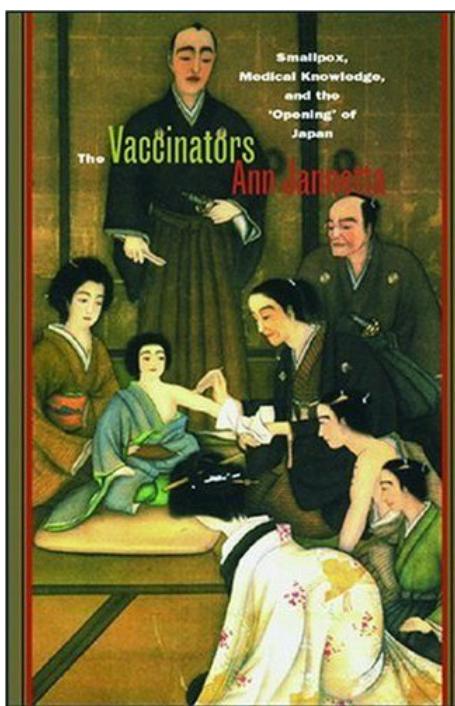


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Book Reviews



Ann Jannetta. *The Vaccinators: Smallpox, Medical Knowledge, and the "Opening" of Japan*. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, 2007. xviii, 245 pages, ill., tables, maps, 24 cm. \$45.00. ISBN 978-0-8047-5489-7.

Ann Bowman Jannetta, a widely published scholar and Professor of History Emerita at the University

of Pittsburgh, whose specialty is epidemiology in early modern Japan, conducted impressive research for *The Vaccinators*, spending a year in Japan combing through rare primary sources. She has succeeded admirably in her intent, as stated in the Preface, to “analyze the impact of a new foreign medical technology on Japan” in the early mid-nineteenth century. One of this book’s assigned medical subject headings perhaps sums it up most succinctly: diffusion of innovation. When, how, and why were the merchants and physicians of the Dutch East India Company, headquartered in Batavia (now Jakarta, Indonesia’s capital) finally allowed to introduce Jennerian vaccination on a large scale? Jannetta traces the agonizingly small gains and losses, with concurrent massive loss of life. Smallpox was known

throughout the world by the eighteenth century, and had been present in Japan at least since 585 C.E., afflicting mostly children. Epidemics seemed to occur every few years, even in the most remote villages.

Chinese medicines and medical books had been exported to Japan for centuries. China and the Netherlands were the only two countries which Japan’s rulers allowed to engage in trade. In China, the preferred method of inoculation against smallpox, and one used in other parts of Asia and Africa, involved grinding up smallpox scabs into powder and blowing them through a tube inserted into the nostril. But variolation, in which (in the best-case scenario) a person became mildly infected, recovered, and developed immunity, did not catch on in Japan, and attempts to inoculate with lymph serum from infected patients were unsuccessful.

Private medical schools existed in Japan, and medical apprenticeship was the norm, but there were no medical societies or medical journals. Medical treatises remained unpublished and were circulated privately. The government believed that groups that gathered to discuss problems were a threat.

The National Isolation Policy, in place since the mid-seventeenth century, was a huge barrier to Jennerian vaccination, which in Europe and its colonies had been promoted by politicians and nobility. The arrival in 1823 of Philipp von Siebold was a turning point. He was a young, well connected physician employed by the Dutch, working out of the Dutch trading post on an artificial island built in the bay at Nagasaki. Though he did not realize it at the time of his arrival, he shared interests with Japanese physicians, and was in the right place at the right time, unlike his predecesesors. He was allowed to build a medical school in Nagasaki the

year after his arrival, bringing European medical education, though he had no direct role in introducing vaccination. Tragically, several years after his arrival, his Japanese associates were arrested and executed, only the first in a series of purges of Japanese scholars who had been educated at his school. Severe opposition to Western medicine waxed and waned through the mid-1800s, as occasional attempts at Jennerian vaccination were made, but by 1849 the children of some Japanese interpreters were successfully vaccinated. Feudal lords — who were also feeling pressure from Western powers to open Japan to foreign trade — finally approved, ordering vaccinations. Japanese books on vaccination began to be published, without relying on translations of Western or Chinese texts. Woodblock prints and other illustrations, to appeal to children and adults, were printed. One reproduced example from 1849 shows a benign cow helping the Bodhisattva “rescuing a child from the smallpox demon” to help debunk the myth that a deity caused smallpox. Detailed records began to be kept and preserved, vaccination clinics were set up, and a modern university system began.

There are many Japanese physicians whose names appear in this book, and Jannetta believes that these physicians influenced the direction of the finally “opened” Japan. Unfortunately, because so little is known about the seven whom she profiles, Jannetta can often only speculate about their lives. Physicians changed their names, managed to circumvent a rigid class system, were adopted, and frequently left few written records. One physician, Kasahara Ryusaku (who was influenced in his belief in vaccination by an early student of von Siebold’s school) eventually changed his name to Hakuo. As Jannetta describes it, “the character for haku was intended to mimic the sound ‘vacc’ in the word ‘vaccine’, thus Hakuo’s new name was a personal and public statement of his commitment to vaccination.” Kasahara Hakuo later adopted his own brother, a physician. Jannetta includes a very helpful glossary as well as compilation of all Japanese names appearing in *The Vaccinators*.

One of very few English-language articles in the PubMed database about the history of Jennerian vaccination in Japan is Akitomo Matsuki’s “A Brief History of Jennerian Vaccination in Japan” (Medical History, 14, 2 [April 1970]:199-201). It contains a compact chronology from 1639 (National Isolation Policy) to 1876 (Compulsory Vaccination Act), which would have been a useful addition to *The Vaccinators*, though

Jannetta has included a chronology of the transmission of vaccination from 1849-1850. Along with Jannetta’s own *Epidemics and Mortality in Early Modern Japan* (Princeton University Press, 1987), which contains several chapters on the history of smallpox in Japan, *The Vaccinators* represents a handful of English-language books on this very specific subject, shedding light on a fascinating aspect of medical history.

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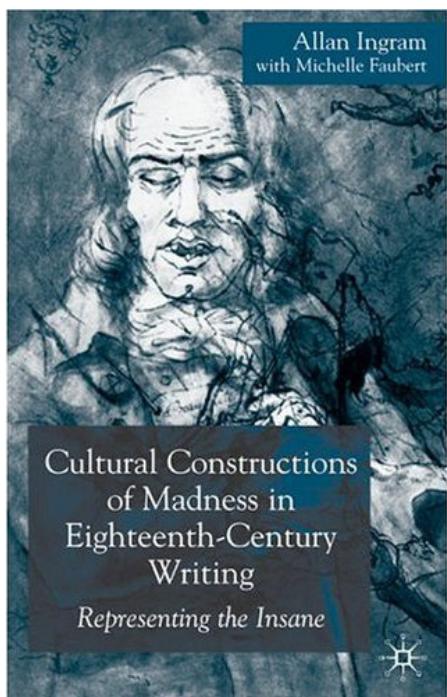
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Allan Ingram with
Michelle Faubert.
Cultural Constructions of Madness in Eighteenth-Century Writing: Representing the Insane. Basingstoke, Hampshire; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005. x, 245 pages, ill., 23 cm. \$74.95. ISBN 978-1-4039-4595-0.

Madness was a topic of central concern during the Enlightenment, when science was busily investigating the functions of the nervous system and unfortunate individuals wracked by mental diseases were often exposed to public curiosity as they languished in asylums. Recreational excursions to gawk at the afflicted and pester them with questions became commonplace. The leisure classes had newly discovered their own susceptibility to hypochondriasis and similar afflictions. Concepts of mental illness expanded in the eighteenth century to include conditions not far removed from common experience. As Jack Pressman remarked about the era, "mental afflictions became important social resources for the expression of individual and collective anxieties."¹

Ingram's research interests focus on insanity and writing in the eighteenth century, representations of insanity in literature, and literature and medicine in Great Britain. He teaches in the Division of English and Creative Writing at the School of Arts and Social Sciences, Northumbria. The book under review is in many ways a sequel to his *The Madhouse of Language: Writing and Reading Madness in the Eighteenth Century* (London; New York: Routledge, 1991). Michelle Faubert is in the Department of English at the University of Manitoba, where her interests include madness in literature and the history of psychiatry.

"Writers and artists," Ingram claims, "have always had a fascination for the close proximity of madness and sanity, indeed for the capacity of madness to ape the sane, and for the sane to appear at times as if mad ... a comparable switch between sane writing and mad reading occurs across a myriad of literary forms" (p. 2). The book explores such issues in eighteenth-century literature by looking at major literary forms of the period, including satiric and moral poetry, periodical prose, memoirs, fiction, and awkwardly contrived revisions of Shakespeare's plays. Some attention is also directed to visual representations of insanity. The chapter contributed by Faubert concentrates on ways in which gender issues affected thinking and writing about the insane, concluding that the literature of the period not only reflected contemporary views of female madness, but also shaped them (p. 165).

In the eighteenth century, physicians (known as "mad-doctors") who specialized in the treatment (or mistreatment) of the mentally ill were gaining extensive recognition. Practitioners strove to understand the nature of insanity and the most effective ways of dealing with it. Writers, critics, and artists reflected this wider interest in madness in their works. What it meant for a human mind to be "in its right state" (to quote the philosopher Imlac in Samuel Johnson's widely read and influential *Rasselas*²) and how that state should be represented came to be of critical interest. "Bethlam was cheap to visit," notes Ingram, "and freely available as a literary and artistic metaphor. Any study of the representation of the insane in the period must recognize this simple fact: the age found the idea of insanity compelling, the reality of insanity terrifying" (p. 7).

I have read Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* several times, but never before realized how closely linked it is to perceptions of sanity and madness. The protagonist, Gulliver, a ship's surgeon, suffers many of the restraints and indignities forced upon asylum inmates: shackles, forced feeding, dunking, being stripped, and being gazed upon as a spectacle. These, Ingram notes, indicate Swift's "intention to subject his gullible Everyman to a full range of contemporary experiences, including those normally ... associated with the position and pre-occupations of individuals commonly represented and regarded as insane" (pp. 16-17). Such experiences are

¹ Jack D. Pressman, "Concepts of Mental Illness in the West," in *The Cambridge World History of Human Disease*, ed. by Kenneth F. Kiple (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993), p. 65.

² Samuel Johnson, *The History of Rasselas, Prince of Abissinia* (1759). See especially Chapter 44, "The Dangerous Prevalence of Imagination."

contrasted with Gulliver's curiosity, love of country, and other traits that "bear a less obvious relation to insanity" (p. 17). His travel accounts seem insane, but he carries around tangible proofs of his veracity, e.g., the oversized tooth of a Brobdingnagian footman and a pocketful of Lilliputian cows and sheep. At story's end, the reader is left wondering whether Gulliver is mad or not (p. 19). Swift himself was elected a governor of Bethlam (a.k.a., "Bedlam," the notorious London asylum) in 1714 and advocated for improved treatment of the insane. He endowed a hospital in Dublin (St. Patrick's, or "Swift's Hospital") which still operates today as a psychiatric facility (p. 21).

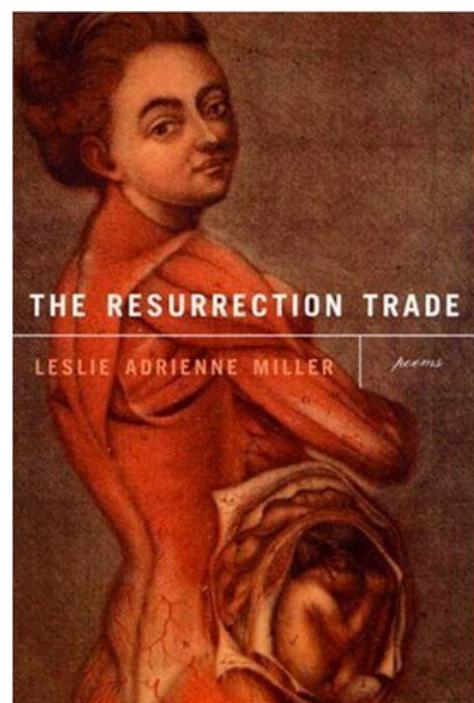
The nuances and multifaceted implications of the asylum setting in William Hogarth's *The Rake's Progress*, plate VIII (as retouched and revised in 1763) were never before apparent to me despite repeated viewings. Ingram points out, for example, that the word "longitude," scribbled on a wall by one of the inmates, is juxtaposed to a drawing of an enlarged halfpenny showing Britannia thoroughly dishevelled and deranged. The implication is that the whole nation at mid-century was maddened by the 20,000 pound "longitude prize" offered by Parliament for discovery of an accurate system of calculating longitudinal positions at sea, a collective insanity sanctioned by the government (pp. 177-180).

Alexander Pope skewed his translation of Homer's *Iliad* (1715) to make the "heroic code" of obsessive anger and unbridled violence more palatable to eighteenth-century readers, representing it as mental illness. In notes to the poem's text Pope explained how the "Wrath of Achilles" theme should be read: "Madmen will talk sensibly enough upon any indifferent Matter; but upon the mention of the Subject that caused their Disorder, they fly ... into ... Extravagance" (p. 35). Mad scenes, enacted by players following "Shakespearean" scripts variously tailored for eighteenth-century audiences, engendered widespread debate among contemporary theatergoers. How was madness best represented on stage? Did a player need to be mad himself to capture its true essence? Opinions varied (pp. 106-135).

The focus of *Cultural Constructions of Madness* is overwhelmingly literary, and readers whose principal interest is the history of medicine may find the psychiatric insights a bit thin. Its main emphasis is on ways in which the social context of madness in the eighteenth century was reflected in literature. But the book's fresh perspectives on novels, poetry, and other modes of

representation will likely strike a responsive chord in readers with abiding literary and artistic inclinations.

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Leslie Adrienne Miller. *The Resurrection Trade: Poems*. St. Paul: Graywolf Press, 2007. 110 pages, 23 cm. \$14.00. ISBN 1-55597-463-5.

"The modern process is vivisection. Vivisection itself is the most modern process one can conceive."

James Joyce,
Stephen Hero
(p. 186)

The intrigue of Miller's *Resurrection Trade* begins with the startling image of a human corpse on the cover. A woman's pregnant body has been flayed to reveal the musculature beneath the skin. Her womb has been sliced open to reveal a fully formed fetus inside. Incredibly, her head is not only intact but topped with a carefully arranged hairdo. Simultaneously alive and dead, she gazes disquietingly into the inquiring eyes (and mind?) of her unseen beholder. Her arms are folded and at rest atop the dissected womb where her unborn child has been exposed to view. One intact breast is thrust jauntily outward in a pose of post-mortem fecundity.

Her look is jarringly matter-of-fact. It combines the point-blank defiance of "What do you think you're looking at?" with the practicality of "Will that be all?" She seems to be telling us that posing after death is little more than a business transaction. We almost expect her to walk off the cover after the artist has finished the painting.

One cannot help but wonder if similar thoughts occurred to the skilled illustrators who created such post-mortem portraits. In this instance the artist is

Jacques Fabien Gautier D'Agoty. Miller discovered the image when viewing the online version of the National Library of Medicine's *Dream Anatomy* exhibit.¹ Her encounter led her to NLM for a look at the real thing, a volume containing the original mezzotint retrieved from the History of Medicine Division stacks. The volume is D'Agoty's *Anatomie des parties de la génération de l'homme et de la femme, représentées avec leurs couleurs naturelles, selon le nouvel art, joints à l'Angéologie de tout le corps humain, et à ce qui concerne la grossesse et les accouchemens* (Paris, chez J.B. Brunet et Deomonville, 1773). As Michael Sappol, curator of the NLM *Dream Anatomy* exhibit and author of an insightful companion volume to the exhibit notes: "In the eighteenth century, the development of mezzotint and printing methods that combined etching and engraving, made it possible to make illustrations of startling beauty and painterly texture. ... these plates were spectacles of anatomical science, artistry and advanced print technology — the final act of anatomy's theatrical tradition."² D'Agoty, as Sappol informs us, created an "extravagant" type of illustration. Miller takes us behind the extravagance for a poetic meditation on some of the unexamined mysteries of anatomical illustration.

The term "resurrection trade" describes the ghoulish nineteenth-century practice of digging up cadavers for use in medical schools (banned in Great Britain by the Anatomy Act of 1832). To be "resurrected" in this sense did not mean to be awakened from the sleep of death in an afterlife, but to have one's earthly remains dug up and sold for dissection in the here and now. Many outside of the medical profession considered practitioners of this trade to be criminals, committing an act of transgression that violated beliefs sacred to human beings since the Paleolithic.

In "The Flayed Angel" (perhaps the most frequently reproduced of D'Agoty's images³), Miller uses a poetic

¹ See <www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/dreamanatomy/da_real.html> To view the cover image directly, go to <www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/dreamanatomy/da_g_I-E-2-09.html>.

² Michael Sappol, *Dream Anatomy* (Bethesda: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Library of Medicine, 2006) (NIH Publication; 05-5615). The exhibit ran from Oct. 9, 2002, through July 23, 2003.

³ See, for example, <bioephemera.com/wp-content/uploads/2007/06/flayang.jpg>. The book should include a warning: "illustrations not included."

magnifying glass to provide the reader with a close-up:

flaps of flesh are scored with etching's
textures, places where he meant the acid bath
to eat a weave of shadows into copper plates

D'Agoty not only depicted his subjects. He prepared them. The poem asks us to consider if the illusion of wings is an act of kindness on D'Agoty's part, or if the "artful / cuts" are merely the "consequence of process, / a simple accident of God."

Miller attempts to measure these images not only from the artist's perspective, but also from within the imagined presence of the imaged human being as well. The woman subjected to the anatomist's scalpel and the artist's scrutiny does not remain a passive image. In the poem "Gautier D'agoty's Écorthés" Miller selects descriptive terms from a less than grandiose postmodern palette:

dissected breasts, unfinished infants, sundry
viscera on the ground about their feet

as if this were Thanksgiving and they
cornucopias stuffed with squash and fruit.

Readers who enjoy the type of literary slapstick where the rug is occasionally being pulled out from under the seriousness of the subject will appreciate Miller's occasional deadpan routines. When she meets "Monsieur Director, *Institut d'Anatomie* (in "Parous in Paris"), for example, she notes that he reads her grief:

as the small thing it will one day be
when we join him in the cadaver room
where he sings and slings cold heads
from bin to shelf

Miller hints at D'Agoty's need to do a bit of resurrection work himself, using his "graving tools" to "read her with a knife and scrape / the burr from every rib" ("Flayed Angel"). In practicing *his* trade D'Agoty made her presentable for visual dissection, just as the thugs Burke and Hare (who appear in the poem "Rough Music, Edinburgh, 1829") made corpses present for literal dissection. The anatomist Robert Knox, who bought the murdered body of Mary Paterson from Burke and Hare, kept her "presentable" by preserving her "three / months in whiskey before they took her skin / apart to look inside." The restraint evident in the hard, cold telling of the story ("they cut her hair / before she cooled") anticipates the reader's growing sense of out-

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rage. Miller reminds us of her own scholarly form of resurrection work as well, commenting that the story was discovered by a “woman of the new world digging through / old books to resurrect her murdered parts.”

Miller’s language makes it clear that she can look at dissected human remains as dispassionately as the men who illustrated them. She comments wryly on a bit of famous guesswork that went into the description of female anatomy. In “Wandering Uterus” we are told that Leonardo da Vinci “believed that semen came down / from the brain through a channel to the spine,” and that Hippocrates “thought the womb wandered the ruddy / crags of a woman’s body.”

If Leonardo “did his best to show us what he knew” (“On the Vulva”), Miller considers his efforts benign and laughable when compared with the wordings of more modern anatomists. Robert Latou Dickinson’s *Atlas of Human Sex Anatomy: A Topographical Hand Atlas* (Huntington, N.Y.: Krieger, 1949) is described as a “catalogue of unkind notes.” We learn of “figure 99, a whole page of *Hymens* / stretched, knicked, worn and gone.” The poem “Map of the Interior” lists

anatomical names of those who “found it *de rigueur* to map / with pen and paper after they’d applied / the knife.” Described as “*mostly found*,” the poem is an abbreviated catalogue of named parts, including:

... the valves
of Morgagni, the torcular of Herophilus
the veins of Galen, and the alleged
spot of Grafenberg.

Miller notes that Vesalius “failed to give his name / to any anatomical part.” In context, and in light of other poems in the book, this is not a deficiency. Those who apply names to realities (like so many layers of veneer) may not be aware that they are trespassing on mystery. Labeling can become a preemptive act, reducing transcendent mysteries to the humdrum shoptalk of workmen (be they gravediggers or anatomists) practicing a trade.

Despite their intended use, illustrations such as those created by D’Agoty may also have unintended prurient side effects. In a radio interview Miller commented that “defining something removes its purity.” Regardless of the subject, “once you know what does what and how, the beautiful mystery of it is obscured.”⁴ In “The Resurrection Trade,” D’Agoty’s elaborately illustrated works end up opened “on the flannelled knees of those / who could afford these pricey peeps.”

Elsewhere in the centerpiece poem “The Resurrection Trade,” modern anatomical science recites brief textbook Latin phrases, but Miller subverts scholarly posturing with the urbane voice of a fashion commentator:

Pregnant now, looking over her flayed shoulder
exquisitely tailored into deltoid epaulette (A),
a sporty trapezius cape (C), and pointy latissimus
dorsi bodice (B) inscribed with spiders of inaccurate
veins, face and one perky breast still jacketed in skin.

One would not ordinarily use “exquisitely tailored,” “sporty,” “pointy” or “perky” to describe an image of a dead human being. Nor did D’Agoty fabricate the mezzotint to illustrate a fashion magazine. Nonetheless, his manner (his “style,” so to speak) of depicting sub-

⁴ Quoted in “The Resurrection Trade” by Sea Stachura (Minnesota Public Radio, April 1, 2007) <minnesota.publicradio.org/display/web/2007/03/30/anatomy poems/>. The author can be heard reading her poems, “Gautier D’Agoty’s Ecorches,” “Rough Music, Edinburgh, 1829,” and “Madame du Coudray’s Woman Machine, 1756.”

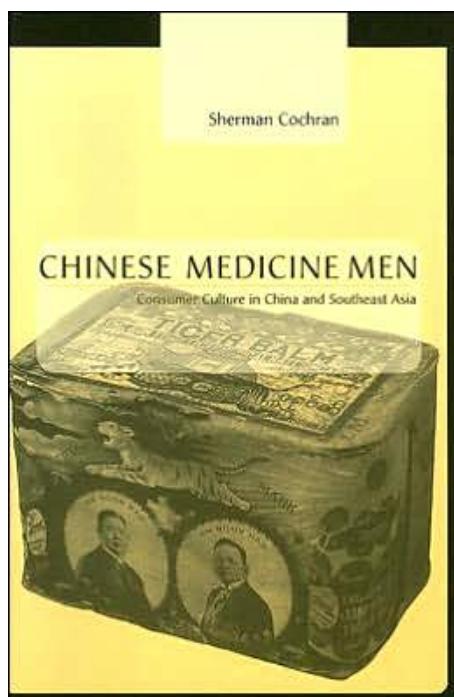
jects was in fact quite "fashionable." Miller realizes that she has extracted the image from its context and places readers in the uncomfortable position of comparing a fashion show to the viewing of a corpse. She pauses to consider the unsettling incongruity:

She is, after all, a corpse, a cadaver, *cadaver* as in, a cadaver has been found in the river.

The river image hits both writer and reader like a cold splash of water.

Clearly this is a book that will meet the expectations of readers who have an ear for well-crafted poetry. Historians of medicine and those familiar with the evolution of anatomical illustration will also find much to ponder and enjoy in Miller's "meta-medical" observations. There are five pages of notes and a bibliography, but those who are intrigued by the descriptions of illustrations will have to seek visual satisfaction elsewhere. Unfortunately, the only example provided is on the cover.

Walter Cybulski
National Library of Medicine



Sherman Cochran.
Chinese Medicine Men: Consumer Culture in China and Southeast Asia. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2006. 288 pages, ill., tables, maps, 24 cm. \$47.50.
ISBN 978-0-674-02161-7.

This book is a fascinating account of some of the key figures in the Chinese pharmaceutical industry

during the first half of the twentieth century. Though the author writes from a business history perspective, historians of pharmacy will find much of interest here.

In the introductory chapter Cochran provides an overview of previous work and presents his arguments,

challenging several assumptions made by earlier works on the history of business in China. Two major ones are that consumer culture in China was shaped chiefly by Western corporations, and that "cultural homogenization" in China occurred only after 1949 under the regime of the People's Republic. He argues that the pharmaceutical industry differed from other industries in that Chinese-owned businesses were "agents of consumer culture" in late nineteenth and early twentieth-century China. These businesses, through social networks, native-place ties, advertising, marketing, and distribution, played a key role in influencing consumer behavior.

Cochran illustrates his points by presenting case histories of five Chinese pharmaceutical businesses and the men who ran them in Chapters 2 through 6. These are the most compelling chapters in the book, and the most interesting from a history of health sciences perspective. Cochran also discusses how each entrepreneur used various advertising media — including posters, signs, billboards, architecture, and print media — to promote products and influence consumer culture.

In Chapter 2, "Inventing Imperial Traditions and Building Olde Shoppes," Cochran posits that the dualism of "traditional" (Chinese) versus "new" (Western-influenced) medicine was invented by marketers. He tells the story of the Yue family and Tongren Tang, one of the oldest continuously operating drugstores in China (founded in 1669 and still extant today). Yue Daren, manager of Tongren Tang in the early twentieth century, promoted Tongren Tang as a "traditional" drugstore. At the same time, he expanded Tongren Tang's consumer base by following the modern, Western, practice of opening chain stores.

Chapter 3, "Advertising Dreams" focusses on Huang Chujiu, known as the "King of Advertising," and founder of the Great China France Drugstore. Huang played on the Chinese public's interest in new medications from Europe by implying that his products were Western in origin, though they were, in fact, produced in China. He placed "Western" drugs in a Chinese context through aggressive advertising on posters, calendars, and billboards.

"Capturing a National Market," describes the development and expansion of the Xiang family's Five Continents Drugstores. Xiang Songmao established branch stores throughout China, and built a nationwide dis-

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tribution network for Five Continents products. The Xiangs balanced local, national, and global taste in the stores' architecture.

Chapter 5, "Crossing Enemy Lines," is a stirring account of industry activity during the Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945). It relies heavily on the unpublished memoir of Xu Guanqun of the New Asia Pharmaceutical Company. By forming alliances with key individuals across the political spectrum, Xu ensured that New Asia thrived, even during the Japanese occupation. Xu also founded several medical publications, both for professionals and for consumers, in order to advertise New Asia Pharmaceuticals. Cochran explains that this practice, though illegal in the U.S., was quite common in China.

The final case study discusses Aw Boon Haw's use of advertising to market Tiger Balm throughout China and Southeast Asia. Aw hired top artists to produce his advertising posters, calendars, and signs. By focussing on the image of the tiger rather than the text in the ads, Aw transcended language and cultural differences.

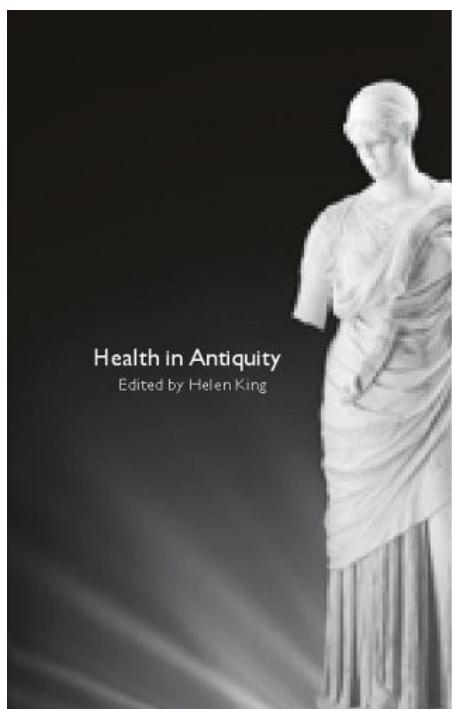
This book is thoroughly researched and documented, with precise endnotes and a lengthy bibliography.

While Cochran has covered the secondary literature, his research draws heavily on primary source materials. Throughout the narrative are citations to archival collections and oral histories, as well as interviews and personal communications with family members of the entrepreneurs profiled. Details gleaned from these primary sources make the stories lively and engrossing.

A quibble I have with the book is in the placement of illustrations. While tables and maps are placed within the text as they are cited, the photographs are clustered together in three groups at different points in the book. Additionally, a list of "Illustration Credits" (that also contains further explanation of the photographs) is in the back of the book. In order to view the illustrations as cited, read the credit information, and read the end-notes, I needed several bookmarks.

Chinese Medicine Men has a place in libraries that hold collections in Asian medicine or the history of pharmacy. From reading this book, especially Cochran's discussion of different advertising media, I gained new insights into some of the materials in my library's collection. Additionally, a library that supports an Asian studies program or history of health sciences program should purchase this book.

Lisa A. Mix
UCSF Library



Health in Antiquity
Edited by Helen King

Health in Antiquity, edited by Helen King. London; New York: Routledge, 2005. 292 pages, ill., map. 22 cm. \$115.00. ISBN 978-0-415-22065-1.

Coming from a tradition of medical education that routinely and thoroughly examines health as well as disease; I was intrigued by the title. I have come to appreciate that health, on both a philosophical and practical level does not reveal itself

easily. In this edited collection of fourteen lively interdisciplinary papers, we meet an excellent opportunity to engage in the exploration of health using antiquity as a focal point.

In her introduction, “What is Health?”, King enrolls the reader in reflecting about health from both modern and classic perspectives, at the same time coherently introducing the writers and their offerings in this volume. She does not shy away from the inherent problems in exploration, bravely tackling such conundrums as the WHO definition of health, distinctions and distractions of the notion of illness and disease, and the self-proclaimed objectivity of measurement in Western biomedicine. She notes, “The chapters in this collection warn us against making broad generalizations about health in antiquity.” Such generalizations often rely on our attempts to construct ourselves in opposition to the past; for example, to romanticize the ancient diet as good and simple and healthy, because we live with preservatives and pollution, a position which is just as insecure as an earlier generation’s assumptions that the health of people in antiquity must have been inferior to our own because we are a model of progress.”

Most of the essays in this volume are based on papers given at a 1994 conference at the University of Exeter. The aspects of health presented here are quite varied, extending from prehistory to Christian late antiquity. Such lively contributions they are! Robert Arnott begins with “Disease and the Prehistory of the Aegean,” taking into account the effects of disease (e.g., parasites, malaria), urbanization, sanitation, nutrition, etc. on the health status and life expectancy of the various inhabitants of these areas and times, lest we think of them as merely palaced peoples.

In “Health and Disease in Greece, Past, Present, and Future,” we examine past disease patterns and how they affect populations in past Greek societies with co-authors Charlotte Roberts, Chryssi Bourbou, Anna Lagia, Sevi Triantaphyllou, and Anastasia Tsaliki. They pay special tribute to J. Lawrence Angel’s detailed studies on the human skeletal material in Greece and include a detailed bibliography of his works as well.

Sherry Fox in “Health in Hellenistic and Roman Times: The Case Studies of Paphos, Cyprus, and Corinth, Greece” uses paleopathologic methodology to show subtle differences in these populations, illuminating this helpful perspective to understand ancient societies.

Ray Laurence in “Health and the Life Course at Herculaneum and Pompeii” uses the violent eruption of Vesuvius in 79 C.E. as an interesting perspective on scientific archaeology. Here the remains of a non-self-selected population are available for study, allowing insights into issues such as pregnancy and fertility, child health, and endemic diseases. Personally, I was particularly fascinated with the association between fluoride levels and spina bifida.

In “Holding on to Health? Bone Surgery and Instrumentation in the Roman Empire,” Ralph Jackson takes note of the rather excellent operative techniques and instruments used by the variety of Roman imperial surgeons, their training, and their scope of practice.

In “‘Without You No One is Happy’: The Cult of Health in Ancient Greece,” Emma Stafford suggests evidence for Hygeia’s existence before 420 B.C.E. In John Wilkins’s contribution, “Hygeia at Dinner and at the Symposium,” we meet her both at dinner and in the practice of ancient dietetics. Helen King contributes “Women’s Health and Recovery in the Hippocratic Corpus.” Karelisa Hartigan in “Drama and Healing: Ancient and Modern” gives us a tour of several modern initiatives using drama as a healing art and looks for its historical roots. In “Curing Disability,” Nicholas Vlahogiannis looks at how disabilities were interpreted and treated in ancient Greece. Neville Morley’s “The Salubriousness of the Roman City” examines healing components of ancient Rome, encouraging us to view such mundane contributions like a water supply and regular rubbish removal with more respect.

Architect Peter Barefoot offers a look at hospitals and healing shrines in ancient Greece, noting their influence on Florence Nightingale’s work, in “Buildings for Health: Then and Now.” We learn about ancient health promotion in “The Health of the Spiritual Athlete,” Gillian Clark’s contribution. Finally, Dominic Montserrat gives us a view of how the pursuit of good health could become an issue of religious, cultural and political significance, going far beyond the concerns of the individual afflicted body in “Carrying on the Work of the Earlier Firm: Doctors, Medicine, and Christianity in the *Thaumater* of Sophronius of Jerusalem.”

From my perspective, this book should be a textbook in medical schools, because the foundation of many modern notions of health and disease can be found in classical works. Why can we physicians not demand

fresh air and sunlight for our patients along with prescription rights? The wandering thread of discerning both classic and modern struggles throughout the book is refreshing and makes it a particularly important contribution to today's academic world.

Cathy Sims-O'Neil, D.O.
Framingham, Massachusetts

Alan M. Kraut
and Deborah A.
Kraut. *Covenant
of Care: Newark
Beth Israel and
the Jewish Hos-
pital in America*.
New Brunswick,
N.J.: Rutgers
University Press,
2007. vii, 304
pages, ill., 24 cm.
\$37.95. ISBN
978-0-8135-
3910-2.

The authors present a very readable account of the emergence and

growth of Jewish voluntary hospitals in late nineteenth and twentieth-century America. This study examines the history of the Newark Beth Israel Hospital, known as the Beth, from its origins in the middle of Newark's immigrant Jewish community in 1902. The real significance of this work is to use it as a prism to understand the forces that created the American voluntary hospital beginning in the last half of the nineteenth century. While the focus remains on Jewish voluntary hospitals scattered in cities around the United States, the authors emphasize that similar activities were occurring in Catholic and Protestant voluntary hospitals at this time.

The Krauts blend a wide variety of historical subfields into their compelling account of the Beth's history. They clearly illustrate the impact of these various aspects of history on the emergence, growth, and eventual disappearance of most Jewish voluntary hospitals by the late 1990s.

National events provided the backdrop for many of the broader changes in the American voluntary hospital.

The Progressive Era saw this institution redefined as a social service for the needy as well as a place to heal the sick. All hospitals faced the strains of financially surviving the Depression and the problems created by World War II. The growth of federal funding and supervision following this conflict presented new challenges to America's voluntary hospitals.

Immigration of thousands of Jews and other religious groups from the 1880s into the 1920s was a driving force behind the opening of many voluntary hospitals. There were needs to provide care for Jewish patients in an appropriate religious environment, the reality that anti-Semitism prohibited many Jewish doctors from gaining residencies and clinical positions in non-Jewish hospitals, and the desire to give back to the greater Newark community.

Changes in urban demographics would force the Beth to relocate to follow the movement of Newark's Jewish population. The great migration of African Americans from the South to northern cities around World War I altered Newark's neighborhoods drastically, as well as heightening tensions between these new arrivals and the established Jewish community. Later in the twentieth century, when the continued expansion of the Newark African American community led to "white flight" to the emerging suburbs, the Beth leadership decided to stay to meet the needs of the growing inner city population rather than follow the Jewish community as it left Newark.

Economic realities shaped much of the Beth's history. The need to raise funds for new hospital construction, modern laboratories, and expanding staff and residency programs presented a constant challenge to the Beth's leadership. A variety of Jewish women's organizations played key roles in the creation and growth of the Beth throughout the twentieth century. The Krauts emphasize the role of similar Jewish women's groups nationally in the rise of Jewish voluntary hospitals.

As with similar institutions nationally, the Beth faced the major changes in the American health care system. The 1910 Flexner Report revamped American medical education, leaving voluntary hospitals out of these reforms. The impact of the American College of Surgeons' hospital accreditations and the encouragement provided by a new publication, *Modern Hospital*, drastically impacted the Beth in the first half of the twentieth century. The 1966 Millis Report restructured gra-

Covenant of Care



Newark Beth Israel and
the Jewish Hospital in America

ALAN M. KRAUT and DEBORAH A. KRAUT

duate medical education, requiring changes in the Beth's residency programs. Blue Cross insurance, the Hill Burton Act, DRGs, and managed care had major influences on the Beth's finances.

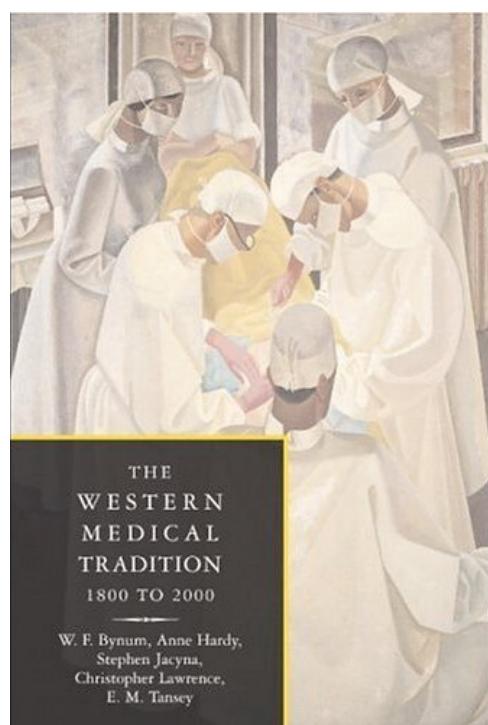
Finally the leadership of the Beth was forced to make the difficult decision to sell to its main competitor, Saint Barnabas Corporation, in 1996. The authors assure us that the spirit of the Beth remains alive in Newark today, as the funds garnered from this sale are now being used by the New Jersey Healthcare Foundation to continue the Beth's mission to the greater Newark community.

The authors have made outstanding use of a wide variety of primary materials to tell their story. These include local and Jewish newspapers, board of directors' records from the Beth's annual meetings, and personal papers of many of the Beth's leaders throughout the twentieth century. Perhaps most revealing were the numerous oral histories the Krauts acquired, either from family members of previous Beth leaders or from the remaining leaders themselves. This volume is a significant contribution to the history of American voluntary hospitals that, hopefully, will encourage further scholarship in this field.

Jonathon Erlen
Health Sciences Library System
University of Pittsburgh

W.F. Bynum,
Anne Hardy,
Stephen Jacyna,
Christopher
Lawrence, and
E.M. Tansey.
*The Western
Medical Tradition: 1800 to
2000*. Cambridge:
Cambridge University Press,
2006. xiv, 614
pages, ill., 25
cm., \$30.99.
ISBN 978-0-
521-47565-5.

This book pro-
vides a detailed



account of medicine in northwestern Europe and North America from 1800 to 2000. There is also some coverage of medicine in the Soviet Union in the twentieth century and of the influence of Western medicine in countries around the world. This book is a companion volume to *The Western Medical Tradition: 800 B.C. to A.D. 1800*, published in 1995. The authors are associated with the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at University College London. They have each previously published books on various topics in medical history.

After a six-page introduction by Harold J. Cook, the text of the book is organized into four chapters, each covering a period of time. Preceding each chapter are tables of several pages listing year-by-year medical events, contemporary political and cultural events, and winners of Nobel prizes in physiology or medicine. The book also contains eleven additional tables and 56 black-and-white illustrations and graphs. Each of the chapters is comprehensive in coverage, with some differences in relative emphasis of topics.

Chapter 1, "Medicine in Transformation, 1800-1849," was written by Stephen Jacyna. It is the most theoretical of the four chapters, with discussion of various issues of historiography. Some of the other emphases in this chapter are the influence of medicine in Paris, the impact of a move toward hospital medicine, the impact of microscopy and invention of the stethoscope, and the role of government and public health movements in medicine.

Chapter 2, by W.F. Bynum, is "The Rise of Science in Medicine, 1850-1913." Included are discussions of how sciences such as histology, physiology, biochemistry, pathology, microbiology, and immunology changed medicine during this period of time. Changes in medical schools and hospitals and the appearance of research institutes are discussed. Other emphases in this chapter are diagnosis and public health response to disease, and social, economic, and political aspects of medicine.

The third chapter, "Continuity in Crisis: Medicine, 1914-1945," by Christopher Lawrence, is the longest of the four. The author suggests that the period from the First to the Second World War in medicine "might be summarized as one of stability, consolidation, and growth." Medical education and the establishment of standards of care were increasingly centered in univer-

sities and the hospitals associated with them. Specialization, the use of technology, and funding from government and philanthropic sources increased. The pharmaceutical industry grew in importance and influence. Welfare, public health initiatives, and the effects of political events and war on medicine are also discussed.

Chapter 4, by Anne Hardy and E.M. Tansey, is "Medical Enterprise and Global Response, 1945-2000." It reflects the availability of epidemiological data for the era, as greater use is made of graphs and tables than in any of the other chapters. The growth of medical research and its effects on medical care are discussed. Changes in mortality from different diseases are noted. The author describes how these years were marked by expanding therapeutic options, new technology, greater specialization, improvements in patient access to medical treatment, increased influence of medicine due to mass media, and increased concern about drug safety. Other emphases of this chapter include international medical organizations and the influence of Western medicine on the developing world.

Following the fourth chapter there is a 28-page series of bibliographical essays, one for each chapter, elaborating on resources for additional information, and a 20-page general bibliography. The plethora of detail in this book does not make for light, entertaining reading, but its encyclopedic nature makes it an impressive accomplishment. Due to the breadth of coverage and features such as the bibliographical essays and the tables of year-by-year events, it should be an excellent reference book.

David A. Goss

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Collections, Exhibits, and Access

Everyday Miracles: Medical Imagery in Ex-Votos

"Everyday Miracles: Medical Imagery in Ex-Votos" is a new special exhibit at the National Library of Medicine that explores the relationship between faith and healing as expressed in personal devotional paintings from Italy and Mexico. An ex-voto is a small painting usually done on tin, expressing an individual's gratitude for the intercession of the divine in a crisis. Painted with illustrations of patients, doctors, and diseases, ex-votos open a window to our understanding of how the faithful cope with illness in their daily lives.

Using examples from the past three hundred years, the exhibit provides a glimpse of the role that faith has played for some in the healing of illness and injury. Illustrating both the prayers of the faithful and the symptoms of illnesses such as smallpox and tuberculosis, ex-votos offer a rare opportunity to view an individual's personal response to illness and healing as well as the symptoms of disease.

The exhibit features several expressive painted ex-votos and is complemented by a display of early medical guides from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries published in Mexico and used to assist in the care and treatment of the sick.

"Everyday Miracles: Medical Imagery in Ex-Votos" is on display in the History of Medicine Division of NLM from September 15, 2008 through January 31, 2009.

This exhibit was developed and produced by the NLM Exhibition Program <www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/about/exhibition/index.html> and was curated by Jill L. Newmark. An online version of the exhibit is available at <www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/exvotos>. For more information, please contact:

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Bret Ratner Papers Open to Research

The American Academy of Pediatrics announces that the Papers of Bret Ratner, M.D., FAAP, are open for use by researchers. Ratner was born on April 28, 1893. He graduated from New York University's College of Medicine in 1918 and went on to pioneer in pediatric allergy. He wrote numerous articles in that field, not only in medical publications but also in popular magazines. He taught clinical pediatrics and immunology at his medical *alma mater*. An early member of the American Academy of Pediatrics, he helped to found the Academy's Section on Allergy, one of its first three specialty sections. Ratner died on October 11, 1957, after suffering a heart attack on a train *en route* back to New York after presenting a paper at the annual meeting of the Academy. His son-in-law, Dr. Murray Dworetzky, donated the papers to the Academy.

The collection consists of his articles, some correspondence, lectures, editorial comments, manuscripts, and notes. Those wishing to use the collection must first make an appointment with the archivist, John Zwicky, at <jzwicky@aap.org> or 847/434-7094.

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Lloyd Library and Museum Receives Artist-in-Residence Grant from Ohio Arts Council

Through a generous grant from the Ohio Arts Council, the Lloyd Library and Museum was able to host an Artist-in-Residence program this past July.

Community support for the project was high. Professor of Botany at Miami University, Nicholas P. Money, wrote in his letter of support, "The opportunities for communication between artists, scientists, and all kinds of library visitors seem limitless, and this project is the first step of an enduring outreach activity." One of Lloyd's Friends members, Professor of History Robert L. Woods, Jr., at Pomona College in California, wrote, "The artistic reworking of seemingly historical, scientific tomes, can only further creativity, the appreciation of the compositional process, and a fuller involvement in the intersecting worlds of books, manuscripts, photos and treatises."

The Lloyd's grant application was developed by the Residency Planning Committee made up of Lloyd Director Maggie Heran, Lloyd Archivist / IT Specialist Anna Heran, Art Academy Professor Gary Gaffney, and Art Teacher Kathy Chabot. The committee created an application that received high marks from the Ohio Arts Council Review Panel, who singled out its artistic, educational, and cultural merit, its innovative design in bringing scientific research into the artistic realm, as well as its being a new model for library / museum collaboration with the community.

During the planning period, the committee sent hundreds of letters describing the project and inviting participation from educators, scientists, students, artists, librarians, Lloyd's Friends members, garden clubs, and many other local individuals and organizations. The plan was well received. In December 2007 an informational meeting was held at the Lloyd and attended by many potential participants.

"Alternative Field Guide" Created by Community Participants under the Guidance of Local Artist Kate Kern

Guided by local visual artist Kate Kern, the Lloyd's choice for Artist-in-Residence, community participants from a variety of local institutions, organizations, and walks of life created marvelous artworks, inspired by

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the Lloyd's collections. These were brought together in a public exhibit, which Kern inventively titled "Alternative Field Guide." The diversity of the Lloyd's collections offered a vast array of topics for the artists, who used resources on subjects such as botany, travel and exploration, insects, historical medical treatments, midwifery, shells, mushrooms, horticulture, and pharmacy. The artworks are displayed in the Lloyd's Art Gallery and a complementary exhibit of a selection of books used as inspiration, including the name of the participant, the title of their creation, and their artist's statement, are displayed in the Exhibition Alcove. The exhibit dates are September 13 through December 30, 2008. An opening reception was held on September 13.

The exciting artworks created and the exhibit in which they are displayed have broad appeal and will be of great interest to many people. The public is invited to see a remarkable example of community art created in and inspired by a scientific research library.

This exhibit is the second display of newly created original art to use the Lloyd's scientific collections to demonstrate the natural alliance between the visual arts

and science, both of which are about creativity and discovery. The first exhibit was the 2003-2004 "Mining the Lloyd: Book Artists Reveal Secrets and Treasures from the Lloyd Library and Museum," for which regional and national book artists were invited to explore the Lloyd's collections and to create a new bookwork inspired by one of the hundreds of thousands books held by the Library.

What makes the "Alternative Field Guide" refreshing and unique is that the creators were self-selected participants, not widely regarded as artists, and came from a variety of backgrounds and professions. Librarians, educators, gardeners, retirees, and young students all came together to make art under the expert tutelage, outstanding assistance, and inspiration of a professional artist. Kern had previous knowledge and experience at the Lloyd when she participated in "Mining the Lloyd." Of that participation, Kern wrote, "I was impressed by the helpfulness of the staff and the aesthetic promise of the collection." She was, therefore, the perfect choice to guide community participants and introduce them to the wonders of the Lloyd's collections.

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Rutty Poster Exhibit

Christopher J. Rutty, Ph.D., founder and president of Health Heritage Research Services (HHRS) <www.healthheritageresearch.com>, wants to let fellow historians know about a new historical poster exhibit that he researched, wrote, and designed: "Insulin in Toronto: Discovery, Development and Diabetes Control, 1921-1923." It is installed outside the Diabetes Centre at Toronto General Hospital, Bell Wing, 12th Floor, in Toronto, Ontario.

This series of sixteen posters tell the dramatic story of the discovery and early development of insulin in Toronto, especially during 1921-1923, but also highlights the subsequent advances made in the production of insulin in Canada and its legacy.

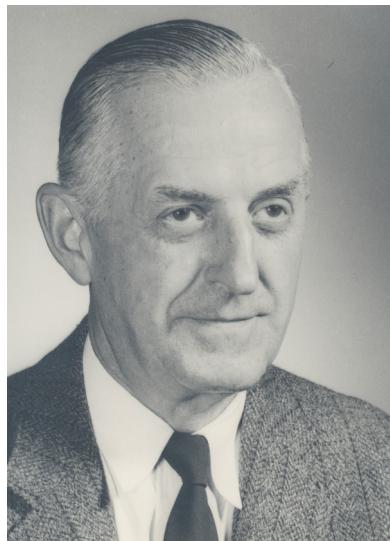
The images for each poster were collected from a variety of sources, the most important of which were "The Discovery and Early Development of Insulin, 1921-1923" Digital Library, assembled by the Fisher Rare Books Library, University of Toronto, and the Archives of Sanofi Pasteur Limited's Connaught Campus in Toronto. The exhibit was produced by Dr. Gary Lewis, Canada Research Chair in Diabetes, and Director, Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism, University of Toronto, with Graphic Production by Anna Narday and Sara Catalarranas, University Health Network Graphics.

A special feature on the exhibit exists on Rutty's HHRS Web site <www.healthheritageresearch.com/Insulin/TGH-posters/TGHInsulinPosters.html>. Any questions may be directed to Rutty at <hhrs@healthheritageresearch.com>.



Ferguson Collection Online

In her all-too-brief tenure of just over a year as Curator of Historical Collections at SUNY Upstate Medical University, Elise Calvi performed some wonderful tasks to revitalize the department. (See, for example, the story in the Summer 2008 *Watermark* about her work with nineteenth-century photos.) Probably the most useful of her accomplishments for researchers is the digitization of one of the Library's most heavily used archival resources, the Ferguson Collection.



John Howard Ferguson, M.D. (1902-1978), was chair of clinical pathology at the Syracuse University College of Medicine and its successor, SUNY Upstate, from 1942 to 1969. A member of the Class of 1926, he loved his medical *alma mater* and did everything he could to promote it, record its history, and publicize its stars. With \$500 of

his own money, he founded the Medical Photography Unit in 1928 and saved every image. These negatives, prints, and slides covered not only clinical, but also pedagogical, historical, biographical, architectural, and miscellaneous medical topics. Selections from them, and from his personal collection of images, formed the core of his lifelong labor of love, the six-volume, richly illustrated, looseleaf typescript history of medical education in Syracuse. He called it "A Chronological Calendar of Events of the College of Medicine of Syracuse, 1872-1968," but because several other hands augmented it after his retirement and death, it is now called "A Chronological Calendar of Events of the College of Medicine of Syracuse, 1872-1968, with Some Later Additions."

Ferguson's compilation was the basis and a major inspiration for Eric Luft's well-reviewed book, *SUNY Upstate Medical University: A Pictorial History* <www.gegensatzpress.com/upstate.html>.

Early in his nineteen years as Curator of Historical Collections, Luft removed Ferguson's leaves from their three-ring binders and rehoused them in acid-free folders and Hollinger boxes. They sat that way until Calvi arrived with more ambitious plans for them.

The digitized document is available as a fully searchable PDF via the Historical Collections Web site <www.upstate.edu/library/history/> or directly at <www.upstate.edu/library/history/ferg.php>.

The text is divided into chapters for each department, e.g., "Anatomy," "Ophthalmology," etc. There is a chronology of important events and landmarks in the history of the school (under "General"), statistical in-

formation about the school's enrollment and expenditures through 1968, and even a chapter on the Library!

One *caveat*: Be careful when correlating the biographies with the portraits. The portraits are not labeled, so you almost need to know who the people are and what they look like before you read about them. Because the office of Curator is now vacant, and there is no one on staff sufficiently familiar with the history of Upstate to help you by phone or e-mail, proper correlation may require your physical visit to Syracuse.



CHFM Obtains Dr. Jack Medalie Collection

The Center for the History of Family Medicine (CHFM) has obtained a significant new donation in the form of the papers of Jack H. Medalie, M.D., M.P.H.



A key leader in research and early education for the specialty, Medalie was for many years the holder of

the Dorothy Jones Weatherhead Professorship in Family Medicine at Case Western Reserve University (CWRU), Cleveland, i.e., the holder of the first endowed chair of family medicine in the United States.

Born in Minnesota in 1922, Medalie immigrated as a boy with his family to South Africa. He subsequently graduated with an M.D. degree from Witwatersrand University in South Africa in 1945, and an M.P.H. degree from Harvard in 1958. After practicing medicine in South Africa and Israel, where he served as a lieutenant in the Israeli Defense Forces and was a professor of family medicine at Tel-Aviv University, Medalie came to Cleveland in 1975. There, he established training programs for medical students and graduate programs in family medicine at Case Western and University Hospitals of Cleveland. With the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, he also established a post-graduate fellowship training program, which is now recognized as one of the best such programs in the nation. A fellow of the American Academy of Family Practice (AAFP) since 1981, Medalie became a life member in 1999. He was recognized internationally for his research in epidemiology, particularly related to cardiovascular diseases, and was board certified in both family medicine and public health. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine in 1978, and received numerous awards for his work, including the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine (STFM) Curtis G. Hames Research Award in 1988 for his lifelong research of family medicine and the North American Primary Care Research Group (NAPCRG) Maurice Wood Award in 1998 for lifetime contributions to primary care research. Medalie died in 2006 at 84.

The Jack H. Medalie, M.D. Collection consists of approximately three linear feet of material relating to his career and service in family medicine, including correspondence and professional papers, research, and other materials. It includes files related to his lectures, conferences, and research papers; electives he taught at CWRU; a summer fellowship he conducted at CWRU; the Family Medicine Information System that he helped to establish at CWRU; and a Community Survey of Cleveland which was conducted in the mid-1970s to determine health needs of Cleveland area residents. The survey ultimately led to the creation of the first family medicine program in the Cleveland area.

The donation, a gift from the Department of Family Medicine at Case Western Reserve University, is one

of the most significant of several major collections to be donated to the Center's collections within the last year. "As one of the founders of family medicine, Medalie's collection represents work that pioneered the family in Family Medicine," said Dr. Susan Flocke, Associate Professor of Family Medicine and Epidemiology and Biostatistics at Case Western Reserve University. "It gives us great pleasure to know that these materials will be available as a resource for others in the discipline."

Housed at AAFP headquarters and administered by the AAFP Foundation, the Center serves as the principal resource center for the collection, conservation, exhibit, and study of materials relating to the history of family medicine in the United States. For more information, please contact Center staff via telephone at 800-274-2237 (ext. 4420 or 4422), via fax at 913-906-6095, via e-mail at <chfm@aafp.org>, or online at <www.aafpfoundation.org/historycenter.xml>.



Good Listening

Lectures at NLM

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) History of Medicine Division (HMD) Seminar on May 7, 2008, co-sponsored by the Office of NIH History, was "Finding Humanity in Rat City: John B. Calhoun's Experiments in Crowding at the NIMH," by Edmund Ramsden of the London School of Economics and Exeter University.

In a series of experiments at the National Institute of Mental Health from 1954 to 1986, John B. Calhoun offered rats and mice everything they needed, except space. The resulting population explosion was followed by profound "social pathologies" such as violence, sexual deviance, and withdrawal; a "behavioral sink" culminating in extinction. While some were keen to see Calhoun's "rat cities" as evidence for what was going wrong with the American city, others cautioned against drawing strong analogies between rodents and humans. The ensuing dispute saw social and biomedical scientists involved in a careful negotiation of the boundary between human and non-human animals.

For its Asian American History Month Program, NLM featured "From White Woman's Burden to Orientalized Motherhood: The Strange Career of Dr. 'Mom' Chung" by Judy Tzu-Chun Wu, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History at Ohio State University, on June 11, 2008.

During World War II, Mom Chung's was the place to be in San Francisco. Soldiers, movie stars, and politicians gathered at her home to socialize, to affirm their dedication to the Allied cause, and to express their affection for their adopted mother, Dr. Margaret Chung. Born in 1889 in Santa Barbara, California, Chung would become the first known American-born Chinese female physician when she graduated from the University of Southern California in 1916. She established one of the first western medical clinics in San Francisco's Chinatown in the 1920s before achieving celebrity status during the international conflicts of the 1930s and 1940s. This talk examined Chung's interracial surrogate family and her own orientalized motherly persona as symbols of the selectively expanded American nation during World War II.

On June 24, 2008, William H. Schneider, Ph.D., presented "Alan Gregg: A Profile in Science, Medicine, and Philanthropy." Schneider is Professor of History, Baker-Ort Chair of International Healthcare Philanthropy in the Center on Philanthropy, Director of the Medical Humanities program based in the School of Liberal Arts, core faculty member of the Center for Bioethics, and an adjunct in the Department of Medical and Molecular Genetics in the School of Medicine, all at Indiana University.

In a career spanning nearly four decades, Rockefeller Foundation officer Alan Gregg (1890-1957) became one of the most influential men in the world of medical education and research. Joining the Rockefeller Foundation in 1919 as an International Health Board field officer, Gregg then served as Director of the Medical Sciences Division for over twenty years before ending his career as the Foundation's Vice President. During this time, he oversaw the expenditure of millions of dollars to physicians, scientists, universities, and institutes engaged in medical training and research. Via the Foundation, Gregg contributed to many important medical developments of his day, including the establishment of psychiatry as a scientific discipline, Alfred C. Kinsey's sex research, trials and development of sulfanilamide and penicillin, and the growth of NLM. Even more significant was his role in creating the

model of medical research funding that still prevails today in the United States.

The Alan Gregg Papers were recently released on NLM's Profiles in Science at <profiles.nlm.nih.gov/PS/> in collaboration with the Indiana University Center on Philanthropy and the Rockefeller Archive Center. The online exhibit features correspondence, diary entries, draft and published articles, and photographs from the Gregg collection at NLM and the Rockefeller Archive Center. Schneider selected the documents and wrote the interpretive background for the Alan Gregg Profiles in Science site.

The seminar for the Lesbian / Gay / Bisexual / Transgendered (LGBT) Awareness Month Program on June 25, 2008, was "Safe Space?: Risk, LGBT Anti-Violence Activism, and the Unequal City." Christina B. Hardt, Assistant Professor of American Studies and a member of the core faculty of LGBT Studies at the University of Maryland, College Park, discussed her work on this subject in LGBT publics, with a focus on the historical and contemporary relationship among activism against violence, public health, and the race- and class-stratified city.

The First Annual James Cassedy Memorial Lecture on July 15, 2008, was "Medicine by the Numbers: Revisiting James Cassedy's America" by Robert Martensen, M.D., Ph.D., Director of the Office of NIH History. This lecture series is to honor the distinguished historian of medicine and longtime National Library of Medicine staffer Jim Cassedy.

During his long career, Cassedy repeatedly explored the rich history of counting and calculating that preoccupied many mid-nineteenth-century American physicians. While numerical inquiries had long interested social historians and demographers, Cassedy's *American Medicine and Statistical Thinking, 1800-1860* (1984) and *Medicine and American Growth, 1800-1860* (1986) stimulated intellectual historians to analyze how and why our medical forbears embraced statistics. Martensen considered Cassedy's mid-century accounts and explored how physicians redefined medical arithmetic as medicine turned increasingly to laboratory science in the century's closing decades.

The seminar on July 16, 2008, was "Representing the Body in Edo Japan: The Human Body in Illustrated Books of the Edo Period, 1615-1868" by Ellis Tinios,

Ph.D., Honorary Lecturer in the School of History, University of Leeds, and Special Assistant to the Japanese Section of the Department of Asia, British Museum. This lecture was held in conjunction with the Twelfth International Conference on the History of Science in East Asia, hosted by the Program in the History of Science, Medicine and Technology at the Johns Hopkins University <www.hopkinsmedicine.org/histmed/news/eastm.index.html>.

The July 24, 2008, seminar was "Prescribing Bodies: Medical Critiques of Fat and Thin, 1890-1930" by Chin Jou of Princeton University. Starting in the 1890s, medical authorities began to warn of the consequences of being overweight and overeating, problems they observed to be most acute among well-to-do, middle-aged men in deskbound occupations. As this medicalization of obesity was underway and medical journal articles gave credence to studies linking "the condition of being overweight" to diabetes, heart disease, and a decline in life expectancy, doctors also became increasingly alarmed that dieting trends among fashion-conscious young women, known as "flappers," resulted in these women jeopardizing their physical and mental health.

On August 13, 2008, Nicole Archambeau of the University of California at Santa Barbara presented "Despair as Sin and Sickness at the Time of the Black Death." In the fourteenth century, the plague killed an estimated third of Europe's population. Medieval physicians faced the challenge of treating not only their patients' physical suffering but also the debilitating despair, anxiety, and anguish that accompanied this trauma. This talk explored how medieval healers treated emotional distress as mental and spiritual illness in this difficult century. Focussing on the activities of Durandus Andrée, a fourteenth-century French physician and confessor, Archambeau showed how he combined medicine, miracle, and theology to provide relief and comfort for his patients.

Stanley Reiser, M.D., Ph.D., of George Washington University, presented "Universal Health Insurance Provided by Government: Explaining Historically Why America Has Resisted This Concept" on September 23, 2008. Since the founding of the United States, political and social values and events have exerted a telling influence on the structure of its health system and the division of responsibility for providing the resources to access its care. Lack of understanding the nature and significance of these developments has been a continu-

ing source of the failure of proposals to enlarge the entitlement of Americans to health care, introduced in the twentieth century and up to now. This presentation considered this history and the lessons it has for us today.

HISTORY OF NEUROLOGY BOOK COLLECTION FOR SALE

Approximately 2500 items, mostly books, but including journals, reprints, pamphlets and miscellaneous items
(to be sold as a collection)

Some Highlights

Approximately 350 Garrison-Morton items.

First descriptions of eponymic signs and diseases by Alzheimer, Landry, Guillain and Barre, Brown-Sequard, Babinski, Wilson, Purkyne, Huntington, Cheyne(-Stokes), Betz, Gilles de la Tourette, Tay, Sachs, Thomsen, Chvostek, Schilder, Gowers, Friedreich, Willis, Duchenne, Broca, McArdle, Cushing, Jakob, Creutzfeld, Brodman and many others.

First description and discovery of 6 cortical layers, 12 cranial nerves, motor function of frontal lobes, use of prostigmine in myasthenia gravis, EEG, EMG, myelogram, ventriculogram, pneumoencephalogram, cerebral arteriography, CAT scanner, MRI scanner, frontal lobotomy, vaccination for polio, progressive supranuclear palsy, multiple sclerosis plaques, structure of DNA, use of bromides and barbiturates in epilepsy, use of L-DOPA in Parkinson's, transmissibility of Kuru, prion and many others.

In depth collections of the works of S.W. Mitchell, Brown-Sequard, Gowers, Ramon y Cajal, Egas Moniz, Dandy, Cushing, Osler, Charcot, Sherrington, Hammond and others.

Rare and desirable first editions of Golgi, Nansen, Marshall Hall, Thudicum, Willis, Ridley, Whytt, Vieussens, Soury, Descartes, Bartholow, Cotugno, Pacchioni, Abercrombie, Galvani, Harlow, Harrison, Hooper, Carswell, Helmholtz, Liveing, Legallois, Magendie, Monroe, Muller, Reil, Ruyssch, Wernicke, and many others.

In addition to original primary works the collection includes extensive biographical, bibliographical and historical items, neurological ephemera and a complete *Classics of Neurology and Neurosurgery Library*

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Sports, Medicine, and Immortality: From Ancient China to the World Wide Web

Convened prior to the Beijing Olympics, this interdisciplinary conference explored how critical appraisal of the history of sports, body cultivation, and sports medicine contributed to our shared experience of health today. Historians, medics, and sociologists spoke to three principal domains: the health equation of games past and future, the perfection and healing of body and soul, and the delivery of future legacies positive in cultural regeneration, societal cohesion, health and well-being.

Ancient regimen and techniques may seem remote, yet these practices often attempt to resolve issues that are common to us all. Some are directed at the immortality or longevity of the physical body, and include performance-enhancing nutrition and drug-taking, others train the spirit and souls for the afterlife. Many emphasise the interconnectedness of the human body with its environment.

Speakers set their topics in broad sociopolitical and cultural contexts to facilitate dialogue with those who addressed similar questions for the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The conference provided text and illustrations for a variety of print and online publications associated with ongoing projects in the run-up to the London Olympics.

The conference was held in London on March 28-29, 2008, at the British Museum on the first day and at Queen Mary University East London on the second day. The convenors were Dr. Vivienne Lo of the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at University College London and Professor Adrian Renton, Director of the Institute of Health and Human Development, University of East London. For further information, please click on this link <www.ucl.ac.uk/histmed/library/080328>.



“Cancer Stories” in Indiana

The School of Liberal Arts and the Medical School at Indiana University, Indianapolis, sponsors a two-day symposium on “Cancer Stories: The Impact of Narrative on a Modern Malady,” November 6-8, 2008, organized around the premise that narratives about can-

cer have shaped the human and institutional response to cancer in America. Included are presentations of scholarship, poetry, performance, and visual arts. The production of cancer stories by scholars, physicians, nurses, patients, artists, and advocates explores the cultural meaning of cancer. Please visit <medhumanities.iupui.edu/symposium_2008.htm> for more information.



Lecture Series on Naval Medicine

The Surgeon General's Speaker Series continued on August 8, 2008, in Memorial Auditorium at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland. The lecture, "Jonathan Messersmith Foltz: Colorful Naval Surgeon and Friend and Foe of President James Buchanan," was given by Ludwig M. Deppisch, M.D., Professor Emeritus of Pathology at the Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine (NEOUCOM), and author of *The White House Physician: A History from Washington to George W. Bush* (2007). His talk held special appeal for anyone interested in mid-nineteenth century American political and naval history.

Foltz (1810-1877) was a notable Navy surgeon who was linked to many famous literary, political, and scientific figures of his day, including Presidents James K. Polk and James Buchanan, Admiral David Farragut, Samuel F.B. Morse, Edgar Allan Poe, and Queen Victoria. Foltz served as the first military White House physician, as Fleet Surgeon with Farragut at the Battle of Mobile Bay, and in 1871 he was appointed as the Surgeon General of the Navy, the second person to hold that post.

The Surgeon General's Speaker Series was established as a means of educating and informing personnel inside the Navy Medical Department about its long and fascinating heritage. If you would like to participate in a future talk please contact:

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Web site <navyhistory.med.navy.mil/>

Anesthesia Historians Meet

"The Gilded Age and the Great Industrialists," the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Anesthesia History Association (AHA), was held on May 7-10, 2008, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. A program outline can be found at <www.anes.uab.edu/aneshist/AHA2008.pdf>. Information about the AHA is at <www.anes.uab.edu/anesthesia_history_association.htm>.

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News from the University of Kansas Medical Center Archives

On November 6, 2008, in honor of the 90th anniversary of the Armistice, the University of Kansas Medical Center Archives, Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine, in conjunction with the National World War I Museum, presents "Armistice and Influenza: Base Hospital No. 28 Goes from Kansas City to France in 1918." The program includes three talks: Frederick Holmes, M.D., on "The Medical Aspects of the Work of Base Hospital No. 28, with Special Attention Given to the Influenza Pandemic of the Autumn of 1918"; Grace Holmes, M.D., on "Base Hospital No. 28: Kansas City's Medical Contribution to the First World War"; and Anthony Kovac, M.D., on "Anesthesia and Surgical Aspects of Base Hospital No. 28."

For further information please contact Nancy Hulston, Director of Archives, University of Kansas Medical Center, 913-588-7243 or <nhulston@kumc.edu>.

The Culture of Print in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Medicine (STEM)

The Center for the History of Print Culture in Modern America hosted a conference called “The Culture of Print in Science, Technology, Engineering and Medicine (STEM),” September 11-13, 2008, at the University of Wisconsin - Madison. Co-sponsors were the School of Library and Information Studies, the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Holtz Center for Science and Technology Studies, the Departments of the History of Science and the History of Medicine and Bioethics, and the School of Journalism and Mass Communication.

The conference began on September 11 with a lecture sponsored by the Friends of the University of Wisconsin Libraries. Professor Anita Guerrini, Horning Chair in Humanities and Department of History, Oregon State University, spoke on “Animals and Humans in Early Modern Anatomical Illustrations.” Her talk expanded on the current exhibit in the Department of Special Collections, “The Development of Color Printing in the Service of the Natural Sciences.” For information about the exhibit, please visit <specialcollections.library.wisc.edu/exhibits/index.html>.

Guerrini’s research focusses on the history of the life sciences and medicine, and on environmental history. Among her books are *Obesity and Depression in the Enlightenment: The Life and Times of George Cheyne* (2000) and *Experimenting with Humans and Animals: From Galen to Animal Rights* (2003).

The keynote speaker was Professor James Secord of Cambridge University, Director of the Darwin Correspondence Project and author of the award-winning *Victorian Sensation: The Extraordinary Publication, Reception and Secret Authorship of Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* (University of Chicago Press, 2000).

The conference included papers on the dynamic intersection of STEM and print culture, addressing ways in which STEM, its histories and materials, its theories and practices, its economics, and its practitioners, affected or was affected by print culture. Approaches included innovations in the production and circulation of print; patterns of authorship and reading; publication, and dissemination of knowledge in the history of STEM. Alternatively, taking the various theories and

methodologies that have grown out of half-a-century of historical and social studies of STEM, some papers investigated the social construction of STEM knowledge through print; technologies of experimentation and inscription as a print culture of the laboratory; and the social networks of readership in the production of scientific consensus or conflict.

As with previous conferences, we anticipate a volume of papers from the conference for publication in the Center’s series, *Print Culture History in Modern America*, published by the University of Wisconsin Press. A list of books that the Center has produced is on the its Web site: <slisweb.lis.wisc.edu/~printcul/>. Further information about the conference is likewise available at this Web site.

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Capital Area Graduate Student Symposium

The Baltimore / Washington, D.C. metropolitan area boasts a rich array of historians of medicine and biomedical science. These historians work at more than a dozen different local universities and colleges, as well as in museums, libraries, fellowship programs, and departments of the federal government. Yet most of us — especially graduate students and non-academic historians — do not know each other well. Many graduate students and scholars at smaller institutions feel isolated and out of touch.

To remedy this, the Washington Society for the History of Medicine (WSHM) <wshmdc.blogspot.com/>, in conjunction with the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine and the Office of NIH History, National Institutes of Health, has orga-

nized a special event for graduate students in the history of medicine and biomedical sciences to get together with other scholars in the field, and with each other, to discuss our research projects and interests, professional issues of concern, and area resources.

Accordingly, on May 2, 2008, in the Lister Hill Visitors Center of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, we held our Second Annual Graduate Student Symposium. Welcomes were made by WSHM President David Cantor; Elizabeth Fee, Chief of the History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine; and Robert Martensen, Chief of the Office of NIH History, National Institutes of Health.

Our special guest speaker was Angela N.H. Creager of the Department of History and the Program in the History of Science, Princeton University, author *The Life of a Virus: Tobacco Mosaic Virus as an Experimental Model, 1930-1965* (University of Chicago Press, 2001). Her talk was "Artificial Radioisotopes in Biomedicine, 1935-1955: From Gift Exchange to Commodification in the Atomic Age."

A session followed on "Publishing Your Research." Addressing such topics as "what publishers of journals want," "what not to do," and "how to write a good book proposal," speakers included Mary E. Fissell, Co-Editor, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*; Randall M. Packard, Co-Editor, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*; Jacqueline Wehmüller, Executive Editor, the Johns Hopkins University Press; and Martensen.

The next session, on "Archival Research," was a discussion about the problems of this research from the points of view of archivists, curators, and historians. Speakers included Paul Theerman, Head of Images and Archives, History of Medicine Division, NLM; Michael Rhode, Chief Archivist, National Museum of Health and Medicine; and John Swann, Historian, Food and Drug Administration History Office.

For further details see the WSHM Web site <wshmdc.blogspot.com/>, which is managed by Cynthia Kahn. Current officers are Elizabeth Fee, President; Leo Slater, Vice President; Judy Chelnick, Secretary / Treasurer; Cynthia Kahn and Debra Scarborough, Council Members; and David Cantor, Past President.



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Afternoon Coffee Talk at the National Museum of Health and Medicine

On July 24, 2008, at the National Museum of Health and Medicine <www.nmhm.washingtondc.museum/> in Washington, D.C., Beth Linker, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History, University of Pennsylvania, and Jeffrey Reznick, Ph.D., Honorary Research Fellow in the Center for First World War Studies at the University of Birmingham and Director of the Institute for the Study of Occupational Health, American Occupational Therapy Foundation, spoke on "Limb Labs: Getting Amputee Soldiers Back to Work After World War I." They discussed early efforts to standardize and construct affordable prosthetic arms and legs for amputee soldiers by orthopedic surgeons in America and England during World War I.



November in May: The 2008 DeWitt Stetten, Jr. Lecture

The History of Biomedicine Lecture at the National Institutes of Health on May 16, 2008, was the 2008 DeWitt Stetten, Jr. Lecture. Joseph A. November, Ph.D., presented "The Forgotten Revolution: The Early History of NIH Biomedical Computing."

November is the current DeWitt Stetten, Jr. Memorial Fellow and an assistant professor in the University of

South Carolina Department of History. His research is on how NIH promoted the development of computer technology in the 1950s and 1960s.

His lecture covered three interconnected stories. First, it examined how the Division of Computer Research and Technology (now CIT) grew out of Brackett and Pratt's long struggle to computerize research at NIH. Second, it surveyed the far-reaching activities of the Advisory Committee on Computers in Research (NIH-ACCR), which was established in 1960 and generously funded by Congress for the purpose of introducing computers to laboratories and hospitals worldwide. Third, it described NIH's important but seldom discussed role in the development of the Laboratory Instrument Computer (LINC), a small, general-purpose, real-time digital computer built in 1963 at MIT especially for biomedical researchers. The roots of many aspects of personal computing can be traced back to the LINC.

At NIH today, digital electronic computers are a vital, necessary component of almost all aspects of research and administration. But nothing was inevitable about NIH's adoption of computers or the ways the machines came to be used. As late as 1956, the majority of NIH leadership was firmly against using resources for computing in research. It took a hard-fought campaign throughout the late 1950s and early 1960s, led by Frederick Brackett and Arnold "Scotty" Pratt, and supported by Director James Shannon, to overcome NIH's reluctance to adopt the new technology. Their campaign to bring computers to NIH may be long forgotten, but its consequences profoundly altered not only biomedical computing beyond the NIH campus but also computing in general.

November's presentation was sponsored by the Office of NIH History. The NIH Biomedical Computing Interest Group (BCIG) recorded the lecture. For more information about the Biomedical Research History Interest Group (BRHIG) and upcoming events, please visit <history.nih.gov> or <www.nih.gov/sigs/brhig>.

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Privacy and Health Information: A Guide - Web Seminar

With a goal of helping archivists and librarians who administer collections containing health information and historians and researchers who use those collections, Nancy McCall and Phoebe Evans Letocha presented "Privacy and Health Information: A Guide - Web Seminar" online for one-and-a-half hours on June 24, 2008. This seminar was of interest to anyone encountering health information in archives, whether covered by HIPAA or not. It provided the opportunity to hear from and question experts, including lawyers, on privacy and health information. Participants received an overview of available access options and a discussion of compliance requirements to protect individuals' privacy.

Phoebe is Collections Management Archivist at the Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions <www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu> and can be reached at 410-735-6785 or <pletocha@jhmi.edu>. Nancy is Director of Chesney Medical Archives and is available at 410-735-6791 or <nmccall@jhmi.edu>.

The Society of American Archivists (SAA) sponsored the seminar. For more information about SAA continuing professional education programs, please visit <www.archivists.org/prof-education/> or contact SAA at <education@archivists.org> or 866-722-7858.



Talks at the New York Academy of Medicine

The New York Academy of Medicine's Section on the History of Medicine and Public Health is pleased to announce its 2008-2009 series of public lectures, comprising two mini-series: I. "Historical Perspectives on Reducing Maternal Mortality," marking the 75th anniversary of the publication of NYAM's groundbreaking 1933 study *Maternal Mortality in New York City*. II. "Changing Perspectives on Healthy Aging." Details are available online at <www.nyam.org/events>.

The first mini-series begins on October 2, 2008, with a presentation of the motion picture, *The Fight For Life*, by master documentary filmmaker Pare Lorentz, based

on portions of Paul De Kruif's 1938 book of the same name. Bert Hansen, Ph.D., Professor of History at Baruch College, City University of New York, introduces the film and speaks on "The Maternal Health Movement of the Interwar Years."

The mini-series continues on October 30, 2008, with a talk by Jacqueline Wolf, Ph.D., of Ohio University: "Despite the Risk: Lay and Medical Perceptions of Obstetric Anesthesia."

The third and last event in the first mini-series is on December 2, 2008, when Ann Starrs, President of Family Care International, speaks on "International Efforts to Reduce Maternal Mortality."

The five talks in the second mini-series are:

- February 5, 2009, Jesse Ballenger, "Mental Health and the Elderly."
- March 11, 2009, Jack Rowe, "The Concept of "Healthy Aging."
- March 18, 2009, Linda Fried, "Engaging the "Social Utility" of the Elderly."
- April 6, 2009, Elizabeth Siegel Watkins, "The Estrogen Elixir: Women, Hormone Replacement, and the Predicament of Aging."
- May 7, 2009, Charles Rosenberg, "The Historian's Perspective on Concepts of Aging and Health."

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Photo Preservation Program

"Preserving Photographs in a Digital World" was the seminar held August 16-21, 2008, at the George Eastman House, Rochester, New York. It was sponsored by the Eastman House, the Rochester Institute of Technology, and the Image Permanence Institute <www.imagepermanenceinstitute.org>. The program of lectures and workshops on photograph collection preservation techniques expanded participants' expertise on what materials are typically found in collections, how they deteriorate, how to store and protect them, and how preservation fits in with other collection activities. They also learned about the use of digital imaging and how various image-capture, storage, display, and output strategies compare. Presenters explained the design and application of image database systems — always keeping in context the balance that must be struck between traditional and digital preservation and access.



The Body in Edinburgh

The Fourteenth Congress of the European Association of Museums of the History of Medical Sciences was held on September 17-21, 2008, at the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh <www.rcsed.ac.uk/site/455/default.aspx>. The theme was "The Body: Simulacra and Simulation: Models, Interventions, and Prosthetics." Models in wax or plastic, wood or metal, plaster or papier-mâché are held in almost every medical museum in the world; while the development of surgical interventions and prosthetics has also led to a range of materials being used to replicate and imitate external and internal parts and movements of the body. Papers explored aspects of the use, culture, history, art, and manufacture of models, surgical interventions and prosthetics. The conference may be the catalyst for developing a European-wide electronic catalogue of models and prosthetics held in medical collections.



Miscellanea

Quiz Question

Who is the new editor? (Answer below on page 139.)

A Message from an Old Friend: Ed Morman

Some of you know that I recently took the position of Director of the Jacobus tenBroek Library in the Jernigan Institute of the National Federation of the Blind. The NFB is a 68-year-old membership organization of blind people and others who support the goals of the Federation. It claims to be the oldest and largest organization of the blind in the U.S.

The Jernigan Institute was established in the past decade to encourage research and training related to blindness. It is named for Kenneth Jernigan, late president of the NFB who, as director of the Iowa Commission for the Blind in the 1960s, developed what the NFB calls "proper training" in independent living skills for blind people. This training includes cane travel, household tasks, and Braille literacy, among other things. A key goal of Jernigan's "proper training" is for blind people to understand that it's okay to be blind and that they can do just about anything that any other normal person can do. The blind people with whom I work have assimilated this understanding very well, and it's energizing to work among them. A few weeks ago, wearing sleep shades for five or six hours a day, I had the privilege to have a taste of this training at an NFB-affiliated training center in Ruston, Louisiana.

The tenBroek Library has been in existence for about four years. Named for the founder of the NFB, a lawyer and constitutional scholar at the University of California, it is intended as a comprehensive research library on non-medical aspects of blindness and the history of blind people. Decidedly NOT a medical collection, the tenBroek Library's mission of documenting an aspect of disability history allows me to feel like I belong back with my old colleagues in the ALHHS. So here I am!

I'm writing for a few reasons:

I haven't paid dues for two or three years and want to apologize. I hope the current treasurer will start hounding me. I will pay all my back dues! ...

My predecessor spent much effort in creating inventories of existing materials that predate the establishment of a formal library and institutional archives. My early tasks will include preparation of a five-year strategic plan and a collection development policy statement. I am appending to this message a description of my

plans for this library that is being made available in print and in Braille to attendees at the annual convention of the NFB in Dallas and that before long will appear on the NFB Web site <www.nfb.org>. I invite you to take look at this document.

Once my strategic plan and collection development policy are reviewed and approved, I hope to start an aggressive acquisitions effort. For the moment, I am asking members of ALHHS to consider whether they hold duplicates or out-of-scope items that may fall within the scope of the NFB library collection. I would also be happy to hear from antiquarian dealers about items they believe might belong in the tenBroek Library. I need to develop a *desiderata* list and will accept whatever help I can get. But please remember, I am NOT interested in ophthalmology. Rather, the collection will deal with blindness as a cultural and social phenomenon, and with agencies for and methods of training the blind.

I look forward to renewed interaction with all.

Here is my prospectus for the tenBroek Library:

The Jacobus tenBroek Library of the National Federation of the Blind Jernigan Institute

Jacobus tenBroek was the founding President of the National Federation of the Blind, and, as such, a towering figure in the blind civil rights movement. But as much as Dr. tenBroek devoted his volunteer efforts to the fight for equality, opportunity, and security for the blind, he also pursued a career as a lawyer and university professor. Dr. tenBroek's importance both to the blind movement and to legal scholarship make it a fitting tribute for the Jernigan Institute's research library to be named for him.

The tenBroek Library currently holds close to ten thousand items — in print, Braille, and audiovisual formats — published as early as 1786 and as recently as this year. We plan to soon start an aggressive acquisitions effort that will make the tenBroek Library the world's leading collection on non-medical aspects of blindness. This will not be a lending library for the blind; rather it will be a research collection *about* blindness and blind people. It will document both the advances made by the blind and their allies and the reactions of those who have failed to understand the fundamental truth that the blind are simply normal people who cannot see. We will have

novels and other fiction in which blind characters play important roles; we will have biographies, autobiographies, and memoirs of blind people, famous and unknown; we will have the published records of institutions for the blind, including those that have helped the blind gain independence and those that have stood in the way of progress; we will have training manuals and policy papers, government reports, and laws and regulations.

In addition to published materials, the tenBroek Library already holds the personal papers of Jacobus tenBroek and is responsible for the institutional archives of the National Federation of the Blind. We will soon start work cataloging the Omvig collection and the papers of Kenneth Jernigan, and we plan to solicit the personal and professional papers of other blind leaders. These are key sources on the history of blind people and the organized blind movement in the United States.

The Jacobus tenBroek Library is also the site of several exhibits designed for blind and sighted people. Over time we hope to incorporate more artifacts and touchable pieces of art into our collections, for both exhibition and research purposes.

The purpose of the Jacobus tenBroek Library is to support NFB members and others who are interested in the history of blindness and blind people, or who are doing research directed toward increasing blind people's independence. We provide facilities for using our collections, regardless of format, by both sighted and blind readers. We plan to offer visiting research fellowships for scholars and others whose research requires on-site use of our collections.

Although the tenBroek Library is not intended specifically for use by the blind, one of its most exciting features will be full accessibility for the blind, both as library readers and library staff. The Jernigan Institute has secured a grant that will permit us to work with a vendor to produce the first fully accessible automated library system. We will be developing and implementing this system in the near future and plan to have the library catalog available on the Web within two years.

Ultimately our plan is to have our entire collection digitized, with links to relevant digitized material that we do not own. The entire digitized collection will be available through the Web and thus accessible around the world to anyone interested in blindness studies. With appropriate software, blind readers will have

exactly the same ability to access the world's literature on blindness as anyone else

Watch us grow! Each year at the NFB convention we will present some of the library's exciting new acquisitions and we will demonstrate features of our Web-based library catalog. We will publicize new developments in *Braille Monitor* and on the NFB Web site.

Help us grow! We are interested in donations of books and periodicals in any format *on the subject of blindness and blind people*, excluding the medical literature. Remember that the Jacobus tenBroek Library is an integral part of the Jernigan Institute. By contributing to the annual Imagination Fund, you will be helping to build a research library that will inspire pride in all Federationists!



Atwater Visiting Scholar Program

The Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of the Edward G. Miner Library, University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, New York, solicits applications for its Atwater Visiting Scholar Program. This research travel grant is intended to provide the selected applicant with funding to work for one week or longer with materials in the Edward C. Atwater Collection of American Popular Medicine. The Atwater Collection consists of more than 7000 titles (books, pamphlets, periodicals, ephemera, and manuscript material) published or generated between the late eighteenth century and 1917 that pertain to medical self-help in America, i.e., domestic medicine, domestic and personal hygiene, women's health, sexual physiology and hygiene, contraceptive practice, juvenile health education, patent medicine advertising, etc. The collection is described in *An Annotated Catalogue of the Edward C. Atwater Collection of American Popular medicine and Health Reform*, published in three volumes from 2001 to 2008.

The award of \$1500 may be applied to transportation, housing or other costs incurred during a visit of one week or longer to the Miner Library during the 2008-2009 fiscal year. Applicants should send a curriculum vitae and a cover letter describing his or her research interest as it relates to the Atwater Collection. Toward the end of the visit, the Atwater Visiting Scholar will be asked to make an informal presentation regarding

his or her work in Rochester. Applications should be sent before September 15, 2008 to: Christopher Hoolihan, Rare Books and Manuscripts Librarian, Edward G. Miner Library, 601 Elmwood Ave., Rochester NY 14642 or <christopher_hoolihan@urmc.rochester.edu>, telephone 585-275-2979.



From the President: Summer Projects = Opportunities to Learn

As I write this, it is early September, and summer is coming to an end. For those of us in the academic realm, it is a time of beginnings, of reconnecting with faculty and students, and establishing new connections.

So, I'm reviving that elementary school tradition of the back-to-school essay: what I did over the summer. My summer activities presented opportunities to recharge, to learn, to plan, and to develop new skills. I hope that all of your summers were fruitful as well.

I spent most of June and July bringing a Web site, The History of UCSF <history.library.ucsf.edu>, to completion. While those weeks were filled with intense work of final editing, photo preparation, and quality control, the overall experience of working on the site was beneficial in several ways. For one, I was able to take the time to learn all those things about my institution that the Archivist is expected to know (but never has time to learn). I got to work with a diverse group of people including my Library colleague who managed the Web project, the external Web designer, faculty members who authored the content, and an editorial board consisting of representatives from each UCSF school and the medical center.

Working with the editorial board was simultaneously the most rewarding and the most challenging aspect of the project for me. Rewarding in that I was able to strengthen existing ties between the Library and these divisions, and to build some new relationships. I think that each member now has a fuller sense of what the Library, and specifically the Archives, does for the campus. Conversely, I learned more about each of UCSF's entities, and made several new accessions for the Archives. It is amazing what people have squirreled away in their offices! The challenging part of working with the editorial board was in trying to keep everyone

satisfied and with the project, despite differences of opinion. Each member was invested in seeing that his or her division was covered sufficiently. There were a few disagreements with the authors' choices. Resolving issues like this stretched my mediation and negotiation skills.

I am pleased to say that we launched the Web site on July 30, and all the schools were happy with it. In the week before the site went live, I was on to my next summer project: preparing an application for CLIR's "Cataloging Hidden Special Collections" grant program. Even if UCSF is not the lucky recipient of a CLIR grant, preparing the application was a worthwhile exercise. The questions in the application, exhaustive as they were, forced me to think about my collections in the context of the Library, UCSF, and the universe of collections "out there," and to plan strategically. I hope that many of you also spent part of your summer applying for one of these grants; the more health sciences collections we can bring out into the spotlight, the better.

August ended with the Society of American Archivists annual meeting, held here in San Francisco. I was glad to connect with several ALHHS members there. I came away with some inspiring ideas for making archival finding aids interactive, streamlining digitization efforts, engaging faculty and students, and much more.

And of course, I've been working with the Steering Committee on various ALHHS matters — which I enjoy immensely. While you've heard about some of our efforts through the listserv, the Steering Committee has also been very busy with behind-the-scenes work. I am thankful to them for giving their time and energy to our association.

The 2009 Annual Meeting in Cleveland is taking shape. Jennifer Nieves is doing a great job on local arrangements and is planning some wonderful things for us (more about this in the Winter Watermark). Pat Gallagher is chairing the Program Committee, and promises to shake up the usual meeting format. Look for some exciting changes with this year's program.

Finally, with this issue we bid farewell to Editor Eric Luft. This is Eric's last issue as Editor, and I would like to thank him for his fine work in maintaining the quality of this publication during his tenure. As of this writing, we still do not have an Editor to succeed Eric. I am confident that an ALHHS member, or two, or

three, will step forward to take on this task, hopefully by the time you receive this issue. Perhaps **your** name will be on the masthead of the next *Watermark*!



Bakken Travel Grants

Scholars and artists are invited to apply for travel fellowships and grants, which the Bakken Library and Museum in Minneapolis offers to encourage research in its collection of books, journals, manuscripts, prints, and instruments. The awards are to be used to help defray the expenses of travel, subsistence, and other direct costs of conducting research at the Bakken.

Visiting Research Fellowships are awarded up to a maximum of \$1500. The minimum period of residence is two weeks, and preference is given to researchers who are interested in collaborating informally for a day or two with Bakken staff during their research visit. Research Travel Grants are awarded up to a maximum of \$500 (domestic) and \$750 (foreign). The minimum period of residence is one week.

The next application deadline for either type of research assistance is February 20, 2009. For more details and application guidelines, please contact:

Elizabeth Ihrig, Librarian
The Bakken Library and Museum
3537 Zenith Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55416
phone 612-926-3878 ext. 227
fax 612-927-7265
e-mail <Ihrig@thebakken.org>
Web site <www.thebakken.org>



Murray Gottlieb Prize

The Murray Gottlieb Prize is awarded annually for the best unpublished essay on the history of medicine and allied sciences written by a health sciences librarian or archivist. Information and an application form may be found at <www.mlanet.org/awards/honors/>. Contact the jury chair, Jonathan Koffel <jonathan-koffel@

uiowa.edu> for additional information or if you have questions.



ALHHS Call for Papers

The Annual Meeting of ALHHS will be held on Thursday, April 23, 2009 in Cleveland, Ohio. As part of the meeting, we invite members to make presentations. Each should be no longer than fifteen minutes, should discuss some new innovation, problem, or exhibit which you have encountered in your own institution, and which may be of interest to colleagues.

Please send a brief abstract of your presentation to Patricia Gallagher <pgallagher@nyam.org> for consideration by the Programming Committee. Proposals must be received by November 15, 2008. The committee consists of Patricia Gallagher (chair), Stephen Greenberg, Suzanne Porter, and Jeff Wehmeyer.

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AMA Apology for Racism

The July 29, 2008 *New York Times* has a nice article by Harriet A. Washington called "Apology Shines Light on Racial Schism in Medicine." It looks at the recent AMA apology to the NMA for its less than sterling racial actions in the past. The article may be found at: <www.nytimes.com/2008/07/29/health/views/29essa.html?ref=health>.

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A Final Few Words from the Editor

Well, here it is. This is it. After my unanticipated early retirement from medical librarianship in August 2006, and despite turns in several other directions, I kept editing *The Watermark* for two years, and kept hoping all this last year that someone would step up and take over. But that was then. This is now. My last issue.

Do I have one more thought? A parting shot? A bit of advice for my successor? Probably nothing worthwhile. But here goes: I hope that *The Watermark* from now on will be online only. Print newsletters are dinosaurs. They are slow, costly, cumbersome, and typically, by the time you actually get to read them, outdated. The Web rules!!!

Because the response to the twelve-year index in the Summer 2008 issue was so positive, I have included herein an index to Volume XXXI. So now the indexing, at least, is all caught up for my successor.

Thank you to everyone, but especially to Micaela, Pat, Brooke, Lilla, Suzanne, Steve, John, Lisa, Jodi, Joan, Debra, Phil, Lucretia, Chris, Elaine, Judy, Tom, Jack, Susan, Crystal, Ed, Barbara, Jeff, Mike, and all the contributors. You're tops!

Be seeing you!



Economic Setback at ACOG

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists would normally now be receiving and reviewing applications for the 2009 ACOG History Fellowship. But, due to budget cuts for 2008, the 2009 History Fellowship has been eliminated. We hope that our economy will turn around in the near future and the History Fellowship will return.

Debra Scarborough, MLS AHIP
History Librarian and Archivist

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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 Eric Luft, preferably as e-mail attachments.

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