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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EDITOR'S MESSAGE	3
FROM THE PRESIDENT	5
ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM, APRIL 25-26,BALTIMORE, MD	6
REPOSITORY PROFILE: THE NATIONAL HANSEN'S DISEASE MUSEUM & ARCHIVES	10
NEWS FROM THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	15
"In His Own Words: Martin Cummings and the NLM 15	
HMD's Modern Manuscripts Program Completes Mass-Digitization Projects with Gale/Cengage Learning 15	
Papers of John B. Calhoun Now Open 16	
"Tropical Disease Motion Pictures," Online Audiovisual Collection 18	
New Exhibition with Folger Shakespeare Library 19	
NLM Attains Millionth Page Milestone for the Medical Heritage Library 20	
NEWS FROM THE WELLCOME LIBRARY.....	21
New Exhibition: Here Comes Good Health! 21	
Wellcome Library Content on <i>Your Paintings</i> 22	
Ronald Sandison Papers Available for Research 23	
Library Survey 24	
NEWS FROM MEMBERS.....	24
Eleanor K. Grimm Papers at American College of Surgeons Now Digitized 24	
What Does Your Doctor Know? New Exhibit at Duke 25	
Medical Revolutionary War Archive Acquired by Duke 26	
ANNOUNCEMENTS.....	28
Ferenc Gyorgyey Research Travel Award at Yale	
MEMBER PROFILES	29
BOOK REVIEWS.....	31
ADVERTISERS	33

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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 Stephen Novak, 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.

Cover Image: National Hansen's Disease Museum & Archives

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

This Spring issue of *The Watermark* is slimmer than our more recent ones due to the short time elapsed since the Winter issue. But don't fail to check the Annual Meeting program information. Our program co-chairs, Pat Gallagher and Holly Herro, have put together what looks to be a fascinating and thought-provoking set of presentations.

I'm particularly happy to present Elizabeth Schexnyder's profile of the National Hansen's Disease Museum in Carville, LA – just one of the many repositories, rich in historical and human interest, that our members work in.

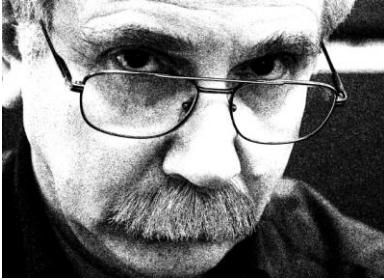
I'd welcome other repository profiles from members, especially those from less well-known institutions.

I recently installed an exhibit, *Civil War Medicine*, illustrating the medical aspects of an epochal event the sesquicentennial of which the U.S. is currently celebrating – though considering how low-key the commemorations have been so far, "celebration" may be too strong a word. Though I suspect our Civil War holdings are modest compared to other institutions, there was enough to easily fill eight exhibit cases. I've been pleasantly surprised at the widespread positive feedback I've received from students, staff, and faculty. How are you and your repository marking this anniversary? News of exhibits, special programs, and publications that mark this or other medical anniversaries is always greatly appreciated.

I'm looking forward to seeing many of you at Baltimore later this month and hearing what you've been up to.

Stephen Novak
Editor

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Remarkably, this is the last of these letters from me as president of this august body. It's been a funny little soapbox, from whence I tell you things that you already know, muse on things that may matter only to me, and spend a certain amount of time ignoring the obvious.

The recent view from here has been none too pleasant. I have seen libraries close, collections gutted, fine staff let go. The usual financial indicators seem to say that the economy is finally on the mend, but one never quite retrieves what one has lost. Some things of great value are lost and gone, and they will not come back.

Of course, the news has not been all bad. Necessity is a mother, and many of our members are in the lemonade business big-time (now there's a mixed metaphor for you). The last two years have seen great innovation, especially in new web projects and group initiatives, to make our shrinking resources go farther. The Medical Heritage Library is the first thing that comes to my mind, but there are so many others. We are at our best when we work together.

Which brings me to my last and most important task: thanking my colleagues as we prepare to head out to Baltimore for our annual do. First on my list is Arlene Shaner, our long-suffering treasurer and chief herder of cats. Hers is the most thankless task in the organization. Running a close second and third are the LAC chairs (Charlie Greifenstein for 2011 and Nancy McCall for 2012) and Program Chairs (Elaine Challacombe and Joan Echtenkamp Klein for 2011; Holly Herro and Patricia Gallagher for 2012). Thanks to our secretary, Crystal Smith, and to the Watermark staff: past editor and incoming president Chris Lyons, and current editor Steve Novak, ably assisted by Megan Curran and Martha Stone. Russell Johnson, our webmaster and listserv owner, had a particularly trying last two years, but has kept our communications intact. Thanks to the steering committee members, and all of the others out there who chaired our committees, selected our award-winners, and generally remembered why we do what we do. So, on to Baltimore!

Steve Greenberg

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM, APRIL 25-26, BALTIMORE, MD

With permission from [Daniel Love](#)

April 25, 2012

Dinner at the SMC Campus Center at the University of Maryland

6:30 Reception & Open Bar; **7:00** Dinner

April 26, 2012

Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing, Baltimore MD

8:30 – 9:10 Registration/Breakfast

9:10-9:15 Greeting from the Chair. Introduction of Keynote Speaker

9:15-10:15 Keynote

Riccardo Ferrante, Director of Digital Services & IT Archivist at the Smithsonian Institution Archives, *Everything Moves Faster in the 21st Century: Digital Challenges and Opportunities*

10:15-10:30 Break

10:30-11:15 Mini-Presentations, Part 1

- Micaela Sullivan-Fowler. *From Scurvy to Horseshoe Crabs: The Making and Promotion of "Seaworthy: A History of Maritime Health & Medicine"*

W a t e r m a r k

Volume XXXV

Number 2 (Spring 2012)

- Susan Rishworth. *Centennial Stories*
- Michael North and Stephen Novak. *What's New with the Medical Heritage Library?*
- Jeffrey Reznick. *News from NLM's History of Medicine Division*

11:15-12:15 Business Meeting**12:15-1:15 LUNCH****1:15-2:15 Mini-Presentations, Part 2**

- Nancy McCall. *The Archives and History of Medicine Library at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions*
- Martha Stone. *Was there an African-American Physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1850? The Case for – and Against – Peter W. Ray*
- Brooke Fox. *Increasing Awareness to Maintain Relevancy: The Waring Historical Library's Online Exhibits*
- Rachel Ingold. *Glass Eyeballs Need a Lot of Bubble Wrap: Moving the History of Medicine Collections at Duke*

2:15-3:30 Sarah Stauderman, Collections Care Manager at the Smithsonian Institution Archives, *Approaches to Managing Analog Videotape Collections by Surveying Their Content, Formats, and Risk Factors*

3:30-3:45 Final comments by the President

ABSTRACTS

Keynote Speaker: Riccardo Ferrante, *Everything Moves Faster in the 21st Century: Digital Challenges and Opportunities*

Today's rate of knowledge creation, together with an ever-growing dependence on digital technology, requires us to rethink how we collect and preserve the health

sciences' historical record. Digital record fragility, cloud computing, collaborative e-science and trustworthy repositories are just a few examples of the challenges facing scientific libraries and archives today. We will examine some of the curatorial challenges and the opportunities they represent.

Sarah Stauderman, *Approaches to Managing Analog Videotape Collections by Surveying their Content, Formats, and Risk Factors*

This session will give an overview of the approaches to managing analog videotape collections by surveying their content, formats, and risk factors. It will also discuss recently developed online survey tools and methodologies, and the key definitions regarding magnetic media formats, special handling and use, preservation and reformatting.

Micaela Sullivan-Fowler, *From Scurvy to Horseshoe Crabs : The Making and Promotion of "Seaworthy: A History of Maritime Health & Medicine"*

In 2010, a colleague from the Geology Museum asked if the Ebling Library would like to install a traveling art exhibit called "Beyond the Edge of the Sea" featuring illustrations from the preeminent deep-sea illustrator, Karen Jacobsen. Sensing a complementary opportunity, this basically land-locked librarian, with a primarily land based collection, decided to do an exhibit highlighting rare books and special collections covering the topics of decompression sickness, health on the Middle Passage, seasickness, whales and the corset industry, etc. What I found, what I didn't find, and how patrons and the campus have connected with the exhibits, is a study in how exhibits can be used for engagement, far beyond one's own four walls.

Susan Rishworth, *Centennial Stories*

Susan will relate the history of the centennial initiative at the American College of Surgeons as a cautionary tale, and include some positive items that have come out of it.

Michael North and Stephen Novak, *What's New with the Medical Heritage Library?*

The Medical Heritage Library partners have now digitized thousands of medical books from their collections and made them available to the public on [Internet Archive](#) and in online digital library repositories (e.g., <http://collections.nlm.nih.gov>). We will talk about some of the subjects that have been covered, how to find the material, and what it may mean to ALHHS members and to researchers. We will be curious to hear what ALHHS members would like to see and if the digitization has been useful to them in their work so far.

Martha Stone, *Was there an African-American Physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1850? The Case for – and Against – Peter W. Ray*

Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) just completed celebrating the 200th anniversary of its chartering by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. One of the research projects I undertook involved tracking “MGH firsts” including MGH’s first African-American physicians and scientists. The first documented MGH African-American physician was pathologist William Augustus Hinton, in 1913. But the occasional unreferenced mention of Peter W. Ray, a physician of mixed racial origins who may have worked as an intern at MGH in the 1850, sparked this research. Although more work needs to be done give a definitive answer to the question proposed in the title of my presentation, I will present my preliminary findings.

Brooke E. Fox, *Increasing Awareness to Maintain Relevancy: The Waring Historical Library’s Online Exhibits*

Over the past four years, Waring Historical Library staff has curated a number of online exhibits on a variety of topics that highlight significant people and events in MUSC history. Topics as diverse as MUSC’s first major organ transplant, and the impact of Hurricane Hugo and the 1886 Charleston Earthquake on medical care, have resulted in increased awareness of the library and its collections across campus, the state, nationally and even internationally. Brooke Fox will discuss the impact these exhibits have had on the Waring, including increased recognition from central administration, particularly MUSC’s president, as well as increased reference requests and recommendations for other exhibits. In addition, she will share lessons learned.

Rachel Ingold, *Glass Eyeballs Need a Lot of Bubble Wrap: Moving the History of Medicine Collections at Duke*

The History of Medicine Collections at Duke University relocated in the summer of 2011 from the Duke Medical Center Library to the David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library located on Duke’s main campus. This presentation aims to share with others going through a similar move the benefits of integrating with other special collections, suggestions for maintaining relationships with colleagues, and points to remember when moving a collection. Topics highlighted range from the importance of hiring good movers to communicating with constituents.

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

REPOSITORY PROFILE: THE NATIONAL HANSEN'S DISEASE MUSEUM & ARCHIVES



The National Hansen's Disease Museum & Archives: A Collection Snapshot

Visitors come to the National Hansen's Disease Museum (NHDM) to experience the story of Carville, the only National Leprosarium (leprosy hospital) in the United States. Starting in 1894, patients, doctors and other health care professionals lived, worked, and made medical history here as they battled leprosy – also known as Hansen's disease (HD). Patients, many quarantined for life, left behind photographs, memorabilia, and their stories.

Today, a patient diagnosed with HD is treated as an outpatient. In 1894, when the Louisiana Leper Home was established on this old plantation site, a diagnosis of leprosy meant forced quarantine. There was little treatment and no cure. The diagnosis meant a separation from family, home and community. The federal government took over in 1921 and patients from all over the U.S. began to arrive. Forced quarantine became obsolete by the 1960s, but some patients chose to remain. By 1999, with few in-residence patients remaining, The National Hansen's Disease Program, under the aegis of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), relocated to smaller quarters in nearby Baton Rouge. The Louisiana Military Department has occupied the 400 acre site since 1999 and a handful of elderly patients and the National Hansen's Disease Museum remain as guardians of the past.

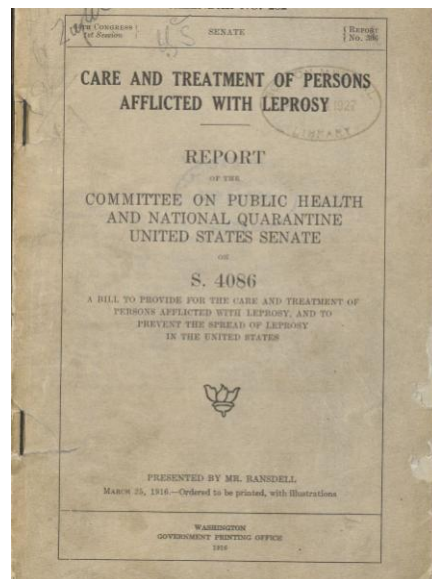
The museum's mission is to collect, preserve and interpret the medical and cultural artifacts of the Carville Historic District and to promote the understanding, identification and treatment of Hansen's Disease (leprosy) by creating and maintaining museum displays, traveling exhibits, publications and a web presence to educate the public about U.S. leprosy history. The museum was officially opened in July 2000. Its origins spring

from the collection of artifacts for the 1994 Carville Hospital Centennial and the 1996 Daughters of Charity Centennial exhibits.

NHDM Collections

Collections span the entire history of the treatment of Hansen's disease on this site (1894 to 1999), the Daughters of Charity's mission at Carville (1896 to 2005) and the tenure of the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) at Carville (1921 to 1999).

The Daughters of Charity collections consist of correspondence, publications, photographs, and newspaper clippings compiled by the Sisters to document their mission here. The collection is especially strong in documenting the everyday life of the patients.



The USPHS collections tell the history of the mission of treatment, care and rehabilitation of leprosy by the federal government on this site (1921 to 1999). Special collections include HD teaching slides; **National Leprosarium** Director Dr. Guy Faget's correspondence and his records of sulfone drug trials, 1941 to 1947; and Medical Officer in Charge daybooks, 1921 to 1960.

Patient Stanley Stein established *The STAR* magazine in 1941. This patient publication employed dozens of patients over the decades and had achieved a readership of 60,000+ worldwide by Stein's death in 1967. Still in publication. 1941 to the present.

Note concerning patient names. *The majority of patients at Carville took aliases when they entered the facility. This was a common practice aimed at reducing the social stigma of leprosy for the patients' families. Many patients retained their Carville name throughout their lives. However some patients went back to using their real names in later years. Real names are used in cases where the patients didn't take an alias or went back to their real names at some point in their lives. In cases where patients did not want their real names revealed, the patients' wishes have been respected and aliases have been retained.*

NHDM Major Collections:

1. **Administration, 1896 to 1999:** Annual reports and other general administrative material of the USPHS. Arranged chronologically.
2. **Annals of Carville, 1934 to 1999:** Organizational diaries kept by the Daughters of Charity who were in residence at Carville, 1934-1999, chronological.
3. **HD Dissertation and Thesis Collection:** Published research by graduate and professional level students. Approximately 50 papers. 1960 to present. Search by author or title.
4. **HD Film Collection:** Instructional films created by USPHS doctors, rehabilitation specialists and the Training Department at Carville (20 topics on DVD). Included in this collection are documentary films made by USPHS staff as well as professional filmmakers. (another 20 titles, DVD).
5. **History, 1894-1999:** General and topical histories of the National Hansen's Disease Programs and the Carville facility; accounts of anniversaries and significant visitors. Arranged alpha by title.
6. **Hospital Facilities and Engineering:** Collection of blueprints, surveys, and tools used in hospital construction and maintenance. Bulk: 1920s to 1999.
7. **Johnny Harmon Photography Collection:** Johnny Harmon was a patient who became *The STAR* magazine's chief photographer. Print copies and digital formats. Active 1944-1957.
8. **Legislative History of Leprosy:** A chronological compilation of federal, state and local laws that affect the care and treatment of persons diagnosed with leprosy in the U.S. Digital and hard copy formats. **Not available at this time, in development.**
9. **Leprosy in Literature:** Patient-authored memoirs and articles focusing on autobiographical accounts of living with leprosy in many cultures and eras. Fictionalized stories and memories written by non-patients are included. Approx. 50 titles. 1930s to present.

10. **Medical Journals:** *International Journal of Leprosy, Leprosy Review*, et al. Bulk 1921 to 2004.
11. **Newspaper Clippings, 1890s to 2000:** Articles about Carville and Hansen's Disease from local and national newspapers. Arranged chronologically and keyword searchable.
12. **Oral Histories:** Staff and patients of the National Leprosarium give personal accounts of their work and daily life here as medical professionals and quarantined patients. The collection of 100 oral histories is mostly in digital format. Half have transcripts. 1994 to present.
13. **Outside Organizational Involvement:** American Leprosy Missions, Lions Club, American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary; The Forty and Eight (veterans), Disabled American Veterans and Auxiliary, Lions Club, Delta Sigma Epsilon Sorority, AMVETS, Bulk dates: 1940 to 1990.
14. **Patients' Lives, 1920 to present:** Correspondence, photographs, news stories, documenting individual patients; photographs and programs documenting patient activities and lives includes: patients' school, recreational and social activities, sports teams, musical programs, clubs, Christmas programs, and Mardi Gras celebrations. Bulk dates: 1930 through 1960.
15. **Publications, c. 1920 to 2006:** Includes printed matter produced at Carville, literature concerning Hansen's disease geared toward the general reader, and reprints of articles from various medical journals. 1920s to 2000. *The Point Clarion* newsletter, first named *Personnel News Bulletin*, published by staff (incomplete, 1959 to 1988) and *The Question Mark*, first published by students of the Carville School (1949 to 2006) are included in this collection. Hard copy only.
16. **Stanley Stein Archives:** Stanley Stein (real name Sidney Levyson) began *The Sixty-Six Star* magazine in 1931 only 2 months after his quarantine to Carville. His advocacy was regularly reported in *The STAR*. His office files have been cataloged by subject. Additions to some files by patient editors Louis Boudreau and Ray Elwood. Correspondence, photographs, and journal articles. 1941-1980.

17. ***The STAR***: Hospital magazine established by patient Stanley Stein. A complete set of the original volumes in chronological order are searchable by printed index. Hard copy (1941 to present).

The STAR is [available on the Internet](#) and may be searched, downloaded and printed.

The Sixty-Six Star, predecessor publication of *The STAR*, was in print from 1931 to 1934 but discontinued when an article rankled local clergy; chronological order; hard copy only.

Restricted materials include unpublished clinical photos of patients and lists of patients that show real names, home addresses, and other personal information.



Elizabeth Schexnyder
Curator
National Hansen's Disease Museum

CONTACT INFORMATION:

The National Hansen's Disease Museum

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TEL: 225-642-1950 FAX: 225-642-1949 <http://www.hrsa.gov/hansens/museum>

PHYSICAL LOCATION: National Hansen's Disease Museum, Gillis W. Long Center,
5445 Point Clair Road, BLDG 12, Carville, LA

MAIL: National Hansen's Disease Museum, 1770 Physicians Park Drive, Baton Rouge,
LA 70816

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

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

"In His Own Words: Martin Cummings and the NLM"

The Archives and Modern Manuscripts program prepared and released [*In His Own Words: Martin Cummings and the NLM*](#), an online edition of selected speeches and articles by the Library's director from 1964 to 1983. During his tenure, Dr. Cummings guided NLM into the age of technology and significantly broadened its mission.

Martin Marc Cummings (1920-2011), M.D., was a medical educator, physician, scientific administrator and medical librarian. After receiving his B.A. degree from Bucknell University in 1941 and M.D. from Duke University in 1944, he completed a U.S. Public Health Service internship and residency at the Boston Marine Hospital and became a commissioned officer in the Public Health Service. After a series of positions in Michigan, Georgia, Washington, D.C., and Oklahoma he became chief of the Office of International Research at the National Institutes of Health, and then NIH Associate Director for research grants before becoming the Director of the National Library of Medicine in 1964. He served until 1983, and continued as advisor for several years thereafter, as well as professor at Georgetown University School of Medicine until 1990. Dr. Cummings died on September 1, 2011.

In His Own Words: Martin Cummings and the NLM is enriched by comments that Dr. Cummings himself provided in recent years. The site also provides a short sketch of his life and accomplishments. The digital collection is based on the materials held in the Library's Modern Manuscripts collections.

HMD's Modern Manuscripts Program Completes Mass-Digitization Projects with Gale/Cengage Learning

The Archive and Modern Manuscripts Program recently worked with Gale/Cengage Learning to complete two full-collection digitization projects for Archives Unbound, Gale/Cengage's online digital archive and manuscripts resource. The collections total over 70,000 images. Patrons can freely view the collections via *Archives Unbound* in the HMD reading room or add the collections to their local *Archives Unbound* accounts. They may also consult the physical holdings in the HMD Reading Room. HMD is currently planning to provide this content, as well as that of other collections, via its own open access digital manuscripts presence.

In Response to the AIDS Crisis: Records of the National Commission on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, 1983–1994 (37,000 images; 10.2 linear feet of physical holdings) represents the complete contents of an artificial collection of briefing books, hearing and meeting transcripts, reports, and press clippings documenting the Commission's activities, whose mission was to advise Congress and the President on the development of "a consistent national policy" concerning the HIV epidemic. Earvin 'Magic' Johnson, Jr., the Los Angeles Lakers professional basketball player, was perhaps the most visible Commission member. The finding aid to NLM's collection is can be found [here](#).

Development of Environmental Health Policy: Pope A. Lawrence Papers 1924–1983 (33,000 images; 14.5 linear feet of physical holdings) represents all but one sub-series of personal photographic slides in this personal papers collection. Correspondence, field studies, reports, scientific data, photographs, maps, and publications document Lawrence's varied research and policy-making career as an environmental health scientist with the United States Public Health Service (PHS) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). He was assigned to the Texas, New Mexico, and Utah state health departments from 1942–1952, investigating issues on industrial and environmental health. During 1952–1961, he supervised a fifteen-year study on the health of American uranium miners for the National Cancer Institute. He also served as a specialist consultant in the areas of chemical warfare, industrial emissions of toxic chemicals (-e.g. lead, gases, mercury arsenic, beryllium) while serving in the Office of the Surgeon General (1962–1964). While with the Office of the Surgeon General, he entered the EPA's Air Pollution Control Program to provide expertise on the control of hazardous materials associated with federal activities in high energy propellants and toxic weapons systems. He and his team of experts helped to write policies that would later impact legislative decisions in state and federal areas that improved the safety and health of the American laborer. The finding aid to NLM's collection can be found [here](#).

Papers of John B. Calhoun Now Open

The Archives and Modern Manuscripts Program has completed processing the papers of John B. Calhoun (1917–1995), a noted behavioral sciences researcher at the National Institute of Mental Health, NIH. From the 1950s through the 1980s, Dr. Calhoun investigated the behavior of mice and rats under conditions of extreme crowding. He, as well as other social scientists, policy makers, and pundits, readily extrapolated his work to comment on human crowding in urban settings, just as the country was undergoing a

massive redevelopment of its urban structures. His conclusions found a ready audience among those who saw world overpopulation as not just a problem of resources, but of social cohesion.

John B. Calhoun was born in Elkton, Tennessee, in 1917. After undergraduate education at the University of Virginia (B.A., 1939), and graduate work in zoology at Northwestern University (Ph.D., 1943), he did post-graduate work and teaching at Emory University, the Ohio State University, and the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, studying the ecology and sociology of Norway rats. After further work at the Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine, and the Army Graduate School at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, in 1954 he joined the Section on Perception in the Laboratory of Psychology at the National Institutes of Mental Health (NIMH). He spent the rest of his career at NIMH.

Studying rats under conditions of hyper-crowding, Calhoun observed what he termed the "behavioral sink." This referred to aberrant behaviors such as hyper aggression, failure to breed normally, infant cannibalism, increased mortality, and aberrant sexual patterns in such overcrowded situations. His general conclusion was that "space itself is a necessity." In the 1960s, his research switched into the field of evolution and behavior, which informs the current field of evolutionary psychology. In 1963 he formed and was the first director of NIMH's Unit for Research on Behavioral Systems (URBS) in the Laboratory of Brain Evolution and Behavior (LBEB). He there observed the effects of crowding on a mouse community that was allowed to overpopulate – seeing a complete end to reproduction and the entire population dying off. Calhoun coined the term "universal autism" to describe the group's behavior at that final point, as they became incapable of the social interaction essential for survival. In the mid-1970s, his research moved in turn to the cultural modes that rats acquired to counteract the effects of overcrowding.

Calhoun retired from NIMH in 1984, but continued to work on his research results until his death on September 7, 1995.

The collection, MS. C 586, comprises 196 linear feet of materials, with records predominantly from 1954 to 1986. It was donated in 1997, as a gift from Edith Calhoun, his widow. In addition to laboratory notebooks and drafts of articles, the collection is particularly noteworthy for the films, videocassettes, and audio reels and cassettes that

Dr. Calhoun used to document his experiments. The finding aid to the collection may be found [here](#).

It forms one of an extensive number of manuscript collections in human development and behavioral sciences; others include the papers of Bertram Brown, Wayne Dennis, Lawrence K. Frank, Paul MacLean, Lois Meek, Lois B. Murphy, and Herbert Rowell Stolz, as well as the records of the Society for Research in Child Development, and the American Child Guidance Clinic and Child Psychiatry Movement Interview Collection.

“Tropical Disease Motion Pictures,” Online Audiovisual Collection

The Images and Archives Section of HMD presents a new digital collection, “Tropical Disease Motion Pictures.” The collection comprises 20 titles from the Library’s collections, illustrating the battle against tropical disease. The materials range from research documentaries, interviews with noted scientists, and public health education campaigns, to films shot on location in regions beset by such diseases, demonstrating local and international efforts to curb their devastating impact. Produced between 1927 and 2007, [the online content is part of the Library's Digital Collections](#).

In the globalized economies of the 19th and early 20th centuries, western societies came sharply up against the constraints imposed by tropical diseases. Cholera, malaria, yellow fever and other widespread diseases factored into the logic of empire, in war, commerce, and industry. Ambitious plans for global development were often thwarted by the burden of disease, with its attendant conditions of poverty, hunger, and loss of productivity. Through this collection, one sees the western response to tropical disease, in multi-pronged campaigns of research, eradication, control, and education.

Among the titles presented are:

Cholera Can Be Conquered (1946), produced by the U.S. Navy. This film outlines the work of United States Navy Epidemiology Unit no. 50, which was sent to Calcutta, India, in early 1945 to determine the value of antibiotic therapy in the treatment of cholera.

Tropical Disease Investigations in Africa (1957), produced by the Laboratory of Tropical Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, with the cooperation of the health departments of Liberia, Belgian Congo, Mozambique, Kenya, and the Liberian Institute of the American Foundation for Tropical

Medicine. The films show the etiology and treatment of four major tropical diseases in Africa: malaria, onchocerciasis (river blindness), trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), and schistosomiasis (snail fever).

Lucy Graves Taliaferro (1980), from the *Workers in Tropical Medicine* series produced by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in cooperation with the National Library of Medicine and the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Dr. Taliaferro describes decades of collaboration with her husband, William Taliaferro, in the field of parasitology, studying the reactions that occur between parasites and hosts.

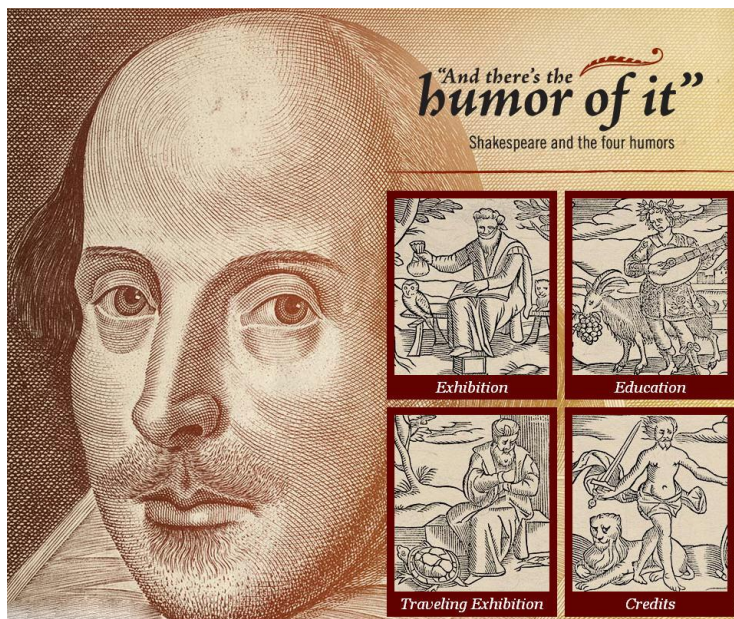
Over the course of 2012, the number of titles in this collection will grow to 44, showcasing the rich holdings of the Library. As the films show, history is more than the written word. The collection delivers powerful visual statements about the social, clinical, and political nature of tropical disease.

In addition to being found in the Library's Digital Collections, the audiovisuals may be accessed through the Library's online "[Guide to Tropical Disease Motion Pictures and Audiovisuals](#)." In addition, the Library's online catalog, LocatorPlus, provides access to the films by means of the catalog records of individual titles.

New Exhibition with Folger Shakespeare Library

In collaboration with the Folger Shakespeare Library, the National Library of Medicine launched *And There's the Humor of It: Shakespeare and the Four Humors*, a special display, on January 30, 2012. *And There's the Humor of It* explores the pervasive influence of humoralism in the works of William Shakespeare. The theory of the four humors – that blood, yellow and black bile, and phlegm determine a person's temperament and health – informed Shakespeare and his contemporaries' understanding of personality. As such, the figures in Shakespeare's works are characterized in humoral terms. The special display highlights three characters in particular: the angry and outspoken Katharine Minola of *The Taming of the Shrew*, Ophelia, the melancholy virgin from *Hamlet*, and the tightfisted and unforgiving Shylock of *The Merchant of Venice*. *And There's the Humor of It* will be on display at the National Library of Medicine until August 17, 2012.

Curated by Gail Kern Paster, Ph.D. at the Folger Shakespeare Library and Theodore Brown, Ph.D. of the University of Rochester, the show features rare books from the collections of the National Library of Medicine and the Folger Shakespeare Library including works from Hippocrates, Galen, and Aristotle, and 15th and 16th century thinkers. Historical illustrations of characters and scenes from some of the



works of Shakespeare present Katharine Minola, Ophelia, and Shylock in displays of their temperaments.

The online adaptation of the special display offers educational resources for K-12 educators and university professors. *And There's the Humor of It* has been translated into a traveling banner form, which will tour libraries across the U.S. for the next few years. The traveling version joins the growing roster of displays developed by the History of Medicine Division, which have journeyed to nearly all 50 states, as well as some international locations.

NLM Attains Millionth Page Milestone for the Medical Heritage Library

The National Library of Medicine reached a benchmark at the conclusion of NLM's 175th anniversary year, 2011, when it scanned its one millionth page for the Medical Heritage Library Project. NLM is contributing *Medicine in the Americas*, to the [Medical Heritage Library Project](#), a cooperative venture to digitize historical materials from the collections of the National Library of Medicine, the Countway Library at Harvard, the Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Library at Yale, the Augustus C. Long Health Sciences Library at Columbia University, and the New York Public Library. The goal of the project, launched in January of 2010, is to digitize books and journals that document the evolution of American medicine from 17th century colonial medicine to 20th century research hospitals. The whole of NLM's contribution of over 6,000 books will be

available through NLM's Digital Collections repository, and the entire content of the Medical Heritage Library will be available through the Internet Archive.

Medicine in the Americas titles are selected from the NLM's History of Medicine Division (HMD), including books and pamphlets from the United States, Latin America, the Caribbean and Canada. The collection currently features items from 1610 to 1865. Topics covered include anatomy, military medicine, medical education, medical jurisprudence, public health, psychiatry, and nursing among many others of interest to scholars and popular audiences alike. Future work will encompass titles published through 1920.

The millionth page features the valedictory address delivered by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr., to medical graduates at Harvard University's annual commencement on Wednesday March 10, 1858.

The Medical Heritage Library, a digital curation collaborative, is supported by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and administered by the Open Knowledge Commons. The *Medicine in the Americas* files will reside in NLM's Digital Collections repository.

Jeffrey S. Reznick

Deputy Chief, History of Medicine Division
National Library of Medicine

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

NEWS FROM THE WELLCOME LIBRARY

New Exhibition: Here Comes Good Health!

A new display at Wellcome Collection, [Here Comes Good Health!](#), explores the innovative public health work of a London local authority in the 1920s and 1930s. Through leaflets, photographs and pioneering educational films, Bermondsey Borough Council sought to bring hygiene messages to a community where privation was the norm and catastrophic but preventable illnesses such as diphtheria were rife.

The exhibition explores the vision of husband and wife Alfred and Ada Salter (MP and Mayor for Bermondsey, respectively). Under the direction of the Salters and Dr. D.M. Connan, Bermondsey's Medical Officer of Health, the Council customised a set of ordinary vans to become 'cinemotors,' powered by adapted lampposts to project a series of films that extolled the virtues of cleanliness and warned of the dangers of disease.

Four of these films can be seen in the display via a recreated cinemotor. Crowds of up to 1000 people gathered for screenings, which – despite the silent inter-titled films – were noisy affairs, with children singing along to the captions and audience participation encouraged by speakers who introduced each film.

The photographs and films in the exhibition reflect an inspired and forward-thinking commitment to community health and offer an insight into public health prior to the formation of the National Health Service. The eccentric-seeming devices and methods deployed by Bermondsey Borough Council were locally driven but, in many cases, years ahead of their time.



The material on display in *Here Comes Good Health!* comes from the holdings of Southwark Local History Library and Archive and the Wellcome Library – we have [newly digitised four of the public health films](#) of the Bermondsey Department of Health with material preserved by the British Film Institute.

[Here Comes Good Health!](#) runs at Wellcome Collection from 23 February to 3 June 2012.

Wellcome Library Content on Your Paintings

The free online database [Your Paintings](#) was launched last year. It makes available information on more than 100,000 paintings in public and private collections in the United Kingdom that are accessible to the public.

The collections include not only art institutions but also, for example, local government offices, schools, almshouses, libraries and police stations. It is an online counterpart to the printed catalogues of paintings being produced by the charity [The Public Catalogue Foundation](#). Indeed the data for *Your Paintings* was produced by staff of The Public Catalogue Foundation in collaboration with the contributing institutions, while the website is hosted as a public service by the BBC. The database is expanding towards its estimated target of 200,000 paintings. February 2012 saw the addition of around 7,000 paintings including [1,291 items from the Wellcome Library](#).



Although the Wellcome Library has contributed catalogue data to many other online union catalogues ([COPAC](#), the [Karlsruhe Virtual Catalogue](#) (KVK), the [National Inventory of Continental European Paintings](#), [OCLC WorldCat](#), etc.), *Your Paintings* is at present probably the best source from which to display online images of paintings in the Wellcome Library. The cut-off date for inclusion was April 2011:

new acquisitions after that date (eight paintings so far) are excluded, as are new attributions and identifications of subjects; it may be possible to add them later. They are of course included in the [Wellcome Library catalogue](#).

Ronald Sandison Papers Available for Research

The papers of the British psychiatrist and psychotherapist, [Ronald Sandison](#) (1916-2010) are now available for research.

Although Sandison's papers (catalogued as [PP/SAN](#)) contain details of his medical career and also his involvement with such bodies as the Group Analytic Society and the Pastoral Development Group, they also include material on the research activity he is now most remembered for: being an early pioneer in Britain of the clinical use of [LSD](#) in psychiatry. As part of attempts to transform Powick Hospital, a bleak former Victorian asylum in Worcestershire, England, where Sandison had his first clinical post, he and colleagues embarked in 1952 on a study tour of Swiss psychiatric hospitals. It was during this visit that Sandison met Albert Hofmann and became aware of the therapeutic potential of LSD.

Returning to England with a supply of the drug, Sandison developed what he referred to as "psycholytic therapy", using small amounts of LSD to assist patients in exploring their subconscious. By 1958, Powick Hospital had a dedicated LSD treatment unit, where Sandison worked until he left the hospital in 1964. LSD therapy continued at Powick for a further two years after Sandison's departure. The increasing publicity around recreational use of LSD by figures such as Timothy Leary and Aldous Huxley, along with tighter regulation of its use, led to the drug being withdrawn from the market.

After leaving Powick Hospital, Sandison never again used LSD therapy. However, he continued to believe in its value as a treatment when used in a clinical setting.

Library Survey

We have completed the first year of formal surveying for both website and in-person visits to the Library. We've had a fantastic response from overseas website users, and as a result we're keen to have some Library website users to participate in the Wellcome Trust's wider online user panel. If you'd like to take part we would love to hear from you. Just email [Phoebe Harkins](mailto:Phoebe.Harkins@wellcome.ac.uk), Library Communications Coordinator for more details.

For regular updates on the work of the Wellcome Library, see our [Blog](#) or follow us on [Twitter](#).

Ross MacFarlane

Research Officer

Wellcome Library

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[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

NEWS FROM MEMBERS

Eleanor K. Grimm Papers at American College of Surgeons Now Digitized

Eleanor K. Grimm, long recognized by the American College of Surgeons (ACS) as pivotal in capturing and recording the history of the first 50 years of the ACS, now has 3 volumes of what we call her "retirement scrapbooks" scanned and available for viewing in PDF format as links on the [ACS Archives web page](#).

Hired by Edward Martin in 1913, the year of the College's founding, Grimm quickly became his right-hand person and trusted assistant from the earliest years of the College's development. Her influence was felt throughout Martin's reign, but possibly even more after his death in 1935 when she served as the secretary to the Board of Regents and, in effect, chief administrative officer, until her retirement in 1951. Friendly with all the founders and other leaders of the ACS during its first 50 years, Grimm's correspondence with many of them such as the Mayo brothers, George Crile, Albert Ochsner, Allan Kanavel, Ernest Codman, Alfred Blalock, Owen Wangensteen, Frederick Besley, John Bowman, Malcolm McEachern and many others is



documented here, arranged in her books alphabetically by correspondent. This correspondence will yield information about these leaders in surgery in the first half of the 20th century that has not been available before, as well as new insights on the history of the ACS and about Miss Grimm herself. The links to the archival descriptions of both her History Notebooks done for the College and her Personal Papers can be found on the Eleanor Grimm Resources link on the Archives page. The correspondence can be accessed by free text searching and browsing.

Susan Rishworth

Archivist

American College of Surgeons

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

What Does Your Doctor Know? New Exhibit at Duke

What Does Your Doctor Know traces the history of physician education from ancient civilization through the founding of Duke University's Medical School. Using a range of materials from early papyri to a Duke University Medical student's first doctor's bag, the exhibition highlights the continuities and changes in the ways doctors have learned and taught. The exhibition will be located in the Perkins Library Gallery at Duke University from April 17 – July 22, 2012. A companion exhibition is open to the public in the lower lobby of the Duke University Medical Center Library.

What Does Your Doctor Know?



Exploring the History of Physician Education from
Early Greek Theory to the Practice of Duke Medicine



On Wednesday, April 25, 2012, from 4-6 pm, Dr. Edward Buckley, Vice Dean of Medical Education, Duke University School of Medicine, will present a lecture on medical education in the Biddle Rare Book Room of Perkins Library.

The event and exhibit are sponsored by the Duke University Medical Center Library & Archives, Duke University Libraries, and the E. Rhodes and Leona B. Carpenter Foundation. The exhibition is curated by Adonna Thompson, Assistant Director for the Duke Medical Center Archives, and Rachel Ingold, Curator for the History of Medicine Collections in the David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library at Duke University.

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

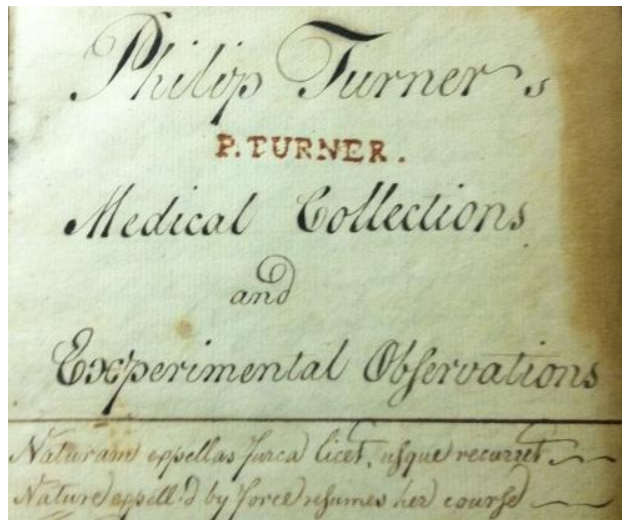
Medical Revolutionary War Archive Acquired by Duke

The History of Medicine Collections in the David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library at Duke University has acquired a collection documenting the state of the medical arts at the time of the birth of our nation. The papers of Dr. Philip Turner (1740-1815), Surgeon General for the Eastern Department of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, contain correspondence, medical returns, printed materials, records from northeastern field and city hospitals, and ledgers documenting Turner's career as a surgeon in private practice, in the Continental Army, and in the United States Army.

This important collection is now available to the public for the first time. Records from the hospitals and a copy of an account ledger kept by Dr. John Morgan, head of the army medical services during the Revolution, document the illnesses and injuries suffered by the soldiers and the outcome of the treatments attempted. This information was invaluable immediately to the army and subsequently informed general medical practice. Students and scholars can now study the original records for themselves. Turner's medical observations from his private practice in the years after the war provide an important window into health care in the new republic. His entries include an "enquiry into the Genius, understanding, and temper, which naturally fit a man for being a

Physician.” Surprisingly, Turner had difficulty getting a pension from the U.S. government for his wartime service. The collection documents the many years he and his family spent arguing their case – including Turner’s correspondence with President Thomas Jefferson on the subject.

Margaret Humphreys, Josiah Charles Trent Professor in the History of Medicine and Professor of Medicine at Duke University, underscores the importance of the collection for scholars. “This archive promises to open new windows into medical practice in the late colonial and early republic eras. Given the wealth of ledgers, journals and correspondence, the collection will illuminate the life and work of the ‘ordinary surgeon’ from a time period known mainly from the



stories of leading figures like Benjamin Rush, John Morgan, and William Shippen (all, as it turns out, represented in Turner’s correspondence.) The collection should bring new balance to our knowledge of this seminal era in American medical history.”

The Philip Turner papers complement other materials within Duke’s Rubenstein Library and the History of Medicine Collections, including manuscripts related to American Founder and physician Benjamin Rush. The collection strengthens the Rubenstein Library’s already fine holdings in medical military materials, including Civil War surgeons’ diaries, nursing accounts from World War I, and medical war advertisements from World War II.

A detailed finding aid for the Philip Turner Papers can be found [here](#).

Rachel Ingold

Curator, History of Medicine Collections

Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library

Duke University

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ferenc Gyorgyey Research Travel Award at Yale

The Historical Library of the Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library at Yale University is pleased to announce its fifth annual Ferenc Gyorgyey Research Travel Award for use of the Historical Library.

The Medical Historical Library, located in New Haven, Connecticut, holds one of the country's largest collections of rare medical books, journals, prints, photographs, and pamphlets. Special strengths are the works of Hippocrates, Galen, Vesalius, Boyle, Harvey, Culpeper, Haller, Priestley, and S. Weir Mitchell, and works on anesthesia, and smallpox inoculation and vaccination. The Library owns over fifty medieval and renaissance manuscripts, Arabic and Persian manuscripts, and over 300 medical incunabula. The notable Clements C. Fry Collection of Prints and Drawings has over 2,500 fine prints, drawings, and posters from the 15th century to the present on medical subjects. The library also holds a great collection of tobacco advertisements and a large group of materials from Harvey Cushing, one of the founding fathers of neurosurgery.

The 2012-2013 travel grant is available to historians, medical practitioners, and other researchers who wish to use the collections of the [Medical Historical Library](#). There is a single award of up to \$1,500 for one week of research during the academic fiscal year July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013. Funds may be used for transportation, housing, food, and photographic reproductions. The award is limited to residents of the United States and Canada. Applicants should send a curriculum vitae and a description of the project including the relevance of the collections of the Historical Library to the project, and two references attesting to the particular project. Preference will be given to applicants beyond commuting distance to the Historical Library. This award is for use of Medical Historical special collections and is not intended for primary use of special collections in other libraries at Yale. Applications are due by **Monday, April 30, 2012**. They will be considered by a committee and the candidates will be informed by **June 4th, 2012**. An application form can be found on [our website](#). Applications and requests for further information should be sent to:

Melissa Grafe, Ph.D, John R. Bumstead Librarian for Medical History

Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library

Yale University P.O. Box 208014, New Haven, CT 06520-8014

Telephone: 203- 785-4354 Fax: 203-785-5636 E-mail: melissa.grafe@yale.edu

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

MEMBER PROFILES

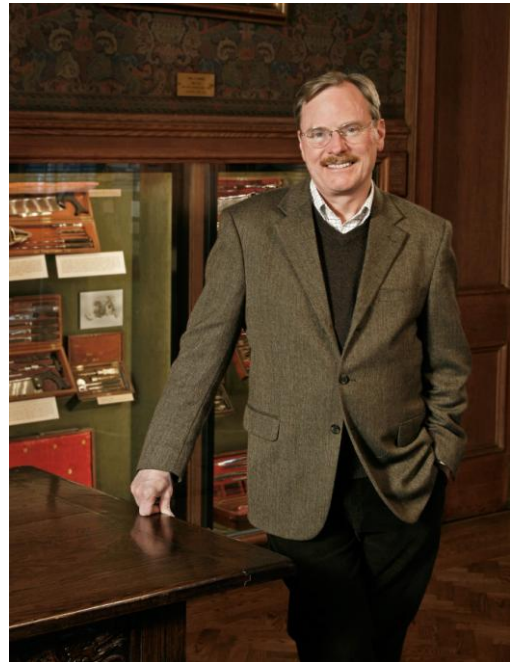
Name: James M. Edmonson

Member of ALHHS since: 1998 (or earlier?)

Hometown: Muncie, Indiana (but I grew up in Valley Forge, PA)

Current Employer and Position: Chief Curator of the Dittrick Medical History Center and Museum, Case Western Reserve University

Education: B.A. College of Wooster (Ohio); M.A. and Ph.D., Hagley Graduate Program, University of Delaware.



Professional interests: Although I majored in history as an undergrad, I didn't have a clue how to make that into a career. That changed when I interned in the decorative arts department at the Brooklyn Museum under Wendy Cooper (who is today senior curator at the Winterthur Museum). From Wendy and others I learned about grad programs at Delaware and I ended up in the Hagley Program and took museum studies from Edward Alexander. Hagley encouraged foreign study and travel, which for me included a year in Paris doing dissertation research on a Fulbright. I started at the Dittrick right out of grad school and found that being a curator suited me. My children kid me that I've only had one job, but in reality my position and responsibilities have morphed considerably over time. At the outset I taught history of medicine and medical technology, revamped the main gallery, and with the encouragement of Patsy Gerstner, did research on the instrument collections culminating in the 1997 book *American Surgical Instruments: The History of Their Manufacture and a Directory of Instrument Makers to 1900*. When I succeeded Patsy the following year, my agenda included putting more of the Dittrick material on display, providing for improved collection storage, and further collections development. I couldn't have done any of this without the great team of Jennifer Nieves and Laura Travis. Together we've produced the ALHHS award-winning book, *Dissection: Photographs of a Rite of Passage in American Medicine, 1880-1930* (with the marvelous collaboration of John Warner and Laura Lindgren), developed a dedicated

gallery for the Percy Skuy Collection of historic contraceptives, and refurbished our diagnostic instrument exhibition with a gift from Dr. Don Blaufox – all of this featuring collections acquired by the Dittrick since 1997. It seems that our successes have instilled in donors the confidence that their cherished objects will be well-served at the Dittrick. And at this point in my career, stewardship looms large. Thankfully, our university values the Dittrick as a prized asset (rather than a tolerated liability). So, we're building from strength and cultivating new audiences never imagined by those who started the museum back in 1899!

Other facts, interests, or hobbies: Scottish music, antiques, travel

Name: Adonna Thompson

Member of ALHHS since: 2011

Hometown: Kansas City

Current Employer and Position: Duke University Medical Center Archives, Assistant Director and Librarian for Research, Outreach and Education



Education: I received my B.A. in Liberal Arts from Park University in 2003 and my M.L.S. from Emporia State University in 2006.

Professional interests: I am interested in leveraging the power of emerging technologies to provide greater access and discoverability to archival collections. I also have a great interest in utilizing photographs and motion pictures to help bring history to life.

Other facts, interests, or hobbies: I have always had a passion for anything and everything related to ancient Egyptian history and I have a morbid fascination with funerary custom and practice throughout the world and through the ages.

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

BOOK REVIEWS

Asti Hustvedt, *Medical Muses: Hysteria in Nineteenth-Century Paris* (New York: W. W. Norton, 2011)

Books on hysteria, and especially the history of hysteria, always need to confront the same basic question: is hysteria a real diagnosis? Is there an actual mental condition, unique to women, that can lead to the panoply of bizarre symptoms described in clinical literature going all the way back to Soranus, the inventor of the "wandering womb?" Or is hysteria a collection of lies, invented by male practitioners to control women whose only offense was to challenge a social order that deemed them biologically inferior, and therefore fit only to be held perpetually subservient? If the former were to be true, then have we let sexual politics blur the treatment of a dangerous disease? If the latter, how does one interpret the clinical findings and reports of 19th century practitioners who presumably had witnesses who saw what the doctors saw too?

Asti Hustvedt is neither a health care professional nor a historian of medicine (her degree is in French literature), but she is very well aware of the issues at hand, and she sought advice from excellent sources before diving into this very murky pool. The result is a readable but also very well-documented addition to the literature on the subject. If Hustvedt seems surprised by information that would seem commonplace to those with a broader background in the history of medicine, she also reminds us not to take for granted what we think we know about medical giants. Fresh eyes never hurt.

Case in point would be her attitude towards her chief hero/villain, Jean-Martin Charcot. She writes as though she had only recently learned of his existence, and just cannot wait to share her treasure. But Charcot is hardly a forgotten name; he is the greatest neurologist of his century, and one is never quite sure if Hustvedt is fully aware of his stature.

She does better with the three "Muses" of her title: Blanche (Marie Wittmann), Augustine (Louise Gleizes), and Geneviève (Geneviève Legrand), three women treated by Charcot at the Salpêtrière Hospital for "hysteria" between 1875 and his own death in 1893. Taken together, the three offered a range of symptoms that would confound any psychiatrist or neurologist in the modern world of DSM and the current arsenal of psychopharmacological possibilities. To Charcot, they provided the raw material for a theory of hysteria. The best part of Hustvedt's book is where she heroically tries to puzzle out exactly what was going on. How much of the Muses' behavior was actual

disease? How much was it simply acting out to get attention, or to provide Charcot with whatever they thought he wanted? Exactly who was manipulating whom?

Hustvedt's book is greatly enriched by the inclusion of a great many photographs of the Muses and other patients. The Salpêtrière was at the cutting edge in its use of photography for diagnosis as well as simple record-keeping. Many of these portraits would not seem out-of-place in galleries by Diane Arbus, Mary Ellen Mark, or (more cynically), Cindy Sherman. It is often difficult (at least for this writer) to accept many of these images at face value. So many seem like silent film stars seriously mugging for the camera in some forgotten single-reel melodrama. Did nineteenth-century schizophrenics overact?

At the end of her book, along with extensive notes, references, and a useful bibliography, Hustvedt gives us a thoughtful epilogue in which she revisits her premises and tries to make a place for hysteria in the modern world: she says she wants to "exonerate" hysteria (p. 310). This is not a concept to airily dismiss as misogynistic or anachronistic. If Hustvedt can be a bit wide-eyed at times, perhaps she is seeing the forest a bit better, while modern psychiatrists are busy treating the trees. At any rate, this book gives one pause, and gives plenty of material for reflection on the differences between men and women.

Stephen Greenberg

Silver Spring, Maryland

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

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[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)
