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WATERMARK

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

Volume XXXVIII

Number 1

Winter 2014-2015



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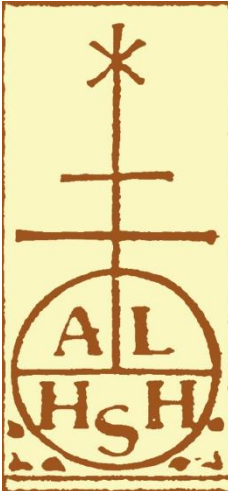
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Watermark

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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 Martha Stone, 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: WLM History of Anesthesia Timeline, 2014. Courtesy of the Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology, Schaumburg, Illinois.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

I do encourage you all to begin making plans – don't procrastinate! -- to attend the ALHHS annual meeting in 2015 and experience history in the making at the first-ever, totally combined, ALHHS and MeMA program. Thanks to the efforts of Dominic Hall, the keynote speaker will be Joanna Ebenstein, Director of the Morbid Anatomy Museum. New Haven has so much to offer, and as an occasional visitor to that city, I can attest to the quality of its cultural attractions.

With this issue, I'm delighted to welcome to the masthead Brooke Fox, University Archivist of the Waring Historical Library at the Medical University of South Carolina, who is *The Watermark's* new Layout Editor.

In this issue there are an impressive number of announcements about recently digitized archives. You'll also find feature articles about the physical, newly-constructed Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology, and Drexel University College of Medicine's Legacy Center's virtual site, "Doctor or Doctress? Explore American History through the Eyes of Women Physicians."

I look forward to seeing you in New Haven and to receiving your contributions to *The Watermark*.

Very best wishes for 2015,

Martha E. Stone
Editor

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In Winter an ALHHS president's fancy turns to Spring: no, not because of love or even the prospect of warm weather but because that's when the annual meeting is held. I'm happy to report that planning efforts are well under way for our 42nd annual meeting to be held on April 29-30 in New Haven, CT. Melissa Grafe and her Local Arrangements Committee members are feverishly working to provide us with an interesting array of tours and a distinctive *boîte* for Wednesday evening's dinner. And I'm pleased to announce that Joan E. Klein has agreed to head the Program Committee. More information on venues can be found in the pages of this issue.

One of my more pleasant professional duties is serving as one of three contributors to the Medical Heritage Library's Facebook page (Michael North of NLM and Melissa Grafe of Yale share the duties): <https://www.facebook.com/medicalheritagelibrary>. Every three months I'm responsible for posting three images a week from material found in the MHL. It's always an interesting journey to some of the more esoteric corners of the history of medicine, but I've been puzzled as to what becomes a "hit." This month what I thought was a fairly pedestrian illustration of the brain from an 1812 Charles Bell anatomy text received 303 "views," while what I thought was an arresting image from a 1920 treatise on World War I gas poisoning logged in only a "disappointing" 171 views. What grabs a viewer? It's not clear.

In our efforts at outreach we might bear this in mind: one size doesn't fit all, and different audiences – students, faculty, the curious public – require different approaches. Hardly an original thought, I know, but one that bears repeating. It's one reason I so enjoy attending our annual meeting and reading *The Watermark*: I learn what has worked and, maybe more importantly, what has failed for my colleagues in their efforts at outreach, acquisition, fundraising, and more. I hope you, too, can become an active – or more active – member of this valuable organization.

Happy holidays to all!

Sincerely,

Stephen Novak

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THE ALHHS 42nd ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 29-30, 2015, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

The Elm City hosts the 2015 ALHHS Annual Meeting!

On April 29th and 30th, Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences and the Medical Museums Association (MeMA) will hold its 2015 annual meeting in historic New Haven, Connecticut. This will be the very first *totally combined* ALHHS and MeMA program.



Medical Historical Library
Terry Dagradi, 2014

Founded in 1638, New Haven is Connecticut's second most populous city, and has been the home of Yale University since 1718. We hope you will have the opportunity to experience both the Yale campus and downtown New Haven during our meeting!

The annual Wednesday night dinner will be held at the elegant [Graduate Club](#) (155 Elm

Street), just across New Haven Green from the conference hotel. Near the entrance is a portrait of past Graduate Club president Dr. William H. Carmalt, who served at Yale as Professor of Surgery from 1881 to 1907, promoted Lister's concepts in the 1880s, performed the first appendectomy for early acute appendicitis in Connecticut in 1892, and wrote *Heredity and Crime: A Study in Eugenics* in 1909. We will contemplate his legacy while enjoying a fine buffet dinner!

The Thursday meeting will take place at the [Yale School of Medicine](#) (333 Cedar Street). The main program will be held in the Sterling Hall of Medicine's Mary Harkness Auditorium, with lunch served in the [Harvey Cushing / John Hay Whitney Medical Library](#). Located within the larger library, the [Medical Historical Library](#) holds major collections of rare books, journals, prints, photographs, and pamphlets, including over fifty medieval and renaissance manuscripts, Arabic and Persian manuscripts, and over 300 medical incunabula, as well as an exceptional collection of prints, drawings, posters and sheet music on medical subjects. An exhibition on monsters, prodigies, and

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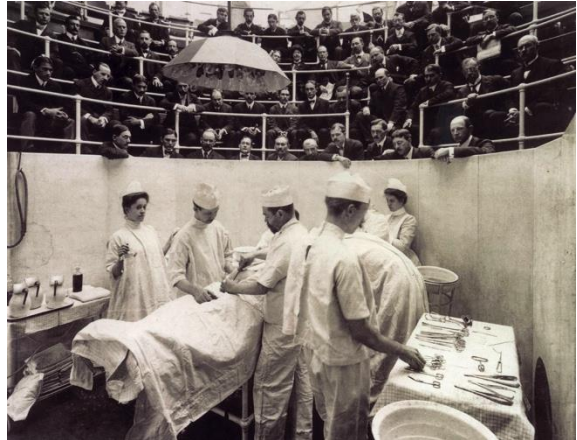
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teratology curated by a graduate student from the Program in the History of Science and Medicine will be on view during the meeting.

In the next issue of *The Watermark*, more information about the meeting program and tours (including the amazing [Cushing Center](#) and [Yale-New Haven Hospital](#)) will be forthcoming.

Where to Stay:

The ALHHS Annual Meeting Hotel is the [Omni New Haven Hotel at Yale](#) (155 Temple Street). According to its website, the hotel features “New England charm with modern luxury, nestled just steps from the historic campus.” From the hotel, most of Yale University, the Yale School of Medicine meeting sites, and the Graduate Club are all a short walk away, and cabs will also be available. The AAHM room rates are available for stays beginning Tuesday, April 28th. Plenty of [other accommodations](#) are also available.



William Carmalt operating at Yale New Haven Hospital, ca. 1900

Places to Visit:

Food:

You won't go hungry in New Haven, which was named the [2014 best foodie city](#) in America by Liveability.com. A few blocks from the meeting hotel are such outstanding restaurants as [Claire's Corner Copia](#) (classic vegetarian), the [Union League Café](#) (fancy French), and [Zinc](#) (seed-to-plate), among many others.

Pizza in New Haven is renowned as among the best in the world (really! Google it!), with [Pepe's](#), [Sally's](#), and [Modern Apizza](#) regarded as the best of the best. For fans of hamburgers, [Louis' Lunch](#) is hallowed ground. And right outside our meeting location at the Yale School of Medicine, the fantastic food trucks serve every cuisine imaginable at bargain prices.

Museums:

A short walk from the meeting hotel are two major art museums, the [Yale University Art Gallery](#) and the [Yale Center for British Art](#). Their upcoming [exhibitions](#) look stunning, and

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best of all, both museums are free! A little further away, if you love dinosaurs, don't miss the [Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History](#).

Libraries:

The Yale University Library system is one of the world's largest. Sterling Memorial Library, its flagship, was [recently renovated](#) (click on all the images and feel very jealous!), and its Gothic cathedral interior is well worth visiting. Alas, the [Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library](#), one of the most stunning libraries you will ever see, will be preparing for [renovation](#) during our meeting.



*Cushing Center
Terry Dagradi, 2014*

Things to do:

There's a wealth of things to do in New Haven. Check out the City of New Haven's [Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism](#) website for details. There are often talks and other programs going on at Yale that are free and open to the public. New Haven also boasts a great theater scene, including the Yale Repertory Theater, Shubert Theater, and more.

Getting to New Haven:

By Car: Located at the junction of major highways I-95 and I-91, New Haven is both highly accessible and highly congested. Be forewarned! Parking garages are available at the Omni Hotel, Yale-New Haven Hospital, and [elsewhere nearby](#), generally costing around \$20/day.

By Train: New Haven's Union Station is a short cab ride from the Omni Hotel and all ALHHS meeting sites. The station is served by the [MTA Metro North](#) and several [Amtrak](#) routes, including the Acela Express.

By Plane: [Tweed - New Haven Airport](#) is nearby and serves [130 destinations](#). [Bradley International Airport](#), outside Hartford, is 50 miles north, and New York area airports (LaGuardia, Kennedy, and Newark) are 70 to 95 miles south. Amtrak provides service from Newark Liberty International Airport to New Haven's Union Station. For all other airports, private shuttle services are available through [Connecticut Limousine](#)

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(800.472.5466) and [GO Airport Shuttle](#) (866.284.3247). [Yale's Transportation Options](#) provides a great overview of transportation options to and from New Haven.

For additional information on everything New Haven, please visit:

[Visit New Haven](#)

[Info New Haven](#) (with Culture, Dining, and Shopping guides, and Travel Tools)

We look forward to seeing many of you next April! Don't miss out!

Jennifer Miglus, HMS Librarian
Lyman Maynard Stowe Library
UConn Health

Robert Vietrogoski, Special Collections
Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences
George F. Smith Library of the Health Sciences

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MeMA Notes

Smithsonian Institution: [The National Museum of American History Travels Back to the '60s and Celebrates its 50th Anniversary of Opening to the Public in 1964](#)

New Exhibition: [Artifact Walls - The Early Sixties: American Science](#)

April 25, 2014 to August 23, 2015 - First floor center

The early 1960s saw a rapid series of innovations in American science, medicine and computing. Discoveries made in the laboratory reshaped the American experience. A new exhibit, "Artifact Walls" features objects from the medical collections include original drawings and prototype of the oral contraceptive ("[the Pill](#)") dispenser, a 1963 heart bypass device, and a protein synthesizer used by Bruce Merrifield, winner of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1984 for the invention of solid phase peptide synthesis.

The Bristol-Myers Squibb European Apothecary

The [Bristol-Myers Squibb European Apothecary](#) is an eclectic collection of more than fourteen hundred pharmaceutical items assembled over a period of forty years by Dr. Jo Mayer, a Jewish pharmacist from Wiesbaden, Germany. The collection came to the Smithsonian Institution in 1945 when the pharmaceutical company E.R. Squibb & Sons, through the American Pharmaceutical Association, deposited it with the United States National Museum.

Curated by Judy M. Chelnick, The Bristol-Myers Squibb European Apothecary explores the history of the collection and features approximately 840 artifacts including oil paintings and prints; bronze mortars and pestles; brilliantly colored majolica albarelli jars and glass apothecary jars; copper distillation equipment; pharmacopeias; and the stuffed creatures found suspended from ceilings in old-world apothecaries. An additional 100 objects from the collection are expected to be added into the group in 2015.

For more information, contact: Judy M. Chelnick chelnickj@si.edu

The Sindecuse Museum of Dentistry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

The [Sindecuse Museum of Dentistry](#), University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, is excited to announce an extension, until July 8, 2016, of the exhibit "[Women Dentists: Changing the Face of Dentistry](#)." Plans are already underway for the exhibit that will replace it. As part of the campus-wide celebrations of the University of Michigan's bicentennial in 2017, the museum contracted with the Good Design Group, LLC to spearhead exhibition planning and design. The overall concept is still in discussion, but the exhibit will focus on important milestones in the founding, teaching and directions taken by the dental school in light of key changes in American dental education, the campus and society. Stories about the founding faculty, artifacts illustrating typical dental education methods as well as quotes or stories from dental students will help visitors gain perspective on the school's development and influence. Curator Shannon O'Dell is eager to hear from staff at dental or medical schools who have recently recorded or videotaped oral histories, especially for use in exhibitions and websites. Please contact her at shannon@umich.edu.

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The Sindecuse Museum of Dentistry recently finished the initial data migration of 18,000+ records into PastPerfect Software for Museum Collection Management. Since 2000, the museum had relied on a locally evolving Filemaker database, but over the years, ongoing support for the database waned. PastPerfect was chosen as a feature-rich, cost effective application that allowed the ability to reach a major museum goal of sharing artifact images and catalog data online. The Sindecuse Museum will become part of the PastPerfect Online (PPO) network that includes hundreds of history museums, several of which have health science-related museum collections. Kathy Daniels (kathdani@umich.edu), the museum's Collections Coordinator, organized the project and is now training the museum's staff and volunteers during the transition.

For more information, contact: shannono@umich.edu

Dominic Hall

Curator, Warren Anatomical Museum

The Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, Boston

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FEATURE ARTICLES

The Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology: A Big Move and a Bold New Look

The Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology (WLM) ranks among the world's premier collections devoted to anesthesia history. Housed in the headquarters building of the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA), the WLM also serves as an active, specialized medical library.

The WLM was named after its founder, [Paul Meyer Wood, M.D.](#), who donated his personal collection of anesthesia books and artifacts to the ASA in 1933. This library-museum was later named the Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology when Dr. Wood was appointed permanent librarian-curator by the ASA. The WLM holds more than 13,000 books and 50 international and domestic journal titles. It collects the personal papers of leaders in the field, as well as the archives of related organizations. The museum collection strives to represent the entire history of modern surgical anesthesia, including present practice. Since 2008, the WLM has digitized hundreds of titles from its

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rare book collection, and placed them on its [website](#) for worldwide access. The website also includes photographs and descriptions of hundreds of museum artifacts, soon to be joined by selections from the archives.

In addition to preserving and making these resources accessible, the WLM annually sponsors research fellowships, publishes titles on the history of anesthesia, produces videotaped interviews with leaders of the specialty, and every four years elects a [Laureate in the History of Anesthesia](#). Throughout its history, the WLM has reconfigured its space and moved its collections numerous times. The most recent of these changes is also the most dramatic.



WLN Legacy Hall. Courtesy of the Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology, Schaumburg, Illinois

Planning began in 2010 for the new ASA headquarters building in Schaumburg, Illinois. Throughout the previous decade, the ASA had greatly expanded both its services and its staff, to the point of overflowing its Park Ridge, Illinois headquarters. The WLM's collections were also growing rapidly, filling a large portion of ASA's basement and a dozen off-site storage lockers.

Beginning in 2011, the WLM launched a series of intensive projects to prepare for the move. A shelf-read of the library's rare book room was completed, and faded spine labels in the open stacks were replaced. Thorough inventories of the museum and archives collections were conducted. As part of that work, barcodes were assigned to all archival boxes and to over 2,200 museum objects. In addition to updating the accessions databases, spreadsheets were created to track these locations both on- and off-site.

The WLM staff recognized that while the library would reside in the new ASA building, the majority of the archives and museum collections, as well as many administrative files, would move off-site. A rental facility was chosen, to which HVAC controls and a security system were added. Bids were requested from moving companies, and one that

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specializes in working with libraries was hired to relocate the collections in a series of well-choreographed steps.

Simultaneously, unprecedented exhibit opportunities were envisioned for ASA's new building. A portion of the ground floor would be devoted to the WLM, including the library stacks and rare book room. The WLM Board of Trustees worked with ASA to determine the scope of these changes. The WLM Museum Committee made site visits to many museums and met with several museum designers before they chose a design company based in Louisville, Kentucky. These designers made a formal presentation of their ideas to ASA, and the plan was approved in December, 2012. In January of 2013, the designers met with key members of the WLM, ASA, and the new Schaumburg building's architects for a brainstorming/planning session or "charrette" to determine how the story of the specialty and the society would be told.

Deciding the focus and contents for each exhibit, and crafting the text of each label, involved the WLM's leaders, especially George S. Bause, MD, MPH, Honorary Museum Curator. These tasks also involved every member of the WLM's six-person staff. Their many contributions included extensive scanning of images in the collection, obtaining permissions for images not owned by the WLM, research, and many rounds of editing and proofreading.

The groundbreaking ceremony for the new Schaumburg building was held in April, 2013. Then, the dismantling of the old Park Ridge exhibits and packing of the artifacts began. All the archives and museum collections that had previously been stored off-site, along with the shelving units that held them, were moved to the new rented facility in January, 2014. In February, those collections that had been stored in ASA's basement were taken off the shelves and held in a staging area while our mobile carriage storage system was dismantled, moved, and rebuilt as a stationary system in the rental facility. Then these collections, too, moved back onto the shelves. Those objects that would be exhibited were held back and moved directly to the new building in May.

The new library shelving was installed in May. Installation of the new exhibits was also done that same month by the design and fabrication companies. The library's collections of books, journals and audiovisual media were moved in June, exchanging wooden shelving for enameled metal units with handy, retractable work surfaces. In a separate step, the rare books moved from one temperature- and humidity-controlled room in Park

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Ridge to another in Schaumburg, where they were given a period of rest to adjust to the new surroundings.

Our last day in Park Ridge was Friday, June 20, and the new building was occupied on Monday, June 23, without a single hitch. An open house was held for all staff and their families in July, and ASA's formal ribbon-cutting ceremony was held on August 16, 2014. By September, complete shelf-reads had been conducted again in the rare book room and in the storage facility. The storage inventory spreadsheets were consolidated and updated to verify the location of every box and object, and all changes in location were mapped to the archives and museum databases.

Today, a 55-foot-long, floor-to-ceiling timeline of anesthesia history greets all visitors upon entering the building. As imagined by WLM's then-President, Susan Vassallo, MD, the [timeline](#) takes the viewer "from darkness to light," depicting the ever-increasing speed of discovery and innovation from 4000 BCE to the present. Text and artifacts are integrated on a three-dimensional surface, adding shape and texture to the design. A video component features interviews with leaders of the ASA and its origins, discussing the role of anesthesiologists in modern medicine and the future of their specialty.



WLN Rare Books Exhibit. *Courtesy of the Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology, Schaumburg, Illinois*

The wall opposite the timeline features the rare book collection. Title pages and illustrations from works in the rare book collection were scanned, greatly enlarged, and imprinted onto wallpaper to create an engaging montage, surrounding an exhibit of significant rare titles. Here, another video component highlights the range and beauty of this collection.

Another timeline explains the growth of the ASA, from a founding group of nine medical colleagues who first met in 1905, to the ASA's emergence as the largest professional society of anesthesiologists. Here, the former gallery of framed photographs of ASA's Presidents has been transformed into an interactive kiosk. Via a touchscreen, visitors may explore presidential portraits accompanied by short biographies, as well as historical sketches of related subspecialty societies.

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Entirely new exhibits were designed to pay tribute to pioneers, highlight historical breakthroughs, and show the evolution of the techniques of anesthesia and analgesia. These feature objects and illustrations drawn from the museum, archives, and library collections. Our new exhibits and timelines have pride of place in the spacious halls that lead to ASA's new conference center.

Throughout this time of planning, preparing, moving and installation, the staff continued to answer reference inquiries and to perform its operational responsibilities. Every phase of the WLM's transition to its new home was meticulously guided by our WLM Director Karen Bieterman, MLIS, who has led the WLM staff for the past four years.

Many ALHHS members will remember Karen's predecessor, Mr. Patrick Sim, MLS, who was our Librarian for nearly 40 years. He passed away in 2010, before the completion of his masterpiece, an annotated bibliography of the WLM's rare book collection. This work, *[The Heritage of Anesthesia](#)*, was published in 2012. While it was not his privilege to take part in all of these changes, his tireless support of scholarship in the history of anesthesia helped to pave the way. As one of our recent visitors said, "Patrick would be so thrilled to see this!"

The WLM continues to be open to the public by appointment, and we hope that you will come to see us. We also invite you to visit our website:

<http://www.woodlibrarymuseum.org/>.

Teresa Jimenez, Librarian

Felicia Reilly, Archivist

Judy Robins, Museum Registrar

Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology

Schaumburg, Illinois

Why Should I Care? The Legacy Center Archives Reaches out to High School Students with its New Website

The Drexel University College of Medicine's Legacy Center is pleased to announce the launch of [Doctor or Doctress? Explore American History through the Eyes of Women Physicians](http://www.doctordoctress.org) (www.doctordoctress.org) a website designed primarily to make its Women in Medicine digital collection accessible to high school students and their teachers, as well as undergraduate students and lifelong learners. By providing the resources to cultivate historical literacy when using primary sources, the Legacy Center has developed a new online delivery method for these new audiences.



The demand for primary sources is high among the student and teacher audience, who are increasingly required to use and understand them, yet who often encounter practical and intellectual barriers to access. High school students are generally underserved by the two options usually available to

them: primary source databases and online exhibits. *Doctor or Doctress* acts as a bridge between the two: it provides primary documents with unusually rich metadata, and offers students and researchers guidance in understanding and developing careful interpretation of those primary sources. Students do not necessarily know that they need to look for primary sources, and if they find them, may not perceive just how valuable and compelling historical documents can be. They need grade-appropriate, guided interpretation that places the documents in their historical and cultural contexts. Their teachers need highly flexible, accessible, and explicitly *relevant* resources to incorporate these documents into their classrooms and help build students' critical thinking and analytical skills.

The Pew Center for Arts and Heritage, through the Heritage Philadelphia Program, awarded the Legacy Center a planning grant in 2010 and an implementation grant in 2012. The goal was to make the Center's unique collection on women in medicine not only available, but truly accessible to high school students. Beginning with the planning

grant, the project team has worked with students in grades 8-12 to assess needs, content, and types of presentation that would most effectively bring the Women in Medicine Collection to this audience in an engaging way that facilitates critical and historical thinking. (The Legacy Center project team presented its initial findings at the 2011 ALHHS annual meeting. See p. 14 of the Summer, 2011 [Watermark](#) for a recap.) After confirming that the issues and stories of women contained in the collection resonated with students' sense of justice and fulfilled their desire/need for compelling narratives, the Legacy Center set about translating these hardcopy experiences into an accessible online environment.

With the subsequent implementation grant in 2012, the Legacy Center project team continued to work with high school students and teachers over the following two years to build what was then referred to as the "Digital History Toolkit." Although the name of the site has changed, the essential idea of equipping students with the tools they need to truly understand and use primary sources remains the driving force behind the site. Similarly, the site also strives to provide tools for teachers seeking to use more primary sources in their instruction, including contextual information, curriculum standards, and clear guidelines about how the site's materials can support required curricula.

The tools provided in *Doctor or Doctress* include: background essays, videos, document-based and guiding discussion questions, timelines, maps, text and audio transcripts (documents read aloud by students), and expanded, interpretive metadata that contextualizes individual documents to help users to answer the question, "why should I care?"

Using the open-source [Islandora](#) digital asset management framework and a Drupal interface, the individual stories that the documents tell and the larger historical context in which they exist are woven together to create a holistic approach to history learning. Instead of experiencing an unmediated, lightly cataloged database of primary sources or a pre-packaged, already-completed online exhibit, learners explore richly supported primary sources connected to contextual material, encouraging them to discover and interpret history by putting these pieces together on their own.

Working with the Women in Medicine digital collection in *Doctor or Doctress*, users discover individual women's stories within the broader scope of history while building historical thinking and critical analysis skills. Through the resources in *Doctor or Doctress*, users come to understand the "big picture" by learning core history topics -- such as the Civil War and Reconstruction, World Wars I and II, the Great Depression,

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the Progressive Era, social justice and civil rights -- through the lens of 19th and early 20th century women.

Initial feedback has been positive, and even some college instructors are adopting the site to use in their undergraduate history classes. High school students, especially, responded to the “Why it Matters” information on each document, and to the audio transcript, where they could listen to the document read aloud while following along with the text transcript or the original. For the students, the “Why it Matters” piece, which explains the context and significance of a particular document, functions as a sort of instant framework, especially if there is no teacher present to answer questions. It means they do not have to resort to Google to find out who the people in the document were, or try to find out why the source is relevant. For teachers, this feature can quickly indicate how to use the document in their instruction.

The Legacy Center is already working to improve and expand *Doctor or Doctress* based on early feedback and has plans for the future. For example, the Center is currently expanding the Educators’ page to add “Tips for Teachers” about how to use the site, including lesson plans, activity ideas, and thematic guides. There are also plans to include more instructional directives for students navigating the site on their own. Additionally, *Doctor or Doctress* is a dynamic site, so the Legacy Center is continuing to add more content, including stories and documents from the Women in Medicine Collections. In future phases of the project, the Legacy Center hopes to add layers of interactivity such as games, research projects, group chats, etc., so students can engage in different ways with the content.

Now that *Doctor or Doctress* has been launched, the Legacy Center team will be assessing two issues, one conceptual and one practical: what degree of teacher mediation between student and site is needed for the most effective impact, and how can the Center continually reach and enlarge the student and teacher audience?

The Legacy Center’s experience researching and developing *Doctor or Doctress* has demonstrated that expanding access to a younger audience means not simply making things available, but making them understandable, usable, and meaningful, so that they can learn how to use primary documents to research, analyze, and interpret; learn about the past in a way that that allows them to make connections to their own lives; understand that they are making history and that their own stories matter; and be inspired to seek careers in science, medicine, or history.

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The Legacy Center encourages you to visit and use www.doctordoctress.org, and welcomes feedback and suggestions from members of ALHHS.

Melissa Mandell, Program Manager, Education and Interpretation
Legacy Center Archives and Special Collections
Drexel University College of Medicine

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



Donald A.B. Lindberg, MD,
retiring Director of the
National Library of Medicine

Donald A. B. Lindberg to Retire as NLM Director

As is already widely-known, Donald A. B. Lindberg, MD has announced his intention to retire from his post as Director of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) in March, 2015. The following is National Institutes of Health (NIH) Director Dr. Francis Collins's statement on Dr. Lindberg's retirement:

It is my honor to recognize and congratulate one of the longest-serving leaders at NIH and a pioneer in applying computer and communications technology to biomedical research, health care, and the delivery of health information wherever it is needed. Don Lindberg, MD, who has been the director of the

National Library of Medicine for more than 30 years, has informed me that he plans to retire at the end of March, 2015. I want to thank Don for his outstanding service to NIH, to the global biomedical research community, and to health professionals, patients, and the public. Trained as a pathologist, Don re-invented himself as an expert and groundbreaking innovator in the world of information technology, artificial intelligence, computer-aided medical diagnosis, and electronic health records. As the first President of the American Medical Informatics Association, Don is considered by many to be the country's senior statesman for medicine and computers.

Don has created programs that changed fundamentally the way biomedical information is collected, shared, and analyzed. Think about it—when Don began, NLM had no electronic journals in its collection, few people owned personal computers, and even fewer had access to the Internet. He introduced numerous landmark projects such as

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free Internet access to MEDLINE via PubMed, MedlinePlus for the general public, the Visible Human Project, ClinicalTrials.gov, the Unified Medical Language System, and more. Don also created the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). NCBI has been a focal point for "Big Data" in biomedicine for decades, providing rapid access to the data generated by the Human Genome Project and now to massive amounts of genetic sequence data generated from evolving high-throughput sequencing technologies. GenBank, PubMed Central, and dbGaP are just some of the many NCBI databases that support and enable access to the results of research funded by NIH and many other organizations.

While serving as NLM's director, Don was drafted to lead important interagency programs. He was the founding Director of the National Coordination Office for High Performance Computing and Communications in the President's Office of Science and Technology Policy and was named by the HHS Secretary to be the U.S. National Coordinator for the G-7 Global Healthcare Applications Project. He has always been ahead of the curve in taking advantage of new developments in computing and networking, ensuring that the NLM computer center has the reliability, security, and high speed connections necessary to keep pace with rapidly rising demands.

Don has been equally concerned with delivering high quality health information to everyone, including health professionals and the public in disadvantaged rural areas and inner cities. He established NLM's important outreach initiatives, expanding the scope of the National Network of Libraries of Medicine and entering into longstanding and successful partnerships with minority serving institutions, tribal and community-based organizations, and the public health community. Don is not a self-promoter, so sometimes these trailblazing efforts seem to appear magically. Those of us who know better, however, understand they came about because of Don's tireless energy, scientific acumen, and unwavering focus and determination. We will miss Don as a preeminent leader at NIH, who brought NLM into the modern age of biomedical information. We also, however, will continue to benefit from his wisdom, drive, and accomplishments. Please join me in congratulating Don on a job extraordinarily well done and wishing him the best in his future pursuits.

Francis S. Collins, MD, PhD
Director, National Institutes of Health

Turn the Pages of a Rare Book on Mongolian Astrology from the NLM Collections



From left to right: chart for the movements of Saturn, Garuda as symbol of power and force, and chart to predict the solar eclipse, Rahu.

The National Library of Medicine announces the release of a new *Turning the Pages* virtual book on its [Web site](#), via [iPad App](#), and in kiosks [onsite at the NLM](#). The new project features selections from a colorfully illustrated 19th century manuscript from Mongolia on astrology and divination following Mongolian and Tibetan Buddhist traditions.

Astrology is one of the oldest branches of knowledge, and it served for many years as a core to the belief systems of the people of Mongolia. This anonymous and untitled manuscript from the 19th century contains dozens of charts used by Mongolian astrologers, who were generally Buddhist monks. They used these charts to calculate calendars with auspicious days for various activities and forecast seasonal climate, eclipses, and other events based on the positions of planets, the sun, the moon, and the constellations. The book is hand-copied and embellished with remarkable illustrations, each of which was created by the hand of an artist who was likely a monk familiar with the artistic symbols of Buddhism. To this day, Tibetan and Mongolian astrologers publish annual astrological yearbooks or almanacs, which also contain picture-amulets, not hand-drawn, but simplified and printed.

This *Turning the Pages* project includes a selection of 15 images from the over 40 pages in the *Mongolian Book of Astrology and Divination*, along with a curator's descriptive text, putting many divine figures and astronomical charts into context for a modern Western audience. For instance, many of the astrological factors calculable among the charts corresponded to different organs of the body or life events such as birth, old age, illness, and death. The ultimate goal was keeping one's life in balance with the cosmos, using the calculations in this manuscript to choose an auspicious time to begin a new

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project, conceive a child, receive a treatment, or even remove the corpse of a loved one from one's home.

Launched at the NLM in 2001, Turning the Pages represents an ongoing collaboration between research engineers at the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications and curators and historians at the NLM's History of Medicine Division, to help make the NLM's rare and unique history of medicine collections widely available to the public. To date, Turning the Pages has offered the public access to a wide range of early printed books and manuscripts that span centuries, cover topics from surgery and anatomy to botany and horse veterinary medicine, and originate from places as diverse as Iran, Japan, Egypt, Italy, and now Mongolia.

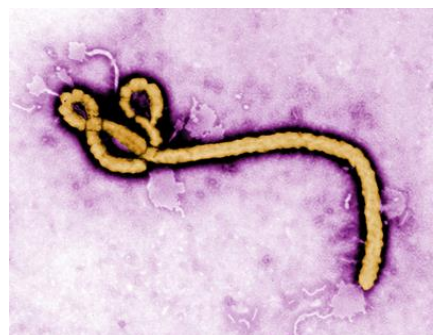
The NLM's copy of the *Mongolian Book of Astrology and Divination* is just one item from its Buddhist Mongolian and Tibetan holdings relating to health and disease. The Library has one of the world's largest collections of early books relating to East Asian health and medicine.

Individuals and groups with an interest in the history of medicine generally, or East Asian medicine in particular, are warmly welcome to visit the NLM's History of Medicine Division of the Library to view or use these materials.

NLM Launches Web Collecting Initiative to Capture and Preserve Selected Ebola-Related Content

The National Library of Medicine has launched a Web collecting initiative to capture and preserve selected born-digital content documenting the 2014 Ebola outbreak. This initiative is a part of its [previously-announced Web content collecting effort](#), which is guided by the [NLM Collection Development Manual](#) and other strategic collecting efforts.

Initiated on October 1, 2014, selected content related to the current Ebola outbreak includes Web sites and social media from government and non-government organizations, journalists, healthcare workers, and scientists in the United States and around the world, with an aim to collect and preserve a diversity of perspectives on this unfolding health crisis.



Transmission Electron Micrograph (TEM) of the Ebola virus, taken by Frederick A. Murphy

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The content is part of the NLM's broader Web collection on "Global Health Events," which is publicly available at <https://archive-it.org/collections/4887>. The NLM will continue to develop, review, describe, and add content to the collection, as it also expands its overall capacity to collect Web content. With this initiative the NLM has taken a major new step in its mission to collect pertinent health care information of today for the benefit of research in the future. Increasingly, that information is found on the Web, which is a rapidly changing environment where valuable and interesting materials can surface and then quickly disappear.

National Library of Medicine Joins The Commons on Flickr

The [National Library of Medicine](#) is pleased to announce that it is now a [participating institution](#) of the [Commons on Flickr](#).

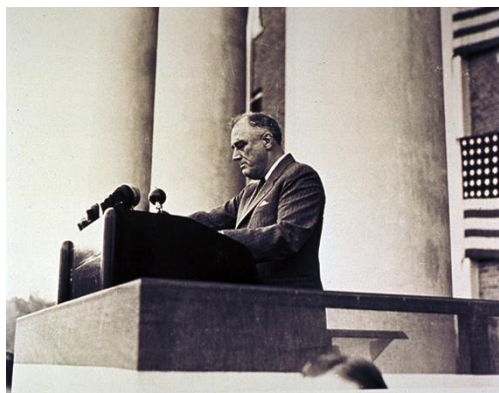
The Commons on Flickr was launched in 2008 as a pilot project in partnership with the Library of Congress to increase access to publicly-held photography collections and to invite the general public to provide information about the collections. The National Library of Medicine now joins a distinguished, international group of nearly one hundred cultural institutions in providing greater access to its collection and inviting public use of and engagement with these images held in the public trust through The Commons on Flickr.

Images from the historical collections of the [History of Medicine Division](#), including public health posters, book illustrations, photographs, works of fine art, and ephemera, have always been available through the [Images from the History of Medicine](#) database, which includes over 70,000 images illustrating the social and historical aspects of medicine dated from the 15th to the 21st century. Now, they can also be accessed through the Commons on Flickr via a [photostream](#) where visitors can contribute information about the images by adding comments and tags. By adding a new way to see the collections through Flickr, NLM hopes to learn more details about its collections, create dialog about its holdings, and share knowledge with the public. The collection of images on Flickr will continue to grow; visitors to the site should check back frequently for new content.

NLM Releases Rare Footage of President Franklin Roosevelt Speaking at NIH

On October 31, 1940, just days before President Franklin Delano Roosevelt would be elected to an unprecedented third term as President of the United States, he traveled to Bethesda to dedicate the National Cancer Institute and the new campus of what was then the [National Institute of Health](#) (NIH), before it would eventually become known in plural form—National *Institutes* of Health—as multiple units were established over subsequent years.

That late October afternoon, Roosevelt stood on the steps of the new main NIH building, ready to address a crowd of 3,000 people. Still relevant today, in a variety of contexts, are the subjects he discussed: the need for preparedness in light of war and for research into deadly diseases, recent improvements in public health and health care, and hope that the research conducted at NIH would lead to new cures for and even the prevention of disease.



President Franklin D. Roosevelt speaking at NIH in 1940.

The National Library of Medicine is making the film of Roosevelt's speech available online for the first time, nearly 74 years after the President made his speech. [Sound recordings](#), [transcripts](#), and [photographs](#) of this event have been available publicly for many years. Our research suggests, however, that this rare film footage has not been seen publicly since its recording and may no longer exist anywhere else.

The live footage of the speech was given to NLM many years ago by the [National Archives and Records Administration](#). The recording does not appear to have been professionally produced, although news organizations such as CBS were present on that day. The camera is unsteady in places, a hand sweeps across the lens, and the filming starts and stops, though it is not known whether this is a result of the original filming or of later editing.

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The film is publicly available via the [NLM's Digital Collections](#) archive of over 10,000 biomedical books and videos, and its [YouTube site](#).

While researchers have long been able to hear Roosevelt's support for public health and medical research, now they can see him state some of his powerful words from this important speech, and truly appreciate the experience of being in the audience on that historic day. The President's concluding words capture the weight of the moment:

"Today the need for the conservation of health and physical fitness is greater than at any time in the nation's history. In dedicating this Institute, I dedicate it to the underlying philosophy of public health, to the conservation of life, to the wise use of the vital resources of our nation. I voice for America, and for the stricken world, our hopes, our prayers, our faith, in the power of man's humanity to man."

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NEWS FROM THE WELLCOME LIBRARY

Wellcome Library Funds a New Partnership to Digitise 800,000 Pages of Mental Health Archives

The [Wellcome Library](#) will partner with the Borthwick Institute for Archives, London Metropolitan Archives, Dumfries and Galloway Council Archives, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, and the Royal College of Psychiatrists for the project, which will bring together documents from the York Retreat, St. Luke's Hospital Woodside, Crichton Royal Hospital, Gartnavel Royal Hospital and Camberwell

House Asylum. These collections will be added to the Wellcome Library's own collection of archives from public and private mental health institutions, including the records of Ticehurst House Hospital in Sussex, which provide a rare insight into the administration of a privately-run asylum.

The project will mostly focus on records dating from the 19th and 20th centuries, and will touch on the movement away from institutional care as the 20th century progressed. Patient records and case notes, photographs, administrative documents and registers



Ticehurst House Hospital from 1891 (from MS.8591)

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will be digitised, creating an extensive online archive that will be a valuable resource for historical research.

The documents will be available via the Wellcome Library's website, where users will be able to search the archives using the catalogue and view documents on the media player. In line with the Library's commitment to open access, the documents will be under an open licence (CC-BY or CC-BY-NC), allowing users to view, download, reproduce and distribute the material.

As well as official documents, the archives contain artwork and publications produced by patients and staff. These include copies of *The New Moon*, a monthly publication produced at the Crichton Royal Hospital, and *The Gartnavel Minstrel*, the earliest example of a publication written and edited by hospital patients. Such documents give a rare and often poignant insight into the lives of those who lived in the hospitals, including details of theatricals and concerts, trips and sports fixtures.

Also included are important documents relating to revelations of mistreatment at some asylums in the early 1800s and subsequent reforms. The Borthwick Institute for Archives will digitise tracts on the York Asylum controversies, 1813-15, in which abuses at that institution became the centre of a national public debate, sparking a campaign of reform.

Work to digitise the archives began in autumn, 2014, and will take two years to complete. The project will be fully funded by the Wellcome Library. The University of Glasgow Digitisation Centre will digitise all material from the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archives and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde.

Papers of John Sulston – Catalogued and Available for Research

The complete John Sulston archive ([PP/SUL](#)) has been catalogued and is available to researchers in the Library. Section A focuses on Sulston's Nobel Prize-winning work on the nematode worm *Caenorhabditis elegans* (*C. elegans*). His findings had a profound impact on genetic and genomic research and his efforts to sequence the worm's genome became the pilot project for sequencing the human genome. [Section B](#) covers Sulston's role as Director of the Sanger Centre (now the [Sanger Institute](#)) and his involvement in the international Human Genome Project, and [Section C](#) concentrates on his work after stepping down as director in 2000.

Partly to gain the resources needed to finish sequencing the worm's genome, Sulston sought funding from the Wellcome Trust and Medical Research Council (MRC) to

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establish a UK-based centre that would sequence part of the human genome as well as the genomes of other organisms. The result was the Sanger Centre, named after the double Nobel Prize-winning biochemist [Fred Sanger](#), who officially opened the Centre in October, 1993.

Sulston was the Centre's first director, playing an important role in developing its structure and direction as well as steering it through its teething problems. Many of the archival records relating to the Sanger Centre are closed due to on-going operational issues, but researchers can explore the records regarding laboratory work undertaken by the Centre in the 1990s, which included genomic research into many organisms such as yeast, zebrafish and pathogens.

As Director, Sulston oversaw the expansion of the Centre's human genome work from a pilot study in the first few years to a multinational seven-year project to sequence the entire human genome in collaboration with [Bob Waterston's](#) team at Washington University and other international laboratories.

The Sulston archive documents the work of the publically-funded Human Genome Project and includes high-level strategy and co-ordination discussions alongside papers covering the sequencing of different chromosomes. The archive contains correspondence between collaborators, sequencing data and chromosome sequencing meeting papers, which all together illustrate the crucial role international collaboration played in the Human Genome Project. The archive also covers the public relations work surrounding the announcement of the draft sequence in 2000 and its publication in 2001. A "gold standard" version was later announced by the Human Genome Project in April, 2003.

Sulston stepped down as Director of the Sanger Centre in October, 2000 but has remained active in the scientific community. He co-wrote [*The Common Thread : A Story of Science, Politics, Ethics and the Human Genome*](#) (2001) with the science writer Georgina Ferry, which set out his personal account of the Human Genome Project.

More recently, Sulston has sat on various committees and working groups and has been in high demand as a guest speaker on the subject of bioethics and the implications of the Human Genome Project. Section C of the archive charts Sulston's post-Sanger professional life and includes records on his work with the Human Genetics Commission (a government advisory body), his 2001 Royal Institution Christmas Lectures and the book tours undertaken to promote *The Common Thread*.

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Victoria Sloyan, Assistant Project Archivist, Wellcome Library

Wellcome Weather

[Wellcome weather](#) is a new experiment in the [Sandbox](#) on the Wellcome Library web site. In this prototype, we're using pictures from Wellcome Images to illustrate the current weather conditions in London.

In January 2014, Wellcome Images released over [100,000 high resolution images](#) for use under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) licence. This provides plenty of weather-related images to match with the current weather conditions.

Keeping with the open source theme, the current weather conditions are taken from [OpenWeatherMap](#).

[Tate](#) galleries inspired this experiment: images from their collections are displayed on the London Underground to match the weather above ground.

This may or may not help readers to decide if they need to their umbrella or sunglasses before coming to visit us, but it does display some images that perhaps you wouldn't expect to find in the Wellcome Library's collections.

Material from Mind Archive – Catalogued and Available for Research

Over 80 boxes of material from the archive of [Mind](#), the leading mental health charity in England and Wales, are now available for consultation in the Wellcome Library. The material is from the Subject Files section of the archive ([SA/MIN](#)). Early minute books from some of Mind's predecessor bodies are also available. Mind began life as the National Association for Mental Health (NAMH) in 1946, but it owes its name to the Mind Appeal, a 1970s fundraising campaign launched by David Ennals.

One of the highlights of the archive is the original 1971 fundraising booklet. The focus is on the effect mental health issues can have on people of all ages. Grassroots services offered by Mind at the time such as playgroups, social clubs and skills workshops could make a real difference but were in desperate need of funds. It is the campaign's personal appeal that makes it so successful; the images of people look like anyone that a 1970s reader could know, a neighbour, a brother or a friend. As the campaign text urging donations says: "your family may be the next in need".

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Another area the archive touches on is ECT (electroconvulsive, formerly electroshock therapy). Over the years, Mind has worked tirelessly to ensure that patients have all the information they need to make an informed decision about whether ECT is right for them. The Royal College of Psychiatrists first published guidance on the use of ECT in 1977 and a typescript report from the archive shows that representatives from Mind visited two unnamed psychiatric hospitals at the time to find out how the practical administration of ECT compared with the formal guidance.

The report aims to get as close as possible to the patient experience and this is why it is so compelling. Conditions in the waiting room and the patients' feelings before and after the treatment are mentioned. In the first hospital the observer finds that the patients questioned were "prepared to have ECT, either because they had been helped by it previously, or because they would try anything to relieve their depression." This communicates the reasons why ECT continues to be used today. The writer is able to make several observations on how treatments differ from official guidance. The experience of observation and conversation with patients enabled Mind to publish a Special Report for service users in the 1980s, *ECT Pros, Cons and Consequences*, giving a balanced overview of the treatment.

The Mind archive is being catalogued in stages. The next tranche is expected to be available in the first half of 2015.

Emma Hancox, Assistant Archivist (Digital Discovery and Delivery), Wellcome Library

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**NEWS FROM CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE & PUBLIC
HEALTH, THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE**

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Over 400 people attended the Center's second annual Festival of Medical History and the Arts on Saturday, October 18, 2014. "Vesalius 500: Art, Anatomy, and the Body" celebrated the 500th birthday of anatomist Andreas Vesalius.

The day-long event explored the intersection of anatomy and the arts with a far-reaching roster of performers and presenters, including Heidi Latsky's "GIMP" Dance Project; the comics artists of Graphic Medicine; Sander Gilman on posture controlling the unruly body; Alice Dreger on inventing the medical photograph; Bill Hayes on researching hidden histories of medicine; Steven Assael, Ann Fox and Chun-shan (Sandie) Yi on anatomy in contemporary art; Chase Joynt's Resisterectomy, a meditation on surgery and gender; Brandy Schillace on ambivalent depictions of female anatomy in the 18th century; Lisa Rosner on famous body snatchers William Burke and William Hare; the art of anatomical atlases with Michael Sappol; medical 3D printing demos by ProofX; anatomical painting directly on skin with Kriota Willberg; Daniel Garrison on translating Vesalius for modern audiences; Jeff Levine and Michael Nevins on revisiting the *Fabrica* frontispiece; and others. Center staff conducted tours of the rare book room and presented an exhibit based on NYAM's collections: [Brains, Brawn, & Beauty: Andreas Vesalius and the Art of Anatomy](#). In addition, festival attendees could sign up for four hands-on art and anatomy workshops. For further information and for thoughts on the Festival by guest Curator Riva Lehrer, see [Reflections on "Art, Anatomy and the Body: Vesalius 500"](#).

Joint NYPR/NYAM Project to Digitize Radio Broadcasts from the 1950s Launches

The New York Academy of Medicine and New York Public Radio (NYPR) have digitized, cataloged, and mounted 40 radio broadcasts produced by NYAM and originally broadcast over WNYC radio in the 1950s. These lectures are drawn from the more than 1,500 original lacquer discs transferred from NYAM to the NYPR Archives in 2008. This was a joint project between the Center for the History of Medicine and Public Health and the New York Public Radio (NYPR) Archives, and supported by a grant from METRO, the New York Metropolitan Library Council.

Among the lectures are those featuring Leona Baumgartner, New York City's first woman health commissioner; cancer pioneer Sidney Farber; American microbiologist and Pulitzer Prize-winning author René Dubos; acclaimed anthropologist and social critic Margaret Mead; Norbert Wiener, father of cybernetics; and discussions of the Freud Centenary and Lincoln's doctors.

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For more on the project and to access the audio content, see: [NYAM Lectures Broadcast by WNYC](#).

Fall/Winter History of Medicine Lecture Program

The Center for the History of Medicine and Public Health presented five events in fall, 2014:

Jeremy Greene discussed his new book, *Generic: The Unbranding of Modern Medicine*, which chronicles the social, political, and cultural history of generic drugs in America, the products of a surprisingly powerful set of multinational corporations in the early twenty-first century.

Nancy Tomes presented the Heberden Lecture, co-sponsored by Weill Cornell Medical College, "What Ever Became of Good Old Doc: A Portfolio of Physicians Past," a reprise of her 2014 AAHM presidential address.

Sonia Shah presented "[Mapping Cholera](#)," an interactive program that compared the geographic spread of cholera in New York City in 1832 and in Haiti in 2010. Discussion followed with a distinguished panel that included Jonathan Epstein of the EcoHealth Alliance, Pablo Mayrgundter of Google.com, and Annie Sparrow of the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, moderated by Jonathon Lee Simon of Boston University. The program was sponsored by the Pulitzer Center on Crisis Reporting and Doctors without Borders.

After screening the documentary "The Shot Felt 'Round the World," the Center hosted a discussion with Peter Salk, MD, Jonas Salk Legacy Foundation; Bert Hansen, PhD, Baruch College, CUNY; and Jeffrey Kluger, *Time* magazine. This event was part of an international celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Jonas Salk on October 28. The presentation was made possible by Steeltown Productions, Pittsburgh, PA.

Hilary Aquino of Albright College, Reading, PA, presented the Center's annual Iago Galdston Lecture on Leona Baumgartner, the first woman Commissioner of Health for New York City, about whom she is writing a biography.

Due to be presenting in winter/spring 2015:

Watermark

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Nick Wilding of Georgia State University will present two lectures, the first on January 24, as part of Bibliography Week. "The History of Material Forgery" will be followed on April 14 by the Annual Friends of the Rare Book Room Lecture, "On the Circulation of the Book: The Early Reception of Harvey's *De Motu Cordis*."

On March 17, Steven Shapin of Harvard University will present the John Lattimer Lecture, "Beef-eaters: A Cultural History of Food and Identity."

On April 28, Abena Dove Osseo-Asare of the University of Texas, Austin, will present the Center's annual Lilianna Sauter Lecture, "From Plants to Pharmaceuticals: Take Bitter Roots for Malaria."

These two lectures start off our "year of food" at the Center, leading up to our fall Festival of Medical History and the Arts on October 17.

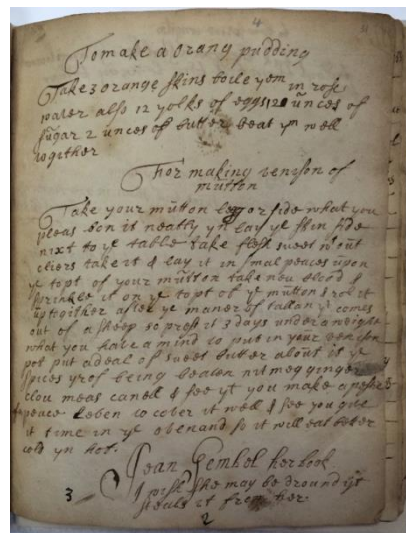
Our spring lecture programs continue on May 4, with Natasha McEnroe of the Florence Nightingale Museum, London, speaking on "An American Nurse in Victorian London."

Center Releases Two Finding Aids Online

Finding aids for the [Medical Society of the County of New York Records, 1806-1889](#) (68 linear feet) and [Charaka Club Records, 1898-2012](#) (7 linear feet) are now available online. The Medical Society of the County of New York was founded in 1806 and exists today as the New York County Medical Society. The Charaka Club is a small, New York-based society of doctors interested in the historical, literary, and artistic aspects of medicine. Both collections were processed by longtime volunteer Dorothy Truman, and prepared for online posting by archivist Rebecca Pou. The Center's archival finding aids may be browsed at <http://www.nyam.org/library/collections-and-resources/archives/>.

Conservation of 24 German Medical Atlases and 36 Manuscript Receipt Books

With the aid of the New York State Program for the Conservation and Preservation of Library Research Materials Discretionary Grant Program, the Gladys Brooks Book and



Jean Gemel, "Book of Recipes"
(manuscript, circa 1660–1700).

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Paper Conservation Laboratory completed the conservation of 24 German medical atlases, whose catalog records were also upgraded.

The New York Academy of Medicine's Library contains an extraordinary collection of oversize illustrated medical atlases. Dating from the 16th through the 20th century, these atlases chronicle not only the development of medical science, but the history of printing and the graphic arts as well. This year's project, which involved mostly German atlases published in the 19th century, was the last of several conservation grants that focused on these materials.

The Center's library holds 36 manuscript receipt books, dating from the late 17th through the 19th century. Fourteen of the manuscripts are German, thirteen are English, and the rest are American, Austrian, French, and Dutch. With the aid of a grant from the Pine Tree Foundation, the receipt books were conserved, and cataloged, making them stable and accessible for use by scholars.

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MEMBER PROFILES

New Member Profile



Name: Katie Birkwood

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Member of ALHHS since: May 2014**Hometown:** Cambridge, UK**Current Employer and Position:** Rare Books and Special Collections Librarian at the Royal College of Physicians (RCP), London, UK**Education:** BA (Hons) Music, Jesus College, University of Cambridge (2005); MA (Hons) Library and Information Studies, University College London (2008).

Professional interests: Library history: I compile the quarterly bibliography of new publications in the field for the journal [*Library & Information History*](#). The RCP is holding a [*major exhibition*](#) of books from the library of John Dee (1527–1609) in 2016, a project in which I’m deeply involved. Other professional interests, both in the physical world and online, include exhibitions and outreach with rare books and special collections and RCP’s partnership with the Wellcome Library UK Medical Heritage Library digitization project.

Other facts, interests, or hobbies: I’m a keen cellist, knitter and baker, and you can find me at @girlinthe on Twitter.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Archives at The Mount Sinai Medical Center Digitizes its U.S. Army 3rd General Hospital Collection

The Archives at The Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York has digitized the World War II U.S. Army 3rd General Hospital Collection (1942-1945) and it is now [available to](#)

the public at <http://dspace.mssm.edu/handle/123456789/17087>. The 3rd General Hospital was The Mount Sinai Hospital unit during the war.

Starting in September, 1942, the unit spent 8 weeks at Camp Rucker, Alabama, where members of the unit were engaged in physical conditioning and learning how to provide patient care in a military hospital setting. In May, 1943, they went to North Africa. The 3rd General Hospital began as a 1,000 bed facility dedicated to the care of wounded soldiers and local civilians. During the course of the war, tents were used to expand the hospital's capacity by an additional 1,000 beds. The doctors and nurses assigned to the 3rd General treated thousands of wounded soldiers in Tunisia, Italy and France. They returned home in September, 1945.

The documents included in the 3rd General Hospital Collection span approximately 20 inches. Of special note is the unpublished journal written by Dr. Ralph Moloshok. Dr. Moloshok meticulously detailed his experiences in the war from the arrival of the August 22, 1942 telegram announcing deployment orders, to the unit's official deactivation on September 16, 1945. The manuscript includes details of the officers' training schedules, education, recreation, and travel. Photographs of their time in basic training at Camp Rucker, as well as their travels to North Africa, are affixed mounted in its pages. The manuscript also contains hand-drawn illustrations.

Also included are two scrapbooks from the 3rd General Hospital's nurses and the Nursing Alumnae Association. These scrapbooks contain memorabilia and official documents associated with the Mount Sinai members of the Army Nurses Corps' participation in World War II, from 1942 through 1945.

Additionally, the collection includes a publication called *Grand Rounds: Memos from Mount Sinai Men to their Fellows in the Services*. The periodical contains letters and letter excerpts from Mount Sinai physicians serving around the world and covers September 1943 through October 1945.

The collection also includes a recording disk entitled *A Tale of Two Hospitals*. This recording, originally done for a radio broadcast, has not been digitized. Also included is a printed transcript, which has been digitized. There are also several 8 mm film reels of the 3rd General Hospital unit taken by Dr. Henry Horn. The original films were digitized onto CDs in 2005 and may only be accessed in the Archives at this time.

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A finding aid is available online at:

http://library.mssm.edu/services/archives/archives_collections/index.shtml

Ramona Tirado

Intern, Mount Sinai Archives

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

Major Endowment Renames UAB's Reynolds Historical Library the Reynolds-Finley Historical Library

On November 14, 2014, the University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB) announced a gift from Sara J. Finley and Randall W. Finley honoring their father, Dr. Wayne H. Finley, by adding the Finley name to the Reynolds Historical Library and Reynolds Historical Lectureship. They will be renamed the [Reynolds-Finley Historical Library](#) and the Reynolds-Finley Historical Lectureship, respectively. As founder of the Reynolds Lectureship and 25-year chair of the Reynolds Associates Steering Committee (now Reynolds-Finley Associates Steering Committee), adding the Finley name to the library directly reflects Dr. Finley's passion for medical history. The Finley endowment will support the continued enhancement and expansion of the medical historical collections and will be a tremendous resource in enabling research in medical history and the medical humanities both nationally and abroad. More information about the gift can be found at: <http://www.uab.edu/news/innovation/item/5554>.

Michael A. Flannery

Professor and Associate Director for Historical Collections

University of Alabama at Birmingham

MUSC Waring Library Announces Annual Research Paper Competition Winners

The Waring Historical Library at the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) announces the winners of the 2014 W. Curtis Worthington, Jr., Research Paper Competition. First prize in the graduate category was awarded to Chris Willoughby for

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his paper, "Running Away from Drapetomania: Rethinking Samuel Cartwright and Racial Medicine in the Antebellum South." First prize in the undergraduate category was awarded to Benjamin Schaffer for his paper, "The Euro-Confederate Doctors: The Impact of the 19th Century European Medical World on the Careers of Three Southern Physicians."

Both winners received \$1500 and were invited to publish their papers in an upcoming issue of the *Journal of the South Carolina Medical Association*. Papers were judged by Dr. Peter McCandless, professor emeritus, Department of History at the College of Charleston; Dr. Charles S. Bryan, professor emeritus, University of South Carolina School of Medicine and former editor of the *Journal of the South Carolina Medical Association*, and Dr. Robert Ball, adjunct assistant professor in MUSC's Department of Public Health Sciences.

Christopher Willoughby is a PhD Candidate in the History Department at Tulane University and a Dissertation Fellow at the Murphy Institute Center for Ethics and Public Affairs at Tulane. He received support from a variety of research grants during the writing of his dissertation, "Treating the Black Body: Race and Medicine in American Culture 1800-1861."

Benjamin Schaffer is a senior at the College of Charleston, majoring in history and minoring in political science. He hopes to pursue a PhD in colonial Atlantic world history and teach at the college level.

The Research Paper Competition, now in its eighth year, is named for Dr. W. Curtis Worthington, Jr., director of the Waring Historical Library. The award was established to encourage students to contribute to the scholarship in the history of medicine and reward those whose work is truly exemplary. For more information or to find out how to support the award, visit <http://waring.library.musc.edu/>.

Please note: Due to an HVAC renovation project, the MUSC Waring Historical Library building will be closed and collections inaccessible from November 10, 2014-April 15, 2015. Although some collections will be moved to facilitate reference access, most will be unavailable during this period. The Macaulay Museum of Dental History will be accessible only by appointments made at least 48 hours in advance. For information on other service changes, hours, and additional details necessary for planning your research please contact Susan Hoffius at 843-792-2288 or hoffius@musc.edu.

Over One Hundred New Finding Aids Available from the National Museum of Health and Medicine

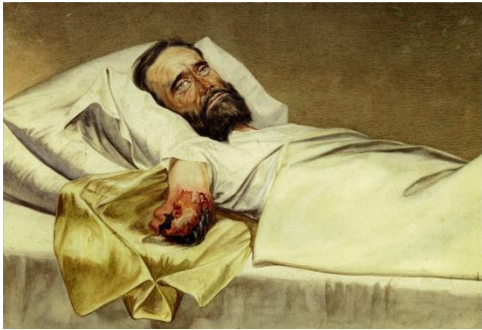
The **National Museum of Health and Medicine** has recently posted over [100 new finding aids](#), as well as a new 254-page [guide](#) to its collections. The breadth of medical subjects highlighted in these new finding aids extends to the history of forensic medicine, entomology, electron microscopy, medical illustrations, nursing, penicillin research, photomicrography, physical therapy, pathology, and yellow fever. For those interested in the history of the Army Medical Museum, new finding aids also chronicle its early work. Some particularly rich collections related to these subjects, which may be of particular interest to archivists and librarians in the history of the health sciences, are described below.

Forensic Medicine: The **Stahl Collection (OHA 315.5)** contains materials from the first formal resident in forensic pathology at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP), and the first Navy officer to enter that field, Dr. Charles J. Stahl. Appointed as an approved pathologist for the State of Maryland while completing his residency in the early 1960s, Stahl conducted autopsies in Montgomery County and Baltimore during off-duty hours. After finishing his residency, Stahl then spent two years in Guam as the Chief of Laboratory Service and Deputy Medical Examiner from 1963-1964. In 1965, he began his assignment as the Chief of Forensic Pathology at the AFIP, where he remained for the next ten years. During this period, Stahl led the largest department at the Institute, helped develop an extensive educational program, and consulted on a number of high profile cases including the Vietnam War crimes that inspired the film *Casualties of War*, the deaths of three NASA astronauts at Cape Kennedy, and the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy. After stints at the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, the Department of Veteran Affairs in Tennessee, and Wright State University in Indiana, Stahl became the Deputy Medical Inspector for the Naval Medical Research Institute; he returned to the AFIP in October of 1992, as the Chief Armed Forces Medical Examiner, and remained in that position until his retirement. Subjects in the collection include anatomical and clinical pathology, forensic pathology, development of forensic pathology at AFIP, aerospace pathology, AFIP training, Vietnam, forensic military cases, Project Gemini, Robert Kennedy, pathology at the Naval Medical Center, and the AFIP's Medical Examiner's Office.

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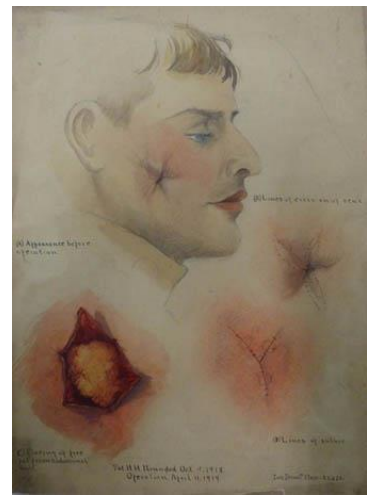
This illustration from the Civil War Medical Illustration Collection (OHA 135.05), depicts Private Milton E. Wallen, Co. C, 1st Kentucky Cavalry, who was wounded July 4, 1863 at Richmond, VA. Illustration by Edward Stauch.

Material in this collection is complemented by the **Wright Collection (OHA 375.2)**, which chronicles the work of Dr. Donald Gene Wright who served as a medical technician and pilot in the Air Force, logging over 3,300 hours of B-52 time from 1958-1965. Wright went on to earn his medical degree from the University of Missouri in Columbia in 1969 where he began his internship and residency, finishing at Wesley Medical Center in Wichita, Kansas. He completed his forensic residency at AFIP in 1984, received his training at the medical examiner's offices in Baltimore and Washington, D.C., and became well-known as a specialist in the

investigation of aircraft accidents and mass disasters. After retiring in 1990, he served for several years as Deputy Chief Medical Examiner for the State of Maryland. The bulk of the collection consists of over 15,000 slides from Wright's collection of forensic pathology cases. Manuscripts in the collection include military and professional service records, administrative material, lectures, articles, and material related to Wright's investigations and research, including some photographs.

Medical Illustrations: The **Civil War Medical Illustrations Collection (OHA 135.05)** offers graphic depictions of the work captured by trained artists who were recruited by Army Medical Museum Curator John Brinton in the early years of the Civil War. Brinton had illustrators enlist as hospital stewards who were then assigned to duty in the Surgeon General's office. Given the number of casualties during the war, both the Confederacy and the Union needed to educate as many doctors as possible in the skills of military medicine. Medical illustrations were used to depict wounds commonly encountered but rarely seen by civilian practitioners, and were used to demonstrate surgical procedures and the reasons for those procedures. Many of the illustrations in this collection also subsequently appeared in the *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion*, a six-volume set of books that played a critically important role in illustrating the lessons learned on battlefields.

The **Medical Illustrations Collection (OHA 229)** is an artificial collection of medical art (completed primarily by Museum staff), and includes illustrations from the nineteenth century, World War I era, the interwar period,



and World War II through the 1960s. This collection is organized into three series based on chronology. Within each series the illustrations are organized by the individual artists represented. The collection includes a wide range of military medicine subjects such as battlefield wounds, anatomical and pathological studies, hygiene and preventive medicine measures, and innovative surgical techniques.

Medical Research: A number of collections with new finding aids also relate to medical research, primarily covering the period from the Spanish-American War to the Vietnam War. The **Osborn Collection (OHA 258.05)** includes material related to the service, medical career, and personal life of Dr. William S. Osborn, who joined the U.S. Army in 1899 at age 22 as a hospital corpsman. Osborn spent at least a year stationed in California before serving in the Philippines until 1902. He then graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois in Chicago in 1904 and went on to work as superintendent at the Wisconsin State Hospital for the

This illustration of facial reconstruction surgery from the Medical Illustrations Collection (OHA 229), depicts Private H.H., who was wounded October 4, 1918 in France. Illustrator Inez Demonet O'Brien also captures the subsequent operation on April 11, 1919.

Insane and the State Hospital for the Insane in Knoxville, TN during the 1920s. Items of note in the collection include notebooks from the Army Pathological Laboratory and Santa Mesa Hospital in the Philippines (1900-1901); letters written by Osborn to his colleagues and friends describing life in the Philippines; and three personal scrapbooks made by Osborn and continued by his daughter after his death. Additional items include material on his daughter Clare Osborn, a nutritionist, reprints on the subject of fevers in the Philippines, and photographs of the Army Pathological Laboratory and life in Manila.

The **Elton Collection (OHA 153)** includes papers and research material gathered by pathologist Norman W. Elton, primarily for his studies of yellow fever in Central America in the 1940s and 1950s, when he served on the Canal Zone Board of Health. Elton served in the Panama Canal Zone and Philippines during World War II and was appointed a Colonel in the Medical Corps and Director of the Board of Health Laboratory at Gorgas Hospital in the Canal Zone in 1948. Elton published widely on various subjects in several medical journals throughout his career and became one of the foremost experts on yellow fever in the 1950s. Additional background material on the Board of Health Laboratory and yellow fever research dates to the late 1800s and early 1900s. Materials include Panama Canal Zone government documents, correspondence, patient records, reprints, notes, photographs, newsclippings, maps, X-rays, and slides.

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These collections and others in the Otis Historical Archives offer incomparable perspectives and promise to enrich a wide range of historical projects, so it is my sincere hope that these finding aids will increase their visibility and use.

The finding aids for these and other collections are available by contacting the Museum at: <http://www.medicalmuseum.mil/index.cfm?p=collections.archives.collections.index>.

Eric W. Boyle

Archivist, Otis Historical Archives

National Museum of Health and Medicine

The Papers of Francis J. W. Roughton



Francis Roughton in middle age. Roughton Papers, American Philosophical Society. Permission to publish required.

The Library of the American Philosophical Society recently finished the reprocessing of the [papers](#) of Francis John Worsley Roughton (1899-1972). The papers were previously processed using a system uniquely designed for the collection by a non-archivist, which made the collection difficult to use and the finding aid impossible to migrate to a hierarchical/XML format.

A physiologist and biochemist, Roughton spent his career at the University of Cambridge. The central focus of his research was the chemistry and physiology of oxygen and carbon dioxide transportation in blood. It can be argued that his most important contribution to science was the isolation, with Norman Urquhart Meldrum (1907-1933), of carbonic anhydrase, an enzyme that accelerates the uptake and discharge of CO₂ in the blood. Roughton's research generally followed out of his work in the 1920s. His early studies on diffusion were later broadened to include chemical reaction processes, theoretical and experimental analyses of factors that determine the rates of penetration of oxygen and carbon monoxide into red blood cells, and the transport of carbon dioxide in the blood. His measurements of oxygen association curves were important in elucidating the action of hemoglobin. In 1946 Roughton became chairman of the Department of Colloid Science at Cambridge, a center for research on surface chemistry and biophysical chemistry.

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Roughton developed a successful research program in England, but he worked often in America, where he lectured and conducted research during extended visits. He spent much of World War II in the United States working on war projects such as carbon monoxide shock and studies in aviation medicine at the Harvard Fatigue Laboratory and the Physiological Laboratory of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons ; he remained associated with military research on blood physiology long after the war. In the 1950s and 1960s he also spent several semesters at the University of Pennsylvania, working closely with his colleague and former student Britton Chance (1913-2010). The APS is currently processing the Chance Papers.

Because of the close bonds that Roughton had with American scientists, his papers were deposited at the APS. The collection contains notebooks, drafts of papers, manuscripts, lecture notes, calculations, laboratory manuals, annotated books from Roughton's personal library, reprints, photographs, and correspondence. The papers document Roughton's research in Cambridge and America, his war activities, and broader aspects of physiology, biophysics, and physical biochemistry. While the papers are primarily from the Department of Colloid Science at the University of Cambridge, also represented are lectures and notes from the Harvard Fatigue Laboratory, the University of Pennsylvania, and Milan, Italy. A copious note keeper, his stray thoughts are jotted down throughout the [71 linear foot collection](#).

Charles Greifenstein, Associate Librarian

Ann Reinhardt, Archivist

American Philosophical Society

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

REMEDIA and Archive Magpie

[REMEDIA](#) is a collaborative platform which began at Harvard in 2012 with the goal of bringing historical medical scholarship to a wider audience and to encourage connections among scholars of the field. The monthly feature [Archive Magpie](#) is intended to facilitate access to archival material. It features new, newly available, and underused archival sources in the history of medicine or the medical humanities. If you're a librarian or archivist with material that you'd like to see reach a wider audience

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(either new acquisitions, newly available sources or underused material), this is the place to post it.

To submit any information about suitable material in your collection, please include the following information:

Name of Institution

Name of collection

Link to catalogue record or finding aid

Up to 4 keywords describing the material (e.g. Surgery, Public Health, Organ Transplantation, Hospitals, United States etc.)

3-4 sentences describing the material

Contact remedianetwork@gmail.com by the tenth of the month for an appearance in Archive Magpie's mid-month post.

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FELLOWSHIPS

ACOG Fellowship in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists announces that the recipient of the 2015 ACOG Fellowship in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology is Rachel Chan Seay, MD, whose research project is "An Historical Review of the Management of Postpartum Hemorrhage." She plans to review the history of the management of postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) in the United States. Her research will include developmental milestones related to the past and current understanding of the pathophysiology of PPH, related medical devices and maneuvers, medications, surgical interventions and techniques, and the development of current PPH clinical guidelines and management protocols.

Dr. Seay completed her undergraduate studies in 2002 at St. John's College in Annapolis, MD, and graduated from the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center School of Medicine in 2009. She completed her internship and residency at the George

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Washington University Medical Center, where she is currently an assistant clinical professor in the Department of Ob-Gyn. During the last half of 2013 and early 2014, Dr. Seay worked with Médecins Sans Frontières in Sierra Leone and South Sudan, Africa.

The fellowship carries a stipend of \$5,000 to be used to defray expenses while spending a month in the ACOG Resource Center historical collection and other medical/historical collections in the Washington, DC area, performing research into some area of American obstetric-gynecologic history. Applications for the year 2016 award will be accepted until October 1, 2015.

For further information, contact:

Special Collections Librarian

Resource Center

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

409 Twelfth Street, SW, Washington, DC 20024

(202) 863-2578, (202) 863-5401 (fax)

resources@acog.org

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

The Bakken: Research Travel Grant and Visiting Research Fellowship

The Bakken (Minneapolis, MN) awards short-term fellowships and travel grants to scholars and artists to support research using The Bakken’s library and artifact collections. The collections focus on the the history of electricity and magnetism, particularly their roles in the life sciences and medicine, and include approximately 11,000 books, journals, and manuscripts, as well as 2,200 instruments, medical devices, and other artifacts. The awards are to be used to help defray the expenses of travel, subsistence and other direct costs of conducting research at The Bakken for researchers who must travel some distance and pay for temporary lodging in the Twin Cities in order to conduct research at The Bakken.

Visiting research fellowships are awarded up to a maximum of \$1,500. The minimum period of residence is two weeks, and preference is given to researchers who are interested in collaborating informally with Bakken staff for a short time during their research visit. Research travel grants are awarded up to a maximum of \$500 (domestic)

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and \$750 (foreign); the minimum period of residence is one week. Applications are due March 9, 2015 and travel must be completed by December 1, 2015.

The library collection includes works on early physics (natural philosophy), magnetic cures, electrotherapeutics, electrophysiology, and their accompanying instrumentation. The Bakken Library also possesses a fine collection of primary sources in mesmerism, animal magnetism, and hypnotism, and works documenting the history of para-psychology, psychical research, and phrenology. Significant holdings include many of the writings of Hauksbee, Nollet, Franklin, Mesmer, Galvani, Volta, Matteucci, Du Bois-Reymond, Marey, and Einthoven. Also of interest to researchers are small collections of 19th century medical and electro-medical ephemera, trade catalogues and price lists, and miscellaneous scientists' letters from the 18th-20th centuries.

The artifact collection comprises objects from the 18th century to the present, including electrostatic generators by George Adams, Edward Nairne, John Cuthbertson and others; magneto-electric generators; medical stimulators designed by Duchenne; induction coils; physiological instrumentation by Marey; recording devices; cardiac pacing devices; and accessories. Unorthodox devices are well-represented and include electric belts and hairbrushes, magnetic applicators, and radionics equipment.

For more information, application guidelines, or to access the Artifact Collection and Library Collection catalogues, visit <http://thebakken.org/research>

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BOOK REVIEWS

Charles S. Bryan. *Asylum Doctor: James Woods Babcock and the Red Plague of Pellagra*. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 2014. 402 p. \$34.95 ISBN: 978-1-61117-490-8

Today, it is probable that the majority of the general population have never heard of the debilitating disease pellagra, which according to the World Health Organization was first reported over 250 years ago. Just over a century ago, pellagra was the cause of death of thousands of poverty-stricken Americans, mostly from the Southeast. In *Asylum Doctor*, Charles Bryan, Professor Emeritus at the University of South Carolina's School

of Medicine, focuses on the South Carolina State Hospital for the Insane, where James Woods Babcock was the superintendent from 1907-1914.

Before 1907, pellagra was believed to be confined to Europe. The sixth edition of William Osler's *The Principles and Practice of Medicine* (1905, reprinted 1907) even stated that pellagra "did not occur in the United States" (p. 143, Bryan). Bryan explains the differing opinions regarding the cause of pellagra. The opposing views were described as either Zeists, who believed corn was the cause of pellagra, or Anti-Zeists, who believed that corn had nothing to do with the cause of pellagra. It was the work of Babcock and other American asylum superintendents and physicians that found Osler wrong and prepared the way for Dr. Joseph Goldberger of the U.S. Public Health Service to prove that a vitamin B3 (niacin) deficiency was the cause of pellagra.

Bryan's first chapter describes Babcock's upbringing in Chester, South Carolina, his primary education at Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, and his undergraduate and medical school years at Harvard. After his first year at Harvard Medical School, Babcock worked the summer at the Massachusetts State Infirmity, located in Tewksbury, Massachusetts. It was there that he discovered his talent in the field of psychiatry. Later he worked at the McLean Asylum (then in Somerville, Massachusetts, and later renamed McLean Hospital), a facility that was an exception to the general rule of how asylums were operated in the late 19th century.

Asylum Doctor not only tells the personal story of Babcock, but it delves into the background and history of the South Carolina public asylum as well as the practice of psychiatry in the late 19th century. Babcock became the superintendent of the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum in 1891 at the age of 35. Public asylums in that era were basically dumping grounds for those society did not know how to take care of or did not want to provide for. "...[T]he South Carolina Lunatic Asylum was an extreme example of the deterioration of public asylums into convenient places for inconvenient people" (p. 25). Not only did the asylum care for the mentally ill, but also for those who suffered from alcoholism, epilepsy, mental retardation, or terminal illnesses. Tuberculosis was one such illness. And as Babcock came to realize, through his attentive care and medical acumen, pellagra was also prevalent in the South Carolina state asylum.

In 1908, the first conference on pellagra held in an English-speaking country was initiated by Babcock and took place at that very asylum. The attendees were mostly from South Carolina, but in 1909 the first "National Conference on Pellagra" was held at the

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same venue. The attendance was so large that there were no hotel rooms available in Columbia. Some attendees were housed at the asylum. Overall, the conference was a success. One result of the conference was the establishment of the National Association for the Study of Pellagra. Babcock was elected as its first president.

While Babcock was instrumental in raising the awareness of pellagra in the U.S., he battled challenges in overseeing a public asylum that was lacking in funds, necessities, qualified staff, and was subject to interference by meddling politicians. An investigation into the management and operations of the state asylum took place and included eight days of testimony. Babcock's dismissal was recommended, but the recommendation failed.

Asylum Doctor tells much more than the story of one public asylum superintendent and the challenges he in managing the institution. Bryan skillfully illustrates how physicians – those in private practice and those working in asylums or public health – collaborated in their efforts to study pellagra and find a cure. Bryan's research is in-depth and thorough. The book includes a biochemical description of niacin and delineates how a niacin deficiency leads to pellagra. *Asylum Doctor* is generously illustrated with photographs and contains four appendices, comprehensive footnotes and bibliography. It is highly recommended to students and teachers of medical history.

Renée A. Sharrock, Curator
Robert B. Greenblatt, M.D. Library
Georgia Regents University

Richard A. Meckel. *Classrooms and Clinics: Urban Schools and the Protection and Promotion of Child Health, 1870-1930*, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2013. 259 p. \$29.95. ISBN 978-0-8135-6239-1

In Richard A. Meckel's *Classrooms and Clinics: Urban Schools and the Protection and Promotion of Child Health, 1870-1930*, scholars of American medicine, the Progressive Era, and urban history now have a thoroughly-researched and incisive history describing the intersection of American public schools with efforts by various branches of American public health and medicine to increase the health of children. Most importantly, this intersection would go on to produce a generation of citizens whose intellectual horizons were broadened through the enhancement of their physical health.

Meckel, a professor of American Studies at Brown University, organizes his work in a rough chronology, based upon a sequence of efforts mounted by health and school officials to identify problems both in the school environment, including poorly ventilated schools and schools with noxious cesspools, and with the health of the students in those schools. Meckel does not make the mistake of placing specific dates on these eras, but takes care to stress that overlap occurred and as some cities moved on to “new” problems, others had only just begun to address “old” concerns. This anomaly highlights a great strength of *Classrooms and Clinics*: Meckel does not limit himself to a single city or a comparative analysis of two cities, a model which would have made his research and interpretation easier. He chooses instead to cast his net widely, over many major American cities. This method reduces the amount of space dedicated to a single city – though New York City, Boston, and Philadelphia receive a good deal of attention – and allows him to give a more detailed explanation of the commonalities in school-led treatment of children. Meckel’s approach supports his argument that school health and medical programs were sincere public health efforts which, though they may have changed with political winds and medical/public health advances, were nevertheless a part of concerted, nationwide efforts to improve children’s health.

Meckel delves deeply into the conflicts which arose between advocates of public and private medicine, disagreements among public health experts and organizations, and, with one eye fixed firmly on the 21st century, he illuminates the political debates which resulted from public school-based health care efforts. Indeed, Meckel’s book is very timely as the role of public schools in modern American society, especially in states with large charter school programs, reduced expenditures for public education, and virulent new strains of ultraconservative politicians threaten the very existence of quality public education. While scholars of public health and medicine will undoubtedly find *Classrooms and Clinics* an informative and elegant read, those interested in public schools and the role of government in the health and lives of all Americans, especially poor Americans, should not hesitate to devote their time to Meckel’s work.

James Higgins
University of Pittsburgh

Susan Francia and Anne Stobart, editors. *Critical Approaches to the History of Western Herbal Medicine: From Classical Antiquity to the Early Modern Period*. London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2014. 349 p. \$120.00 ISBN: 978-1-4411-8418-4

The history of Western medicine cannot be separated from its herbal heritage. Spurred by this conviction, and by a perceived lack of “reliable studies,” herbalists and historians Susan Francia and Anne Stobart compiled and edited this volume of papers, each of which was presented in an earlier form during a series of seminars in London on the history of herbal medicine, during 2010-11. The resulting book is a wide-ranging overview of herbal history as it related to Western (mostly Anglocentric) medicine, aiming to provide historians, clinicians, herbalists, and students with detail and adding depth to their historical understanding of herbal medicine.

The book is presented in four parts: *Revisiting Original Texts: Comparative Textual Analysis and New Perspectives on Original Sources*; *Using Archival Sources: Extending the Evidence Available*; *Focusing on One Individual: Biographical and Other Textual Sources*; and *The Multi-disciplinary Nature of the History of Herbal Medicine, and Contributions from Archeology and Ethnobotany*. Each part opens with an introduction by the editors and consists of two to four illustrated chapters.

A distinct strength of this work is the variety of sources and methodologies utilized by the various authors. Church records and tax rolls are consulted alongside more traditional printed works. Contributors to this book rely upon textual analysis and oral histories, but also make use of archeological methodologies, Brian Moffat’s particularly fascinating chapter, “Archaeological Sources for the History of Herbal Medicine Practice: The Case Study of St John’s Wort with Valerian at Soutra Medieval Hospital” is highlighted by his description of sifting through preserved seeds found in the drain of a medieval hospital. Each chapter is thoroughly researched, and each features ample citations and endnotes.

Some chapters do, however, inspire more than others. Vicki Pitman’s “Early Greek Medicine” nicely contextualizes herbs within the ancient Greek medical ideal of holism. Graeme Toby’s “Anatomy of *The English Physitian*” successfully utilizes side-by-side textual analysis, comparing Nicholas Culpeper’s well-known *English Physitian* with the *Theatrum Botanicum*, the work of a contemporary apothecary, John Parkinson, to highlight Culpeper’s debt to Parkinson’s work. However, Susan Francia’s chapter, “The Use of Trade Accounts to Uncover the Importance of Cumin as a Medicinal Plant in Medieval England” is mired in historical minutiae and uses poorly defined, specialized language. Words such as “carminative” and “cellarer” were not included in the book’s glossary. Similarly, Alison Denham and Midge Whitelegg’s piece “Deciphering Dioscorides: Mountains and Molehills?” discusses the confusion and conflicting

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statements historical authors had concerning the identification of wild carrots to such a level of detail that my head was spinning by the end of the chapter.

The majority of chapters featured in this volume are, however, well-written and accessible to anyone with an interest in botanical medicine. Those with a keen interest in the subject will find much of inspirational and educational value. The sources and methods included are varied and offer multiple avenues for further historical explorations. Students of herbalism may find this work especially satisfying, as their modern knowledge of the subject matter will no doubt assist in traversing the book's denser chapters. Although those without a deep understanding of herbalism, like myself, may find some of the chapters to be challenging, the value of this book endures. It is an important work in an under-explored area of medical history and serves as a guide to those who wish to learn more of Western medicine's past.

Keith C. Mages, Assistant Librarian
Robert L. Brown History of Medicine Collection
Health Sciences Library, University at Buffalo

Paula A. Michaels. *Lamaze: An International History*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2014. 264 p. \$29.95. ISBN 978-0-19-9738649

I was interested in this book because in one of my many past lives I taught natural childbirth - commonly called Lamaze - classes. I thought I knew quite a lot about the subject, but this volume proved me wrong. Many people have some idea about what constitutes the "Lamaze method" but the author points out that it traveled a convoluted road, often modified to fit the time and place, and sometimes merged with another completely different approach, such as that of British-born Dr. Grantly Dick-Read, whose "childbirth without fear" was wrongly touted as childbirth without pain.

Paula A. Michaels, a historian of Soviet medicine, was surprised to discover that French physician Fernand Lamaze (1890-1957) learned about psychoprophylaxis, or managing labor pain by the psychological training of the pregnant woman, from doctors in the Soviet Union in 1951. Thus, as would be the case with most historians, she felt the need to research this topic. Her study turned up some interesting material that is counter to popular belief about Lamaze and "natural childbirth" methods as we know them in the United States.

The book is organized chronologically, with the exception of material needed for clarity. After an introduction laying the groundwork, Michaels next discusses childbirth in general, cultural attitudes, and the difference between natural and medicalized childbirth. She then looks at the history of childbirth in the Soviet Union from the 1930s to 1951, pointing out that the development of the methodology for managing labor pain came from a totally different rationale from that into which it evolved as it spread throughout industrialized nations.

This is where Dr. Lamaze comes in. On a trip to the Soviet Union in 1951, he observed the method in use, and brought that information back to France. But the method he brought was quite different from what evolved and was introduced to the United States in the 1960s and 1970s. The Soviet doctors did not see psychoprophylaxis as a process to empower women to claim their bodies or to have a more emotionally satisfying experience; they saw it as a means for decreased use of expensive and sometimes unattainable pharmaceuticals and a way to create compliant patients who would follow doctors' orders. This methodology fit well with the beliefs of the Communist government.

Lamaze had little, if any, such political agenda when he brought this method of psychoprophylaxis to France. He believed that women were rational creatures who could be taught and would follow the doctor's instructions when trained. But he kept control in the hands of the doctor, not the mother. He also added the husband to the scenario, stating that the husbands would make good labor coaches (an idea that Michaels says he coopted from one of his followers, Dr. Annie Rolland). By the mid-1950s, psychoprophylaxis became such a popular method in France that it was modified and adapted for different locales, something that Lamaze opposed, even while it retained his name.

Michaels goes on to explain the wide difference and conflict between psychoprophylaxis, or Lamaze method, and the Dick-Read relaxation method. The Lamaze method was an active process of learning to manage pain with psychological conditioning along with a physician managing the labor, as well as the assistance of the husband or other coach. The Dick-Read method was one of alleviating any fear of labor and childbirth through education, learning to relax the necessary muscles to allow the body to do its work. Another way to think of these two opposing philosophies is to consider Lamaze conquering the contractions during labor and Dick-Read surrendering to them.

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In the late 1960s and 1970s, while both methods were losing proponents in Europe and the Soviet Union, they were gathering followers in the United States. The ideas hit the U.S. around the same time as Second-wave feminism and were used as examples of how to overthrow the patriarchal dominance in medicine and the general oppression of women. Michaels concludes with the theory that American women now believe that they have many options available for childbirth pain relief, although in reality the choices offered are much more limited than one might think. She also emphasizes that even though grassroots activism did change maternity care in the U.S., one must consider the political, economic, and social systems in place that affect health care, its affordability and its accessibility to fully understand the practices commonly in place.

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**Carole Haber. *The Trials of Laura Fair: Sex, Murder, and Insanity in the Victorian West*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2013. 328 p. \$34.25
ISBN: 978-1-4696-0758-0**

Laura Fair became the center of one of San Francisco's most notorious murder cases when she shot her married lover of seven years, Alexander Crittenden, on the deck of the San Francisco – Oakland ferry on November 3, 1870. She was tried and convicted, only to have the California Supreme Court declare the trial invalid. Laura Fair was then acquitted after a second trial. Carole Haber's monograph, which is primarily concerned with Laura Fair's characterization during the course of the hearings, is an examination of how the public perception of her actions was influenced by Victorian ideas of womanhood.

Carole Haber, a professor of history and dean of the School of Liberal Arts at Tulane University, begins by providing a biographical sketch. Born in 1837 in Mississippi, she married her first husband, William H. Stone, at sixteen. Two years later the couple was planning to dissolve their marriage when Stone died of illness, and his widow moved to Mobile, Alabama. In 1851 she married Tom Grayson. The relationship was not a happy one, and after six months she decided to leave the marriage and force Grayson to file for divorce on grounds of desertion. She continued to travel west to San Francisco, where she met her third husband, William Fair. The third time was not the charm, and William Fair died under somewhat ambiguous circumstances in 1861. After a brief period as a

stage actress, Laura Fair moved to Virginia City, Nevada, where she managed her own boardinghouse. It was there that she met Crittenden, and the two began their affair.

The prosecution at Fair's first trial used the more lurid elements of her past – particularly her multiple marriages, her stint as an actress, and her strong sense of independence – to paint her as an unchaste woman who had willfully seduced Crittenden and, when he refused to leave his wife and family for her, took her revenge. Any evidence that Laura Fair had tried to leave Crittenden, and that he had been the one to continue to pursue her, was ignored. The prosecution effectively put her character on trial by portraying her as an unnatural, mannish woman who represented a threat to the stability of home and family.

The defense tried to counter this by portraying Laura Fair as a sick and helpless victim, arguing that she was subject to "female ailments," particularly dysmenorrhea. They attempted to use the testimony of her physicians to show that her sanity was subject to her menstrual cycle, and this mental fragility caused her to shoot her lover when he failed to deliver on promises of marriage. The dubious qualifications of the physicians combined with Laura Fair's insistence on testifying on her own behalf did, however, undermine the defense's position, and she was ultimately found guilty.

This was not the end of the story, however. The California Supreme Court determined that evidence regarding Laura Fair's chastity (or lack thereof) should not have been allowed in court, and so a second trial began. This time, the debate was not about her overall character, but whether or not she was insane when she shot Crittenden. The defense once again called in medical experts to support their position that Laura Fair was suffering from uncontrollable menstrual insanity and nervous anxiety. This time around, the prosecution failed to counter the defense's medical evidence, and she was acquitted.

The Trials of Laura Fair is certainly an engaging read, and Haber does an excellent job of illustrating how 19th century ideas about women influenced the outcomes of Laura Fair's trials. I do not feel that this is an essential purchase for medical libraries. While the author addresses medical issues such as menstrual disorders and insanity, they are just one part of a narrative whose primary focus is on perceptions of 19th century womanhood in its entirety. Medical historians will find Haber's work interesting, but the work is more suited to a collection focused on gender and women's studies than one focused strictly on the history of medicine.

Elisabeth Brander
Rare Books Librarian

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