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THE WATERMARK

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

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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.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

It is with no little trepidation that I cast aside the title of Associate Editor and assume the mantle of Editor. I was honored to work with Steve Novak, *The Watermark's* Editor for the past three years, and I will do my utmost to maintain his high standards, as well as those of our previous editors.

I am absolutely delighted to announce that Jack Eckert of Countway Library's Center for the History of Medicine at Harvard Medical School agreed to join *The Watermark* as Associate Editor. Jack's knowledge of archives, not to mention his extraordinary editing skills, will all be great assets. I'm very happy and relieved that Megan Rosenbloom is willing to stay on as Layout Editor, and that Pat Gallagher and John Erlen plan to continue as Book Review and Associate Book Review Editors, respectively.

As is our tradition, the Summer issue includes several of the presentations given at the annual meeting. Our local arrangements committee in Chicago helped provide a wonderful meeting, tours, and dinner, as can be seen in the photographs in this issue. Not all of the presentations at this meeting lent themselves to follow-up articles, but I believe those found in this issue represent some of the most interesting and cutting-edge work being carried out in a variety of institutions.

One day before ALHHS's annual dinner, I had the pleasure of attending the unveiling of a new portrait of [Linda Richards](#), America's first trained nurse. The Paul S. Russell, MD, Museum of Medical History and Innovation at Massachusetts General Hospital hosted a small exhibit of Richards' life and work, based on research carried out by MGH's Nursing History Committee, of which I am a member. I plan to write an article about the making of this exhibit for a future issue of *The Watermark*.

As has been stated many times, *The Watermark* is your publication, your voice in our community, and has been so since October, 1976. We welcome your articles, your book reviews, your member profiles, your "occasional notes" and all manner of other article types. I look forward to hearing from you and to working with you to ensure *The Watermark's* continued prosperity.

Martha E. Stone

Editor

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

As I take the reins as president of the ALHHS for the next two years, I want to repeat what I said in Chicago: I am fortunate in having had Chris Lyons as my predecessor since he has handed over to me an organization in superb shape. We have an enthusiastic membership, a lively newsletter, well-attended annual meetings, and full coffers. And I want to give a special shout-out to former treasurer, Arlene Shaner, for her herculean efforts in untangling both our books and our incredibly messy tax-exempt status problems.

This doesn't mean I as president or you as members can rest on our collective laurels. ALHHS is not a machine that runs of itself. Participation is key. Initiatives in the works include a committee headed by our treasurer, Barbara Niss, to suggest how we can use our funds more effectively; and the Working Group on Outreach to Members will continue its efforts to find ways in which we can be of greater assistance to our members. And I'm happy to say that Yale's Melissa Grafe has already volunteered to chair our Local Arrangements Committee for next year's meeting in New Haven (yes, we are already thinking about next April).

As readers will discover for themselves in these pages, the annual meeting presentations reveal that ALHHS members are actively involved in the work of their institutions: engaging with students, reviving museums, and disseminating collections through digitization or exhibits (and sometimes through digitization *for* exhibits). Far from being passive curators of "dusty" collections, our members are actively and enthusiastically sharing their expertise with a large and varied public.

It's an honor to be leading such a group of skilled professionals, and I will strive as president to meet the same high standards that you all uphold in your own work day after day.

Stephen Novak

Columbia University Medical Center

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2014 ANNUAL MEETING CHICAGO MAY 7-8

Presentations

Photographing Pediatrics

Members of the Northwestern Medicine community in Chicago collaborated to bring a neglected collection of more than 400 clinical photographs ranging from c. 1900 – 1940 from Northwestern University Medical School's South Side Dispensary and Montgomery Ward Outpatient Clinics "back to life" in the form of reorganization, exhibition, and accompanying online and print articles.



Ron Sims, Special Collections Librarian at Northwestern University (NU)'s Galter Health Sciences Library, initially secured the collection and brought it to the attention of Sue Sacharski, Archivist at Northwestern Memorial Hospital. The Archives provided supplies to sleeve and house the collection and organized prints and negatives. A predecessor institution, Wesley Memorial Hospital, was closely associated with the medical school's pediatric clinic: physicians and nurses comprised the majority of the staff, and an administrator served as photographer. Paula Summerly, a visiting PhD in NU's Medical Humanities and Bioethics Program, researching the history of clinical photography in Chicago, continued the project by cataloging the images and developing plans for an exhibition. Galter Library Special Collections secured

permission for the exhibition space- and sourced background materials from journal articles in the Medical School's *Quarterly Bulletin*. The NMH Archives provided documentation from biographical files, alumni publications, and student yearbooks.

Institutional IRB approval and HIPAA compliance were important considerations in using the collection. Intended for a medical audience, some exhibit images depicted graphic conditions. Anonymizing and cropping creatively within the parameters of privacy rules made it possible to include these images. The exhibition also included the history of Northwestern's clinics, biographical sketches of key figures, and three-dimensional objects. Collaboration extended to medical school faculty for assistance identifying or confirming original diagnoses.

The collection now provides primary source evidence of some of the infectious diseases and hereditary conditions rarely encountered by modern-day physicians, as well as those reappearing with increasing frequency. *Photographing Pediatrics* continued as a traveling exhibit at the American Academy of Pediatrics and the University of Texas Medical Branch's Institute for the Medical Humanities. In an [article](#) in the journal *Pediatrics*, Dr. Jeffrey Baker commented on the marginalization of historical research in clinical investigation, noting that physicians and researchers are "dismissive of claims that history may actually have something to teach us." This presents a challenge to archivists and librarians in the health sciences. In collaboration with others, we should be proactive in reassessing the value – intrinsic, implicit, or otherwise – of our holdings, and bringing them to life in new ways that generate interest, discussion, and appreciation for the past.

Susan Sacharski

Archivist, Northwestern Memorial Hospital

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Preserving and Digitizing Wet Pathology Specimens

[Excerpted from a paper presented at the 2014 ALHHS Annual Meeting – the author.]



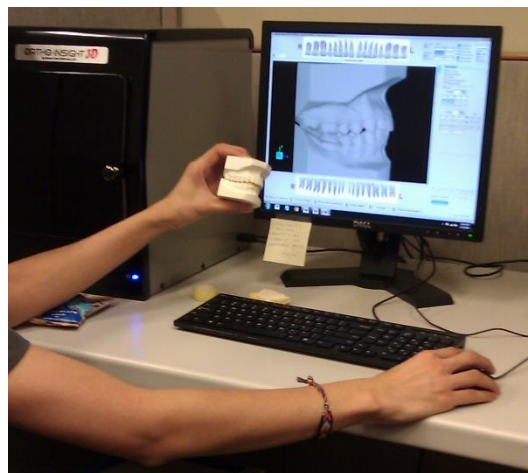
In August 2010, the Medical University of South Carolina's Waring Historical Library and Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine (DPLM) inaugurated a collaborative project to preserve and digitize holdings from its pathology specimen museum. The project called for reviewing all wet specimens in the Gordon B. Hennigar Pathology Museum, assessing and restoring their physical condition, and collecting the necessary documentation about them. After the specimens were restored and described, they were ready to be digitally photographed and prepared for inclusion in the MUSC Digital Library, called MEDICA.

The desired outcome of the project was twofold: to stabilize the specimens in order to extend their physical life and to generate digital images which would both document the specimens in the event of any future loss and also facilitate wider access by students on campus and off. The specimens had to be restored before they could be photographed and included in the digital archive, and that required different people with different skill sets.

The project team included Christine Papadea, professor emerita in the DPLM, Jennifer Welch, digital archivist, and James Nicholson, media specialist in the DPLM. Dr. Papadea assessed each physical specimen, restoring those which needed it; she drained the suspension solutions, repaired the Plexiglas cases, and refilled them with formalin. Referencing an old inventory list kept in the museum, Dr. Papadea updated or collected documentation about each specimen, supplying the metadata for the digital collections, including information for the following fields: Title, Alternate Title, Creator, Date, Description, Notes and Miscellany.

After the specimens were restored and described they were photographed. This work was set up by Mr. Nicholson and executed by Dr. Papadea. Ms. Welch worked with Mr. Nicholson to ensure that photographic standards for digital collections were being met and to establish transfer protocols to get the images to Ms. Welch for uploading into MEDICA. Dr. Papadea regularly delivered the collection metadata, and Mr. Nicholson delivered the digital image files to Waring digital archivist Ms. Welch.

In addition to managing the physical processes of the project, we also addressed ethical and legal concerns about placing on our publicly available digital library site images of pathological specimens, some of which were taken without documented consent. Although we were not responding to any specific criticisms, we chose to anticipate them and take appropriate steps to avoid problems. First and foremost, during the post-photography processing, Dr. Papadea de-identified the specimens by redacting autopsy numbers etched into individual specimen cases. We presented the project and the plan to redact protected health information (PHI) to a member of the MUSC faculty who had been a member of the American



Medical Association's Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs for many years. We also consulted with the MUSC Office of General Counsel for a legal opinion on the project. Both advisors allowed that we were taking the steps necessary to protect PHI and so we proceeded with our project.

In all there are 851 specimens representing the following organ groups: Cardiovascular, Reticuloendothelial, Gastrointestine, Uterus/Cervix/Vulva, Kidney, Bone, Pancreas, Pancreas and Gallbladder, Liver, Breast/Ovary/Endocrine, Oral Cavity/Soft Tissue/Testes/Ureteral, and Respiratory.

The project is ongoing with file transfers and digital uploading of hundreds of files still to be done. It is anticipated that the all specimens will be available in MEDICA by the end of calendar year 2014.

Susan Hoffius

Curator - Waring Historical Library
Medical University of South Carolina

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Records of the Oregon Child Study Clinic: A Case Study in Digitization for Health Sciences Research and Education

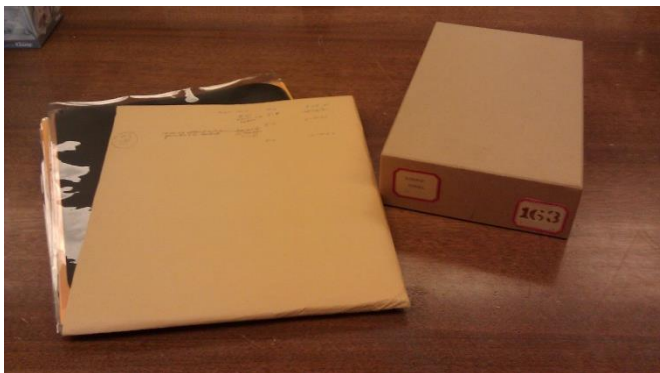
OHSU Historical Collections & Archives (HC&A) is the special collections department of OHSU Library, which serves Oregon Health & Science University and the state of Oregon. In spring 2013, HC&A acquired the records of the Oregon Child Study Clinic from OHSU's School of Dentistry. The collection was generated through an extensive longitudinal study of child growth, conducted from the 1950s to the 1970s. It consists of records of about 350 subjects, including over 400 linear feet of patient charts, radiographs, and dental casts, as well as instruments, human remains, and publications. For decades after the study ended, the records were kept in a storage space at the dental school that also housed electrical generators and an old fallout shelter.

The collection was first brought to our attention by Dr. David Covell, Chair of the Department of Orthodontics. Dr. Covell explained that despite the age of the collection, it was still heavily used for teaching and research. The historical context of the collection shaped its future value: many of the study's methods, especially those related to X-ray exposure, would not pass ethical review today. Thus, the study can never be replicated.

In particular, the records of untreated patients – used as control groups – are unique and valuable to the study of human growth.

The dental school was moving to a new building, where there would be no space to house the collection. We agreed with Dr. Covell that the collection needed permanent preservation, and our archivist, Karen Peterson, managed the transfer of the collection to HC&A.

During the transfer process, we learned that the records, along with eight similar collections across the country, were part of a grant project funded by the American Association of Orthodontists Foundation. [AAOF Legacy Collection Project, Stage II: Development of a Longitudinal Craniofacial Records Base for Teaching and Research](#) is a national project to develop a public database of images from 20th-century studies of craniofacial growth. The project's principal investigator is Dr. Sheldon Baumrind, Professor of Orthodontics at University of the Pacific in Stockton, California. Orthodontics resident Alex Vo managed our dental school's participation, under the direction of Dr. Covell. Alex had trained and supervised dental students who scanned materials from selected cases, created metadata, and uploaded them to the database.



As the library took on stewardship of the collection, it was critical for us to support the Department of Orthodontics in completing its project on time, using appropriate standards and protocols. However, once the collection was in the archives, it was in a high-security, limited-access stack space far from

the dental school. After some brainstorming with Alex and Dr. Covell, we agreed to direct grant funding to hire library student workers to complete the project.

In November 2013, I hired Kelley Gorniak and Ashley Ehmig, both library school students with undergraduate backgrounds that complemented this project. I supervised Kelley and Ashley as library employees; however, Alex Vo trained them on procedures and technical specifications for the project, and provided quality control and occasional coaching. Some of the equipment and software used for the project, such as an Epson scanner and FileZilla FTP client, was very familiar. Others, such as the Ortho Insight 3D

scanner and software for digitizing dental casts, were highly specialized and new to us. But after some focused training with Alex, Kelley and Ashley were off and running.

A typical patient case consists of files containing notes and data about the patient, dozens of radiographs, and a set of plaster dental casts. The priority cases were sets of twin patients, in which one twin received orthodontic treatment and the other did not. Within each case, the skull radiographs and dental casts were the most critical pieces of evidence to digitize.

The project was originally scheduled to run through June 2014, by which time we had enriched the AAOF database with over 4000 images from around 80 patient cases. The project's PI and our collaborators in orthodontics gave positive feedback about our students' productivity and the quality of their work. In June we learned that we had received a no-cost extension, continuing the project into 2015.

While our department has long supported research on the history of the health sciences, this is our first case study in supporting current health sciences research and education. What we learned might be useful to others considering where archival digitization fits within the current research landscape:

Quantity = quality. Our orthodontics researchers aren't looking through archives to uncover one or two perfect pieces of evidence that will prove an argument. They need volume and aggregation to get the evidence they need.

Our access models are unfamiliar. Humanists and social scientists often learn to use archives as part of their training - not so with scientists. Their expectations about access and control of the collection didn't always fit into our traditional special collections model. It was important to understand that everyone had positive intentions and was concerned with preserving the collection. Seeing the library's commitment to helping, not hindering, their research helped build trust.

Their technical standards are unfamiliar. In comparison to our in-house digitization standards, this project's specifications for scanning and metadata seemed idiosyncratic and simplistic to our staff. However, these standards were defined for the project on a national level, and insisting on doing things "our way" would have been counterproductive. I discussed with our student workers that this project was very different from the typical archival digitization project. It was a good teaching opportunity

to point out that in any project, the key is to use good judgment to establish standards, and then stick to them.

Digitization can mitigate HIPAA issues. Protected health information is abundant throughout the collection, including materials selected for digitization. However, we could redact PHI during digitization with a few procedural steps. As a result, materials that would have entailed major access hurdles in physical form- are safely available to the public in digital form.

Through this project, we've learned that just like social scientists and humanists, health scientists also value primary sources. Their success in teaching and research can depend on preservation and access to archival collections. This project points to exciting new directions in special collections, which may help many of us expand our programs and align them with the broader priorities of our institutions.

Maija Anderson

Head of Historical Collections & Archives

Oregon Health & Science University Library

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Updates from the Medical Heritage Library (MHL)

The [Medical Heritage Library](#), a digital curation collaborative among some of the world's leading medical libraries, promotes free and open access to quality historical resources in medicine. We are currently comprised of eight principal contributors and fifteen content contributors. Our 50,000th item was added in January, 2014 and we have more than 4.8 million downloads to date. If your institution is currently digitizing works with Internet Archive, we would love to hear from you, as we are always welcoming new partners.

The MHL is currently overseeing two major grants. The first, "Expanding the Medical Heritage Library," was awarded by the National Endowment for the Humanities through their Humanities Collections and Reference Resource program. Project participants include The College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Harvard University's Countway Library, Columbia University Libraries, and Yale University's Cushing/Whitney Library. Our goal is to digitize up to 200 journal titles, or approximately 1.7 million pages, of historical medical journals from roughly 1797 to 1923. We will provide free open access to all materials and full-text searching through the MHL's new search tool. Participants

are standardizing metadata across their institutions and filling in gaps in journal runs with the end goal of providing users the opportunity to browse full journal runs. In Year 1, Harvard's Countway Library finished its digitization and the College completed half of its own, resulting in over 500,000 pages. In Year 2, so far Columbia, Yale, and the College have digitized an additional 955,000 pages, or over 1,600 volumes. Some project challenges have included standardizing metadata, estimating a budget based on page count, and dealing with fragile items that are not in good enough condition for digitization. We are happy to report that we are on schedule to complete the project by December 31, 2014.

The second grant project, "Private Practices, Public Health: Privacy-Aware Processing to Maximize Access to Health Collections," was awarded by the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR) through their Andrew Mellon Foundation-funded *Cataloging Hidden Special Collections and Archives* program. Participants are the Countway Library and the Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions. This 18 month project, running from April, 2013 to September, 2014, supports the archival processing and finding aid creation for seven collections documenting the work of leaders in public health. Countway is processing 160 cubic feet from the papers of Stephen Lagakos, Erich Lindemann, and Arnold Relman, originally proposed in the grant, as well as the papers of Oliver Cope, an additional 30 cubic feet. Hopkins is processing 180 cubic feet from the papers of William and Miriam Pauls Hardy, E.V. McCollum, B. Frank Polk, and Barbara Starfield. Project goals are to develop best practices for enabling access to special collections containing protected health information and other types of restricted records and to record processing metrics data to assess the time and labor required for privacy-aware processing. Finding aids are already available for two of the Countway collections: [Erich Lindemann](#) and [Stephen Lagakos](#). Physical processing is complete for two of the Hopkins collections: Willam and Miriam Pauls Hardy and B. Frank Polk.

Once processing for all collections is complete, project staff will analyze time and labor tracking data to compare repository practices and determine the processing time required to identify privacy-related restrictions. Recommended best practices will be posted to the [project wiki](#). One of the project challenges has been the different staffing models employed. The Hopkins model of recruiting, training, and retaining undergraduate students under the direction of a project archivist is more labor-intensive than the Countway model of assigning single project archivists to individual collections.

Scholarly engagement activities have included a survey sent to scholars from January-March 2014 regarding access to collections containing protected health information. Archivists Phoebe Evans Letocha and Emily Gustainis presented a session on May 10, 2014 at the annual meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine (AAHM) "[Negotiating Access to Patient Related Materials: A Conversation between Archivists and Historians](#)" and will present again at the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists (SAA) on August 14, 2014, "[Partners in Practice: Archivists and Researchers Collaboratively Improving Access to Health Collections](#)." Both sessions include conversations between archivists and researchers.

Michelle DiMeo

S. Gordon Castigliano Director of Digital Library Initiatives, Historical Medical Library
The College of Physicians of Philadelphia

Phoebe Evans Letocha

Collections Management Archivist, Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives
Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions

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Photo Section

All photos by Steve Greenberg unless otherwise noted. Pat Gallagher & Micaela Sullivan Fowler ; Jeffrey Reznick & Steve Greenberg (photo by Pat Gallagher) ; Megan Rosenbloom, Phoebe Letocha, & Chris Lyons ; Daniel Garrison & Michael Hast ; Michelle DeMeo & Phoebe Letocha ; Lisa Mix ; Steve Novak & Chris Lyons, passing the ceremonial bottle of aspirin from the old president to the new.





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Business Meeting

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting

American College of Surgeons, 633 N. Saint Clair St., 28th Floor, Chicago, IL, May 8, 2014

Opening

ALHHS President Christopher Lyons opened the business meeting by calling for adoption of the agenda. He then called for a vote to approve last year's minutes from the meeting in Atlanta, GA, which were circulated via *The Watermark* and the listserv. The members voted to approve the minutes.

Presidential Report

President Lyons then began his Presidential report by thanking everyone for their efforts and achievements over the past year, all of which sustain the organization. He highlighted the effort of Russell Johnson to get all of *The Watermark* issues digitized and online. He thanked Martha Stone for agreeing to become the new *Watermark* editor as Stephen Novak becomes President. He noted that ALHHS can now accept PayPal payments. He read a thank you note that Elaine Challacombe sent acknowledging the \$500 contribution that ALHHS made last year to the Elaine Challacombe Visiting Scholar Fund at the Wangensteen Historical Library of Biology and Medicine at the University of Minnesota.

Lyons updated the membership on AAHM's "Clio Initiative," a project focused on enhancing teaching and research about the history of medicine and health in academic medical centers. AAHM is interested in input from ALHHS members. Lyons reported that he attended its first meeting at last year's AAHM and that Jodi Koste will attend this year's meeting, as both ALHHS member and AAHM secretary. A working paper is expected to come out of these meetings.

Lyons reported on the new initiative, Working Group on Outreach to Members (WGOM), which aims to address the isolation that both experienced and newer members face, particularly when they can't attend meetings. For various reasons, WGOM, to be headed by Micaela Sullivan-Fowler, was not able to get started this year, but will proceed next year during Steve Novak's tenure as President.

Lyons closed by noting that the organization is well-positioned to tackle a multitude of complex issues, including relevancy in the face of a rapidly-changing information universe, pressure to adapt to new modes of research, teaching and communications, and the need to defend our more traditional collections and services. Lyons thanked the organization for a great two years as president and noted that it will be in good hands under the leadership of Steve Novak.

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer Barbara Niss announced that she had circulated the Treasurer's report via the listserv. Niss thanked past Treasurer Arlene Shaner and her accountant for making her first year as Treasurer an easy transition. ALHHS is in a healthy financial state with a balance, as of April 1, 2014, of \$43,581.76 in checking. Once the final expenses for the 2014 meeting are subtracted, the balance should be somewhere between \$37,000 - \$38,000. Niss reported that the biggest change was establishing the PayPal account, which while costing about \$170 in fees, is worth the expense to make payment seamless, especially for our international members. She reported that five of our advertisers renewed this year, and one dropped. The membership voted to accept the Treasurer's report.

Membership Report

Phoebe Evans Letocha reported on the status of membership: Total 2013 membership was 155, which includes five new members who joined after the annual meeting. For 2014, she reported the following:

Members who had prepaid for 2014 before 2013 meeting: 2

Membership renewals for 2014 (May 1, 2013- April 30, 2014): 137

New Members who joined in 2014 through April 30, 2014: 10

Total members for 2014 through April 30 (pre-paid + renewing + new): 149

2013 members who have not yet renewed in 2014: 18

2015 prepaid members as of April 30, 2014: 5

She noted there is room for growth in membership and asked members to encourage colleagues to join. In a discussion period, members suggested that a web-based membership renewal and meeting registration form may make it easier to renew.

Program Committee

Paul Theerman noted that the Program Committee consisted of Elisabeth Brander (Washington University), Jack Eckert (Harvard University), Megan Curran Rosenbloom (University of Southern California), and Paul Theerman, Chair (New York Academy of

Medicine). Because of the meeting's location in Chicago, the committee determined to invite as keynoters Drs. Daniel Garrison and Malcolm Hast, both of Northwestern University, who prepared the new Karger edition and translation of Vesalius' *On the Fabric of the Human Body*. The committee then surveyed the membership in the fall. Based on the results from 37 responses, they issued two calls for papers. The first was for a panel, "Challenges for Libraries and Archives," on a topic that "engages a new audience, or an existing audience in a new way, and is meant to 'prove your worth.' " The other call was for the customary news from members on significant projects. The committee received 14 proposals, including some from MeMA members. It accepted all proposals, and from them formed one panel discussion, moderated by Megan Rosenbloom, and two show-and-tell sessions. The MeMA involvement demonstrated that in our digital age, the differences between a virtual archival and a museum collection are blurred.

Local Arrangements

Scott Grimwood announced that this year's Local Arrangements Committee (LAC) is made up of members of the Chicago Area Medical Archivists (CAMA). The committee members are: Susan Rishworth (co-chair), Scott Grimwood (co-chair), Susan Sacharski, Dolores Barber, Ramune Kubilius, Ron Sims, Judith Robins, and Kevin O'Brien. The LAC planned afternoon tours on Wednesday, May 7, at the International Museum of Surgical Science and at the American College of Surgeons Archives and on Thursday, May 8, at Northwestern Memorial Hospital and its Sewell Museum and at the Galter Health Sciences Library at Northwestern University School of Medicine. Grimwood reported that 52 people signed up for the dinner and 73 people registered to attend the meeting, including 14 MeMA members. He thanked Rishworth for making arrangements with the American College of Surgeons to provide the excellent meeting room.

Nominating Report

Dawn McInnis thanked her fellow committee members, Keith Mages and Scott Grimwood. The slate consisted of Phoebe Evans Letocha of Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions for Secretary, Elisabeth Brander of Bernard Becker Medical Library, Washington University School of Medicine, and Bob Vietrogoski of Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences George F. Smith Library of the Health Sciences, for Members-at-Large. Ballots were distributed via SurveyMonkey to all ALHHS members in good standing. Seventy-eight members voted in the election held between March 5 - 26, 2014. The membership overwhelmingly confirmed the slate of

Officers for 2014. Their terms begin at the end of the 2014 ALHHS Annual Meeting, on May 8, 2014.

Awards Committee

Chris Lyons presented the awards on behalf of committee chair Judith Wiener. The Committee, which also included Eric v.d.Luft and Rachel Howell, selected the following for honoring at the 2014 annual meeting:

Publication: Eric W. Boyle for his book, *Quack Medicine: A History of Combating Health Fraud in Twentieth-Century America* (Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger, 2013).

Online Resource: Waring Historical Library Curator Susan Hoffius and Digital Archivist Jennifer Welch for their online exhibit of the [*Porcher Medicinal Garden: Cultivating Our History*](#).

Recognition of Merit: Dr. and Mrs. Adam G.N. Moore for their support of the collections of the Center for the History of Family Medicine.

The Watermark

Stephen Novak, Editor of *The Watermark*, reported that four issues of *The Watermark* have appeared in electronic format since our last meeting. He thanked his co-editors, advertisers, and contributors, acknowledging the outpouring of people who want to write articles. Novak thanked Russell Johnson and Jodi Koste for their efforts to get all the back issues digitized and online on both the ALHHS website and the UCLA eScholarship site. Novak reported that the application to the NLM's Literature Selection Technical Review Committee to have *The Watermark* designated for inclusion in MEDLINE/PubMed was turned down, as expected, because it did not meet the criteria of publishing 20% biomedical sciences-related content. He noted that five of the six advertisers renewed for 2014. Novak announced, that due to his election as President of ALHHS, he will step down as editor, and that Martha Stone will serve as the new editor. He thanked ALHHS for the chance to serve.

Website and Listserv

Lyons gave the report on behalf of Russell Johnson who was unable to attend. Johnson's report thanked Eric v.d. Luft and Jodi Koste for assisting in getting all the back issues of *The Watermark* digitized. The PayPal payment option was activated on the website for new member applications/continuing member renewal fees and for annual

meeting registrations and banquet fees. The STHC-ALHHS “HIPAA Resource Page” was reformatted and mounted on the ALHHS website after it lost its previous home, and the Steering Committee will explore the best way to keep the HIPAA site current. Preliminary goals for the coming year include soliciting content from the ALHHS Steering Committee for the “Affiliated Societies” page, surveying ALHHS members for voluntarily-contributed links to their relevant newsletters, blogs, etc., and beginning to add past annual meeting programs, associated documents and photo albums. The listserv is up-to-date and available to members only. It received 1200 spam subscription attempts last year.

Archives Committee

President Lyons gave the report on behalf of Jodi Koste, who reported that the main activity for the year was scanning issues of *The Watermark* so that Russell Johnson could complete his project of making all issues available on the ALHHS web site. She responded to a couple of other questions, took in a few miscellaneous items for the collection, and continued the processing of the ALHHS records.

Directory Report

Secretary Phoebe Evans Letocha reported that the Steering Committee decided to delay distribution of the electronic membership directory until after the annual meeting. It will be sent annually via the listserv along with the Summer issue of *The Watermark*. This change in distribution timing will allow for inclusion of each year’s new and late renewing members and a listing of the year’s awards after the close of the annual meeting.

Old and New Business

No old business was reported.

In new business, Lyons reported that the Steering Committee appointed Treasurer Barbara Niss to chair an ad hoc committee to explore what should be done with any surplus funds held in the ALHHS account. Niss will seek three members to explore the issue and will report back next year.

Lyons called for a motion to adjourn the Business Meeting, which the members approved.

Respectfully submitted,

Phoebe Evans Letocha

ALHHS Secretary

(with note-taking assistance from Rachel Ingold)

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)**ALHHS Award Recipients 2014**

The ALHHS Awards Committee is proud to announce the recipients of ALHHS awards for 2014. Winners were recognized at the annual ALHHS business meeting, held on May 8, 2014, at the American College of Surgeons in Chicago, IL.



The ALHHS Publication Award went to Eric W. Boyle for his book, *Quack Medicine: A History of Combating Health Fraud in Twentieth-Century America* (Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger, 2013). Throughout the 20th century, anti-quackery crusaders investigated, exposed, and attempted to regulate allegedly fraudulent therapeutic approaches to health and healing under the banner of consumer protection and a commitment to medical science. Boyle's book reveals how efforts to establish an exact border between quackery and legitimate therapeutic practices and medications have largely failed and details the reasons for this failure.

The ALHHS Online Resource Award went to the Waring Historical Library Curator, Susan Hoffius and Digital Archivist, Jennifer Welch for their online exhibit of the [*Porcher Medicinal Garden: Cultivating Our History*](#). The [website](#), and the garden's corresponding physical location, serve to increase public awareness of the holdings of the Waring Historical Library and specifically the collection of Dr. F. Peyre Porcher.

The ALHHS Recognition of Merit was awarded to Dr. and Mrs. Adam G.N. Moore for their support of the collections of the Center for the History of Family Medicine (CHFM) in Leawood, KS. In 2012, the Moores donated more than 600 items including rare books, pamphlets, periodicals, and ephemera from their personal library to create the new

Adam G.N. Moore, MD, Collection in the History of Family Medicine at the CHFM. Our award recipients are to be congratulated for their outstanding work and contributions.

Judith A. Wiener

Assistant Director, Health Sciences Library Collections and Outreach
Ohio State University – Columbus

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ALHHS 2013-2014 Financial Report

Checking account balance as of 4/1/2013

\$38,870.05

Income 4/1/2013-3/31/2014:

2013 memberships (24)

\$360.00

2013 new memberships (5)

\$75.00

2014 memberships (138)

\$2,070.00

2014 new memberships (5)

\$75.00

2015 memberships (paid ahead) (2)

\$30.00

Watermark advertisements (5)

\$900.00

2013 meeting and dinner (37)

\$3,330.00

2013 meeting only (9)

\$360.00

2013 dinner only (5)

\$250.00

MeMA reimbursement for 2013 meeting expenses

\$600.00

2014 meeting and dinner (32)

\$2,560.00

2014 meeting only (9)

\$270.00

Watermark

Volume XXXVII

Number 3 (Summer 2014)

2014 dinner only (2)

\$100.00

PayPal credit

\$1.95

Total income:

\$10,981.95

Expenses 4/1/2013 – 3/31/2014:

Tiffany for 2013 awards

\$844.80

Catering for 2013 dinner and reception (Le Giverny)

\$2,357.42

Catering for 2013 meeting (Nicoles Events)

\$1,413.95

Honorarium & travel expenses for 2013 meeting (Schillace)

\$673.90

Hotel room for speaker (Emory Conference Center hotel)

\$166.88

B Fox for name tags for 2013 meeting

\$21.69

U Minnesota, Elaine Challacombe Fund

\$500.00

P Gallagher for mailing of books for review for Watermark

\$72.50

Survey Monkey for electronic ballot for 2014 election of officers

\$48.00

Foreign Check fee

\$1.99

PayPal temporary charge

\$1.95

PayPal transaction fees

\$167.16

Total expenses:

\$6,270.24

Ending balance in checking account as of 3/31/2014:

\$41,259.36

Balance in PayPal Account as of 3/31/2014:

\$2,322.40

Total Funds Available:

\$43,581.76

Respectfully submitted,

Barbara J. Niss

ALHHS Treasurer

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Nominating Committee Report

Nominating Committee Chair Dawn McInnis presented the report. The committee members were Keith Mages and Scott Grimwood. The nominees were:

Secretary:

Phoebe Evans Letocha of Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions

Members-at-Large:

Elisabeth Brander of Bernard Becker Medical Library, Washington University School of Medicine

Bob Vietrogoski of George F. Smith Library of the Health Sciences, Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences

Ballots were distributed via SurveyMonkey to all ALHHS members in good standing. Seventy-eight members voted in the election between March 5-26, 2014. The

membership overwhelmingly confirmed the slate of officers for 2014. Their terms began at the end of the 2014 ALHHS Annual Meeting, on May 8, 2014.

Dawn McInnis

Chair, ALHHS Nominating Committee 2014

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ALHHS Awards and Supplement

The Awards Committee (Eric v.d. Luft, Rachel Howell, and myself as chair) selected the following for honors at the 2014 Annual Meeting:

Publication: Eric W. Boyle for his book, *Quack Medicine: A History of Combating Health Fraud in Twentieth-Century America* (Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger, 2013).

Online Resource: Waring Historical Library Curator Susan Hoffius and Digital Archivist Jennifer Welch for their online exhibit of the [*Porcher Medicinal Garden: Cultivating Our History*](#).

Recognition of Merit: Dr. and Mrs. Adam G.N. Moore for their support of the collections of the Center for the History of Family Medicine.

2014 Awards Supplement

In the course of our work this year, the ALHHS Awards Committee identified a number of issues that we feel could be clarified to make the granting of awards more consistent in the future.

These issues include:

- A clarification of what type of contribution(s) can be considered for the ALHHS Recognition of Merit award. At the crux of this issue is the fact that descriptions of award qualifications on the ALHHS website and within the ALHHS procedures manual differ. An example of this ambiguity is the impact of donations to a specific institution. Should a donation be of wider geographic significance to receive an award, or may a merit award be considered if the contribution has only local impact?
- A clarification of the procedure for ranking publication awards. Should submissions be considered separately by category or should all publications be

ranked together for publication quality? This year, the Committee originally considered all submissions together and found that one submission consistently ranked above all others, regardless of category. However, when submissions were ranked within their own category, we found one worthy enough to merit a second publications award. Is it preferable, in other words, to make several awards or only one in this case?

The Committee recommends that all descriptions of the awards match, and that the Committee provides as much direction as possible for suitability and the procedural process when selecting award winners.

Respectfully submitted,

Judith A. Wiener

Chair, Awards Committee

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

National Library of Medicine Announces Addition of Mike Gorman Papers to Profiles in Science

In the summer of 1946, an Oklahoma newspaper editor sent a young reporter to complete a story on a state psychiatric hospital. What the reporter found there—neglected, half-naked inmates, crowded together in filthy, dilapidated buildings, fed on rotten food—sent him hurrying outside to be sick. But he soon went back, taking along a photographer. And then he went to visit Oklahoma's other state mental hospitals. His blistering series of newspaper articles about the institutions launched a grassroots reform movement: less than a year later, the state legislature voted huge budget increases for state hospitals, restructured the state hospital administration, and rewrote the state's commitment laws.

The young journalist was Mike Gorman (1913–1989). His work in Oklahoma earned him a Lasker Award in 1948 and changed the course of his career. Several decades later he would be called "the country's greatest modern missionary for mental health." [Mike Gorman's papers](#) are now online at the National Library of Medicine's [Profiles in Science](#) Web site.

Gorman's Oklahoma experience taught him that newspaper exposés alone would not produce substantive changes. Public attention to social problems faded quickly, and entrenched social and political practices did not change without constant agitating from outside. Gorman would spend the rest of his life providing that agitation: gathering the facts about mental illness and other diseases; speaking to governors, legislators, professional groups and the public; testifying to Congressional appropriations committees and writing books and articles.

Gorman came to Washington, DC in 1951 to be a member of President Truman's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, and in 1953 became executive director of the National Committee Against Mental Illness, a lobbying and advocacy organization founded by philanthropist and health care activist [Mary Lasker](#). In that post, he became perhaps America's best-known lobbyist and publicist in the crusade for psychiatric hospital reform and the community mental health center movement. Gorman played a key role in shaping many of the social programs of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, including the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. During the 1970s and 1980s he also directed two other advocacy groups, Citizens for the Treatment of High Blood Pressure, which helped coordinate a highly successful national hypertension education and screening program, and the National Initiative for Glaucoma Control.

The presentation features correspondence, photographs, speeches and addresses given by Gorman, speeches he wrote for members of Congress and several US Presidents, along with published articles and reports from the Gorman collection. Visitors to the site can view, for example, his first series of articles for the *Daily Oklahoman*, drafts of speeches Gorman wrote for Presidents Truman and Kennedy, and the public service announcements issued by the Citizens for the Treatment of High Blood Pressure.

Established in 1998, Profiles in Science is an NLM digital project that provides online access to the archival collections of more than 30 Nobel Laureates and other leading innovators in scientific and medical fields, such as genetics and genetic engineering, pediatric surgery, AIDS and infectious diseases and biological warfare.

NLM Classification Updated, May 1, 2014

The [online National Library of Medicine Classification](#), available at [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/classification](#) has been issued in a newly revised edition as of May 1, 2014.

Summary Statistics for the 2014 NLM Classification:

13 class numbers added

402 class number captions or notes modified; indentation levels changed; schedule headers revised

7 class numbers canceled

Table G numbers (Geographic notation)

4 numbers added : DB9—British Virgin Islands; DC25— Caribbean Netherlands; DC95— Curaçao; DS5— Sint Maarten

3 cross references added: Saba see Caribbean Netherlands

St. Eustatius see Caribbean Netherlands; Virgin Islands of the United States see United States Virgin Islands

1 caption modified: DV5--Virgin Islands of the United States was changed to United States Virgin Islands

2 numbers relocated: DN4--Netherlands Antilles was moved to the Historical Geographic Locations section; JI5—Indochina was moved to the Obsolete Table G Notations section

105 index main headings added (42 from 2014 MeSH)

393 index entries modified

39 index headings deleted

NLM Launches New Blog; Seeks Your Ideas For Charting Its Future

The National Library of Medicine is giving its users, collaborators and advisers a say in planning the future of the world's largest medical library.

A symposium, "The National Library of Medicine, 1984-2014: Voyaging to the Future," will be held May 14, 2014, from 8:30 AM-5 PM in the Natcher Center on the National Institutes of Health campus. The event is co-sponsored by the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine, the Friends of the National Library of Medicine, and the Medical Library Association.

The symposium will reflect on the successes and setbacks during the past 30 years and consider opportunities for the future. In conjunction with the event, the library is collecting written recollections highlighting the impact the library has had over the last 30 years, as well as ideas for future opportunities, in a moderated blog launched May 1, 2014.

People who have advised and worked with NLM and/or benefited from its programs and services are invited to share their comments by visiting the [Voyaging to the Future blog](#).

The symposium and blog are a prelude to the library's next longrange planning effort, which starts in 2015. The symposium is free and open to the public, but does require registration. To register, please visit [The Friends of the National Library of Medicine Web site](#).

The event also will be videocast live and later archived [here](#).

NLM Mourns William G. Harless, PhD, Creator of the First Natural Language Computer Patient Simulation Model

William G. Harless, President and CEO of Interactive Drama Inc. and former National Library of Medicine employee and contractor, passed away this past May. Dr. Harless's contributions to the NLM were many, including the creation of the first voice-activated interactive video patient simulation model in the mid-1980s. As Director of NLM's Technological Innovations in Medical Education (TIME) Project, he received the 1986 NLM Regents Award for Scholarship or Technical Achievement and an award in the category of Best Educational Achievement at the University of Nebraska—both of which were for the development of his model which combined voice recognition, interactive video, and computer technologies. With his passing, NLM remembers a colleague and a friend.

Bill Harless held a PhD degree in psychology and learning theory. He also had held faculty positions at five major universities and the Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities, where accredited doctorate degrees are awarded from a multidisciplinary, experientially-based curriculum. He developed the first natural language computer patient simulation model at the University of Illinois School of Medicine in Chicago in the early 1960s. Dr. Harless published over 50 articles on natural language interactive simulation as a learning strategy and was a recognized expert in the field. In 1991, he was awarded a patent for his voice-controlled video simulation model. He was awarded

a second patent in 1996 for his dynamic prompting system. In 2005, a third patent was awarded for a method of distributing his model over a computer network and in 2010 he was awarded a patent for his method of analyzing natural language text to yield a meaningful response to a free-speech inquiry.

Part of his legacy lives on in the [NLM Visitor Center](#) (on the first floor of NIH Building 38A, the Lister Hill Center), where the “Dialogues in Science” kiosk, featuring content and technology he created, allows guests to conduct virtual interviews with leading figures in science and technology, including current NIH Director Dr. Francis Collins, NLM Director Dr. Donald A.B. Lindberg, geneticist Dr. Joshua Lederberg, winner of the 1958 Nobel Prize for his discovery of how bacteria transfer genes, former US Surgeon General Dr. C. Everett Koop and astronaut John Glenn who, following a career in the US Senate, returned to space to participate in experiments aboard the Space Shuttle.

A memorial service for Bill Harless was held by his family at 7:00 PM, Sunday, June 8, in Bethesda, Maryland.

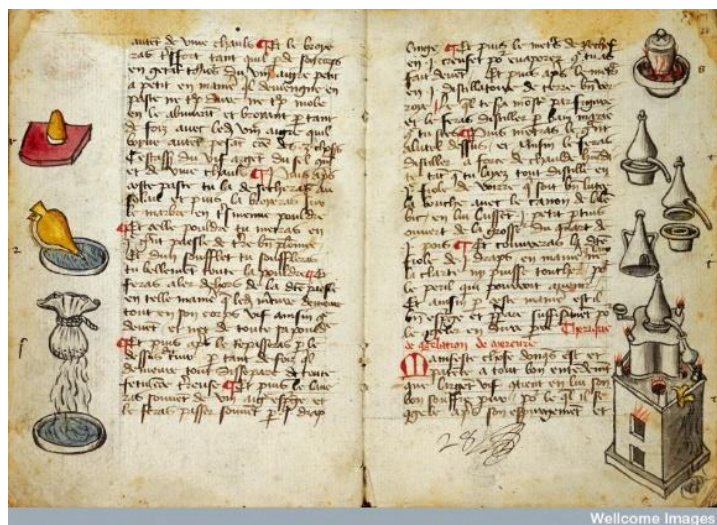
All of us at the NLM join in mourning the loss of such a remarkable scientist, innovative leader, and cherished colleague.

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NEWS FROM THE WELLCOME LIBRARY

Digitising the Library's Medieval Manuscripts

This month the Wellcome Library will begin digitising its entire collection of pre-1500 Western European manuscripts. The digitised manuscripts, about 300 items in all, will be freely accessible through the Library catalogue and will become available steadily through the course of the project.



Our Western manuscripts are known to medievalists across the world, and cover a wide range of subjects, from learned medicine and surgery to magic, alchemy, botany, astrology, and more. They also reflect a range of manuscript formats, from

conventional bound codices to folding almanacs and scrolls. Texts are written in Latin, Greek, English, German, French, Dutch, and several other languages, and many manuscripts are illustrated with drawings, diagrams, illuminated initials, or even marginal grotesques.

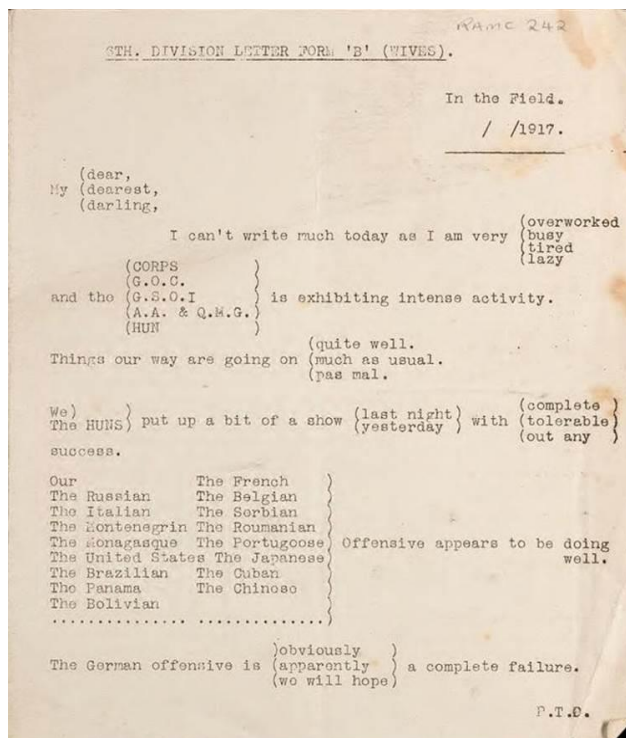
The manuscripts will be photographed in batches of 20 items, with each batch taken out of circulation for 8 weeks, during which time items will be unavailable for consultation in the Rare Materials Room. Full [information about batches and schedules](#) can be found on the Library website. Photography will be completed at the end of October, 2015.

We hope that this project will both facilitate further research on well-known manuscripts, like the '[Wellcome Apocalypse](#)' (ms. 49) and the '[Physician's Handbook](#)' (ms. 8004), and encourage discovery of lesser-known items. We are very keen for the digitised content to be viewed not just by medievalists, but also by non-specialists who are interested in these fascinating objects. We wish to attract audiences in many different parts of the world, and to enable study of our manuscripts alongside items in other library collections.

Many of the Library's medieval manuscripts were purchased during Sir Henry Wellcome's lifetime, and we are delighted to be producing a digital collection that represents some of the formative holdings of the Library alongside subsequent acquisitions. We have a world-class collection of manuscripts relating to medicine, science, and many other aspects of medieval culture, and we intend through digitisation to share it as widely as possible. *Author: [Elma Brenner](#)*

Digitised Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) papers from the Wellcome Library

The Wellcome Library has [digitised over 130,000 pages](#) of correspondence, personal and field diaries and reports, photographs, and memoirs associated with the allied medical services during World War I. Drawn from material presented to the Royal Army Medical Corps Museum and Archive (now the Army Medical Services Museum Trust), the collection covers virtually every sphere of operations, including the Balkan Front, the Dardanelles, East Africa, India, Italy, Malta, Mesopotamia and the Middle East, Russia, and South West Africa, as well as the Western and British Home Fronts.



Parody of an official 'letter to wives' found in the war diary of Captain Neil Cantlie RAMC, 1916

Like the *Y News*, many items reveal characteristic battlefield humor, as with the parody of an official 'letter to wives', among the papers of Captain Neil Cantlie RAMC, who served with the 6th Division at the Battle of Somme in 1916. The same file also contains more conventional records of the campaign, including Cantlie's official 'war diary', field maps, and trench plans.

The collection is also rich in personal memoirs (most of which were previously unpublished), produced by ex-service personnel in the years or decades after the war, forming an invaluable record of the recollections of a generation which has now passed away. <http://blog.wellcomelibrary.org/2014/06/rediscovering-the-great-war/>

Serendipity Now

Over the past two years, putting the Library's collections online has become a major part of what we do. To date, over 45,000 items have been digitised and made available through the main library catalogue. Google also makes a fair go of indexing more than [40,000 of our objects](#).

Rich in data for military and family historians, the collection sheds light on the lived experience of those involved in the war, both at a personal level (in the form of personal letters or diaries, such as the one kept by Private G W Jode, who served as a hospital orderly in Mesopotamia), and for units as a whole, as evidenced by *Y News*, the 'newspaper' produced by members of the East Lancashire Field Ambulance during the ill-fated Gallipoli campaign in 1915. The collection also includes material relating to [prisoners of war](#), an often overlooked group in accounts of the conflict.

With materials ranging from [archives](#) and [AIDS awareness posters](#) to [votive offerings](#) and [woodcuts](#), an average of 300 newly-digitised items are going online each week.

But how is it possible to browse everything to get a flavour of what's available? What if you aren't sure what to search for, but just want to see what's available in the Wellcome Library collections? What about good old-fashioned serendipity?

Tucked away in the Library's website is a new space called the [Sandbox](#). Here we are trialing a few experimental tools in hopes of developing them further into something that can be used to explore our collections.

The tools currently available are most definitely what we would call 'rough and ready'. You'll find bugs, duplication of data, and unexpected faults with the design, all of which we intend to fix before launching these as permanent fixtures on the Library website. But what you'll also find are two alternative – and, hopefully, serendipitous – paths into the digitised content.

The [Beta Browse](#) is one tool under development. Here you can browse through digitised content by Author, Genre, Repository and Subject Headings. Genre and Subject Headings are particularly revealing; both give a really good sense of what's in the broader Wellcome Library collections.

The [Toggle-a-Tron](#) is a clever little link that activates library catalogue information on digitised content pages. When you choose to 'Turn player data on', a cookie is set in your browser. By doing so, you can see more information about a digitised item and follow the links into other digitised items with the same subjects, genres, authors, and more.

After you've had a go with the experimental tools in the Sandbox, let us know what you think. We're always looking for feedback on our websites, and these experiments are no different. Drop us a line at LibraryWebEditorial@wellcome.ac.uk with any thoughts or comments.

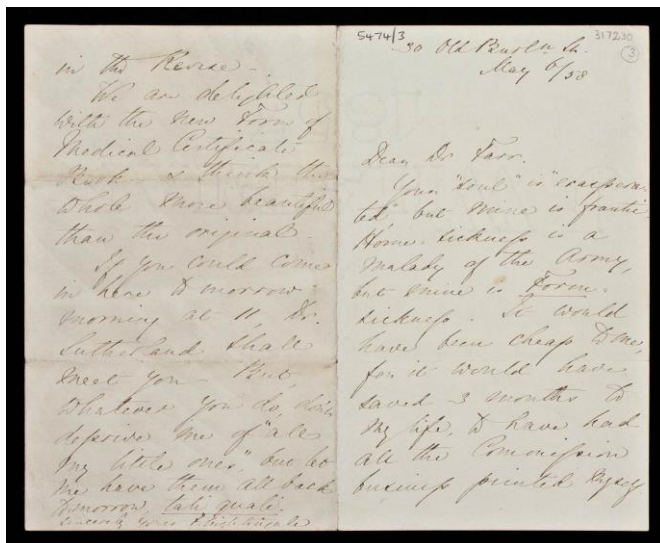
Author: [Jenn Philips-Bacher](#)

Florence Nightingale Letters Available Online

The Wellcome Library has digitised its collection of nearly 600 Nightingale letters dating from 1829 to 1905. The Florence Nightingale Digitisation Project, which is in partnership

with [Boston University](#) and the [Florence Nightingale Museum](#), in London, means that virtually the entirety of Nightingale's correspondence will be freely available online.

In 1854, at the age of 24, Florence Nightingale led the first team of British female nurses sent to the Crimean War. The Crimean mission was devastating to her health; she nearly died of 'Crimean fever' and never fully recovered. By the age of 37, she had become an invalid and would remain so for the rest of her life. She described herself as 'a prisoner of her own room'.



Florence Nightingale letter to William Farr 1858

But Nightingale did not let the illness burden her. She turned 'imprisonment' into a massive correspondence, which together with her network of colleagues, collaborators, and advisors helped her fulfill many of her great ideas. The legacy of her work is reflected in her letters.

The original correspondence (MSS.5471-5483) covers the almost eight decades of Florence Nightingale's life. The letters vary in subject and accordingly reflect a wide variety of recipients. The subjects range from professional concerns such as the Crimean War, reforming nursing practice, Indian sanitation and the use of medical statistics, to personal and family matters.

Her letters are both insightful and surprising: in a letter written in 1829, nine-year-old Florence puzzles her cousin Henry with the following riddle as transcribed from the original:

"What can you add to 9 to make 6? For instance a gentleman sent nine ducks to his friend, who carried them stole 3. Now you must know the gentleman wrote the number of ducks on the basket. How could the man alter the number nine into six so that there was no blotting out and so that he was not found out? You must recollect that he added something."

The correspondence is grouped in letters either to particular individuals (MSS.5471-5482) or in date order to various recipients (MS.5483). Some examples are given below.

Her letters to William Farr (1807-1883), a statistician and epidemiologist, reflect their friendship and collaboration on sanitary reform, especially in connection with the Army Sanitary Commission and the Indian Sanitary Commission.

[Letters to Sir John Henry Lefroy](#) (1817-1890), an army officer, relate to the reform of the Army Medical Service, military hospitals, and nursing. In particular, letters from Balaclava and Scutari where Nightingale and her nurses arrived in 1854, contain details of the nursing establishment there in 1855. This includes a list compiled by Nightingale of nurses who had worked with her up to November 1855, including those no longer with her and the reasons for their departure.

On May 12th, the Wellcome Library hosted *Digitising Nightingale*, an international one-day symposium organized by the Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center, Boston University, and the Florence Nightingale Museum. The symposium celebrated the work of this initiative so far and also discussed the challenges and opportunities of digitisation projects. <http://blog.wellcomelibrary.org/2014/04/florence-nightingale-letters-available-online/>

We're Digitising 25,000 19th Century Medical Books

At the end of 2013, we started a three-year project with Internet Archive to digitise some of our 19th century medical books. The [first fruits of this are now online](#) as part of Internet Archive's [Medical Heritage Library](#) collection, building on 50,000 or so books that US and Canadian libraries have already digitised.

In March, we announced that our project will go much further than we planned. Thanks to the Higher Education Funding Council for England and [Jisc](#), the charity that champions the use of digital technologies in UK education and research, we will expand the project to include other research libraries across the UK. In total we hope to add over 25,000 books – ten million pages – to the Medical Heritage Library. The Wellcome Library will also be making the collection available from its website, while Jisc will take the lead in developing educational resources and also hosting content on their platforms.

To help us shape and deliver the project, Jisc and the Wellcome Library will work with other partners, including [Research Libraries UK](#) (a body that represents 34 of the leading

research libraries in the UK and Ireland) and an academic advisory panel. The digitisation will be undertaken by a team from Internet Archive who are being hosted at the Wellcome Library. We may also look at setting up scanning centres elsewhere in the UK as the project develops.

As with the Wellcome Library's own collections, we are interpreting 'medicine' quite broadly, to include related sciences, consumer health, sport and fitness, and food and nutrition, as well as kinds of medical practice – mesmerism, phrenology, and hydrotherapy, for example, that have since fallen out of favour, but which were important in their time.

We aren't planning to include journals (we have a separate plan in place for them, details of which will follow soon) but will look at including collections of tracts and pamphlets. Unlike some of our previous digitisation projects, there won't be a 'grand reveal'. The digitised books will go [online at Internet Archive](#) as they are processed, and will be added to the Wellcome Library soon after this. Where possible, all of the content will be made freely available under a public domain licence so that it can be re-used by anyone, anywhere. You can read more in the [press release from Jisc](#).

Author: [Simon Chaplin](#)

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MEMBER PROFILES



Renee Ziemer

Member of ALHHS since: 2004

Hometown: Grand Meadow, Minnesota

Current Employer and Position: Coordinator, Mayo Clinic Historical Unit, Rochester, Minnesota, and American Osler Society Administrator

Education: BA in Organizational Management and Communication

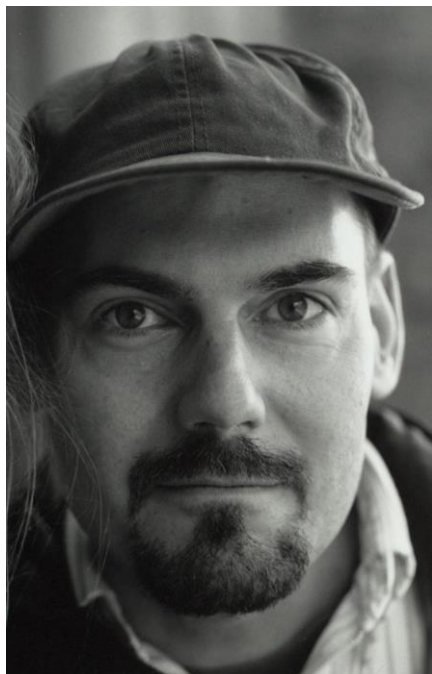
Professional Interests: My main focus areas are the history of Mayo Clinic, Saint Marys Hospital, Rochester Methodist Hospital and individuals involved with each of these entities. In addition, I am involved in the Mayo Clinic History of Medicine Society, which is open to anyone interested in attending; the Willius Society, a resident/fellow history of medicine society; and the Boerhaave Society, a medical student history of medicine group.

Other facts, interests, or hobbies: One of the most interesting items I found in the Mayo archives is fabric from the original wing covering of the Kitty Hawk "Wright Flyer" in which Orville Wright, on December 17, 1903, made the first successful flight in history. It was given to Dr. Walter Boothby in June 1951 by Lester D. Gardner, an aeronautical executive from New York City. I am a board member and the secretary for the Friends of Mayowood Residence and Historic Sites. This organization raises money to provide support for historic properties throughout southeastern Minnesota. My family includes my husband, Matt; two sons, James (23) and Joel (21) and Heidi, our yellow lab. I enjoy reading, flower gardening, making cards (stamping), and antiquing.

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Jack Eckert

Member of ALHHS since: mid-1990s? (Not sure of the date, but dinosaurs were still walking the earth.)



Hometown: Philadelphia, PA, and now Cambridge, MA

Current Employer and Position: Public Services Librarian at the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine's Center for the History of Medicine in Boston; have been on the staff at the Countway since December, 1998

Education: BA (Swarthmore College), MA (University of Toronto), MSLIS (Simmons College)

Professional interests: History of libraries, local history, medieval history.

Other facts, interests, or hobbies: I attack a Sudoku puzzle every morning (or is that more of an addiction issue?) and have been known to drink single malt whisky (which is *definitely* an addiction issue.)

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Bob Vietrogoski

Member of ALHHS since: 1998

Hometown: Hailing from Wayne, NJ, currently residing in West Orange, NJ, right near Turtleback Zoo

Current Employer and Position: Rutgers University Libraries – George F. Smith Library of the Health Sciences, Newark, NJ. My employer was formerly the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) until its integration with Rutgers University in July, 2013. My position is Head of Special Collections (but I'm a lone arranger). Check out [my new Rutgers website!](#)



Education: BA in English from Yale, MLS from the University of Maryland, coursework in American Studies at William and Mary, coursework in public health at Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health

Professional interests: History of medicine in New Jersey – I'm the newsletter editor for the [Medical History Society of New Jersey](#). History of medical education in New Jersey – I've been giving presentations on New Jersey's complex and surprisingly recent medical education system. See pages 2-5 [\[PDF\]](#). 19th century American medical education, especially for African Americans.

Other facts, interests, or hobbies: Thanks to my two kids, I know more than I ever expected to know about Italian supercars, WWE professional wrestling, Premier League soccer, and Elmo.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Fellowship in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists sponsors one \$5,000.00 fellowship in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology each year. The recipient of the fellowship spends one month in the Washington, DC area working full-time to complete a specific historical research project.

Although the fellowship will be based in the College's History Library, the fellow is encouraged to use other national, historical, and medical collections in the Washington, DC area. The results of this research must be disseminated through either publication or presentation at a professional meeting.

Applications and further information about the fellowship can be obtained by contacting:

Debra G. Scarborough, Special Collections Librarian
Resource Center
The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
P.O. Box 96920
Washington, DC 20024-6920
(202) 863-2578
(202) 863-5401 (fax)
dscarborough@acog.org

The application form and additional information are also posted on the College website under "About ACOG" – "ACOG Departments" – "Resource Center" at <http://www.acog.org>.

APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY: 1 October 2014

Selection will be made and the recipient notified as soon as possible after the deadline so that the fellowship may begin as early as late Fall 2014.

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C.F. Reynolds Medical History Society

2014-2015 Schedule of Meetings

Co-Sponsored by the Health Sciences Library System, University of Pittsburgh

September 23, 2014	Robert R. Nesbit, Jr., M. D. Professor Emeritus of Surgery Medical College of Georgia at Georgia Regents University- Augusta “Medical Aspects of the 1942 Cocoanut Grove Night Club Fire in Boston.”
Tuesday	
November 4, 2014	21 th Annual Sylvan E. Stool History of Medicine Lecture Christopher Boes, M. D. Associate Professor of Neurology and History of Medicine The Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN “The Difficulty in Recognizing New Diseases: Examples from Osler and Horton.”
Tuesday	
January 27, 2015	Lorelei Stein, Ph.D. Professor, School of Arts and Sciences, Point Park University
Tuesday	“The Day-to-Day Practice of Dr. Cyrus Schreiner : A Late 19 th Century Practitioner in Rural Southwestern Pennsylvania.”
February 26, 2015	4th Annual Jonathon Erlen History of Medicine Lecture Scott Podolsky, M.D. Associate Professor of Global Health and Social Medicine Harvard Medical School “Antibiotic Past and Futures: Seven Decades of Reform and Resistance.”
Thursday	
April 7, 2015	Twenty-Seventh Annual Mark M. Ravitch History of Medicine Lecture

Tuesday

James B. Young, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Lerner
College of Medicine of Case Western Reserve University
Chairman, Endocrinology and Metabolism Institute
"Death of President Garfield: The Difficulty of Creating
Paradigm Shifts in Medicine."

All lectures will be held in Lecture Room #5, Scaife Hall, University of Pittsburgh, at 6:00 P.M. 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, 412-648-8927; erlen@pitt.edu.

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OCCASIONAL NOTE

Nespola

On my first morning in Padua, Italy, in early May, I was presented with my brother's favorite fruit which is only available during two weeks in May, and I was there!

When asked what I thought it was, my answers were an apricot or a persimmon. No, it was a nespola, but we had to use Google Translate to find the English word: medlar. Only a medical history librarian would exhibit such geeky excitement when I realized that my breakfast of medlars was an historical medicinal fruit used to treat all kinds of fluxes, gravel and the stone, and was also the acronym for NLM's computerized biomedical bibliographic storage and retrieval system, [MEDical](#) Literature Analysis and Retrieval System. And this was only the beginning of my tour of William Harvey's University of Padua, which included the anatomy theatre of Fabricius, ab Acquapendente (1533–1619), the famous astronomical observatory [La Specola](#), and art at every turn.



Back to the medlar. Everything I'd heard was that medlars were probably an acquired taste since they had to be nearly rotten before they were considered ripe enough to eat. As my brother showed me how to peel and deseed the fruit, which he said originally came from Japan, I wondered how it was going to taste. The skin was smooth and came off like tomato peel. Next,

the stem end was circled out, and the fruit cut in half and pulled apart around the glistening seeds, two to five seeds per fruit. The apricot color was constant all the way to the center, inconsistent with what I'd heard. The silky membrane peeled out along with the seeds – end to end from the stem through the blossom. The peeling and deseeding concluded the preparation, so it was time to sample my first medlar. It had the texture of a plum, was sweet yet tart, and incredibly refreshing. Although additional medlars were purchased at his local grocery store during the week, there was also a tree in the neighborhood that was loaded with fruit.

How could this deliciously refreshing morsel be the same fruit that's usually suggested only for jams or jellies? When I started looking around for additional information, I found the Japanese loquat medlar, also called the Japanese plum or Japanese medlar. Although the fruit was similar to what I ate, the tree that I saw in Padua was definitely taller than the description I read. I'll just have to continue my medlar search, but I want to leave you with the loquat description from the 1911 *Encyclopaedia Britannica*: “. . .it has an agreeable acid flavor. [...] It is a familiar object in the Mediterranean region and the southern United States.” If you have the opportunity to try a medlar, enjoy the taste and remember its progress from medicinal use to MEDLARS.

Dawn McInnis

Rare Books Librarian, Clendening History of Medicine Library
University of Kansas Medical Center

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BOOK REVIEWS

Peter Kirby. *Child Workers and Industrial Health in Britain, 1780-1850*. Rochester, NY: Boydell & Brewer, Inc., 2013. 224 p. \$29.95. ISBN: 978-1-84383-884-5

Historians, economists, activists, and physicians have all acknowledged the effect of work on children. However, the specific analysis of the effects of labor on the health of children has rarely been the focus of any study. Peter Kirby, Professor of Social History and Director of the Centre for Social History of Health and Healthcare at Glasgow Caledonian University, has written such a work with *Child Workers and Industrial Health in Britain, 1780-1850*, the second volume in the series "People, Markets, Goods: Economies and Societies in History."

Combining qualitative and quantitative research, Kirby explores the occupational health of employed children in the context of the Industrial Revolution in Britain. In his introduction, "Locating Children's Industrial Health" Kirby explores early inquiries into occupational health, highlighting the absence of observations about children's health. He also shows that when children's health was discussed, it was not scientific but was sporadic at best. Rather than relying solely on medical evidence of the period, which he states became highly politicized, he includes non-medical observations for what he calls a fuller picture of the health of children at the time. "The analysis employs findings of recent research in occupational medicine together with studies of the health of child workers in modern developing economies to produce insights into the possible medical conditions suffered by child workers in the past." (p. 34).

In the first two chapters, Kirby places the question of children's health in the broader picture of the manufacturing environment and the industrial workplace. He looks at the dynamics of families during the Industrial Revolution, discussing the realities of poverty and ill health. Kirby explores, at times quite graphically, the variety and quantity of injuries that young workers experienced. He also describes the materials and machines that child laborers used, as well as the resulting deformities they suffered if they survived the dangers inherent in the use of such equipment. In discussing the injuries, Kirby acknowledges that the records of the time rarely distinguished between work and non-work injuries. They were recorded but not published in official reports (p. 93). Kirby also touches upon the question of child pregnancy in this section and the sexualization of children.

The next chapter “Certifying Surgeons, Children's Ages and Physical Growth” explores how the “government inspectorates” required by the 1833 Factory Act were not able to assess the ages and physical condition of the children due to poor, nonexistent, or fraudulent baptismal records. Kirby also relates how being appointed to a position of inspectorate was, at times, political. Eventually, legislation changed, and processes for measuring the physical growth of the children were made official. The chapter has several tables comparing and contrasting the stature and measurements of children in various industries.

Kirby discusses the “ill-treatment” of child workers in the following chapter, stating that “it is therefore vital to explore the extent to which violence against children arose from specific workplace factors or was indicative of broader customs and practices.” (p. 125). He proceeds to catalog, at times quite graphically, the various manners of punishment, eventually touching upon murder. He closes the chapter by stating that, following the reforms of the 1840s, beating were rare.

Kirby reaches his conclusion in “Relocating the Health of Industrial Children, 1780-1850.” Reviewing the various legislation, social factors, industrial process improvements and educational reforms, ill-treatment of child workers was found to have abated, but there is no proof that the industries consistently abided by the new requirements. Any poor health suffered by child workers was caused by “a wide range of exogenous factors such as the urban disease environment, social class, household poverty, pre-existing disability or orphanage, and such influences almost certainly proved more harmful to their health and welfare than discrete workplace factors” (p. 151).

This book would be useful as a supplement in an undergraduate class on social history, economic history, psychology or sociology. Though thoughtful and well documented, I find the arguments in this work lack a clear reference to the history of medicine.

Mary Shah

Medical Librarian and Archivist

Danbury Hospital/Western Connecticut Health Network

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David K. C. Cooper, ed. *Doctors of Another Calling: Physicians Who Are Best Known in Fields Other than Medicine*. Newark: University of Delaware Press, 2014. xvi, 477 p. \$105. ISBN: 978-1-61149-466-2

What do the poet Dante Alighieri, the African explorer David Livingstone, the revolutionary Che Guevara, and the *Monty Python* comedian Graham Chapman all have in common? Despite having very diverse backgrounds and professions, these four men studied medicine before taking on the roles for which they would become famous. *Doctors of Another Calling: Physicians Who Are Best Known in Fields Other than Medicine*, profiles 42 doctors, from the 1st century AD to the present, who are commonly identified with professions other than medicine, including politics, religion, the military, exploration, entertainment, literature, and the arts. The book includes a foreword by Howard Dean, a physician who will likely be better remembered for being a politician.

Twenty-seven contributors, including editor David K. C. Cooper, wrote the entries. Chapters range in length from six to twelve pages, and each chapter contains a picture of its subject. The number of contributors might explain a handful of copy editing inconsistencies, but overall, the book is well-written, easy to read, and a good addition to history of medicine reference collections.

The book begins with St. Luke, whose medical practice is supported by biblical writings, although contributor T. Jock Murray admits, “no definite information exists about his training or his practice of medicine.” Fortunately, there is more information about the rest of the individuals, who have a wide range of medical experience. Broad categories include people who studied medicine but did not practice (Dante Alighieri, John Keats, Armand Hammer); people who practiced before their “other calling” pulled them away from medicine (David Livingstone, Arthur Conan Doyle, and Khaled Hosseini); people who never stopped practicing medicine, despite their “other calling” (Nicolaus Copernicus, Roger Bannister, and Abraham Verghese); and people who never completed their medical studies (explorer Roald Amundsen, violinist and composer Friedrich “Fritz” Kreisler, and writer Lu Xun).

The differences in the backgrounds and motivations of these men are fascinating. For example, contributor James E. Bailey suggests that Dante’s purpose for studying medicine was political: Florentine law required membership in a guild in order to run for government office. Khaled Hosseini studied medicine to please his immigrant parents, even though he knew it was not his real passion. When his first novel, *The Kite Runner*

(2003), became a best-seller, he stopped practicing medicine. In contrast, Abraham Verghese has continued to practice medicine passionately, despite having his own best-selling novel, *Cutting for Stone* (2009).

Contributor James R. Johnston's one chapter is about the five "physician patriots" who signed the Declaration of Independence: Josiah Bartlett and Matthew Thornton (New Hampshire), Lyman Hall (Georgia), Benjamin Rush (Pennsylvania), and Oliver Wolcott (Connecticut). Like the other people mentioned in this book, these men had different backgrounds: Johnston notes that Rush was the only one to have a formal medical degree, while Wolcott probably never practiced. Johnston also gives a brief description of physicians in colonial America: they were often not well paid and were not as respected as members of other professions. Johnston does not attempt to explain why these five men chose to be physicians, instead leaving it to the reader to decide.

Some profiles give insights into the subjects' personalities. For example, Joseph B. VanderVeer, Jr., states that Anton Chekhov "genuinely liked people" and "had a marvelous sense of humor." Although Murray does not make any statements about kerosene discoverer Abraham Gesner's personality, it is easy to conclude that for one reason or another, he was neither well-liked nor well-respected.

The book also includes two appendices. Appendix 1, titled "Who Could Have Been Chosen?," mentions other people who could have been included in the main part of the book but did not make the cut. Appendix 2 is titled "Selected Physicians from Thomas Monro's Collection of More than 500 Who Were Noted for Their Achievements Outside of Medicine," a reference to Monro's 1933 and 1951 (2nd ed.) publication *The Physician as Man of Letters, Science, and Action*. This second appendix contains very brief information on approximately 150 physicians from Monro's text not already profiled in the book, including librarian John Shaw Billings.

Despite the number of people included in the book, there is an almost complete absence of women. Laurel Clark, one of the astronauts who died in the 2003 *Columbia* disaster, receives a brief mention in Appendix 1, along with fellow crewmember David Brown. Other women mentioned in the book played the roles of the physicians' mothers, wives, or lovers, but Clark is the only female with a medical background. I had planned to criticize the book for this oversight, by providing examples of women who could have been included. But I discovered that identifying women physicians who have become well-known in fields is extremely difficult, for reasons that could be an entire article.

Although I am sure someone could point out omissions, the book is very thorough: again, a good addition to history of medicine reference collections.

Dawne Lucas

Special Collections Librarian

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Jonathan Reinarz and Leonard Schwarz, eds. *Medicine and the Workhouse*. Rochester, NY : University of Rochester Press. 2013. 281 p. \$90. ISBN 978-1-58046-448-2

Workhouses, which often go by the names of "hospitals for the poor," or "poor houses," were commonplace in the United Kingdom and English Caribbean colonies, during the 18th and 19th centuries. Serving both medical and punitive functions, workhouses, frequently overcrowded and filthy, were nevertheless a factor in medical history as these institutions became more specialized and more 'medicalized' over time. Never considered on a par with volunteer hospitals and their staffing, the workhouse was often overlooked as a training environment for medical students. Each excluded the other, in that workhouses focused only on the disorders of non-paying patients, whereas the volunteer hospitals focused on the needs of their paying and more economically advantaged clientele.

Under the Old Poor Law (enacted in the 17th century), inmates were encouraged to return to productive work in society. The respective parish usually managed each workhouse, using a union system to which the workhouse medical officer, working on a contractual basis, reported. Workhouse medical officers often worked for less pay than other physicians, and the parish union system allocated resources such as compensation and materiel acquisition, etc., and were often tight with the purse strings, sometimes even when financial resources were available. Despite frequent requests for more supplies, better food for the inmates, better sanitation, and so forth, the pleas of medical officers regularly went unheeded. One account mentions only one or two bathtubs for an entire workhouse. Soap was often hard to find. Many inmates, with occupational illnesses or injuries which kept them from working and providing for themselves and their families, could likely have been returned to productive lives had workhouses provided more adequate nutrition. In many workhouses, a disproportionate number of patients were women paupers. Regrettably, vague descriptions of illness

characterize the information in many accounts, but several types of medical conditions resulted in classification of the types of patient needs. Wards often emerged: a quarantine room where new admissions were kept until a diagnosis could be made; maternity; contagious disease; venereal; lunatic, etc. Workhouses in more densely populated areas were sometimes spawning grounds for what would emerge later as centers of excellence for such specialties as ophthalmic medicine and pulmonary medicine. Surgical intervention was sometimes needed, but the workhouse medical officer was not always qualified as a surgeon. Even if the workhouse medical officer performed surgery, it was likely in an inadequate theater. Forensic science was advanced as a result of the high mortality rate in some workhouses. Autopsies were commonly carried out.

As for support staff, often inmates were hired to care for fellow inmates or as cleaning staff, food preparation staff, etc. Nurses, especially the experienced nurses requested by medical officers, were usually in very short supply. Over time, a sort of nursing certification originated, and a system, seemingly like an LPN and an RN, emerged. Wards frequently had no really qualified nursing staff on night shifts. Due to the presence of combative and uncooperative mental patients, often an asylum building, detached from the infirmary, was erected.

Workhouse design varied. Rooms were often small and dingy. The buildings were usually inadequately ventilated and lacked an appropriate number of windows; furnishings were sparse. Overcrowding was commonplace; children, often those born to destitute single mother inmates, might be housed off-site. The elderly, and especially the sick destitute elderly, became a fast-growing segment of the workhouse population. Additions were frequently cobbled onto the original structure as the institution morphed into its next phase.

Under the Old Poor Law, workhouse management was carried out by the respective parish. Problems and scandals were more easily contained under that system, and record-keeping was not always strictly maintained. But the New Poor Law, passed in 1834, was the catalyst for what is now termed the Bridgwater (occasionally spelled Bridgewater) Scandal, when one third of inmates died of diseases related to overcrowding and lack of food. Hiring dynamics and salary issues as well as several unfortunate patient outcomes at Bridgwater came to public attention, and an official inquiry began. Among the shortcomings of the New Poor Law were a lack of emphasis

that inmates return to productive outside endeavors and a slow implementation rate of the new law.

In the Caribbean, plantation owners often had a jail on-site and were thereby able to punish errant slaves in a show of power. In time, an aggressive prison building program came about, and the workhouse concept was adopted into the penal system of that respective colony. Many patients, men and women alike, sustained injuries associated with punishment or on the grueling treadmill.

Medicine and the Workhouse is a selection of papers from the November 2008 conference of the same name, sponsored by the University of Birmingham (UK) and the Wellcome Trust. Historian authors have focused on the Old Poor Law period, then the New Poor Law period, in this book. Both periods offer an untapped vein of historical research for historians. The book is copiously indexed and has an extensive bibliography.

Sharon Lee Butcher

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