

THE WATERMARK

Newsletter of the Librarians, Archivists & Museum Professionals in the History of the Health Sciences

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editor's Message.....	3
From the President.....	3
Program Committee, Annual Meeting 2021.....	5
Call for Nominations.....	7
Member Profiles.....	8
News of the History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine.....	9
News from the New York Academy of Medicine.....	14
McGill-Wellcome Collaboration on Medieval Medical Manuscripts.....	17
Repository News & Announcements.....	19
Book Reviews.....	23
Advertisers.....	31

EDITOR:

Stephen E. Novak
Augustus C. Long Health Sciences Library
Columbia University Irving Medical Center
New York, NY
sen13@cumc.columbia.edu

LAYOUT EDITOR:

Brooke Fox
Waring Historical Library
Medical University of South Carolina
Charleston, SC
foxeb@musc.edu

ASSOCIATE EDITOR:

Jack Eckert
Retired
jack.eckert1@gmail.com

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR:

Patricia Gallagher
patriciaegallagher@gmail.com

ASSOCIATE BOOK REVIEW EDITOR:

Sharon Butcher
sbuttermls@gmail.com



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 LAMPHHS. 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 300 dpi if possible. Copyright clearance for content and visuals are the responsibility of the author.

Cover Image: The Wellcome Collection's MS 626, "Circa instans" of Matthaeus Platearius (late-15th cent.). For more information, see page 17.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

I hope everyone had as enjoyable a holiday season as one could during these abnormal times. Though many of our members are still working largely from home, that hasn't prevented some of you from creating exhibits, establishing international collaborations, and completing conservation projects. Read all about them in this issue of *The Watermark*. I'm sure many of you have done the same – please feel free to share it with your fellow members by writing an article for us!

And while we're all suffering from COVID fatigue and political uncertainties, the officers of LAMPHHS are looking forward and have forged ahead with plans for another virtual conference this spring. As much as I'll miss the beauties of Madison, I'm heartened to read the plans of the Program Committee which you'll find in this issue too.

Please be safe, be well, and be certain that we will get through this. In the meantime, good reading!

Stephen E. Novak

Editor

FROM THE PRESIDENT

As I began writing this message to my LAMPHHS colleagues there were thick clouds in the Cleveland winter sky. Suddenly, a break in the clouds allowed the sun to shine through my home office window. As the saying goes "If you don't like the weather in Cleveland...wait a minute." That inspires perhaps an optimistic look at our future. Not to forget the clouds, but know that there will be sunlight.

Our 2021 annual meeting seems to be leaning towards that break in the clouds. The program committee sent out its call for papers early this month and

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

presented the membership with a list of options that will lead to a discussion of our bright future. Not just a rehashing of how we as institutions and individuals have suffered (and heaven knows, there has been suffering) but how we as professionals can take this adversity and make our institutions and collections stronger, more inclusive, and more accessible. The first three words in the Committee's email were "Change is constant." Let's make that this year's driving theme.

A meeting of LAMPHHS officers and Remote Arrangements Committee (RAC) members was held on December 11th, the first of many, to hammer out some details for the 2021 annual meeting. In addition to consulting the plans of other history of medicine and science organizations (AAHM, SHOT, HSS) that held large and very successful virtual meetings last year, the RAC focused on LAMPHHS member responses to the questionnaire that was sent out last fall. The responses are very insightful and have helped guide RAC in planning. At this point we know that the meeting will be held virtually and may possibly span several days, around the same time that the AAHM holds its meeting (May 13-16) but we are trying to avoid any overlap. As soon as the dates have been confirmed--which should be soon--an email will go out to the listserv.

The committees (Program, Recognition, and Nominating) have sent out their calls via the listserv. If you haven't done so already, please get your session/paper proposals and nominations in by each committee's deadline. There is so much to talk about and so many of our colleagues have performed amazing feats while they have been "away" from their offices.

Please don't hesitate to contact officers and committee chairs if you have any questions about the meeting.

Stay safe, healthy, and turn your head towards that warm sunlight!

Jennifer Nieves

President

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

PROGRAM COMMITTEE – ANNUAL MEETING 2021

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: LAMPHHS 2021

Change is constant. Whether socio-cultural, economic, scientific, political, ecological, environmental, or technological, drivers of change – and change itself – are critical to how we function in our roles as librarians, archivists, and museum professionals.

In the realm of professional practice, sometimes these changes are so considerable they fundamentally challenge existing concepts of who we are as professionals, what the impact of our work is, and how we engage our constituencies. They represent a paradigm shift in our underlying assumptions and affect the why of what we do.

This year, Librarians, Archivists, and Museum Professions in the History of the Health Sciences (LAMPHHS) invites you to share how you are challenging or changing practice to meet institutional and patron needs.

We welcome all proposals, but are especially interested in those that address fundamental changes in the way library, archival, and museum professionals are engaging with:

- Deprecated notions of neutrality as they apply to acquiring, describing, accessing, and exhibiting special collections, archives, and museum collections
- Collections access and expectations of privacy
- Legacies of racism, sexism, and other forms of anti-inclusivity in our home organizations
- Collaborative or non-custodial collecting
- Contested collections, problematic histories, and creating a cultural environment relevant to a diverse public

Session Formats: The Program Committee encourages submission of proposals that may include, but are not limited to, the following formats:

- Individual Presentations: Speakers should expect to give a presentation of no more than 15 minutes followed by 10 minutes of discussion. Individual papers will be combined into panels.
- Panel Discussion: Open session with a panel of three (3) to four (4) individuals informally discussing a variety of theories or perspectives on the given topic(s). Please confirm participation with all panelists before submitting the panel proposal.
- Traditional: Open session with two to three fully prepared papers of fifteen (15) minutes each and a comment and discussion period after the presentations.
- Special Focus Session: 50-minute session designed to highlight innovative archives or museum programs, new techniques, and research projects. Audience participation is encouraged.

Please submit your proposal via this submission form:

<https://forms.gle/DK44fneSbX6VB7sj7>

The deadline for submitting session proposals is **Friday, February 25, 2021**.

This will be a virtual conference.

You must be a LAMPHHS member to submit a proposal. Not a member? Join for only \$15.00 via <http://iis-exhibits.library.ucla.edu/alhhs/membership.html>.

If you have any questions please email emily_gustainis@hms.harvard.edu

2021 Program Committee:

Emily Novak Gustainis, Harvard Medical School
Brandon Pieczko, Indiana University School of Medicine
Ashlynn Rickord, Public Health Museum
Paula Summerly, University of Texas Medical Branch

Emily R. Novak Gustainis

Deputy Director

Harvard Medical School

Center for the History of Medicine, Countway Library

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

LAMPHHS Needs You – Call for Nominations/Volunteers!

In our second year of becoming one organization, we are electing the second set of officers to serve our newly reconfigured groups.

At this time, the Nominating Committee is requesting nominations/volunteers for the following positions:

Treasurer

Social Media Coordinator

Two Members-at-Large

This is an opportunity to help shape the direction of LAMPHHS as we move forward together. To volunteer or suggest a nominee, please contact one of the committee members before February 1, 2021.

Gabrielle Barr

Archivist, Office of NIH History and Stetten Museum

gabrielle.barr@nih.gov

757-292-0511

Lois Hendrickson

Curator, Wangensteen Historical Library of Biology and Medicine

l-hend@umn.edu

763-898-7180

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

MEMBER PROFILES



Name: Stefanie Crumpton

Member of LAMPHHS (MEMA) since: c. early 2000s

Hometown: Pittsburgh, PA

Current Employer and Position: Curator and Associate Professor of the Alabama Museum of the Health Sciences at the University of Alabama at Birmingham.

Education: Bachelor of Arts in History, West Virginia University. Master of Arts in History with a concentration in Museums, Archives and Editing Studies, Duquesne University.

Professional interests: I am a project-oriented curator and enjoy digging deep on a subject, creating the exhibition, designing related material, and organizing special programming.

Other facts, interests, or hobbies: Is shopping in museum stores a legitimate hobby? While my husband and I wait to travel abroad again, I watch, not entirely for research purposes, documentaries about housewives in various US and UK cities.



Name: Phoebe Evans Letocha

Member of ALHHS since: at least 2007, but maybe as early as 2002

Hometown: Memphis, TN

Current Employer and Position: Collections Management Archivist, Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives, Johns Hopkins University

Education: MA, History, University of Delaware; AB, History and Women's Studies, Duke University

Professional interests: I started at Johns Hopkins over 20 years ago working with our nursing history collections, which are still my favorites. I enjoy assisting researchers in accessing patient related materials in a HIPAA compliant way through our Privacy Board. I view these records as a way to provide the patient perspective in a field that is so often dominated by the voices of elites within the health fields. Working with our students and volunteers to process and describe our collections has been a significant part of my job, and I appreciate the types of questions and insights both bring to our collections. I'm finishing up a long run as Secretary of ALHHS and now treasurer of LAMPHHS and look forward to taking a break from leadership.

Other facts, interests, or hobbies: The roots of my work as a Medical Archivist go back to when I was an undergraduate student assistant at the Duke University Special Collections Library, where I also conducted research for my senior honors thesis on the history of menstrual product advertising. I had the best college summer job working in the Archives at Graceland, home of Elvis Presley, in Memphis TN where I grew up in a family of record collectors. During this past COVID year, I volunteered with my daughter Abby who earned her Girl Scout Gold Award by developing a program to address period poverty in Baltimore County. Each week we distribute hundreds of period cycle packs of tampons and pads at local school-based distribution sites. Over the years, much of my non-working hours have been spent volunteering as a Girl Scout leader and on advocacy for public schools and now menstrual equity. I have a large collection of novelty socks.

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

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

NLM Announces 2021 History Talks

The History of Medicine Division at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) announces its 2021 [NLM History Talks](#). All talks are free, live-streamed globally, and subsequently [archived](#) by NIH VideoCasting.

2021 NLM History Talks:

- Naa Oyo A. Kwate, PhD, Associate Professor of Africana Studies and Associate Professor of Human Ecology, Rutgers University, will offer the 11th Annual James H. Cassedy Lecture in the History of Medicine, “Savages cry easily and are afraid of the dark”: What It Means to Talk about Race and African American health.” Kwate’s talk will take place on February 11, 2021, at 2pm ET [via NIH VideoCasting](#), co-sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, Office of Digital Humanities, as part of the [recently reaffirmed partnership between NLM and NEH](#) to collaborate on research, education, and career initiatives.
- Annmarie Adams, PhD, Professor, Department of Social Studies of Medicine (Chair) and School of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal, will speak on “Placing Women in Medicine: Maude Abbott and the Archaeology of Friendships.” Dr. Adams’s talk will take place on Thursday, March 25, 2021, at 2pm ET [via NIH VideoCasting](#).
- Sarah Eilers, MA, MLS, Archivist/Manager, Historical Audiovisuals, NLM History of Medicine Division, and Angela Seward, BA, MTA, Research Development Specialist (Moving Image & Sound), Research Development Team, Collections & Research, Wellcome Collection, will speak jointly on “Peril in the Air: Pollution Activism on Film.” This talk will take place on Thursday, September 9, 2021, at 2pm ET [via NIH VideoCasting](#).
- Allison Hill-Edgar, MD, MFA, Artist and Independent Scholar, New York Academy of Art, and the Fenimore Art Museum, and 2020 NLM Michael E. DeBakey Fellow, will offer the 5th Annual Michael E. DeBakey Lecture in the History of Medicine, “Dissecting Gender: Reframing Anatomical History Through the Female Body.” This talk will take place on Thursday, June 3, 2021, at 2pm ET [via NIH VideoCasting](#).
- Farren Yero, PhD, Postdoctoral Associate, Gender, Sexuality, and Feminist Studies, Duke University, will speak on “A Family Drama: The Sexual Politics of Smallpox Vaccination in the Spanish Empire.” This talk will take place on Thursday, October 28, 2021, at 2pm ET [via NIH VideoCasting](#).

NLM History Talks promote awareness and use of NLM historical collections for research, education, and public service in biomedicine, the social sciences, and the humanities. The series also supports the commitment of NLM to recognize the diversity of its collections—which span ten centuries, encompass a range of digital and physical

formats, and originate from nearly every part of the globe—and to appreciate individuals across various disciplines who value these collections and use them to advance their research, teaching, and learning.

Interviews with the speakers in this series are published in *Circulating Now*, the blog of the NLM History of Medicine Division. Explore <https://circulatingnow.nlm.nih.gov/tag/nlmhisttalk/> on the blog and stay informed about NLM History Talks on Twitter at [#NLMHistTalk](https://twitter.com/NLMHistTalk).

Complete details of all [NLM History Talks](#) are available from the NLM History of Medicine Division website at <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/index.html>.

NLM Announces 2021 Michael E. DeBakey Fellows in the History of Medicine

Following its February 24, 2020, [call for applications](#) to the [National Library of Medicine \(NLM\) Michael E. DeBakey Fellowship in the History of Medicine](#), the NLM is pleased to announce its 2021 DeBakey Fellows:

Jessica L. Adler, PhD

Associate Professor, Steven J. Green School of International & Public Affairs
and Robert Stempel College of Public Health & Social Work

Florida International University

Research Project – Minimal Standards of Adequacy: A History of Health Care in U.S. Prisons

Scottie Hale Buehler, CPM, PhD

Visiting Research Affiliate, Institute for Historical Studies

University of Texas at Austin

Research Project – Being and Becoming a Midwife in the French Atlantic (1750-1820)

Kirsten Ostherr, PhD, MPH

Gladys Louise Fox Professor and Chair, Department of English, and Director of the
Program in Medical Humanities

Rice University

Research Project – The Visual History of Computational Health

The NLM Michael E. DeBakey Fellowship in the History of Medicine is made possible through a gift from The DeBakey Medical Foundation.

Michael E. DeBakey (1908-2008) was a legendary American surgeon, educator, and medical statesman. During a career spanning 75 years, his work transformed cardiovascular surgery, raised medical education standards, and informed national health care policy. He pioneered dozens of operative procedures including aneurysm repair, coronary bypass, and endarterectomy, which routinely save thousands of lives each year, and performed some of the first heart transplants. His inventions included the roller pump, a key component of heart-lung machines, as well as artificial hearts and ventricular assist pumps. He was a driving force in building Houston's Baylor University College of Medicine into a premier medical center, where he trained several generations of top surgeons from all over the world. Michael DeBakey was instrumental in bringing the NLM to the NIH campus and served for many years on NLM's Board of Regents.

In addition to undertaking their research projects, the NLM's Michael E. DeBakey Fellows will be expected to:

- consult with NLM staff on existing finding aids and related resources, to improve the Library's knowledge of the collections, so this knowledge can be better shared;
- meet the expectations of the [NIH public access policy](#) for publicly supported work, and acknowledge the NLM Michael E. DeBakey Fellowship in the History of Medicine in any resulting publications;
- be available to the NLM Office of Communications & Public Liaison (OCPL) and History of Medicine Division for interviews;
- author at least one guest blog post for [Circulating Now](#), based on her/his research, as previous fellows have done and which are available as a collection [here](#).

Each year a fellow is invited to present an annual NLM Michael E. DeBakey Lecture in the History of Medicine, as part of the History of Medicine Division's annual [NLM History Talks](#).

For further information about the materials available for historical research at the NLM, please visit <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd>, or contact the NLM History of Medicine reference desk via [NLM Customer Support](#), or by phone at 301-402-8878. Questions about the NLM Michael E. DeBakey Fellowship in the History of Medicine may be directed to these same points of contact.

NLM and NEH Renew Partnership to Collaborate on Research, Education, and Career Initiative

The [National Library of Medicine \(NLM\)](#), the world's largest medical library and part of the National Institutes of Health, and the [National Endowment for the Humanities \(NEH\)](#) have renewed their partnership through 2024. The collaboration, originally established in 2012, aims to develop initiatives that explore the intersection of biomedical and humanities research.

This inter-agency partnership will continue to bring together scholars, scientists, librarians, archivists, curators, technical information specialists, healthcare professionals, cultural heritage professionals, and others in the humanities and biomedical communities to share expertise and develop new research agendas.

Extension of the partnership follows the latest NLM-NEH collaboration, the research symposium [Reporting, Recording, and Remembering the 1918 Influenza Epidemic](#), held on April 29, 2020, during which Virginia Tech students studying the history of data in social context presented their research on various aspects of the 1918 pandemic. Proceedings of the symposium are freely available via the [NIH VideoCast archive](#).

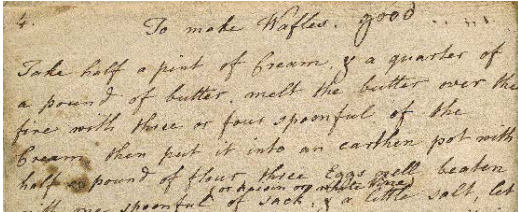
Other NLM-NEH collaborations have included:

- [Viral Networks: An Advanced Workshop in Digital Humanities and Medical History](#), held in January 2018, which yielded the peer-reviewed, open-access book [Viral Networks: Connecting Digital Humanities and Medical History](#) published by VT Publishing;
- [Images and Texts in Medical History: An Introduction to Methods, Tools, and Data from the Digital Humanities](#), a workshop held in April 2016 which explored emerging approaches to the analysis of texts and images in the field of medical history;
- [Shared Horizons: Data, Biomedicine, and the Digital Humanities](#), a symposium convened in April 2013 which explored the intersection of digital humanities and biomedicine, and
- [An Epidemiology of Information: New Methods for Interpreting Disease and Data](#), a symposium convened in October 2013 which explored new methods for large-scale data analysis of epidemic disease.

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

NEWS FROM THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Digital Projects: Recipes and Remedies



One of the Academy Library's distinctive holdings comprises 40 manuscript receipt books, starting with its ninth-century culinary manuscript, the [Apicius](#), and extending through the 19th century. These cookbooks offer a fascinating snapshot of both culinary—

and non-culinary—European history, including receipts (an older word for recipes) for such things as roast turkey, lemon cream, and almond biscuits, as well as for non-food items: remedies for coughs, bruises, and other ailments, and even cosmetics and perfumes that can be made at home.

In December 2020, the Library launched a new digital collection: [Recipes and Remedies: Manuscript Cookbooks](#), showcasing 11 of these manuscript cookbooks. The digitization is based on our earlier work with these materials which began in 2012, when the Pine Tree Foundation provided funding for conservation and cataloging of 31 of these manuscripts. In 2019, the foundation awarded the Library funding to digitize a selection of the English-language manuscript cookbooks and make them available to the public through the Library's [Digital Collections & Exhibits](#) website. The digitized manuscripts are also linked through corresponding listings in the [Manuscript Cookbooks Survey](#), providing a full-text option for each of our manuscripts on the site.

The digital project was directed by Andrea Byrne, Digital Technical Specialist, with the entire Library team participating. For more on this project, see [Digitizing Our Manuscript Cookbooks](#) and [Recipes and Remedies: Manuscript Cookbooks](#).

Library Events



Join us virtually for two lectures this winter. During this year's Bibliography Week, Stephen Schmidt, culinary historian and essayist for our Recipes and Remedies digital cookbooks collection, speaks on "Manuscript Cookbooks and Their Audience," where he will explore how early modern manuscript cookbooks were created and used. The lecture is Saturday, January 30, at 11:00 AM; register

[here](#).



ELIZABETH BLACKWELL



W. J. JONES

MAE J. JONES

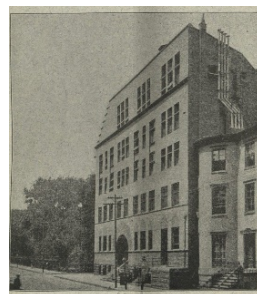
The following week, the Academy Library is cosponsoring a lecture with the Hederden Society of Weill Cornell Medicine. Elizabeth Blackwell is justly renowned as the first woman to graduate from an American medical college. In 1857—together with her sister Emily, also a physician—she founded the first hospital in New York City staffed entirely by women. Join author Janice P. Nimura on the 200th anniversary of Elizabeth

Blackwell's birthday as she launches a major new biography celebrating two complicated medical pioneers. To attend "The Doctors Blackwell," Wednesday, February 3, 5:00 to 6:30 PM, register [here](#).

From the Blog: NYAM Women in Medicine

As part of the 100th anniversary of universal women's suffrage in the United States, the Library concluded its six-part series celebrating NYAM's early women Fellows, pioneering physicians in New York City. Most recently highlighted:

[Elizabeth Martha Cushier](#) (1837–1931), the third woman to become a NYAM Fellow, graduated from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary (seen here) in 1872, conducted laboratory research on tissues and cells in Switzerland (as these opportunities were not available to women in the U.S.), and built her career in obstetric and gynecological surgery.



[Emily Dunning Barringer](#) (1876–1961) was the first woman surgical resident and the first woman ambulance surgeon, working out of Bellevue Hospital. She was central to women's medical education and their medical efforts in World War I. Her 1950 autobiography, *Bowery to Bellevue: The Story of New York's First Woman Ambulance Surgeon*, was later made into a feature film starring June Allyson, *The Girl in White*.

Virtual Visits



The Library's virtual tours of the collections continue! Three have been added in the fall and early winter: November, "[What Lies Beneath](#)," on anatomy; December, "[Holiday Treats](#)," from our extensive cookbook collection; and January, "[Get the Word Out: Sharing Public Health Information](#)." All of the Library's Virtual Visits can be found on NYAM's YouTube Channel [playlist](#).

Color Our Collections



In the time of COVID, it's even more important to do some coloring! The Library is leading the 2021 [Color Our Collections](#) campaign among libraries, archives, and museums. To submit content, check out this [page](#).

At Home with the NYAM Library

A blue rectangular graphic with the text "At Home with the NYAM Library" in white, bold, sans-serif font.

Our monthly e-newsletter highlights our collections, digital and otherwise; Virtual Visits; and our blog, [Books, Health, and History](#). Sign up for the e-newsletter [here](#) and peruse earlier issues here: [At Home](#)

[with the NYAM Library](#).

MCGILL-WELLCOME ANNOUNCE COLLABORATION ON MEDIEVAL MEDICAL MANUSCRIPTS

Researchers and librarians from McGill University (Montreal, Canada) and the Wellcome Collection (London, UK) are pleased to announce a collaborative working group series sponsored by the Consortium for History of Science, Technology and Medicine (CHSTM). The working group will focus on the theme “European Medieval Medical Manuscripts” and will meet monthly for a year, starting 28 January 2021. The idea for the group arose from similarities noted in two deluxe manuscripts that are already accessible digitally: a newly acquired early 16th-century French manuscript at the Osler Library (<https://tinyurl.com/y5zehryz>) and a late 15th-century French manuscript at the Wellcome Collection (<https://tinyurl.com/y2toj1pc>).



Caption: A comparison of the opening pages from the Osler Library's François II de Rohan manuscript (ca. 1515), left, and the Wellcome Collection's MS 626, “Circa instans” of Matthaeus Platearius (late-15th cent.).

The manuscript of recipes and regimens at the Osler Library is a relatively new acquisition, purchased in 2018. It contains seventy-three recipes and is written in French with some Latin

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

and Italian additions. It is organized by recipe type: opiates, syrups, plasters, unguents, powders, potions, etc., but also includes François II de Rohan's personal regimen of health. Wellcome Collection's Western MS 626 by Matthaeus Platearius is written in French with some notes and additions in French and Latin. It begins with an extensive section on simples, then includes miscellaneous recipes, followed by remedies for specific diseases.

The aim is for these two manuscripts to be the starting point for a broad exploration of medieval European medicine, science, and culture. The working group will bring together emerging and established scholars from history of medicine, history of science, art history, and manuscript studies to create a cross-disciplinary and collaborative dialogue. While stimulating research in the overall field of medieval medicine and science, the group also aims to promote awareness of the interrelationships between the Osler and Wellcome collections and other collections globally. The organizers include Julia Nurse and Elma Brenner from the Wellcome Collection and Anna Dysert, Faith Wallis, and Mary Yearl from McGill University.

Working group meetings will include presentations of Osler's François II de Rohan manuscript and Wellcome's Western MS 626. These sessions will situate them within the broader contexts of medieval scientific manuscripts, plant ingredients of medical recipes, food and cookery, the circulation of medieval and early modern recipes, medical manuscripts in the age of print, health regimens and other practical uses of medical manuscripts, gift-giving and knowledge exchange in medical manuscripts in elite milieux, medieval manuscript cataloguing, and medical recipe traditions from other cultures, specifically Jain medical recipes in early Hindi.

CHSTM working groups are open to any who are interested, but one must register with the Consortium. Please feel free to share information about this working group with those who may be interested in taking part. This group's page is under construction as of writing, but more detailed information will be added:

<https://www.chstm.org/content/history-medieval-european-medical-manuscripts>.

There are a range of other working groups that may be interesting to LAMPHHS members and their constituents: <https://www.chstm.org/groups>.

Mary K. K. Hague-Yearl, MLIS, PhD

Osler Librarian / History of Medicine Librarian / Bibliothécaire d'histoire de la médecine
Osler Library of the History of Medicine / Bibliothèque Osler (histoire de la médecine)
Université McGill University

REPOSITORY NEWS

Henry R. Winkler Center to Host Cecil Striker Society Webinar

The Henry R. Winkler Center for the History of the Health Professions, University of Cincinnati, invites you to join it for the Cecil Striker Society Webinar Lecture on Thursday, February 11, 2021, at 7 PM. The lecture, given by Carolyn Nicholson, CRNA, BSEd, is titled: *The Experience of a WWII Nurse Anesthetist: What Can be Learned and Is It Relevant Today?*

Please see the [Winkler Center's website](#) for more information and Zoom login credentials.

Formed in 1976, the Cecil Striker Society for the History of Medicine has a straightforward purpose: to promote and perpetuate an interest in the history of medicine and related disciplines in the health sciences. The move of the Winkler Center to its new facility in 2008 generated a renewed interest in the Society and in 2010 the Cecil Striker Society convened for the first time in many years. It has sponsored an annual lecture since then and because of COVID now presents bi-monthly webinars.

Please join us on February 11th for what is sure to be a fascinating discussion on the history of this nursing subspecialty.

Dyslexia Pioneers' Home Movies Now Available for Viewing

Home movies of pioneer dyslexia researchers, Samuel T. Orton, and his wife, June Lyday Orton, are now available for research by appointment at the Columbia University Health Sciences Library's [Archives & Special Collections](#) reading room. The movies, taken between 1928 and 1948, depict the Ortons' 1928 wedding in Detroit; their honeymoon to Niagara Falls and other points; vacations in New York's Adirondack Mountains in the early 1930s; and the construction of their weekend cabin, called "Whimsy," in 1930-1932.



Samuel T. and June Lyday Orton at their wedding, July 16, 1928. Frame from film OR01.

Samuel T. Orton (1879-1948) was among the first to correctly diagnose the learning disability now called dyslexia. June Lyday (1898-1977) was a member of Orton's research team at the State University of Iowa medical school which gathered the data that helped him develop his theories. She later married Orton after the death of his first wife. Along with educator and psychologist Anna Gillingham, the Ortons developed a program for teaching reading to

dyslexic children called "the Orton-Gillingham method" still widely employed today. June Orton continued their work until her death. The [Orton Papers](#) and their [case files](#) were donated to the Columbia University Health Sciences Library in 1980 and 1989 by the Orton Language Disability Trust.

Eight of the nine reels of film found in the papers were digitized. Of these, seven are 16mm and one is 8mm. All are silent, and only one is in color. The films total about 105 minutes with individual reels running from as long as 17 minutes to as short as 4. The majority of the films depicts the construction of the Ortons' weekend cabin outside Wappingers Falls, N.Y., which seems to have been built solely by Samuel Orton. The vacation films show swimming and canoeing at Camp Boulder Point, a girls' summer camp on Limekiln Lake, and on Rainbow Lake, both in New York's Adirondack Mountains. One reel was too deteriorated to digitize but efforts are underway to see if it can be restored.

While the films are currently only available for viewing on-site, Archives & Special Collections hopes to make them accessible online sometime in the future. Digitization was made possible by the library's Orton Fund.

Stephen E. Novak

Head, Archives & Special Collections
Augustus C. Long Health Sciences Library
Columbia University Irving Medical Center

News from the Mount Sinai Medical Center

The Arthur H. Aufses, Jr. MD Archives of the Mount Sinai Medical Center would like to announce the opening of a new exhibit on the development of the ambulance service at Mount Sinai West, formerly Roosevelt Hospital. The exhibit covers the years 1877 through 1972 when a national Emergency Medical Service was authorized. It features a circa 1899 ambulance surgeon's cap, a recent donation by the great-granddaughter of Frederic Brockway, MD, along with pictures and maps from the ambulance service. The exhibit is located in the lobby of the hospital, near the hallway leading to the elevators.

Additionally, we would like to announce that 2021 will be the 175th anniversary of the founding of Mount Sinai Morningside, formerly St. Luke's Hospital, as well as the 150th anniversary of the opening of Mount Sinai West, the former Roosevelt Hospital. Celebrations, while low-key given current circumstances, are planned throughout the anniversary year, culminating on the anniversary dates of October 18th for Mount Sinai Morningside and November 2nd for Mount Sinai West.

Michala Biondi

Archivist, MSM/MSW collections

The Arthur H. Aufses, Jr. MD Archives

Online Exhibits Highlight Histories of Race and Gender at Stanford Medicine

The Stanford Medical History Center, which is the archives and rare books collection at Stanford Medicine, mounts annual exhibits in Lane Medical Library that are related to the history of medicine at Stanford and its predecessor institutions. Past exhibits have included the role of Stanford Medicine in WWI and the histories of specific Departments in the School of Medicine, such as Neurosurgery and Anesthesia.

In recent years I have decided to focus the exhibits on underrepresented populations at Stanford Medicine. In 2019 I created an exhibit on Adelaide Brown, one of the first women to graduate from Cooper Medical College (the school which became the Stanford School of Medicine in 1908). In 2020, I created an exhibit on Iga Mori, one of the first Asian graduates from Cooper Medical College. The development of these exhibits was consonant with other programming at Stanford. This programming included the opening of the Diversity Center



Adelaide Brown

of Representation and Empowerment (D-CORE) in Lane Library in 2017 (<https://med.stanford.edu/diversity/d-core.html>); the launching of the Inclusion, Diversity, Equity, and Access in Learning Environment (IDEAL) initiative across the Stanford campus in 2018 (<https://ideal.stanford.edu/>); and the establishment of a Commission on Justice and Equality at Stanford Medicine in 2020 (<https://med.stanford.edu/diversity/commission.html>).



Iga Mori

In both exhibits, I drew on visual content from the collections at the Stanford Medical History Center (MHC). But I also acquired images and permissions from other archival repositories, including the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley; the Library of Congress; the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i; the Hawai'i State Archives; the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library; and the California Digital Newspaper Collection.

The Stanford Historical Society, on whose Board of Directors I have served, has had a mission of formulating an historical narrative of Stanford University as going “from good to great.” In contrast, I sought with these exhibits to acknowledge aspects of the School of Medicine’s past that today might be met with censure. In the Adelaide Brown exhibit, I mention the role that Stanford University played in the eugenics movement of the early twentieth century. In the Iga Mori exhibit, I make reference to the role of Dr. Levi Cooper Lane (then President of Cooper Medical College and the person after whom Lane Medical Library is named) in supporting a false proclamation by the governor of California in 1900 that there had been no outbreak of bubonic plague in San Francisco that year--a political manoeuvre aimed at keeping white businesses open at the cost of lives of San Francisco’s Chinese immigrant population.

The Iga Mori exhibit was mounted on March 16, 2020 – the day before Lane Library was closed as part of a university-wide protocol in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This was ironic, in part, due to the fact that the Mori exhibit discusses an outbreak of bubonic plague and the failure of public officials at the time to respond effectively.

Partly in response to the fact that the Mori exhibit would not be accessible to on-site visitors to the library, I worked with Lane library staff to develop online versions of the

exhibits using LibGuides software. The online exhibits can be found on the Stanford Medical History Center website:

Adelaide Brown: <https://laneguides.stanford.edu/adelaide-brown>

Iga Mori: <https://laneguides.stanford.edu/iga-mori>

At the prompting of Lane Library's marketing team, I gave a half-hour lecture via Zoom in October 2020 for the Stanford community that put these two exhibits in conversation with each other. This provided an opportunity to consider the way in which the nineteenth-century predecessors to Stanford's School of Medicine were created by an exclusively white male faculty and administration for the benefit of an exclusively white male student body. With that background, there was the opportunity not only to discuss the ways in which Adelaide Brown and Iga Mori illustrated changes to those demographics, but also to consider the ways in which efforts and challenges to expand that change have continued to the present at Stanford Medicine.

Due to the pandemic, I am not planning on creating a new exhibit for 2021. Instead, the Iga Mori exhibit will remain up following Lane Library's eventual re-opening for a year. Future exhibits might continue this theme of exploring and interpreting the social histories of Stanford Medicine.

Drew Bourne

Historical Curator

Stanford Medical History Center

Lane Medical Library

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

BOOK REVIEWS

Andrew T. Simpson. *The Medical Metropolis: Health Care and Economic Transformation in Pittsburgh and Houston*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2019. 276 pages. \$49.95. ISBN: 9780812251678

Andrew Simpson has written a comprehensive business, scientific, and social history about the attempt of two cities, Pittsburgh and Houston, to transition large parts of their

economies from an industrial base to a medical services base (including several pages of detailed notes). The three narratives are related, however, and Simpson does a good job in discussing how they all interact. He begins with a discussion of the civic relationship medical centers played within a city and the locational asset model that centered hospitals as hubs in the cities they served. As the heavy industries of steel and oil began to decline, the two cities Simpson studies began to leverage new partnerships between university medical centers and larger hospital infrastructures for economic growth and prestige. In many cases, the growth of the medical centers left underserved communities of color underrepresented. Simpson delves deep within the business relationships of these partnerships and talks about how they changed everything--from the definition of what not-for-profit means to tax codes. He discusses the court battles between civic authorities in both Pennsylvania and Texas that attempted to force large hospital systems to provide the charity care they were meant to provide.

Simpson is perhaps most enthusiastic in the three chapters in which he discusses the medical innovations of the two medical centers, heart care in Houston and liver care in Pittsburgh, and how biotechnology was seen as a driver for innovation. These sections are straightforward histories of how medicine progressed. Simpson also uses them to underpin his discussion of the business of medicine by showing how the innovations were often used by the medical centers to boost their prestige, broaden their patient base, recruit new doctors, and improve their bottom lines. The chapters also show how medical centers tried, and in many cases failed, to use the innovations to create new commercial endeavors and monetize their discoveries.

The social history of *The Medical Metropolis* is perhaps the least developed, although Simpson does come to some very definite conclusions. He discusses how the medical services sector was hoping to replace the loss of traditional industry, steel in Pittsburgh and oil in Houston. However, the poorer working conditions and low pay that the medical field offers to untrained labor is not a one-to-one match for all those who lost their jobs. The attempt to create training programs to bring workers into hospitals met with mixed results, and in many cases did not live up to their promises of putting displaced workers in jobs. Often the lowest paying jobs would be the only positions people of color were able to get. These jobs had poor working conditions with little room for advancement.

Simpson spends very little time talking about how private insurance affects the medical industry, but does discuss how the ACA, exchanges, and the expansion of Medicaid created two different outcomes in Pittsburgh and Houston. Because Pennsylvania

accepted the Medicaid expansion, the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center was able to draw on several million dollars to improve services and maintain its place in the economy. Texas refused the expansion, which not only left huge numbers of their citizens unable to access care but also resulted in shortfalls for the medical centers.

It is odd to review a book about the rise of medicine as a business model during a pandemic. *The Medical Metropolis* exposes two different views of medical care in the United States; one of innovation and progress and another of the failure of the American health system. Simpson writes, “The contest over revenue versus responsibility revealed some critical limitations in the market-based model of the hospital-civic relationship. Critics of large not-for-profit hospital systems often argue that these institutions use their privileged position to become profitable charities rather than charitable not-for-profits — and that they do so on the backs of poorly paid workers and insufficiently cared for citizens” (p. 177). He states that it’s hard to gauge which side is winning in the court of public opinion, but I believe that the market-based system is broken, perhaps beyond repair.

Paul Andrews

Strauss Health Sciences Library
University of Colorado Denver

Tamara Venit Shelton. *Herbs and Roots: A History of Chinese Doctors in the American Medical Marketplace*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2019. 368 pages. \$37.50. ISBN: 978-0-300-24361-1

In the introduction to her book *Herbs and Roots: A History of Chinese Doctors in the American Medical Marketplace*, Tamara Venit Shelton, PhD, accurately states, “... histories of irregular medicine in the United States have largely ignored Chinese doctors in the American medical marketplace or have only acknowledged their contribution when discussing the American (re)discovery of acupuncture in the 1970s.” (p. 11) This book is needed and excels at filling that need.

Tamara Venit Shelton is a social historian and Associate Professor of History at Claremont McKenna College. She has written on the history of California, of Chinese-Americans, and on Chinese medicine in America. In addition to a thorough historiography section in the book’s introduction, Venit Shelton makes ample and insightful use of other scholars’ work in adjacent fields. She approaches the subject as a

historian and makes no attempt to evaluate the efficacy of any treatment or healthcare school of thought.

Herbs and Roots is the product of significant archival research. Venit Shelton examines a body of archival information that's largely biographical and focused on individual practitioners. Her approach applies the lens of social history and the study of immigration and cross-cultural contact, creating a critical look at medicine and society in the course of American history. That research also allowed Venit Shelton to fill the book with rich detail and engaging stories. The book's chapters are organized mostly chronologically, but the material is also grouped thematically, and occasionally the flow isn't intuitive. However, with some of the trends she analyzes, which reappeared in several different eras, a strict chronological approach would not make sense either, and there are no perfect choices.

Beginning with medieval European encounters with Chinese medicine through Christian missionary work, naturalist expeditions, and trade, the book discusses how Europeans and European Americans embraced some elements of Chinese medicine while rejecting the culture it came from. Chinese immigration to America was rare until about 1850, so Chinese medical ideas and materials were imported stripped of their context and integrated into western herbal medicine. However, Venit Shelton does find examples of Chinese immigrant herbalists on this continent in the late eighteenth century.

By the late 19th century, Chinese immigrants and first- and second-generation Americans offered herbalism and other medical services to their own communities and curious white people. Venit Shelton chronicles the experiences of several healers working to build and maintain a business. Their advertisements often played up Orientalist stereotypes to appeal to patient/customers seeking an exotic experience. In a sentiment echoed today, Chinese medicine was appealing to non-Chinese people who believed it was gentler or more natural than Western medicine. Some Chinese healers sought American licensure and were turned away, and others served jail time for practicing medicine without a license. Meanwhile, the American Medical Association, local and regional medical societies, and local laws tried to prohibit Chinese medicine, for both some sound medical reasons and also for some competitive or discriminatory ones.

The last two chapters describe a decline in Chinese medicine in America in the early 20th century, and the renewal of interest that started in the 1970s. The decline was

caused in part by people in China pivoting towards Western-style scientific medicine, and also because of global conflicts and the Great Depression, making Chinese ingredients difficult to import. Additionally, the decades in which the United States barred immigration from China created a large generational gap in Chinese-Americans, in which the older immigrants were dying out by the beginning of WWII, and Chinese-Americans born here were interested in blending in with white American society. In the last fifty years, both Americans and people in China have been interested in Chinese acupuncture, herbalism, and other treatment modalities--some valuing them because of their supposed ancient and natural qualities, and others eager to test them with the tools of scientific medicine and to integrate the modalities that work into patients' care.

In the book's introduction, Venit Shelton argues that Chinese medicine helped give meaning to the ideas and practices of Western-style medicine. However this argument doesn't appear to be a major thread in the book, and as such, isn't successfully argued. The argument that is a major thread in the book is that the public's beliefs about the ideas and practices of medicine have been shaped by Chinese medicine and cultural reactions to Chinese medicine, as well as being shaped by Western-style medicine. This is supported throughout the book.

Venit Shelton skillfully contextualizes Chinese medicine in America with other health schools of thought during a given time period. In particular, she does this with the "irregular" medicine movements of the 19th century, and the tension created by regular medicine's move towards professionalization and regulation. She provides enough context for these subjects to make the book accessible to someone with little background in American medical history. At times the context goes on for pages without mention of Chinese medicine, which makes these sections less appealing to readers for whom that material isn't new, and the book would be slightly stronger if this information were a bit more integrated. In just a few instances, more context would have been valuable; for example, Shelton makes passing mention of Hansen's disease ("leprosy") and reinforces myths that were popular at the time without flagging their inaccuracy. Much of the most readily available information on the history of Chinese medicine in America is written in praise of (or sometimes in caution against) modern iterations of "traditional" Chinese medicine, with historical analysis absent or taking a back seat. Academic works frequently emphasize the Chinese historical and ideological foundations of traditional medicine and how they changed over time in China, with less emphasis on how they are used in the West. Paul Unschuld's scholarship on Chinese medicine is an example. Venit Shelton correctly points out that many discussions of

American medical history leave out or minimize Chinese medicine, even when discussing the various influences within eclectic, irregular, or naturopathic practice. This is despite the fact that Chinese practitioners were often regular medicine's biggest rivals during the period when the American Medical Association was first actively advocating for standardization and licensure.

Herbs and Roots is the rare book that would be valuable for people approaching the subject from a variety of backgrounds, whether it's to round out knowledge of American healthcare history, contextualize understanding of Chinese medicine, or deepen understanding of immigrant and cross-cultural experiences. It's appropriate for advanced students, scholars, and general interest readers. Overall, it is well-researched, well-written, and well worth reading.

Tegan Kehoe

Exhibit and Education Specialist, Paul S. Russell MD Museum of Medical History and Innovation at Massachusetts General Hospital
Boston, MA

***Sir William Osler: An Encyclopedia.* Edited by Charles S. Bryan. Novato, CA: Norman Publishing, 2020. 967 p. \$125.00. ISBN 978-0-930405-91-5**

Readers of *The Watermark* hardly need an introduction to William Osler (1849-1919). His presence in the annals of medicine is ubiquitous. From his professorships at McGill University (1874-84) and the University of Pennsylvania (1884-89) to his famed role as one of the "Big Four" (along with William Henry Welch, William Halsted, and Howard Kelly) establishing Johns Hopkins Hospital, Osler's expansive interests and broad influence put an indelible stamp upon the medical profession, so much so that historian Fielding Garrison called him "the greatest physician of our time" ten years after his death.ⁱ One may wish to temper that enthusiasm with the sobering distance of time, but there can be little doubt that Osler's ghost will continue to float through many fields, including medical librarianship and the libraries he helped nurture into maturity. Osler was a man of many parts, and so an encyclopedic compendium such as this is not only welcome but long overdue. While one might expect that assessment from a reviewer who is himself a member of the American Osler Society (AOS), my endorsement and excitement over this hefty tome is easily shared by many with or without the AOS connection. Osler is by any measure a towering figure, and it is refreshing to have such a complete reference source in an age that takes particular relish in cutting its heroes down to size.

In its compilation and execution it has an outstanding editorial hand, Charles S. Bryan (“Charley” to those who know him). Many are familiar with the famous biography of Osler by Harvey Cushing, *The Life of Sir William Osler* (1925), and today’s standard authoritative work by Michael Bliss, *William Osler: A Life in Medicine* (1999), but Bryan’s *Osler: Inspirations from a Great Physician*, published by Oxford University Press in 1997, remains a very serviceable and accessible source that places this much lionized figure in a contemporary context. In short, those who consult this new comprehensive reference work—and it *is* comprehensive—can rest assured of expert treatment by this editor. Besides Bryan, this encyclopedia is supported by the careful oversight of a nine-person editorial board and the scholarship of 137 contributors.

This book is essentially an A to Z topical guide to all things Osler and Oslerian sandwiched between a helpful chronology and a thorough 51-page bibliography. It starts with “Abbott, Alexander Crever (1860-1935),” an important figure in microbiology who, along with Welch, discovered the cause of diphtheria. Marrying the daughter of William Osler’s brother, Georgina Picton Osler, Abbott earned a lead spot in the present work. The book ends with “Zadig, Method of,” something Osler urged his students to apply in their practices, which is drawing inferences and deductions from inconspicuous features presented in their patients. The method of Zadig is based upon the 1748 novella *Zadig, or Destiny* by Voltaire that Osler insisted his students read. Naturally there is much more in between, but these two rather obscure entries should be enough to indicate the level of detail Bryan has achieved in this rather remarkable book.

My only criticism is a minor one, but one worth noting. Careful to avoid the charge of hagiography, the jacket states that this volume contains “more than 25 criticisms and potential criticisms of Osler.” Accordingly, Bryan properly mentions Osler’s leading critic Gerald Weissmann’s “Against *Aequanimitas*” in his Foreword and presents Weissmann’s main argument along with a spirited editorial reply in the main section (p. 825-826). He also, somewhat cryptically, refers to “two Australian physicians” who have claimed that it is high time Osler was “unmasked.” Except for a brief mention in the chronology under 2018, I searched in vain for this as a main entry. Actually, a Google search uncovered Patrick Fiddes and Paul A. Komesaroff’s “An Emperor Unclothed: The Virtuous Osler” in *Hektoen International: A Journal of Medical Humanities*. It is listed in the compendious bibliography (p. 885), but there is no separate entry for it so it is rather invisible in the text, which was frustrating given its vague announcement on the jacket and in the editor’s Foreword. Where the other “25 criticisms” are only a needle-in-a-haystack

search will uncover. I must say I did not find Fiddes and Komesaroff's article convincing, but it would have been nice in a ready-reference volume such as this to have it separately identified under a collective heading of "Criticisms" listed alphabetically where all "25 criticisms" could be handled together.

But this is merely an organizational issue; substantively this is a solid work and will likely be an important—if not *the*—standard reference source on Osler for years to come. Although the price tag may seem high, so is the value of the information contained therein. Nicely formatted with high production values, *Sir William Osler* includes a marvelous full-color frontispiece of Osler done by Tarleton Blackwell, an oil painting based upon a photograph of him taken at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1913. Well and appropriately illustrated throughout, the present volume represents the best single source on the man Michael Bliss called "English-speaking medicine's most inspirational father-figure, mentor, and role model."ⁱⁱ Here for physicians and health care professionals everywhere this paterfamilias is captured in one cover. No medical library should be without a copy.

Michael A. Flannery

Professor emeritus, UAB Libraries
University of Alabama at Birmingham

¹Fielding Garrison, *An Introduction to the History of Medicine*, 4th ed. (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1929), 631.

²Michael Bliss, *William Osler: A Life in Medicine* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 499.

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[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)