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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EDITOR'S MESSAGE.....	4
FROM THE PRESIDENT.....	5
2011 ANNUAL MEETING PHILADELPHIA APRIL 27-28	6
Presentations.....	6
Projecting the Medical Humanities.....	6
Digital Collections: New Audiences, New Challenges, New Opportunities.....	14
Teaching Medical History with Primary Sources / A Student's Perspective	19
Member Updates	25
Bringing the USC History of Medicine Collection into the Online Realm	25
Student Interaction with Rare Books at the Osler Library	26
The History of Cancer Care at the University of Virginia Project	31
Records Management at an Academic Medical Center.....	34
Photo Section.....	37
Business Meeting	39
Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting, April 28, 2011.....	39
ALHHS Financial Report, 2010-2011	43
2011 ALHHS Awards	44
Meet Your New ALHHS Officers	46
NEWS FROM THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE.....	47
Scenes from the Hurlly Burly Hotel: Louisa May Alcott's Civil War Experience	47
Papers of Clarence Dennis Added to <i>Profiles in Science</i> Web Site	48
New Exhibition on the History of Horse Veterinary Medicine	49
NEWS FROM THE WELLCOME LIBRARY.....	50
Rare Surgeon Portrait Acquired.....	50
Papers of Roger Money-Kyrle Open	51
#Ask Archivists Day	53
<i>Stories of Psychology</i> Conference	53
African Posters.....	54
NEW MEMBER PROFILES	55
Rebecca Pou	55
Elizabeth Schexnyder.....	55
COLLECTIONS.....	56
The Orr Collection at the American College of Surgeons.....	56
For Surgeons, Gentlemen & Students: The Northampton General Infirmary Medical Library Catalogue, 1818.....	57
Providing Access to a Hidden Collection at the University of Pittsburgh.....	60
EXHIBITIONS.....	61
National Museum of American History Marks 30 th Anniversary of HIV and AIDS.....	61
<i>Opening Doors</i> at the American College of Surgeons.....	63

<i>Photographing Pediatrics at Northwestern University.....</i>	<i>64</i>
MISCELLANEA.....	66
CHFM Announces First Winner of Annual History Fellowship	66
C.F. Reynolds Medical History Society, Lectures, 2011-2012.....	67
Fellowship in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012.....	68
ACS Archives Mourns Death of C. Rollins Hanlon.....	69
Henrietta Lacks, "Encyclopedia of Bioethics," and Green Dots.....	69
BOOK REVIEWS.....	71
Kluchin, Rebecca M. <i>Fit to Be Tied: Sterilization and Reproductive Rights in America, 1950-1980</i>	70
Del Maestro, Rolando F. <i>A History of Neuro-Oncology</i>	72
Fuller, Steve. <i>Science vs Religion? Intelligent Design and the Problem of Evolution</i>	74
ADVERTISERS.....	77

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Submissions for the Watermark:

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

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

This issue of *The Watermark* introduces changes in the editorial team. Chris Lyons, after three years of superb leadership, has stepped down to attend to his duties as President-Elect of ALHHS. Chris brought this journal to a new level of sophistication and member participation and has set a high standard of excellence that will be hard to surpass. We know he will bring that same level of enthusiasm and dedication to his new leadership role within ALHHS.

Having been “promoted” to Editor, I’ve been lucky to recruit Martha Stone of the Treadwell Library at the Massachusetts General Hospital as the new Associate Editor. Martha has extensive editorial experience working on other scholarly association journals and I’m sure I’ll learn from her as I did from Chris. Also joining the staff is Megan Curran of the Norris Medical Library of USC. As Layout Editor, Megan will, I hope, make up for my complete lack of design sense. Fortunately, Stephen Greenberg and John Erlen have consented to remain as Book Review and Associate Book Review Editor, respectively.

Working with Chris on *The Watermark* these last three years, I’ve been impressed by our members’ enthusiasm for contributing articles, and the high level of the product they turn in. It shows that even in this digital age, there’s a place for a professional journal in which members can inform and enlighten their colleagues. With your assistance, I know *The Watermark* will continue to fill that role superbly.

Stephen E. Novak

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[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

FROM THE PRESIDENT

It was my good fortune, just after returning from our Philadelphia meeting, to attend the Medical Library Association Annual Meeting in Minneapolis. I am not a consistent attendee of plenary sessions or award presentations (somehow they always seem to conflict with my other duties of distributing brightly colored bits of paper and rubber brains), but this year was a bit different. I was able to attend two outstanding sessions: Clay Shirky, consultant and adjunct at New York University who gave the McGovern Award lecture, and Scott Plutchak, head of the medical library at University of Alabama - Birmingham,

who was the Janet Doe Award lecturer.

It is not my intention to summarize here all of what Shirky and Plutchak said, but it was interesting how their two talks intersected on the subject of the rapid and in many ways unexpected changes we face in the digital world. Shirky told an interesting story of a scholarly article written as a blog that was eventually published in a peer-review mathematics journal. The main issue with publication was that, in essence, no one actually *knew* who had written each part of the final draft, as changes to the draft were made anonymously, and there was no complete list of contributors. Shirky is rather taken with the notion of mass cooperative authorship as a new avenue of scholarship, but he would be the first to admit (and even celebrate) the cheerful randomness of it all, with the suggestion that the journal in question embrace the possibilities inherent in Internet silliness in its purest form: LOLcats. The journal could then be renamed "I Can Has Tenure!" If you are not familiar with LOLcats, I refer you the web: <http://icanhascheezburger.com>, or you could talk about it with your children.

Scott's presentation was perhaps more philosophical in the conventional sense, but it also dwelt upon the uncertainties brought upon us by the onrush of technology. In what I thought was a particularly felicitous phrase, Scott reminded us that we live in the "Incunabula Period of the Digital Age," and really have no right to expect things to settle down, if in fact they ever will.

In terms of technology, they probably won't. I was showing the ground-breaking film *Slow Fires* to a group of library and archives students a few days ago, and realized with

a shock that the film is now a quarter-century old. The technologies being shown then as cutting-edge are now obsolete. Only the problems remain, with a few more added each year.

There are many ways to approach the old, allegedly Chinese curse "May you live in interesting times," (I know at least one librarian who considers it to be a blessing), but we can be certain of at least one thing: as long as we live and work in such technology-heavy occupations as librarianship and archival management, our lives will continue to be, well, interesting.

Stephen Greenberg

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[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENT](#)

2011 ANNUAL MEETING PHILADELPHIA APRIL 27-28

Presentations

Projecting the Medical Humanities

Finding a Future

Special collections libraries in the history of medicine strive to present a collective voice to ensure their survival. Some, such as the Welch Medical Library at Johns Hopkins University, have gone digital, its electronic assets cocooning its rare book collection, which remains as part of its Institute for the History of Medicine. Clearly, as published and archival materials find their way into the 21st century, the demand for electronically accessible and searchable collections has forced a new library ideology. Digitization has become a component of archival processing and, when digitized materials become accessible publicly through platforms such as Internet Archive, these materials find their way into a fecund, multidisciplinary research universe. The possibilities truly are endless.

To reckon with the new reality of electronic access and research, some archival collections are re-positioning themselves. The Wellcome Library in London, long a patron of academic medical history, has strategically re-branded itself as a world

resource in the medical *humanities*. Similarly, the Historical Medical Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia has embraced the “humanities” epithet to recognize its interest in courting new audiences and to situate itself within a broader intellectual territory. Even the “Historical Medical” moniker is a re-invention to reflect a changing status.

The Historical Medical Library has been known internationally as one of the largest history of medicine collections in the United States with over 325,000 volumes including monographs, journals, manuscripts, archives, prints and photographs, pamphlets and incunabula. The library functioned as Philadelphia’s central medical library from the 1850s to the 1970s, serving its medical schools, hospitals, physicians, and other health professionals. During much of the 20th century, the library served as the Regional Medical Library, Mid-Atlantic Region. It was designated a historical library in 1996, formalizing its specialized function as a repository for the history of medicine. The change in status and fortunes for the library has been attested by its journal subscriptions: the library subscribed to approximately 3,500 journals at its peak decades ago, mostly of a technical medical or scientific character, and now maintains about 20.



Years ago, financial shortfalls forced the College to acknowledge the escalating costs of maintaining its library, resulting in staff layoffs and a reduction in library services. Nevertheless, the library has never closed, although it is staffed only by one professional, full-time librarian and two part-time assistants (not librarians). The College’s other main asset, the Mütter Museum, by contrast, although minimally staffed, enjoys a healthy income, expanding audiences (over 120,000 annually), increased media attention, and is the focus for several popular educational outreach programs to Philadelphia schools. The humanities ethos of the College has led to some administrative changes to link the museum and library closely: one director oversees both, and a new collections policy links both collections administratively under common protocols.

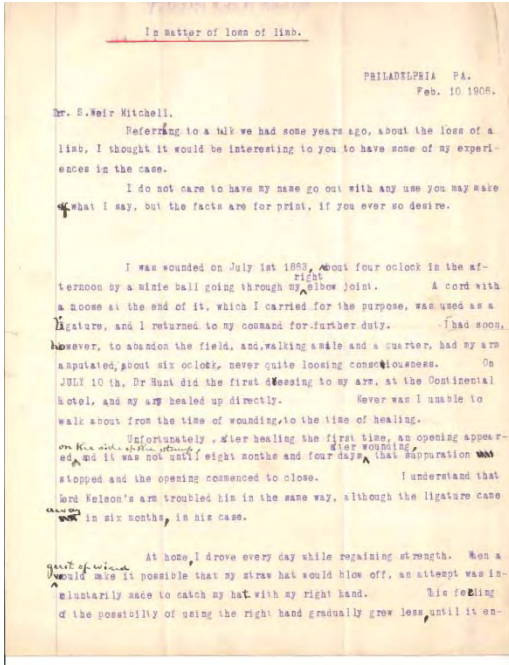
The humanities ethos involves new outreach strategies for collections. This ethos conflates artifacts and texts where possible to communicate what it means to be human. To this end, the College is expanding the narrative possibilities inherent in the collections, courting new audiences (such as high schoolers), and exploiting events and anniversaries to add a medical historical dimension. Importantly for the library, the College formed a Medical Heritage Digital Collaborative (discussed below), now absorbed into the Medical Heritage Library, a Sloan Foundation-funded consortium. For all of these strategies, the College has been exploiting multiple media. All of these strategies can be illustrated by the progress of a hitherto unknown document from the historical medical archive: a two-page, typewritten letter from the early 20th century, written by a veteran of the Battle of Gettysburg to S. Weir Mitchell, MD, one of Philadelphia's most important physicians during the 19th century.

Voice of a Civil War Amputee

The library retains Mitchell's personal and professional papers and publications (with an on-line finding aid). During the Civil War, Mitchell and his colleagues created a special wing of Turner's Lane Hospital to treat nerve injuries of wounded soldiers. Mitchell's two books based on the work at the hospital effectively founded American neurology. The library houses hand-copied clinical records from Turner's Lane, approximately 100 pages of notes hastily copied from official records, and a set of Mitchell's files containing correspondence with and medical questionnaires completed by Civil War veterans. In a form letter dated October, 1892, Mitchell wrote to his former Turner's Lane patients (all amputees), asking about sensitivity near the injured area, movement of limbs, odors, even "the character of hair upon the injured part." Although amputees responded in narrative form, Mitchell also mailed four-page questionnaires that elicited data about the circumstances of the initial wound, the amputation, recovery, long-term effects on health, appearance, behavior, and mobility.

Of the surveys and correspondence between Mitchell and veterans at the library, one letter, from a veteran in Philadelphia, dated February 10, 1906, is among the most poignant and clinically interesting. The sender, HSH, describes his wounding at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, and the subsequent amputation of his right arm. Despite some healing difficulties, he recovered, observing, "At home, I drove every day while regaining strength. When a gust of wind would make it possible that my straw hat would blow off, an attempt was involuntarily made to catch my hat with my right hand." Eventually, though, the feeling of the phantom hand lessened. "The fingers however remain in a half closed condition, and never have I been able to feel them extended or

fully closed.” HSH’s concluding observation is remarkable from a Gettysburg veteran 43 years later:



Now for the curious part. I was 24 years old when I lost my arm, and am now 67. Almost two-thirds of my life has passed without thought of the possible use of my right arm, and yet never have I dreamed once, that I was not without two arms, and only last night I dreamt that I was holding a paper up with my two hands. When I ride, or drive, or cling to limb [sic] on the trees, or write, in my dreams I always have the use of both of my hands ... I write often in my dreams, but always with the right hand I used over forty years ago. To do this, I attempt to use the tendons which would hold and guide the pen, and this is done with so much fatigue ... that I suffer great pain in my finger tendons, even to wakening me up from

the most profound sleep, because of the pain in the lost hand. Thus, in my dreams, I remain a man with a perfect frame, but which awake, I never think of myself otherwise than a one-handed being. And this after two-thirds ... of my life had fully accustomed me to being with one hand only.

The Progress of an Amputee’s Letter

Except for birth, death, and his war record, HSH might not otherwise occupy a niche in the historical record. Outside of a few scholars, HSH’s letter – and the other letters and questionnaires from war veterans – remain unknown. To illustrate the new ethos for projecting medical humanities through the College collections, we can follow HSH’s letter on a line of progression. The list below illustrates, through a single letter from the archives, how the College teaches – in a broad sense – through collections.

- The country has just entered the Civil War Sesquicentennial. In 2013, the 150th anniversary both of the Battle of Gettysburg and the Mütter Museum, the College will open a permanent exhibit on the medical dimension of the war, *Broken Bodies, Suffering Spirits: Injury, Death, and Healing in Civil War Philadelphia*. The exhibit will focus on the body, affording an intimate look at a white soldier, black soldier, and white female nurse. It asks visitors to consider the health of the

soldiers and nurse, expectations for health care and mortality, and their relationship to physicians. The exhibit argues that during the war, injury, recovery, and death were managed in new ways and the war changed soldiers' relationships with their own minds and bodies. Mitchell's pioneering work at Turner's Lane will be featured, and HSH's letter will be on exhibit within a larger context of the rehabilitation of amputees and to help visitors extrapolate from his experience to that of many veterans.

- In conceiving *Broken Bodies, Suffering Spirits*, the College is partnering with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's web site on the Civil War, [Pennsylvania Civil War 150](#). Syllabi for teachers based on College archives will be designed and placed at the web site in 2013 and later. HSH's letter will become the basis of a lesson plan, embedded in a saga of Pennsylvania's experience of the war.
- Poet Walt Whitman, a self-described hospital visitor during the Civil War, provides the voice of the exhibit. Whitman's poetry includes many electrical metaphors ("I Sing the Body Electric" is perhaps the most famous example) which reflect a common mid-19th century notion that electricity may constitute the life force or essence. Whitman was also conversant with medical electro-technology and therapy, including works known to Mitchell and his colleagues. Whitman's poetry, then, reaches the domain of HSH's amputation, recovery, and subsequent treatment for nerve injury. At Turner's Lane, Mitchell made extensive use of electro-technology. Further, the national spiritualist movement following the war featured a florescence of séances to allow families to contact dead soldier sons, brothers, and fathers. Although the word "séance" refers to a sitting, the term appeared commonly in French clinical literature regarding electrical treatments and therapy, perhaps another link to HSH's experiences. This context encourages exhibit visitors to image what an amputation stump feels like and how the amputated limb was managed.
- Whitman's poetry converges with Civil War fiction: S. Weir Mitchell himself became a popular novelist, all of his fictional works "tinctured with the blood of the Civil War," to quote one of his contemporaries. In fact, in 1866, Mitchell anonymously published a short story, "The Case of George Dedlow," purportedly an autobiographical account of Lieutenant George Dedlow, a surgeon, which recounts his wounds and injuries which rendered him a quadruple amputee following the loss of all limbs. An example of what scholars dub a "humanitarian

narrative,” Mitchell introduced some of his clinical observations for the first time in this short story, including the famous “phantom limb” syndrome. An exploration of this fictional treatment of a clinical reality will be blended with the HSH letter in the exhibit. The Dedlow story can be found [here](#).

- The College has been producing a YouTube series under the exhibit name to debut in January, 2012. The 14-part series serves as a travelogue to medical historical Philadelphia during the Civil War, the program themes paralleling those of the planned exhibit. Each six-to-eight minute episode examines, for example, hospitals, physicians, the pharmaceutical industry, surgery, the African-American soldier, and other topics, showing relevant places around the city, brief presentations on relevant objects and texts from the College, and short interviews with experts. HSH and his story will be included to illustrate the war’s medical legacy and the story of Turner’s Lane. The College has won national recognition with its YouTube programming which now leads Philadelphia museums in viewership (except for the Pennsylvania Museum of Art). In fact, the College has presented the HSH letter on a local CBS TV program and on the popular *Mütter Minute* program, aired on CBS and on [YouTube](#).
- At a recent donor dinner, the College staged a dramatic reading of several letters in the library archives as a way to heighten interest in the value of the library collection and to offer donors a personal connection to interesting and influential people. The reading featured letters from Marie Curie, Louis Pasteur, Andrew Carnegie, Alexander Hamilton, a Jewish physician desperate to leave Austria in 1938, and HSH. Inspired by the success of the reading, the College is producing a series of portfolios for sale under the title, *Letters to the College*. Each portfolio will include a scan of the original letter, a transcription, and a short introduction to give context and background. In this context, the HSH letter becomes a vignette of personal experience drawn from seven floors of stacks housing 325,000 volumes.
- With generous funding from the Karabots Foundation, the College began a Junior Fellows program. Karabots Junior Fellows are students from underserved high schools in Philadelphia. In their first year of high school, Junior Fellows regularly come to the College to participate in programs designed to stimulate interest in pursuing careers in the health sciences. Programs include classroom activities and field trips and students are paired with mentors. The College staff

has found that the students are quite interested in the library: with omnipresent electronic devices in students' lives, an old library collection is truly a novelty for them. Some students rated the library as the highlight of their initial summer orientation program. Students have begun to use the library for Junior Fellows projects: one student developed a small exhibit on ophthalmology, on display in the reading room, while others have researched and prepared Civil War lesson plans. The students have read the HSH letter and are incorporating it in their studies. Again, the HSH letter furnishes a method of engaging history neophytes with a personal experience that excites the imagination.

- The most important library initiative over the past two years has been the creation of a Medical Heritage Digital Collaborative, a consortium of the major special collections medical libraries on the East Coast. The group's two-fold goal is (1) the creation of a new search platform that (2) affords access to selective, digitized medical history resources unique to each member institution. With the achievement of these goals, the Collaborative will furnish a common open-access environment where scholars and other researchers can collect, annotate, and share work; provide tools for new methods of research and scholarly communication (examples: full text searching, text analysis, on-line exhibits and publications); and provide a model to other institutions with special collections to enhance scholarly access and use. The Collaborative has amalgamated with the Sloan Foundation-funded Medical Heritage Library (MHL), found [here](#). Partners include:

Augustus C. Long Health Sciences Library at Columbia University
College of Physicians of Philadelphia
Council on Libraries and Information Resources
Countway Library at Harvard University
Cushing/Whitney Medical Library at Yale University
National Library of Medicine
University of Pennsylvania Libraries
New York Academy of Medicine
Open Knowledge Commons (Harvard University)
Welch Medical Library at Johns Hopkins University
Wellcome Library (London)

Before officially become part of MHL, the Collaborative received a planning grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Other grant proposals are in various stages of preparation or submission. Wherefore the HSH letter? Archivists at Drexel University's College of Medicine recently scanned and digitized the HSH letter and the other correspondence and medical surveys from

the same file. This constitutes the first “new” digitization of library resources. The College anticipates making these and other digitized texts available through the [Hathi Trust Digital Library](#). The letter, then, becomes universally available to any researcher and can be located through topic searches.

The Medical Humanities

Embracing the medical humanities as the interpretive lens of our collections should seem self-evident: who would not want collections to address an interdisciplinary mix of sociology, art history, psychology, anthropology, philosophy, ethics, or religion? To quote the [New York University School of Medicine](#):

The humanities and arts provide insight into the human condition, suffering, personhood, our responsibility to each other, and offer a historical perspective on medical practice. Attention to literature and the arts help to develop and nurture skills of observation, analysis, empathy, and self-reflection – skills that are essential for humane medical care. The social sciences help us to understand how bioscience and medicine take place within cultural and social contexts and how culture interacts with the individual experience of illness and the way medicine is practiced.

Introducing HSH's experience to donors, historians, librarians, artists, and students promotes an understanding of the cultural context of the individual experience of illness and medical practice. Historians of medicine have long ceased to be the central audience for the College of Physicians of Philadelphia collections. Each time the College has extended an invitation to a new constituency - artists, for instance - the invitation has been warmly received and reciprocated. Further, the administrative conflation of library and museum collections has created pathways to new venues and audiences and communicates openness to all, versatility, and relevance. Further, the proliferation of on-line databases, repositories, and social media create new connections between archives and audiences and invite fresh thinking about what can be done. The College will continue to seek ways to make archives dance!

Robert D. Hicks, Ph.D.

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William Maul Measey Chair for the History of Medicine

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENT](#)

Digital Collections at Drexel University College of Medicine: New Audiences, New Challenges, New Opportunities

Drexel University College of Medicine is the consolidation of two Philadelphia medical schools: Hahnemann Medical College (founded as the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania) and Medical College of Pennsylvania (MCP). Established in 1848 and 1850, respectively, these were two of the earliest medical colleges in the United States, and MCP (originally named Female Medical College of Pennsylvania) was the first medical school for women in the world and the longest lasting. MCP Hahnemann University merged with Drexel University in 2002 to become the Drexel University College of Medicine.

The Drexel University College of Medicine's Legacy Center comprises 4,000 linear feet of documents, rare books, correspondence, photographs, diaries, and other materials. These collections illuminate the history of women, women in medicine, women's health, professional women and the history of education for diverse and underserved student populations. The Center is dedicated to making its resources accessible to broad and diverse audiences online and through research assistance, educational outreach, and programming.

Increasing accessibility and providing interpretation for a new audience

After moving into a new custom-built facility in December 2009, the Legacy Center was ready to expand the accessibility of its collections and educational outreach to a new audience beyond traditional scholars: high school students and their teachers. Although the demand for primary sources is high among this group, access has often been limited because students need grade-appropriate, guided interpretation that places the documents in historical and cultural contexts. Their teachers need highly flexible and accessible resources to incorporate these documents into their classrooms and help build students' critical thinking and analytical skills.

Expanding access means not simply making things available, but making them truly accessible and meaningful to a younger audience, so that they can learn how to use primary documents to research, analyze, and interpret; learn about the past in a way that allows them to make connections to their own lives; understand that they are making history and that their own stories matter; and be inspired to seek careers in science, medicine or history. The Legacy Center collections contain rich, relevant content that requires new delivery methodologies for this new audience.

Reaching out to students through stories

In 2010, the Legacy Center received an interpretation planning grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts' Heritage Philadelphia Program to work on a plan to develop a set of interactive online learning tools to help teachers and students use its online [Women in Medicine collection](#). The planning team includes Center staff, students, teachers, and experts in secondary school education, the history of women in medicine, digital media, science education, digital humanities, media literacy, marketing, and civic engagement. The primary research methodology has been to conduct interactive sessions with students using documents from the collection to assess their level of engagement, analytical skills, and research habits, and to determine what they need to make the collection truly usable and meaningful. By the end of this planning phase, approximately 100 students will have participated in interactive sessions using the Legacy Center's Women in Medicine collection.

The first two student discussion groups were conducted at Constitution High School (CHS), a history and civic engagement-themed public school in Philadelphia with a highly diverse student population drawn from all over the city. The Women in Medicine collection is most notable for its social history, and the stories contained in the collection are its strength. A story-driven approach to primary sources allows students to understand how seemingly small, isolated, individual stories actually play a part in the bigger picture of history. Working with students and teachers from Constitution High School (and later, Science Leadership Academy), the team found that students responded enthusiastically to the materials in the collections and the stories they tell, and are excited to work with historic documents and photographs. The stories of women medical students and physicians overcoming discrimination in their quest for education and acceptance in the medical fields and in society resonated with students, sparking their interest in history, appealing to their sense of fairness and social justice, and encouraging them to make connections to their own lives.

The small groups consisted of 9th- through 12th-graders. The primary goals of these sessions were to observe and measure the students' skills in analyzing and synthesizing primary documents, and to observe and measure their level of interest in both the content and the activities.

Two separate activities were conducted using two sets of facsimile documents from the collection that told particular stories: the story of Eliza Grier and Matilda Evans, two

African- American women who both graduated from Woman's Med in 1897, but whose career paths diverged markedly; and the story of the "Jeering Episode" of 1869, when female medical students were physically and verbally harassed by male medical students at a clinical lecture.

For each activity, basic contextual and background information about Woman's Medical College and the status of medical education at the time was presented, and then staff distributed a set of documents that provided clues to the lives of Grier and Evans and to what happened the day of the Jeering Episode. These ranged from letters and photographs in the case of Grier and Evans to newspaper clippings and diary entries in the case of "Jeering". For each activity, students were then given a worksheet with the background information, a glossary of terms, and prompts/questions to think about in preparation for discussion, for example:

- After they both graduated medical school in 1897, did Eliza Grier and Matilda each become a successful doctor?
- What do the authors of the documents think about how the male students behaved? Do they approve or disapprove?

After the students had time to read through all of their documents, the discussion began with questions asking students what they could determine from the sources provided, and what they could not determine but wanted to know. For the Grier and Evans activity, which was replicated in an abbreviated form for the ALHHS members at the annual meeting, students were asked to compare and contrast the two women's careers based on the evidence. They were also asked to guess, based on the letters they read, which woman was depicted in each of the unlabeled photographs in their packet.

At the end of each session, each student was given a questionnaire and asked to answer four questions about both activities. They were then asked to share and discuss their responses:

- Did you like the story of Eliza Grier and Matilda Evans/the Jeering Episode? (rate from 1-5, with 1 being the least-liked and 5 being the most-liked)
- Did you enjoy figuring out their stories? (rate from 1-5)
- Name one thing you liked about figuring out the story
- Name one thing you didn't like about figuring out the story

Results

Students in both sessions found both stories emotionally and intellectually compelling, rating both stories 4 and 5 on a scale of 1 to 5. The younger students, especially, were

emotionally engaged with the story of Eliza Grier; her unfortunate plight and the differences between hers and Matilda Evans's circumstances resonated. The reactions to the Grier and Evans stories confirmed that students will be interested in these types of personal, biographical stories, accompanied by photographs that further aid in identifying with the "characters."

The story of the Jeering Episode aroused the students' sense of injustice and indignation about how the female medical students were treated by their male counterparts in 1869. In one session, this story sparked a mini-debate between the girls and the boys about the persistence of sexism today, even at their own school. One student wrote that "getting mad about sexism" was both the thing she liked *least* and the thing she liked *best* about the activity.

Both student groups liked the "detective" work of the activities, and many listed it as their favorite part of the session. When asked if they "liked figuring out the stories," they again mostly rated the process with 4s and 5s. They were especially compelled by the letters written by Eliza Grier and Matilda Evans, and enjoyed trying to match each woman to her photograph based on their letters. The students enjoyed the process of piecing the stories together; the process generated a lot of questions, sparked discussion, and spurred the students to re-examine some of their source materials and pick out specific pieces of evidence to support their assertions. However, both groups also expressed the desire for more background information about Grier and Evans, and often cited these gaps in their stories as the most frustrating thing about the activity. They had many questions and wanted to know Grier's and Evans's whole stories, what their backgrounds and childhoods were like, if they knew each other, what happened to them after they wrote their letters, etc. The gaps kept them interested in the content and wanting to know more.

When this activity was replicated at the ALHHS annual meeting, those gaps had the same effect on the audience; what users do not know or cannot determine intrigues them and compels additional research. The Legacy Center wants to figure out a way to build on the opportunities for inquiry that the gaps in primary sources often create, either by giving students the opportunity and the tools to fill in the gaps, or asking them to do so in a creative way, e.g. pathways for further research, writing, role-playing, etc.

Students were also asked about their research processes and about the ways they like to see information presented online. There were some similarities in that most said they

used a Google search at some point, usually early in their research process. Other sites commonly mentioned were historychannel.com and biography.com. Many students liked to start with images and photographs, but otherwise the processes varied widely depending upon the individual: some used Wikipedia just for its references to lead them to other sources and some do not trust Wikipedia at all; some liked to start with books and others tried not use books at all, etc. For those who start with photographs, if they do not find them visually compelling or informative, they are less likely to pursue that topic; images are key to sparking interest and forming a personal connection.

Some of the things they suggested they would like to see in relation to our content or any other, in no particular order:

- Edited documents (like the excerpts we used today)
- Search terms highlighted in search results
- Images of the original documents
- Timelines
- Video
- Photographs
- Oral history interviews
- Speeches
- Articles

Next Steps

When asked directly, the CHS students were not really able to articulate exactly how best they learn, and staff knew that it was important to find other ways of finding answers to that question. Since the ALHHS annual meeting, the team has worked with two full 11th grade history classes at Science Leadership Academy (SLA), a technology and experiential learning-themed high school with a diverse population of students from all over Philadelphia. Although different collection items were used in the sessions with these students, they echoed the CHS students' feelings about content – human stories resonate, photographs are essential, the “real thing” is compelling, etc. This time around, staff were able to learn about the kinds of formats and delivery systems from which students learn best by asking them to propose how they would present the material to their peers. The SLA sessions revealed that high school students value:

- Collaboration with peers
- The authenticity and credibility of primary documents/first-hand accounts
- The emotional/visceral impact of photographs
- Being active participants (as opposed to passive receptacles) in their learning
- Being a part of the creative process/being asked what they want

The SLA students' ideas for how to present the information emphasized:

- Prominence of photographs with rich description; “interactive” captions

- Narrative multimedia presentations (videos, podcasts, re-enactments), mixed with straight reading; a mix of formats for every topic
- Descriptive headers on documents that provide clues to what each piece is about and some guidance as to what is most important within the text
- Incorporating original documents into any type of presentation because the documents have authority and authenticity
- Personal/human interest–type stories in the documents; an individual's story
- Role-playing (through online games, virtual tours, and creative reenactments)

Planning for digital resources with students in mind – a work in progress

Students are able and eager to use primary sources to make connections between the past and present, but in order to do this they need the guidance and tools to decipher and evaluate historical materials and to construct a context that connects to wider concepts and topics in history. The Legacy Center is continuing the discussion with students and teachers, and by the conclusion of this planning grant in November 2011, a plan will be in place to develop and implement an interactive Digital History Toolkit (working title) that meets the needs of student learners, as well as strategies for testing and marketing these resources with students and teachers. The Digital History Toolkit will consist of multiple features whose format will be driven by the type of materials and stories selected from the collection and may include interactive and/or student-created online exhibitions, videos, podcasts, timelines, research pathfinders, etc., that bring together documents to tell the stories of women in medicine that connect to broader topics in history such as World War I, suffrage, and the Great Depression. The proposed Digital History Toolkit might serve as a model for other archival repositories seeking ways to contextualize and connect their online collections directly with young learners.

Melissa Mandell

Project Manager, Education and Interpretation
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[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENT](#)

Teaching Medical History with Primary Sources

Several times I've taught a graduate course in the History of American Medicine in our master's program at Rutgers University – Camden and, thanks to the former director of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia (CPP) Historical Library, Ed Morman, my

students were able to use the collections and learn to work with primary sources. Ed kept the library open late and taught the graduate students how to handle fragile historical materials and how to use Index Cat, which was not available online at that time. He also instructed them in using the biographical files in the College's (yes, still there!) card catalog. Prior to our visit to the College the students read several medical histories and received instructions about their assigned task. Very simply, they were asked to find a patient record and then learn everything they could about the patient, the doctor and the disease.

Our graduate students are required to take two writing-focused seminars before taking the capstone master's course and writing a thesis. The aim is to familiarize them with all the elements that go into writing a research paper. Because most of our students work full time, the hours they can devote to research are limited, especially when archives are only open 10-4:30. Because they have to spend the first weeks of the semester learning some history of medicine, it is imperative that they find a topic and materials very quickly, so they can jump into the research. There simply isn't time in the semester for them to noodle around finding a topic, investigate a bit, change their minds and subject and then try to get something finished. This shaped my decision to lead them to the Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital records, the physician materials at the College and Index Cat. It was a complete package and in many cases the students found other related materials in census records and city directories.

The Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases opened in 1868 and became the nation's most important specialty hospital for the treatment of these conditions. The College holds the archives and records of the institution, (100 volumes) including 27 volumes of neurological case records by diagnosis, and it also has the Annual Reports up to 1932, as well as the papers of its most famous physicians William Osler, S. Weir Mitchell, Wharton Sinkler, Francis Dercum and Charles Burr. Also available are the Archives of the Philadelphia Neurological Society and the *Transactions* of the American Neurological Association. Before coming to the College, students reviewed a copy of a grant application by the late Lawrence McHenry that provides a detailed description of the collection, the hospital, the doctors and the history of neurology. The Orthopedic Hospital patient records are not covered by HIPAA because the CPP owns them and the CPP is not a HIPAA-covered entity; students therefore followed the guidelines of the Historical Collections in protecting patient privacy.

In several instances, the students became so enamored of the material and “their patient” that they went on to make this paper the foundation of their capstone course. One student studied the case of young woman with epilepsy who was given the bromide treatment and gave it up, finding the cure worse than the seizures. This student went on to write her capstone paper on the topic and to analyze a number of cases as well as the medical literature. Another student wrote his capstone paper about a man who spent 11 years being treated for syphilis with Salvarsan and other drugs (getting a clean Wasserman was difficult and probably accounted for the extended treatment). The patient endured a rough regimen, coming for bi-weekly treatments in the years before the Tuskegee study began. This very long patient record was the basis for an excellent capstone paper.

Ultimately, my students learned a lot about late 19th and early 20th century medical practice. They read medical textbooks, medical dictionaries, medical journal articles, the writings of the treating physicians and the detailed patient histories. I’m convinced that if sucked into a time machine and sent back to the 1900s, my students could treat epilepsy, syphilis, encephalitis and neurasthenia as capably as any trained physician of that era. Using patient records as primary sources turned them into historians and, in several cases, into medical historians. I will be teaching the graduate history of medicine course next spring (2012) and I plan to have students once again use the materials at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Janet Golden

Professor of History

Rutgers University, Camden

A Student’s Perspective

Georges Seurat’s *A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte* is one of my favorite paintings. It’s not only the subject, the idyllic day, the soothing colors, the enormous size, but rather the style that inspires me. Standing back from this work, it appears typical but as you move close the Post-Impressionist style reveals a larger narrative composed of smaller dots of color, separate independent pieces of information that individually contribute to tell a larger story. As a trial attorney for 28 years and now the Director of Law and Society major at Philadelphia University, I always enjoyed research, because much like a Seurat, broad conclusions are created or supported by smaller pieces of information. Despite its enormous size, Seurat’s work has a frame,

which contains the story, and despite the numerous points of color, Seurat preconceived the picture when he started his masterpiece. Unlike a painting, historical research has no limiting frame and although you might have some idea of your narrative when you begin, the small pieces of information you uncover can lead to so many different unexpected roads that the picture you might have envisioned at the beginning is completely different than the one ultimately revealed.

Several years ago, when I was lucky enough to be a student in Professor Golden's Rutgers University master's class in American Medical History, this process of discovery was revealed through a very innovative class project. We were sent to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia with instructions to search through hundred-plus year old medical records and "find something interesting!" Once a primary source revealed itself, the assignment consisted of investigating the doctor, the patient, the disease, the treatment and anything else we deemed worthy. I would like to say that after spending several hours of going through thousands of pages and carefully analyzing all the records, I intentionally selected a topic that I knew would lead me to fascinating other ideas, places and sources. The truth of the matter was that the handwritten records were mostly indecipherable. I had just finished working my day job and a combination of old eyes and poor lighting resulted in my barely being able to read or understand any of the records. As frustration grew, I noticed that one page was typed; this was going to be mine! I didn't care about the topic, the doctor, the patient or disease I just cared that I could read it. What I found was a medical record from Dr. S. Weir Mitchell concerning his consultation with Army Capt. John Bourke. The history revealed that Bourke was "feeling tired and worn out-Appetite poor-digestion impaired and irregular-suffers much from insomnia and nervous depression." However, the record was cut off before diagnosis and prognosis. I had no idea of the ultimate picture but my journey had started.

This one typed record led me many places. First I started my research with Dr. Mitchell and soon discovered that he was a prominent Philadelphia physician who enjoyed a national reputation. In addition to his primary profession, he was also a respected writer of popular fiction and non-fiction. Most relevant to my inquiries, Dr. Mitchell defined the cause and treatment for neurasthenia in his works *Wear and Tear ; or, Hints for the Overworked* and *On Rest in the Treatment of Nervous Disease*. Mitchell believed that neurasthenia was caused by "the great and growing evil" of new technology and changes in the commercial environment of the United States. He fretted over the "competition for the dollar" in order to make new fortunes and the "racing speed of the

telegraph and railway.” He believed that because of overextension, the individual's brain was subjected to dangerous wear and tear that would ultimately lead to decomposition, not only of the mind, but also of the body.

Next, I needed to discover: who was John Bourke? I worked backwards, starting at the "friendly" confines of the Department of Records of the City of Philadelphia, where I uncovered his death certificate which revealed how he died, where he lived, the name of his wife and children and of course the time and cause of his death. Following up on the names of his children, I found that his daughter wrote a journal entry many years ago about her father, clearly depicting him as a loving husband and sensitive and caring father known for his great sense of humor and courage. I discovered Civil War records at the National Archives, which revealed that the Captain earned the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroism at the battle of Stone River. Additional Army records revealed that after the war he became a feared Indian fighter. Indeed, I actually discovered a photo which showed that Bourke was present when the great Indian leader Geronimo offered his surrender to the U.S. Army at Skeleton Canyon in 1886. His *New York Times* obituary informed me that Burke was also a self-trained renowned ethnologist who studied and wrote about American Indian customs.

My biggest discovery, however, was that Bourke kept a comprehensive personal diary spanning all of his adult life chronicling his military, scientific and personal observations and that it was housed at West Point in old microfiche cartridges. Following this lead, I traveled next to New York to learn more about Bourke and of course, if I was lucky, to get information about his meeting with Dr. Mitchell. Reading the diary brought me even closer to Bourke. I learned of his painful conflict between being a writer sensitive to the Indian culture but also a soldier whose duty included killing those whom he studied and admired. He was pulled in too many directions, too greatly stressed and unappreciated and he was deteriorating. As I sat there in front of the ancient machine fast forwarding the diary day after day, year after year, to my great surprise and satisfaction Bourke started to write about the Mitchell consultation. It was one of those *voilà* moments! Bourke's diary more than filled in the missing pieces. He recalled that on March 18, 1891 after Dr. S. Weir Mitchell examined him the physician said:

Captain Bourke, my diagnoses of your case is that you have gone through enough to kill a horse, you have overworked the muscles and your brain both. There is no trouble sufficient in any cause for alarm but nature has called a halt and you must obey. I want you to go to Europe and seek absolute rest, change of scenery and association for one year, and care to do it ok.

I had the diagnosis, neurasthenia, and its recommended treatment. The consultation record was completed; however, the grand picture had only begun to take form.

It was becoming apparent that the direction of my research was traveling beyond a sick patient and healing physician. Much larger issues were involved, such as the effect of the Industrial Revolution and its accompanying technology on identity formation and the individual's ability to adapt and cope with the emerging modern society. The encounter between these two men was greater than a meeting of two accomplished Americans; it demonstrated how medical science attempted to treat the fallout of modernization. It also soon became obvious that the treatment for neurasthenia was distinctly gender-specific. Admired for their great accomplishments, men with neurasthenia were encouraged to take sea cruises to rest their overtaxed manly brains. On the other hand, Mitchell found women who suffered neurasthenia, to be nervous types, who as a rule "are thin and lack blood." He described them as, "invalids, unable to attend to the duties of life, and sources alike of discomfort to themselves and anxiety to others." Mitchell did not attempt to disguise his contempt for these "troublesome women" describing their condition as a reflection of selfishness in its "craving for sympathy and indulgence." Mitchell went so far to compare women sufferers of "Wear and Tear" to "a vampire who sucks the blood of the healthy people about her." It should come as no surprise that women neurasthenia patients were treated quite differently from men. Instead of sea cruises, women were strongly recommended to remove themselves from manly endeavors and occupations, with the remaining treatment consisting of long periods of isolation, uncomfortable electric therapy, a specific peculiar diet and sensory deprivation.

In fairness to Mitchell, I needed to discover if these misogynist opinions were his alone or were widely held. This inquiry took me down a different road where I discovered that gender-specific dichotomy in treatment of a major illness was typical of the 19th century. During the era when tuberculosis was known as consumption, before the discovery of its bacterial cause, men were recommended to escape from their stressful lives and seek cure through travel. Women, however, were instructed to stay at home to perform all their usual functions, maintaining the household and caring for the family. Going way beyond the anticipated "frame," I looked into other gender-related medical issues and discovered how in the 1950-70s the medical profession zealously over-prescribed benzodiazepines, "mother's little helper," to calm their female patients. Not coincidentally, this phenomenon occurred during a watershed period in the feminist movement. I soon realized this topic would be an intriguing area for future research.

What started as a simple half page of typed medical records led to research revealing the sociological and psychological effects of the Industrial Revolution, the state of medicine, the effect of gender on the neurasthenia treatment, and the effect of gender on medical care in general. In my work, as in Seurat's painting, many small pieces of information combined to paint a grand picture. However, unlimited by predetermination and frame, my journey into the lives of Dr. Mitchell and Capt. Bourke ultimately revealed a richer narrative than I ever could have expected that day when I sat in that small, dimly lit room at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Evan Edward Laine

Director, Law and Society
Philadelphia University

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

Member Updates

Bringing the USC History of Medicine Collection into the Online Realm

Lately, we at University of Southern California's Norris Medical Library have been trying to bring our history of medicine collection forward into the online realm. First, I worked with my boss to adjust our catalog so that it's possible to search only our rare books and circulating history of medicine collections. Our reference librarians make very effective use of a tool called LibGuides in which librarians can highlight particularly useful resources in subject-specific guides. I created a [history of medicine subject guide](#), providing a clickable list of some recommended online resources, journals, and e-books on the History of Medicine in our collection. In 1970, our then-Collection Development Librarian David Morse was as interested in the history of medicine as I am, and he created an annotated bibliography of our collection's greatest treasures at that time, with help from resources like Garrison-Morton's *Medical Bibliography*. I uncovered David's spiral-bound bibliography and worked over some months to transcribe it, discover if there were freely-accessible digitized versions of the described books online, and tagged the entries with relevant keywords. Most of our best books were purchased or donated in the 1950s and 1960s, so this list was still representative of our collection. I added the digitized list as a tab on the History of the Medicine subject guide, called [Treasures](#). When I shared this addition with David, he was pleased to see new life breathed into his

old work.

I also included a [More Info](#) tab where users can schedule an appointment with me to come to the rare book room, or read about our various gift and rare book room policies and procedures. I can add new resources or information easily whenever I see fit.



**QR code that, when scanned,
leads to ALHHS web site**

QR codes (short for “quick response” codes) look similar to bar codes and can be scanned using a smartphone to take users to a URL or convey other information. After the subject guide was created, our library’s Emerging Technology Committee (of which I am a member) created signs with QR codes on them. The signs were put in the stacks at different subject areas, and when the code is scanned, the user is brought to the relevant subject guide that corresponds with the focus of the books on those shelves. We included a QR code in the history of medicine circulating collection to point to the

history of medicine subject guide. We hope it piques the interest of the students who do a lot of quiet study in this low-traffic area of the library.

Megan Curran

Head, Metadata & Content Management

Norris Medical Library

University of Southern California

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

Student Interaction with Rare Books at the Osler Library

We are all interested in increasing the use of our collections not only because of the sense of being of service to our communities but also as a way of increasing our visibility and relevance to our parent institutions at a time when budgets are tightening and fundamental questions are being asked about the nature of libraries and archives, especially in their physical manifestation. I would therefore like to describe an activity I’ve been doing at the Osler Library of the History of Medicine, McGill University, that gives students the opportunity to work with rare books and other material. It has proven popular and you may want to try it.

The Osler Library was opened in 1929 with the donation of approximately 8,000 historical medical and scientific books dating back over 2,000 years amassed by Sir William Osler (1849-1919), a McGill medical graduate and professor who went on to help found the Johns Hopkins Medical School and Hospital and who was later appointed Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. Our collection has since grown to 100,000 primary and secondary books on the history of medicine, as well as close to 200 archival collections and about 600 artefacts.

Since my arrival at the Library six years ago, I have been trying different ways to better integrate the Osler Library and its collections into the curriculum of the University. One activity which seems to be enjoying some popularity is having classes come to the Library and getting students to work in pairs or small groups to analyze a historical primary source. Most often I give them a rare book, but I have also used other material like pamphlets; indeed, one can adapt the activity to use any kind of document or object. This is an easy-to-do class activity that allows students to work with historical material in a guided, yet open way so that they can see the benefits of working with actual rare books as opposed to facsimiles or digital surrogates. The activity has taken anywhere from 30 minutes to a couple of hours, depending on the class size and schedule.

Before the beginning of each term, I write to any professor whom I feel could benefit from the Osler Library's involvement and offer a number of services, including the rare book activity. If professors agree to this, I arrange the scheduling and the content. I select relevant material from our collection. On the day of the class visit, I prepare all the material, including the books, question sheets and book supports. Often, a tour of the library and a demonstration of information sources precede the rare book activity. The activity is carried out in the following steps:

1. A very brief overview of the session is given. In pedagogical terms, this is called the advance organiser – which helps students to understand what is coming;
2. The class is divided into groups of 2 to 5 students. Groups permit students to discuss ideas and observations;
3. The rare books are briefly presented;
4. Handling rare material is discussed (using book cradles, turning pages carefully, using pencils);
5. The assignment is handed out and reviewed;
6. The books are distributed;

7. Students work on the questions, which can take from 20 minutes to one hour or more depending on the time allotted. I circulate amongst the students offering assistance during this phase. The professor sometimes does so as well;
8. Students present their observations to the class. In some cases the professor then collects the written work.

The activity questions themselves are graduated to go from easier, factual questions to more speculative ones, drawing students to consider textual and paratextual evidence to get a sense of the purpose, intended audience and reader interaction with the work. In the final question the student is encouraged to review all the evidence and determine what potential research could be undertaken to verify or develop their observations and questions stimulated by the work. The rationale of this structure is to encourage students to look at primary sources not only for their obvious textual content, but to consider books as artefacts that can be interpreted in different ways to generate insights into a variety of historical topics.

The specific assignment questions are:

1. Who are the author and publisher and what is the title, place and year of publication?
2. What is the background of the author/s (check title page, introduction)?
3. What type of publication is it (e.g. medical book, autobiography, advertisement)?
4. What is the size of the work?
5. Are there any illustrations or plates? Anything noteworthy about the print or layout?
6. What was the possible purpose/s of the work (check title page, introduction and text)?
7. Who do you think the intended readers were (consider such aspects as the title page, introduction, contents, language and physical characteristics)?
8. Are there any clues to readership /provenance (e.g. marginalia or other written notes, inscribed name/s, book plates, material inserted in the book)?
9. What potential research topics or questions come to your mind related to this work?



My experience has been that this activity can be done in a number of different classes, despite the fact that the Osler Library is specifically dedicated to the history of medicine. One example is history professor Brian Cowan's senior undergraduate European

Food History class. This was a class of 25 students, which is pretty much the maximum number we can accommodate at the Osler Library. The material I selected for them related to such topics as diet, nutrition, vegetarianism and the effects of things like coffee, tea and chocolate on the body. Although initially scheduled for one session, this activity took about two hours and was spread out over two visits since the professor felt that the student engagement with the material and the quality of the work warranted more time. Not only was I very happy about this interaction, but the professor requested the same activity be done for another class he was teaching the following term.

Just to underscore the diversity of groups that can be accommodated by this activity, I want to point out that during that same term another course I worked with was a graduate level art history seminar led by Professor Mary Hunter entitled *Sickness and Social Deviance in 19th Century France*. In this case the activity was meant to introduce the 9 students to historical medical publications. The class later used either this initial material or others drawn from the Osler collection as a basis for their term papers and presentations.



In order to gauge the student experience of the primary source activity and other interventions I surveyed my classes at the end of this term (Winter 2011). Part One consisted of questions asking students to rate each library service/activity I provided on a 5 point scale, in which 1 was not useful and 5 was very useful. Part Two consisted of 4 open-ended questions. I received 28 responses from three classes which-participated in the rare book activity. Question Four of Part One asked students to “rate the activity where you analyzed a rare book.” The results were:

- 5: Very useful = 17 responses
- 4: = 5 responses
- 3: Somewhat useful = 3 responses
- 2: = 2 responses
- 1: not useful = 1 response

The open ended question “is there anything you found particularly useful/interesting?” received a number of responses that specifically mentioned the rare book activity, such as: “looking at the rare books was really cool, such an interesting experience;” “I thought it was great that we got to flip through rare books and discuss amongst ourselves;” and

“hands-on experience with primary resources and rare, dusty things!” There were also some relevant comments received for the question “is there anything you would like changed?” One student wrote that “the workshop format is a little lacking because it is restrictive to work only with the book without further resources.” Another noted that there should be “less time analyzing the source just because it is an upper-year course and most of us have done so before.” On the other hand, another student in the same class wrote that there should be “more time to really investigate individual works.” Finally, all the students answered that they would recommend the activities (including the rare books activity) for future classes.

Based on the feedback from the surveys, discussions with professors and my own observations, I will continue to develop and offer this activity because I feel there are a number of benefits. The first one is pedagogical. This is an activity wherein higher level constructivist learning can take place because students engage in material, make their own observations, draw tentative conclusions and pose questions for further research. It also helps students to realise that there is evidential value that one can gain from studying an actual book, such as indication of usage through clues like marginalia and provenance. Students found the activity to be a very useful part of their course. According to the survey results noted above, 79 percent (22 of 28) of the student respondents rated it a 4 or a 5. Not to be dismissed is the sheer visceral excitement that students feel when handling rare books, to which the student comments attest and which in my mind is one of the benefits to attending an institution that has this sort of material. Students also learn how to work with primary materials. For professors it supplements in-class teaching with relevant field experience. Finally, it is good for marketing the Osler Library, which is presented as an open and inviting place for students and a partner in the educational process. If anyone has any questions or suggestions about engaging students with primary material, please feel free to contact me at christopher.lyons@mcgill.ca.

Chris Lyons

Osler Library, McGill University

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

A History of Cancer Care at the University of Virginia, 1901-2011

The History of Cancer Care at the University of Virginia Project took root during a conversation I had in January 2007 with Morton C. Wilhelm, M.D., the Joseph Helms Farrow Professor Emeritus in Surgical Oncology. Dr. Wilhelm (M.C.), a volunteer in Historical Collections, was writing a biography of a prominent cancer physician, now deceased. We began reflecting on the cancer program at the University of Virginia (UVa) and how many individuals had played significant roles in its development over the years. We realized that many of our friends and colleagues in this group had died and that, for the most part, their contributions to UVa's cancer program had not been recorded. Discussions with others about this lack of an historical record led to the formation of a committee to explore the possibility of writing a book which would describe the evolution of the treatment of cancer at UVa over the years. The committee, composed of outstanding cancer physicians, was enthusiastic and agreed to help. The members of the committee, who made time for this project in their very busy schedules, were a brain trust of UVa's stellar surgeons, physicians, researchers, and nurses in the field of cancer care. We set as our goal a representation of each discipline involved in the multi-faceted treatment of cancer. The work was done under the auspices of Historical Collections (HC), which had some major implications for our small department.

The magnitude of the task soon became evident. M.C. and Janet Pearson, Historical Collections Assistant, reviewed all the back issues of *The Draw Sheet* and *Link*, news bulletins of the University of Virginia Hospital, which were an excellent source of dates and events. Back issues of the *Helix*, a University of Virginia news magazine, and the *University of Virginia Medical Alumni News Letter* (which went through various title changes over the years) provided excellent material about physical changes, program initiatives, and personal and professional advances in UVa's approach to cancer care. All of this material was essential, but we realized that many of our current and recently retired faculty had a wealth of facts and stories waiting to be told. We, therefore, embarked upon the journey of conducting video-recorded interviews with 25 individuals. The melding of technical expertise, interview schedules, and interview format took some time to evolve, but it became obvious as the interviews progressed that the material received was invaluable, as was the realization that each of the individuals had contributed to the development of an outstanding cancer program at UVa. M.C. also discovered his latent talent as an expert interviewer. We hired a videographer for the interviews who, with our assistance, turned each one into a polished piece of history.

As material accumulated, it became obvious that a dedicated writer was a necessity for the project to succeed. We decided early on, with sanction of the committee, that we would not produce a coffee-table book; ours would be a more scholarly publication, true to the historical record, with footnotes. We also would strive to make the book approachable and oriented to both the cancer care providers and the lay audience. Henry K. (Hal) Sharp, who had worked in Historical Collections for a number of years, creating text for Web exhibits and UVa Hospital's Centennial exhibits as part of his responsibilities, and who was a published author, was finishing his dissertation and our project fit into his schedule. His background with medical material, established friendship with and the support of Historical Collection staff, and ability to gather facts and tell a story seemed just right. Hal received his Ph.D. degree from UVa just as he was finishing the bulk of the written portion of the project. He left for Paris and Sicily for jobs that were waiting for him. We were again very fortunate. Victoria Meyer was already working as a graduate student assistant in Historical Collections, while finishing her dissertation in medical history. Victoria received the material written by Hal and edited it for consistency and flow. She also edited the other contributions and wrote the book's introduction. Two doctoral dissertations were written and defended during the creation of the book, which had an impact on our projected timeline for the project.

While first Hal and then Victoria were engaged in writing and editing the book, they were not available for other Historical Collections work. Historical Collections staff, Sonya Coleman, Historical Collections Specialist, Janet, and I, in addition to our usual responsibilities, added tasks for the project to our workload. All departmental staff contributed immensely to the completion and success of telling and illustrating the story of the history of cancer care at the University of Virginia.

In addition to capturing the history of cancer care from the opening of the UVa hospital in 1901, we wished to bring the history into the 21st century and connect it with the present and future, an opportunity presented with the opening of the first, free-standing cancer center at UVa, the Emily Couric Clinical Cancer Center (ECCCC), dedicated in February 2011. We had our target date for completion of the project, a strong motivator! We asked Drs. George A. Beller, M.D., and Peyton T. Taylor, Jr., M.D., to write the conclusion for the book, "Genesis and Fruition." Dr. Beller, a renowned cardiologist, was instrumental in raising funds for and championing the Emily Couric Clinical Cancer Center, built in honor of his late wife, an admired Virginia state senator. Dr. Taylor, the Medical Director of the UVa Cancer Center, was actively involved in every decision made concerning the ECCCC, from its planning to its opening for patient care.



Creating a website to complement the book was planned from the inception of the project; we later broadened our vision for the web piece to include the video interviews. The finished product is [here](#). Each Historical Collections staff member was involved in the content editing process of the book and the website, - both of which went through numerous drafts. Sonya assumed responsibility for the website's creation. She also designed the front and back covers for the book when we deemed the designs suggested by the printer uninspiring. HC staff created and proofed the index and the bibliography, and found and sized all the illustrations. We worked with an outside

printer, a new experience for us, but retained copyright for the University of Virginia. For added value we included the 25 video interviews on two DVDs in sleeves attached to the front and back covers of the book.

The [University of Virginia Bookstores](#) agreed to carry the book, *A History of Cancer Care at the University of Virginia, 1901-2011*, and feature it both in the physical store on the "UVa Authors" shelf and on the website under the "Books about UVa" section. The University of Virginia Medical Alumni Association prominently featured information about the book on the back cover of the Spring 2011 issue of *Medical AlumNews*, whose feature story was ["A Monument to Curing and Caring: The Emily Couric Clinical Cancer Center"](#). The UVa Bookstore reduced its normal percentage fee from 40% to 20% to handle our book. The UVa Medical Alumni Association agreed to only charge us the postage costs for orders it receives.

Two presentations in February 2011 for the 2010/2011 Medical Center Hour (MCH) season were timed to coincide with the publication of the book. On February 2, Dr. M.C. Wilhelm was the main speaker for "A Century of Cancer Care at UVa, 1901-2011," and the Director of the UVa Cancer Center, Michael J. Weber, M.D., was the commentator. On February 9, the speakers for "Healing by Design: The Emily Couric Clinical Cancer Center," were Peyton T. Taylor, Jr., M.D.; Richard Clarke, A.I.A., Design Principal of Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Architects, LLP; and Roger Courtenay, FASLA, Vice President and Principal Senior Landscape Architect, AECOM. The three had worked very closely together to ensure that every detail of the ECCCC's building and grounds promoted healing by design. For both of these MCH presentations, the UVa Bookstores sold the book following the talks and the authors were present to sign. Both talks may be viewed [here](#).

From its inception in January 2007 to its completion in February 2011, the History of Cancer Care at the University of Virginia Project topped the list of projects in Historical Collections' annual work plans and pushed some of the other initiatives further down. The good news is that our hard work on this time-intensive, multi-year project will, hopefully, be rewarded. All proceeds from the sale of the book support Historical Collections.

The book (200 pages, illustrated, includes 2 DVDs, hardcover, \$35) may be purchased from: [UVa Bookstores](#) and UVa Medical Alumni Office (434-924-1734 or 866-315-0947).

Joan Echtenkamp Klein

Alvin V. and Nancy Baird Curator for Historical Collections
Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, University of Virginia

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

Records Management at an Academic Medical Center

I would like to tell you briefly about our efforts over the last two years to create a Records Management (RM) program at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York City.

While we had long talked about the value of having a records management program, nothing ever happened until our general counsel's office decided it was a good idea. Why did they suddenly decide this? Part of it was the issue of electronic records and the complexity of e-discovery: records were everywhere but possibly nowhere, and no one seemed to be in charge of them. Another reason they became interested was that the IRS has put a specific question about records management onto the Form 990 (Part VI, q.14). This is the form non-profits complete and they are great sources of data. Also, when we were up for Middle States accreditation, they too had a question about records and preservation policies.

So, the stars aligned and a small group was appointed to create a program, which was ultimately placed in the library as part of the Archives. In 2009 we were able to hire a full-time Records Manager as well as a records management consultant for one year to do a basic records inventory and create retention schedules.

To start our program, we asked a senior leader to send an email to everyone at the Medical Center announcing the initiative and telling departments that they each had to appoint a departmental records coordinator. Another important initial measure we took was to create a Medical Center Records Committee. This is composed of representatives from stakeholder departments, including Legal, the Dean's Office, hospital administration, our HIPAA officer, medical records, finance, IT, etc. The main role of this committee has been the review and approval of the records retention schedules after they are approved by the departments. This group also approves the policies and procedures that we are creating as we roll out the program.

Over the first year, our consultant and records manager held over 150 meetings and drafted around 110 discreet retention schedules. There are some composite schedules such as for nursing units, academic departments, and clinical records. There is also a general schedule that covers the sort of thing that every department has: subject files, financial records, etc. One of our goals over the next couple of years is to streamline these into function- based schedules so they will be easier to use.

As we set up the RM program, we became aware that our finance department was beginning an initiative to tame the beast that is commercial off-site storage. Because our department is the one with the expertise, retention schedules and the Medical Center-wide records authority, we are now in the middle of the off-site record mess. Traditionally, since departments were paying the bills, they would just send whatever they wanted, wherever they wanted, whenever they wanted. And since they will continue to pay the bills – not Records Management – we are trying to convince them as nicely as possible that they would be nuts to continue to waste their money storing old boxes. This is a huge undertaking and will absorb a great deal of our Records Manager's time going forward, but it is time well spent.

Our goals for the next year (or so) are:

1. To get approval for any outstanding schedules and to create schedules for areas that we missed;
2. To streamline our schedules by function;
3. To write and get approved a full complement of RM policies and procedures;
4. To post all retention schedules and policies on our website;
5. To assume administrative control over records that are stored off-site.

This latter is important because it will allow us to show that the RM Program is actively managing our records and has saved the Medical Center thousands of dollars by destroying eligible files, as well as limiting the risk involved with saving old records beyond their stated retention.

What are the lessons for those without a records management program?

First, I would say that RM is something that will be coming to more and more medical centers and it is something all institutional archivists should be involved with, even if it does not become a part of your responsibilities. Every draft retention schedule has to receive my approval as the Archivist. This process has given me a much better understanding of the “universe of records” that we archivists like to talk about but, trust me, rarely comprehend.

The second point is somewhat depressing: I put a lot of effort into outreach. Still, I cannot tell you how many times I spoke to a department that had a record series whose final disposition said “send to the Archives” and they would say, “What archives?” We had to change the wording to read Mount Sinai Archives so people didn’t think we meant “archiving” in the digital sense! The lesson here: keep reaching out. There are always new people, forgetful people, clueless people who need to be reminded about your Archives.

My third point is more of an observation: Things that are clear to us may be less obvious to others. As an example, we have a schedule that covers our senior leaders and governing boards. We broke the records into two series: records with “significant” content that would come to the Archives and routine records that would be discarded by the office when no longer useful. One of our lawyers did not like this wording, because who decides what is “significant” and should these records *really* be stored permanently in the Archives? He didn’t seem to realize I couldn’t document the history of the School without the Dean’s records. So we changed the language to “archival” value, because then clearly the archivist could judge what had archival value. The lesson for me was: not everyone sees records the way I do and I always have to be ready to make my case.

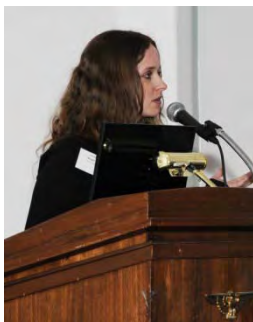
Barbara J. Niss

Director of the Archives and Records Management Division of the Levy Library
The Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

Photo Section

All photos by Steve Greenberg





Previous page, from left to right:
ALHHS Steering Committee and
Committee chairs; Joan Klein and
the Drexel Digital Projects Team;
Barbara Niss; Megan Curran;
Lucretia McClure remembering
Lisabeth Holloway; Speaker Evan
Laine

This page, counterclockwise:
Speaker Janet Golden making a
point; Dinner at the Chemical
Heritage Foundation; Jim
Edmondson receiving his
Publication Award; President-Elect
Chris Lyons



[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

Business Meeting

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting, April 28, 2011

ALHHS President Stephen Greenberg opened the business meeting by voting to approve last year's minutes. All members were in favor of passing of minutes; they were officially approved. President Greenberg thanked the Local Arrangement Chair and Program Committee Chairs.

Secretary/Treasurer: Arlene Shaner reported on the status of membership: 142 members, 6 joined in 2011 and 10 joined since the last meeting. President Greenberg added that Arlene's professional accountant did the books for her as a consultant and that Arlene is still working on getting tax exempt status (according to government regulation).

Awards Committee: Michael North, Committee Chair, stated the committee was very busy this year and they received many nominations. The winners for the best monograph were: John Harley Warner and James M. Edmonson for their book, *Dissection: Photographs of a Rite of Passage in American Medicine, 1880-1930* (Blast Books, 2009). The winners for best article were Patricia Gallagher and Stephen Greenberg for their article, "The Great Contribution: Index Medicus, Index-Catalogue and IndexCat," *Journal of the Medical Library Association*, 92 (2), April 2009. The winner of the Lisabeth M. Holloway Award was Phillip Teigen. The winners will also be announced in the next issue of *The Watermark*.

Michael North thanked his colleagues on the awards committee and also thanked ALHHS Treasurer, Arlene Shaner for ordering the paperweights. He presented the awards to the winners, each of whom came up to receive his or her award, and each winner gave an acceptance speech.



Jim Edmonson thanked those who contributed and John Harley Warner asked Laura Travis to stand up to be acknowledged for her assistance.

Both Patricia Gallagher and Stephen Greenberg (photo at left) came up and received their awards. Stephen Greenberg explained the process of producing the journal article and

mentioned that it's available online free in [PubMed Central](#). Patricia Gallagher thanked everyone for the award.

The *Lisabeth M. Holloway Award* recognizes a member of ALHHS for significant contributions to the profession and for outstanding leadership and service to the field. It has not been given since 2003. Holloway was a founder of the ALHHS and served as president and was editor of *The Watermark* for many years. Michael North asked Lucretia McClure to come up to speak about Lisabeth Holloway, who recently passed away. Lucretia spoke of her experience knowing Lisabeth and stated how Holloway stressed the need for librarians to have a room of their own. "Thirty-six years later, we have an association with our own awards!"

Lucretia stated that Lisabeth Holloway worked at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and was very much involved in the history of medicine field. She was also a mentor to everyone! Also in her talk Lucretia said, "The next time you pick up a copy of *The Watermark*, imagine Lisabeth Holloway typing it herself, which she did for a whole decade." Specifically, "You can refer to those issues of *The Watermark* from the 70s and 80s to see Lisabeth Holloway's work."

Michael North presented the *Lisabeth M. Holloway Award* to Philip Teigen. In introducing Phil, he spoke on Phil's more than 35 years of contributions to the history of medicine community.

Phil's acceptance speech included a thank you to the present awards chair. He also acknowledged all the others that received the award before him and said that he was glad to be among them. Phil also recalled his first ALHHS meeting up to the last one in 2008, when he ended his career of 35 years. Phil talked about his memories of the ALHHS dinners, "where there were antics and overall good cheer." He then acknowledged those that supported his membership and participation in the ALHHS such as Don Bates and Edward Benson from the Osler Library; and John Parascandola, Elizabeth Fee and Donald Lindberg from NLM.



President Greenberg announced that Lucretia McClure is retiring this year. He also announced that ALHHS would be making a contribution in her honor to the Medical Library Association's *Lucretia M. McClure Excellence in Education Award Fund*.

Elections: Howard Rootenberg, Nominations Committee Chair, reported on the election. Up for election were the Incoming ALHHS President, the Treasurer, and 2 Members-at-Large. The ballot was sent to the membership via Survey Monkey. John Hellebrand and Megan Curran were elected as Members-at-Large, Chris Lyons as Incoming President and Arlene Shaner was re-elected as Treasurer.

Bylaws: Patricia Gallagher reported that there was a change in the bylaws to add a dissolution clause to our constitution, which was necessary if the Association was to apply for tax-exempt status. A ballot was sent to the membership via Survey Monkey. Eighty nine votes were received regarding the change to the first clause and ninety-nine votes were received regarding the change to the second clause. The bylaws were officially changed as of October 2010.

Procedure Manual: Lisa Mix, Immediate Past President reported that she has made a few changes to bring the manual in line with what we actually do.

The Watermark: Chris Lyons, Editor, reported that 4 issues of the *Watermark* were published (electronically) since our last meeting. The issues average about 50 to 60 pages. Readers' responses continue to be positive. Chris thanked the following people who worked on *The Watermark* this past year:

- 1) Stephen Novak as Associate Editor, who has been a huge help in avoiding any typographical howlers and factual errors.
- 2) Stephen Greenberg and Jonathon Erlen, Book and Associate Book Review Editors, who have never failed in coming up with book reviews for each issue.
- 3) Russell Johnson, who ensured that each issue was posted on the website promptly.
- 4) The 6 advertisers who support us financially.

Chris reported that the indexing of *The Watermark* in PubMed has resumed and there are currently 77 articles indexed. He thanked the NLM for this and stated that he looked forward to the time when indexing will be up-to-date.

Chris stated that efforts to get *The Watermark* digitized and housed in a stable online repository continue. Russell Johnson of UCLA continues to negotiate with the University

of [California's eScholarship scholarly publishing and repository service](#). Efforts were stalled with the departure of the person responsible for this, but Russell has been meeting with the successor.

Also, as reported in the spring issue of *The Watermark*, Chris stated that he has now stepped down as editor because he feels that he couldn't take up his new responsibilities as President-Elect and keep on with *The Watermark* simultaneously. He again thanked his colleagues who worked on *The Watermark* with him and also recognized all the contributors, who are the critical component in putting the Newsletter out. Their work, interesting projects, thoughts and insights and willingness to take the time and trouble to write about them are what really make *The Watermark* the publication that it is. Chris also thanked the readers, who have been the focal point of all their work.

Chris stated how very pleased he was to say that everyone else involved in *The Watermark* is staying on, and that Stephen Novak has agreed to be the Editor and will be appointed to this position by President Greenberg. They are, however, currently looking for someone to do the layout, which Chris says is not really difficult.

Chris also stated that he looks forward to reading the upcoming issues of *The Watermark* and wishes everyone the best of luck.

Website: Russell Johnson, Webmaster, reported that the website is "chugging along!" The name (URL) had disappeared for awhile but is now back. The site is currently hosted by UCLA and they are working on decommissioning it by working with Arlene to verify current members to the LISTSERV. The question of "reply to" was resolved by a vote of the membership via Survey Monkey. The LISTSERV is currently set to go to individual reply.

Directory: Arlene Shaner reported that she and Russell Johnson are working on cleaning up the database and when completed she will clean up the Directory database, and update it to represent the current membership. Once this process is completed, she will forward the Directory database to Crystal Smith, Secretary, to begin the production of the printed Directory.

Announcements: President Greenberg asked everyone to stand up and introduce themselves. He also announced that Holly Herro and Patricia Gallagher will be on the

programming committee for next year's meeting in Baltimore. President Greenberg noted that the ALHHS paper directory will be forthcoming later this year. John Erlen suggested we have the option to list home numbers. To allow this option, members will be asked to review their directory entries during the directory production process and asked to choose which number to list. President Greenberg called for a motion to adjourn, and meeting was adjourned.

Crystal Smith

ALHHS Secretary

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENT](#)

Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences 2010-2011 Financial Report

Checking account balance as of 3/31/2010	\$20,841.35
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Income 4/01/2010 – 3/31/2011

2011 Watermark Advertising (6)	\$1,080.00
2011 New memberships (10)	150.00
2011 Memberships (131)	1,965.00
2012 Memberships (2)	30.00
2010 Dinner & Annual meeting (12) (MeMA)	756.00
2010 Annual meeting (2)	50.00
2010 Dinner (7)	266.00
2011 Dinner and Annual meeting (15)	1,350.00
2011 Annual meeting (1)	40.00
2011 Dinner (1)	50.00

TOTAL INCOME	\$5,737.00
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Expenses 4/01/2010 – 3/31/2011

2010 Dinner and Annual Meeting	\$2,166.06
Flowers for Renee Ziemer	64.98
Tiffany award for Erich Meyerhoff	239.53

W a t e r m a r k

Volume XXXIV

Number 3 (Summer 2011)

Lenswork gift for Steve Puglia	39.00
Donation in memory of Cynthia Kahn	500.00
Survey Monkey (elections, by-laws changes, etc.)	67.93
Catering deposit for 2011 Annual meeting	921.00
Motor Coach for 2011 Annual meeting	625.00
 TOTAL EXPENSES	 \$4,623.50
 ENDING BALANCE 3/31/2011	 \$21,954.85

ALHHS also has a CD on deposit with Bank of America with an ending balance of \$15,803.81 as of 3/31/2011. The CD earned interest of \$363.43 over the course of the past financial reporting year.

Arlene Shaner
ALHHS Treasurer

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

ALHHS Awards Committee, 2011

The ALHHS Awards Committee this year was made up of Michael North of the National Library of Medicine as chair, Stephen Novak of Columbia University, and Tim Pennycuff of the University of Alabama at Birmingham. The Committee solicited nominations for publications in the categories of monographs and journal articles published from 2007 to 2010 and received six nominations for monographs and about thirty nominations for articles.

In a slight change from past years, because there were so many impressive entries, we decided to name runners up for each publication award.

Award for Best Monograph

John Harley Warner and James M. Edmonson. *Dissection: photographs of a rite of passage in American medicine: 1880-1930*. (New York: Blast Books, 2009).

Runners up:

John Parascandola. *Sex, sin, and science: a history of syphilis in America*. (Westport, CT: Praeger Press, 2008).

Women physicians and the cultures of medicine. Edited by Ellen S. More, Elizabeth Fee, and Manon Parry. (Baltimore: JHU Press, 2009).

Michael G. Rhode, et al. *Walter Reed Army Medical Center centennial: a pictorial history, 1909-2009.* (Washington, DC: Borden Institute, 2009).

Award for Best Journal Article

Stephen J. Greenberg of the National Library of Medicine and Patricia Gallagher of the New York Academy of Medicine for "The great contribution: Index Medicus, Index-Catalogue, and IndexCat," which appeared in the April 2009 issue of *The Journal of the Medical Library Association*.

Runners up:

Kathie Johnson and Caroline Daniels for "Answering the unanswerable question: The challenge of documenting the first female graduate of the University of Louisville School of Medicine," which appeared in the Winter 2007 issue of the journal *Kentucky Libraries*.

Nava Blum, Hilary J. Lane, and Elizabeth Fee for "Justina Siegemund and the Art of Midwifery," which appeared in the *American Journal of Public Health* in January, 2010.

Holloway Award

The Committee also made a call for nominations for the Holloway Award and was able to name a recipient for the first time since 2003: Philip Teigen, who retired from the NLM in 2009. The following is a quote from the nomination for Dr. Teigen:

For over 35 years, first at the Osler Library and then at the History of Medicine Division of NLM, Phil has been a fixture of the history of medicine and science library community. His research and publications are widely read and respected, but he has also worked with many scholarly organizations to provide professional venues for the free exchange of ideas. He has served as President, Vice-President/President-Elect, Steering Committee Member, and Awards Committee Chair for ALHHS, as well as being active in the American Association for the History of Medicine, the Washington Society for the History of Medicine, and the World Association for the History of Veterinary Medicine. Through all of this, he has been generous with his time, expertise, and all-around common sense. Above all, his sense of and devotion to the spirit of collegiality is second to none.

All awards were presented to recipients at the 2011 ALHHS Business Meeting at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in April.

Michael North

Head, Rare Books & Early Manuscripts

History of Medicine Division

National Library of Medicine

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

Meet Your New ALHHS Officers

Megan Curran is Head of Metadata and Content Management at the University of Southern California's Norris Medical Library, where she also manages the rare books and history of medicine collections. As Incoming Chair of the Technical Services Section of the Medical Library Association, she is currently planning the program for MLA 2012; she also served on the ALHHS programming committee for 2011. Megan is a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of the Medical Library Association* and is Layout Editor of *The Watermark*. Megan earned her MLIS at the University of Pittsburgh in 2008.

John Hellebrand was born and educated in New York City. He studied engineering and history at City College and Columbia University and holds a DPhil from the School of Slavonic and Eastern European Studies of the University of London. After working for a short period of time in industry and government, he established Palinurus Antiquarian Books in 1977 which he has operated on a full time basis ever since.

Christopher Lyons, President-Elect (2011-2012). Chris is Associate Librarian at the Osler Library of the History of Medicine, McGill University. He says, "One of the smartest things I did shortly after joining the Osler Library in 2004 was become a member of ALHHS, which has kept me happily busy ever since." He was Local Arrangements Coordinator for the 2007 Annual Meeting in Montreal, Member-at-Large (2008-2010), and Editor of *The Watermark* from 2008 to 2011. "I am extremely honoured to have been chosen President-Elect and look forward to learning the ropes over the coming year. I am always happy to hear from members, so please feel free to contact me at christopher.lyons@mcgill.ca or 514-398-4475, ext 09847."

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENT](#)

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

Scenes from the Hurly Burly Hotel: Louisa May Alcott's Civil War Experience

On April 22, 2011, the National Museum of American History (NMAH) launched an exhibition in collaboration with the National Library of Medicine (NLM) entitled *"So Much Need of Service" – The Diary of a Civil War Nurse*, highlighting the wartime service of Amanda Akin (later Stearns). Serving for fifteen months at Armory Square Hospital, located on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., Akin recorded her thoughts almost daily in both letters home and private diaries, which she later combined, edited, and then published as *The Lady Nurse of Ward E* in 1909 just two years before her death. Like the many other published accounts produced by Civil War nurses, Akin's story provides a glimpse into one woman's wartime role while adding to our general understanding of the shared experiences felt by the many women who served as nurses.

In order to better tell Akin's unique story, NMAH utilized materials from NLM's vast History of Medicine collections, including issues of the *Armory Square Hospital Gazette*, the in-hospital newspaper in which Akin wrote several pieces during her tenure; a large photo album given as a gift from the attendants of Ward K to Anna Lowell, a fellow nurse at Armory Square; and one of Akin's personal diaries, the centerpiece of the exhibit. Although the Library houses an extensive assortment of Civil War-era materials, only the most relevant could be included in the exhibition; some, therefore, were left out, including a first edition copy of Louisa May Alcott's *Hospital Sketches*.

While Alcott is perhaps best known as the author of the nineteenth-century classic *Little Women*, she also served as a Union nurse in Washington, D.C. at Georgetown's Union Hotel Hospital from December 13, 1862 to January 21, 1863. Though Alcott's term of service was cut short after she contracted typhoid pneumonia, she used her brief wartime experience as a basis for her second published book, *Hospital Sketches*. Yet unlike many Civil War nurses who waited until after the war to publish their memoirs, Alcott's appeared in print in 1863 before the war's end, allowing fellow nurses such as Amanda Akin to read passages from the book to their patients.

Hospital Sketches, though partially fictionalized, offers an interesting perspective into the life of a Civil War nurse, especially when compared to Akin's memoir – and not simply because the two women served for different lengths of time (Alcott for two months, Akin

for fifteen). They both served in Washington, D.C., but in two completely different hospital settings. The three-story Union Hotel Hospital in which Alcott performed her duties, for example, had poor ventilation, damp cellars, and no provisions for bathing; conversely, the ten, single-story wards composing the Armory Square Hospital where Akin labored not only allowed for light and air, but also facilitated the containment of infectious disease. Like Akin's diary, Alcott's account provides a fascinating, personalized portrayal of what it meant to be a female nurse in a world where male physicians were still unaccustomed to and uncomfortable with working alongside women. For this reason and many others, both texts prove to be incredibly valuable resources for scholars and the public alike. Visitors to NLM's History of Medicine Division are therefore welcome to explore a first edition of Louisa May Alcott's *Hospital Sketches*, one of Amanda Akin's personal diaries (currently on display at NMAH until July 29, 2011), and other rare and exciting Civil War-era materials held in its collections.

Papers of Clarence Dennis Added to the National Library of Medicine's Profiles in Science Web Site

The History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine announces the release of an extensive selection from the papers of American surgeon Clarence Dennis (1909-2005), who developed one of the first heart-lung bypass machines, on the Library's [Profiles in Science® web site](#).

With this addition, the number of prominent researchers, public health officials and promoters of medical research whose personal and professional records are presented on Profiles has grown to 32.

Dennis's earliest surgical research focused on intestinal conditions, and he worked closely with Owen H. Wangensteen to elucidate the origins of appendicitis, and devised many innovative surgical techniques and procedures for other conditions. Mechanically talented, he also invented devices for surgery and surgical research, which led Wangensteen to suggest, in 1945, that Dennis develop a heart-lung machine. Surgeons were then just beginning to attempt repairs to the heart, an organ long believed to be "off limits" to surgical intervention. The idea of a machine that could temporarily circulate and oxygenate the patient's blood captivated Dennis, and he began his research by talking to John H. Gibbon, who had been working on a pump-oxygenator since about 1934. In April 1951, after numerous trials with dogs, Dennis and his team became the first to use a pump-oxygenator to perform open heart surgery on a human patient. The machine

performed very well, but the surgeons were unable to save the young patient, whose heart defect was much more extensive than expected. Dennis's second attempted open heart operation, several weeks later, also failed, when a technician's error caused a fatal air embolism. In 1955, with an improved machine, Dennis completed the first successful cardiac operation with his machine, two years after John Gibbon's first clinical success in 1953.

While perhaps best known as a surgeon and inventor, Dennis was also a dedicated medical educator and administrator whose trainees went on to expand the boundaries of the surgical treatment of heart disease. After eleven years on the surgical faculty at Minnesota, he chaired the department of surgery at the State University of New York's Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn from 1951 to 1971, building the department and developing residency and research programs. In 1972, Dennis retired from SUNY, and served for three years as director of the Artificial Heart Program at the National Institutes of Health. He returned to academic medicine in 1975, joining the surgical faculty at the SUNY medical school at Stony Brook. He was briefly retired again from 1988 to 1991, and then, in his early 80s, served as director of the Cancer Detection Center at the University of Minnesota until 1996.

Profiles in Science features digitized correspondence, published articles, notebook excerpts, drafts of reports, and photographs from the Clarence Dennis Papers at the National Library of Medicine. Visitors to the site can view, for example, Dennis's letters to his family and professional colleagues, laboratory notebooks from his early experiments with the heart-lung machine, and correspondence relating to his work with the National Society for Medical Research. The site also includes correspondence and reports from Dennis's tenure as Director of the Artificial Heart Program, and photographs documenting his life and career.

NLM Announces New Exhibition on the History of Horse Veterinary Medicine

From Monday, July 11, through Friday, October 7, the NLM will host a new exhibition, *From Craft to Profession: The Transition from Horse Farrier to Professional Veterinarian*, in the NLM History of Medicine Reading Room. This exhibition will showcase original illustrated manuscripts and early printed books from the Library's collections featuring the care and treatment of horses over the past five centuries.

The year 2011 has been named World Veterinary Year in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the first veterinary school in Lyon, France. In 1761,

French riding master Claude Bourgelat (1712-1779) founded the first veterinary school, marking the beginning of the scientific study of the horse, which eventually replaced the traditional art of farriery. Farriers were often blacksmiths and the equivalent of barber-surgeons for horses. In the century after Bourgelat's school opened, the practice of veterinary medicine became a credentialed profession requiring an academic degree and strict licensing, replacing the older system.

The exhibition includes a colorfully illustrated manuscript by Walter von Nitzschwitz made in Germany in 1583 which shows images of a wounded horse and includes a text on proper treatment. Also included is a handwritten recipe to cure the bots, a horse parasite, found in the pages of an early American text on horse care published in Wilmington, Delaware in 1764: the second oldest book focused on animal care printed in what is now the United States.

For further information about any of these topics, contact [HMD](#).

Jeffrey Reznick

Acting Chief

History of Medicine Division

National Library of Medicine

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

NEWS FROM THE WELLCOME LIBRARY

Rare surgeon portrait acquired by Wellcome Library

The Wellcome Library in London has added to its collection of drawings with the acquisition of a magnificent portrait drawing of the French surgeon Ange-Bernard Imbert-Delannes (1747-1818) by Pierre Chasselat - a portrait with a distinctive feature.

The drawing is unusual in that in addition to its more conventional features, the minutely detailed interior includes, on the right, a gruesome souvenir of Imbert Delannes's proudest achievement: a gigantic testicular



tumour (sarcocele) which - in a controversial operation - Imbert-Delonnes removed from Charles-François Delacroix, the French foreign minister.

The drawing in black chalk is signed by the artist and dated "L'an 8" (year 8 in the French Revolutionary calendar, meaning 1799-1800). The portrait itself, and the identity of the man portrayed, were discovered by the firm of Didier Aaron, from whom the drawing has been purchased by the Wellcome Library with the aid of grants from the MLA/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and the Art Fund.

The drawing is both a work of art and a historical document. In accordance with Imbert-Delonnes's self-image, it shows him sitting in a lordly pose in a fashionable interior at the dawn of the Empire period. In his professional life, he was a fearless and forceful surgeon who made his name in the French Army serving under Napoleon at the battle of Marengo (1800). In the drawing, he is holding his pen as if putting the finishing touches to a manuscript of the "Progress of the art of healing". The operation on Delacroix proceeded despite seven of his eight medical advisers counselling against touching the tumour, which weighed some 28 pounds.

The seemingly incongruous display of excised body - parts on a plinth in an elegant interior makes the drawing a vivid witness to the sensibility of the surgical elite of the time - and the sarcocele has its own subplot.

Its unwilling owner, Charles-François Delacroix, was nominally the father of the painter Eugène Delacroix, although he was almost certainly not his biological father, owing to this very tumour. Eugène Delacroix's biological father was reputed to be Charles-François Delacroix's successor as French foreign minister, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand, to whom Eugène bore a strong physical resemblance.

For more on the portrait, see its entry on the Library catalogue (Wellcome Library no.[729420i](#)).

Available for research: Papers of Roger Money-Kyrle

Archives and Manuscripts is pleased to announce that the [papers of the eminent Kleinian psychoanalyst, Roger Money-Kyrle](#) are now catalogued and available for research, subject to certain Data Protection restrictions on parts of the collection.

Money-Kyrle (1898-1980) had an extremely distinguished analytic pedigree, having been

analysed by Ernest Jones and Freud, and later on by Melanie Klein. His initial interest in psychoanalysis was spurred by a belief in what it could contribute to understanding of wider questions of politics, economics, and society in general. He acquired two PhDs – one, working in Vienna, while also undertaking analysis with Freud, with Professor Morris Schlick, on ‘Contribution to the Theory of Reality’, and one at University College London working with Professor J C Flugel, on ‘The Meaning of Sacrifice.’ The collection includes two boxes of papers relating to this early, largely philosophically and anthropologically-orientated, work.

During the 1930s Money-Kyrle published a number of books and articles developing his ideas relating psychoanalysis to wider social issues. In 1936 he was persuaded by John Rickman to undertake a training analysis with [Melanie Klein](#), and in 1945 he became a full member of the British Psycho-Analytical Association, started seeing an analyst, and subsequently also qualified as a training analyst.

During the War he was employed at the Air Ministry (he had served in the Royal Flying Corps in World War I). After the War he joined [Henry Dicks](#) in Germany, working with the German Personnel Research Branch, which was concerned with identifying individuals who could be trusted to build up the new Germany following the fall of the Third Reich. There is a small amount of material in the collection relating to this period.

The bulk of the collection, however, consists of case histories, and Money-Kyrle’s development of his ideas in his writings. There are many notes and drafts and early versions of material that was later published in various forms. The collection also includes correspondence and drafts relating to his role in editing the special issue of the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* to mark Melanie Klein’s 70th -birthday, and the volume [New Directions in Psychoanalysis](#) (1955), an important statement of the thinking of the Kleinian school.

The survival of Money-Kyrle’s papers appears to have been somewhat haphazard, and there are a number of lacunae in the materials here. However this is an important collection of papers of a key figure in the promotion and development of Klein’s ideas and also shows his interactions with a number of other colleagues. It adds to the Wellcome Library’s existing [strong holdings](#) in this area.

#AskArchivists Day



The Wellcome Library joined colleagues from over 100 archives worldwide to take part in [Ask Archivists Day](#) on Twitter on June 9th.

We encouraged the Tweeting world to "Ask Away!", and on the day answered direct messages and general enquiries on questions about archives.

Our favourite question was: "what's the weirdest item in your collection?" to which we responded (truthfully!): "wing of a flying fish, lobotomy tools, papyri, handbags - we could go on. We had to let the false teeth go".

Putting Medical Officer of Health Reports on the Map

The Wellcome Library holds nearly 3,000 [Medical Officer of Health reports](#), the most complete collection of its kind in Great Britain. These can already be searched in our [catalogue](#), where the 'Place' and 'Refine by tag' facets make it easy to narrow your search by geographical area.

But by [putting some Library data into a Google Fusion Table](#), we created a visual record of the geographic spread of these reports.

Every red dot on the map is a placemaker for each report that we hold, and the sheer number of placemarkers shows the volume of this material at the Wellcome Library. As with any Google Map, you can drag and zoom in and out to focus on a particular place.

Placemarkers not only indicate that we have a report for that area. Click one and you get more information about the report itself, as well as a link to it in our Library catalogue.

Conference Announcement: Stories of Psychology, 11th October 2011

Between 2008 and 2009 the British Psychological Society deposited in the Wellcome Library both its own institutional records and the archives of over 30 individual psychologists and small organisations. Since then, work has been proceeding to re-house these collections and to integrate them into our on-line catalogue. Followers of the Wellcome blog will have noticed that papers relating to Charlotte Wolff ([PSY/WOL](#)),

Henri Tajfel ([PSY/TAJ](#)), and E. C. Tolman ([PSY/TOL](#)) have already been opened to public access. Other material available includes papers relating to Albert Cherns ([PSY/CHE](#)), Grace Rawlings ([PSY/RAW](#)), L. S. Hearnshaw ([PSY/HEA](#)) and C. S. Myers ([PSY/MYE](#)). More is scheduled to follow during the coming months.

To celebrate this collaboration between the British Psychological Society and the Wellcome Library, the Society is organising a half-day symposium on the afternoon of Tuesday 11 October 2011, to be held in Wellcome Collection Conference Centre. The theme will be *Stories of Psychology: Archives, Histories and What They Tell Us*. Speakers include Richard Bentall, Michael Billig, Rhodri Hayward, Graham Richards and Sally Shuttleworth. The symposium is free to attend, but registration is essential. For more information and to register, go to www.bps.org.uk/stories.

African posters

The Wellcome Library has acquired a substantial number of posters (circa 1,100) published in thirty African countries to promote health and well-being. Dating from 1993 to 2010, they were collected in the latter year from 30 African countries.



The best represented countries are Ethiopia (286 posters), Kenya (219), Nigeria (130) and Tanzania (120). A wide of health topics are represented on the posters, including such subjects as sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis, traditional tattooing, environmental pollution, the health of camels and appeals to Islamic and Christian values and images.

Cataloguing of the collection with brief, first-draft catalogue records has just started, and newly catalogued items are listed on the Wellcome Library's prints, photographs, paintings and drawings [rolling web feed](#).

Individual items will become available in the Library as they are catalogued, but in the

meantime anyone wants to see works from a particular country may see them in the Wellcome Library by ordering them from the [online catalogue](#).

For regular updates on the work of the Wellcome Library, see our [Blog](#).

Ross MacFarlane

Research Officer

Wellcome Library

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[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

NEW MEMBER PROFILES



Name: Rebecca Pou

Member of ALHHS since: 2011

Hometown: San Antonio, Texas

Current Employer and Position: New York Academy of Medicine, Archivist

Education: BA in English & American Literature, New York University, 2006; MSLIS, Pratt Institute, 2008

Professional interests: Cataloging and technical services, processing collections, and women's history

Other facts, interests, or hobbies: I'm vegan and I enjoy baking. I've been involved in animal rescue for about 4 years and I spend some of my spare time working to get feral cats spayed, neutered, and vaccinated. I also practice yoga.

Name: Elizabeth Schexnyder

Member of ALHHS since: either 2007 or 2008 I think

Hometown: Lafayette, Louisiana (the heart of Louisiana Cajun Country)

Current Employer and Position: National Hansen's Disease Programs, Museum Curator at the Carville Historic District (site of the LA Leper Home/National Leprosarium, 1894-1999)



Education: BGS, Humanities & Fine Arts, University of Louisiana, Lafayette; MLIS Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA

Professional interests: collection development, oral history, digitizing collections for public access, creative exhibiting on a shoestring budget; meeting the families of former patients

Other facts, interests, or hobbies: decorative and edible gardening, cats and dogs

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

COLLECTIONS

American College of Surgeons' Historical Collection of Rare Books Achieves New Visibility

The *Catalogue of the H. Winnett Orr Historical Collection and Other Rare Books in the Library of the American College of Surgeons* published by the College in 1960 has long been hidden and known to very few of the College's Fellows or to scholars interested in rare book collections in the history of medicine. The Collection, currently housed in the Special Collections, McGoogan Library of Medicine, University of Nebraska Medical Center contains over 2000 volumes and archival materials, many extremely rare and dating from the 16th and 17th centuries. Some authors represented are Vesalius, Avicenna, Galen and other giants in the history of medicine. It also includes a fair amount of materials on orthopedic surgery, military medicine and the history of women physicians. The entire *Catalogue* is now available as a PDF on the Archives page of the [ACS website](#) where much more background information about the collection and the donor H. Winnett Orr, MD FACS, can be found in the *Catalogue's* Forward, Preface and Introduction.

For Surgeons, Gentlemen & Students: The Northampton General Infirmary Medical Library Catalogue, 1818

The catalogue of the medical library of the Northampton General Infirmary (now Hospital) was recently found amongst a collection of unsorted letters and ephemera held as part of the Heritage Collections, Dunedin Public Library, in Dunedin, New Zealand. Just two copies of this work are currently recorded in institutional libraries.ⁱ A description

and preliminary discussion of its significance follows, with a word on how it found its way into a rather obscure special collection on the other side of the world.

The Northampton Medical Library, in England, was officially established when the infirmary it served moved from George Row, an area considered too noisy for the proper recovery of patients, to new buildings in Billing Road, Northampton, in 1793. There the governors were “pleased to appropriate a Room ... for the Reception of the Library and the Use of the ... Society.”ⁱⁱ The shelves contained an unspecified number of books which the old Northampton County Hospital had received ‘at sundry times’ as well as titles recently purchased.

The catalogue, still bound in its original grey paper wrappers, begins with three pages of rules and regulations. The library was governed by eighteen points mostly relating to subscription and late fees, meeting arrangements, staffing and borrowing limits. For access, gentlemen paid £1 1s per year, the equivalent of roughly £62 60s today. Subscription fees supported the acquisition of new material and paid for the collection’s general upkeep. Pupils or apprentices of Infirmary faculty received free access, though they could not suggest purchases or attend any meetings. The House Surgeon doubled as librarian but could refuse the appointment and have it put to a vote.

3
QUARTO.

† 1	Baillie's Engravings on Morbid Anatomy,	London, 1812
2	Moore's Treatises on the Brain, Eye,	Edinburgh, 1797
3	and Ear	London, 1794
4	Page's Muscular Action	London, 1794
5	Camp's Works, translated by Cogges,	London, 1794
6	White on the Gradation of Man	London, 1799
7	Bell's (John) Surgery, vol. 1	Edinburgh, 1801
8	Hunter (John) on the Blood, Inflammation,	London, 1794
9	and Gunshot Wounds	Birmingham, 1807
10	Ever on Aneurism	Edinburgh, 1799
11	Cullen's Materia Medica, 2 vols.	Edinburgh, 1799
12	Cruikshank on the Absorptions	London, 1799
13	Hunter (John) on the Animal Economy	London, 1786
14	Falcomer on the Influence of Climate, &c.	London, 1781
15	Justamont's Surgical Tracts, by Houlston	London, 1789
16	Stark's Works, by J. C. Smyth	London, 1788
17	Hunter (John) on the Venereal Disease ..	London, 1786
18	Hunter (John) on the Venereal Disease, 2d Edition.	London, 1807
19	Allen's Dictionary of Chemistry, 2 vols.	London, 1807
20	Philosophical Transactions, from the Commencement to the end of 1809, abridged by Drs. Hutton, Shaw, & Pearson; 18 vols.	London, 1809
21	Darwin's Zoonomia, 2 vols.	London, 1794
22	Jenner on the Cow-Pox	London, 1798
23	Willan on Cutaneous Diseases, Orders I and II	London, 1806
24	Willan on Vaccine Inoculation, and on Cutaneous Diseases, Order III; bound together	London, 1806
25	Alfonsus De Chirurgia, Analise et Latine, curâ J. Channing	Oxon, 1778
26	Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Vol. 1	Edinburgh, 1788
27	Hunter (John) on the Teeth, 2 Parts bound together	London, 1778
28	Winslow's Anatomy, translated by Douglass; 2 vols. bound together	London, 1793
29	Orsini, &c. dell' Ospedale Grande di Milano	Milan, 1642?

B

The catalogue entries are in the then standard arrangement by format. There were 27 folios, 46 quartos, and 242 octavos, each with its own numerical sequence, totalling some 315 works. Seventy-eight works published since the turn of the nineteenth century had already been acquired, but the bulk of the collection (207 works) dated from the eighteenth century. Medical knowledge of the Renaissance was represented by thirty titles, including four from the sixteenth century: Vesalius's *Anatomia* (1555); Bartholomaeus Bauser's *De consensu partium humani corporis* (1555); *Medicinalium consiliorum centuria* (1593), a collection of medical consultations by French Renaissance physician Jean Fernel; and the Italian mathematician Guidobaldo del Monte's *Mechanicorum Liber* (1577). The most recent publication was *Remarks on Burns and Scalds* (1818) by Nodes Dickinson.

In addition to materials purchased with subscription fees, the library had donors who supplied roughly one quarter of its titles. Most were antiquarian, reflecting the tastes of the day. Few donors could have been more welcome than George John Spencer, 2nd Earl Spencer (1758–1834), a bibliophile whose library numbered some 40,000 volumes.ⁱⁱⁱ The “Grand Visitor of the Infirmary,” as he was called, donated twenty-two volumes in 1812, the year the library was officially sanctioned. The gift included *A System of Dissections* (1805), a standard text for anatomy students by surgeon and physiologist Charles Bell; *A Series of Engravings... to Illustrate the Morbid Anatomy* (1812), part of Matthew Baillie’s first systematic study of pathology; and an *Account of the Regular Gradation in Man* (1799), a collection of papers on polygenism delivered to the Literary and Philosophical Society by surgeon Charles White.

Charles Compton, 1st Marquess of Northampton (1760–1828), who is recorded as ‘Perpetual President,’ and his son Spencer Compton, Earl Compton (1790–1851), each donated five books at the time of Lord Spencer’s donation. Among them were *Observationes Medico-Practicæ* (1727), a collection of neurological case histories by Johann Jakob Wepfer, and studies of specific ailments such as Edward Nathaniel Bancroft’s *Essay on Yellow Fever* (1811) and Benjamin Travers’s *On Injuries of the Intestines* (1812).

Members of the local gentry donated books to the hospital as well. In some cases they did so before the library was formally established. William Hanbury of Kelmarsh Hall, for example, contributed ten volumes, including the Vesalius, in 1759. He also supplied several of the seventeenth-century volumes; among them an edition of Gerard’s *Herball* (1633), Richard Lower’s *Tractatus de Corde* (1680), a foundational work on blood transfusions and the cardiopulmonary system, and Thomas Willis’ classic text on physiological psychology *De Anima Brutorum* (1672). The collected works in Latin of German physicians Friedrich Hoffmann and Daniel Sennert were two of the ten volumes donated by William Walcot the year the catalogue was published.

Medical staff themselves added a number of volumes. The largest contribution came from Dr William Kerr (1738–1824), the father of medical education in Northampton and the principle fundraiser for the hospital’s relocation in 1793.^{iv} Kerr donated fourteen titles “at sundry times” during his career. They included works such as Linnaeus’s *Species Plantarum* (1797); John Hennen’s *Principles of Military Surgery* (1817); the encyclopaedic *Elementa Physiologiae corporis humani* (1757–66) of Swiss anatomist

Albrecht von Halle; and what is surely the library's most curious work, Nathaniel Highmore's *Case of a Foetus found in the Abdomen of a Young Man* (1815).

The catalogue was found in a collection of unsorted autograph letters and ephemera in the Dunedin Public Library's Alfred & Isabel Reed Collection. Formed by New Zealand author and publisher Sir Alfred Hamish Reed (1875–1975), the collection is one of the finest of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere. In putting it together, Reed purchased bundles of manuscript material sight-unseen from London booksellers. A slim, printed volume such as the catalogue of the Northampton medical library could easily have been mixed in with one of these parcels and is likely how the catalogue came to New Zealand. Reed was neither a collector of medical texts nor of catalogues unrelated to his collecting. He did, however, have an interest in ephemeral material, which, coupled with his bibliophilic nature, would have made the catalogue of a little-known nineteenth-century library a pleasant and welcome surprise.

The twelfth regulation in the Northampton medical library catalogue stated that "the Object of this Institution is to diffuse, not only a knowledge of the several branches of Medicine, but also of those sciences immediately connected therewith."^v Indeed, the titles listed in the library's catalogue covered a remarkably wide field of topics both practical and historical. The collection remains to this day with the Northampton General Hospital and is housed above the Board Room.^{vi} A current count places the collection at 2,700 volumes, and a project is underway to identify and display the books listed in the 1818 catalogue. Unfortunately the original collection is not completely intact. At the time of writing this article, the author found one book from the library for sale. It is #121 in the octavo listings: John Haslam's *Observations on Madness* (1809), marked with the library's stamp. By a strange coincidence, it was being sold by booksellers N. & A. Smiles of Kellerberrin, Western Australia, making it a near neighbour of the catalogue in which it was first recorded nearly 200 years ago.

Anthony Tedeschi

Rare Books Librarian, Heritage Collections

Dunedin Public Libraries

Dunedin, New Zealand

¹ The second copy is held by the Northampton General Hospital Museum & Archive.¹ *A Catalogue of the Medical Library, at the General Infirmary, Northampton*. Northampton: Printed by Dicey & Smithson, 1818, p.iii. The 'Society' mentioned was the Book-Society, established by members of the medical profession in Northampton.¹ Lord Spencer's collection was purchased by Enriqueta Augustina Rylands (1843–1908) in 1892. Enriqueta founded the John Rylands Library, in Manchester, England, in memory of her husband. ¹ *William Kerr, Dr – Northamptonshire History*. Retrieved 6 April 2011, from <http://www.northamptonshire-history.org.uk/?p=64> ¹ *Catalogue*, p. v.¹ Personal correspondence. Sue Longworth, Archive Volunteer with the Northampton General Hospital Museum & Archive, to Anthony Tedeschi 13 April 2011.

Providing Access to a Hidden Collection at the University of Pittsburgh

The Health Sciences Libraries (HSLs) at the University of Pittsburgh has a fine, small, rare book collection and an even smaller group of special collections materials. We have a faculty member in the history of medicine, but no staff specifically dedicated to rare books and special collections. However, our head of technical services, Gosia Fort, has expertise in rare book cataloging and our Assistant Director for Access Services, Leslie Czechowski, is an experienced archivist. They are able to take some time away from their regular duties to bring to light some of the hidden collections at HSLs.

Following the recommendations of the ARL Task Force on Special Collections (2003) and advice from Stephen Greenberg, we have approached a small, unique collection in our library in order to “unhide” it and make it accessible to a large community of researchers. It seems modest at first look: two volumes bound in soft, deep-blue leather nestled in a custom-made box plus a small box of 33 glass plate slides. The brief catalog record listed the title as *27th General Hospital in New Guinea* and listed only the formal name of the hospital, the name of one person associated with the collection (perhaps the donor), and a brief description of the items in the books with no subject headings or descriptive information about the contents.

However, this is a wonderfully rich resource. It contains three quarterly reports in volume 1 that describe the activities in the hospital including detailed medical reports that discuss, for example, types and numbers of operations, numbers of patients, incidence of wounds and mortality percentages from them, and detailed discussions of treatment for non-surgical patients. The volume is illustrated with photographs (some from the glass slides) and hand-drawn sketches. Volume 2 contains surgical reports, papers written by staff doctors on various medical procedures or treatments, and 28 detailed autopsy reports (with patients identified by name).

We're using a multi-faceted approach to make this collection more accessible. On Greenberg's advice, [a detailed, EAD finding aid](#) has been created that allows for more detail than a MARC record might. Not only can we list specific sections of the books, but can detail, for example, articles written by medical staff that were unknown. One example is one written by Captain Thomas N. Meredith, “Penicillin therapy at the 27th General Hospital,” that reports usage of penicillin with 413 patients. We've listed the titles of each article and authors to allow for more robust subject (and keyword) searching.

An advantage of being at an academic institution with a graduate library program is that we often have students working on internships in our library, allowing us the time to do projects our regular staff can't. In this case, a student used the collection for her project to develop an online exhibit with digital representations of the slides and numerous pages from the books. We had the slides scanned for preservation and for access, allowing us to retain the glass slides, but not have to use them again. The [web site](#) includes thumbnail views of each slide that links to the full-size slide which includes basic metadata using a modified Dublin Core format.

Our finding aid and online exhibit have only recently been mounted, but we expect that this increased description of the collection will lead to greater use, something we've observed whenever we provide more detailed descriptions of items in our collections on the web.

Leslie Czechowski

Assistant Director for Access Services

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[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

EXHIBITIONS

National Museum of American History Marks 30th Anniversary of HIV and AIDS

The Smithsonian's National Museum of American History will mark the 30th anniversary of the emergence with a three-part display and website beginning June 3.

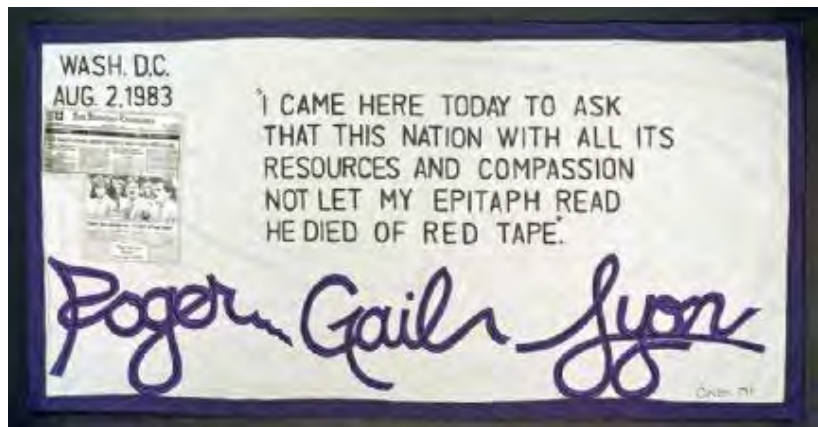
"HIV and AIDS Thirty Years Ago" will look at the public health, scientific and political responses in the early phase (1981-87) of the global pandemic. This showcase will be located in the museum's ["Science in American Life"](#) exhibition, which focuses on the connections among science, culture and society in American history. The display will feature photographs, magazine covers and other graphics; equipment that



Dr. Jay Levy used to isolate the virus in his lab at the University of California, San Francisco; a copy of the Surgeon General's 1986 report presenting the government's position; samples of the drugs AZT and Retrovir; and public health information pamphlets from AIDS service organizations. The website will be available [here](#).

In archiving the History of an Epidemic: HIV and AIDS, 1985-2009," the museum's [Archives Center](#) will show how individuals and society were affected by the epidemic through a selection of archival materials from its collections, including posters for the 1993 movie *Philadelphia* with Tom Hanks and Denzel Washington and the 1989 film *Longtime Companion*; brochures, photographs and other popular culture materials; and quotes from oral histories of people affected by the epidemic.

The museum will also display a [panel from the AIDS Memorial Quilt](#) of the Names Project Foundation, honoring Roger Lyon, who died of complications from AIDS in 1984 shortly after testifying before Congress to appeal for funding to combat the growing epidemic. The quilt will be on view in the first-floor Artifacts Wall.



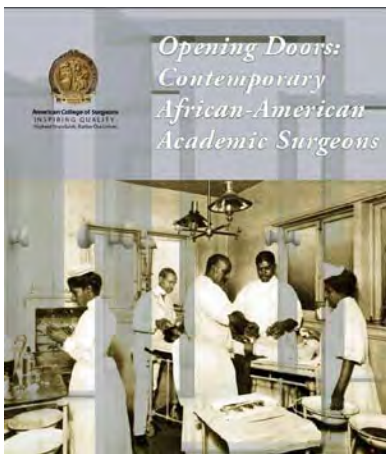
"The early years of the HIV and AIDS epidemic was a time in our history that affected all Americans," said Brent D. Glass, the director of the museum. "This display will help visitors understand the scientific mystery, the public health crisis and the political debates created by the epidemic and why these events gripped America 30 years ago." Previously, the museum has investigated the history of medicine and science through the 100th anniversaries of the X-ray and the National Institutes of Health, the 50th anniversary of [polio vaccine](#), the 40th anniversary of the Pill and the 10th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Other related displays marked the 25th and 40th anniversary of the 1969 Stonewall riots in New York City, generally associated with the beginnings of the gay rights movement in the U.S., and the 10th anniversary of the AIDS Memorial Quilt. The museum's collections of some 3 million objects includes a selection

of gay civil rights activist [Frank Kameny's protest signs and materials](#) relating to the military's Don't Ask, Don't Tell policy.

The National Museum of American History preserves American heritage in the areas of social, political, cultural, scientific and military history. Visitor information is available [here](#) or by calling (202) 633-1000, (202) 633-5285 (TTY).

American College of Surgeons to Host Traveling Exhibit on History of Contemporary African-American Academic Surgeons

The American College of Surgeons will be hosting *Opening Doors: Contemporary African American Surgeons*, a traveling exhibit from the National Library of Medicine's History of Medicine Division (HMD) on the contributions of African-American surgeons from June 13th to July 27th. One of several traveling exhibits created by the HMD in its mission to educate the public, this exhibit made up of 6 roll-up panels and structure comprising 500 to 700 square feet, has been traveling around the country for three years, hosted by various academic medical centers, associations and libraries for periods of five or six weeks each. The exhibit features many Fellows of the College in its exploration of the history of the contributions of African-American Surgeons.



Each of the four sections of the exhibit features one surgeon of renown. The rest of the panels contains material on the various topics connected with this history, entitled *Pioneers*, *History*, *Contemporary Pioneers* and *New Frontiers*. Of the four individuals meriting an entire panel in the exhibit, three are Fellows of the College and two are former presidents: Alexa I. Canady, Claude Organ and LaSalle Leffall. Each of the remaining sections then features many more Fellows of the College and their particular claims to fame, one being ACS President L.D. Britt.

These traveling exhibits are part of the educational outreach mission of the National Library of Medicine designed to enhance public and scholarly awareness and appreciation of its collections. Applicants for hosting these exhibits, are assigned a time period, and the only charge incurred is shipping. ACS Archivist Susan Rishworth began the application process in December of 2009, and the ACS will finally get the exhibit this

summer since it is in so much demand. More information about the National Library of Medicine's traveling exhibits program can be found [here](#).

Photographing Pediatrics at Northwestern University

Photographing Pediatrics: Northwestern University's Dispensary and Outpatient Clinics 1900 – 1940, offers compelling visual evidence of the range of childhood illnesses, infectious diseases and hereditary conditions encountered in Chicago during the first half of the 20th century. The temporary exhibition, which runs through September 2011 at the Galter Health Sciences Library of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine, features 41 images from a collection of over 400 clinical photographs taken for teaching and research purposes at Northwestern University's South Side Dispensary and its successor, the Montgomery Ward Outpatient Clinics.

The exhibition resulted from the collective efforts of the Northwestern Medicine community to safeguard, arrange and describe a clinical photographic collection with no definitive provenance beyond what could be gleaned from the images themselves. In early 2010, Ron Sims, Special Collections Librarian at the Galter Library, shared the collection with colleague Sue Sacharski, Archivist at Northwestern Memorial Hospital. Almost immediately, Sacharski recognized the image of Florence Olmstead, RN, an alumna of the Wesley Memorial Hospital School of Nursing who directed the pediatrics clinic at Northwestern for nearly four decades. Sacharski was also surprised to discover that a large number of photos in the collection were taken by Ernest Snyder, a longtime assistant superintendent at Wesley Memorial Hospital, which was located next to NU's South Side Dispensary. Snyder's pictures of Wesley student nurses in and around the hospital are held in Northwestern Memorial's Archives, but his photographic work for the medical school dispensary was a new revelation.



Not long after Sims and Sacharski began cooperating to stabilize and re-house the photos, the collection was brought to the attention of Paula Summerly, PhD, a post doctoral fellow in Northwestern University's Medical Humanities & Bioethics Program. Dr. Summerly, a visiting scholar from England whose academic background is in the history of clinical photography, immersed herself in the myriad complexities of this

country's HIPAA legislation relating to covered entities while successfully petitioning for IRB approval to research the collection. Her gracious offer to catalog the images continued the serendipitous confluence of interest in these pediatric photographs and ultimately led to curating this exhibit.

Careful yet creative cropping and anonymizing techniques made it possible to bring this collection to light while maintaining patient privacy. The exhibition text was also carefully considered. Since the majority of photographs in the collection contain only brief handwritten clinical notes or annotations such as the diagnosis, date and name of the patient and/or physician, several distinguished pediatricians assisted in reviewing both the images and their descriptions. The decision was made to reproduce the original diagnoses in italics on the exhibit labels – including medical terminology no longer in use (e.g., Mongolian idiocy, cretinism) due to their pejorative connotations.

Although the photographs were taken to document clinical cases rather than as individualized portraits, comments from visitors to the exhibit have described the images as “haunting,” “compelling” and “strangely beautiful.” And despite the exhibition being restricted to a medical audience, there is no denying that the depiction of the effects of poverty, poor sanitation, and disease transmission during an era of high morbidity and mortality among the urban young may be challenging to some viewers. But the exhibition offers a valuable reminder of infectious diseases rarely encountered today in developed countries while exposing other conditions, such as rickets, that are reappearing with increasing frequency.

Utilizing photographs, documents and artifacts from the Galter Health Sciences Library Special Collections and the Northwestern Memorial Hospital Archives, *Photographing Pediatrics* also provides an overview of the history of Northwestern's dispensaries and outpatient clinics, which provided free and low-cost medical care for more than a century. The first installment of [an online article on the history of the dispensary and clinics](#) can be found in the June issue of *Library Notes*.

Susan Sacharski

Archivist

Northwestern Memorial Hospital

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

MISCELLANEA

CHFM Announces First Winner of Annual History Fellowship

The Center for the History of Family Medicine (CHFM) announced in May the winner of the 2011 CHFM Fellowship in the History of Family Medicine.

Richard D. Feldman, MD of Indianapolis, Indiana, has been awarded the First Annual Fellowship in the History of Family Medicine for his project "Family Practice Stories."

Dr. Feldman is a practicing family physician at the St. Francis Hospital and Health Centers in Beech Grove, Indiana, where he has served as Program Director of the Family Medicine Residency Program since 1981 and as Director of Medical Education since 1999. Dr. Feldman also currently serves as an Assistant Clinical Professor at the Indiana University School of Medicine in Indianapolis.



Dr. Feldman's "Family Practice Stories," the subject which won the 2011 CHFM Fellowship award, is a collection of stories told by and about Indiana family doctors practicing in the mid-twentieth century. According to Dr. Feldman, "These were the general practitioners of that 'Greatest Generation' who possessed the character, core values, and principles from which our contemporary specialty of family medicine was modeled after and grew."

On receiving the news that he had been awarded the fellowship, Dr. Feldman commented that "receiving the History of Family Medicine Fellowship Award is a great honor and will allow me to round out the book nicely with additional research conducted at the Center."

The CHFM presently sponsors one \$1,500 Fellowship in the History of Family Medicine each year. Interested family physicians, other health professionals, historians, scholars, educators, scientists and others are invited to apply for the 2012 Fellowship.

The successful applicant will be awarded a fellowship grant in an amount of up to \$1,500 to support travel, lodging and incidental expenses relating to conducting research on a project of their choosing dealing with any aspect of the history of General Practice,

Family Practice, or Family Medicine in the United States. For more information, please visit [the Center's website](#).

Housed at American Academy of Family Physicians headquarters and administered by the non-profit AAFP Foundation, the Center for the History of Family Medicine serves as the principal resource center for the collection, conservation, exhibition and study of materials relating to the history of Family Medicine in the United States.

C. F. Reynolds Medical History Society, University of Pittsburgh: Lectures, 2011-2012

September 27, 2011
Tuesday

Angela Creager, Ph.D.
Professor of History of Science and Medicine
Princeton University
"Tracing the Body: The Atomic Energy Commission's Radioisotope Program and the Emergence of Nuclear Medicine, 1945-1960."

November 1, 2011
Tuesday

18th Annual Sylvan E. Stool History of Medicine Lecture
Susan Lindee, Ph.D.
Professor of History of Science and Medicine
University of Pennsylvania
"Gut Feelings and Technical Precision: Thinking about the History of Cystic Fibrosis."

January 24, 2012
Tuesday

John Delaney, M.D., Dr.P.H.
Psychiatrist/Neurologist
Pittsburgh, PA
"Sigmund Freud: Neurologist."

February 23, 2012
Thursday

John Bullock, M.D., MPH, MSc
Infectious Diseases/Epidemiologist
Wright State School of Medicine
"The worldwide Fusarium Keratitis epidemic of 2004-2006: What would Dr. John Snow and the Reverend Henry Whitehead have done?"

April 3, 2012
Tuesday

David Jones, M.D., Ph.D.
Twenty-Fourth Annual Mark M. Ravitch History of Medicine Lecture
"On the Origins of Therapies and Their Consequences: The History of Coronary Artery Surgery."
A. Bernard Ackerman Professor of the Culture of Medicine, Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the Faculty of Medicine, Harvard University

All lectures will be held in Lecture Room #5, Scaife Hall, University of Pittsburgh, at 6:00 P.M. A dinner for members and their guests in the 11th floor Conference Center, Scaife Hall, will follow each of the five individual lectures. We hope that you and any interested colleagues will join us for these five evenings of historical lectures and discussions. The C. F. Reynolds Medical History Society appreciates your continuing support and is confident that you will enjoy this coming year's programming. Please refer all questions on the Society and its programming to Dr. Jonathon Erlen, 412-648-8927; erlen@pitt.edu.

Fellowship in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology 2012

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists sponsors one \$5,000 fellowship in the history of American obstetrics and gynecology each year. Junior Fellows and Fellows are encouraged to apply. Award monies will be used to cover travel and living expenses. The recipient of the fellowship spends one month during the award year in the Washington DC area working full-time to complete a specific historical research project. Although the fellowship will be based in the College History Library, the Fellow is encouraged to use other national, historical, and medical collections in the Washington DC area to supplement research done in the History Library and Resource Center. The results of this research must be disseminated through either publication or presentation at a professional meeting.

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION: 1 October 2011

Selection will be made and the recipient notified as soon as possible after the deadline so that the fellowship may begin as early as late 2011.

Applications and further information about the fellowship can be obtained by contacting:

Debra Scarborough, MLS AHIP
History Library/Archives
The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
409 Twelfth Street SW
Washington DC 20024-2588
(202) 863-2578; (202) 863-5401 (fax); history@acog.org

ACS Archives Mourns Death of C. Rollins Hanlon

The American College of Surgeons Archives has lost its chief champion, benefactor and encourager with the passing of C. Rollins Hanlon, MD, FACS on May 3, 2011. Known, loved and respected among scores of his students, patients, colleagues and associates in the medical world over his 96 years, many in the ALHHS will remember him as well. An early cardio-vascular surgeon, he became Director of the Department of Surgery at St. Louis University, then Executive Director of the American College of Surgeons from 1969-1986. He served for the rest of his long life as Executive Consultant at the College, and received many tributes and awards. His great love was books and keeping of the history of the College. His legacy is not lost, however, as the family has donated his papers to the College.

Henrietta Lacks, "Encyclopedia of Bioethics," and Green Dots

When first starting to read *The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks* by Rebecca Skloot, the first item to pop into my mind, and remain throughout my reading, was the *Encyclopedia of Bioethics* by Warren T. Reich. It is an item many of you are likely familiar with. My introduction to it, when it was only one volume, and not the five it is today, was while working in an independent public library between corporate jobs some years ago. I fondly refer to it as EofB because it has a special place in my heart. If I'm ever stranded on a remote island, I want this set with me. (I see now Islamic views are also provided for some of the many topics; if you are not familiar with EofB, please make a point to educate yourself to this phenomenal source.)

The small but growing suburban public library then had been managed for years by a woman of a religious denomination that did not believe in modern medicine. I am pretty much a live-and-let-live person, but the collection was totally devoid of authoritative medical sources, yet strong in herbal medicine, gardening, cookery, and similar. An entire shelf was devoted to Mary Baker Eddy, yet other religions got short shrift. Isolated in a back room, with a large green sticker on each spine, was the infamous "Green Dot Collection," books on sexuality and reproduction. It was rarely accessed, yet muttered about by reference staff, as being censorship on many occasions. Patrons could find an item in the card catalog, but nothing was on the shelf. Only if the patron then asked library staff about the book could we escort the patron to the Green Dot Collection and remain with them all the while. One young pregnant mother, with small child in tow, asked me one day about these books. She wanted to explain to her son about the new

sibling to arrive soon, and she found it puzzling that such items were sequestered. I told her I agreed, that the staff did not condone the "censorship" of the Green Dot Collection, and if she felt inclined she might bring the matter to the library board.

The suburban area was characterized by several private high schools with religious affiliations, primarily Roman Catholic and Hellenic. Students from the Roman Catholic schools were given assignments, often for debate class, from EofB, which of course, was not on the reference shelf. Not wishing to do the students a disservice, I recommended they go to a branch library in an adjoining suburb. This incurred a bristled response from the library manager that I was not to refer students elsewhere. And to a branch of a competing county system, no less! Egad! An interesting discussion ensued, I making a case for EofB, the Green Dot censorship issue, doing the right thing to assist the patron, etc. I continued to recommend students to visit the other library, probably upping their attendance statistics, always an important measure. (There was always an undercurrent of competition between the independent public libraries and the county system, the latter of which had made overtures to bring laggard independent systems into their fold.)

In time, the county passed a successful library operating levy and a building levy, I returned to a corporate library setting, and medical problems eased the library manager into retirement. The Green Dot Collection dissolved; authoritative medical texts grace the reference shelves now, and EofB has its rightful place on the shelves. The library has been recognized nationwide as one of the ten best in its category, and for that I am very happy/proud.

The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks brought to mind EofB because of the multitude of bioethical issues Skloot touches upon in the book.

There is really no debate about it. Skloot's book and the EofB, seem made for each other.

Sharon Lee Butcher, MLS, MSO

Reference Librarian

Inter-Library Loan Coordinator

AEDC Technical Library

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

BOOK REVIEWS

Kluchin, Rebecca M. *Fit to Be Tied: Sterilization and Reproductive Rights in America, 1950-1980* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2009)

Fit to Be Tied: Sterilization and Reproductive Rights in America is historian Rebecca M. Kluchin's in-depth history of sterilization and its impact on the development of reproductive rights in the United States from 1950-1980. Focusing on both forced sterilizations and voluntary sterilizations, Kluchin documents how the struggle for and against sterilization differed. The author explores the early origin of sterilization as a tool of eugenics (i.e. the "science" of racial betterment that supported limiting the reproductive capacities of individuals with supposed hereditary defects such as criminality, sexual promiscuity, illegitimacy, and prostitution) and its transformation into a popular form of permanent birth control in the 1970s.

In this fascinating and well-researched book, Kluchin documents the struggles of "unfit" women who underwent forced sterilizations and compares their cases to those "fit" women who sought them out. Through the examination of numerous legal cases, Kluchin provides ample evidence of the often abusive uses of sterilization by those interested in controlling groups of people that they deemed "unfit." Minority and poor women were often the victims of forced sterilizations. However, many middle class white women found it impossible to obtain requested sterilizations. Often, doctors imposed their own belief systems onto their patients by sterilizing poor minority women (often referred to as "welfare queens" or "pregnant pilgrims") without their consent or refusing to permanently sterilize women they believed should continue reproducing. At the core of the book is the story of both groups' support for women's right to reproductive self-determination, and their disagreement over how to achieve it in a way that protected the reproductive rights of all women.

Kluchin's book also discusses the impact of sterilization on the development of modern informed consent policies. As forced sterilizations were revealed to the general public through court cases and newspaper articles, those in the medical field worked to address such abuses. Based on these early cases, Kluchin explains the establishment of federal guidelines which protected women against forced sterilizations while maintaining access to voluntary sterilization.

Fit to Be Tied is a significant addition to the history of reproductive rights in the United States. It is an educational and highly readable book. Not only would it be an asset to graduate and undergraduate courses regarding social movements and gender studies, it can be understood and appreciated by the general reader. Those interested in a history of reproductive rights that goes beyond the traditional discussions of abortion and contraception should check out Kluchin's book.

Brooke Fox

University Archivist

Medical University of South Carolina

Del Maestro, Rolando F., *A History of Neuro-Oncology* (Montreal: DW Medical Consulting Inc., [2006])

It's not often that readers will find a new review of a five-year-old paperback. However, this sturdy, attractive, well-designed, informative, and, actually, fascinating book is an exception.

Professor Del Maestro put together this remarkably well-illustrated – it is frankly stunning – tall, glossy soft cover book in conjunction with an exhibit coinciding with the 2005 Canadian Congress of Neurosciences, which was held in Montreal. The images are of material in his personal collection and that of the Osler Library at McGill. Pamela Miller, History of Medicine Librarian of the latter, is given obviously well-deserved credit for substantial involvement. Judging by this volume, the Montreal exhibit was superb in all regards.

Images from fifty significant publications, together with some discussion and notes on context, are grouped in five sections:

- Black Bile to Oncogenes
- From Faces to Function
- Pain, Germs and Steel
- Rays, Air, Contrast and Protons
- Bullets, but no Magic

A selected bibliography and an index of authors conclude this book.

Significant pages of printed books and articles selected from the early 1500s onward are presented together with text which provides clear perspective. Obviously careful

attention to the photography of the works illustrated has been matched successfully in all stages of production. Detail and color rendition are exemplary, nearly imparting the sense of viewing the originals themselves as they appeared in the 2005 exhibition.

Clinical details are not the main point of this book. This *History* is about history, and with specific examples. One has here a chronology comprised of broad views of significant developments, in a context of significant trends and physical resources, and of individuals and their approaches as novel tools and pathways became available to them. Relationships to anatomy are described here, of course, but the importance of anesthesia, radiology, physics, statistics, and more, are also addressed. The text does not drift, as sometimes is seen in a work like this, into the realm of surgical instrument cataloguing.

Few illustrations in medical books are of interesting scenes or visages which draw the reader into a dialogue. However, in this case, readers can easily feel themselves to be "in the picture," starting with the familiar Vesalius anatomy theater, then proceeding through the entrance to the Bibliotheca Osleriana, and then focusing on details of scenes and facial expression. A number of the latter seem particularly well-chosen. Many of the illustrations are reproduced at near-original scale, and virtually all reproduced text is, remarkably enough, readable. Adding to their intrinsic relevance, many of the pieces selected for inclusion are association copies.

Professor Del Maestro and his associates are clearly devoted to their subject matter, and they are skillful in conveying important bits of its detail and significance to readers. They have provided the fields of the neurosciences and oncology, as well as the Osler Library, with a most attractive and very informative broad print view of neuro-oncology (and also one of the Del Maestro collection and McGill's outstanding holdings). Both the scope, and the amount of detail provided - visual as well as text - clearly separate this short *History* from the "coffee table book" category. Indeed, the sub-specialty, as well as opportunities for collecting in this area, come across here as worthwhile, fascinating, nearly beautiful, and quite exciting!

This is one paperback which is well worth putting into a really nice permanent binding. A couple of mis-spellings are hardly distracting.

Adam G. N. Moore, MD

Exeter, New Hampshire

Fuller, Steve. *Science vs. Religion? Intelligent Design and the Problem of Evolution* (Malden, MA: Polity Press, 2007)

The presumptive claim that science and religion are inherently at odds was established in two books: first, with John William Draper's *History of the Conflict Between Religion and Science* (1874) and then with Andrew Dickson White's *A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom* (1896). Today, modern historians find such treatments more presumptuous than presumptive. Philosopher Frances Yates did much to redirect scholars when in 1964 she proposed that mysticism, ancient Hermeticism, and a range of religious thought actually prepared the ground and fertilized the intellectual soil from which the growth of modern scientific inquiry would spring. This thesis was further developed and became more explicitly Christian in emphasis with Stanley Jaki's *The Savior of Science* (1988), Nancy R. Pearcey and Charles B. Thaxton's *The Soul of Science: Christian Faith and Natural Philosophy* (1994), and most recently John Hannam's *The Genesis of Science: How the Christian Middle Ages Launched the Scientific Revolution* (2011). The old "warfare" thesis it seems, if not lost altogether, is at least in serious retreat.

Yet many scientists continue to act as if Draper and White's conclusions were definitive and the issue settled long ago. Nowhere is this found more explicitly than in the polemics of evolutionary band leaders like Richard Dawkins, Daniel Dennett, Steven Pinker, and Jerry Coyne, to name a few. For them the "facts" of Darwin's blind processes of chance and necessity make religion at worst an impediment to science in the hands of nefarious "know-nothing creationists" or at the very least an unnecessary accoutrement to the modern sophisticate.

It is within this context that Steve Fuller's book must be viewed. Fuller, Professor of Sociology at the University of Warwick, presents the current debate within the context of the leading contestants, namely, intelligent design (ID) on the one hand and proponents of Darwinian evolution on the other. The former asserts that certain features of the natural world and the cosmos give evidence of an intelligent cause; the latter counters that the complexity of the universe, and most especially biological life, can be fully explained by the undirected processes of chance and/or necessity. The typical reductionist formula for this controversy is that ID=Creationism versus Evolution=Science. This caricature persists despite the fact that ID makes no claims regarding the nature of the designer nor on any biblical evidence for the same or even

that evolution *per se* must be ruled out – indeed evolution defined broadly as simply change through time can have *many* meanings – it merely rejects the Darwinian insistence upon stochastic and wholly undirected mechanisms as explanations for that evolutionary change.

Fuller, however, takes a more thoughtful approach and gives an account of the current dispute that is quite sympathetic to ID. Far from succumbing to the knee-jerk reaction that ID is simply creationism in disguise and opposed to scientific inquiry, Fuller points out that design in nature has had a “venerable research tradition . . . which reaches back to scientists who are regarded as contributors of lasting significance, even by [Darwinian] evolutionists” (6). Rather than simply dismissing ID as an outmoded idea proposed by William Paley, outmaneuvered and outclassed by Charles Darwin, Fuller insists “the idea of intelligent design implies that reality is fruitfully regarded as mind-like in its construction, what philosophers dub the ‘intelligibility of nature’” (28). In and of itself this hardly seems an idea that has been definitively refuted. This becomes a leitmotif for the book itself, and Fuller interestingly observes that even “Darwinian fundamentalists” of the Dawkins, Dennett, and Pinker variety “seem to end up unwittingly investing as much agency, perhaps even intentionality, in ‘natural selection’ (thereby resurrecting the expression’s metaphorical roots in animal husbandry) as their creationist foes” (83).

Ultimately Fuller sees much of the flak between the ID and neo-Darwinian camps as not over science but over metaphysics. Should science demand a dogmatic adherence to methodological naturalism (i.e., the insistence upon the regularity of unbroken natural law in a closed, non-teleological system) or is this unnecessarily restrictive, casting *a priori* limits upon allowable agency in nature? It’s a question not soon to be resolved, but Fuller does a good job of recasting the debate within the real issues in contention. Fuller’s proof that Darwinism and science have little to do with one another is substantiated by the shocking statistic that of the 1,273,417 articles published from 1960 to 2006 taken from the two principal biology databases, evolution and its variant forms occurred in keywords and abstracts in a mere 12 percent of them, while natural selection appeared in just 0.4 percent of the published studies (131). As a paradigm in the biological sciences, the authority of Darwinism, like the Wizard of Oz, seems to reign more by injunction and oft-repetition of its “importance” than by actual governance or any question-solving value.

Fuller has much more to say in this book, not the least of which is his insider’s perspective on the much-publicized *Kitzmiller v. Dover* case (2005). “IDT’s [Intelligent

Design Theory] renunciation of the Bible's evidentiary privilege in scientific matters," he writes, "combined with the NAS's [National Academy of Sciences] resort to an ideologically exclusionary definition of science, impelled me to serve as a rebuttal witness in *Kitzmiller*. The campaign against IDT has largely been mounted on an appeal to fear and dogma, revealing a genuine lack of faith by defenders of the scientific orthodoxy in the lay democracy licensed to decide educational matters in the US political system" (117). Space prevents a detailed recounting of that and much else worth reading in this fascinating book.

All that said, Fuller's work can be needlessly dense and impenetrable. For example, he asks, "So how, then, to navigate scientific inquiry through the Scylla of a God who creates so well at the outset that his own presence is made redundant and the Charybdis of a God whose arbitrary interventions potentially subvert sustained efforts at comprehension?" (33). The only subversion of sustained comprehension I can tell is this murky and recondite question itself. At other points Fuller commits some surprising howlers. For example, he claims "neo-Darwinian science assumes that the Earth can be treated as 'the privileged planet,' a relatively closed system housing such unique developments as intelligence and even life itself not expected elsewhere in the universe" (133). But precisely the opposite is true. It was Guillermo Gonzalez and Jay Richard's *Privileged Planet: How Our Place in the Cosmos is Designed for Discovery* (2004), a book that doesn't even address evolution but makes the argument Fuller describes above, that evoked the ire of the Darwinian community for its ID implications. In another place Fuller claims that Galileo "ran afoul of Christian authorities" because he tried to reconcile his scientific findings with his faith (25), but it seems more likely that the Church merely yielded to the pleadings of nervous scholars to do *something* over the implications of his defense of heliocentrism, a threat not to the Bible but to the established Aristotelian paradigm.

Despite these deficits, Fuller's book deserves a thorough read. An issue that seldom gets a fair press in either popular or academic circles, *Science vs. Religion?* gives a careful and refreshingly honest account of one of the most enduring social, political, legal, and cultural controversies of our time.

Michael A. Flannery

Associate Director for Historical Collections
Lister Hill Library of the Health Sciences
University of Alabama at Birmingham

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

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[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)