

ISSN 1553-7641

WATERMARK

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

Volume XXXIII

Number 4

Fall 2010



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EDITOR'S MESSAGE	4
FROM THE PRESIDENT	5
FEATURE ARTICLES.....	6
Silence.....	6
Reconnecting patrons to medicine's past: breathing new life into an underused medical rare book collection.....	9
Yale Medical Digital Library: Visual Resources for Research and Teaching.....	12
PROFILE: THE ALAN MASON CHESNEY MEDICAL ARCHIVES OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.....	15
NEWS FROM THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	21
Web Site Spotlights Chinese Anti-Tuberculosis Posters, 1950–1980	21
NLM Receives Collection of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr., Materials	22
New "History of Medicine Finding Aids Consortium"	24
Letters Shed Light on Physicians' Lives in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley	25
NLM Receives Materials of the Office of the Public Health Service Historian	26
NEWS FROM THE WELLCOME LIBRARY	27
BBC audio slideshow "The secret of life" highlights Wellcome digitisation project	27
Recently catalogued archive collections	28
Wellcome Library loans swastikas and squiggles to the Science Museum	30
Wellcome Library material displayed at Tate Britain exhibition.....	31
MEMBER PROFILES.....	33
Sharon Butcher.....	33
Mark Peterson.....	34
EXHIBITIONS	34
Nightingale Exhibit at Columbia University Medical Center	34
LECTURES	36
Beaumont Medical Club: 2010-2011 Lecture Series.....	36
C. F. Reynolds Medical History Society: 2011 Schedule of Meetings	37
Reynolds Historical Lecture Series: University of Alabama at Birmingham	39
MISCELLANEA	41
ALHHS Bylaw Changes.....	41
Bakken Library and Museum Travel Grants.....	42
The Eugene W. J. Pearce, M.D., and Lunetta A. Pearce, M.D., Fellowship.....	43
New Staff Member at the National Museum of American History.....	44
Notes from the Burns Archive	45
BOOK REVIEWS	46
Bittel, Carla. Mary Putnam Jacobi and the Politics of Medicine in Nineteenth Century America (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2009).	46
Lord, Alexandra M. Condom Nation: The U.S. Government's Sex Education Campaign from World War I to the Internet (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2010).	48
ADVERTISERS.....	50

EDITOR :

Christopher Lyons,
Osler Library of the History of Medicine,
McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
christopher.lyons@mcgill.ca

ASSOCIATE EDITOR :

Stephen E. Novak,
Archives & Special Collections,
Columbia University Health Sciences Library,
New York, NY.
sen13@columbia.edu

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR :

Stephen Greenberg,
patzere4@gmail.com

ASSOCIATE BOOK REVIEW EDITOR :

Jonathon Erlen,
Health Sciences Library System,
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA.
erlen@pitt.edu



Submissions for the Watermark:

The Watermark encourages submissions of news and stories about events, collections, catalogues, people, awards, grants, publications, and anything else of professional interest to the members of ALHHS.

Please submit your contributions in a timely way to Chris Lyons, as e-mail attachments. Visuals should be submitted as jpegs with a resolution of 100 dpi if possible. Copyright clearance for content and visuals are the responsibility of the author.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Another academic year is upon us. For many of us this means another round of giving lectures, workshops and tours to various classes and groups as well as helping students, researchers and other users navigate through our collections. At least we hope it does. The desire to attract people to our special collections and archives is a perennial preoccupation for us. In times of tight budgets this can take on a desperate air. We fear cuts to services and collections that tend to attract fewer numbers than more mainstream

activities. We fear that we will be seen as a luxury; an expensive (and expendable) frill to those who pay our salaries and our bills. As I have said before, one of the great things about being a member of ALHHS is the way in which we learn from each other. Two of the features in this issue of *The Watermark* deal with promoting our collections. The article by Jennifer Miglus grew out of her email *cri du coeur* on the ALHHS listserv recently about her frustrations in trying to increase the number of her users – something that many of us have felt more than once in our careers. Several members wrote back with good ideas and, what is equally important, encouragement and reassurance. Megan Curran details her efforts to make more people aware of the collection of the University of Southern California's Norris Medical Library. I hope that these articles help you in your work, if for no other reason than to reassure you that you are not alone and to encourage you to keep fighting the good fight.

Our cover is a whimsical portrayal of Johns Hopkins, founding benefactor of The Johns Hopkins Hospital and The Johns Hopkins University, promoting the Chesney Archives' MedArchives OnCall service. The Chesney Archives is featured in this issue.

Chris Lyons

Associate Librarian

Osler Library of the History of Medicine

McGill University

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Bard notwithstanding, for many of us, it has been the summer of our discontents. Budget cuts, layoffs, furloughs, consolidations, attrition, re-purposing: it has not been much of a beach party. Too many of us have spent the last few months on the virtual sidelines, waiting for various scars to heal.

But a new academic year has begun, and there is always something new and wonderful to be found in our collections (when they actually let us WORK with the stuff!). And there is professional progress we can point to, with plans beginning to gel for the 2011 Annual meeting in Philadelphia. The outlines for the 2012 (Baltimore) and 2013 (Atlanta) meetings are emerging as well.

Work is also underway to move the ALHHS listserv from the East Coast to the West. Thanks to the hard work of Russell Johnson and the kind, patient folks at the George Washington University, our listserv will soon take up residence on the servers in Russell's shop at UCLA. Our organization owes a debt of gratitude to Anne Linton and the techie folks at GWU's Himmelfarb Library for their cooperation on what has been a difficult transfer.

As for the rest of it, we will continue doing what we do best, and what we love to do. Scars do eventually heal and we can move past what will eventually become just another incident in our shared memory. We will continue to work with our collections despite the obstacles, because that (like the Hokey-Pokey) is what it's all about. So, if I am to be permitted to further mix my metaphors and close this letter with a quote from a retired US Marine gunnery sergeant: "Semper fi, people; carry on!"

Stephen Greenberg

President

Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences

Silver Spring, Maryland

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENT](#)

FEATURE ARTICLES

Silence

My father used to say,
"Superior people never make long visits,
have to be shown Longfellow's grave
nor the glass flowers at Harvard.
Self reliant like the cat --
that takes its prey to privacy,
the mouse's limp tail hanging like a shoelace from its mouth --
they sometimes enjoy solitude,
and can be robbed of speech
by speech which has delighted them.
The deepest feeling always shows itself in silence;
not in silence, but restraint."
Nor was he insincere in saying, "Make my house your inn."
Inns are not residences.

Silence

Marianne Moore

In early September of this year I sent a message to the ALHHS ListServ with the subject line: "History of medicine library needs life support". I had been on the job since April 2009, 16 months, and a total of six people had walked through my door uninvited during June, July and August. Don't get me wrong. I can 'sometimes enjoy solitude' with the best of them, and I never felt bored, or lonely. I was happily busy, productive even, but I was beginning to wonder whether my activities would ever register outside my little hidden collection in the sub-basement.

The Hartford Medical Society was founded in Hartford, Connecticut in 1846, primarily to legitimize the profession and regulate fees but also as a venue for socializing and professional development. They met twice a month for lectures and discussion and their library, in its heyday, contained upwards of 27,000 volumes. Some of the founding members were bibliophiles who donated their rare medical books from the 16th through the 18th centuries. Most of the collection was purchased or donated in the 19th and early

20th centuries; a time of seismic change in the way medicine was researched and practiced.



Dr. James H. Campbell (1848-1899) welcomes you to the Hartford Medical Society Historical Library

As research and publishing picked up the pace, it was difficult to keep up with the new literature. When the University of Connecticut opened a medical school in nearby Farmington in the late 1960s there was less need for the Society as an educational resource. Gradually the library evolved from a current medical library to a remarkable collection representing

the history of medicine, especially during the 19th century.

Membership in the Society was also changing. The courtly model of a gentleman's club was becoming passé. Young male doctors were spending more time with their families and women doctors were not necessarily comfortable in such a group. By the 1980s it was clear that the Society could not support their own building indefinitely and they looked about them for a suitable repository for their library. Eventually, a deal was struck with the UConn Health Center in Farmington. The collection was weeded by members with a solid knowledge of the literature, and a distilled version of the library was moved to Farmington in 2009.

At that point I, with a year and a half of post library school experience in academic archives, was hired, half-time, to catalog, conserve, and promote the library. Finally, I had a chance to put into practice all those lessons from school. I was now a professional. I worked to refine or create policies, procedures and forms. I created a disaster plan. I wrote a grant requesting funds for a conservation assessment and apprenticed myself to a book conservator. I invited interested and influential Health Center faculty to the library and convened a faculty advisory group to brainstorm ideas to promote the library. I wrote to faculty at colleges and universities nearby. I did exhibits; I offered a contest with prizes (everyone a winner!) I attended professional conferences. I became an ace copy-cataloger and made a great start to [at?] getting the collection listed in the local OPAC and in OCLC. I learned to work the in-house publicity machine to promote history of medicine talks sponsored by the (still existent) Hartford Medical

Society. I created attractive and free bookmarks and put them at the circulation desk in the main library. I listed our library in the NLM Directory. I re-designed the Society's website.

The statistics from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010 show that we had 87 casual visitors, 15 in-person researchers, 12 e-mail reference questions, and 3 telephone reference questions. However, most of the visitors were by invitation, sometimes large groups of them, and the few researchers, (the numbers represent visits or inquiries, not unique researchers) all seemed to me to have found their way by being persistent and following the broken trail of our old, outdated website. I saw no members of the Health Center community spontaneously knocking on my door. No one contacted me saying: "I saw your library listed in. . ." or "I found through WorldCat that you have this book. . ." No outlying faculty responded to my e-mails.

As the long hot summer unfolded it became really, really quiet, and by September, I was despairing. Being busy doesn't necessarily mean that you're accomplishing anything. What if nobody came? What was I doing this for? Many of the books I had cataloged were available online in digital format already. If a librarian catalogs a book and nobody requests it, did she really catalog it?

So, Marianne Moore notwithstanding, I broke the silence and posted to the list. It was a plea for help, and help came. Many people answered, and quickly, and supportively. I jotted down their suggestions – here they are:

- You are there for a reason.
- Make a table top book display for anatomy classes.
- Try an art history connection with outside faculty.
- Face-to-face contacts are always best.
- Serve on committees.
- Create small "traveling exhibits".
- Collect oral histories.
- Use social media.
- Create pathfinders to your library's resources.
- Tie in to local or national events.
- Connect with teachers who use primary resources.
- Write an article for your institution's newsletter.
- Work up a guess-this-artifact show.

- Catalog unique items and archival materials

Since then, the academic year has started. My website went live in mid-September. My new noontime lecture series had its first speaker and the talk was well-attended (we did serve pizza). I had a class from a nearby community college come for a brief talk and a tour. I have had two substantive reference questions in the last two days. And, I am no longer despairing. Maybe this is just part of a cycle. Maybe next summer will be hauntingly quiet again. But this time I'll know that you are all out there, many of you are struggling with the same things I am, and I won't lose faith. "Self-reliant like the cat"? I don't think so.

Thanks, guys.

Jennifer Miglus

Librarian

Hartford Medical Society Historical Library

University of Connecticut Health Center

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENT](#)

Reconnecting Patrons to Medicine's Past: Breathing New Life into an Underused Medical Rare Book Collection

The story should be familiar to librarians working in the history of medicine. Alumni groups in the mid-century donated finances towards a medical rare book collection, which quickly accumulated important gems of medical history into a small but well-curated collection. Then changes in curriculum and alumni donating focus, coupled with a lack of passionate historians in the library's ranks, left the collection underutilized. In tough economic circumstances increased funding for medical rare books is unlikely, so how can a library make the most out of its collection without breaking the bank?

First, I'll give a little background on the rare book collection at University of Southern California's Norris Medical Library. Norris is located on USC's Health Sciences Campus, which is physically separated by miles and freeways from the main campus, and from its special collections staff. Norris's small staff of hardworking librarians does not include a dedicated special collections librarian and lack of funding and space to grow are both important concerns regarding the rare books-collection.



Megan Curran shows fellow librarians some of the collection highlights, including a 1535 Regimen sanitatis Salerni "printed in the 26th year of the reign of King Henry the Eight."

familiar with proper handling procedures and awareness that the collection even existed was near zero.

Coming as a brand new librarian to Norris as the Head of Metadata and Content Management and armed only with some volunteer rare books experience and a passion for the subject, I was encouraged to indulge my interests and take steps towards promoting our rare books collection. I soon realized that there was much to be done-- there were no formal rare book policies in place, the librarians were not

Before promoting the collection, it was important to have proper procedures in place and proper equipment for the rare book room. Librarians undertaking a task like this would do well to use their professional contacts and the many wonderful resources available to them online. I contacted the librarian at the Rosenbach Museum & Library in Philadelphia (where I was once a volunteer) and she provided me with the forms they use for their visitors. I also formed relationships with the special collections librarians on the main campus of USC, which was important in making sure our final document would fall in line with USC guidelines as a whole. I also consulted the recommendations offered on the RBMS Manual (http://www.rbms.info/rbms_manual/index.shtml), available from the Association of College and Research Libraries' Rare Books and Manuscripts Section. Keeping brevity and our small collection's specific needs in mind, I crafted a document that was then approved by our director and posted on our website (<http://www.usc.edu/hsc/nml/lib-information/facilities/rbr.html>). Then I created an email form for those who wish to request rare book room appointments in advance, although walk-in appointments are still welcome.

With the procedures put in place, I was given the floor at the monthly librarians' meeting

to explain them to the staff and show off some of our collection highlights. It was also the inaugural run of some new book cradles, snakes, and other necessary materials I was able to purchase with a small, one-time stipend. Although some of my librarian colleagues had been working at Norris for more than 20 years, none of them had had an opportunity to see our rare book holdings and many "oohs" and "ahhs" resulted. A more important result, however, was that librarian liaisons now knew which rare books were of interest to their various departments, which they could mention to interested faculty in those departments. Librarians' new knowledge of where to address rare book questions and appointment requests was another positive effect of this training session.

Our now-retired curator, David Morse, came for a visit and showed me some of the interesting works in the collection and pointed out a whole section of Frontier Medicine materials. In the front foyer of the library, we've got 8 large exhibit cases but the exhibit therein had not been changed for years prior to my arrival. So I used the Frontier Medicine materials to create a look at the early days of Los Angeles medicine and some of the issues facing physicians of the day, both to promote this sub collection and the rare book room in general. I borrowed relevant materials from other institutions like the Los Angeles City Archives and made good future connections with their helpful staff. The expenses involved in this undertaking were minimal; it was really just printing costs as I researched, wrote and designed it myself, but the real cost of the exhibit was staff time. I worked on the exhibit when I could fit it in among my other duties and plan to leave the exhibit up for the foreseeable future, but it was a great way to kick off a new awareness of our special collections.

It was around this time that the first faculty member came in to look at William Hunter's *Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus* (1774). He alluded to a group of avid book collectors among the faculty at USC and doubted that any of them knew about our collection. It's incredibly important to learn who your library's rare book audience is, not only to promote use of the collection or events, but also to foster future relationships for donations. Since our modest promotion efforts have begun, word of mouth has resulted in a big upswing in rare materials donations from current and former faculty. To continue building this community, we now have a rare book room guestbook that will allow us to contact interested parties for future events as well as keep more accurate statistics to see if any of the promotions result in more visits.

We've got big future plans for our rare book collection at Norris Medical Library. After cataloging our new donations, we plan to have an event showing some of our most

interesting new acquisitions. We're digitizing and updating a decades old rare book collection bibliography to be displayed online, and working on ways to make special collections more easily discoverable in our catalog. We are also including interesting images and trivia from our rare book room on our library's Facebook and Twitter pages. We're seeking opportunities to collaborate with local popular medicine authors for future book reading and rare book display events and collaborating with faculty colleagues on lectures. Most recently we've been involved with talks about including rare book room tours in the Introduction to Clinical Medicine classes, and the formation of a History of Medicine elective. We feel like we've made significant progress in the six months or so since we've first began promoting this collection, and we're always on the lookout for new ways to forge lasting relationships with our rare book-enthusiasts and donors. Through technology and inexpensive or free promotions, we hope to restore our medical rare book collection to a glimpse of its former glory.

Megan Curran

Head of Metadata & Content Management

Norris Medical Library

University of Southern California

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENT](#)

Yale Medical Digital Library: Visual Resources for Research and Teaching

Over the past several years, the Cushing/Whitney Medical Library (CWML), Yale University, has been creating digital images of historical materials that are freely available online through our Digital Library. Most, though not all, of the images are representations of materials held by the Historical Library. The various projects have been organized through the Digital Library Committee, begun in 2003, whose members and advisors are from various parts of the Medical Library and University Library. When we began, image databases in the Yale University Library had poor metadata, and we wanted to plan a better system. We have decided to use Greenstone, an open source content management system, to store and present our images. The standardized metadata is Qualified Dublin Core and we are using names and subjects from LCSH, AAT (Art and Architecture Thesaurus), and ULAN (Union List of Artist Names from the Getty Institute). The CWML Digital Library is organized by collection and is available to anyone with access to the internet. The fields for each specific collection may vary to suit the nature of the material, but always within the framework of Qualified Dublin Core.

We hope we have set up the metadata in such a way that they may be used for future cross-searches with other image databases in the Yale University Library. Art Belanger, our systems person, is essential to the maintenance of Greenstone and the digital collections.



Walter W. Boyd, "A Tense Moment," 1929-1932. Cushing operating at Peter Bent Brigham hospital. Cushing Collection.

As in other Digital Library collections, one can search by keyword, but Greenstone also allows the user to browse pre-selected fields. This I consider a great advantage to finding what you want. For the engraved portraits, for example, the fields you can browse include title, personal subject, general subject, and artists and engravers. Under "Institutions" in the Bicentennial Collection, you can browse by medical school class or department. The system allows for multiple names and subjects that will index separately. After an initial search, click on the title to get the full record.

All of the images may be freely used in PowerPoint slides. The cataloging (non-public) end of the system stores publishable quality tiffs, either 300 or 600 dpi, that are

available for purchase. The images were created by Library staff and student assistants on flatbed scanners or overhead by Yale photographers. In many cases, images are in the public domain -- for example, all but a handful of the portrait engravings-- or Yale owns copyright.

We began The Digital Library with the celebrated 19th century portraits by Western trained Chinese artist Lam Qua of Chinese men and women with tumors or other visible pathologies. They were patients of the Rev. Dr. Peter Parker, a Yale-educated Protestant medical missionary who first went to China in 1834.

The largest collection thus far is of our engraved portraits of physicians and scientists from the 15th through early twentieth century, numbering over 2,300 items.

Recently we have made public our Bicentennial Collection, in celebration of the upcoming bicentennial of the charter of the Yale School of Medicine on October 18, 2010, which will be celebrated into 2011. This collection now has about 800 images from the Historical Library and will continue to expand. It includes photographs of deans, faculty, medical school classes, departments, anatomy labs (similar to those featured in John Harley Warner and James Edmonson's recent book, *Dissection*), buildings and dedication events. The Historical Library's collection consists predominantly of images before 1965. We may later be able to add some more recent images

from *Yale Medicine*, the alumni magazine.



Portrait of Nathan Smith by Samuel F.B. Morse, 1926. Photo by Carl Kaufman and William Sacco, Yale Photo and Design, 2009. Bicentennial Collection

The Medical Historical Poster Collection contains wonderful graphics on: public health; specific diseases (especially VD); World War I and II; medical product advertisements and more. Posters range from the late 19th century to recent anti-smoking and AIDS posters. This collection, now with over 300 items, will also continue to grow.

Just recently we added yet another new budding collection – the Harvey Cushing Photograph Collection – in conjunction with the opening of the Cushing Center, which holds the Cushing Brain Tumor Registry, in the Medical Library on June 5. This image collection, inspired by the Osler photograph collection digitized by the Osler Library, includes over 100 images of Cushing from all stages of his life, and well as drawings by him. We have also used Greenstone to present digitized versions of books by and about Cushing for which we own copyright or that are in the public domain. These books were scanned on a Kirtas scanner.

Other image collections include: early 20th century medical illustrations primarily by Yale's longtime medical illustrator, Armin Hemberger, owned by the Department of Pathology; early electro-micrographs, held in the Department of Cell Biology, taken in the laboratories of George Palade, and postcards of Connecticut medical institutions from the Historical Library. We use a non-public collection to store miscellaneous tiff images made for patrons. These, like the many Cushing images we had on hand, may eventually become part of a public database.

The URL for the Digital Library is

<http://www.med.yale.edu/library/subjects/digital.html> You can also get to the Digital Library from the Medical Library's home page, <http://www.med.yale.edu/library/> by clicking on Collections and then on Digital Library.

Toby A. Appel

John R. Bumstead Librarian for Medical History
Cushing/Whitney Medical Library
Yale University

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENT](#)

PROFILE: THE ALAN MASON CHESNEY MEDICAL ARCHIVES OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives was founded in 1978 as the official archival repository for The Johns Hopkins Hospital and The Johns Hopkins University's schools of medicine, nursing and public health. In addition, the records of several health institutions and associations which have had close affiliations with Johns Hopkins are on deposit. Included are records from the Carnegie Institution of Washington's Department of Embryology, the American Clinical and Climatological Association and the Church Home and Hospital School of Nursing. Over the past thirty-two years the holdings of the Medical Archives have greatly expanded in volume, scope and medium.

Overview of Holdings

The main objective of collection development is to document the governance and administration of the Johns Hopkins health entities and their educational, research, and health care delivery functions. As a consequence there are significant intellectual relationships among the different categories of materials.

Our website currently serves as the main portal to the repository's holdings <http://www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu> . It describes the scope of holdings for each collecting category and offers a searchable catalog. The following collecting categories are featured: *institutional records*, *personal paper collections*, *visual materials collections* and *cultural properties*.

- **Institutional Records**

Institutional records consist of founding documents for each institutional entity and their records of governance and executive administration, as well as records relating to their educational, research, and health care delivery functions. The institutional records collectively document the evolution of the Johns Hopkins health- entities from their nineteenth-century origins to the present day. Health care delivery records range from patient logbooks and registers to diagnostic indices and case files. The diagnostic indices from the departments of pediatrics, psychiatry, urology and medical genetics are especially valuable resources for the study of biomedical conditions over the course of the twentieth century. Research records include data and documentation from the laboratories of bench scientists and trials of clinical investigators. Records of educational functions document development of curriculum and training programs and include the official records of students, house staff and faculty.

<http://www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu/instrecords.html>

- **Personal Paper Collections**

There are over five hundred personal paper collections of faculty, staff and alumni which augment the institutional records in terms of both scope and content. Since many of the individuals represented were leading figures in twentieth-century medicine, nursing, and public health, their collections document major advances in their respective fields.

<http://www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu/papercollections.html>

- **Visual Materials Collections**

The visual materials collections consist of both still and moving images in a wide variety of media. There are over 400,000 still images and 1,300 reels of film. Since materials in

these collections date from the late nineteenth-century to the present, they provide a rich pictorial history of the rise of the Johns Hopkins health entities. Moreover these collections serve as significant visual resources for documenting the evolution of educational, research and patient care practices in the fields of medicine, nursing and public health.

<http://www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu/photocollections.html>,
<http://www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu/movingimages.html>



The Four Doctors by John Singer Sargent, 1906. (William Welch, William Halsted, William Osler, Howard Kelly – the founders of the Faculty of Medicine and Hospital)

• **Material Culture Collections**

Cultural property holdings include over 10,000 items. The main collecting categories are fine and decorative arts, biomedical illustration, architectural records, institutional memorabilia and mementos and armentaria of the health field which include equipment, instruments and other materials used in research, clinical care, and teaching. A main feature of the fine arts is the collection of over 300 commemorative portraits which are displayed throughout the facilities of the Johns Hopkins health entities. Works by John Singer Sargent, William Merritt Chase, Cecilia Beaux, James Wyeth, Yousuf Karsh and other twentieth-century artists are represented in the portrait collection.

<http://www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu/materialculture.html>

Collection Strengths

There are many topical intersections throughout the major collecting categories of institutional records, personal papers, visual materials and cultural properties. Personal paper collections complement institutional records. Visual materials and cultural properties augment the text-based holdings. Intellectual strengths of the collections

mainly reflect the close inter-relationships among the Johns Hopkins health entities and the collaborations of their faculty, students and staff. For example, in researching a specific subject such as anesthesiology it is possible to trace its rise as a subspecialty through institutional records and personal paper collections and to document the evolution of its practices through visual materials, instrumentation, and equipment from the material culture collections. Specific operative procedures may be traced through hospital logbooks and diagnostic indices to the unit medical record as well as to individual case files in personal paper collections or images in the visual collections.

The topical strengths of the repository's holdings are centered primarily around the fields of medicine, nursing and public health and areas of specialization within these fields. Represented are some of the following areas of specialization: anatomy; anesthesiology; biomedical engineering; biostatistics; cardiology; cell biology; dermatology; endocrinology; environmental health sciences; epidemiology; gynecology and obstetrics; health policy; history of medicine; infectious diseases; international health; maternal and child health; medical genetics; microbiology; molecular biology; neurology; oncology; ophthalmology; otolaryngology; pathology; pediatrics; pharmacology; physiology; population dynamics; psychiatry and the behavioral sciences; radiology and imaging; surgery; tissue and cell culture, and urology.

Strategies for Processing and Description

Since funding to support full processing of individual collections continues to be limited, objectives for processing are to utilize available resources to attain basic levels of intellectual and physical control. Description begins with the accessioning of collections and continues through the production of preliminary inventories. More comprehensive processing occurs when special funds become available. Basic processing allows for the production of collection-level finding aids, which provide an up-to-date description of the content, condition, and location of the repository's collections. Finding aids and inventories are created via the Medical Archives web-based archival management database. This system of basic intellectual controls facilitates the ability to access, retrieve and use overall holdings.

Digital Initiatives

Our primary strategy has been to stretch core funding to build a sound digital infrastructure for the overall archival program rather than sink available resources into comprehensive digitization of single collections. We have concentrated mainly on implementing an integrated archival management system for all program functions and

developing an interactive web site to enhance use of holdings and facilitate services for users. A project to digitize collection inventories and add these to the website is currently underway. The web site now features a catalog of the holdings and assorted finding aids to individual collections. Examples of finding aids with comprehensive inventories include those for the Adolf Meyer Collection

<http://www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu/sgml/amg-d.htm> , the William Welch Collection <http://www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu/sgml/whw/WHW-D.htm> ,

William Stewart Halsted Collection

http://www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu/finding_aids/william_halsted/william_halstedd.html , and the Vashti Bartlett Collection

http://www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu/papers/bartlett_vr.html.

Our secondary strategy has been to seek outside funding for special digitization projects. Thus far we are fortunate to have received several grants for the digitization of photographs and films from the visual materials collections. We are regularly adding digitized still images to our Flickr site

http://www.flickr.com/people/medical_archives as well as digitized clips of moving images to our YouTube channel

<http://www.youtube.com/user/MedicalArchives> .

In addition we are pleased that the National Library of Medicine recently selected two of our collections to be featured on its *Profiles in Science* site. A large selection of textual and visual materials from the personal paper collections of Victor A. McKusick and Daniel Nathans has been digitized and added to the profiles that feature their scientific contributions. The Daniel Nathans Papers are available at

<http://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/PD> and the Victor McKusick ones at

<http://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/JQ>

Our digital strategies continue to evolve as more resources and opportunities become available. A major challenge now facing us is the curation and stewardship of current records in digital formats.



Mary Elizabeth Garrett by John Singer Sargent, 1904. Founding Benefactor of The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Access and Use of Holdings

The Medical Archives is open and accessible to the public. Its policies and services promote both onsite and online access to holdings (see

<http://www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu/services.html>). Legal

codes for privacy and intellectual property regulate reference services, research use and publication of items from the holdings. Medical Archives staff review and respond to routine reference requests. They work in liaison with the Privacy Board of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions to review and adjudicate requests to research archival materials that contain identifiable health information. The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions established the Privacy Board in 2003 to comply with requirements of the HIPAA Privacy Rule.

As the Medical Archives confronts more new challenges for protecting rights to privacy and intellectual property in the digital age, staff members continue to collaborate with Johns Hopkins legal counsel to develop policies and procedures that allow broad access and use of holdings within terms of legal compliance. The policies on privacy and access can be found at <http://www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu/policies.html>.

Staff members have also been actively involved in committees of the Society of American Archivists and the American Association for the History of Medicine dealing with implications of health privacy and research and use of archival holdings. In an effort to assist archivists, librarians and historians in dealing with legal codes for health privacy

Phoebe Evans Letocha and I developed a Webinar for the Society of American Archivists. *Privacy of Health Information* was originally broadcast in 2008. Copies may be obtained through SAA.

http://saa.archivists.org/Scripts/4Disapi.dll/4DCGI/events/108.html?Action=Conference_Detail&ConfID_W=108&Time=1028135582&SessionID=124204506me8m4fpe5qehb398675mzvd9v69r6at8x3y4u3a33hy22am82r5ovhy

Since the Medical Archives re-organized its program in 2003 to comply with requirements of the HIPAA Privacy Rule, the research, publishing and broadcasting endeavors of patrons have continued to flourish within the context of the regulatory changes. The Medical Archives staff and Johns Hopkins legal counsel remain committed to providing pathways for reference and research services within the requirements of legal and regulatory compliance. As our archival program and other archives in the biomedical sciences move upward and onward in the information age, we will need to continue navigating through new legal codes for privacy and intellectual property. In order to keep our repositories open and accessible in the digital universe we will have to keep pace with its emerging legal codes. We are entering an era of exciting new opportunities as well as daunting challenges.

Nancy McCall

Archivist

The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions

18 October 2010

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENT](#)

NEWS FROM THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Web Site Spotlights Chinese Anti-Tuberculosis Posters, 1950–1980

A new Web site featuring Chinese anti-tuberculosis posters has been launched by the National Library of Medicine (NLM). Titled *痨病 - Consumptive Disease: Chinese Anti-Tuberculosis Posters, 1950-1980*, the site is at:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/chineseantitb/index.html>.

NLM owns what is thought to be the largest collection of Chinese public health posters outside of China. This exhibit features 62 anti-tuberculosis posters that showcase

Chinese campaigns to combat this debilitating disease. From 1950 through 1980, the Chinese government, working with the Anti-TB Association and the Red Cross, launched anti-tuberculosis campaigns as part of the national public health movement.

These posters emphasize key preventive methods such as using BCG (Bacille Calmette-Guérin) vaccines and eliminating public spitting, along with attention to good nutrition, exercise, and a healthy lifestyle. Anti-tuberculosis posters were an important tool in disseminating health knowledge. The campaigns, along with the universal free healthcare, led to a significant decline of tuberculosis by the 1980s. However, the disease resurged since the 1990s under the pressures of rapid industrialization and urbanization.



"To Prevent Tuberculosis, We Must Have X-Rays Regularly."
Beijing Tuberculosis Prevention Institute and the Tuberculosis Prevention Institute of the East District of Beijing, ca. 1980.

The online exhibit is curated by Professor Liping Bu, PhD, of Alma College, in Alma, Michigan, a visiting scholar in the Library's History of Medicine Division. It joins a number of online exhibits based on the Library's collection of 20th-century Chinese public health materials. These include:

[*Health for the People: Continuity and Change in Asian Medicine;*](#)

[*Chinese Anti-Malaria Posters;*](#)

[*Chinese Public Health Posters.*](#)

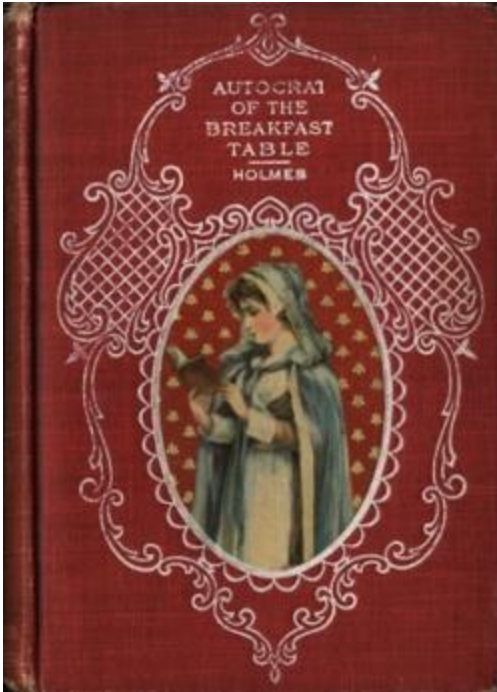
For further information, please contact Dr. Liping Bu at bulipi@alma.edu; Dr. Paul Theerman, Head of Images

and Archives, at Paul.Theerman@nih.gov or Ms. Ginny Roth, Curator of Prints and Photographs, at Ginny.Roth@nih.gov.

NLM Receives Collection of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr., Materials

The NLM is pleased to announce the donation of a large collection of printed books by and about the physician, poet, and cultural icon Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr., MD. The collection was gathered by Washington-area bibliophile Marilyn Barth, former adjunct

professor at the School of Library and Information Science at The Catholic University of America, Washington, DC. Among the books are over 100 colorful American and British editions of Holmes' bestselling and iconic work, *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, first published in 1858. Many of the books were on display in the Library's History of Medicine Division for Holmes's 200th birthday in 2009.



Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894) was a noted physician, lecturer, poet, novelist and the father of the Supreme Court Justice with the same name. Through his wit and turn of phrase, Holmes became an iconic figure in popular American culture, most notably through his poetry, his regular contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly* magazine for over three decades, and his *Breakfast Table* series of essays. His image and quotations from his works became ubiquitous, and he was one of the most sought after lecturers in America on topics ranging from medicine to literature.

Holmes' medical career began as a medical student in Paris and then at Harvard Medical School, and he quickly gained attention by winning two Boylston Prize Essays in 1836 and 1837. He is most known in medicine for his work, *The Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever* (1843), in which he challenged the medical establishment about its treatment of women during childbirth. He was professor of anatomy at Harvard for over 30 years and was an immensely influential figure in American medicine.

While Holmes Sr. is not as well-known today, his image and quotations from his works were used to sell countless commercial items in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, ranging from calendars and games to postcards and gift books. During his lifetime and for many years after his death his works, especially his poems and *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, were reprinted in hundreds of editions by American and British publishers. Today, many of Holmes' quotations are available online although many people now mistake his words for those of his son, the famous jurist.

In addition to the many copies of Holmes' *Autocrat*, the collection features many editions of his poems and other writings, making it an important and interesting research collection relating to popular publishing practices of the 19th century. The collection includes colorful publishers' bindings, with some by important designers such as Sarah Wyman Whitman (1842-1904), best known for her work in the 1890s for Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

For more information about the collection, contact Michael North, Head, Rare Books & Early Manuscripts, History of Medicine Division, northm@mail.nih.gov.

For information about donating historical materials to NLM, please visit our Web site: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/about/donate.html> .

New "History of Medicine Finding Aids Consortium"

The NLM is pleased to announce the release of its prototype History of Medicine Finding Aids Consortium (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/consortium/index.html>), a search-and-discovery tool for archival resources in the health sciences that are described by finding aids and held by various institutions throughout the United States. A finding aid is a tool created by archivists to give information about the contents of archival collections. Finding aids provide contextual information about collections oftentimes with detailed inventories to help researchers locate relevant materials. NLM is the world's largest medical library and a component of the National Institutes of Health.

The resource crawls existing Web content managed by several partner institutions, provides keyword search functionality, and provides results organized by holding institution. Links point to the holding institution's Web sites. Formats indexed consist of HTML, PDF and Encoded Archival Description XML. The project does not include content held in bibliographic utilities or other database-type information. Crawls are conducted monthly to ensure information is current and to capture new content as it is released.

Current Consortium partners are:

[NLM History of Medicine Division, Archives and Modern Manuscripts Program](#)

[Columbia University Health Center Library Archives and Special Collections](#)

[Medical Archives of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions](#)

[University of California-San Francisco Library Archives and Special Collections](#)

[University of Virginia Health Sciences Library Historical Collections](#)

[Virginia Commonwealth University Tompkins-McCaw Library Special Collections and Archives](#)

NLM's History of Medicine Division invites libraries, archives and museums which include in their collections archival materials related to the history of medicine and health sciences to join.

For more information about the project or requests to join the Consortium, please contact John P. Rees, Archivist and Digital Resources Manager, NLM, at reesj@nlm.nih.gov.

Letters Shed Light on Physicians' Lives in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley



The History of Medicine Division's Archives and Modern Manuscripts Program (AMMP) is pleased to announce the launch of a new digital texts site [Physicians' Lives in the Shenandoah Valley](#), a collection of 828 letters dating between 1786-1907. It is drawn from the Henkel Family Letters collection covering more than a century of life in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley.

Caspar Henkel

The Henkel family settled in New Market, Virginia in 1790. Generations of fathers and sons studied medicine. Over the course of their careers, these physicians ministered to their community, tended to their countrymen on the battlefield, and testified in the nation's courts of law. The letters of the Henkel family richly document the daily life of men in medicine in the nineteenth century and reveal the challenges of the profession as well as the rewards and responsibilities. Their writings colorfully represent the range of events in everyday life, from the minute details of local issues to the national crisis of the Civil War. The missives convey the concerns and characters of the authors, vividly illustrating the writers' personalities, and their experiences as physicians.

For instance in a letter to Caspar C. Henkel from childhood friend Benjamin F. Graves dated August 28, 1861 while encamped on the Greenbriar River, Benjamin marveled at the sublime beauty of his surroundings as he prayed "for our final deliverance from the hands of our enemy, that is now polluting the soil of Western Virginia with their unhallowed feet."

The site contains the complete collection of transcribed letters alongside images of the originals. Curators normalized the majority of place names, general subject terms, and MeSH terms (Medical Subject Headings) to aid searching and browsing. The original spellings are enhanced by pop-up window links that display the normalized phrase. All spellings and verbiage are those of the original writers; no editorial interventions were made, although some layouts differ to enhance readability.

This site marks AMMP's first XML encoded text collection using the DLXS software. The encoded texts conform to the TEI Level 4 (Text Encoding Initiative) specifications, a markup language developed for encoding humanities texts.

Project Conception, Transcriptions/Scanning, Content Development: Jim Labosier
Technical Coordinator, Site Design, and Development: John Rees

NLM Receives Materials of the Office of the Public Health Service Historian

After a long hiatus, the Office of the Public Health Service Historian was officially closed in March 2010. Materials from that office were transferred to the National Library of Medicine for integration in the collections, and should be available early in 2011.

Jeffrey S. Reznick

Deputy Chief, History of Medicine Division
National Library of Medicine

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

NEWS FROM THE WELLCOME LIBRARY

BBC Audio Slideshow "The Secret of Life" Highlights Wellcome Digitisation Project



The BBC recently published an [audio slideshow](#) about the Wellcome Library's newly [announced](#) digitisation project. The slideshow focuses primarily on our Francis Crick archive, which, at 300 boxes of material, represents some quarter of a million pages to be made freely available online at the end of a 2 year pilot project.

Dr Simon Chaplin, Head of the Wellcome Library, narrates the slideshow describing the content, the significance of Crick's research and the impact this online resource will have on the research community.

Images in the slideshow feature key items from the Crick archive (and other collections to be digitised related to the foundations of genetic research). The images also provide a behind the scenes view of conservation, preparation and photography.

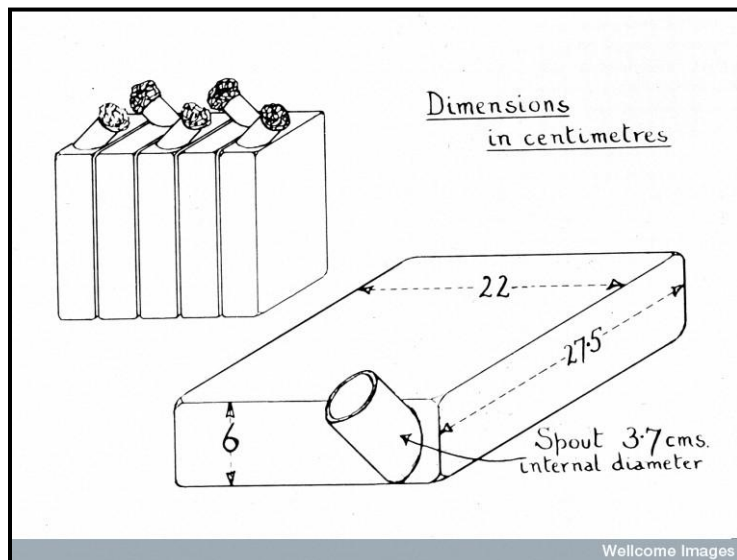
Recently Catalogued Archive Collections

The Wellcome Library holds the papers of the biochemist **Norman Heatley** (1911-2004) and his work as part of the team that developed penicillin. Originally consisting of just one box of material, this collection was greatly enlarged by the donation of additional material from Mercy Heatley, following her husband's death in 2004. Now comprising 30 boxes and catalogued with the collection reference [PP/NHE](#) the Heatley archive informs researchers in three main regards: it records the career of Norman George Heatley, biochemist and experimental pathologist; it forms an important source of original and retrospective material on the history of penicillin and antibiotics; undoubtedly, it conveys Heatley's exceptional skills as a scientist as well as his personality - meticulous, modest, courteous and infinitely helpful.

The collection includes:

- Norman Heatley's laboratory research notebooks, including those recording breakthrough work with Howard Florey on the therapeutic effects of penicillin, in Oxford May 1940 (see [PP/NHE/A/2/1/4](#)).
- Correspondence and papers relating to Heatley's work in the USA during 1941 and 1942 on the development of penicillin and promotion of its large scale production.
- Notebooks and papers relating to Heatley's other biochemical research work, including his design and development of a new microrespirometer from the 1930s onwards, research on non-ionic detergents in the early 1950s, work in Oxford on Staphylococcal Delta-Haemolysin in the mid-1960s, and secondments to laboratories in the USA to work on secretin and pancreozymin, 1962-1963 and 1968.
- Section C, entitled *Telling the Story of Penicillin*, comprises material collected by Norman Heatley during his lifetime, much of which was generated via his contribution to or participation in antibiotic related histories, anniversaries, exhibitions, publications and broadcasts. As such, Section C may be of particular interest to those who wish to study the ways in which the discovery, development and history of penicillin and antibiotics has been recounted and portrayed in various media.

The catalogue of the Heatley archive can be searched online through our [archives and manuscript catalogue](#) and the papers are available to researchers.



Apparatus for producing penicillin, from Norman Heatley papers (PP/NHE/A/2/1/5), Wellcome Library, London.

Archives and Manuscripts is also pleased to announce that a detailed catalogue of the papers of the geneticist **Professor Hans Grüneberg** FRS (1907-1982) is now [available online](#). Although a rudimentary box listing of this collection has been available for some considerable time, this failed adequately to reflect the richness and importance of Grüneberg's correspondence, covering the years 1922-1982, with colleagues, friends, family, institutions, publishers and others. This correspondence has now been listed in detail with (as far as possible, since some signatures remain illegible, or consist merely of a nickname) the names of correspondents given, searchable via the online catalogue.

Grüneberg studied medicine and genetics in Bonn and Berlin but his career in Germany was adversely affected by the rise of the Nazis to power and early in 1933 he lost his position at the Elberfeld Municipal Hospital. Shortly afterwards he was invited to pursue genetic research with J. B. S. Haldane at University College London, where he arrived in August 1933, finding the ambience very different from what he was used to in Germany. Apart from a period in the Army during the Second World War, he spent the rest of his life at UCL, retiring as Emeritus Professor of Genetics in 1974.

Along with C. H. Waddington (with whom there is a substantial tranche of correspondence in this collection), Grüneberg established the field of development

genetics, studying pathological processes in mutant mice and formulating a "pedigree of causes" of genes, which was an important model for human disease. His interest in mouse mutations led him into correspondence with amateur breeders of fancy mice as well as scientific colleagues, while he was also interested in questions of best practice in feeding, housing and general maintenance of laboratory mice. His 'waltzing mice' were featured in a BBC science programme. He took an active part in the discussions of the Committee for Standardized Nomenclature of Inbred Strains of Mice.

The collection, while reflecting Grüneberg's own significant work in genetics, and his importance in establishing the mouse as a leading animal model in mammalian genetics, also includes his later work on snails and radiation-induced mutation, and his involvement in the teaching of the subject in medical schools. It contains much correspondence from leading contemporaries in the field, including fellow refugees such as Charlotte Auerbach FRS. There are also substantial amounts of material on his travels, particularly to India and Sri Lanka, and his relationships with colleagues in those countries, and on his work as external examiner in genetics at the University of Malaysia.

Apart from a small amount of material closed for reasons of Data Protection, this collection is available to researchers subject to the [usual conditions of access to material in Archives and Manuscripts](#).

Both the Heatley and Grüneberg archives are scheduled for photography as part of the Wellcome Library Digitization Project, [Modern Genetics and its Foundations](#). Researchers who wish to consult these collections should check their availability through the appropriate page on the Wellcome Library's [website](#).

Wellcome Library Loans Swastikas and Squiggles to the Science Museum

Submarines, tanks, swastikas and squiggles are probably not the first things that come to mind when envisaging the material held in the Wellcome Library, but that's exactly what is contained within the [Melanie Klein](#) and [Donald Winnicott](#) archives that are deposited here. Now, a number of these items have gone on loan to the new exhibition at London's Science Museum, *Psychoanalysis: The Unconscious in Everyday Life*.

Melanie Klein was an Austrian-born British psychoanalyst who had a significant impact on child psychology and contemporary psychoanalysis. The [material on loan to the Science Museum](#) consists of a series of drawings by "Richard," a boy of eight who had many sessions with Klein and is one of her most famous case studies.

Dating from the early years of World War II, the drawings depict Nazi submarines surrounded by schools of large yellow fish, tanks, numerous explosions and dogfights between British and German planes.

Even for the untrained eye, it is easy to deduce that this young boy was deeply affected by the events occurring on the world stage at that time. Indeed, on reading more on the subject, one is told that 'Richard's psychopathology centred on the Oedipus complex and projected the figure of Adolf Hitler onto his father'.

The naivety of the drawings - some in grey pencil, others more vividly coloured in - coupled with their small size (similar to a postcard) and the flimsy paper they are drawn on contributes to the feelings of poignancy and fragility surrounding them.

[Donald Winnicott](#) was another British psychoanalyst who worked extensively with troubled young people. He believed in using the idea of play during his consultations with patients; his "squiggle drawings" are an example of this. He would draw a shape and ask the child to add to it and make something out of it. Two of these "squiggles", along with two other drawings by Winnicott called "[Stella](#)" and "[Tak](#)", have also been lent to the exhibition.

[*Psychoanalysis: The Unconscious in Everyday Life*](#) runs from 13 October 2010 to 2 April 2011 at the Science Museum, London.

Wellcome Library Material Displayed at Tate Britain Exhibition

Works from the Wellcome Library are included in another current exhibition - at London's Tate Britain - on the life and career of the groundbreaking photographer Eadweard Muybridge (1830-1904).

Muybridge is best remembered today for his work on animal locomotion. For the first time, by using multiple cameras, he showed that a horse moving at speed has all four feet off the ground at once (an issue that was the subject of much debate at this time). In

the 1870s, seeking a method of showing such images, Muybridge invented the zoopraxiscope, a machine that displayed images as moving sequences. It is considered by some to be the first movie projector.



A woman sitting naked on a chair and smoking (Wellcome Library no. 27760i)

Although he was born and died in England, Muybridge spent much of his life in the United States. In the late 1860s, he established himself as a photographer in San Francisco, specialising in landscape subjects. In particular, he photographed the rugged vistas of Yosemite Valley in California. Later photographs would include other images from across the American continent, including urban panoramas and views of Alaska and Guatemala.

These two aspects of Muybridge's work - his landscape photography and his studio-based motion studies - are brought together in the exhibition. Fittingly, the three works loaned from the Wellcome Library tie in with these two themes. *Work on a coffee plantation in Guatemala* (1877) (Wellcome Library [no. 25225i](#)) is a set of wood engravings by GH Andrews based on Muybridge's photographs of the region. Alongside is Muybridge's *A woman sitting naked on a chair and smoking* (Wellcome Library [no. 27760i](#)) and *A naked man with hemiplegia walking with a stick* (Wellcome Library [no. 572329i](#)). These two prints were taken from *Animal Locomotion* (1878), Muybridge's magnum opus on human and animal movement.

The exhibition illustrates the range of Muybridge's art and also seeks to show the continuing relevance of this most pioneering of photographers.

Eadweard Muybridge, Tate Britain, Wednesday 8 September 2010-Sunday 16 January 2011

For regular updates on the work of the Wellcome Library, see our Blog:

<http://wellcomelibrary.blogspot.com>

Ross MacFarlane

Research Officer

Wellcome Library

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

MEMBER PROFILES

Sharon Butcher



Member of ALHHS since 2008

Home town: Wapakoneta, Ohio; currently live in McMinnville, TN

Current employer: Aerospace Testing Alliance (ATA)

Education:

- BS Animal Science, Ohio State University
- MLS Case Western Reserve University, Ohio
- MSO (masters in organizational behavior), Cumberland University, Tennessee

Professional interests: Indexing; really hard reference work that eludes others; patents/standards/specifications; sciences in general; textiles; materials science; history; archives; Special Libraries Association, engineering and military librarians divisions.

Other facts, interests or hobbies: Reading; travel; forensic science; museum-hopping; my three poochies; former ward secretary on 7 units at Ohio State University Hospital; spent 3 years in the United Kingdom; participation in a couple of local civic groups; plan to retire to Seattle area.

Mark Peterson**Member of ALHHS since 2009****Home town:** Minneapolis, MN**Current employer:** Bernard Becker Medical Library at the Washington University in St. Louis School of Medicine**Education:**

- MLS from University of North Carolina
- PhD in History from University of Wisconsin

Professional interests: International Librarianship; Early Modern works on medicine; History of Printing; History of Technology.**Other facts, interests or hobbies:** I wrote a dissertation on beer brewing. I went around the world once and hope to do it again. And I just started learning to play the guitar.[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

EXHIBITIONS

Nightingale Exhibit at Columbia University Medical Center

A century ago this year, Florence Nightingale died at age 90. Nurse, war hero, educator, public health reformer and spiritual seeker, Nightingale surmounted the constricted role assigned to Victorian upper-class women to become internationally famous for her work as a nurse and humanitarian. She remains a figure of veneration to millions.

The Columbia University Health Sciences Library is commemorating this anniversary with an exhibit showcasing the many different facets of Nightingale's life. Entitled *The Many Worlds of Florence Nightingale: An Exhibit Commemorating the Centennial of Her*

Death, it will run from September 15 to December 22, 2010 in Columbia's Hammer Health Sciences Center.

On display are original letters, contemporary photographs and prints and first editions of many of her books. Highlights include the Nightingale family bible with Florence's signature on the title page of the New Testament; an inscribed copy of the first edition of her groundbreaking *Notes on Nursing* (1860); a manuscript of "To Florence Nightingale of England" by the American poet John Greenleaf Whittier; and a fragment of a diary kept by Nightingale when she visited the battlefield of Balaclava during the Crimean War.

All items in the exhibit are drawn from the Auchincloss Florence Nightingale Collection, one of the greatest collections of materials relating to Nightingale to be found in North America. Created by Dr. Hugh Auchincloss (1878-1947), Professor of Clinical Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the collection was presented by him to the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, now the Columbia University School of Nursing, in May 1932.

The Auchincloss Florence Nightingale Collection holds more than 250 letters by her; several dozen letters to her; books she wrote or owned; books about her and prints, photographs, and drawings. Since 1979, it has been housed in the Health Sciences Library's Archives & Special Collections. More information about the collection can be found online at <http://vesta.cumc.columbia.edu/library/archives/afncoll.html>.

The exhibit was curated by Stephen E. Novak, Head of Archives & Special Collections at the Health Sciences Library. For more information contact him at hslarchives@columbia.edu

Stephen E. Novak

Head of Archives & Special Collections
Columbia University Health Sciences Library

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

LECTURES

Beaumont Medical Club: 2010-2011 Lecture Series

September 10, 2010

Bicentennial Lecture

John Harley Warner, Ph.D.

Avalon Professor and Chair, History of Medicine

Professor of History

Yale University

"Book Collecting, Historical Libraries, and
Aesthetic Grounding of Modern Medicine"

October 25, 2010

The Frederic L. Holmes Lecture

Jacalyn Duffin, M.D., Ph.D.

Hannah Chair, History of Medicine

Queen's University at Kingston

"Medical Miracles: Doctors, Saints and Healing in the
Modern World"

November 5, 2010

The Beaumont Lecture

Howard Markel, M.D., Ph.D.

George E. Wantz Distinguished Professor of the History of
Medicine,

Director of the Center for the History of Medicine,

Professor of Pediatrics and Communicable Diseases,

Professor of Psychiatry, University of Michigan

"An Anatomy of Addiction: Sigmund Freud,
William Halsted, and the Miracle Drug Cocaine"

February 25, 2011

Bicentennial Lecture

Gregory H. Tignor, D.Sc.

Professor Emeritus of Epidemiology

Yale University School of Medicine

"A Short History of the Yale Arbovirus Research
Unit (YARU)"

March 25, 2011

The George Rosen Memorial Lecture

Debórah Dwork, Ph.D.

Rose Professor of Holocaust History and Director,
Strassler Family Center for Holocaust and Genocide
Studies, Clark University, Worcester, MA
"Flight from the Reich: Life as a Refugee"

April 15, 2011

Bicentennial Lecture

Thomas P. Duffy, M.D.

Professor of Medicine
Yale University School of Medicine
"The Flexner Report at 100"

May 20, 2011

"The Hill-Stead Museum, Farmington"
with the Hartford Medical Society and the Robert U.
Massey History of Medicine Society, University of
Connecticut School of Medicine

All lectures are held at 5 p.m. in the Historical Library, Cushing/Whitney Medical Library.

Susan Wheeler

President

Beaumont Medical Club

Curator, Prints and Drawings

Cushing/Whitney Medical Library

Yale University

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

C. F. Reynolds Medical History Society: 2011 Schedule of Meetings

University of Pittsburgh

Co-Sponsored by the Health Sciences Library System

January 25, 2011

David Cooper, M.D., Ph.D., FRCS

Professor of Surgery, Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation
Institute

University of Pittsburgh

“Chris Barnard and the Story of Heart Transplantation.”

February 22, 2011

Stephen Greenberg, Ph.D.

Coordinator of Public Services, History of Medicine
Division

National Library of Medicine

“Magic & Monsters in the Stacks: How Harry Potter Came
to the National Library of Medicine.”

March 15, 2011

Sylvia Pamboukian, Ph.D.

English Department

Robert Morris University

“The World of Harry Potter: Medieval Medicine, Science,
and Magic.”

April 6, 2011

Twenty-Third Annual Mark M. Ravitch History of Medicine
Lecture

Shelley Mckellar, Ph.D.

History Department

University of Western Ontario

“Michael DeBakey, Denton Cooley and the Controversial
Artificial Heart Implants of the 1960s.”

September 27, 2011

Angela Creager, Ph.D.

Professor of History

Princeton University

“Tracing the Body: The Atomic Energy Commission's
Radioisotope Program and the Emergence of Nuclear
Medicine, 1945-1960.”

November 1, 2011

18th Annual Sylvan E. Stool History of Medicine Lecture

Susan Lindee, Ph.D.

Professor of History

University of Pennsylvania

“Gut Feelings and Technical Precision: Thinking about the
History of Cystic Fibrosis.”

All lectures will be held in Lecture Room #5, Scaife Hall, University of Pittsburgh, at 6:00 P.M. Members will receive notices for each lecture. A dinner for members and their guests in the 11th floor Conference Center, Scaife Hall will follow each of the five individual lectures. We hope that you and any interested colleagues will join us for these five evenings of historical lectures and discussions. The C. F. Reynolds Medical History Society appreciates your continuing support and is confident that you will enjoy this coming year's programming. Please refer all questions on the Society and its programming to Dr. Jonathon Erlen at 412-648-8927 or erlen@pitt.edu.

Jonathon Erlen

History of Medicine Librarian
Health Sciences Library System
University of Pittsburgh

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

Reynolds Historical Lecture Series: University of Alabama at Birmingham

The objective of the Reynolds Historical Lecture Series is to review, assess, and discuss various historical aspects of the health care sciences. The series runs from Fall to Spring. The Annual Reynolds Lecture is the foremost presentation in this series that brings speakers of prominence to the University of Alabama at Birmingham <http://www.uab.edu/reynolds/lecture>.

Unless otherwise indicated on the schedule, all lectures are held from noon to one in the Ireland Room, 3rd floor, Lister Hill Library, 1700 University Blvd. These lectures are free and open to the public. Box lunches are served.

November 16, 2010

Susan Reverby, PhD,
Marion Butler McLean Professor
Wellesley College
"The 'Tuskegee' Syphilis Study: What More Is There to Know?"

This lecture will be followed by a book signing of Dr. Reverby's *Examining Tuskegee: The Infamous Syphilis Study and Its Legacy*.

November 30, 2010

Barbara Dossey, PhD, RN, AHN-BC, FAAN

International Co-Director

Nightingale Initiative for Global Health

"Florence Nightingale: Learning From the Past & Looking Forward to the Future"

This lecture will be held at 3:30pm.

February 18, 2011

32nd Annual Reynolds Lecture

James K. Kirklin, MD

Professor and Director, Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery
University of Alabama at Birmingham

"The History of Heart Transplantation and Mechanical Circulatory Support: A Revolution in Evolution"

This lecture will be held at 4:00pm.

March 8, 2011

Carolyn Conley, PhD

Professor and Chair, Department of History and Anthropology

University of Alabama at Birmingham

"'In Such Cases There Was a Predisposition to Kill the Child': Mothers, Homicide and Insanity in Victorian Britain"

This lecture will be held in conjunction with the NLM exhibit, *The Literature of Prescription: Charlotte Perkins Gilman and the Yellow Wall-Paper*, in the Alabama Museum of the Health Sciences.

March 31, 2011

Melissa C. Morgan

Centre for the Living Arts, Assistant Director / Director, Space 301, "Medical Iconography of the Early Modern Period (1501-1750)"

This lecture will be held in conjunction with the NLM exhibit, *Everyday Miracles: Medical Imagery in Ex-Votos*, in the Alabama Museum of the Health Sciences.

April 26, 2011**Frederick Holmes, MD**

Professor of the History and Philosophy of Medicine

University of Kansas Medical Center

"Influenza in an American Military Hospital in France in
1918"**Tim L. Pennycuff**

Assistant Professor and University Archivist

University of Alabama at Birmingham

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

MISCELLANEA

ALHHS Bylaw Changes

Recent reviews of our banking records and tax-exempt status revealed that ALHHS was no longer eligible for tax-exempt status. Part of the problem was that our Constitution and Bylaws made no provision for distribution of remaining funds should the organization ever decide to disband. In order to reinstate status, the Executive Board proposed to change the bylaws to include this provision, and to turn any remaining funds over to the American Association for the History of Medicine (with their consent) in the event of the organization's end.

The Board also felt that the yearly audit should be performed by a professional, in order to prevent this kind of oversight from happening again. Thus, the bylaws were altered to incorporate the hiring of an auditor to perform a yearly check on the accounts. These proposed changes were approved by the membership in a recent bylaw amendment poll.

Patricia E. Gallagher, MLS, MA, AHIP

Librarian

New York Academy of Medicine

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

Bakken Library and Museum Travel Grants

Scholars and artists are invited to apply for travel fellowships and grants, which the Bakken Library and Museum in Minneapolis offers to encourage research in its collection of books, journals, manuscripts, prints and instruments. The awards are to be used to help defray the expenses of travel, subsistence, and other direct costs of conducting research at the Bakken for researchers who must travel some distance and pay for temporary housing in the Twin Cities in order to conduct research at the Bakken.

1. **Visiting Research Fellowships** are awarded up to a maximum of \$1,500; the minimum period of residence is two weeks, and preference is given to researchers who are interested in collaborating informally for a day or two with Bakken staff during their research visit.
2. **Research Travel Grants** are awarded up to a maximum of \$500 (domestic) and \$750 (foreign); the minimum period of residence is one week.

The next application deadline for either type of research assistance is **February 11, 2011**.

For more details and application guidelines, please contact:

Elizabeth Ihrig

Librarian

The Bakken Library and Museum

3537 Zenith Avenue So.

Minneapolis, MN., 55416

tel 612-926-3878 ext. 227

fax (612) 927-7265

e-mail Ihrig@thebakken.org

www.thebakken.org

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

The Eugene W. J. Pearce, M.D., and Lunetta A. Pearce, M.D., Fellowship

Eugene Walker James Pearce, MD, and his wife, Lunetta Anna Memming Pearce, MD, were long-time supporters of the University of Kansas Medical Center's History and Philosophy of Medicine Department. Their unique and enthusiastic approach to life and work enriched those in contact with them. They both passed away in early 2008. The Eugene W. J. Pearce, M.D. and Lunetta A. Pearce, M.D. Fellowship in the History of Medicine has been established to honor their memory.

Purpose: Fellowships in the Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine are intended to attract scholars to the Clendening Library and University of Kansas Medical Center Archives who will carry out research in the history of medicine, nursing, allied health and related sciences. The Department will grant fellowships to interested scholars whose research topics are well-suited to the varied collections housed in the library and archives.

The Department intends to grant two fellowships per year, with the aim of attracting scholars from a wide range of academic levels, including professors, independent researchers, graduate students in the dissertation stage of their degrees and post-graduate students pursuing advanced scholarship.

Clendening History of Medicine Library Holdings: The library has a large collection of early-modern medical books from Britain and Western Europe, which includes botanicals and anatomical works. Comprehensive compilations of 17th -19th century books include collections on the history of pathology, cardiology, hematology, microscopy, electricity, radiology, Mesmerism, anesthesiology and orthopedics. Holdings also include original Florence Nightingale Letters, 18th- and 19th- century British satirical medical prints, and items related to Asian medicine.

University of Kansas Medical Center Archives Holdings: The archives house numerous documents pertaining to the history of the medical center, as well as to local, regional and Kansas medicine. The Schools of Medicine, Nursing and Allied Health are included in the holdings. Unique holdings include the newly formed Spine and Orthopedic Historical Collections, and early 20th- century hospital and medical office

patient records (1906-1920), which contain diagnoses, treatments and outcomes, many with hand-written physicians' and nurses' notes.

Duration and Support: The department will grant fellowships for a period of two to four weeks. The amount of the fellowships will be \$500.00 per week for 2-4 weeks, with a maximum of \$2,000.00, to cover expenses, with an additional one-time travel stipend of \$500 for scholars from outside of the Kansas City area.

Application and Selection: Interested applicants must submit a *curriculum vitae*, two letters of support, and a brief prospectus of no more than three pages outlining their research project to the address at the top of the application to the attention of Nancy Hulston, Director of Archives. The selection of fellows will be based on the decision of a committee. Deadline for the 2011-2012 cycle is November 30, 2010. Candidates will be informed of the results by January 10, 2011.

For additional information please visit: <http://www3.kumc.edu/historyofmed/fellow.html>.

Nancy Hulston

Director of Archives

History and Philosophy of Medicine Department

University of Kansas Medical Center

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

New Staff Member at the National Museum of American History

The National Museum of American History's Division of Medicine and Science is pleased to announce its newest staff member, Drew Robarge. Drew will take on the role of Collection Manager for the entire division this November. Drew received a BA in history from Gallaudet University and an MA in Museum Studies from The George Washington University.

Staff of the Division of medicine and Science collect, research, and disseminate information in the areas of the history of medicine and health, dentistry, pharmacy, psychology, disability, public health, biotechnology, classical and modern physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, meteorology, navigation, surveying, materials science, science education, and the environment.

For the 30th Anniversary of HIV-AIDS the division is preparing a show case and programming scheduled to open in June 2011.

STAFF:

Judy M. Chelnick, Associate Curator; Medicine and Dentistry

Paul Forman, Curator; Modern Physics

Peggy A. Kidwell, Curator; Mathematics

Katherine Ott, Curator; Disability, Dermatology, and the Culture of Medicine

Ann M. Seeger, Deputy Chair and Curator; Chemistry and Biology

Drew Robarge, Collections Manager

Roger E. Sherman, Associate Curator; Modern Physics

Jeffrey K. Stine, Chair and Curator; Environmental History

Steven Turner, Curator; Physical Science

Deborah Warner, Curator; Physical Science

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

Notes from the Burns Archive

Stanley B. Burns and The Burns Archive, in conjunction with the Merchant's House Museum, New York City, present an exhibit: *Memento Mori: The Birth & Resurrection of Post-Mortem Photography*. This runs from Thursday, September 9 – Monday, November 29, 2010. The museum website is <http://www.merchantshouse.com/>.

Dr. Burns has published *Sleeping Beauty III Memorial Photography: the Children to accompany the exhibit at the Merchant House Museum*. The book documents the history

of memorial photography and the current reintroduction of taking memorial photographs of stillborn children and neonatal deaths in hospitals country wide. The book can be ordered from <http://www.sleepingbeauty3.com/> or <http://www.burnspress.com/>.

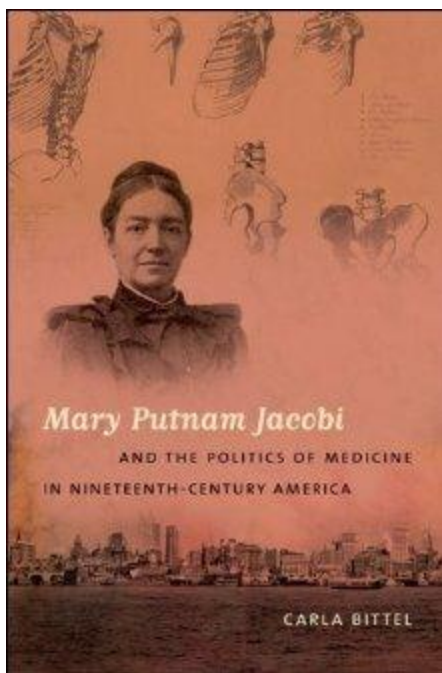
Dr. Stanley B. Burns

Burns Archive

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

BOOK REVIEWS

Bittel, Carla. *Mary Putnam Jacobi and the Politics of Medicine in Nineteenth Century America* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2009).



Carla Bittel's masterful biography of Mary Putnam Jacobi is more than just a glance into the life of this famous female physician. It is also an examination of her beliefs, her work and her politics.

Mary Putnam was born into an affluent American family in 1842. Her father, George Palmer Putnam was a bookseller and later publisher, founding the firm G. P. Putnam. Her youthful interest in the religious teachings of Abner Kingman Nott, a Baptist pastor whose church the family attended, eventually morphed into a fervent belief in science over religion. Her interest in science first led her to a career as a pharmacist (the first woman to graduate from the New York College of Pharmacy – and the last to graduate from there for another 25 years);

then, to medicine, enrolling in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1863. Her passion for science led her to request an early graduation from the College, which she felt was not providing the scientific basis she required; two years later, she left for Paris to further her medical education.

Paris provided her with both a “medical and political education” (Bittel, 50). While attending the École de Médecine, she met the Reclus family, who were closely associated with the socialist movement in France. Their attitude towards social reform attracted her; her travels during the American Civil War and her family’s interest in ‘uplifting’ the poor, had well prepared her for espousing the social reforms that were being suggested in Paris. However, with the eventual defeat of the socialists, completion of her thesis, and her belief that women’s rights had little future in France, Mary Putnam returned to New York; to open a medical practice.

Once back in the United States, she began to expand her career goals. She started a private practice and became a lecturer at the Women’s Medical College of New York where she was a professor of materia medica and therapeutics. She began to join medical societies (eventually becoming the first female Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine). She wrote and published; her study, *The Question of Rest for Women during Menstruation*, won the Boylston Prize – she was the first woman to be awarded this honor. Much of the chapter discusses the importance of this seminal work and the implications of the award. Dr. Bittel also discusses at some length Dr. Jacobi’s work on hermaphroditism, on pediatrics, and on vivisection (Dr. Jacobi was a vocal advocate of vivisection in the pursuit of scientific information).

This book is not a chronological listing of the events of Mary Putnam Jacobi’s life. Each chapter covers a specific issue in great depth. Thus, it is not until the fourth chapter that we are introduced to the details of her personal life. The deaths of her infant daughter and, later, of her eight-year old son Ernest (from diphtheria) had a deep effect on her marriage and on her career. She became an educator on pediatric hygiene matters, writing several works aimed at the general public, and she became an advocate of the bacteriological theories concerning the transmission of diphtheria (in opposition to her husband, who maintained that filth was the major transmitter of the disease). Their son’s death caused a major rift in their marriage, both personally and professionally. Dr. Bittel discusses this painful subject with tact and objectivity.

Mary Putnam Jacobi worked throughout her career to enhance the public and professional image of women in medicine. She saw no difference in the ability of women (vs. men) to be effective, scientifically motivated physicians. Even during the last years of her life, she used her brain cancer as a means of studying the disorder and transmitting on her findings in hopes that others after her could find a cure. This book is an outstanding work. It belongs in any collection that has an interest in the history of medicine.

Patricia E. Gallagher, MLS, MA, AHIP

Librarian

New York Academy of Medicine

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

Lord, Alexandra M. *Condom Nation: The U.S. Government's Sex Education Campaign from World War I to the Internet* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2010).



Jean-Baptiste Alphonse Karr (November 24, 1808 – September 29, 1890), the French critic, journalist and novelist once wrote “The more things change, the more they stay the same.” No truer words were ever written, particularly when considering the history of sex education in the United States. Sex education and the federal government’s role in it has long been a source of controversy and it continues to spark passionate debate today. Since its inception, the Public Health Service has taken on ever-increasing responsibility for the nation’s health. Alexandra M. Lord’s account of the Public Health Service’s transformation from an agency providing for the relief and maintenance of disabled seamen, to its

expanded role in the health care of all Americans, sheds light on the ongoing difficulties the PHS faces in battling sexual ignorance and educating the public about sexually transmitted diseases.

In her book, *Condom Nation: The U.S. Government's Sex Education Campaign from World War I to the Internet*, Alexandra M. Lord has produced a well-written and well-researched historical look at the Federal government’s involvement in sex education. Beginning with the Public Health Service’s first sex education campaign in 1918, Lord documents early PHS programs primarily designed to combat erroneous “facts” being disseminated by the military, as depicted in the film *Fit to Fight*, described as the story of five soldiers and their encounters with prostitutes. This 1918 campaign, a response to the United State’s involvement in World War I, targeted soldiers, sailors and prostitutes. Realizing that these three groups were not the only ones affected by venereal diseases,

the federal government began partnering with state and local governments in disseminating sex education materials. By the end of World War I, government officials, private organizations and private citizens had “seized the opportunity to transform these wartime programs into what would become a comprehensive and more prolonged war on sexual ignorance.” (Lord, 30)

As the book documents the federal government’s involvement in sex education, Lord continually reminds the reader that despite Americans’ overall support for sex education, there remains an overwhelming discomfort in discussing sex and sex-related issues. In a 2000 Kaiser Family Foundation study, “an overwhelming majority of Americans are still calling for more aggressive sex education.” (Lord, 187) Lord writes that that this reflects Americans’ deep concern for the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and the rise in teenage pregnancies. However, Americans have a profound uneasiness with the idea of adolescent engaging in sex. This conflict shapes the federal government’s sex education campaigns and has led to an increase in abstinence-only education programs. Unfortunately, studies have shown that teens are sexually active at a much earlier age and are less likely to use condoms. To me, society’s reticence in discussing sex has negatively impacted the federal government’s sex education programs.

From start to finish, Lord presents an engaging (and for this reviewer, a sometimes amusing and simultaneously discouraging) account of the Public Health Service’s progress, or lack thereof, in shaping sex education over the past 90 years. I highly recommend it because of its overview of the federal government’s involvement in educating Americans about sex and contraception. Lord documents both the successes and failures of federal programs and leaves the reader to ponder their views on government funded sex education programs.

Brooke Fox

University Archivist

Medical University of South Carolina

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

ADVERTISERS

SWANN



A U C T I O N S

Rare Book Auctioneers
conduct 40 sales annually including
regularly scheduled sales of

Books on
Science ■ Medicine
Natural History

For further information and to discuss
consignments, please contact:

Tobias Abeloff, Ext. 18
e-mail: tabeloff@swanngalleries.com

Complete auction schedule and catalogues online at
www.swanngalleries.com

AUTOGRAPHS
BOOKS / MANUSCRIPTS
MAPS / ATLASES
PHOTOGRAPHS
POSTERS
WORKS OF ART ON PAPER

Swann Galleries, Inc.
104 East 25th Street
New York, NY 10010
Tel 212 254 4710
Fax 212 979 1017



JEREMY NORMAN & Co, Inc.

HISTORYOFSCIENCE.COM ▼ NORMAN PUBLISHING



Post Office Box 867
Novato, California 94948-0867

Tel: 415-892-3181

Fax: 415-276-2317

Mobile: 415-225-3954

Email: orders@jnorman.com

Web: www.historyofscience.com

Specializing in the history of medicine, science & technology
We welcome visitors by appointment only

Deborah Coltham Rare Books



Specialising in Medicine & Science

Catalogues and Lists available upon request
Visitors by appointment only

North Downs House, Grays Road,
Westerham, Kent, TN16 2JD
Tel/Fax +44 (0) 1959 532681
deborah@coltham.co.uk

www.dcrb.co.uk

Nigel Phillips

RARE BOOKS

Antiquarian bookseller specialising
in the history of medicine
and the health sciences

*Please send for my catalogue,
or call for an appointment
when in London*

The Cart House
Paddock Field
Chilbolton
Hampshire SO20 6AU
England

E-mail: Nigel@nigelphillips.com
www.nigelphillips.com

70 EAST 55TH STREET
PHONE 212.308.0018



NEW YORK, NY 10022
FAX 212.308.0074

Specializing in Early Printed Books and Manuscripts
in the History of Medicine, Science and Travel
from the 15th to the 18th Century.

Catalogues available upon request

B & L ROOTENBERG



Rare Books & Manuscripts

Science, Medicine, Technology, Natural History,
Early Printed & Illustrated Books.

Post Office Box 5049 • Sherman Oaks, CA 91403
Telephone: (818) 788-7765 • Telefax: (818) 788-8839

blroot@rootenbergbooks.com

www.rootenbergbooks.com





The Watermark (ISSN 1553-7641) is the quarterly publication of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences (ALHHS). It was founded in 1976 to serve as the newsletter of the Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences, but changed its subtitle in 1992 when ALHHS changed its name. OCLC records are # 11902760 (1976-1992) and # 40676801 (1992-present).

Copyright © 2009 by ALHHS. All rights reserved.

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)
