

THE WATERMARK

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

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A Short History of the Health Sciences Historical Collections (HSHC), University of Tennessee Health Sciences Library, Memphis

The HSHC owes Dr. Simon R. Bruesch a great debt. From the time he joined the medical faculty in 1941 until his death in 1995, he worked tirelessly at acquiring and organizing artifacts pertaining to the history of



medicine, as this 1954 self-portrait illustrates. His interests ranged from the ancient to the modern, with a special focus on medicine in Memphis and Tennessee. His collection includes anti-quarian manuscripts, books, photographs, and artifacts, such as

microscopes, instruments, postage stamps, and coins.

Dr. Bruesch's legacy forms the core of the HSHC. In 1995 the Health Sciences Library began organizing this huge and varied aggregate that represents the best and most valuable books, manuscripts, and artifacts pertaining to the history of health care. One of his most significant contributions is an index card database, roughly 20,000 cards containing biographical data on anyone who practiced medicine in Tennessee from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century.

This decades-long endeavor drew on information gathered from print sources such as local or county histories, censuses, and other public records.

The Next Step

The HSHC recently started its own semiannual newsletter, *Health Sciences Historical Collections Update*, with volume 1, number 1 appearing in Winter 2005. It is produced with private funding and is edited by Richard Nollan, M.L.S., M.A., A.H.I.P., Associate Professor and Coordinator of the HSHC. This article is a revised version of the lead article from the first issue of the *Update*.

With the *Update* we are taking the next step in our development of a history of health care collection: publicity. Over the years the Health Sciences Library has acquired early editions of historical works, either in the original or in facsimile. In 1995 the HSHC was organized into an area of the Library where these things could not only be preserved but made available to anyone with a historical interest. The collection currently contains 204 cubic feet of manuscripts, over 600 books, and a number of artifacts. The *Update* will highlight collections, announce new additions and events, and, we hope, inform you of our heritage.

The L.W. Diggs Collection

In 2000 Ann Bell, M.S., S.H. (ASCP) presented the HSHC with *Sickle Cell Disease: Photographs and Photomicrographs from 60 Years of Study 1932-1993* by L.W. Diggs and Ann Bell. This compilation contains over 700 images illustrating the effect that sickle cell disease has on every organ system of the body. In 2003 Ms. Bell, John Silver, and Richard Nollan colla-

boration to digitize this valuable collection and to make this work available on compact disc. The images were scanned and reviewed to ensure that they were as close to the originals as possible. The program allows the user to move freely within the collection of images and allows users to compare images. In coming months we plan to distribute the CD at no cost to sickle cell centers in the United States.

Similar projects are near completion involving Dr. Diggs's hematology slides. Ann Bell continues to be active in organizing the Diggs Collection.

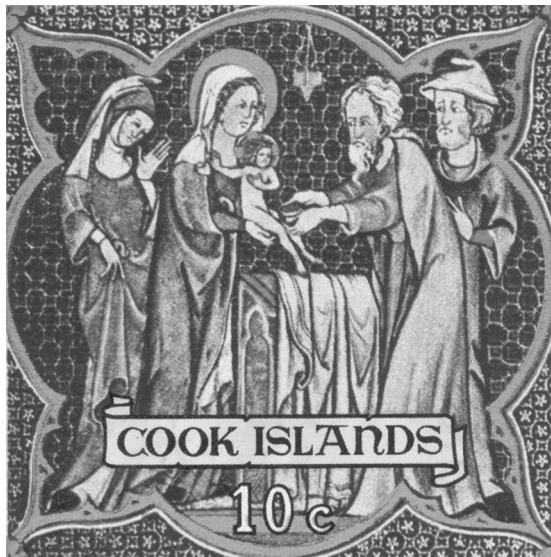
The Runyan Collection

Dr. William Runyan is professor emeritus at the University of Tennessee Health Science Center (UTHSC). He has donated six boxes of his papers, which focus on the growth and development of the decentralized Clinic Network for Memphis and Shelby County from 1961 to 1985. He developed and published protocols used to treat diabetes, hypertension, and other chronic diseases. Nurses implemented the protocols, a role that would become a model for the nurse practitioner. The decentralized clinic foreshadowed the rise of managed care in the 1990s.

Two of Dr. Runyan's granddaughters and two high school students affiliated with the Minority Pre-Science Program completed scanning the Runyan Collection in the summer of 2004. The raw images are in the quality control stage. Our goal is to produce a preservation copy of the collection and to store it on a single DVD to distribute to researchers. Work should be finished by summer of 2005.

Medical Philately

The physician fighting disease is an enduring medical image throughout history. Stamp collecting, still one of the most popular hobbies in the world, depicts this struggle. Postage stamps are used to create awareness of diseases and of campaigns to deal with them, and often to attract money for treatment and research. Our exhibit of medicine in stamps, "Stamping Out Disease," is on display in the Library and on the HSHC Web site at <library.utmem.edu/HSLBC/history/stamps/StampExhibit.htm>. The illustration, published in 1972 from the Cook Islands, shows the circumcision of Christ. The exhibit offers a sampling



of stamps from around the world arranged by individuals, disease, medical equipment, and health care organizations.

The HSHC Web Site

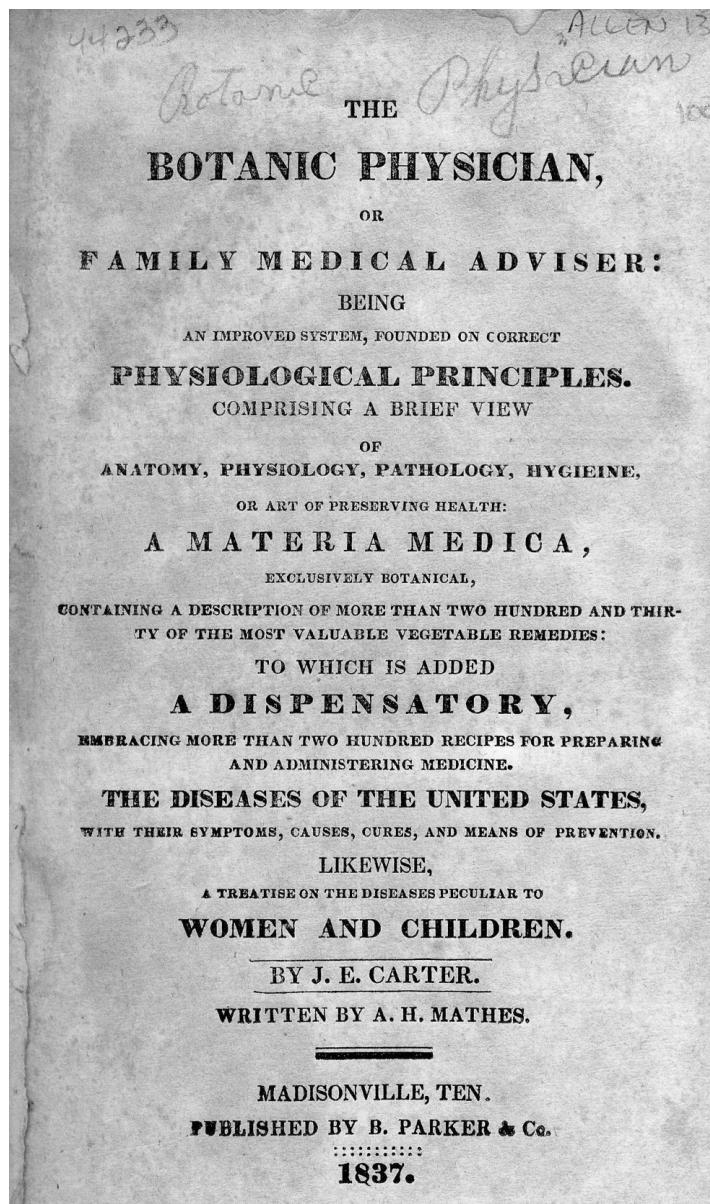
The HSHC Web site <library.utmem.edu/HSLBC/history/index.html> is a resource for genealogists, historical researchers, and educators. In 2004 over 80 e-mail messages and letters from the U.S. and Canada requested information that is recorded on the Web site, notably from the Newman and Bruesch collections. The Newman Collection receives interest from nursing students, and most of the remaining questions are from genealogists seeking information about their ancestors.

New Additions

In addition to materials given to the Diggs Collection, two private donations were also received. Linda Stennett gave the student class notes from 1906-1907 of a graduate of the University of Nashville, S.A. Casey. Betty Drumm gave us a number of personal items that belonged to her grandfather, Charles W. Brandon, who graduated in 1904 from the Memphis Hospital Medical College (MHMC). Both the University of Nashville and the MHMC closed and were folded into the University of Tennessee Medical Units.

The HSHC recently used gift funds to acquire an 1837 first edition published in Madisonville, Tennessee, *The Botanic Physician*. This general work contains "... a Brief View of Anatomy, Containing a Description of More Than Two Hundred and Thirty of the Most Valuable Vegetable Remedies; to Which is Added a Dispensatory, Embracing More than Two Hundred Recipes for Preparing and Administering Medicine,

the Diseases of the United States, with Their Symptoms, Causes, Cures, & Means of Prevention ..." The authors appear to be J.E. Carter and A.H. Mathes of Monroe County, Tennessee. This work falls within the tradition of books intended to be used where access to medical services was poor or nonexistent. John C. Gunn's *Domestic Medicine*, also first published in Tennessee in 1830, is a famous predecessor of this book. Both can be found in the Bruesch Collection.



Access to the HSHC

The HSHC is accessible Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. by appointment only and welcomes donations. Detailed information about what kinds of materials it seeks to acquire is available on its Web site: <library.utmem.edu/HSLBC/history/index.html>.

If you would like more information about the HSHC, its programs and collections, please contact:

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ALHHS Program 30th Anniversary Meeting Thursday, April 7, 2005 Birmingham, Alabama

- 9:00-9:15 a.m.: Welcome and Introductions
- 9:15-10:00 a.m.: Dr. Douglas Bacon, Mayo Clinic,
"How to Get Clinicians Through the Archives
Door?"
- 10:00-10:45 a.m.: Stephen Greenberg and Lillian R.
Kozuma, "Index Catalog Q & A"
- 10:45-11:00 a.m.: Break
- 11:00-11:15 a.m.: Stephen E. Novak and Nancy
McCall, "HIPAA Update"
- 11:15 a.m. -12:30 p.m.: "Before We Turn 40: Ideas,
Discussion, and Future Directions for ALHHS"
- 12:30-1:30 p.m.: Lunch, with Tribute to Gretchen
Worden
- 1:30-2:30 p.m.: Business Meeting
- 2:30 p.m.: Tours

Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine to Establish Center for the History of Medicine

The Francis A. Countway Library's Rare Books and Special Collections department is changing its name effective April 1, 2005, to the Center for the History of Medicine. The mission of the Center is to promote the study of the history of medicine in order to achieve a better understanding of the complex interaction between medicine and society. The Center carries out its mission by adding to, preserving, and making accessible the Countway's renowned historical library and museum collections and by sponsoring programs that demonstrate the value and usefulness of these collections. "We are going to embark on several programmatic initiatives over the next several years and the name change reflects the department's expanding focus," states Thomas Horrocks, Acting Co-Director of the Library. "The name Rare Books and Special Collections informs users of what we own, the name Center for the History of Medicine informs them of what we do."

A wide range of public and scholarly programs are envisioned for the Center, including conferences and seminars, exhibits and lectures, fellowships and internships, and publications and Web resources. The Countway's rich historical collections, however, constitute the foundation on which the Center rests. "The curatorial functions associated with managing such a collection," says Horrocks, "will continue to be a central component to what we do here. By broadening our scope to include innovative and unique programs, we will promote the use of these marvelous collections by demonstrating their relevance to contemporary debates and issues in medicine and health care. Furthermore, the programs we offer will introduce the Center and its collections to new audiences. We will continue to serve an international scholarly community, but we will also do more to serve the medical community as well as the general public."

The Countway Library, created in 1960 as a result of an alliance between the Boston Medical Library and the Harvard Medical Library, houses one of the world's premier collections in the history of medicine. The Countway's historical collections, consulted by

researchers from around the world, are comprised of more than 250,000 books and journals; 20 million manuscripts; the archives of the Harvard Medical School, Harvard School of Dental Medicine, and the Harvard School of Public Health; 100,000 photographs and prints; and the famous Warren Anatomical Museum. For further details concerning the Countway's historical library and the Warren Museum, including an online exhibit gallery that features a selection of significant collections, visit the department's Web page at <www.countway.harvard.edu/rarebooks>.



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News from the History of Medicine Division

"Cancer in the Twentieth Century," a workshop sponsored by the National Library of Medicine, the University of Manchester Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine, and the Society for the Social History of Medicine, was held at the National Library of Medicine, November 15-17. Organized by David Cantor, it featured nineteen pre-circulated papers, now being prepared for publication. Participants came from the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and France. The workshop's purpose was to prepare teaching resources in the history of cancer suitable for use in university curricula.



The National Library of Medicine announces the selection of seven university professors to visit the History of Medicine Division in order to better incorporate historical materials into university classes. They are: Anne-Emanuelle Birn (University of Toronto), Frank Huisman (University of Maastricht, the Netherlands), Nikolai Krementsov (University of Toronto), Judith Leavitt (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Shelley McKellar (University of Western Ontario), Nancy Stepan (Columbia University), and John Tercier (University of California-San Francisco).



The National Genealogical Society (NGS) of Arlington, Virginia, donated to NLM the American Medical Association Card File of Deceased Physicians. The NGS could no longer maintain in its new quarters the collection obtained from the American Medical Association in 1994. The 275-linear feet collection contains biographical information for about 350,000 nineteenth- and twentieth-century physicians in the United States and Canada — not just AMA members. A unique resource, it is an important tool for research into collective and individual medical biography.



Recent and upcoming historical lectures at NLM include:

October 6, 2004: David J. Rhee (Bakken Library and Museum, Minneapolis) "The Body Electric: From Electric Fish to the Brain Pacemaker."

October 20, 2004: Stephen Greenberg (NLM), "Prestige and Credential in Early Modern Medicine: Sydenham and Paré."

November 10, 2004: Carmen M. Concepción (University of Puerto Rico), "In the Shadow of Power: Industrial Development, Public Health, and Community Resistance in Puerto Rico."

January 19, 2005: Elizabeth Fee (NLM), "The World Health Organization and the Transition from 'International' to 'Global Health'."

February 16, 2005: Alexandra Lord (Public Health Service), "Telling Like it is: Surgeon-General C. Everett Koop and the PHS's AIDS Mailing of 1988."

February 23, 2005: Keith Wailoo (Rutgers University), "How Cancer Crossed the Color Line: Race and Disease in 20th-Century America."

March 16, 2005: David Cantor (National Cancer Institute/NLM), "Challenge: Science against Cancer" (1950): Cancer Research and the Publication Movie in the 1950s."

April 20, 2005: Luke Demaitre (University of Virginia), "Searching for Premodern Medicine in European Archives: New Light from Leprosy."

May 11, 2005: Jeffrey S. Reznick (National Museum of Health and Medicine, Washington, D.C.), "From Grievous Damage to Serene Convalescence: Hospital Magazine and Experiences of Recovery among British Servicemen during the Great War."

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Book News and Reviews

Award-winning Canadian author Eva Stachniak's second novel, *Garden of Venus*, appears in the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand in March 2005 and in Canada in June, published by HarperCollins (ISBN 0-00-7180446). The story, set throughout Europe in the early nineteenth century, includes several medical and surgical themes. One of the main characters is Dr. Thomas Lafleur, a surgical veteran of the Napoleonic Wars now on staff at Hospital Charité in Berlin. Stachniak's depictions of the grim medical realities of the time are true-to-life and compelling.



The most important work on Elizabeth Blackwell since Nancy Sahli's 1974 University of Pennsylvania dissertation will appear later this year from Sutton Publishing in Stroud, Gloucestershire. Julia Boyd's *The Excellent Doctor Blackwell: The Life of the First Female Physician* provides a British perspective on Blackwell, who was, after all, despite the fact that she received her historic medical degree in America, British both by birth and by choice.



Boyd (left) is an English historian affiliated with the Fitzwilliam Museum and Churchill College, both at the University of Cambridge. She spoke about Blackwell at Upstate Medical University, Blackwell's alma mater, in June 2003, and at the New York Academy of Medicine in October 2004. Both audiences warmly appreciated her talk.



Martin Brookes. *Extreme Measures. The Dark Visions and Bright Ideas of Francis Galton*. London; New York: Bloomsbury, 2004. xviii + 298 pages, illustrated, portraits, genealogical table, 22 cm. £16.99, \$24.95 cloth. ISBN 0-74756-666-6, 1-58234-481-7.

When Daines Barrington gave his friend Gilbert White a set of printed forms to tabulate the daily weather and

link them to natural events the results became the basis for White's classic, *The Natural History of Selborne*. It is still read with pleasure. When, a century later, Francis Galton recorded his weather observations and tabulated the results he described a new methodology and the beginning of a new science. That publication is unread and forgotten. The same may be said for its author. Martin Brookes, the author of the book reviewed here, has set himself the task to tell us why this is wrong and to restore and associate Galton's reputation in the social sciences with his original work.

Brookes's biography follows the chronology of the life. 1859, the year Galton's cousin Charles Darwin published *The Origin of the Species*, is decisive. Before this time Brookes presents the reader with a profile of a student and man of privilege who had come into his family fortune in 1844. Wealthy, he left school and resolved to travel. He went to Egypt and down the Nile. Upon return to England he took up the life of a country gentleman. He apparently tired of this and, with the endorsement of the Royal Geographic Society (RGS), he funded his own trek into Namibia. He returned to England to write of his trek in a "Boys'-Own" fashion (*Tropical South Africa*) and lecture on travel and survival in the wild. He moved to London and took up numerous administrative duties at the RGS and became a member of the Royal Society. He was a very busy man. In 1860 he attended the now famous annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the debate over Darwin's new theories. Galton recorded in his diary (one of the few quotes that Brookes permits) that the effect was to demolish all barriers to the authority of modern science. Galton was, states Brookes, "... working himself into a frenzy, taking the bits he liked best from Darwin and molding them into radical new shapes and forms."

Whatever did occur in this period manifested itself in Galton's two part article in *Macmillan's Magazine* entitled "Heredity, Talent, and Character." Here Galton vigorously asserted his conviction that heritable variation of both physical and mental characteristics was the decisive factor in evolution and human progress. He spent the rest of his life seeking the proof, driven by his belief and enabled by his wealth and position. In succeeding years *Hereditary Genius*, *English Men of Science*, *Inquiries into Human Faculty*, and finally, *Natural Inheritance* appeared. In each book the same theme was stated and "proven." Darwin's inconvenient theory of evolutionary change was eventually jettisoned in

favor of the more evocative idea that human species made great leaps forward rather than steady progress through slow evolution.

Prejudice tainted his work and the entire issue of biological determinism. A contemporary reviewer of Galton's books commented that his lists and charts defining excellence have "the unmistakable character of a smug little family of jobbers, rather than a galaxy of genius."

It is, however, within these lists and catalogs that Galton provided a service to science. The data so assiduously gathered and plotted revealed its patterns in spite of his "selections" or "roundings." By his zeal to quantify any relationship, Galton arrived at the first method of numerically evaluating the relationship (correlation) between two variables. But his misunderstanding of the operative factors in his own models led to an apparent paradox, i.e., that heredity alone was insufficient to incite improvement in a species. The now discredited science of eugenics was brought forth. Nature was advanced by leaps and selective breeding reinforced and established these trends within a species. Galton was dedicated to this ideal. In his last years he wrote — but could not publish — a novel entitled *Kantsaywhere*. It is a utopian fantasy (nightmare) of a society governed by eugenic principles that condemned those that failed the tests to a lifetime of labor in the service of those privileged members of the population who would create and breed.

Brookes does a decent job revealing Galton to the reader and addressing important issues inherent in Galton's work. For those requiring a rigorous critique of the statistical basis of Galton's work I recommend the chapter on Galton in Stephen Stigler's *The History of Statistics*. Brookes's publisher announces on the dustjacket that the book is an "unorthodox biography." Well, if they mean no index, no footnotes or notes as to sources, an annoying lack of appropriate illustrations, e.g., no maps to accompany a lengthy rendition of his travels, and a ridiculous dustjacket, they have succeeded. These are, after all, annoyances. Though I would argue with the author about emphasis and attribution of motive in certain instances, the book is worth a read for its clear presentation of Galton's life and contributions.

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Janet Golden. *Message in a Bottle: The Making of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2005. 232 pages, illustrated, 25 cm. \$25.95 cloth. ISBN 0-674-01485-5.

This is the story of a diagnosis. David Smith and Kenneth Lyons Jones, pediatricians studying birth defects at the University of Washington School of Medicine, first used the phrase "fetal alcohol syndrome" in a November 1973 article in *Lancet*. They described the abnormal condition of children born to alcoholic mothers they had seen. These children shared distinctive facial features, small heads, and delayed development, and alcohol abuse by their mothers during pregnancy.

Their first article in *Lancet*, June 9, 1973, described four children they had seen in Seattle. Strong pattern caused them to look for other cases. Four more were found. The second article labeled the description of the next three children as "fetal alcohol syndrome" (FAS) and discussed earlier accounts of alcohol-related birth defects, including one from 1834 in England describing the "starved, shrived and imperfect look" of children

born to "women inebriates." In 1968, a French pediatrician, Paul Lemoine, had presented evidence of 127 children born to 67 alcoholic families that had same appearances and deformities as those later described by Jones but it was dismissed by his colleagues. Although the Seattle term, "fetal alcohol syndrome," is now in common use by the public and the medical community, it is not well understood or accepted.

Golden's discussion follows the paradoxical evolution of FAS diagnosis from 1973 to the late 1990s in light of medical research, legal cases involving FAS, feminism and the rights of women vs. those of the fetus, sin and religion, illegal drug abuse, the economics of the alcohol industry, and use of alcohol, mostly in the United States.

In the first three decades, FAS "became a diagnosis, then a public health problem and next a morality tale about mothers." Most of the research dealt with women who abused alcohol or were diagnosed alcoholics; the question of how much alcohol was dangerous became an issue. Conflicting opinions of government officials and physicians ranged from total abstinence to one drink a day, or less, or not excessive, especially in the first three months when many of the deformities occurred. This not only confused women but instilled guilt and fear in many who had drunk alcohol before they knew they were pregnant. Debate raged on whether warning labels on bottles, in bars, supermarkets, and restaurants were necessary and helpful. Feminists claimed that focusing on warnings put women back into a secondary position in society, with the rights of the fetus superseding those of women to make free choices about their bodies. It is a fascinating exploration of conflicting opinions while simultaneously frustrating and frightening to see such disparity.

Physicians and other caregivers did not routinely ask pregnant mothers about their drinking, current or past, missing the opportunity for prevention or intervention. Doctors admitted that they did not diagnose FAS because of stigmatizing the mother. Treatment and intervention for addicted mothers and their children has never been a major concern. Part of the problem is that most of these women were poor, undereducated, and did not appear until they were in labor. If, and how, environment contributed to FAS in children became a factor in assessment, further clouding decision making. At the end of the twentieth century, "FAS was simultaneously, a medical diagnosis, and a judgment about bad mothers, damaged offspring, and bad excuses for bad behavior."

The last part of the book deals with two court cases, one against the Jim Beam whiskey company and the second about the trial of a man with FAS who murdered several people at a fast food restaurant. They show how the ramifications of medical diagnoses vie with the ideas of personal responsibility in our society.

The book is an accumulation of the many factors involved with FAS, its diagnosis and treatment. It remains a convoluted state of affairs that has receded from public attention. The author repeats information in the different sections and suddenly jumps backwards in time when describing events. It makes sense sometimes but it happens so often that it obfuscates the new points being made. It could be a good start for people interested in this syndrome and its ramifications, but a broader reading including the latest medical literature and studies would give a clearer grasp of the situation.

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Good Listening

The Seventh Annual SAHMS Meeting

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science (SAHMS) was held in Augusta, Georgia, on February 25-26, 2005, hosted by the Medical College of Georgia and Augusta State University. The chief purpose of this small international society is to hold an annual winter meeting in a warm climate where scholars, from seniors to beginners, can present their ongoing research in the history of medicine and science and get constructive feedback in a very non-threatening environment. Over fifty scholars from various sections of the United States, Canada, and Europe fully enjoyed the hospitality of our hosts, Dr. Robert Nesbit and Dr. Wendy Turner. The combination of M.D.s, Ph.D.s, and graduate students provided a rich intellectual environment for this weekend gathering.

Most of the sessions were held on the grounds of Augusta State University in recently rewired classrooms with full AV, computer, and digital image projection support. Following Friday morning's concurrent sessions the attendees were bused to the Medical College of Georgia to hear the keynote lecture delivered by the noted Canadian history of medicine scholar, Dr. Michael Bliss, who enthralled his audience with the story of insulin's discovery at the University of Toronto. The

attendees then visited the Augusta Canal Interpretive Center and many took advantage of the wonderful weather to take a barge ride down the Augusta Canal, a most pleasant way to spend a February afternoon. That evening Bob and Mary Gail Nesbit were the most gracious hosts at a banquet for all conference participants held at their lovely home, easy walking distance from the conference hotel, the historic Partridge Inn.

Saturday's sessions, most concurrent, again were held on the Augusta State College campus. The breadth of topics covered in these two days of meetings was inspirational, perhaps rivaling if not exceeding that of the American Association for the History of Medicine's meeting. For history of medicine enthusiasts topics ranged from the ancient history of medicine in Greece, India, and Rome, through the Renaissance, concluding with papers on various twentieth-century history of medicine issues. Besides the typical sessions on health care facilities, epidemics, and women's health issues, other sessions covered areas of the history of nursing, mental health, and the doctor-patient relationship. SAHMS's mission is broader than the history of medicine. Thus there were challenging sessions on aspects of the history of science and on medicine and literature. The complete program of the meeting can be found at <www.ced.aug.edu/SAHMSprelim.htm>.

The meeting closed with a wine and cheese social at the Maxwell Alumni House. Saturday evening, although the meeting was officially over, many of the participants met for drinks and dinner and continued the good fellowship that was the mark of these two days. Several ALHHS members attended this meeting, with Eric Luft and John Erlen each presenting papers and Mike Flannery chairing a session.

The 2006 SAHMS meeting will be held in the charming city of San Antonio, hosted by the University of Texas, San Antonio. We will be staying at a hotel close to the lovely River Walk. A final date has not been set, but it certainly will be either the end of February or the beginning of March, around the 170th anniversary of the fall of the Alamo. Hopefully many of you can join us for the 2006 meeting and enjoy the wonderful talks, pleasant camaraderie, and warm Southern hospitality that are always the highlights of this gathering.

Jonathon Erlen
 Health Science Library System
 University of Pittsburgh

The Third Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Medical Humanities Consortium



In 2003, Anne Hunsaker Hawkins, Ph.D., Professor of Humanities and Director of the Doctors Kienle Center for Humanistic Medicine at Penn State College of Medicine, organized and hosted in Hershey the first meeting of the Pennsylvania Medical Humanities Consortium. After

having it meet for two consecutive years in Hershey, she thought it was time for the Consortium to sprout wings, so this year it meets on Monday, May 9, at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, a joint venture of the Drexel University College of Arts and Sciences, the Drexel University College of Nursing and Health Professions, and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia Section on Medicine and the Arts.

The Consortium meets to discuss issues relevant to medical humanities education. This year's meeting's theme is "Health-Care and Medical Humanities Education: Contexts, Contents, and Methodologies." Papers meet the following three criteria: (1) They are related to the overall topic at the medical school, undergraduate college, continuing education, or community levels. (2) They are of general interest to the group. (3) They serve as departure points for lively discussion.

Actual presentations are brief (maximum ten minutes each), so that they serve as catalysts for discussion rather than ends in themselves. The schedule includes several 90-minute sessions for just discussion groups.

Among the speakers is Paul Root Wolpe, Ph.D., who offers a group presentation on "Seeing Is Deceiving: Expert Knowledge, Public Display, and Medical Ethics Education." Dr. Wolpe is a medical sociologist; a Senior Fellow of the Center for Bioethics at the University of Pennsylvania where he holds appointments in the Departments of Psychiatry, Medical Ethics, and Sociology; the Director of the Program in Psychiatry

and Ethics at Penn; and a Senior Fellow of the Leonard Davis Institute for Health Economics. He also serves as the first Chief of Bioethics for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); as the first National Bioethics Advisor for the Planned Parenthood Federation of America; as Associate Editor of the American Journal of Bioethics; and as a member of the Board of the American Society for Bioethics and Humanities.

The other plenary group presentation is "Circle of Care: Television Stories about the Use of the Arts and Humanities to Enhance Communication between Patients, Families, and Health Care Professionals and Personalize the Experience of Health Care" by Willo Carey, M.A., Executive Director of Wider Horizons, a service that WHYY, the Philadelphia area's public television and radio station, developed to address the needs and interests of the growing population approaching and in the second half of life. Carey is accompanied by others from WHYY who are involved in health-related community education incorporating the medical arts and humanities.

Carey serves as vice chair of the Philadelphia Corporation for Aging. She is on the board of CARIE (Center for Advocacy for the Rights and Interests of the Elderly), the External Advisory Board of the University of Pennsylvania's Institute on Aging, the Executive Committee of the Section on Medicine and the Arts of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Task Force for Quality at the End of Life.

WHYY convenes Caring Community, a volunteer coalition of more than 100 organizations who collaborate on content development and outreach related to caregiving, chronic illness, and end-of-life issues. The coalition recently received a second Sound Partners for Community Health grant from the Benton Foundation, with funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, to produce Circle of Care.

Attractions and activities to enjoy in Center City Philadelphia the weekend before the meeting include: the Philadelphia Museum of Art, which is hosting the Salvador Dali exhibit as well as an exhibit on medical quackery (appropriately entitled "Quack, Quack, Quack") combining history of medicine with illustrations by Hogarth, Maxfield Parrish, and others; the Rodin Museum, celebrating its seventy-fifth Anniversary, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts,

celebrating its 200th anniversary, with new facilities. The Mütter Museum at the College of Physicians will be open on Monday from 8:30 a.m. until the close of the meeting.

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UCLA Programs in Medical Classics: History of Recent Advances in Therapeutics

UCLA Programs in Medical Classics is a series of presentations designed to enhance an appreciation of the links among famous medical writings, clinical practice, basic research, and humanistic scholarship. Six times a year these meetings bring together a convivial group of individuals of scholarly tastes — both from the community and from UCLA faculty, students, and staff — for a lecture and an opportunity to discuss and examine

texts and topics that embody the history of medicine, as well as the relations of medicine to broader cultural settings. The Programs in Medical Classics Web site is <www.library.ucla.edu/biomed/his/medicalclassics.html>.

The program for Winter-Spring 2005 is called "The History of Recent Advances in Therapeutics" and comprises four lectures:

"The EEG in America and the Development of Clinical Neuroscience" by David Millett, M.D., Ph.D., Department of Neurology, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, on February 8, 2005.

"The Life and Times of Hormone Replacement Therapy: Medicine, Gender, and Aging in America" by Elizabeth Siegel Watkins, Ph.D., Associate Professor of the Anthropology, History, and Social Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, on March 8, 2005.

"George Huntington and 'On Chorea': East Hampton and the Making of a Genetic Disease" by Alice Wexler, Ph.D., independent scholar, on April 12, 2005.

"Genetic Individuality in Medicine: From Garrod to Pharmacogenetics and Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms" by Nathaniel Comfort, Ph.D., Associate Professor of the History of Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University, on May 17, 2005.

The History of Recent Advances in Therapeutics series is co-sponsored by the Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library and the UCLA Center for Society and Genetics. Continuing Medical Education (CME) credit is available for this series; cf. <www.medsch.ucla.edu/cme/>.



Bruce J. Ramer

E-mail: bjramer@mindspring.com

**The Medical History
Society of New Jersey:
The Twenty-Sixth Annual
Saffron Lecture**

The spring meeting of the Medical History Society of New Jersey (MHSNJ) will be held Wednesday, May 11, 2005, at the Nassau Club in Princeton and will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society's founding in 1980. Allen B. Weisse, M.D., past president of the MHSNJ, will present the Twenty-Sixth Annual Saffron Lecture, "Medical History Society of New Jersey: Still Alive at Twenty-Five!" Another MHSNJ past president, Frederick C. Skvara, M.D., will display medical philately related to the program. Registration will begin at 3:30 p.m. and the program at 4:00 p.m.

The Saffron Lecture will be delivered after dinner, but the meeting will include these pre-dinner speakers:

Alan J. Lippman, M.D., on "Echoes of the Thirties: Medical Practice in New Jersey."

Lois R. Densky-Wolff, Head, Special Collections Department, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) Libraries, on "'Doing Nicely and Gaining Weight': New Jersey's Tuberculosis Hospitals on Postcards."

Nicole Fox, UMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School (NJMS) Class of 2005, and Kenneth G. Swan, M.D., UMDNJ-NJMS, on "There is More to Ringer Than Lactate!"

Henry H. Sherker, M.D., on "The Tea Burners: How a Cumberland County Doctor Became New Jersey's First U.S. Senator."

For more information, please contact:

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**Joint RPI and Union Series
on Women and Science**

Charlotte Borst, Dean of Arts and Sciences at Union College, and Sharra Vostral, Assistant Professor of Science and Technology Studies at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, recently assembled a cooperative speaker series for Women's History Month, March 2005, on the theme: "What can Science do for Women?" The four talks in the series, all free and open to the public, were:

Leone Tiefer, March 9 at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute on "It's a Big, Bad, Beautiful, Brand New Sexual World Out There: Lessons from Sex Research, Therapy, and Politics." Tiefer is Associate Professor of Psychiatry at New York University School of Medicine, a sexologist, the founder of the Campaign for a New View of Women's Sexual Problems, and the author of *Sex is Not a Natural Act and Other Essays*.

Teresa Riordan, March 15 at Union College on "Inventing Beauty: Women and the Technology of Beauty." The *New York Times* patents columnist for ten years, Riordan has written for many publications, including *People*, *U.S. News and World Report*, and *The Washington Post Magazine*. Her most recent book is *Inventing Beauty: A History of Inventions that Have Made Us Beautiful*.

Andrea Tone, March 23 at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute on "Bodies of Evidence: Women and Birth Control in History." Tone holds the Canada Research Chair in the Social History of Medicine and is Profes-

sor of Social Studies of Medicine and History at McGill University. She is also the author of *Devices and Desires: A History of Contraceptives in America*.

Bernice Hausman, March 29 at Union College on "How to do Things with Breasts and Bottles: Technologies of Infant Feeding and the Politics of Maternity." Hausman teaches at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and is Associate Professor of English and the Director of the Women's Studies Program. She has written *Mother's Milk: Breastfeeding Controversies in American Culture*.

History of Pharmacy. This year's speaker is David F. Musto, M.D., Professor of the History of Medicine at Yale University. His talk, "When Cocaine Was New: The First Epidemic," is on April 25, 2005, at the Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy.

Musto is the author of four major works on drug regulation in America: *The American Disease: Origins of Narcotic Control*, *One Hundred Years of Heroin*, *Drugs In America: A Documentary History*, and *The Quest for Drug Control*. An expert on American drug policy, his honors include winning the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy's Edward Kremers Award for pharmaco-historical writing.

For more information, please contact:

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Women's History Month Program at NLM

Monday afternoon, March 28, 2005, Bernadine Healy, M.D., spoke at the National Library of Medicine on "The Human Genome and the Women's Health Initiative." Her talk was sponsored by the NLM History of Medicine Division. Sign language interpretation was provided.

In 1991, Dr. Healy, a cardiologist, became the first woman to be appointed director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). While at NIH, she created the Women's Health Initiative (WHI), a controlled study of hormone therapy. She is also a former President and CEO of the American Red Cross, and currently serves on the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology Policy. She is one of the many outstanding women physicians featured in NLM's online exhibit, "Changing the Face of Medicine": <www.nlm.nih.gov/changingthefaceofmedicine/physicians/biography_145.html>.

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Collections, Exhibits, and Access

Veterans History Project “Military Medicine”

“Military Medicine,” a new selection of twenty fully digitized collections of materials submitted by veterans and civilians, became available for the first time on March 3 on the Library of Congress Web site at <www.loc.gov/warstories>.

This is the sixth set of individual stories — comprising interviews, letters, photographs, and written memoirs — to be featured on the site: “Experiencing War: Stories from the Veterans History Project.” Since the launch of this presentation site on Memorial Day 2003, the Veterans History Project has regularly made available new stories to illuminate certain themes. Past themes have included D-Day, prisoners of war, and life-altering moments. The latest addition tells stories of military medicine, highlighting personal accounts from doctors, nurses, and other individuals providing medical support.

With this newest set of fully digitized stories, the Veterans History Project site offers 1,024 digitized

collections online, comprising more than 48,000 individual items. The digitized materials are part of the continuing effort by the Library of Congress to make its collections accessible online.

“The Veterans History Project Web site is a multi-media site. Students, historians and anyone interested in twentieth-century history can listen to oral histories from veterans and read first-hand accounts of war,” says Diane Kresh, director of the Veterans History Project.

One of the featured veterans, Glenn Wyler, was that rare soldier who served tours of duty in both major theaters of World War II, working as ship’s physician on a troop transport vessel. His often colorful, two-volume memoir, which totals more than 250 typed pages, “*The Buzzard’s Tale*,” changes only the names of the men and the ship. Raised in Utah, Wyler had no desire to go to sea, but the Army assigned him to the *U.S.S. Buzzard*, which sailed the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Pacific oceans.

During Frances M. Liberty’s 28 years in the Army Nurse Corps, she served in three wars and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Her assignments ranged from landing on the beach at Anzio, Italy, in World War II and supplying a hospital train in Korea to caring for celebrity patients at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. When Liberty enlisted in 1943, she recounts in her oral history, “They weren’t really prepared to handle women.”

Yeiichi Kelly Kuwayama, the son of Japanese immigrants, was a Princeton University graduate working at the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in New York in 1940 when he was drafted. The attack on Pearl Harbor dashed any chance that his stint in the Army would be short-lived, and after being bounced around in administrative jobs at out-of-the-way bases, he grabbed an opportunity to join the Japanese-American 442nd Regiment, whose motto was “Go for Broke,” and trained as a medic. The 442nd became one of the most decorated units in American military history.

The Veterans History Project’s Web site continues to feature an interactive guide to “Voices of War,” the first book drawn from its collections, which was published in November 2004 by National Geographic Books. The companion Web site can be viewed at <www.loc.gov/voicesofwar>.

Veterans from World War I through the current conflict, and the civilians who supported them, are coming forward to record their personal stories and contribute personal documents for a growing archives at the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress. The goal is to collect, preserve, and share with future generations the stories of all American war veterans. To date, more than 25,000 individuals have submitted stories to the collection.

Authorized by federal legislation passed in 2000, the project is being carried out as Congress envisioned, with grandchildren interviewing grandparents, veterans interviewing each other, and students conducting interviews as part of classroom assignments.

Those interested in becoming involved in the Veterans History Project are encouraged to request a project kit by e-mail: <vohp@loc.gov>. The kit is also available on the Veterans History Project Web site: <www.loc.gov/vets>; or call the toll-free message line: 888-371-5848.



Lloyd Library and Museum Expands and Enhances Web Site

The Lloyd Library and Museum is pleased to announce important additions and enhancements to its Web site: <www.lloydlibrary.org>. New features include two databases never before available and now accessible only through the Lloyd's Web site: (1) *The Eclectic Medical Journal Index*, created by the Lloyd staff, is the only index available for this Cincinnati publication and covers its entire run of 97 volumes published from 1849 to 1937. (2) *Pharmacists in World War II*, created and maintained by the Lloyd Scholar, Dennis Worthen, in conjunction with his book, *Pharmacy in World War II*, includes over 11,000 pharmacists, pharmacy students, and those returning from the military on the G.I. Bill.

Also new is the Lloyd's first online exhibit — a virtual representation of its successful 2003-2004 exhibit *Mining the Lloyd: Book Artists Reveal Secrets and*

Treasures from the Lloyd Library and Museum. The Lloyd collaborated with local artists Susan Brumm and Diane Stemper in inviting book artists to choose a text from the Library's collection and use it as an inspiration for a new creation. This online exhibit is a reproduction of the exhibit catalog and features color photographs of the artists' books, their statements, and the title of the Lloyd text that inspired the work. Introductions from the co-curators, Brumm and Stemper, explore the relationship between science and art, making the case for a visual arts display within a scientific context.

Another improvement has recently been negotiated with the University of Cincinnati (UC) Libraries that makes searching the Lloyd's holdings through UC's online catalog easier for our patrons. Accessed from the <cluid.uc.edu/search~S8> on <www.lloydlibrary.org>, Lloyd's catalog records have been available through UC's UCLID online catalog for several years, although up until recently it was not possible to search only Lloyd holdings. Users can now change location to the Lloyd Library and Museum before searching, which eliminates holdings from other UC libraries or affiliates and returns results only from the Lloyd.

Other enhancements have been made to simplify access and provide for more content. For instance, there is a separate section for Lloyd news which includes information about events and exhibits, feature articles and headlines, as well as all press releases issued from the Lloyd. There is also an expanded section for the Lloyd Scholar with more information about his publications, projects, activities, and a biographical sketch. The history of the institution is found in "About Us" and now includes all Lloyd Showcases written by the Lloyd Scholar, which provide supplementary chapters of the Library's past, highlighting several different biographical aspects of founder John Uri Lloyd.

The Lloyd Library and Museum is a local and regional treasure in the Cincinnati area. The Library was developed in the nineteenth century by the Lloyd Brothers — John Uri, Curtis Gates, and Nelson Ashley. Incorporated in 1898, its original purpose was to provide a reference and research facility for Lloyd Brothers Pharmacists, Inc., one of the leading pharmaceutical companies of the period. A trust was established in 1919 to guarantee that the Library would continue to fulfill its mission "to collect and maintain a library on

botanical, medical, pharmaceutical, and scientific books and periodicals and works of allied sciences" into the future. The Library's operations are still supported by that trust and today, the Lloyd Library and Museum is recognized worldwide by the scientific community as a vital research center.

Housing hundreds of thousands of volumes on pharmacy, botany, horticulture, herbal and alternative medicines, natural products, homeopathy, and eclectic medicine, the Lloyd maintains a vast collection of scientific texts — from the most current works to those that date back hundreds of years. Included in this rare book collection is an original copy of the ten-volume *Flora Graeca* (1806-1840) by British botanist John Sibthorp (1758-1796), an original copy of *A Curious Herbal* (1737-1739) by Scottish artist Elizabeth Blackwell (d. 1758), *Mesue Vulgaris* (a 1493 "common book" of remedies), and an array of rare European texts from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The Lloyd also houses archival collections, including the papers of John Uri Lloyd, Curtis Gates Lloyd, Lloyd Brothers Pharmacists, Inc., and the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati.

The Lloyd is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., and the third Saturday of each month, September through May, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Free parking is available behind the Library building. For more information, please visit the Web site at <www.lloydlibrary.org> or contact:

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The screenshot shows the homepage of the Lloyd Library and Museum website. The header features the title "LLOYD LIBRARY AND MUSEUM" in large, bold, black letters. To the left is a photograph of several vintage glass bottles and jars. To the right is a portrait of three men. The page is organized into several green-highlighted sections: "Lloyd News" (Exhibits and Events, Headlines, Feature Articles, Press Releases); "About Us" (History, Mission Statement, Board Members, Staff Directory); "Contact Us" (Contact Information, Hours of Operation, Driving to the Library); "Outreach" (Tours and Programs, Friends of Lloyd Library, Donation Process, Lloyd Store); "Collections" (Online Catalog, Published Material, Special Collections, Archives, Development Plan, Lending Policy, Eclectic Medical Journal Index, Pharmacists in World War II); "Lloyd Scholar" (Objective, History, Biographical Sketch, Publications, Projects and Activities); "Links of Interest" (Pharmacy, Medicine, Botany & Horticulture); and "Search this Site". A central image is a black and white sketch of the library's exterior, showing its historic architecture and modern glass-enclosed addition. At the bottom, a red banner reads "Lloyd Home Page" and "Copyright 2003-2005 by The Lloyd Library and Museum". The browser taskbar at the bottom shows other open tabs and system icons.

Miscellanea

Gladys Brooks Foundation Underwrites Rare Book Conservation

The Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, wishes to announce the gift of \$100,000.00 from the Gladys Brooks Foundation to conserve the rare book collection of the Pennsylvania Hospital Historic Library, located in the Pine Building. This money will be used to conserve the approximately 11,000 rare books that make up the Pennsylvania Hospital Historic Library, the first medical library in the nation. The Historic Library is unique in that it was created in 1762 as a working library, not a rare book collection. Today, the scope of individuals who will use the collection includes physicians; independent and collegial scholars; and students at the graduate and undergraduate level.

The Pennsylvania Hospital is grateful to the Brooks Foundation for this generous gift. This remarkable collection will benefit from the continuous care established in this endowment.

To conduct research at the Pennsylvania Hospital, please visit its Web site at <www.uphs.upenn.edu/paharc/> or contact the Archivist at 215-829-5434 or <peepless@pahosp.com>.

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Quiz Question

Match the following:

1. First woman professor in an American medical school
2. First woman to practice general surgery in America
3. First legitimate woman physician in Great Britain
4. First woman to complete an American hospital internship
5. Inventor of the eye magnet
6. The woman in the picture



- A. Sarah Read Adamson Dolley
- B. Elizabeth Blackwell
- C. Marie Colinet
- D. Mary Edwards Walker
- E. Lydia Folger Fowler
- F. Marie Elizabeth Zakrzewska

(Answer on page 38)

Lisa Walker is Stetten Fellow

Victoria A. Harden, Ph.D., Director of the Office of National Institutes of Health (NIH) History and Stetten Museum, is pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. Lisa K. Walker as the 2005-2006 DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Memorial Fellow in the History of Biomedical Sciences and Technology.

Dr. Walker holds a Ph.D. in history from the University of California, Berkeley, and she has worked as a Senior International Health Officer for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Global Health Affairs, Office for Eurasia, Biotechnology Engagement Program.

As a Stetten Memorial Fellow, she will work with the National Institute on Allergy and Infectious Diseases on a project titled, "U.S. Soviet Collaboration in the Fight Against Polio: NIAID, Attenuated Vaccines, and the Prevention of Viral Diseases in the Twentieth Century."

Visit the NIH History Web site at <history.nih.gov>.

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Medical Tour of Scotland

Case Western Reserve University is again offering an alumni medical history tour, led by Dittrick Museum chief curator Jim Edmonson, October 22-30, 2005. This year the destination is Scotland, to take part in commemorating the 500th anniversary of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Blue Badge guide Iris Barry will lead the group, and the trip will include behind-the-scenes curatorial tours at museums in Glasgow and Edinburgh, special exhibitions on the theme of art and medicine, and banquets at the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. Colleagues James Beaton in Glasgow and Dawn Kemp and Caroline Smith in Edinburgh will welcome us at their respective museums and libraries, and share the fascinating riches of the collections in their care. Scottish hospitality and good cheer will be part of the fare, too, especially in crossing the Highlands via Stirling and the Trossachs. Time will be available for personal interests, be they shopping (woolens and whiskey!), theatre, or the arts generally. There may even be a ceilidh with pipers.

For further information on the tour, visit the Dittrick Web site and download a PDF of the "Scotland's Medical Heritage" brochure: <www.case.edu/artsci/dittrick/site2/news/scotland2.htm>.

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A Few Words from the Editor

“Call for Papers”

Occasional articles in *The Watermark* rise to high levels of scholarship beyond the usual content of a newsletter. Examples include Marvin Taylor’s “‘Other’ Uses of History of Medicine Collections” (Spring 1993); Jennifer Compton’s “Librarian or Sleuth? The Identification of Historical Medical Artifacts” (Fall 1993); Nancy Whitten Zinn’s “Classical Reference Works in the History of the Health Sciences” (Fall 1994); J. Worth Estes’s “To the Courteous and Well Willing Readers’: Herbals and Their Audiences” (Summer 1995); my and my wife’s own “Elizabeth Latimer Shrimpton, M.D. (1875-1955): Unsung Heroine of Medical Librarianship” (Summer 1996); Stephen C. Wagner’s “Ethical Issues for the Archivist: The Brown and Williamson Collection and Beyond” (Fall 1996); Katherine Ott’s “It’s a Scrapbook Life: Using Ephemera to Reconstruct the Everyday of Medical Practice” (Winter 1996); Ywone D. Edwards-Ingram’s “An Interdisciplinary Approach to African-American Medical and Health Practices in Colonial America” (Summer 1997); Michael North’s “Charles Loomis Dana: A Guide to the Academy’s Holdings” (Winter 1997); Kenneth Albala’s “You Are What You Read: Food Texts as Historical Documents” (Fall 1998); my “Elizabeth Blackwell at Geneva Medical College: Reflections on the 150th Anniversary of Women in Medicine” (Fall 1999); and Caroline Duroselle-Melish’s “A Telling of Wonders: Teratology in Western Medicine” (Fall 2001). Note especially that many of these authors have never been members of the ALHHS.

This kind of substance stretches our minds, enriches our professional experience, and should be more frequent in these pages. Unfortunately such papers have slipped recently from the contents of *The Watermark*. I would like to restore them, and thus help to restore *The Watermark* in general to its former quality.

Accordingly, I would like to try an experiment with publishing peer-reviewed scholarly articles in *The Watermark*.

I welcome historians, physicians, critics, archivists, librarians, information scientists, sociologists, philosophers, graduate students, and scholars of every sort — even non-members of the ALHHS — to submit articles prepared for blind review. Upon receiving each sub-

mission, I will send it to three authorities in the field of the paper’s topic. Each reviewer will recommend to me to either accept, reject, or provisionally accept the paper for publication, and the majority will rule. Any comments from them will be relayed anonymously to the author.

The manuscript reviewers will never know the identity of the author unless the work is eventually published. Likewise, the author will never know the identities of the reviewers unless they themselves choose to reveal their identities privately to the author. Such secrecy is needed to prevent favoritism in the selection of papers.

The range of acceptable topics is broad. These papers may discuss librarianship, archival science, information theory, medical history, library history, biography, ethics, literature, or anything else of professional or scholarly interest to us as archivists, librarians, or intellectuals concerned with the history of bioscience.

Submitted papers should be between 2000 and 8000 words long, fully documented, and conscientiously researched. Please keep the format simple and readable. Wide spacing is not necessary. For footnoting please follow the *Chicago Manual of Style*. Submissions must be via e-mail attachment, preferably in Microsoft Word, to <lufte@upstate.edu>.



ALHHS Election Results

Under the guidance of the Nominating Committee, Suzanne Porter (Chair), Elaine Challacombe, Lois Densky-Wolff, and Jonathon Erlen, a multi-slate ballot was presented to the membership. 165 ballots were mailed and 80 returned. The following winners will assume their new offices at the close of the annual meeting in April:

President-Elect:	Micaela Sullivan-Fowler
Secretary/Treasurer:	Patricia Gallagher
Members-at-Large:	Russell Johnson
	Christine Ruggere

The President-Elect serves for one year before assuming a two-year term as President. The other offices are for a term of two years each.

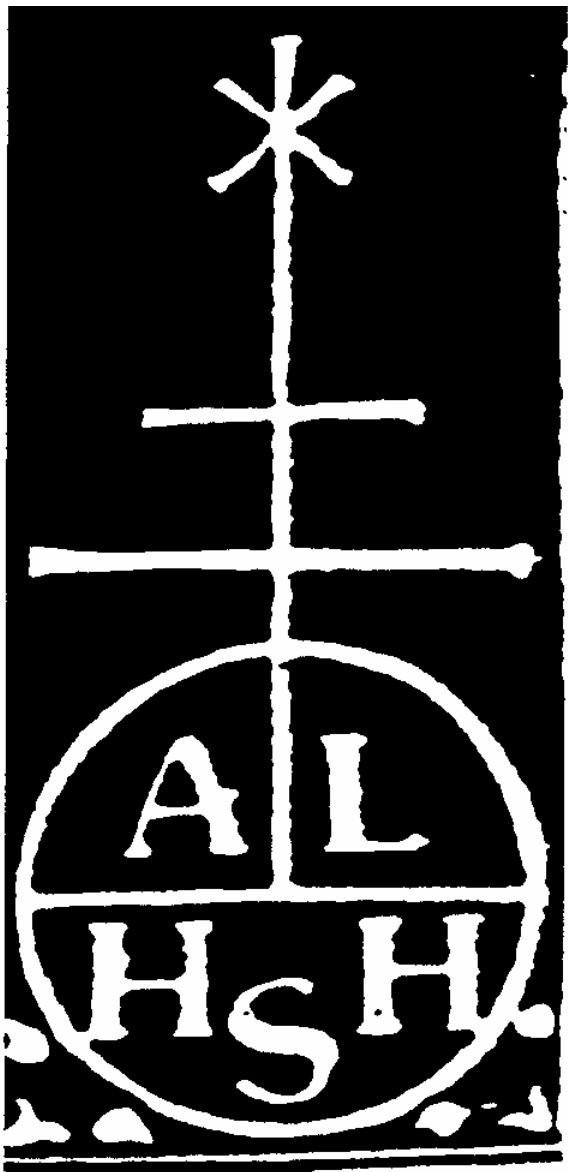


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The Watermark (ISSN 1553-7641) is the quarterly publication of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences (ALHHS). It was founded in 1976 to serve as the newsletter of the Association of Librarians in the History of the Health 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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