leadership Circle include an invitation to a gala reception and dinner, private tours of Boston-area libraries and museums, and a special viewing of Countway treasures. For further information, please contact the Countway Library Administration at Roz_Vogel@hms.harvard.edu.

Gifts

A gift of more than 200 classic works in urology has been received by the Historical Library, Cushing/Whitney Medical Library, Yale University from Bernard Kosto, M.D., an alumnus of Yale University and Yale School of Medicine. Dr. Kosto has long been interested in books, history and collecting. He acquired the oldest work in the

collection, Giovanni Bastista della Porta's *De humana physiognomonia* of 1602 on his honeymoon in Buenos Aires in 1959. The most significant volume in the collection is a first edition presentation copy of John Hunter's *A treatise on venereal disease* (London, 1786) with a fine watercolor of dissected genitalia attached to the rear pastedown. Other notable first editions include William Cheselden, *A treatise on the high operation for the stone* (London, 1723), Percival Pott, *Remarks on the hydrocoele* (London, 1762), H. F. Le Dran, *Parallele de differentes manieres de tirer le pierre hors de la vessie* (Paris, 1730). Dr. Kosto continues to collect antique medical urological instruments.

And a Gift to All

The National Museum of Health and Medicine of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, DC, is offering the 2004 American Registry of Pathology/AFIP calendar on a first-come, first-served basis. The calendar features photographs of the microscopes in the Museum's Billings Microscope Collection. For a free single copy, send your name, address, and affiliation by e-mail only to:

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Fellowships

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists announces that the recipient of the ACOG/Ortho-McNeil Fellowship in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology is Ronald E. Batt, M.D., FACOG, whose research project is *The History of Endometriosis in North America: Scientific, Social, and Cultural Perspective.*

The award carries a stipend of \$5,000 to be used while spending a month in the ACOG historical collection along with other medical/historical collections in the Washington, DC area, performing research into some area of American obstetricgynecologic history.

Applications for the year 2005 award will be accepted from ACOG Junior Fellows or Fellows until October 1, 2004. For further information, please contact Debra Scarborough, History Librarian/Archivist at dscarborough@acog.org.

The New York Academy of Medicine offers two fellowships each year to support work in the history and the humanities as they relate to health, medicine, and the biomedical sciences.

The Paul Klemperer Fellowship in the History of Medicine supports research using the Academy Library's resources for a scholarly study of the history of medicine.

The Audrey and William H. Helfand Fellowship in the Medical Humanities supports work in the humanities, including both creative projects dealing with health and the medical enterprise, as well as scholarly research in a humanistic discipline - other than the history of medicine - as applied to medicine and health.

Each Helfand or Klemperer Fellow receives a stipend of up to \$5,000 to support expenses for a flexible period between June 1, 2004 and May 31, 2005. Each Fellow is expected to make a public presentation at the Academy and submit a final

report. For further information, visit the website http://www.nyam.org/grants/history/index.shtml for application forms and instructions. Applications must be received by March 1, 2004 and candidates will be informed of the results by April 30, 2004.

Staff News

Two members of the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia have moved to new positions. Charles Greifenstein, Associate Library Director and Curator of Archives and Manuscripts, moved across town to the American Philosophical Society. While at the College, he served the institution in many ways: rare book librarian, administrator, grant writer, preservation officer, etc. As Ed Morman stated, "we will miss him terribly, but can hardly blame him for wanting to move to a magnificent manuscript repository like the APS, into a position that should keep him occupied with his first love: archives and manuscripts."

Laura Guelle, Curator and Cataloger of Rare Books, has been appointed Rare Book Cataloger at the National Library of Medicine. We are pleased that she will continue to be a part of the community of history of medicine librarians and archivists.

Programs of Note

The Wood Institute for the History of Medicine and several co-sponsors including the National Library of Medicine and a number of Philadelphia's leading cultural institutions, will host a major conference commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The conference, *Health and Medicine in the Era of Lewis and Clark*, will take place November 4-6, timed to coincide with the opening at Philadelphia's Academy of Natural Sciences of the national Lewis and Clark touring exhibit created by the Missouri Historical Society.

A special symposium and celebration of the gift to the College by Dr. Robert Sadoff is scheduled for May 22. The College Library staff has completed cataloging the Robert Sadoff Library of Forensic Psychiatry and Legal Medicine, making the College Library a foremost resource for the history of these subjects. A published catalog of the Sadoff Library will be available in time for the symposium.



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Cybersites

The Office of the Public Health Service Historian has updated its website to include a number of images from its collection that may be downloaded. The photographs are on the Resources page under Images and Other Audiovisuals. The photos cover a hundred-year span, ranging from the late 19th century to the late 20th century and they are organized in six categories: research, health care, disease control, education, war and disaster, and safety.

So far as is known, all images are in the public domain and may be used by students, researchers, and teachers. Users are asked to credit the Department of Health and Human Services when using an image. Over the course of the year, more images will be added.

The website contains other resources that can help scholars of both the history of medicine and the history of the federal government. The Resources page (under Printed Materials) has links to articles on subjects ranging from bioterrorism to the militarization of the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Services. The FAQs page also

contains several questions and answers relating to the general history of the Public Health Service.

The website is

http://lhncbc.nlm.nih.gov/apdb/phsHistory/. For further information, please contact Alexandra M. Lord, Staff Historian, at alord@psc.gov.

Editor's Note:

The item concerning the gift of rare books presented by Norman Rosenberg, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Vascular Surgery, at the University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ)-Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, in the Fall Issue of The Watermark should have stated that it was presented to the UMDNJ University Libraries. The collection has been designated for inclusion in the Libraries' Special Collections. Special Collections is not part of the of the UMDNJ-Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, but is a part of the UMDNJ-University Libraries. Thanks to Lois Densky-Wolff for this clarification.

News from the History of Medicine Division National Library of Medicine 2/10/2004

Elizabeth Fee, Chief

Major New exhibition at the National Library of Medicine: *Changing the Face of Medicine*, an exhibition honoring the lives and achievements of outstanding American women physicians, opened on October 14 with music, guests, and a reception.

The exhibition features stories from a rich diversity of women physicians and a broad range of medicine that they practice in communities across the United States. More than 300 physicians are featured.

"Women waged a lengthy battle to gain access to medical education and hospital training," noted Elizabeth Fee, Ph.D., Chief of NLM's History of Medicine Division. "Since winning those struggles, women from diverse backgrounds have carved out successful careers in areas as diverse as sports

medicine, space medicine, and surgery." The contributions of these remarkable women are showcased in artifact, textile and digital-portrait galleries as well as in an "activity zone" with interactive installations. The exhibition runs until Spring 2005 and has a companion Web site at www.nlm.nih.gov/changingthefaceofmedicine.

* * * * *

Recent historical lectures sponsored by the History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine:

October 22, Bernard Unti, "Animal Protection Societies and the Passage of the 1966 Laboratory Animal Welfare Act."

November 5, Richard Sha, "19th Century Romantic Science and British Sexual Liberation."

December 10, James T. H. Connor, "Not a Dime Museum, Not an Anatomical Museum, but a National Medical Museum: The Army Medical Museum as a Federal Institution, 1860s-1920s."

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On October 16 and 17, the History of Medicine Division hosted a major symposium, "Visual Culture and Public Health." Twelve speakers were presented in four sessions – "Creating Institutions, Making Health Public," "Seeing the Visible, Imagining the Invisible," "Picturing Sex, Representing AIDS," and "Mapping the Frontiers of Public Health." Barbara Stafford (University of Chicago) gave the keynote address, "Public Health as Public Art: The Role of Images in a Time of Epidemics." With more than 100 registrants, this was one of the largest history of medicine gatherings HMD has sponsored.

* * * * *

New website: *Visual Culture and Public Health* is a new web exhibit (mounted on October 15, 2003) of public health posters,

http://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/VC/.

* * * * *

New mini-exhibition at National Library of Medicine: "John Eisenberg: A Life of Service, 1946-2002," opened December 22 in the foyer to the History of Medicine Division reading room. It highlights the career of a leading figure in health services research who was head of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

* * * * *

New exhibition: *The Art of African Women: Empowering Traditions*, celebrates African-American History Month, 2004, through the photographs of journalist Margaret Courtney-Clarke. Taken over a period of more than twenty years, the photographs document the daily lives of rural African women as they encounter social, political and economic change. The photographs are on display from February 2 to February 27 in the lobby of the National Library of Medicine's Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications. (Building 38A on the National Institutes of Health campus.)

* * * * *

New addition to the National Library of Medicine website: The National Library of Medicine has just released the full back-run of the *Bulletin* of the Medical Library Association on the PubMed Central Web site. The electronic version begins with volume 1 (1911).

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For more information: pteigen@nih.gov

Historia Medica

The fifth Historia Medica Lecture took place on October 23rd, 2003 in the King Center of the Bernard Becker Library at the Medical School of Washington University, St. Louis. The guest speaker, James C. Whorton, Ph.D., teaches history of medicine and public health at University of Washington. His lecture, From Cultism to CAM: The Rise of Alternative Medicine, was received with keen interest and appreciation by the audience, more than fifty people. An unusually long and lively question period followed the talk, with topics ranging from long-discarded practices to what is presently considered complimentary medicine. The guests stayed for almost two hours after the lecture. It could not have been just the fine wine we served at the reception!

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This was the fifth event in the lecture series and by proclaiming it a milestone, I think it is appropriate to chronicle Historia Medica. The events attracted not only a large crowd (as many as 60-70 people) but also a broad variety of people: faculty members, alumni, university staff, students, hospital administrators, guests from other universities, and others interested in the lecture topics. The careful selection of speakers is based on publications, live talks at conferences, and recommendations. Our previous lecturers were: Jonathon Erlen, Ph.D., Kenneth Ludmerer, M.D., Shelley McKellar, Ph.D., and Walton O. Schalick III, M.D., Ph.D. Lately, we have begun to receive offers directly from scholars who would like to present at Historia Medica. This fact by itself clearly attests to the reputation of the lecture series. We are proud that Historia Medica was established in the Becker Library, given that Washington University has no formal history of medicine program. The merits of this lecture series may someday contribute to organizing an academic program.

We would like to thank our library administration and the generous founders of the Estelle Brodman Lecture Fund for making *Historia Medica* possible and we ask for their continued support. Thanks also are due to the Medical Humanities & Social Sciences group for sponsoring our dinners and to faculty members of the Medical School and the College of Arts and Sciences for their advice and encouragement throughout the years. We particularly appreciate contributions from library colleagues toward making this series a success.

Last and most importantly, we thank the *Historia Medica* audience, regulars and newcomers, because their presence is essential for the future of Historia Medica.

Lilla Vekerdy Rare Book Librarian Bernard Becker Medical Library Washington University School of Medicine St. Louis, Missouri

Hardin Library's Remmelin Project

Staff members at the Hardin Library for the Health Sciences, University of Iowa, have recently concluded their third major digitization effort with the posting of high resolution photographs of Johann Remmelin's anatomical atlas, *Catoptrum Microcosmicum*. Published in 1619, the work is the most ambitious "flap book" of its time and was printed using eight separate plates which were then cut apart and pasted together to make the three large plates. In some cases a single illustration may have as many as 15 successive layers that can be teased apart to reveal both surface and deep structures. Rendered with "Zoomify" technology, the plates may be examined in great detail. The project may be viewed by going to:

http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin/rbr/imaging/re mmelin/.

What is the MARC field designation for obsolete diseases?

This from the Washington Post: In Medical Mystery, A Hint of Smallpox

By Elizabeth Williamson Washington Post Staff Writer Friday, December 26, 2003; Page B01

Librarian Susanne Caro was leafing through an 1888 book on Civil War medicine when she spied a small, yellowed envelope tucked between the pages. Freeing it, she read the inscription "scabs from vaccination of W.B. Yarrington's children" in the corner, with the signature "Dr. W.D. Kelly," the book's author.

Embarking on some quick research, the 23-year-old Santa Fe, N.M., woman soon decided not to open the envelope. "The only thing I could find connected with it," she said, "was smallpox."

After a cross-country relay involving the FBI, the National Museum of Civil War Medicine in Frederick and the District's Walter Reed Army Medical Center, the envelope rests in a freezer at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, awaiting a battery of tests.

Researchers believe the scabs found in March are either from smallpox vaccine patients or from victims, whose scabs were used in an early inoculation procedure. At the very least, inoculation scabs would shed light on the historic development of American vaccines for smallpox, which though eradicated a generation ago has returned to public consciousness as a potentially devastating weapon for bioterrorists.

There's also a slim chance, researchers say, that the scabs could yield live smallpox virus - believed to reside in only two laboratories in the world - and provide valuable information on the deadly plague. "This could lead to a greater evolutionary understanding of the smallpox vaccine we're using in the U.S.," said Inger Damon, chief of the CDC pox virus group. Referring to the envelope, she said, "It all depends on what's in there."

On March 31, Ryan Rokicki, collections manager at the Civil War medicine museum in Maryland, received an e-mail from Caro, at the College of Santa Fe's Fogelson Library. The same day she found the scabs, she looked up the museum on the Internet and wrote: "My first question is could these be dangerous?" Her second question, would the museum want them?

"Tm, like, 'What are we going to do with these?" Rokicki recalled. But when he told museum Executive Director George Wunderlich, the director was fascinated. Wunderlich knew that during the late 1800s, pus or bits of scabs from smallpox patients with mild cases were implanted in the skins of healthy people to generate a mild illness that bestowed lifetime immunity. The practice, introduced in Europe and the United States in the early 18th century, predates the cowpox-based vaccine that became standard in the 19th and 20th centuries. It probably originated in Asia and Africa. In China, the CDC says, smallpox scabs were once ground up and inhaled to provide immunity.

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Wunderlich called Paul Sledzik, forensic anthropologist and curator of anatomical collections at the National Museum of Health and Medicine, a division of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed. The institute's anatomical specimen collection, one of the oldest and most comprehensive in the world, includes a cross section of the foot of an infant who died of smallpox in the 1920s, encased in plastic in a process that likely killed the virus.

"To be able to look at [an untreated] specimen from the 19th century using the tools of today is incredible," Sledzik said in an interview. "If you want to look at disease evolution, this would be the perfect opportunity to do that."

Sledzik called his colleague Ann Nelson, a pathologist at the institute on Walter Reed's Northwest Washington campus. She immediately contacted the CDC, which with the Institute of Virus Preparations in Moscow holds the only known stocks of live smallpox. "We needed to get this to the people who know best what to do with it," Nelson said.

Army and CDC researchers thought it unlikely the scabs harbored smallpox. Yet, scientists have long questioned how long the disease lasts in victims' graves, possessions or tissue. In the late 1960s, a study published by the World Health Organization used scabs stored in envelopes to show that the virus stayed viable that way for at least 13 years, likely longer. In 1985, the British medical journal Lancet published a paper suggesting that smallpox could live as long as a century in the crypts of victims interred in cool, dry climates.

Within days, two FBI agents visited the Santa Fe library to pick up the scabs. They questioned a surprised Caro for half an hour, asking who had last used the book and whether she felt the borrower may have "planted" the scabs inside, Caro recalled. Her answer "was a great big no," she said.

Caro said she gave the agents research showing that Kelly, the book's author, had done work on childhood vaccinations in the late 1800s. How the book reached the library was unclear. Caro handed over the envelope, and "they put it in a paper bag,"

Caro recalled. "So I thought, 'Well, it can't be that bad."

FBI spokesman Doug Beldon said agents delivered the scabs to the New Mexico Department of Health. On April 3, the same day it received them, the department forwarded them to the CDC, in a triple-bagged overnight mail package labeled "diagnostic specimens," said department spokeswoman Beth Velasquez.

In Atlanta, "we were intrigued by the whole story," said Damon, the CDC's pox virus chief. The scabs "will be potentially the oldest material we'll have looked at in terms of being able to determine any kind of genomic characterization," she said. Through a series of tests slated for next year, the CDC hopes to develop a genetic portrait of the virus used in the vaccine - likely cowpox, a nonlethal virus used in inoculations in 1796 by Edward Jenner. That could bring insight into the evolution of smallpox vaccine in the United States, of great interest amid fears of bioterrorism.

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If the scabs do yield live smallpox, the laboratory could grow it, compare it to more modern strains and study how vaccines function against them. But Damon called that possibility "highly unlikely," particularly in a sample so old. Several years ago in Kentucky, she said, a construction crew unearthed a metal coffin containing the mummified corpse of an apparent smallpox victim that researchers traced to the mid-1800s. The CDC checked the tissue for live virus and came up empty.

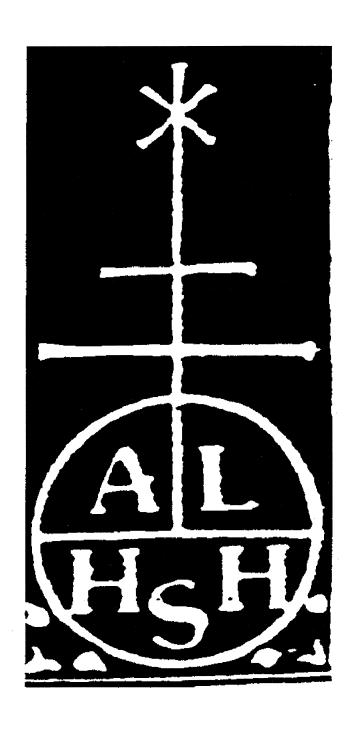
Before the smallpox saga got underway, the Fogelson Library agreed to donate Dr. Kelly's 130-year-old collection of scabs to the Frederick Civil War museum. But by the time the CDC finishes its work, there won't be much left. "We'll take a picture of them," Damon said.

That's enough for Wunderlich, the museum director. "I knew from the very beginning that, especially if they find really bad stuff in there, they're not going to let them go," he said.

"The main thing is we were able to help get them to the right place."

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

Submissions may be sent to: Linda Lohr, History of Medicine Collection, Health Services Library, University at Buffalo, B5 Abbott Hall, 3435 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14214-3002; (716) 829-3900 ext. 136; FAX (716) 829-2211; E-MAIL <u>lalohr@buffalo.edu</u>.

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