

ISSN 1553-7641

# WATERMARK

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

Volume XLI

Number 4

FALL 2018



**CALLS FOR HELP** come to the Poison Control Information Center at anytime 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Center director, Louis Gdalan, consults his microfilm file containing information about more than 10,000 poisons.

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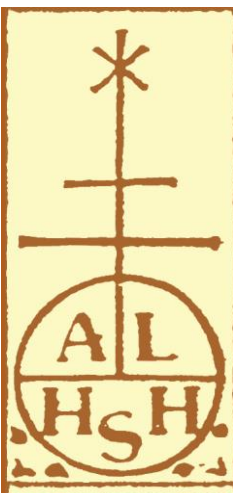
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**Submissions for the Watermark:**

The Watermark encourages submissions of news and stories about events, collections, catalogues, people, awards, grants, publications, and anything else of professional interest to the members of ALHHS. Please submit your contributions in a timely way to Stephen Novak, as e-mail attachments. Visuals should be submitted as jpegs with a resolution of at least 100 dpi if possible. Copyright clearance for content and visuals are the responsibility of the author.

**Cover Image:** Chicago's Poison Control Information Center director, Louis Gdalmann, consults his microfilm file containing information about more than 10,000 poisons. For more see page 25.

**EDITOR'S MESSAGE**

Like many of you no doubt, I watched *The Mayo Clinic: Faith – Hope – Science*, the fascinating documentary by Ken Burns recently aired on PBS. Besides learning much I hadn't known about this unique American institution, I was happy to see how much they relied on the resources of the Mayo Clinic archives as well as those of many other institutions. And better yet, actual *historians and archivists* were prominently featured as talking heads – a big shout-out to W. Bruce Fye and Renee Ziemer, two ALHHS members who were interviewed and who acquitted themselves splendidly.

While watching, I thought of the many hours numerous archivists and librarians had spent over the years acquiring, organizing, cataloging, and promoting the records that were used so effectively by Burns. While we may be unsung heroes, the work we do saving the past is definitely heroic.

Make sure your colleagues know about what you've been doing in your part of the history of medicine garden by writing for *The Watermark*: stories of recent acquisitions, important grant projects, successful outreach programs – to name just some activities – are all welcome in these pages.

**Stephen Novak**

Editor

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**FROM THE PRESIDENT**

In June, Yale celebrated 100 years of women in the School of Medicine through a symposium that attracted hundreds of participants. Leading up to the celebration, Medical Historical Library staff, including myself and fellow ALHHS member Toby Appel, scoured records trying to build a picture of what it was like to be a woman in medicine at Yale for an online exhibition. As many of you can imagine, the archives were fairly sparse, part of



a longer legacy that unconsciously privileged certain voices over others where historical records were concerned. A number of medical libraries, archives and museums have worked for years on building diverse collections around gender, sexual orientation, race, and ethnicity, and the Society of American Archivists has working groups around these areas. But I wonder, in this historical moment where social movements such as “Black Lives Matter” and “#MeToo” crash through society, is there more we can do as a profession to capture diverse voices in medical and health communities broadly writ? And how do we responsibly present these collections to larger audiences without seeming paternal, tone-deaf, or insensitive to the problematic histories embedded in the archives?

At the recent ALHHS/MeMA annual meeting in Los Angeles, Gino Pasi and Lori Harris from the Henry R. Winkler Center for the History of the Health Professions and Harrison Health Sciences Library at the University of Cincinnati described the challenges associated with branching out beyond the traditional white, male, physician-oriented archives. Recognizing that their archives were not representative of the diverse health professions and health history of Cincinnati, Pasi and his colleagues reviewed collection policies and endeavored to expand African American archives and oral histories. They faced community resistance related to perceptions of the archives and larger institution, cultural differences, and legacies that worked against the building of collections. Pasi emphasized the importance of listening, understanding, and continued outreach, education, and programming all around.

As we plan for the upcoming annual meeting in Columbus, Ohio, I look forward to conversations and presentations on inclusion and diversity in our collections and professions. Survey responses for future programming following the Los Angeles meeting indicated a strong desire for more on these topics. A call for proposals will come in December or January, if not sooner, from our Program Committee, headed by Lisa Mix. Please share your experiences at our meeting or through our listserv, on these topics and any others that you face in your work.

Best to all of you,

**Melissa Grafe**

President, ALHHS

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## MEMA NOTES

### **Military Medical Museum Archives Acquires Historic Walter Reed Hospital Newspaper Series *Stripe***

The National Museum of Health and Medicine (NMHM) acquired this spring a historically-significant newspaper collection which documented the day-to-day life of the former Walter Reed Army Medical Center from the 1940s to the hospital's closure in 2011.

One hundred and fifty-one volumes of the *Stripe* weekly staff newspaper collection – uniquely valuable as historical records from the world-renowned military hospital – were transferred to NMHM's Otis Historical Archives (OHA) from Walter Reed National Military Medical Center in Bethesda, MD in May 2018. The acquisition includes 64 bound volumes of the *Service Stripe* and 87 bound volumes of the *Stripe*.

Originally called *Service Stripe*, the newspaper covered the people and events at the former military hospital until the paper ceased publication in August 2011, when the installation and hospital complex were closed in response to a recommendation by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission in 2005. The hospital integrated with the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., forming Walter Reed National Military Medical Center.

NMHM, a Department of Defense museum and division of the Defense Health Agency Research and Development Directorate, has managed a collection of *Stripe* newspapers dating from the 1980s through August 2011 — more than 1000 issues. This new acquisition of *Service Stripe* from 1950-1975 and *Stripe* from 1976-1987, 1989-2001, and 2003-2005, may include the only copies of certain historic editions from the newspaper's entire run.

"It appears that no library or military history organization has a complete series of the *Stripe*," archivist Laura Cutter said. Cutter assured the Walter Reed Bethesda staff that the museum's archives will make the newspaper archive available to the hospital staff, researchers, and the public, while preserving the original editions, since newsprint is acidic and fragile. "It was really important that this end up somewhere where it would be preserved and people would have access to it," Cutter said.





*Trenton Streck-Havill, assistant archivist in the National Museum of Health and Medicine's Otis Historical Archives (OHA), finishes identifying Service Stripe newspaper source photos by searching through film negatives from the Walter Reed Army Medical Center Archives that are included in the OHA's collections (National Museum of Health and Medicine photo by Matthew Breitbart / Released)*

### **Lauren Bigge**

Public Affairs Coordinator

National Museum of Health and Medicine  
Silver Spring, MD

## **Medical Illustration on Display at the Russell Museum at Massachusetts General Hospital**

The Paul S. Russell, MD Museum of Medical History and Innovation at Massachusetts General Hospital mounted an exhibit this summer titled "The Medium is the Message: The MGH School of Medical Illustration, 1941-1967." The exhibit features original and reproduction illustrations from students and staff of the hospital's school of medical illustration. The illustrations, which were used in textbooks and medical journals, depict healthy structures of the body, pathologies, and surgical procedures. In addition to using images from our own archives, we had the privilege of borrowing materials from Edith Tagrin, an alumna and former staff member of the school of medical illustration. We would also like to thank the Vesalius Trust Collection of the Lloyd Library and Museum in Cincinnati for the loan of images. The exhibit opened right before the Association of Medical Illustrators conference took place in the Boston area in July, and we had a number of excited visitors from the conference. The exhibit also includes an activity table with



coloring pages and free-drawing which has proved a fun and effective way to make the gallery a bit more hands-on. The exhibit is on view through April 2019.

Photo by Jeffrey Andree, MGH Photography Department

### Tegan Kehoe

Exhibit and Education Specialist

Paul S. Russell, MD Museum of Medical History and Innovation at Massachusetts

General Hospital

Boston, MA

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## MEMBER PROFILES



**Name:** Crystal Bauer

**Member of ALHHS since:** 2018 (I'm a newbie!)

**Hometown:** Spokane, Washington

**Current Employer and Position:** American Academy of  
Family Physicians / Center for the History of Family Medicine

Specialist

**Education:** MLS from Emporia State University, BA in History and Psychology from Benedictine College. I am currently pursuing Graduate Archives Certificate from Emporia State University.

**Professional interests:** Previously I have worked in special and academic libraries. This is my first experience working at an archive/library/museum. I am very interested in new technologies and utilizing them in the library and archives world.

**Other facts, interests, or hobbies:** I am about to embark on a trip to Iceland this fall. On my list of things to do I plan on visiting the Icelandic Punk Museum and the Reyjavik Maritime Museum. In my free time I enjoy remodeling homes with my husband.





**Name:** Dawn McInnis

**Member of ALHHS since:** 2002 when Kansas City hosted ALHHS/AAHM!

**Hometown:** I grew up in the (very) small town of Kanopolis, Kansas, where I still have childhood friends. But I've spent most of my adult life in metropolitan Kansas City on the Kansas side. We currently reside in a small unincorporated neighborhood (i.e., rural ... if you dial 911 the County Sheriff

responds) in southeast Johnson County near the state line. I drive to work on the Missouri side of State Line Road and return home on the Kansas side!

**Current Employer and Position:** Rare Book Librarian at the Clendening History of Medicine Library, University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, KS

**Education:** BS in Dental Hygiene – (how I got here is another story!)

**Professional interests:** It changes depending on what I'm researching - recently it's been Crimean War statistics, book arts, and syphilis! I really enjoy the variety of the history of medicine but also the history of dentistry, personalizing library tours or displays of interest to the profession, and visiting museums & libraries, especially the ALHHS/MeMA libraries, museums, and archives!

**Other facts, interests, or hobbies:** I really enjoy thrift stores and estate sales, but I don't look at books! My husband, Marvin, and I were married on Independence Day so every fourth of July we host a big party. We like to travel to the Southwest in the summer and take in the Santa Fe Opera. This year we saw *Candide* which had a spectacular set - all the backdrops were books! In June we welcomed a second hand (8-year-old) mini schnauzer into our family – he now knows we're his people. I've turned into a National Park junkie who never gets in the car without her NP Passport and raggedy National Geographic *Road Atlas – Adventure Edition*. And we have interesting groups of friends who have totally different pastimes: music, airplanes, dentistry, engineering, art, travel, canoeing, meteorology, food, and family – they all meet yearly at our anniversary party!

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

### NLM Expands Web Archiving to Cover the Opioid Epidemic



The screenshot shows the top of a web browser displaying the NLM Opioid Epidemic web archive. The header includes the 'ARCHIVE-IT' logo, navigation links (HOME, EXPLORE, LEARN MORE, CONTACT US), and a description of the service: 'The leading web archiving service for collecting and accessing cultural heritage on the web. Built at the Internet Archive'. Below the header, a breadcrumb trail reads 'Explore >> National Library of Medicine >> Opioid Epidemic web archive'. The main content area features the NIH NLM logo, the title 'Opioid Epidemic web archive', and the collector 'National Library of Medicine'. It also lists the archive date (Aug, 2017), a detailed description of the selective collection of websites and social media, and metadata for subject, language, and collector.

ARCHIVE-IT

HOME EXPLORE LEARN MORE

CONTACT US

The leading web archiving service  
for collecting and accessing  
cultural heritage on the web  
*Built at the Internet Archive*

Explore >> National Library of Medicine >> Opioid Epidemic web archive

NIH NLM

Opioid Epidemic web archive  
Collected by: National Library of Medicine

Archived since: Aug, 2017

**Description:** A selective collection of websites archived by the National Library of Medicine on the current opioid epidemic in the United States, declared a public health emergency in October 2017. Archived content includes websites and social media documenting a wide range of responses to and perspectives on the epidemic, including voices from of the medical and public health communities, the addiction research, policymakers and policy reformers, law enforcement, and the addicted and their families and communities. Archived websites are primarily in English. NLM will continue to develop, review, describe, and add content to the collection.

**Subject:** Science & Health, Society & Culture, Blogs & Social Media

**Language:** English

**Collector:** National Library of Medicine (U.S.)

NLM's [Opioid Epidemic web archive collection](#), available to the public as of September 2018, is a selective collection of archived websites on the current opioid epidemic in the United States. Archived content includes websites and social media documenting a wide range of responses to and perspectives on the epidemic, including voices of the medical and public health communities, the addiction research, policymakers, and policy reformers, law enforcement, and the addicted and their families and communities. NLM will continue to develop, review, describe, and add content to the collection.

### NLM in the News

The *Washington Post* recently featured NLM, twice! Warm thanks and deep appreciation to *everyone* involved in these engagements which, of course, combine with other important ones here at NLM to raise positive public awareness of—and engagement with—our esteemed institution, our talented colleagues, and our world-renowned collections and programs.

[Online](#) on Sunday, August 19, and in print on Tuesday, August 21, the *Washington Post* Science and Health section featured the NLM traveling exhibition [Confronting Violence: Improving Women's Lives](#).



Additionally, the [latest episode of Anna Rothschild's Science Magic Show Hooray!](#)—a *YouTube* production of the *Washington Post*—features NLM's unique and rare collections in an engaging story about the historical medical connections in the famous Harry Potter novels, a focus successfully [featured publicly last year](#) as we joined in the global recognition of the

20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the *Harry Potter* series. Ms. Rothschild interviewed several NLM staffers and posted footage of Stephen Greenberg (seen here with Ms. Rothschild) showing several of the History of Medicine Division's more magical holdings.

**The NLM History of Medicine Division's blog [Circulating Now](#) continues to circulate widely, and we welcome you to subscribe and to write for us**

[Circulating Now](#) is reaching an ever-growing audience of (5,100+) direct subscribers and (338,200+) followers as part of the official NLM social media network. If you do not already subscribe to *Circulating Now*, we warmly welcome you to do so—just look for the “Follow us via email” box on the right-hand side of the *Circulating Now* [homepage](#). And if you would like to guest blog for us—writing about your research in our collections and/or connections between the collections of your institution and the NLM—please be in touch! Send an email proposing your topic to Beth Mullen, managing editor, at [elizabeth.mullen@nih.gov](mailto:elizabeth.mullen@nih.gov).

### **NLM Announces Future Plans of 2017-2018 Associate Fellows**

The National Library of Medicine is pleased to announce the future plans of its 2017-2018 class of Associate Fellows. The Associate Fellowship Program is a one-year postgraduate training program with an optional second year. This competitive program provides associates with a broad foundation in health sciences information services and prepares librarians for future leadership roles in health sciences libraries and health services research. This group of Associate Fellows recently ended the first year of their fellowship. All three will continue for a second year of the Associate Fellowship Program in libraries in Chicago and Philadelphia.

Gabrielle Barr will complete a second year of the NLM Associate Fellowship at Northwestern's Galter Health Sciences Library & Learning Center working on special collections, digital scholarship, and copyright related projects.

As a first-year NLM Associate Fellow, Barr evaluated web archiving software to determine if there are options that would better capture social media than NLM's current system, created a protocol for processing historic film collections, catalogued rare books, and examined NLM's copyright policies and procedures in addition to raising awareness about intellectual property matters.

Shannon Sheridan will complete a second year of the NLM Associate Fellowship at Drexel University Libraries, serving as a liaison and data librarian while working on research data management for health sciences researchers and clinical and research information literacy for 3rd and 4th year medical students.

In her first year, Sheridan authored health content and collaborated to implement an innovative artificial intelligence voice user interface prototype, annotated and conducted quality control for malaria cells for deep learning algorithm development, oversaw and managed legislative tracking, and was a coinvestigator on a data analysis project comparing MeSH term trends in PubMed literature and Medicaid medical procedure data.

Nicole Strayhorn will complete a second year of the NLM Associate Fellowship at the ADA Library & Archives at the American Dental Association in Chicago, Illinois, developing its research impact evaluation and assessment services and providing expertise in data management and data visualization to librarians, health economists, statisticians, data analysts, and health services researchers.

As a first-year Fellow, Strayhorn leveraged the National Network of Libraries of Medicine's data to build a data visualization blueprint of 70+ dashboards that will enable them to make data-driven decisions and identified open data sources where Zika virus data has been deposited.

**And in case you missed it, [NLM Launches 2017-2027 Strategic Plan](#).**

The new NLM strategic plan is guiding the institution in carrying out its congressionally mandated mission and supports the important work of the National Institutes of Health by creating a future in which data and information transform and accelerate biomedical discovery and improve health and health care. Read the complete news release [here](#),

check out the [new NLM homepage](#), and be sure to follow the [NLM Director's blog](#) for strategic planning and related updates. And NLM welcomes your feedback on its new strategic plan! Send it to: [NLMDirectorsOffice@mail.nlm.nih.gov](mailto:NLMDirectorsOffice@mail.nlm.nih.gov).

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## NEWS FROM THE HISTORICAL MEDICAL LIBRARY, COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA

### *The Records of Philly Health Info*

The Historical Medical Library is pleased to announce that the Records of Philly Health Info (PHI) have been fully processed and are ready for researcher use. Philly Health Info grew out of and evolved from the College's earlier (physical) community public health resource center, the Everett C. Koop Consumer Health Information Center (CHIC). In the spring of 2002, the College decided to change the focus of the CHIC from a physical site to a virtual one. With the implementation of PHI, the CHIC became defunct.

The centerpiece of Philly Health Info was a web portal that offered health and medical information and a directory of health resources and services for the Greater Philadelphia region. The home page featured a health periodical describing the latest developments in medical care and disease prevention strategies. The portal featured several "master" websites including The National Library of Medicine's/National Institutes of Health's MedlinePlus and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' healthfinder. These websites were supplemented with over 200 links arranged by topic. Online help was offered to patrons of the portal in real time or via an e-mail request form.

However, unable to secure grant funding after 2010, the College and PHI staff re-evaluated the program and its sustainability. The College decided to incorporate PHI into its plans for a new College website. Core elements from PHI, including lessons, trainings, and calendar/events listings, were included on a page ("Public Resources") of the new Center for Education and Public Initiatives section of the College website.

The records of PHI are valuable resources for those interested in late 20th-century public health initiatives and their impact on communities. The finding aid for the collection is available here: <http://cpparchives.org/repositories/2/resources/1764>.



## Archives Month Philly at the Historical Medical Library



The HML will be participating in [Archives Month Philly](#) for the fourth year. This year, the Library is hosting a special, one-night only exhibit on Tuesday, October 9. “From Oyntments & Salves to Kotex & Pills” looks at how women’s healthcare has changed in the West, from 17<sup>th</sup>-century recipe books to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century manuals and ephemera. The Library is also participating in the Archives Month Philly keystone event, Drinks in the Archives, on Wednesday, October 10, with “Alcohol for Ailments,” displaying historical recipes for tonics, syrups, and waters (made from alcohol) used to treat all sorts of illnesses, including preventing the plague.

## Karabots Junior Fellows

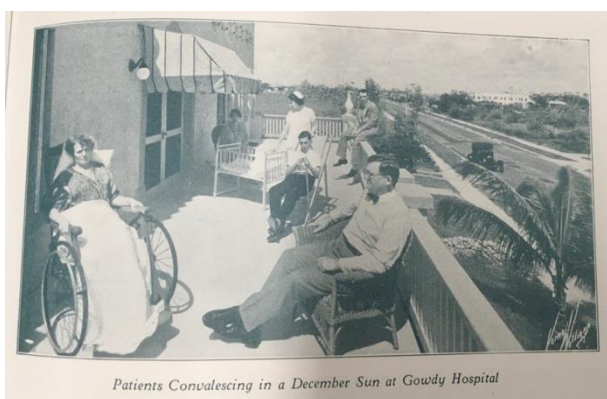
This summer, the HML hosted two interns from the Center for Education’s (CFE) Karabots Junior Fellows program. The Karabots Junior Fellows Program is a three-year program aimed at intellectually-curious Philadelphia high school students from underserved communities. The program seeks to foster interest in careers in healthcare and medicine through hands-on learning and interaction with professionals.

The HML’s interns each learned how to conduct archival, primary source research using the Library’s collections to explore topics in the history of medicine: 19th-century mental health treatment and the flu pandemic of 1918. Their end products were blog posts about their topics, which are available on [CFE’s blog](#).

## #TravelTuesday Highlights Health Resorts and Medical Trade Ephemera

Caitlin Angelone, Reference Librarian at the Historical Medical Library, is also the unofficial cataloger of the Library collections. One group of partially processed materials that Caitlin took a liking to is the Library’s extensive collection of medical trade ephemera. This collection consists of pamphlets, postcards, and handbills, which advertised everything from surgical equipment to physicians’ private offices.

The collection had already been partially described, but the legacy catalog records were incomplete or inaccurate. Subject headings did not match those found in MeSH or LC; raw MARC records lacked indicators; and the records showed that most of the companies were located in Pennsylvania even when they were headquartered elsewhere. In addition, a large number of newly discovered ephemera needed to be cataloged and added to the already existing collection. Caitlin has used this opportunity to update all collection descriptions and is also keeping an extensive list of companies that have attractive ephemera that could be mined for future use.



One such use has been the ongoing #TravelTuesday posts for the Library's blog, *Fugitive Leaves*, and the Library's Twitter account. Caitlin has been looking into the history of health resorts and spas – some of which still exist – and highlighting their uses and benefits. Every month the Library “visits” a new resort, beginning in May 2018 with the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

You can follow the blog here:

<http://histmed.collegeofphysicians.org/category/traveltuesday/> or follow the Library on Twitter @CPPHistMedLib.

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## REPOSITORY NEWS

### C. F. REYNOLDS MEDICAL HISTORY SOCIETY, UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH LECTURES, 2018/2019

September 25, 2018

Michael Halpern, MD

Associate Professor, Health Administration and Policy  
Temple University College of Public Health

“When Health Became Wealth: The Progressive Era and  
the Economic Foundations of Public Health in the United  
States”

## The Watermark

## Volume XLI

## Number 4 (Fall 2018)

- November 6, 2018      Jan Herman, MA  
Retired Historian of the Navy Medical Department  
“Navy Medicine's Trial by Fire: 6 June 1944.”
- January 22, 2019      Bernard Goldstein, MD  
Professor Emeritus and Dean Emeritus  
University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health  
“How John Snow’s Understanding of Inhalation Toxicology  
led to his Seminal Involvement in Epidemiology and  
Anesthesiology.”
- February 26, 2019      Mindy Schwartz, MD  
Professor of Medicine  
University of Chicago Medical Center  
“Leeches: From Antiquity to FDA Approved Medical  
Device.”
- April 2, 2019      William Evans, MD  
Co-Director Children's Heart Center Nevada/Clinical  
Professor of Pediatrics  
UNLV School of Medicine, Las Vegas, Nevada  
“The North American Invasion of the “Beatles” of Congenital  
Heart Disease: Maude Abbott, Alfred Blalock, Helen  
Taussig, and Henry Banhson’s Trips to Europe.”

Co-Sponsored by the Health Sciences Library System

All lectures will be held in a lecture hall, 4<sup>th</sup> floor of Scaife Hall, University of Pittsburgh, at 6:00 PM. A dinner for members and their guests in the 11<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto:erlen@pitt.edu)

## NEWS FROM THE ALAN MASON CHESNEY MEDICAL ARCHIVES OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Over the past few months staff of the archives have completed the following long-term projects that may be of interest to ALHHS members:

### The Portrait Collection of Johns Hopkins Medicine, Nursing, and Public Health

Several years ago, the Chesney Archives staff decided to undertake a comprehensive catalog of portraiture owned by the The Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Johns Hopkins University schools of medicine, nursing, and public health. The cultural properties staff of the Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives curates the portrait collection. They oversee the appraisal, cataloging, installation, and conservation of the portraits and maintain files on their provenance and location.

Since we receive many reference questions pertaining to the portraits and the artists who created them, our objective was to produce a fully illustrated catalog with biographical entries for sitters and artists that could serve as a basic and reliable reference. The project team involved archives staff responsible for cultural properties and visual materials as well as student employees.

The project team met twice a week to plan the website, style sheets, photography, and preparation of the bios. As the project got underway, responsibilities for researching, writing, and editing the bios were distributed equally among team members. At the twice-weekly meetings team members presented the bios they drafted for assessment and then final approval by the group as a whole. We soldiered on in this mode for over four years. There were inevitable shifts in staffing the team and student employees over the years. When compiling acknowledgments at the conclusion of the project in the spring of 2018, it was remarkable to note the number of individuals who had contributed



Visit the Portrait Collection of  
Johns Hopkins Medicine, Nursing,  
and Public Health on the web!

[portraitcollection.jhmi.edu](http://portraitcollection.jhmi.edu)

Curated by the Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives  
of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions

Featured on front from top  
left to bottom right:

Mary Adelaide Nutting  
Cecilia Beaux

Susan Pardee Baker and  
Timothy Danforth Baker  
Ingrid Egeli McGuckian

William Henry Welch  
Thomas C. Corner

Max (Paul Heinrich) Brödel  
Thomas C. Corner

Vivien Theodore Thomas  
Bob Gee

Florence Rena Sabin  
Griffith Bailly Coale

to the project since its outset! Overall it was an enjoyable and fruitful collaboration. Our final product can be accessed here: <http://portraitcollection.jhmi.edu/>

The collection includes over 300 commemorative portraits of individuals associated with the major health entities of Johns Hopkins – The Johns Hopkins Hospital, The Johns Hopkins Health System, Johns Hopkins Medicine, and the Johns Hopkins University schools of Medicine, Nursing, and Public Health. The date range of the collection extends from the nineteenth century to the present. It is a growing collection with new portraits added each year. The portraits are widely distributed in the many buildings of the Johns Hopkins health divisions, including installations in boardrooms, conference rooms, auditoriums, classrooms, libraries, and some public corridors.

The collection is distinguished by the figures who are represented as well as by the artists who have depicted them. There are portraits by eminent artists including John Singer Sargent, Cecilia Beaux, William Merritt Chase, Yousuf Karsh, and James Wyeth as well as portraits by lesser-known artists. Figures represented in the collection include a cross-section of institutional leaders, including donors, trustees, deans, presidents of the hospital, and directors of departments. In addition, there are portraits of much beloved faculty and other figures associated in some way with the health entities.

The authorization of portrait commissions has been a somewhat *ad hoc* process. Over the years, colleagues, family, grateful patients, and mentees have primarily led efforts to raise funding. As a consequence of this long-standing practice, the collection is not representative of all individuals at Johns Hopkins who have made significant contributions to medicine, nursing, and public health.

This fall we are planning to launch another project in documenting portraiture in the health divisions of Johns Hopkins. We are scheduled to begin photographing all portraiture in sculptural formats. Most of the items are busts and bas reliefs. Thankfully our portrait team is fully intact and ready to take on this next challenge!

### **Projects to Commemorate the 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine**

Everyone on the staff has been involved with various projects to commemorate the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the school of medicine. Major events were held in June and more are scheduled for October 2<sup>nd</sup>, the actual date of the opening of the school in 1893.



Follow the links to the following videos which provide a glimpse into productions that utilized holdings from the collections of the Medical Archives:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAYJPo\\_dkfs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAYJPo_dkfs)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mao4eY52ID0>

### Special Mention

Visual Materials Archivist Timothy Wisniewski

Over the past twelve years, archivist Timothy Wisniewski has built extensive visual and audio collections pertaining to the history of Johns Hopkins medicine, nursing, and public health. These collections include still photographs, moving images, and sound recordings. Tim has worked steadily to obtain funding for physical conservation and digitization of many items in the collections. Follow this link to learn more about Tim and the visual and audio collections of the Medical Archives: <https://hub.jhu.edu/at-work/2018/08/29/who-does-that-timothy-wisniewski/>

### The National Film Preservation Foundation Grant

A recent grant from the National Film Preservation Foundation funded the restoration and digitization of several films documenting the evolution of cardiology and cardiac surgery at Johns Hopkins. We just mounted one of the restored films on our [YouTube channel](#). It is a home movie prepared by the grateful parents of a child whose life was transformed by successful heart surgery. The film was dedicated to the cardiac surgeon Alfred Blalock and cardiologist Helen Taussig who managed the case of the child. Johns Hopkins HIPAA counsel advised that the film could be made publicly available because the parents intended that it be shared and that Johns Hopkins had not produced the film. Follow this link to view *Miracle in a Month*:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F3q93003SsQ&t=185s>

### Wonderful Gift!

J. Mario Molina, president of the Golden Shore Medical Group and trustee of Johns Hopkins Medicine, has donated \$1.25 million to help launch a major digital upgrade of the Medical Archives. The gift, which commemorates the 40th anniversary of the archives, will also help fund the development of exhibits and refurbishment of the archives' reference and conference areas. Follow this link for more information:

<https://hub.jhu.edu/2018/05/17/medical-archives-gift-jmario-molina/>



## FLU COMES TO EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

Laupus Health Sciences Library at East Carolina University recently installed an exhibit "*The Spanish Influenza is Here*": *Memories of the 1918 Influenza Epidemic in Eastern North Carolina*.

The new display explores the lethal influenza virus strain and its rampage through the eastern counties of North Carolina in the fall of 1918. Newspaper articles, personal correspondence, health department postings, and artifacts from the Country Doctor Museum bring to light the fear North Carolina citizens felt during this dark period in history. The exhibit also examines the health care crisis during the epidemic and the steps taken to improve public health in North Carolina in the years that followed.

The exhibit is on display at Laupus Health Sciences Library in the Evelyn Fike Laupus Gallery, 4th Floor, through December 16, 2018. For more information, contact the History Collections of Laupus Library at [HSLHISTMED@ECU.EDU](mailto:HSLHISTMED@ECU.EDU).



### Marlena Barber

Assistant Director of Collections & Historical Services  
Laupus Health Sciences Library  
East Carolina University

## NEWS FROM THE RUSH UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER ARCHIVES

### Life-Saving Poison Control Centers Have Origins At Rush

When Brenna Farrell's 18 month-old son Marty swallowed medicated diaper ointment early one morning, her husband Nick heeded the instructions on the ointment's label and called the Brooklyn couple's local poison control center — which assured them Marty would be fine.

Here in the Chicago area, if you or someone you know has consumed or been exposed to a toxic substance, or have questions about how to avoid such an exposure, you can

get help from the [Illinois Poison Control Center](#), one of 55 poison control centers nationwide.

Chicago is home to the oldest poison control center in the United States, as these centers have their origin in what now is [Rush University Medical Center](#). Those origins recently were included as part of the "[Poison Control](#)" episode of Radiolab, a public radio show based in New York that airs locally on WBEZ (91.5 FM). As the archivist of Rush University Medical Center, I assisted Farrell — a Radiolab contributor — with the episode, as I do for a wide range of patrons with diverse research needs from both inside and outside of Rush.

### ***Growing need***

[The Radiolab episode](#) is a great occasion to look back at the role Rush, and pharmacist Louis Gdalman, played in the development of poison control centers, and to take a look at some of the records in the [Rush Archives](#) that drew Radiolab's attention.

Gdalman joined the pharmacy staff of St. Luke's Hospital, one of Rush's predecessor hospitals, in 1930. In the following years, he saw firsthand the need for a system to provide quick responses in cases of poisonings, chemical exposures, and other injuries and illnesses caused by toxic substances. He began compiling information on index cards in an attempt to make this process more efficient.

In 1953, Gdalman's hope for a centralized service for responding to these requests was realized when he created the first poison control center in the United States, here in Chicago. It was perfect timing: during the 1950s, the market for a wide variety of household cleaning products skyrocketed. Homes suddenly were filled with potential poisons without much thought about the trouble they could cause.

Because of the increased risks of poisonings, the public had to be educated about keeping these items out of reach of children, caps had to be redesigned to make them safer and childproof, and so on. These steps seem so common sense now, it's easy to take them for granted.

### ***Available around the clock***

In 1962, after the merger of St. Luke's Hospital with Presbyterian Hospital, the Chicago Board of Health named Gdalman director of the Master Poison Information Center at Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital. The center provided 24-hour services.

So did Gdalman himself. His wife, Kathryn “Kitty” Gdalman — a 1940 graduate of St. Luke’s Hospital School of Nursing and former member of [the Rush Woman’s Board](#) — recalled to Radiolab that her husband made himself available to phone calls 24 hours a day, at work and at home — even if he was in the bathtub!

In 1975, Gdalman retired from Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke’s Medical Center (now Rush University Medical Center) and was appointed emeritus director of pharmacy services and pharmacology at the Medical Center and a professor of medicine at [Rush Medical College](#).

In 1980, Gov. James Thompson named March 19, 1980, as [Louis Gdalman Day in Illinois](#). In 1995, he was [honored by the Rush medical staff](#) for his 65 years of service. He passed away that same year.

The Rush Poison Control Center was transferred in 2001 to the Metropolitan Chicago Healthcare Council and now is known as the Illinois Poison Center.

The Rush Archives holds records related to the development of poison control, Gdalman’s work at Rush’s pharmacy going back to 1930, and many documents from and photographs of [the pharmacy department](#) going back to its earliest days.

To learn more about the history of Rush and the Rush Archives collections, visit us online at <https://rushu.libguides.com/rusharchives>.

**Poison Control contact information:** *You can call the national Poison Help Hotline at (800) 222-1222. Text POISON to 797979 to save the number in your phone.*

### ***About the Image***

This photograph of Louis Gdalman was used to illustrate an article entitled, “[Unguarded Poisons can be Child’s Play](#),” in the November-December 1966 issue of *NewsRounds*, a newsletter of Presbyterian-St. Luke’s Hospital, later Rush University Medical



CALLS FOR HELP come to the Poison Control Information Center at anytime 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Center director, Louis Gdalman, consults his microfilm file containing information about more than 10,000 poisons.

**Poison Control Information Center director, Louis Gdalman, consults his microfilm file containing information about more than 10,000 poisons.**

Center. From the *NewsRounds* Collection, 1963-2015, #4719, in the Rush University Medical Center Archives.

The accompanying article for this photograph can be viewed online through our digital collections on the Internet Archive.

### **The Rush Archives digital collections on the Internet Archive**

The Rush Archives, with the assistance of the Internet Archive, has digitized and made available online thousands of documents from Rush's past, including the following:

- Annual reports and newsletters from Rush and our predecessor hospitals dating back to the 1860s
- And annual announcements, alumni newsletters, and yearbooks from Rush Medical College and our predecessor nursing schools, dating back to the 1840s

These items are keyword searchable and downloadable in a variety of formats. Explore our digital collections here:

[https://archive.org/details/rushuniversity?and\[\]=mediatype%3A%22collection%22](https://archive.org/details/rushuniversity?and[]=mediatype%3A%22collection%22)

The article above was published previously as part of a blog post for the Rush InPerson blog:

<https://rushinperson.rush.edu/2018/08/13/life-saving-poison-control-centers-have-origins-at-rush/>

*Nathalie Wheaton, MSLS, is the archivist of the Rush University Medical Center Archives. For questions about the Rush Archives or to request her assistance with research using the archives' materials, contact her at [nathalie\\_wheaton@rush.edu](mailto:nathalie_wheaton@rush.edu).*

### **Nathalie Wheaton, MSLS**

Archivist, Rush University Medical Center Archives  
Rush University Medical Center, Chicago



## VANDERBILT HISTORY OF MEDICINE COLLECTIONS MOVE TO RENOVATED QUARTERS



This past summer, Vanderbilt's History of Medicine Collections moved back into the Eskind Biomedical Library after a year of extensive renovations to the building. As part of the nearly \$13 million project, the upper levels of the refurbished building are now home to the Vanderbilt School of Medicine, but the History of Medicine Collections' reading room reclaimed its previous location on the third floor. Although the reading room was out of scope of the larger renovation, we took the opportunity to refinish the wooden floors, repaint the rooms, replace the carpets in the offices, and make other minor repairs. As part of the renovation, much of the building's lower level was transformed into an archival storage facility with 5400 linear feet of shelving, with fixed shelving racks for rare books and compact shelving for archival materials. In addition, 12 custom exhibit cases were installed on the library's main level. As a result of these renovations, the History of Medicine Collections and Vanderbilt Medical Center Archives are now housed in the same building for the first time.



While the building was closed, History of Medicine staff were given temporary space at the Central Library and VU Special Collections, and our collections were moved offsite to the VU Special Collections storage facility. The VU Special

Collections Library was also kind enough to share their reading room and exhibit spaces with us over the past year, where we hosted researchers, classes, and exhibitions. Archival materials and rare books were delivered to the reading room by our staff or library messenger, when needed. This close relationship with VU Special Collections provided opportunities for sharing processes, policies, and best practices, as well as resources, and we expect that relationship to continue.



For more information about the renovation or to learn more about how we provided access to our services and collections during the process, please email [christopher.ryland@vanderbilt.edu](mailto:christopher.ryland@vanderbilt.edu).

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## BOOK REVIEWS

**Shelley McKellar. *Artificial Hearts: The Allure and Ambivalence of a Controversial Medical Technology*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2018. xii, 350 p. \$54.95. ISBN 978-1-4214-2355-5.**

This is an amazing book about an amazing technology. Shelley McKellar presents a nuanced and thoroughly researched account of the complicated history of artificial hearts. Dr. McKellar is the Hannah Chair in the History of Medicine at Western University (Canada) and also curates the medical artifact collection there. Her research into the history of artificial hearts grew out of her participation in [Project Bionics](#), a collaborative project to document and preserve the history of artificial organs.

McKellar examines the subject from myriad angles, weaving together stories of diverse stakeholders who played a role in bringing about a range of devices meant to replace or assist diseased human hearts. Here are compelling stories of surgeons, engineers, patients, and others. Present throughout the narrative are two significant forces that determined the course of events: the United States government as both funder and regulator and the media as shaper of public opinion. McKellar chronicles successes and failures, triumphs and setbacks, in lively, engaging prose.

The author draws upon a vast array of primary and secondary source materials. A thorough review of the existing literature is evident in the extensive citations to related works. The range and quantity of primary sources cited is a testimony to the many archives, museums, and libraries where McKellar did her research. In addition to consulting archival records, manuscript collections, oral history interviews, and other historical sources, she met and conferred with several of the individuals involved in the history of artificial heart devices.

The scope includes total artificial hearts (TAHs), devices that replace a patient's "native heart", as well as ventricular assist devices (VADs) that are implanted in patients to work

with the heart. Significantly, McKellar handled many of the actual devices (now housed in museums and libraries), studied their specifications, and consulted with some of the device creators (and with knowledgeable curators) to gain a thorough understanding of how TAHs and VADs worked. Thus, in her discussion of each device, she presents a clear explanation, understandable to a lay audience, of how the device worked and interacted with the body. This is important because technical details such as the material lining the chamber (smooth or textured), the power source (pneumatic, atomic, or electric) and the mechanical action of the pump (pulsatile or continuous flow) drive the story of how these devices evolved and were adapted over time. Problems encountered in one iteration of a TAH or VAD would be overcome in the next iteration – but new challenges would be introduced. For example, the continuous flow pump in second generation VADs reduced thromboembolisms, but raised the question (still not settled) of whether a pulse is necessary for a human body to function. The technical discussion is also key to understanding how research on TAHs and VADs proceeded in tandem, and why VADs have had a much greater clinical uptake.

The story of artificial hearts is also the story of the technology's prime funder: the U.S. Federal Government's Artificial Heart Program – situated in the National Heart Institute (NHI), later the National Heart and Lung Institute (NHLI), later the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI). Insight into inter-agency turf battles is provided in chapter 3 on the atomic heart – for which the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) ran a parallel research program, competing with the NHLI for federal dollars and resources. The discussion of the (ultimately abandoned) atomic heart also brings in the role of the federal government as regulator, for it was during this time that the Medical Device Amendments of 1976 (and other similar legislation) were developed and championed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). FDA regulations and device classifications were fundamental to the clinical trials and eventual marketing of TAHs and VADs covered in later chapters.

Such a vast research effort necessitated collaboration – between physicians and engineers, between academia and industry. The latter was often an uneasy alliance. Collaboration between individuals occasionally ended in feuds, such as that between Texas heart surgeons Michael DeBakey and Denton Cooley, widely reported in the media (discussed in depth in chapter 2).

The role of the media in influencing public opinion is a running theme, and there are extensive citations to contemporary news accounts throughout the book. Chapter 4,

entitled “Media Spotlight”, is the longest chapter and focuses on the Jarvik-7 TAH, developed in Willem Kolff’s lab at the University of Utah, and its first clinical use in the celebrated Barney Clark case. The University of Utah sought to control media coverage by holding daily press briefings, with mixed success. Media coverage that cast the Clark case as “heroic” made celebrities of Robert Jarvik and cardiac surgeon William DeVries (both of whom had a falling out with Kolff and left Utah soon after). More critical reporting brought public awareness to a host of bioethical issues concerning informed consent and patients’ rights.

The narrative is enhanced with numerous high-quality photos and illustrations placed throughout the text and eight color plates in the middle of the book. The color photos of 14 devices (Plates 2 and 3) are especially stunning. Three informative tables (in chapters 5, 6, and 7) report the current FDA status of selected VADs and TAHs. The text is loaded with abbreviations and acronyms, so I was glad (initially) to see that the book includes a list of abbreviations in the back. However, only abbreviations for “Institutions and Associations” and “Journals and Newspapers” are listed. Many of the abbreviations used fall outside of these two categories, and pertain to technology (MCSS, PVAD, etc.) or to aspects of medical research. An example of the latter is the Randomized Evaluation of Mechanical Assistance for the Treatment of Congestive Heart Failure (REMATCH) study, the landmark first randomized controlled trial (RCT) of VADs. It is spelled out when it first appears in the introduction, but not when it next appears in chapter 6, where the study and its impact are treated in depth; I had to go to the index to remind myself what REMATCH stood for. Skimping on the abbreviation list may have been a decision on the part of the publisher and is the only flaw in an otherwise excellent book.

There is so much more to this book than can be covered in a brief review. McKellar’s multifaceted narrative, backed by her exhaustive research, promises to make this the definitive book on the subject.

**Lisa A. Mix**

Senior Archivist

Weill Cornell Medicine

**Richard A. McKay. *Patient Zero and the Making of the AIDS Epidemic*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2017. 432 p. \$105.00 ISBN: 978-0-226-06381-2**

When Richard A. McKay was 22 years old, he received a false-positive HIV diagnosis. In the epilogue of *Patient Zero and the Making of the AIDS Epidemic*, McKay writes that instead of seeking therapy, he “undertook a history doctorate to make sense of it” (p. 363). This book is the culmination of sixteen years of research about the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the life of Gaétan Dugas, the gay flight attendant posthumously identified as “Patient Zero.” McKay conducted extensive research and recorded more than 50 oral history interviews to learn more about Dugas and the lives of North American gay men in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Portions of the research presented in this book first appeared in the article “Patient Zero: The Absence of the Patient’s View of the Early North American AIDS Epidemic,” *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* v. 88, no. 1 (Spring 2014): 161-194.

In the chapter “What Came Before Zero?”, McKay explores the history of scapegoating suspected disease carriers, including lepers, Jews, heretics, sodomites, and “Typhoid Mary” Mallon. He then compares these historical examples to the scapegoating of the homosexual community – Dugas especially – during the early years of the AIDS crisis. Subsequent chapters delve into the 1982 CDC cluster study that inadvertently gave rise to the term “Patient Zero,” and extensive biographical information about Randy Shilts, the journalist who identified Dugas in the 1987 book *And the Band Played On*. McKay uses the botched interpretation of the CDC cluster study and the extensive media coverage following Shilts’s public naming of Dugas to highlight the perceived need to find a culprit, even at the risk of sloppy science reporting and ethical lapses.

McKay devotes the longest chapter of the book to Dugas himself, while also describing gay male sexual culture in the 1970s and early 1980s. McKay argues that Dugas was not a sociopath deliberately spreading “gay cancer” to multiple sexual partners, but rather was one of many sexually active gay men who caught AIDS at a time when no one knew what it was or how it spread. McKay concludes the book with a letter written by one of Dugas’s former lovers, who wrote, “Gaétan was no ogre and no saint...just a young man exploring the world as it opened up to him in his twenties” (p. 375).

McKay points out that publicly identifying a “Patient Zero” did not end with Randy Shilts naming Gaétan Dugas, reminding readers of the five-year-old “Patient Zero” of the 2009 H1N1 epidemic in Mexico and two-year-old “Patient Zero” of the 2014 Ebola epidemic in



western Africa. He laments that this practice will continue, “as long as this uncritical reporting formula remains unchallenged” (p. 362). Does identifying a “Patient Zero” have a purpose beyond having someone to blame?

A couple of years younger than McKay, this author remembers certain aspects of the 1980s news coverage of the AIDS epidemic, but was sheltered from many of the details. Described by the University of Chicago Press as a “myth-smashing revisionist history,” this book provides a way to fill in knowledge gaps, without the original media sensationalism.<sup>i</sup>

### Dawne Lucas

Special Collections Librarian, University Libraries  
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

<sup>1</sup> University of Chicago Press. “Patient Zero and the Making of the AIDS Epidemic.” Accessed September 14, 2018.

<https://press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/P/bo16463356.html>.

**Lydia Kang and Nate Pederson. *Quackery: A Brief History of the Worst Ways to Cure Everything*. New York: Workman Publishing Company Inc., 2017. 344 p. \$22.95 ISBN: 978-0-7611-8981-7**

*Quackery: A Brief History of the Worst Ways to Cure Everything* is a fun read. Written by practicing physician/author Lydia Kang and librarian/historian Nate Pederson, the book teaches about the dangers of both deliberate quackery and well-intentioned but horrible or ineffective “cures.” Kang and Pederson use an entertaining style aimed at a wide readership instead of the scholarly community.

Kang and Pederson discuss numerous “remedies” such as mercury, tobacco, bloodletting, leeches, and the King’s touch in five sections: Elements, Plants & Soil, Tools, Animals, and Mysterious Powers. There are also shorter “halls of shame” about women’s health, antidotes, men’s health, weight loss, eye care, and cancer cures. The book contains numerous images, relying heavily on sources such as fotolia, Science Source, Getty Images, Wellcome Images, as well as the public domain.

The authors include examples going back to the Ebers Papyrus (1550 BCE) and the recommendation of fixing a wandering uterus “by chasing it about with odors” (p. 56). As you will read, doctors from Hippocrates to Galen to Avicenna to Benjamin Rush to Walter Freeman (and many more) recommended bogus remedies and procedures. Inventors such as Nikola Tesla and people trying to make easy money such as the real “snake oil salesman” Clark Stanley have also contributed to a long list of quack cures.

A failure of this book is a lack of citations, even for direct quotes. Although the book’s target audience is not the scholarly community, its assertion of historical facts and use of quotes make this omission frustrating. For example, the section on opiates includes a quote from Charles Routh “in Edinburgh in the late 1800s,” but does not explain who Charles Routh was nor gives any other information about the quote (p. 63). The section “Father Hell and the Birth of Animal Magnetism” includes a sentence from Franz Friedrich Anton Mesmer’s 1766 dissertation from the University of Vienna, but does not cite the title of the thesis or the page number on which the quote appears, or makes any mention that Mesmer wrote the dissertation in Latin (p. 284). The authors’ professional reputations make it highly likely that the information presented is accurate; however, this lack of citations and bibliography makes it difficult to verify. The book does include an index. Image credits are listed at the end of the book, although listed alphabetically by source instead of in page number order.

Despite these flaws, this author thinks that *Quackery* provides a nice break from reading scholarly articles. It presents a popular history of quacks and quackery in a witty and easy-to-read style, “without the unfortunate side effects of horrific convulsions and agonizing death” (p. 82).

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

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