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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.

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Cover Image: The recently reopened Sid and Ruth Lapidus Health Sciences Library, New York University. Photo: Rita Perez.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE



It's clear from the articles in this issue that our members have had a busy summer organizing conferences, mounting exhibits (online and "real"), and receiving new accessions. It makes me feel very lazy in comparison. The reports from the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, the Wellcome Library, and the other libraries and archives represented here show the breadth and depth of what the history of medicine community is capable of.

I've revived in this issue the "Repository Profile" feature of past years. I'm happy that Bob Vietrogoski was willing to tell us about the collections at Rutgers Biomedical & Health Sciences in Newark. The aim of this feature has been to highlight less well-known collections in cities where ALHHS/MeMA/AAHM are unlikely to meet and so make these important regional repositories better known to our members. If you would like your organization to be the subject of a future Repository Profile please feel free to contact me.

Also, be sure to take time to read the call for papers from the ALHHS/MeMA Program Committee and think of participating in next year's annual meeting in Nashville.

Stephen Novak
Interim Editor

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

I hope that everyone enjoyed their summer. Friends and family often think that because I work at an academic institution, I don't have to work over the summer. Many of you in similar positions know it can be your busiest time with visiting and travelling researchers, faculty, and graduate students.



Now that the triple heat index has abated and the new school year begins, many of us in academic settings are finding ourselves quite busy again, just as we have been all year long, just as those in other libraries, archives, and museums have been. While going through the usual routine of answering reference queries, working with classes, and focusing on collection development duties, I've been thinking about the role of the history of medicine in social change and activism.

At my institution, as in others, there has been a real interest in the role special collections play in archiving social change and activism. How do we collect, preserve, and make accessible historical movements that are activist focused and bring about social change? How do we do this with movements that are currently happening? And what does the history of medicine have to do with this? Some of these questions are easier to address than others, and many institutions, groups, or individuals, including those in medical archives and libraries, have been committed to this work and have been doing this for years. How is your institution addressing the interrelated roles of medicine and social change?

This week, I worked with a group of medical students about to begin their rotation in surgery. The MD/PhD leading the discussion on the history of surgery asked me to bring anything related to lobotomies, amongst other items. In the discussion, the instructor stressed the importance of the history of medicine and the role of learning mistakes and missteps from the past, in his words "making sure people don't forget."

Topics in medicine and health permeate so many activist struggles today, as they have in the past, whether it is HB2 here in my own state of North Carolina; contaminated drinking water in places like Flint, Michigan; the abortion debate across the country; or medical struggles in war-torn countries across the globe.

I have thought about this more frequently with the (unfortunate) growing presence of stories involving groups like Doctors without Borders. I find myself haunted by the image of the young Syrian boy awaiting medical treatment in an ambulance after being injured in a bomb blast. I find myself questioning my professional role in documenting and preserving these struggles and making sure people don't forget.

What is our roll as archivists, librarians, and curators to preserve the humanitarian work, the work of physicians and others in war-torn areas? What is our roll to preserve the

activism that is displayed here in the U.S. and beyond of those whose work in medicine leads to a better life for others? And I ask again, what are you doing at your institution because I know many of you have tackled these questions and continue to do so? I hope you will continue to share what you are doing through this publication (and others) and by considering to present at our upcoming meeting in 2017.

May you all have a wonderful and peaceful autumn.

Rachel Ingold

President

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ALHHS/MEMA 2017 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Call for Proposals: ALHHS/MeMA Meeting 2017 in Nashville

The Program Committee for the 2017 meeting seeks your participation for Nashville. Members of the Program Committee are Michelle Marcella, Massachusetts General Hospital Russell Museum; John Schleicher, Nebraska Medical Center; Brooke Fox, Medical University of South Carolina; and (chair) Tim Pennycuff, University of Alabama at Birmingham. ALHHS and MeMA will again meet together in Nashville.

We welcome proposals for 15-minute presentations highlighting some aspect of your library, museum, or archival work that would be interesting and relevant to our members. We will also accept proposals for 5-minute lightning talks or 50-minute panel discussions. Please confirm participation with all panelists before submitting the panel proposal.

Some of the topics covered at recent meetings include: collaborative collection policies, digitization, museum and library curation policies, documenting epidemics and disease, supporting institutional curriculum with historical materials, and the promotion of history in health sciences environments.

Please email your 1) contact information, 2) institutional affiliation, 3) audiovisual needs, 4) title of your proposal, and 5) a brief two- or three-sentence summary of your topic to committee chair Tim Pennycuff at tpenny@uab.edu. If submitting a panel proposal, please include the above information for all panelists. Your proposals should be

submitted by email **before Friday, January 13, 2017**. You may address questions to Pennycuff at the same email address or by telephone at (205) 934-1896.

We look forward to seeing you in Nashville!

Your 2017 Program Committee

Brooke Fox, John Schleicher, Michelle Marcella, & Tim Pennycuff

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MEMA NOTES

MeMA and ALHHS are heading to the home of the Grand Ole Opry!

Are you getting excited about the upcoming MeMA/ALHHS Annual Meeting in Nashville coming this spring? The meeting dates have been set for May 3-4, 2017. MeMA has two representatives who graciously agreed to assist ALHHS colleagues on two conference planning committees. Michelle Marcella, Manager of the History Program at the Paul S. Russell Museum of Medical History and Innovation at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston will serve on the Program Committee, and Stephanie Rookis, Curator for the Alabama Museum of Health Sciences, Birmingham is working on the Local Arrangements committee. Naturally I'll throw in my two cents when needed.

Have you wondered if MeMA has a social media presence? MeMA has a LinkedIn group "Medical Museums Association." Please go there and join and commence posting thoughts, news, and questions for our group. We'd love to have more postings from our members. You do not have to be a member to post. Right now we have 18 LinkedIn group members, so I know that not all of our 36 MeMA members have joined. Can we boost that group membership from 18 to 25? I would like to challenge you! Don't hold off in commenting or sharing news on this <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/5043970>

Possibly you may have suggestions about the MeMA website:

<http://medicalmuseumsassociation.org/>

We are eager to post fresh images from our members that showcase your conference experiences in Minneapolis or group pictures with colleagues and will be updating the content soon.

I've been enjoying this year as President of MeMA. It is gratifying to get new members and renewed interest in our organization again. Let's keep it up!

I think I hear some country music... hoping you will come meet our new Secretary-Treasurer Cassie Nespor, Michelle, Stephanie and me as well as many others in Nashville. It is bound to be a fun conference with warm temperatures, unique collection tours and one-of-a-kind sessions.

Shannon O'Dell, President

Medical Museums Association

Gala Evening for Medical History Buffs

On December 3, 2016, the Museum of Health Care at Kingston will hold "Artefact or Artefiction," its 25th Anniversary Gala Evening. Pit your wits against your fellow guests, curators, and charlatans in a medical history trivia game. Decipher fact from fiction among real artefacts while enjoying food and drink, festive fun and frivolity, as well as fabulous prizes! Guests will visit game stations and be greeted by experts who will share a story of the displayed artefact. Guests must decide – is it fact or fiction? Information at www.museumofhealthcare.ca/25

Maxime Chouinard

Curator

Museum of Health Care at Kingston
Kingston, Ontario



“Social Welfare: A Response to Need” Exhibit at the Melnick Medical Museum



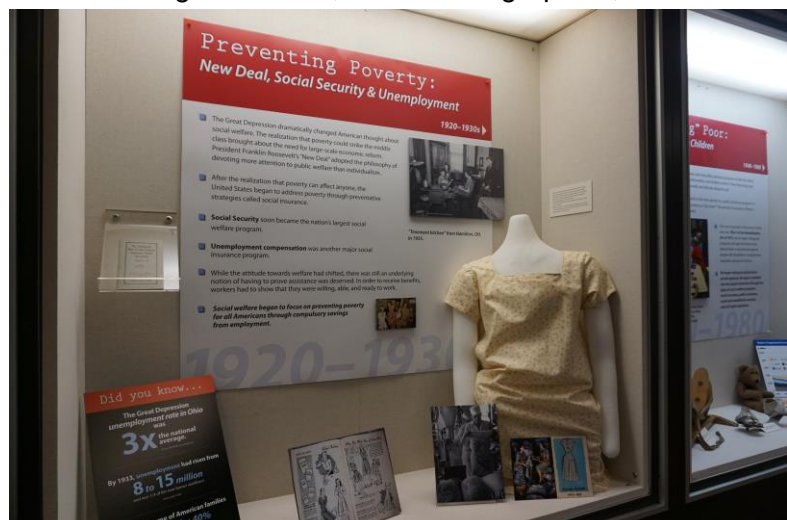
“The first section of the exhibit links emerging national trends to early local (Youngstown) aid societies.”

The Melnick Medical Museum at Youngstown State University completed a new exhibit called “Social Welfare: A response to need” this summer. The exhibit covers the milestones in social welfare development from the Elizabethan Poor Law to Obamacare, and includes artifacts from the Medical

Museum as well as the Mahoning Valley Historical Society and the Youngstown Center for the History of Industry and Labor.

The project started at the suggestion of the chair of the Social Work department several years ago. This past spring, we were finally able to get a graduate student to help with some of the research. We pulled in our Marketing team to help design the posters that cover the timeline of development. In the end, it was a very meaningful experience for the graduate student and the faculty member to be a part of this exhibit team. Creating the exhibit challenged them to use meaningful artifacts, informative graphics, and precise text to convey their message to the public.

I am also very excited that this exhibit team model can be used in other academic departments on campus. I hope to expand the reach of the museum through more of these projects in the future. This collaborative project will get some recognition on campus during the



“The second case features a replica Depression-era flour sack dress made by the social work faculty member.”

dedication event, which will include the University President, Provost, and Dean of the College of Health and Human Services.

Cassie Nespor

Curator, Melnick Medical Museum and University Archives
Youngstown State University

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REPOSITORY PROFILE

Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences - Special Collections: A Reintroduction

On July 1, 2013, the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) was “integrated” into Rutgers University and Rowan University - by some measures the largest merger in the history of American higher education. Through this integration, UMDNJ’s Special Collections, located within the [George F. Smith Library of the Health Sciences](#) in Newark NJ, joined the [Rutgers University Library system](#), and is part of the newly formed [Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences](#), an eight school academic health institution.



Despite these major external changes, [RBHS - Special Collections](#) largely remains the same: the same reading room, exhibit space, and storage space within Smith Library, the same collections, and the same staff (me). I have been the Head of Special Collections (as a “lone arranger”) for the past nine years; my predecessors include longtime ALHHS members Lois

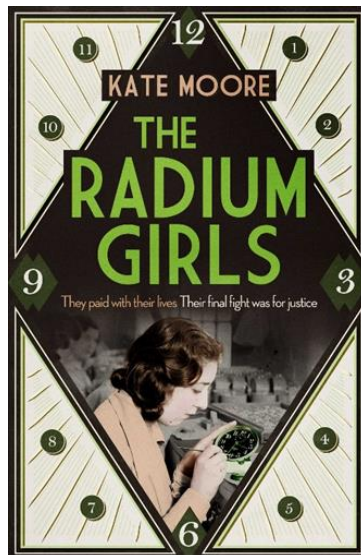
Densky-Wolff and Barbara Irwin. And the mission and collecting focus remain the same: RBHS - Special Collections is the only repository in the state entirely devoted to documenting the history of medicine in New Jersey.

Among its resources, RBHS - Special Collections holds several collections regularly used by researchers. These include the [University Archives](#) of UMDNJ and its predecessor institutions (CMDNJ, NJCMD, and SHCMD – yes, this list resembles an eye chart!). Scholars from various disciplines have been especially interested in the circumstances of the school’s move to Newark beginning in the late 1960s, amidst urban

upheaval and social unrest. For example, a Rutgers researcher used such records to produce an award-winning public policy dissertation on eminent domain.

Among RBHS - Special Collections' most used New Jersey manuscript collections are the papers of [Dr. Harrison S. Martland](#), the longtime medical examiner for Essex County. Martland wrote a classic 1928 JAMA article on "Punch Drunk," concerning the still-relevant issue of head trauma in sports. He also played a key role in the story of the Radium Girls, the 1920s watch dial painters in Orange NJ whose occupational exposure to radium led to their tragic deaths.

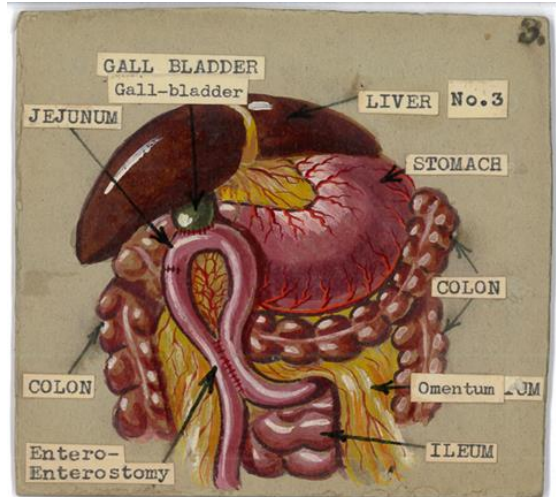
Materials from the Martland Papers about these women appeared in the PBS documentary *The Poisoner's Handbook*, and in numerous scholarly and popular works, including *The Radium Girls* by Kate Moore, published in England this summer and scheduled for American publication in 2017. RBHS - Special Collections also holds apparently unique microfilm of records of the Radium Girls' employer, the United States Radium Corporation. Unfortunately, this collection is currently closed to researchers due to article-worthy HIPAA, privacy, and copyright issues, but my goal is to make this entire collection available online.



Other resources include a rare book collection originating in a impressive donation from the now-defunct Academy of Medicine of New Jersey (with a [catalog](#) published in 1980); a New Jersey Medical History [postcard collection](#), developed by Lois Densky-Wolff, that annually receives the most views on our website; and an extensive run of digitized New Jersey [state health annual reports](#).

My activities this past year included hosting my first [Anatomy Rare Book Show and Tell](#) (inspired by similar events held by many ALHHS members); attending the Medical Society of New Jersey's [250th Anniversary and Inaugural Gala](#); and accessioning a collection of 800+ (!) small paintings of surgical procedures produced by Dr. Edgar Burke of the Jersey City Medical Center, ca. 1920s-1950. Dr. Burke was a highly regarded painter of waterfowl, fish, and fly ties, but his work in medical illustration was previously unknown (see the next page for an example of his work).

One of the most rewarding aspects of my work is my involvement with the [Medical History Society of New Jersey](#). The MHSNJ is an independent organization comprised largely of clinicians which holds two meetings annually at the Nassau Club in Princeton, attracting 60 to 80 attendees for presentations and dinner. After dinner speakers have included many prominent medical historians and authors. (Here is the [program](#) for the May 2016 meeting.)



Thanks to the integration with Rutgers, I have had the opportunity to interact with new patron audiences, collaborate with new colleagues, and take advantage of new resources in digitization and preservation. While I face the typical “lone arranger” challenges, RBHS - Special Collections is well positioned to continue its role as a resource supporting the history of medicine in New Jersey.

Bob Vietrogoski

Special Collections Librarian

Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences – Newark (*Top image by Nick Romanenko*)

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MEMBER PROFILES

Name: Deborah Coltham

Member of ALHHS since: Can't quite remember but I think 2000?

Hometown: Sevenoaks, Kent, UK

Current Employer and Position: Owner, Deborah Coltham Rare Books

Education: Joint MA English and Medieval History, St Andrews University

Professional interests: History of Medicine, Women's Health





Name: Jennifer Ulrich

Member of ALHHS since: 2016

Hometown: Lincoln, Nebraska

Current Employer and Position: Technical Services Archivist, Archives & Special Collections, Columbia University Health Sciences Library

Education: BA (major: Anthropology), MLIS (concentration in Archives & Records Management); both University of Texas-Austin.

Professional interests: Metadata standards, born-digital records and digital forensics, linked open data, photography and the visual record, academic and institutional archives, archival silences, history of archives, and issues surrounding privacy and confidentiality.

Other facts, interests, or hobbies: Worked as a custom photo printer [in darkrooms] in a previous life and spent all day in the dark! I like to travel and have moved around—I lived in Wellington, New Zealand several years ago. Fan of historical home tours. Punk rock enthusiast.

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

NLM, in Partnership with the Physician Assistant History Society, launches “Physician Assistants: Collaboration and Care”

Traveling Banner Exhibition and Online Exhibition Open October 6

The National Library of Medicine, in partnership with the Physician Assistant History Society, launches *Physician Assistants: Collaboration and Care*, a traveling banner exhibition with an online adaptation.

Collaboration has been the foundation of the Physician Assistant (PA) profession since the first three PAs graduated from Duke University's educational program in 1967. PAs practice medicine as a dynamic part of a team, alongside doctors, nurses, and other health care professionals, and work within diverse communities to treat patients and improve lives by addressing health care shortages. Originally focused on general practice, today's PAs serve in a variety of medical and surgical specialties and settings. The field continues to widen, as PAs aid populations all over the world in times of need and educational programs proliferate globally.

Physician Assistants: Collaboration and Care describes how the profession developed as a solution to meet the social and health care needs of the mid-20th century and continues to evolve today. The exhibit features stories of PAs in communities all over the world and on the front lines of health crises, like the recent Ebola epidemic. It also features PAs from the highest echelons of government, including Congresswoman Karen Bass from California and George McCullough, the first White House PA.



The [online exhibition](#) offers [resources](#) for educators and students, including lesson plans for middle school and high school classrooms, a higher education module, an online activity and a robust selection of related links and suggested readings. In addition, the web feature, [Related](#)

[Resources at NLM](#), includes a collection of published articles available through [PubMed Central](#).

Physician Assistants: Collaboration and Care will travel to 50 sites across the country over the next five years. Please visit the [Traveling Exhibition Services Web site](#) to see the tour itinerary and [find this exhibition near you](#).

***NLM launches “Fire and Freedom: Food and Enslavement in Early America”:
Special Display, Traveling Banner Exhibition and Online Exhibition Open
November 3***

The National Library of Medicine, with research assistance provided by staff at The Washington Library at George Washington’s Mount Vernon, launches *Fire and Freedom: Food and Enslavement in Early America*, a special display in the History of Medicine Division reading room, traveling banner exhibition, and an online adaptation. Guest curated by Psyche Williams-Forsen, PhD, *Fire and Freedom* shows us the stories meals tell us about people and places.

In the Chesapeake region, during the early colonial era, European settlers survived by relying upon indentured servants, Native Americans, and African slave labor for life-saving knowledge of farming and food acquisition. Without this knowledge, Europeans suffered



poor nutrition, in addition to widespread illness caused by the lack of medical care. Despite their perilous position, the colonists used human resources, the natural environment, and maritime trade to gain economic prosperity. But through the labor of slaves, like those at George Washington’s Mount Vernon, we can learn about the ways that meals transcend taste and sustenance.

Fire and Freedom: Food and Enslavement in Early America will travel to 50 sites across the country over the next five years. Please visit the [Traveling Exhibition Services](#) Web site to see the tour itinerary.

National Library of Medicine and AAHSL Announce 2016-2017 Leadership Fellows

The National Library of Medicine and the [Association of Academic Health Sciences Libraries](#) are pleased to announce the members of the 2016-2017 class of the NLM/AAHSL Leadership Fellows Program. The jointly sponsored program matches fellows and mentors in a one year leadership development program. Since the program began in 2002, 42 percent of fellow graduates have assumed director positions.

The NLM/AAHSL Leadership Fellows Program prepares emerging leaders for director positions in academic health sciences libraries. The program provides a combination of in-person and virtual learning experiences for fellows and offers the opportunity to work collaboratively with the cohort of participants. Fellows are paired with mentors who are academic health sciences library directors. Mentors work closely with their fellows throughout the year, and host their fellow's visit to their library.

The candidate pool for fellows and demand for the program remain strong. Selection is competitive and recognition of a substantial record of leadership accomplishment and potential for a director position. The cohort includes five fellows and their mentors, who will begin their work together at the November AAHSL meeting in Seattle.

Information about the program is available at:

<https://aahsl.memberclicks.net/leadership-fellows-program>

NLM/AAHSL Leadership Fellows Program 2016-2017

Sandra De Groote, Scholarly Communication Librarian; Professor, University Library, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL

Mentor: Laura Cousineau, Director, Biomedical Libraries; Assistant Professor, Dept. of Medical Education; Assistant Professor, Dept. of Medicine, Geisel School of Medicine, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH

Elizabeth Ketterman, Interim Director, Laupus Health Sciences Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC

Mentor: MJ Tooley, Assoc. Vice President, Academic Affairs; Executive Director, Health Sciences/Human Services Library; Director, NNLM, SE/A Region, Univ. of Maryland, Baltimore, MD

William (Will) Olmstadt, Associate Director, Health Sciences Library, LSU Health, Shreveport, LA

Mentor: Michael (Mike) Kronenfeld, University Librarian, A.T. Still Memorial Library, A.T. Still University of the Health Sciences, Mesa, AZ

Melissa Rethlefsen, Deputy Director; Associate Librarian, Spencer S. Eccles Health Sciences Library, University of Utah

Mentor: Judith (Judy) Cohn, Assistant Vice President for Information Services; Director, Health Sciences Libraries, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Newark, NJ

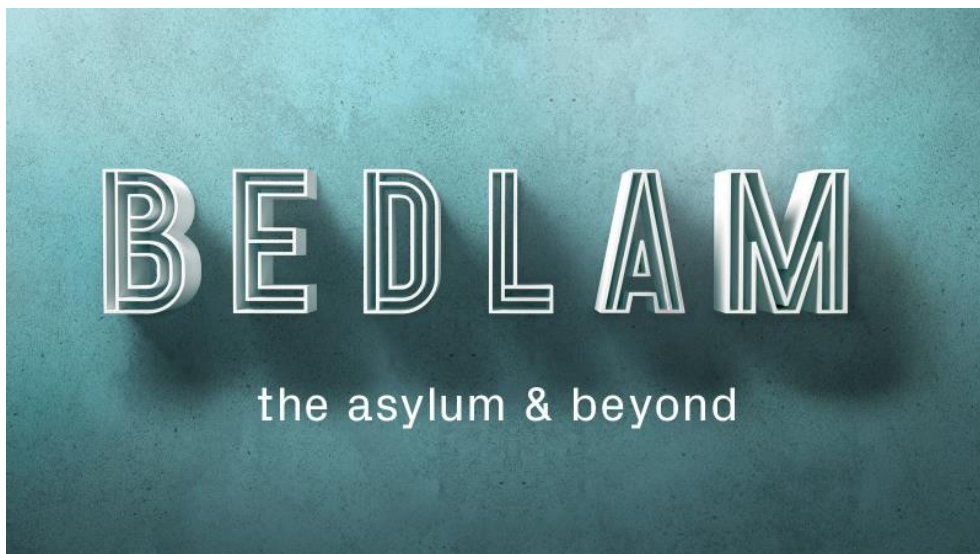
Jean Song, Interim Assistant Director, Academic and Clinical Engagement, Taubman Health Sciences Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

Mentor: Cynthia Henderson, Associate Dean, Health Sciences Libraries; Director, Norris Medical Library, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA

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NEWS FROM THE WELLCOME LIBRARY

Bedlam: The Asylum and Beyond



The Wellcome Collection's latest exhibition traces the rise and fall of the asylum and how it has shaped today's mental health landscape.

The exhibition takes the Bethlem Royal Hospital – preserved in popular imagination as “Bedlam” – as a case study to explore changing attitudes towards mental health care and services.

Over 150 objects and artworks are on display, charting successive incarnations of the hospital building in London, and models of care from elsewhere in the UK and Europe. The exhibition explores the perspectives and experiences of the individuals who lived within Bethlem, and those who set up alternatives to it.

[Bedlam: The Asylum and Beyond](#) runs from 15 September to 15 January 2017.

Medicine and Incunabula: A Report

On Friday 20 May 2016, the Wellcome Library hosted a workshop to foster new discussions on incunabula, the earliest printed books, and medicine. This was the first time that the Library, which holds over 600 incunabula, had held an event on this theme. The workshop aimed to consider early printed books as unique artefacts, with attention paid to the individual characteristics of each copy.

The first session focused on incunabula that were relatively small, practical and cheap to produce. Often these sorts of editions do not survive in large numbers, which makes the study of surviving copies all the more vital. The first speaker, Sabrina Minuzzi (Oxford), examined the *Libro terzo d'Almansore* or *Cibaldone*. The different editions of the *Cibaldone*, a regimen of health in the Italian vernacular, are possibly the first Italian language incunabula. The text had 14 editions in the 15th century and is now extant in only 30 copies. Using new tools, such as the [Material Evidence in Incunabula](#) database, Minuzzi was able to analyse a number of the surviving copies that have copy-specific information such as annotations.

This paper was followed by Elma Brenner of the Wellcome Library, who discussed several treatises printed in response to the 15th-century outbreak of the French disease or pox (“Morbus gallicus”) in Europe, comparing these to plague treatises. These short tracts were often only six or ten leaves long, and were published in rapid response to real world issues. For example, the [Tractatus de pestilentiali scorra sive mala de Franzos](#) by Joseph Grünpeck was produced as a response to Emperor Maximilian I's claims that the pox was a divine punishment for sin. Grünpeck, writing in Latin and German, established that the two main causes of the disease were divine will and the movement of the planets, paying especial attention to the latter. The text reflects,

therefore, not only the types of printed works that were popular, but also contemporary theories on the causes of disease.

The second session investigated the owners of medical incunabula, concentrating on how collectors acquired and read these books. Julie Gardham from the University of Glasgow Library discussed the University's collection of over 1000 incunabula and its recent

[cataloguing project](#).

She focused on two collectors of incunabula whose books represent most of the university's collection. William Hunter (1718-1783) and Professor John Ferguson (1838-1916) both amassed collections of medical early printed books that were donated to the University Library. Hunter built up a collection of some 10,000 books in his personal library, and above all sought to acquire high-end, early publications. Ferguson, on the other hand, had different collecting aims, seeking a sense of completeness by purchasing many editions of the same works.

The second paper of this session, presented by Laura Nuvoloni (Wellcome Library), considered early collectors of incunabula that are now housed in the Wellcome Library and Cambridge University Library. These collectors sought out printed medical texts because they contained useful, relevant information. For certain physicians of the later 15th and 16th centuries, one can piece together elements of their collections. Nuvoloni explored the collections of physicians such as Thomas Linacre and Ulrich von Ellenbog, whose copies can be identified by their ownership inscriptions. Reassembling these collections is a difficult process. However, copies can be traced in modern-day libraries, such as incunabula owned by the physician Hieronymus Münzer now held by the Wellcome Library.

The third session explored the interface between medieval manuscripts and incunabula. Often manuscripts and early printed books are treated as separate fields, but the two modes of textual transmission are very much linked. Alice Laforêt (ENSSIB, Lyon),



demonstrated this in her paper that inspected the popular *Herbarius Latinus* text. Using evidence in printed editions of this herbal alongside Wellcome [MS. 335](#), a later 15th-century manuscript, Laforêt identified a significant similarity in terms of illustrative material. She concluded that the manuscript was copied from the printed herbal, attesting that manuscripts remained very much a key part of textual culture after the advent of print.

Greti Dinkova-Bruun (Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies [PIMS], Toronto) looked at a different kind of interaction between manuscripts and incunabula. A number of manuscript fragments have been found in the early binding of an incunabulum of Boniface VIII's *Liber Sextus Decretalium* in the PIMS Library. These fragments contain text from the *Cirurgia magna* of Bruno Longoburgensis. Dinkova-Bruun described how the fragments were identified and questioned why the manuscript was reused in this way.

The final paper was presented by Peter Murray Jones (Cambridge). He addressed how the change in technologies of producing images in print in the later 15th century impacted on book culture more broadly. He highlighted how manuscripts remained an essential source for visual material even after the printing press was in full operation.

The day was concluded by Vivian Nutton (UCL). Nutton first observed that none of the papers could have been presented without the internet. Prior to the internet and the collaboration that it facilitates, researchers would have had to travel all over the world to reach some of the conclusions presented at the workshop.

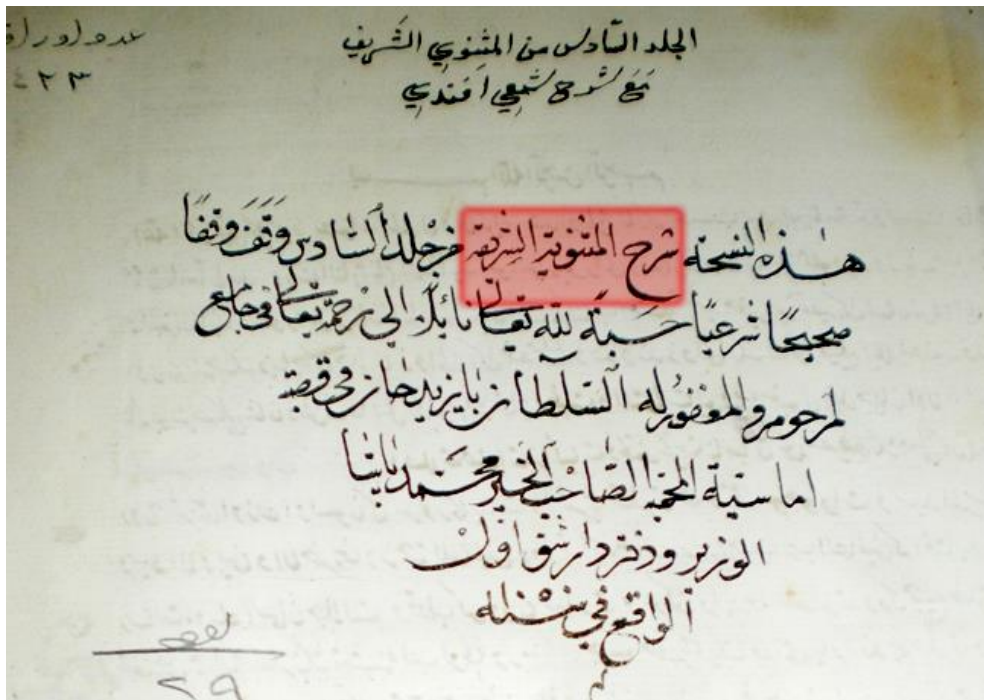
The second take-home point was that the workshop highlighted printed works that previous researchers have shown little interest in. Texts that have been ignored for generations are now being fully explored and given pride of place. Nutton also underlined that these texts were being read across geographical and cultural divides in later 15th- and 16th-century Europe, as demonstrated by annotations in different languages and calligraphic styles.

Nutton's final observation was that the period 1470–1500 is crucial to the medical history of Europe. This period has been somewhat neglected, as manuscripts researchers rarely delve into studying early printed books. Print researchers themselves do not always consider incunabula. The early production of printed works reveals much about the medical information that people valued and how it was disseminated and treated.

Overall, the contributors to this workshop showed that the study of incunabula is an incredibly fruitful area.

Author: Patrick Outhwaite, was a placement student at the Wellcome Library in 2015–16, and is currently a PhD candidate at McGill University

Classifying Medieval Islamic Titles



The Wellcome Library preserves many historical works from Islamic countries. Often these works have titles that bear no relation to their content, or sometimes works on very different topics have the same or similar titles. Many works on medicine contain the word 'garden', for example. While native Islamic readers familiar with medieval Islamic texts are able to identify and locate texts in their collections seemingly without any system of organisation, such titles are an issue for Western librarians and museum curators trying to assess the content of such texts without necessarily reading them in their entirety.

The Spanish scholar Carmona Gonzalez reconsidered the function of the standard two-part Islamic title that is divided by the preposition "fi". Instead of the traditional translation of "fi" as "in", Gonzalez suggested another meaning "about" or "with regard to". The effect of this was to identify the second part of the title as the subject of the work. For

example Avicenna's famous Canon of Medicine *Al-Qanun fi-t-Tibb* becomes "an all-encompassing work about [fi] medicine".

I have built on Gonzalez's research while cataloguing Islamic medical works preserved in the Wellcome Library. It transpires that the titles of Islamic works function more like library classifications than the literary "bait" of the European tradition. By analysing several thousand titles across different collections I came to conclusion that the first part of the title refers to the genre or type of work, and the second part refers to the subject matter.

Here's an example. A well-known work by the 13th century Arabic author Ibn Abi Usaibia (1203-1270) is called *Uyūn ul-Anbā' fī Ṭabaqāt ul-Aṭibbā*. A native speaker would start with the second part, Ṭabaqāt ul-Aṭibbā, which is itself in two parts. The Aṭibbā indicates the subject, i.e. medical practitioners, and Ṭabaqāt that the format is "layers or sections" that follow each other.

In this case further additions to the title indicate that the accounts are written in the form of news or tidings (Anbā) but only certain aspects sources – literally eyes – (Uyūn). In order to locate this work, a reader might go to the medical section of the library and find the subsection on biographies (Ṭabaqāt) then search alphabetically for the title beginning "aspects of news" (Uyūn ul-Anbā).

As you can see this system operates in a very similar way to a modern classification system such as Dewey, and like Dewey, adding more "tags" to the 2-part structure gives a more precise description as well as a way to arrange and locate items. Moreover, like Dewey the system once adopted is universal in scope. Terms such as "garden" (bustan) in medical texts now make more sense if seen as "standard" descriptions for a genre or narrative of a work that could be recognised by subsequent scholars to fit into a Universal Knowledge system. The remarkable thing is that this was developed in the 10th century CE and modern library classifications were not developed until the 20th century.

Such a system was never formally institutionalised but it does seem to have been part of a tradition among Islamic scholars, and once recognised, such titles could be assigned not just by the author, but also a scribe, a librarian or even a binder and be generally understood.

Perhaps the two part structure, where each part explains and enlarges the other, was readily understood by Islamic readers because it is inherent in the Semitic way of thinking. The Book of Psalms is another example. Each verse of a Psalm is constructed in two part verses where one part explains the other:

“Thine hand shall find out all thine enemies: thy right hand shall find out those that hate thee” (KJV OS PS 21:8)

Another feature that effectively made this a universal structure of knowledge was the fact that phrases in the Arabic language were predominantly used for the titles regardless of what language the actual work was written in. So whether the work was written in an Iranian language (Persian, Kurd or Ossetian, etc.), Turkic (Ottoman, Uzbek, Uyghur, etc.) or Greek or Slavonic (Bosnian or Byelorussian), the Arabic two part structure of the title (and often an introduction in Arabic) meant that it could be identified across the Islamic world.

[Callimachus of Cyrene](#) (310/305-240 BCE), was the first to propose such a two part title when cataloguing books at the Library of Alexandria. The “classification” system was adopted by the Arabs and modified in the 10th century CE by polymath and bibliographer ibn an-Nadim, author of the famous *Kitab al-Fihrist*, leading to the development of the fore-edge title, which effectively became the shelf-mark or shelf-label as understood in modern libraries.

Author: Nikolaj Serikoff, Asian Collections Librarian at the Wellcome Library

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NEWS FROM THE LIBRARY AND CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH, THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

Fall Programming

Lectures and Reading Groups

The Library's fall events include Anita Guerrini telling the story of 17th-century Parisian anatomists with "Animals and Humans in Louis XIV's Paris" (September 13); the final event of our three-part series, *Fast | Cool | Convenient*, presented with the Museum of the City of New York, "Convenient: New York's Love Affair with Plastics" (September 15); a reading and discussion group exploring how history, culture, science, and politics influence the way we eat, in "Facing Food" (six Tuesdays, starting September 20); and our annual Heberden Society Lecture presented with Weill Cornell Medicine featuring Scott Podolsky on "The Antibiotic Era: Reform, Resistance and the Pursuit of a Rational Therapeutics" (September 27).



Land Institute research scientist Stan Cox in conversation with Deputy Director of Policy at WE ACT for Environmental Justice Cecil Corbin-Mark at "Cool: Uncomfortable Truths About Our Air-Conditioned City" (August 11), the second lecture of Fast | Cool | Convenient. Image credit: Photography by Tina Mukherjee, The New York Academy of Medicine

We continue our 2016 series "Changemakers: Activism and Advocacy for Health" this fall, first with Judge Diane Kiesel speaking on "Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee: Civil Rights Pioneer" (September 21), with a book signing to follow. We have an addition to the series: presented in partnership with the Academy's Healthy Aging Initiative, the panel "Acting Up At Any Age" (September 28) celebrates older activists' work to break barriers and catalyze change. The Changemakers series concludes with Gabriela Soto

Laveaga on “When Mexican Physicians Takes to the Streets and Villages” (November 17).

Open House New York

The Library will again participate in the city-wide celebration of urban architecture and design, Open House New York (October 15). Tours of the building take place during the day, allowing visitors to learn more about the Romanesque-style building, appreciate the design details inspired by the history of medicine, and enjoy the grandeur of our auditorium, Hosack Hall.

For these and other events, please see <https://nyamcenterforhistory.org/calendar/>

New Acquisition

The Library recently received an unusual and entertaining gift that enhances our collection of books with movable parts. The *Bodyscope* (1948) by Ralph H. Segal and Theodore I. Segal, with illustrations by William Brown McNett, the Director of Medical Arts at the Temple University School of Medicine, is a color-lithographed, interactive anatomical chart designed for the educated lay public. When opened, the chart displays a male figure on the left and a female figure on the right, surrounded by skeletons and muscle men. Each of the large figures houses a volvelle that when rotated displays five different views of the internal organs. Additional cut-outs on the front and back of the chart also change as the volvelles move to display additional views of various body parts and systems. Almost every extra inch of the chart is filled with text, most of it connected to the changing displays that appear as the discs revolve. Instructive epigrams linking health to social and moral consequences crown each page. The one on the front serves, in part, as an introduction to the use of the chart: “Thus, it becomes Man’s bounden duty to seek comprehension of the Bodily Processes so that with proper knowledge he can foster and maintain its Health thru Life’s Mortal Span.”

To see *Bodyscope* in action click here: <http://bit.ly/bodyscope>

Cataloging of Student Medical Notebooks Completed

The cataloging of 42 manuscript medical student notebooks was recently completed. These notebooks, kept by students studying at medical colleges in New York between

1827 and 1909, provide a window into what medical education was like in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Records for the notebooks are available in both WorldCat and the Academy's [library catalog](#).

Before this effort, these notebooks only had records in the card catalog, and the records were brief and often incomplete or inaccurate. The new digital records include detailed descriptions of the



A selection of the student medical notebooks recently added to the online catalog.

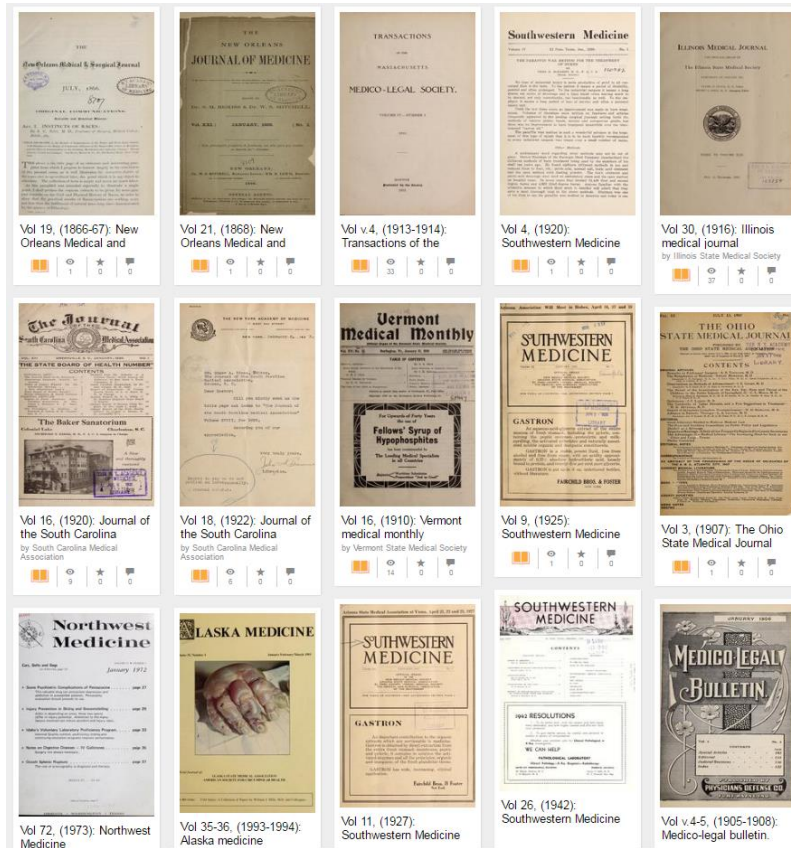
physical item, accurate name headings for the

students who kept the notebooks and the professors whose classes they attended, and subject headings that capture the main topics covered in each notebook.

Cataloging followed conservation treatment of the materials in the Academy's Gladys Brooks Book and Paper Conservation Laboratory, supported by a grant from the New York State Education Department's Discretionary Grant Program for the Conservation and Preservation of Library Research Materials. The notebooks are available for consultation and can be requested by contacting our reading room.

Digitization and Grey Literature

As part of the Medical Heritage Library (MHL) 5-team collaborative grant project, our mass digitization of the journals of state medical societies continues to progress well, with over 145 new volumes added to the [Internet Archive collection for the Academy Library](#) and the [Medical Heritage Library](#). The Library is now working on its last shipment for this project.



Fifteen journal covers from the “Medicine at Ground Level,” the MHL project to digitize substantial runs of the journals of state medical societies.

The Academy Library is hosting the 18th International Conference on Grey Literature on November 28–29, 2016, “Leveraging Diversity in Grey Literature.” We will be welcoming participants and researchers from across the globe. Experience the First International Grey Literature Week (#GreyLitWeek), November 28 to December 2, by attending the conference or one of the professional workshops on Islandora (a digital collection repository), GreyLit, or Wikipedia. More details: <http://bit.ly/2axchVO>

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REPOSITORY NEWS

Historical Medical Library, College of Physicians of Philadelphia

Library Goes GitHub

The Historical Medical Library (HML), in the collaborative spirit of open source, has started uploading digital project content to GitHub. At our GitHub site you will find customized versions of Omeka plug-ins for exposing metadata; our ArchivesSpace theme; Python scripts for harvesting EAD from live ArchivesSpace instances; and a text-mining sandbox written in Python. All content is freely available for demonstration or use at <https://github.com/cppdigital/>.

Additionally, staff members of the HML, in conjunction with staff from the Chemical Heritage Foundation and the American Philosophical Society, are planning a regional skill share entitled, *ArchivesSpace: Beyond the Basics* for Monday October 17th in Philadelphia. Chrissie Perella, Archivist at the HML, will be presenting on using Transmog, an open source tool for converting finding aids created in Word to EAD. Tristan Dahn, the HML's Digital Projects Librarian, will be presenting on setting up a reverse proxy for exposing the ArchivesSpace public interface on the web. Other presentations will include data conversion, linked data enhancement, the ArchivesSpace API, customizing with plugins, web archiving and more.

Click [here](#) for more information and registration information.

Exhibits at the Historical Medical Library

The Historical Medical Library has been hosting monthly pop-up exhibits since September 2015. Once a month, guests at the Mütter Museum are invited to the Library, which is normally open only by appointment, to view an exhibit, to share their experiences on social media, and to vote on their favorite collection item. Library staff uses the information gathered during pop-ups in order to plan for future permanent Library-based exhibitions.

All pop-up exhibits are curated and staged by Caitlin Angelone, Reference Librarian, and Chrissie Perella, Archivist. Guests have been invited to explore topics such as *Our Favorite Things*, which highlights some of the Library staff's favorite books and manuscripts; *The Monstrous, Fabled & Factual: Exploring the Meaning of 'Monster,'*

1500-1900, which investigates both the use of “monster” as a medical term and the history of teratology; and *The Unprotected: A History of STDs and Their Treatments* for National HIV/AIDS Awareness Days.

Pop-up exhibits have brought in over 1,500 additional visitors to the HML in the past year, proving that 2-dimensional medical history is as engaging as medical specimens!

In September 2016, the library will participate in ALA’s Banned Book Week, highlighting controversial and banned medical texts in history. The library will team with the College’s Center for Education and Public Initiatives (CEPI) to create a lesson plan for high school students on the impact of book banning on intellectual freedom.

The Library now has a dedicated exhibition gallery in the Mütter Museum. The inaugural exhibition, *Vesalius on the Verge: the Book and the Body*, remains on display until early spring 2017. The next exhibition will be derived from the popular pop-up exhibit, *The Monstrous, Fabled & Factual...* This new exhibition, entitled *Divine Monstrosities*, will explore the history of teratology and the development of the field of embryology through text and specimen, and will open in late spring 2017.

Archives Month Philly

The Historical Medical Library will be hosting an event for Archives Month Philly on Tuesday, October 11. The Library will display highlights from its rarely shown collection of photographs featuring physicians, patients, and all things medicine in the 19th and early 20th centuries. In addition, the Library will also be participating in “Food from the Archives,” a multi-institutional event which celebrates food and cooking-related material from the archives. “Food from the Archives” is being held at The Free Library of Philadelphia’s Culinary Literacy Center on Thursday, October 27 from 6:00pm - 8:00pm.

Web Accessible Finding Aids!

Chrissie Perella, Archivist at the Historical Medical Library, has taken all extant finding aids for manuscript and archival collections at the HML and converted them into EAD using ArchivesSpace. This is the first time that all of the Library’s findings aids have been made digitally accessible. Nearly 600 collections are now accessible via search engines, or at <http://cpparchives.org/>

Bibliotheca Philadelphiensis

The Historical Medical Library, as part of the Philadelphia Area Consortium of Special Collections Libraries (PACSCL), is participating in a \$499,086 [CLIR grant](#) to digitize all medieval and early modern manuscripts held by libraries in the greater Philadelphia area. Many of the bound manuscripts that the HML will contribute to this project were the subject of complete descriptive bibliography conducted in the summer of 2014 by [F.C. Wood Institute](#) travel grant recipient Peter Kidd. Kidd's work was recently highlighted in a post on the HML's blog, [Fugitive Leaves](#).

Mount Sinai Archives Welcomes New Staff Member

The Mount Sinai Archives is very happy to welcome Michala Biondi to our staff. She was recently hired as the archivist in charge of the records of the Mount Sinai St. Luke's and Mount Sinai West (formerly Roosevelt) Hospitals. Michala will serve as the point person for inquiries about and use of the collections, as well as being responsible for performing exhibit and outreach duties to help keep the past alive at these two venerable New York City hospitals. The collection includes minutes of various governing boards, some 19th century medical casebooks, annual reports, publications, and photographs relating to St. Luke's Hospital (incorporated 1850), Roosevelt Hospital (incorporated 1864), the Woman's Hospital in New York State, founded by J. Marion Sims (opened 1855). There are also records from the St. Luke's and Roosevelt Hospitals schools of nursing, and some manuscript collections from the medical staff. Michala can be reached at the main Archives number (212) 241-7239 and at Michala.Biondi@mssm.edu.

New York University Reopens Health Sciences Library

This summer, the NYU School of Medicine reopened its main health sciences library at First Avenue in the NYU Langone Medical Center. The medical library closed late in 2012 due to flooding and damage from Superstorm Sandy, the biggest storm to hit New York City in decades. Gone are most of the bookcases and bookshelves. Instead, the library offers state-of-the-art technology and resources for learning and research, and tech-enabled spaces to promote new collaborations between clinical and academic departments. A main feature of the library is the archives display wall. The double-height display wall allows the archives to showcase collections from NYU School of Medicine's 175 year history. Many of the objects featured in the display date from the mid-1800s and document tools and methods used in early medicine. Highlights of the

display include an original surgical kit used by Reginald Sayre, son of Lewis Sayre, and Professor of Orthopaedics and Surgery at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1890 to 1897; a collection of antique microscopes and bottles; and a Dean's Office Box, Class of 1864, which was used to store

the "Certificate of Moral Character." The certificates

were awarded to medical students upon completion of their studies. In addition, across from the display wall, is a climate-controlled case for exhibiting rare books. The library was renamed the Sid and Ruth Lapidus Library in 2016.



Photo: Rita Perez.

Sushan Chin

Head Archivist

New York University Medical Center

Oskar Diethelm Library, Weill Cornell Medical College, Acquires the Papers of Franz Alexander



The Oskar Diethelm Library, part of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical College, is pleased to announce the acquisition of a trove of papers belonging to the renowned Dr. Franz Alexander (1891-1964). Dr. Alexander was a Hungarian-born psychiatrist and the first graduate of the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute, whose seminal work on character disorders and psychosomatic medicine made him a central figure in post-war psychiatry and psychoanalysis.

After graduating from the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute, Alexander was invited to the United States in 1930 to serve as Visiting Professor of Psychoanalysis at the University of Chicago, the first post of its kind. In 1932 he founded the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis and served as its

director until 1956. Alexander published many works during his professional career, including the books, *The Psychoanalysis of the Total Personality* (1930), *Roots of Crime* (1935) written with William Healy, and *Psychosomatic Medicine: Its Principles and Practices* (1950).

The library's papers of Franz Alexander contain about seven linear feet of material housed in seventeen document boxes. The collection includes correspondence, documents, publications and professional writings, notes, photographs, and other personal and professional materials dating from 1901-1986, with the bulk of the material dating to the 1930s. The majority of the papers are in English, but there is some material written in German, Hungarian, and Italian. Alexander corresponded with many prominent figures in the fields of psychiatry and psychoanalysis including Siegfried Bernfeld, Edward Bibring, Princess Marie Bonaparte, Martin Freud, Erich Fromm, and Heinz Hartmann. Family photographs, a smattering of Alexander's personal papers, and papers belonging to his wife Anita Alexander shed some light on Alexander's life outside of his professional work.

The [finding aid](#) for the Franz Alexander papers is now available on the [Archives and Manuscript Collections](#) page of the website of the [Oskar Diethelm Library](#).

Marisa Shaari, MLIS

Special Collections Librarian, Oskar Diethelm Library
DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry
Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY

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ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM MEMBERS

The Francis A. Countway Library Fellowships in the History of Medicine 2017-2018

The Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine offers annual fellowships to support research and scholarship in the history of medicine. The Countway Library is the largest academic medical library in the United States, and its Center for the History of Medicine holds 250,000 books and journals published before 1920 and is strong in virtually every medical discipline. The Countway's archives and manuscripts include the personal and professional papers of prominent American physicians, many of whom were associated with Harvard Medical School. The printed, manuscript, and archival holdings are

complemented by prints, photographs, and the collections of the Warren Anatomical Museum.

The Francis A. Countway Library Fellowships in the History of Medicine provide stipends of up to \$5,000 to support travel, lodging, and incidental expenses for a flexible period between July 1, 2017, and June 30, 2018. Besides conducting research, the fellow will submit a report on the results of his/her residency and may be asked to present a seminar or lecture at the Countway Library. The fellowship proposal should demonstrate that the Countway Library has resources central to the research topic. Preference will be given to applicants who live beyond commuting distance of the Countway. The application, outlining the proposed project (proposal should not exceed five single-spaced pages), length of residence, materials to be consulted, and a budget with specific information on travel, lodging, and research expenses, should be submitted, along with a curriculum vitae and two letters of recommendation, by February 15, 2017. Applications should be sent to: Countway Fellowships, Center for the History of Medicine, Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, 10 Shattuck Street, Boston, MA 02115. Electronic submissions of applications and supporting materials may be sent to: chm@hms.harvard.edu.

Awards will be announced in April 2017.

The Boston Medical Library's Abel Lawrence Peirson Fund provides support for the fellowship program.

Jack Eckert

Public Services Librarian, Center for the History of Medicine
Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine
Boston, Mass.

Lawrence D. Longo, Physician and Book Collector

As many of you are aware, Lawrence D. Longo, MD, founder and director emeritus of the Center for Perinatal Biology, Bernard D. Briggs Distinguished Professor of Physiology and professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Loma Linda University School of Medicine, passed away in January of this year at the age of 89. Widely known as an influential leader in the fields of developmental biology and physiology, maternal-fetal medicine and obstetrics/gynecology, Dr. Longo was internationally famous for the breadth of his research, for authoring or co-authoring 20 books and more than 350

articles in scientific publications and for mentoring thousands of students, many of whom became leading practitioners.

In our community, Dr. Longo was well-known as an extraordinary collector of rare books, ephemera, prints and early medical instruments. His major book collection focused on the history of obstetrics and gynecology, but other offshoot book collections included poetry and literature of physicians, crime novels in which a doctor is somehow involved, and works on quackery. A devotee of William Osler, Dr. Longo served as president of both the American and International Osler Societies. His life was an extraordinary example of dedication and perseverance.

Dr. Longo's [amazing collection of rare books in obstetrics and gynecology](#) has been donated to the Huntington Library in San Marino, California. We are pleased and honored to represent his estate and his children in offering his collections of prints, the majority of which depict a mother and child, from artists such as Dürer, Rembrandt, Kollwitz, Picasso, Eugène Carrière, John Costigan, Chagall, and many more, as well as his collections of ephemera and literature.

Howard Rootenberg

B. & L. Rootenberg
Sherman Oaks, CA

Medical Heritage Library Relaunches Website

The Medical Heritage Library (MHL) is pleased to announce the relaunch of its website at www.medicalheritage.org, which has been redesigned to make MHL governance, membership, and partner activities more transparent. In addition, more detailed information about joining the MHL and its initiatives is available. The site continues to provide access to the complete MHL collection on the Internet Archive as well as our full-text search tool. Site content will also be boosted by guest posts on topics in the history of medicine and medical humanities with a focus on the use and exploration of MHL collections.

If you have feedback on the site or would be interested in writing for us, please contact Project Co-ordinator Hanna Clutterbuck-Cook at hanna_clutterbuck@hms.harvard.edu.

The C.F. Reynolds Medical History Society of the University of Pittsburgh

announces its lecture series for the 2016-2017 academic year, co-sponsored by the Health Sciences Library System:

- September 27, 2016** Alan Kraut, PhD
University Professor of History, American University
“Caring for Foreign Bodies: Healthcare’s Role in Immigrant Assimilation, 1890-1945.”
- November 1, 2016** 24th Annual Sylvan E. Stool History of Medicine Lecture
Charles Bryan, MD
Heyward Gibbes Distinguished Professor of Internal Medicine, Emeritus, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.
“Verbing Faith: An Early Medical Humanist.”
- January 24, 2017** Donald S. Burke, MD
Dean, Graduate School of Public Health Associate, Vice Chancellor in Global Health, University of Pittsburgh
“Origins of the World Health Organization’s Definition of Health: Pittsburgh Threads.”
- February 28, 2017** 6th Annual Jonathon Erlen History of Medicine Lecture
Douglas Lanska, MD
Professor of Neurology, University of Wisconsin
“Seeing Things Differently: Insights on Perception and Disorders of Movement from the Dawn of Motion Pictures.”
- April 5, 2017** 29th Annual Mark M. Ravitch History of Medicine Lecture
Marc E. Mitchell, MD
Professor of Surgery, University of Mississippi Medical Center
“James D. Hardy and the First Heart and Lung Transplants at the University of Mississippi Medical Center.”

All lectures will be held in Lecture Room #5, Scaife Hall, University of Pittsburgh, at 6:00 P.M. A dinner for members and their guests in the 11th floor Conference Center, Scaife Hall will follow each of the five individual lectures. We hope that you and any interested

colleagues will join us for these five evenings of historical lectures and discussions. The C. F. Reynolds Medical History Society appreciates your continuing support and is confident that you will enjoy this coming year's programming. Please refer all questions on the Society and its programming to the Society's Secretary/Treasurer, Dr. Jonathon Erlen, 412-648-8927; erlen@pitt.edu

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BOOK REVIEWS

Mary Kaplan. *The Tuskegee Veterans Hospital and Its Black Physicians: The Early Years*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2016. vii, 151 pp. \$29.95 paperback. ISBN: 978-1-4766-6298-5.

This modest but interesting book traces the history of the development of the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital from the beginning of its construction in 1922 to its opening on February 12, 1923. A key factor in deciding its location was two-fold: first, the intent of the hospital to provide health care for African-American veterans was seen as best located where a preponderance of those veterans lived (of the 400,000 who had served in World War I, 300,000 lived in the South); and second, the donation of 300 of the 440 acres needed for government construction of the campus came from the Tuskegee Institute. By November of 1923 a 247-member staff (only eighteen of whom were African-American) was caring for 226 patients.

While the main focus of the book centers on efforts of the hospital to employ African-American staff and physicians and no little amount of white obstructionism and political shenanigans to prevent it, Kaplan opens her story within the context of African-American service in American conflicts from revolutionary days to the opening of the hospital. The first impression is that this is extraneous to the main theme of the book, but taken as a whole Kaplan's decision to highlight the substantial investment of blacks in this country's military history forms a most appropriate framework for what follows. It is a sad and shameful commentary that despite their long history of sacrifice and service in every major American conflict, many African-Americans received inferior care or were refused admission to VA hospitals outright until the opening of the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital.

While there are plenty of villains in the struggle of this hospital (e.g., Major George E. Ijames, acting director of the Veterans Bureau, who sought to block African-Americans

from the hospital staff, along with machinations at the local level from the head of Alabama's American Legion, General Robert E. Steiner), there are heroes too. Dr. Robert R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute during the hospital's formative period, refused to yield to local white pressure to bar African-Americans from staff positions in the hospital, and amidst personal threats to his life, enlisted the aid of the NAACP in refusing to yield to racist demands. Another is Dr. Solomon Carter Fuller, who agreed to train a small but worthy group of recent African-American medical school graduates in neuropsychiatry from his laboratory at Westborough State Hospital in Massachusetts. The training of Drs. George Branche, Harvey Davis, Simon Overton Johnson, and Toussaint Tildon under Dr. Fuller in treating syphilis and "shell shock" would send them to the Tuskegee hospital as one of the best clinical teams in these specialties in the country.

Leadership for the hospital was achieved in 1924 with the appointment of the first African-American administrator, Dr. Joseph H. Ward. In 1929 the hospital was at near-full capacity with over 600 patients, twenty-three physicians, two dentists, a pharmacist, fifty-two nurses, and a staff of more than 300. By World War II the Tuskegee VA achieved its peak bed capacity of around 2,100.

Two things might have improved this otherwise fascinating history. First, Kaplan's handling of the infamous Tuskegee syphilis study (pp. 98-109) might have been better had she provided more analysis of the hospital's role in connection with the affair. Instead, only extrapolated quotes from physicians justifying the program, requesting use of the hospital facilities, or distancing the Institute from this poorly developed and planned study are provided. Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, administrator for the hospital during these critical years from 1936 to 1946, remains oddly unmentioned. Dibble supported the study from the beginning. This would not have been unusual since the study was fully supported by medical professionals early on. "As ideas about consent changed, however, Dibble's did not. . . . Nothing in Dibble's correspondence directly hints that he ever had any questions about the Study or its science, morality, or procedures" (Susan M. Reverby, *Examining Tuskegee*, Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 2009, pp. 163-164). One gets the sense that much more could have been told here. A second weakness is a lack of overall assessment on the historic contributions of this hospital. Although much good information is presented on the hospital's establishment and development, the coverage trails off after the 1940s and the hospital's history becomes more vague during the 1950s, 60s, and 70s. Desegregation of the VA, for example, gets only one paragraph! This 151-page book could easily have been expanded one hundred pages or more.

That said, this is still a worthwhile little book. It contains interesting illustrations and is well referenced. It forms a valuable addition to our understanding of the struggles of African-American physicians for professional recognition and for the efforts to provide adequate health care for African-American veterans who gave so much for their country.

Michael A. Flannery

Professor and Asst. Dean for Special and Historical Collections,
University of Alabama at Birmingham (retired)

Nathalie Cooke and Kathryn Harvey, eds. *The Johnson Family Treasury: A Collection of Household Recipes and Remedies, 1741 – 1848*. Preface by Lynette Hunter. Transcribed by Erin Yanota. Oakville, Ontario: Rock's Mills Press, 2015. 252 p. Paperback, \$34.95. ISBN: 978-177244-008-9

This collection of culinary and medicinal recipes, compiled over the course of just over a century, between 1741 and 1848, offers a window into the culinary and medicinal knowledge assembled by at least five English women. As is often the case with manuscript receipt books, very little is known about the women who recorded the recipes or about their relationship to one another, aside from the title penned on the cover, "A Receipt Book of Mrs. Johnson 1741/2," and a later note pencilled on the frontispiece, "Written by Mrs. Johnson my Great Great Grandmother." While the editors have been able to tease out some of the connections between three of the main contributors, who sometimes annotated each other's recipes or referred by name to shared relatives or friends, information about all of them and their lives remains mostly unknown. While the editors speculate about the characters of the three primary contributors, they have very limited evidence on which to base their conclusions.

The manuscript contains receipts for a wide variety of foods, and provides some documentation of the availability of new ingredients, such as oranges, to an expanding group of privileged consumers. It is the large number of medicinal receipts, though, that renders this particular manuscript so distinctive for the editors. Written at a time when both printed cookbooks and domestic medicine advice books were growing in popularity, but before the advent of ladies' magazines, the manuscript helps us better understand how the compilers of these books collected and shared knowledge. A number of receipts were copied from newspapers, and in some cases the clippings themselves

were pasted into the volume. The women who transcribed these published remedies often wrote in the dates if they were not included on the clippings, making it easier to understand the chronology of the contributions. The writers provide attributions for many of the others, both culinary and medicinal. Some came from friends or acquaintances, others from apothecaries or physicians.

For libraries that have English receipt books that date to the same time period, the volume opens up interesting opportunities for making connections. Comparing the recipes in this manuscript with those in another culinary receipt book from the same time period in the New York Academy of Medicine's collection turned up many common recipes. A manuscript in the New York Academy of Medicine Library's collection, Nicholas Joyce's *Peculiar Receipts, 1703-1780*, also includes at least one medical receipt, to cure the bite of a mad dog, that is definitely traceable to a common published source as the very specific language of both entries is almost identical.

This volume, while it contains reproductions of all the manuscript pages on which there is text, is not a true facsimile, and readers who are hoping to get a sense of what the original manuscript volume is like will be disappointed. The editors chose to include both the image of the page from the manuscript and its transcription on the same page. In some cases, because of the amount of space needed for the transcription, the image of the page from the manuscript has been significantly reduced in size. The editors are very much aware that looking at the handwritten pages provides a very different kind of understanding of the manuscript that cannot be conveyed through the typescript transcriptions. Having larger and more standardized reproductions of the individual pages would have made it easier to see those kinds of details and to read the handwritten text. A basic bibliographic description of the book including dimensions is also missing, making it difficult to compare this manuscript to similar volumes held in other libraries. An especially useful set of indexes compiled by the editors, including a complete index, an index of all the medicinal topics, and an index of those topics sorted by the main contributors, makes it very easy to use the volume in a variety of different ways.

Arlene Shaner

Historical Collections Librarian

The New York Academy of Medicine

Emily Mayhew. *Wounded: A New History of the Western Front in World War I*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2016. [x], 275 p., ill., ports., maps. \$16.95 paperback. ISBN 978-0-19-045444-9.

The onset of World War I marked the end of what historians sometimes call the “long” nineteenth century, i.e., from 1789, the dawn of the French Revolution, to 1914, the last hurrah of the militaristic caprices of the crowned heads of Europe. The decline of monarchy that was accomplished in this era might have led to enhanced democracy and wider and deeper recognition of human rights - and indeed this is what happened in Britain and France – but in the former monarchies of Germany and Russia after World War I, it led to dictatorships which inexorably plunged Europe into an even bigger war only a generation later. In this sense, World War I, although smaller, was worse than World War II, because it made World War II possible.

The unique horrors of World War I have been well-documented and quantified, e.g., about 40,000 British wounded and about 20,000 British killed in just one day (July 1, 1916) at the Somme. The mind boggles at such numbers; they are too abstract, cold, “bloodless,” unrelatable, so far beyond our immediate comprehension that they seem almost meaningless. Yet they have deep meaning. In this book's context, what is meaningful about them is the war's human dimension of suffering, deprivation, and injustice. Many authors have addressed this human cost of not only World War I itself, but also its still lingering aftermath. Most such authors, however, have been fiction writers. Books such as Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms*, Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front*, Trumbo's *Johnny Got His Gun*, Hunter's *The Blue Max*, and Winspear's *Maisie Dobbs* series are cases in point.

To recover and sustain the warm meaning of the human side of the war, we need not only fiction, but also what has recently been called “narrative medicine,” i.e., the theory that the personal narratives of patients and the open, free, mutually respectful dialogues between patients and caregivers are important, if not essential, to healing. Hence, Mayhew intentionally constructed this book as a novel. Her “Introduction” makes a special point that in order to let the actual voices of the war's participants and victims speak authentically, she had no choice but to write history as if it were fiction.

Unlike most historians, Mayhew based her book not on official records, but on personal letters, diaries, memoirs, etc., for two reasons: First, most of the official documents were discarded in the 1920s by national archivists who saw no present need and anticipated

no future need for them (object lesson for archivists: don't second-guess what future scholarship may require. Save everything that budget and space allows). Second, the official records could not tell the story as well as the personal narratives do, even as various and disparate as they may be. For example, we understand more clearly from Mayhew's work than from conventional histories why casualty clearing stations became field hospitals and set the model for all subsequent wartime emergency medicine.

Mayhew is an advocate, scholar, and chronicler of narrative medicine. She has concentrated on it at least since her 2003 PhD dissertation, "The Guinea Pig Club: Reconstructing the Hero in World War Two." She tells the true stories of nurses, surgeons, patients, stretcher bearers, ambulance drivers, orderlies, chaplains, gravediggers, and others so expertly that no reader should be ashamed of breaking into tears. The strength of her book is that she addresses this substance and conveys this nonfiction so poignantly and with such aplomb that her accurate, documented, finely detailed history is as attractive to the reader as good fiction is.

The heart of the book is the tremendous courage, heroism, tirelessness, loyalty, and unselfishness of ordinary Britons who found themselves thrown into hell on the European continent. No one in Mayhew's narrative exhibits these stoic virtues more than Sarah MacNaughtan, a volunteer nurse who endured chronic fatigue and weakness from an incurable anemia that forced her to return to London and would kill her in 1916 at the age of only fifty-two. Despite her poor health, she spent her own time, energy, and wealth, far beyond the call of duty, to give comfort, food, clothing, blankets, and nursing care to wounded soldiers who otherwise would literally have been abandoned at train stations.

The subtitle of the original British edition (London: Bodley Head, 2013) was *From Battlefield to Blighty, 1914-1918*. The next edition (London: Vintage, 2014), available to a wider customer base, was subtitled *The Long Journey Home from the Great War*. Then came the present subtitle. Apparently the two subsequent publishers balked at the word "Blighty," although it is a well-known slang term for England. Even non-British readers would easily infer that a "Blighty wound" was one severe enough to get a British soldier sent home. Mayhew even includes in her "Author's Note" a paragraph on the etymology of "Blighty." There was no reason for the publishers to change the original subtitle; it was perfectly clear and catchy. These unwarranted modifications remind us of how J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (London: Bloomsbury, 1997) was dumbed down to *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* (New York: Scholastic, 1997) for

American readers, as if Americans were generally too ignorant to know what the philosopher's stone was and too lazy to look it up.

But ultimately, these subtitle variants are a minor consideration. *Wounded* is overall an excellent book which belongs on the shelf of every historian of medicine, of World War I, and of Britain; as well as in every academic, medical, and public library. Even more so, it belongs on the reading list of every politician, for it is difficult to imagine how anyone could ever send young people to war after having read it.

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