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# WATERMARK

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WREXHAM TOWER, HARKNESS MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE.

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>EDITOR'S MESSAGE .....</b>  | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE .....</b>   | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>ALHHS &amp; MEMA 2015 MEETING IN NEW HAVEN, CT, APRIL 29-30, 2015.....</b>                                  | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>MEMA NOTES .....</b>  | <b>10</b> |
| <b>FEATURE ARTICLE.....</b>  | <b>15</b> |
| <b>NEWS FROM THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE .....</b>                    | <b>18</b> |
| <b>NEWS FROM THE WELLCOME LIBRARY .....</b>  | <b>22</b> |
| <b>NEWS FROM CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE &amp; PUBLIC HEALTH, THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.....</b> | <b>25</b> |
| <b>NEW MEMBER PROFILE .....</b>  | <b>29</b> |
| <b>ANNOUNCEMENTS.....</b>  | <b>31</b> |
| <b>BOOK REVIEWS .....</b>  | <b>32</b> |
| <b>ADVERTISERS .....</b>   | <b>40</b> |

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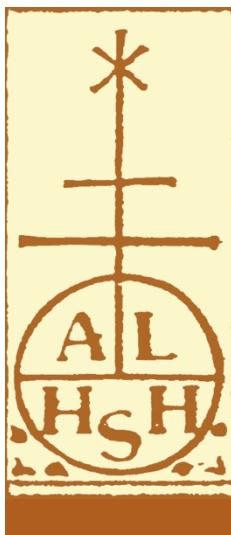
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**Submissions for the Watermark:**

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

Cover Image: Wrexham Tower, Harkness Memorial Quadrangle, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Available at  
<https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:wm117q22z>

## EDITOR'S MESSAGE



Many thanks are due to Dominic Hall for instituting, several issues ago, our MeMA Notes column, and for his work as Acting Contributing Editor. With this issue, we're welcoming Jenn Nelson, Heritage and Special Collections Administrator at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, as the Contributing Editor for MeMA Notes.

Excitement continues to build around the ALHHS/MeMA upcoming annual meeting, and many thanks are due to our organizers who have put together a wonderful schedule of events. I'm personally delighted that Natasha McEnroe will be one of the speakers. She gave a fascinating presentation at Massachusetts General Hospital when a portrait of Linda Richards, America's first trained nurse, was unveiled.

If you haven't registered for the annual meeting, go to [www.alhhs.org](http://www.alhhs.org) and choose "Annual Meeting" from the left hand column. If you haven't made hotel or transportation plans yet, please refer to Winter 2014-2015 issue of *The Watermark*, where you can find everything you need to know, from hotels to transportation, eateries and museums.

During the March annual meeting of [New England Archivists](#), a founding editor of the new online publication, *Journal of Contemporary Archival Studies*, mentioned that one of the best ways to give back to a profession is by writing about it. There's no end to the fascinating work being carried out in medical libraries, archives and museums: please make sure to let us know what you have in store!

See you in New Haven,

**Martha E. Stone**  
**Editor**

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

attention.

The intersection between the worlds of librarians and archivists and contemporary health sciences was never made clearer to me than when Ebola panic swept the U.S. in the last months of 2014. Had politicians and news reporters read Howard Markel's *Quarantine!* – about a similar panic gripping the country in 1892, that time over immigrants and cholera – they might have had a more measured reaction, or at least paid more attention to what public health officials were saying. The history of medicine has much to tell us, if we only pay

But that history can't be written without our collective efforts to collect, organize, and make available books and records of enduring documentary value. So I was especially glad to see that our annual meeting will include four presentations on collecting the records of today's health controversies or interpreting those of the past. These are only a few of the more than a dozen talks on varied topics our hard-working Program Committee, led by Joan E. Klein, has organized for us. And our keynote speaker is Joanna Ebenstein, creator and director of Brooklyn's always fascinating Morbid Anatomy Museum. I for one am eagerly looking forward to New Haven.

Kudos also to our Local Arrangements Committee, ably chaired by Melissa Gafe, for arranging for us to have our Wednesday evening dinner at the Graduate Club (which even has a New Haven history of medicine connection) and a tour of the Cushing Center.

I hope you will be able to join us!

Sincerely,  
**Stephen Novak**

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

**ALHHS & MeMA 2015 Meeting in New Haven, CT, April 29-30, 2015**

**Wednesday, April 29:**

**Pre-conference Tours:**

2:30-3:30 pm Tour of the Cushing Center and Medical Library. Limit 20 people.

2:30-3:30 pm Tour of the Medical Historical Library collections. Limit 20 people.

4:00-6:00 pm ALHHS Steering Committee meeting, York Room at the Omni Hotel

**The annual Wednesday night dinner will be held at the elegant Graduate Club (155 Elm Street), just across New Haven Green from the conference hotel.**

7:00-7:30 pm Informal Reception with Cash Bar

7:30-10:00 pm Dinner

**Thursday, April 30:**

Thursday's program will take place at the **Yale School of Medicine**, 333 Cedar Street, New Haven, CT 06510

8:00-9:00 am **Registration & Continental Breakfast**, right outside the Harkness Auditorium

The morning sessions will be held at Harkness Auditorium

**9:00-9:05 am Welcome by ALHHS President Steve Novak and MeMA President Dominic Hall**

**9:05-10:35 am Lightning Talks: Collaborative Collecting, Exhibit Curation, and Digitization (9 presentations):**

Judy Chelnick, Associate Curator, Division of Medicine and Science, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian, "Curators and Archivists Rock: Collaborative Collecting in a Large Museum"

Natasha McEnroe, Director, Florence Nightingale Museum, “Corresponding with Florence Nightingale – An International Digital Collaboration”

Paul Theereman, Associate Director, Center for the History of Medicine and Public Health, New York Academy of Medicine, “Broadcasts for Health: The NYPR/NYAM Project to Digitize Health Radio Broadcasts from the 1950s”

Tom Ewing, Professor, Department of History, Virginia Tech, “Content and Connections: Designing Research Posters in the History of Medicine”

Dominic Hall, Curator, Warren Anatomical Museum, Center for the History of Medicine, Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, Harvard University, Cara Kiernan Fallon, MPH, and Lisa Haushofer, MD, Harvard University graduate students, “Body of Knowledge: The Benefits and Challengers of a Multi-Faceted Curatorial Collaborative”

Lois Hendrickson, Interim Curator, Wangensteen Historical Library of Biology and Medicine, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, “Merging Popular Culture and Historical Medical Evidence: Downton Abbey and Rare Book Collections”

Kevin O'Brien, Assistant Special Collections and Access to Resources Librarian, University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) Library of the Health Sciences Special Collections and University Archives Department, “Collaboratively Preserving Mr. Neurology's Legacy”

Kristen Vogt, Measurement and Documentation Manager, Urban Gateways, Chicago, “Interpreting the Art of Curating: How an Art School Presented at a Medical Museum”

Polina E. Ilieva, Head of Archives and Special Collections, Library and Center for Knowledge Management, University of California, San Francisco, “Partnering with Patrons to Uncover Mystery Collections”

10:35-10:50 am Break

10:50 am-12:00 pm **Collecting Ebola and Its Antecedents (4 presentations)**

Alan Hawk, Historical Collections Manager, Historical Collections, National Museum of Health and Medicine, “Curator as a Journalist: Documenting Contemporary Epidemics”

Michele Lyons, Curator, Office of NIH History and Stetten Museum, National Institutes of Health, "Documenting 'A Disaster for Society': AIDS and the Office of NIH History"

Christie Moffatt, Archivist, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, "Collecting Born-Digital Resources Documenting the 2014 Ebola Outbreak"

Paula Summerly, Research Project Manager, John P. McGovern Academy of Oslerian Medicine, University of Texas Medical Branch, "Bubonic Plague in Galveston: A Historical & Contemporary Narrative"

12:00-1:30 pm **Lunch and ALHHS business meeting**, in the Medical Historical Library, in the Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library, within the same building as Harkness Auditorium

**MeMA members will meet in the Fulton Room for lunch. Guides will be on hand to take people to the appropriate room from the Harkness Auditorium.**

1:30-2:30 pm **Keynote Address by Joanna Ebenstein, Founder, Morbid Anatomy Museum**, Medical Historical Library, Harkness Auditorium

2:30-2:45 pm Break

2:45-3:45 pm **Afternoon workshops: Select one (when registering online)**

**Conservation and Preservation of Objects.** Objects such as medical instruments pose challenges for long-term maintenance and storage. Led by Preservation Librarian Martha Horan, this workshop is centered on the conservation and preservation of objects. The workshop will be held in the Beaumont Room.

**Using Visual Materials in Teaching.** This workshop, led by Susan Wheeler, Curator of Prints and Drawings, is focused on how to integrate visual materials into classrooms, tours, and for other teaching opportunities. The workshop will be held in the Medical Historical Library.

3:45 pm **Adjournment; assemble for ALHHS/MeMA tours**

**3:55-4:45 pm Post-conference Tours:**

Historical tour of the Yale New-Haven Hospital, led by Hospital Archivist Susan Dee  
(limit 15)

Tours of the Cushing Center and Medical Library

**FYI: For those who want to attend the AAHM Post-Conference Tours, please leave a little early from the ALHSS and MeMA meeting if you wish to go on one of these tours on April 30. Registration handled by AAHM. Limit 15 for each tour.**

3:30 pm Yale Campus Tour, Thursday, April 30 and Saturday, May 2

3:30 pm Yale Art Gallery Tour, Thursday, April 30 and 2:30 pm Saturday, May 2

To register for the Annual Meeting, go to the ALHHS website at <http://www.alhhs.org/> and in the left hand column, click Annual Meeting.

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

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## MeMA Notes

### *Have you been to the The Wistar Institute?*

As one of the nation's oldest biomedical research institutions, [The Wistar Institute](#) maintains a unique historical collection dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the early days of medicine in Philadelphia. Founded in 1892 by Isaac Jones Wistar as a way of honoring and preserving the work of his great-uncle, Caspar Wistar MD (1761-1818), the Institute is the home of several artifacts from Caspar Wistar's time teaching and serving as Chair of Anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania.

Included in this collection are several large wooden anatomical models crafted by William Rush, considered to be the first major American sculptor, and used by Wistar for teaching and instruction. The sculptures that survive today include examples of the human eye, the inner ear, the jaw, and the sphenoid bone.

With the opening of The Wistar Institute's new Fox Tower in September 2014, there is now space available to exhibit these special representations of American and medical history. On view daily for perusal by both Wistar staff and guests, these beautiful artifacts serve as a reminder of how far we've come in the pursuit of medical knowledge and healing. The Wistar Institute now holds the Cancer Center designation from the National Cancer Institute and has more than thirty laboratories dedicated to research in human health, but is proud to showcase its connection to the past, while looking toward the future.

April Miller  
Director of Library Services and Wistar Museum Curator  
Wistar Institute

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***The National Museum of American History is pleased to welcome Alexandra Lord as the new Chair of the Division of Medicine and Science.***

Alexandra (Lexi) Lord received her BA from Vassar College and her PhD from the University of Wisconsin. In 1995, Dr. Lord won the Richard Shryock Medal from the American Association for the History of Medicine as well as a post-doctoral fellowship for the history of medicine from the University of California, San Francisco. After leaving a tenure-track position at Montana State University in 1998, Dr. Lord held a visiting

professorship at SUNY-New Paltz. In 2001, she became the staff historian for the Office of the U.S. Public Health Service, and between 2008 and 2015, she was the Branch Chief of the National Historic Landmarks Program, part of the National Park Service. In 2010, the British Medical Association awarded Dr. Lord's book, *Condom Nation: The U.S. Government's Sex Education Campaign from World War I to the Internet* (Johns Hopkins University), its prize for the best popular book on medicine as well as its prize for the best book furthering understanding of science and medicine among the general public.

An active public historian, Dr. Lord is currently the vice president of the National Council on Public History. For the past eleven years, she has run a public history website, [Beyond Academe](#), and in 2012 she created [The Ultimate History Project](#), a website which hosts articles about history for the general public. Over fifty historians have written articles for the Ultimate History Project, and several articles from the website were picked up by the mainstream media.

Judy Chelnick  
Curator  
National Museum of American History  
Smithsonian Institution

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### ***The Lakeside Unit***

The month of January 2015, marks 100 years since the organization of the [Lakeside Unit](#), the first U.S. medical contingent to set foot on foreign soil in World War I. The Unit, comprised of Cleveland surgeons and nurses from Lakeside Hospital (now University Hospitals, Case Medical Center) was generated by a request from the staff of the American Hospital in Paris and Myron T. Herrick, U.S. ambassador to France. This request was directed to George W. Crile, MD, chief of surgery at Lakeside. Crile was very interested in the opportunity to treat victims of mass trauma, as he was researching the effect of shock and hemorrhage on the human body. He heartily accepted this challenge and drew the personnel from surgeons and nurses he had worked with at Lakeside Hospital. The Unit spent three months in Paris operating out of the American Ambulance ("ambulance" being the French military term for "hospital"), and in those three months treated over 1200 patients with gunshot, shrapnel and shell wounds, fractures, frostbite and trench foot.

This compelling story comes to life through George Crile's personal diaries and the photographs taken by members of the Unit, housed in the historical collections at the Dittrick Medical History Center of Case Western Reserve University and the Stanley A. Ferguson Archives of University Hospitals. Archivists Jennifer Nieves (Dittrick) and Dianne O'Malia (University Hospitals) have curated several exhibits, presented papers at military medical conferences, and are awaiting the spring publication of an article about the Unit's experiences.

We are extremely happy to announce the launch of a website featuring the photographs and documents generated by the Unit. The site tells the story of the Unit in three phases: from their three months in Paris, to the mock mobilization, and, coming soon, their two-year stay in Rouen. This will be an ever-growing site as we find more photos and new information about the Unit. Check in frequently! [lakesideunit.com/](http://lakesideunit.com/)

Jennifer K. Nieves, Registrar/Archivist  
Dittrick Medical History Center  
Case Western Reserve University

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#### **“Trench Menders: Health Care in the First World War” at the Museum of Health Care at Kingston, Canada**

The year 2015 is going to be a very busy one for the [Museum of Health Care at Kingston](#). We are currently finishing our latest exhibit project titled “[Trench Menders: Health Care in the First World War](#),” which will showcase some of our unique collections from this era. In July, we will open another exhibit, centered on the health of the family of Canada’s first prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, as well as developments in the field of medicine during his time. Our collection is now nearing 40,000 objects and still growing, and the Museum has received substantial donations in nursing and dentistry.

Maxime Chouinard  
Curator/Conservateur  
Museum of Health Care at Kingston

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**"Women Dentists: Changing the Face of Dentistry" at the Sindecuse Museum of Dentistry, Ann Arbor**

The Sindecuse Museum of Dentistry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, is excited to announce the extension, until July 8, 2016, of the exhibit "Women Dentists: Changing the Face of Dentistry." Plans are underway for the next exhibit that replaces it. The museum contracted with Good Design Group, LLC to spearhead exhibition planning and design. The final historical exhibition will be part of the campus-wide celebrations of the University of Michigan's bicentennial in 2017. The overall concept is still in discussion, but the exhibit will focus on important milestones in the founding, teaching and directions taken by our dental school in light of key changes in American dental education, the campus and society. Stories about the founding faculty, artifacts illustrating typical dental education methods, and quotations or stories from

dental students will help visitors gain perspective on the dental school's development and influence. Curator Shannon O'Dell is eager to hear from individuals at dental or medical schools who have recently conducted oral histories or videos, especially for use in exhibitions and websites. Please contact her at [shannono@umich.edu](mailto:shannono@umich.edu).

The Sindecuse Museum of Dentistry has recently finished the initial data migration of 18,000+ records into PastPerfect Software for museum collection management. Since 2000, the museum had relied on a locally evolving Filemaker database, but over the years, ongoing support for the database was waning. PastPerfect was chosen as a feature-rich, cost-effective application that allowed us the ability to reach a major museum goal of sharing artifact images and catalog data online. The Sindecuse Museum will become part of the PastPerfect Online (PPO) network that includes hundreds of history museums, several with health science related museum collections. Kathy Daniels ([kathdani@umich.edu](mailto:kathdani@umich.edu)), the museum's collections coordinator, organized the project and is now training the museum's staff and volunteers during the transition.

Shannon O'Dell  
Curator and Director  
Sindecuse Museum of Dentistry  
University of Michigan

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## Social Media at the Warren Anatomical Museum

*Social Media:* The Warren Anatomical Museum has recently been using the hashtag #whatsinthemedmuseum? to disseminate images of artifacts and preparations in the museum's collection. In addition to the photos, we've been including the item title as an answer to the question and other hashtags appropriate to the specific materials depicted. If you are interested in joining in and creating a larger collection of images, and can spare the characters, other medical museum taggers would be most welcome.

The Warren Museum and Center for the History of Medicine's twitter handle is:  
@HarvardHistMed.

*Collection Open for Research:* The Warren Museum recently completed the cataloguing and photography of the Dickinson-Belskie collection of obstetrical models. The 180 piece collection in plaster, fiberglass and plastic represents the combined efforts of obstetrician and gynecologist Robert Latou Dickinson (1861-1950) and sculptor Abram Belskie (1907-1988). Starting with their "Birth Series" displayed at the 1939 World's Fair in New York, Dickinson and Belskie collaborated to build models of the entire birth process and healthy and pathological male and female anatomy. The "Birth Series" was published in Dickinson's 1940 *Birth atlas; reproductions of twenty-four life-size sculptures of fertilization, growth, stages of labor, and involution.* The Cleveland Health Museum acquired the collection from Dickinson circa 1950 and the Health Museum was later absorbed into the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. In 2007 the Museum of Natural History donated the collection to the Warren Museum to accompany the *Robert Latou Dickinson papers* already in the Center for the History of Medicine.

Dominic Hall, Curator.

Warren Anatomical Museum, Center for the History of Medicine

Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

## FEATURE ARTICLE

### *Preserving the History of Brigham and Women's Faulkner Hospital: Further Adventures of the Accidental Metadatalyst*

When I became director of library services at Brigham and Women's Faulkner Hospital in 2008, I began by looking through the file drawers of my predecessors to see what might be useful. Little did I know that one small file would contain some treasures – photographs that looked to be at least one hundred years old. When I brought the photographs to my first meeting with my boss, I told her that I had found some photos that should probably be stored in the hospital archives. She responded, “We don’t really have a hospital archivist: would you like to take on that role?” The answer I gave was a resounding, “Yes!”



Dr. George Faulkner and his daughter Mary  
[1869?]

the community learned that I was collecting the hospital archives, submissions started pouring in from staff, nursing school alumni and people clearing out their attics, with artifacts ranging from a nursing school uniform to a brick from our original building. One

I began to comb the library for more archival materials. The [Ingersoll Bowditch Medical Library](#), established in 1939, was named in honor of an esteemed hospital treasurer. The original Faulkner Hospital Library was founded in 1903 (the same year the hospital opened), and I found a number of other photographs, documents and artifacts tucked away in the stacks. I uncovered an autographed copy of [One's Self I Sing](#) by Elizabeth Porter Gould, who donated the book in 1906. Another gem in the collection was our own [Faulkner Cook Book](#) (University Press, 1914), with recipes for puddings, pickles, preserves, and confectionery.

I also found Annual Reports, Trustee Records and Executive Committee Records dating from 1903-1990s, bound in gold-embossed leather, and the original clinical lecture series of 1904-1905, which was written with a quill pen. When

person even found a vintage 1940s portable electrocardiograph device, complete with a brass plate engraved with the name of Faulkner Hospital.

As I started reading through the annual reports, newsletters and scrapbooks of yesteryear, I realized that the hospital had an exciting story to tell. Every day I uncovered a new fact to add to my ever-expanding historical manuscript. Dinner table conversion was sprinkled with remarks such as, "Did you know that we had a hospital ship that treated patients in South America?" and "The hospital was built on the site of Paul Revere's Peacock Tavern!" I compiled all these facts (and many photographs from the archives) into two works: *Images of America: Faulkner Hospital* (Arcadia Publishing, 2010) and the freely available [The Hospital on the Hill: The History of Faulkner Hospital](#) (2013). While *Images of America: Faulkner Hospital* focuses primarily on the pictorial images to tell the hospital's story, *The Hospital on the Hill* is a longer monograph that includes every facet of our history that I could discover.

A Massachusetts Library System presentation on the Digital Commonwealth introduced what seemed like a perfect vehicle to showcase our archives as a special element in the history of Massachusetts. Shortly thereafter, an email came from the Boston Public Library (BPL) Digital Commonwealth team stating that they had received a digitization grant and were looking for partner sites. I seized the chance to have a selection of our manuscripts, photographs and prints expertly digitized and included in both the Digital



Eleven members of the Faulkner Hospital Medical Staff [ca. 1903-1960]

Commonwealth and Internet Archive collections. My library did not have the resources for digitization equipment, and we were most grateful to be included in this initiative through the BPL grant.

I worked with a talented and insightful team at BPL that included Amy Benson, Thomas Blake, Sarah Emily, Bahadir Kavlakli, Danny Pucci, Chrissy Rissmeyer,

Jake Sadow, and Nicole Shea. They went above and beyond “above and beyond” – visiting my library to plan the project, providing door-to-door delivery of materials, working closely with me on the art of metadata (see my blog entry [The Accidental Metadatalyst](#)), and assuring a smooth and streamlined process and product. The project began in 2011 and was completed in 2014.

My first task was to select the materials to include in the collection. I decided on a date range of pre-1900 through 1950s, although I *just had to* include a few photographs of the Ingersoll Bowditch Medical Library circa the 1960s, such as [this one](#). My library advisory committee had input into which materials went into the collection, and I also built upon the work of a committee that had been formed to assist me with creation of 3D archives displays throughout the hospital. Materials in the collection included

architectural plans, hospital books and brochures, nursing school yearbooks, as well as portraits and photographs that had

significance in our hospital’s early history. Nearly 300 items were selected. I decided not to include whole annual reports, but rather to select the images from their pages that would tell our hospital’s story best.

I wrote a unique paragraph of description for each entry, and created metadata for names, genre, extent and topics, working with the BPL Digital

Commonwealth team to ready the entries for submission. It was an immensely gratifying and tremendously challenging endeavor, with the reward of a portion of our archives being made accessible to scholars and historians around the world.

Since the collection has been established, our public affairs department has been using its images for a very popular “Throwback Thursdays” series, and I have received numerous inquiries from individuals throughout the country performing family and



Faulkner Hospital School of Nursing class of 1933

historical research. Next steps may include an interactive screen display of highlights from the collection, cross-linking our Internet Archive and Digital Commonwealth collections, and photographing additional artifacts to include them in the collection in the future.

Cara Marcus

Director of Library Services, Ingersoll Bowditch Medical Library  
Brigham and Women's Faulkner Hospital, Boston

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

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

### *New Working Group to Chart the Course for the NIH National Library of Medicine*

After decades of extraordinary service to the NIH as the Director of the National Library of Medicine (NLM), Dr. Donald Lindberg will be retiring at the end of March 2015. Don has led the Library through dramatic and transformative changes in the way in which we collect, analyze, and share information. In order to help chart the course for the next era of health and biological science information, I have assembled an excellent team of experts across sectors in many disciplines — biomedical research, bioinformatics, library sciences, publishing, and patient care. Established as a working group of my Advisory Committee to the NIH Director (ACD), this distinguished group has been asked to lay out the vision for the NLM, in order to ensure it remains an international leader in biomedical and health information.

The NLM needs to be well-positioned to continue to leverage technological advances in information and data science to facilitate scientific breakthroughs and advance understanding of health and disease by scientists and the public. In its role as the world's largest biomedical library, the NLM conducts several crucial activities: (1) it builds and provides electronic information resources used billions of times each year by millions of scientists, health professionals, and members of the public; (2) it supports and conducts research, development, and training in biomedical informatics, data science, and health information technology; and (3) it coordinates a 6,100-member National Network of Libraries of Medicine that promotes and provides access to health

information in communities across the United States. The NLM has achieved many successes, such as pioneering free Internet access to PubMed, genetic and genomic data, clinical trial registration and results, and NIH-funded biomedical research as part of the NIH Public Access Policy. Ultimately these resources support and enable access to the results of research funded by NIH and many other organizations.

But new opportunities continue to emerge on the horizon. The NLM will need to continue leading the way for how biomedical and health information is collected, shared, and analyzed. New challenges are appearing, such as leveraging Electronic Medical Records (EMRs) for research, seamlessly integrating ClinicalTrials.gov with other NIH databases and EMRs, creating and managing a “data commons” that can facilitate and accelerate data sharing on a scale never before imagined – and many more.

These are exciting times and I look forward to hearing more about the group’s findings on these important topics when they present to the ACD at the upcoming June 11-12, 2015, meeting.

Francis S. Collins, M.D., Ph.D.  
Director, National Institutes of Health

**Background:**

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) has been a center of information innovation since its founding in 1836. The world’s largest biomedical library, the NLM maintains and makes available a vast print collection and produces electronic information resources on a wide range of topics that are searched billions of times each year by millions of people around the globe. It also supports and conducts research, development, and training in biomedical informatics and health information technology. In addition, the NLM coordinates a 6,100 member National Network of Libraries of Medicine that promotes and provides free access to health information in communities across the United States. Notably, the NLM also pioneered free Internet access to PubMed, genetic and genomic data, clinical trial registration and results, and NIH-funded biomedical research as part of the Public Access Policy.

The NLM has been at the forefront of how biomedical and health information is collected, shared, and analyzed. Nevertheless, the NLM’s role in executing its mandate to acquire, organize, disseminate, and preserve this information is evolving substantially with the

shift of information resources, both raw and curated, from print to digital media and with the transition to a data-intensive era for biology and medicine. The Internet has dramatically changed the environment for information collection and dissemination, and the NLM needs to be well-positioned to continue to meet the challenge of leveraging technological advances in information and data science to facilitate scientific breakthroughs and the better understanding of health and disease by scientists and the public.

**Committee Charge:**

Facilitate the collection, storage, and use of biomedical data by the biomedical and health research communities;

Continue to lead in promoting open access models for biomedical data and scientific literature;

Balance computational methods and human-based approaches for indexing;

Maximize the utilization and cost-efficiency of the NLM's National Network of Libraries of Medicine;

Maximize the usefulness of the NLM's other outreach and exhibits programs in the context of future opportunities;

Interface effectively with the broader and expanding NIH efforts in data science; and

Directly contribute to addressing the major data science challenges facing the biomedical research enterprise.

**Advisory Committee to the Director, National Library of Medicine Working Group Roster:**

Eric Green, MD, PhD (co-chair)  
National Institutes of Health

Harlan Krumholz, MD (co-chair)  
Yale University

Russ Altman, MD, PhD  
Stanford University

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[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

---

## NEWS FROM THE WELLCOME LIBRARY

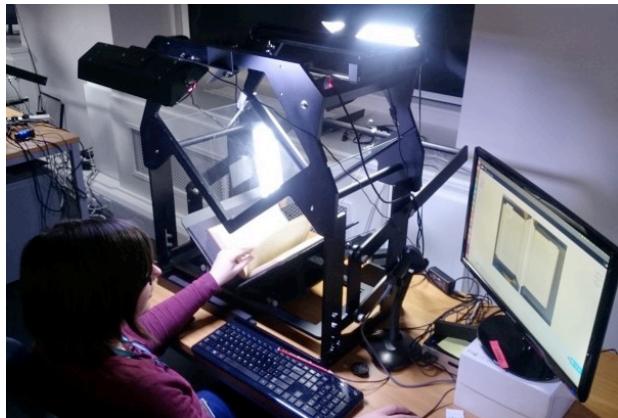
### *From Bookshelf to Screen: Creating a Digital Library*

The [UK Medical Heritage Library](#) is one of the largest digitisation projects on the [Internet Archive's](#) plate right now, producing an online resource for the study of the history of medicine and related sciences based on the 19<sup>th</sup> century book collections of 10 UK libraries.

The digitisation process for this ambitious project is an international collaboration, which starts with the hard copy books in the individual donor libraries across the UK and ends with the digitised books being made freely available on the Internet Archive website, thanks to several teams of staff from Internet Archive based in London and North

America.

In summer 2014, the Wellcome Library took over part of the top floor of 183 Euston Road (the Wellcome Collection building in the heart of London), demolishing several walls and creating a large open-plan room capable of housing over a dozen scanning units and thousands of books on shelves,



**Euston Scan Centre**

trolleys and crates.

This space is now the centre of operations for the Internet Archive (IA), with 14 staff members on-site unpacking, assessing, logging and digitising medical history books and pamphlets from all the [UK Medical Heritage Library partners](#). Chris Booth, the Internet Archive's Regional Digitization Manager, based at the Euston Centre, says "The Internet Archive digitises books at dozens of locations worldwide but the Euston Scan Center is indeed the largest such operation so far." The Euston Scan Centre was also recently the subject of an article in Vice Magazine's Motherboard website, '[Saving Human Knowledge at 800 Pages an Hour](#)'

They currently have collections from four partners on the go – University College London, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, Glasgow University Library, and the Wellcome Library. A further six partners will start sending books over the next few months, and digitisation will continue into Spring 2016.

The work begins with the hard copy books in their home libraries. Partner libraries select the books and check condition, size, and suitability for digitisation. They provide accurate inventories, information on special handling requirements, where necessary, and carry out any needed repairs or preparations such as splitting any pesky uncut pages and marking the start and end of books or pamphlets that are bound together. They carefully pack the books into large crates for shipment, and may prepare anything from 4 to 15 crates in a single shipment.

The crates are sent to the Euston Scan Centre, where Internet Archive, whose staff have decades of experience dealing with high-throughput digitisation from multiple partners, take over. Once the IA team receives a shipment, they check everything against the inventory and make a record of the packing methodology so they can replicate it for the return trip. They assess condition as well, to be absolutely sure the



6<sup>th</sup> floor trolleys

books can withstand the rigours of digitisation. Foldouts are noted and marked so they can be digitised separately.

According to Chris Booth, “Many Internet Archive staff here have a personal interest in the book as an object – some have completed book binding courses, others have spent a large portion of their education or career working directly with unique and historic manuscripts – so there is a strong focus on correct book handling and preservation”.

The London-based scanning staff are then allocated books to digitise. They digitise the book cover-to-cover and load the images to the Internet Archive site. The books are scanned at an impressive rate. Chris Booth says: “Our book scanners aspire to digitise around 800 images per hour and although that sounds intense, it really isn’t as bad as it might seem. Team Skype chats are used to circulate ‘Interesting Finds’ so [while] we’re performing the photography we all get to embrace the weird and wonderful of the UK Medical Heritage Library. This helps to bind the team together and maintain interest in what we are working on.” Some of these images are showcased on the Internet Archive’s [Instagram account](#).

Once scanning is done, quality control and post-processing are done almost entirely off-site by Internet Archive staff in other locations, ranging from Toronto to San Francisco. “Internet Archive projects certainly are an international collaboration with staff in three different time zones pulling together to ensure that the books we digitise are finished to a high standard. Each physical item might pass through four people’s hands in London and the digital files will be worked on by at least another two staff based in North America. Although we might never meet our colleagues across the Atlantic we treat each other as though we were all in the same room, using Skype chats to share information within the Euston Scan Center and abroad,” Chris told us.

The images are subjected to optical character recognition (OCR), which creates electronic text versions of each book, and a range of formats are created, including PDFs, ebooks, Daisy talking book, and formats for viewing with the Internet Archive’s book viewer. Within days, assuming all goes well, the images are available for the public to view online.

You can search and browse the UK Medical Heritage Library on the [Internet Archive website](#), on the [Wellcome Library website](#), and in the U.S. [Medical Heritage Library](#).

Christy Henshaw  
Digitisation Programme Manager  
Wellcome Library

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

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## **NEWS FROM CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE & PUBLIC HEALTH, THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE**

### ***Winter/Spring/Fall Programs:***

The Center for the History of Medicine and Public Health has a busy winter/spring schedule for 2015:

On January 24, Nick Wilding of Georgia State University presented a lecture as part of Bibliography Week activities, "The History of Material Forgery."

On March 17, Steven Shapin of Harvard University presented the John Lattimer Lecture, "[Beef-eaters: A Cultural History of Food and Identity.](#)"

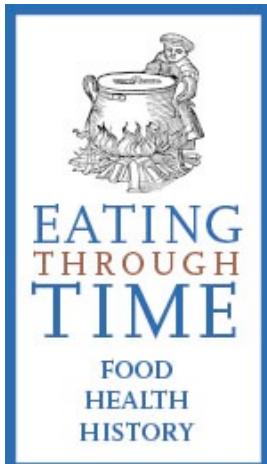
Upcoming are:

Vivian Nutton, Professor Emeritus of the History of Medicine at University College, London, will speak on March 31 on "[Vesalius Correcting Vesalius,](#)" a lecture co-sponsored by the Friends of the Rare Book Room and Drs. Bobbi and Barry Coller, in honor of neurosurgeon and bibliophile Dr. Eugene Flamm.

Nick Wilding returns on April 14 to present the Annual Friends of the Rare Book Room Lecture, "[On the Circulation of the Book: The Early Reception of Harvey's \*De Motu Cordis.\*](#)"

On April 28, Abena Dove Osseo-Asare of the University of Texas, Austin, will speak on "[From Plants to Pharmaceuticals: Take Bitter Roots for Malaria.](#)" This is our annual Lilianna Sauter Lecture.

Natasha McEnroe of the Florence Nightingale Museum, London, will present  
" 'No bows, no curls, no jewellery and no hoop-skirts' ": An American Nurse  
in Victorian London on May 4, at a special time of 7:00.



Throughout 2015, we are celebrating "Eating Through Time: Food, Health, History," with a variety of events and venues. The Center is co-sponsoring the Food Book Fair in Brooklyn, April 10–12; mounting our fall Festival of Medical History and the Arts on the topic of food and health, on October 17; and presenting four food-related lectures throughout the year.

The Center is also proud to partner with Atlas Obscura and its local affiliate Obscura Society New York for five evenings at the Coller Rare Book Room, showing our treasures amidst the jewel of the room itself.

For details on and to register for our programs, follow our calendar:

<http://nyamcenterforhistory.org/calendar/>

### **New Finding Aids and Collection Guides**

The finding aid for the [Physicians Relief Fund Records, 1974-2005](#), is now available on our website. The Physicians Relief Fund was a charitable organization that provided financial relief or loans to physicians and their dependents in times of need. More online finding aids can be found [here](#).

Additionally, PDF collection guides are now online for the [William S. Ladd Collection of Prints](#) and the [New York Academy of Medicine Oil Portrait Collection](#). The Ladd Collection comprises 671 prints dating from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The collection was recently cleaned and rehoused in our Conservation Lab, and the project was the topic of a [blog post](#). The Oil Portrait Collection consists of 96 oil portraits by various artists. The majority of the individuals were affiliated with the New York Academy of Medicine; many were presidents and vice-presidents of the institution.

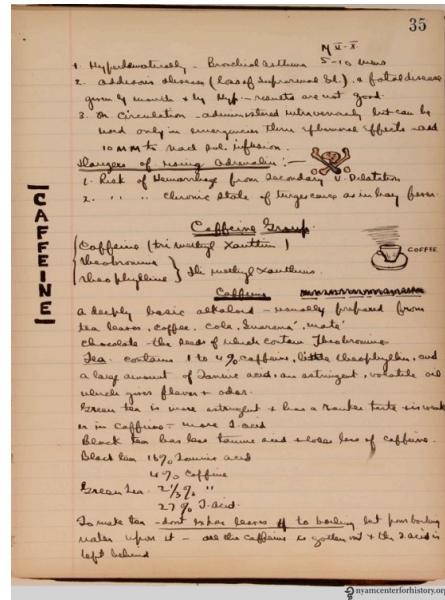
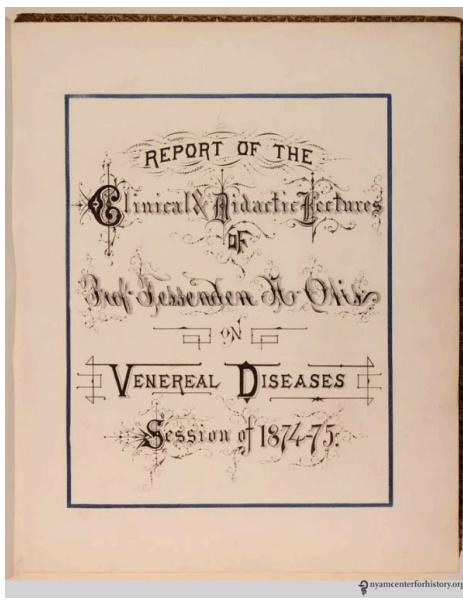


Two images from the Ladd Collection: William Harvey (1578–1657) demonstrating his theory of the circulation of blood to King Charles I and the boy prince on the heart of a dissected deer. Engraving by Henry Lemon after a drawing by Robert Hannah. (n.d.); and English physicians Charles Scarborough and Edward Arris performing an anatomical dissection in 1651. After an original watercolor by G. P. Harding. (n.d.).

### ***Medical Student Notebook Conservation Supported***

The Gladys Brooks Book and Paper Conservation Laboratory has been awarded funding through the 2014–15 New York State Discretionary Grant Program for the Conservation and Preservation of Library Research Materials to carry out conservation treatments on 42 medical student notebooks.

The manuscript collections of The New York Academy of Medicine feature a number of medical student notebooks that enrich our understanding of medical education during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. These materials may potentially be used by a broad range of researchers including historians of medicine, scholars of the evolution of American higher education, and those interested in the history of bookbinding, bookselling and related industries. The conservation of these notebooks will be made possible this year through the generous funding provided by New York State.



Selected images from two medical student notebooks. Title page: John E. Stillwell, "Notes on Lectures of Prof. Fessenden Otis," 1874–75; caffeine: Harold R. Mixsell, "Notes in Pharmacology," vol. 9, 1907. Both were for lectures at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

## MEMBER PROFILES

### New Member Profile



**Name:** Jenn Nelson

**Member of ALHHS since:** December 2014

**Hometown:** Ottawa, Canada

**Current Employer and Position:** Heritage and Special Collections Administrator at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC), Ottawa, Canada

**Education:** BA (Hons) in History and Political Science from Huron University College (2010) and an MA in Public History from the University of Western Ontario, which recently changed its name to Western University (2011)

**Professional interests:** I'm a public historian by training, interested in the way history is communicated to the public, whether it is through social media, film or newspaper articles. I am also interested in the preservation and conservation of rare books.

**Other facts, interests, or hobbies:** I'm a runner and like to volunteer on a first aid team in my spare time. I did my first half marathon in September and hope to do many more! You can follow me on Twitter at @unmuseum.

I am also the new Contributing Editor for MeMA Notes in *The Watermark*. If you'd like to submit a full-length article or a brief update, please email me at [jnelson@royalcollege.ca](mailto:jnelson@royalcollege.ca). I am always on the lookout for news about medical museum collections/displays/digital efforts. I look forward to hearing from you!

**Name:** Deborah Jameson

**Member of ALHHS since:** 2014

**Hometown:** Boston, MA

**Employer and Position:** Recently retired as Clinical Liaison Librarian at Treadwell Library, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.



**Education:** BA in History from the University of Pennsylvania, BS in Nursing from Cornell University, MS from Simmons Graduate School of Library and Information Science.

**Professional interests:** History of nursing, especially nurses' participation in labor unions, and the history of medicine, specifically, critical care and palliative/hospice care.

**Other interests:** Travel, library building architecture, gardening, and learning Spanish.

**Name:** Sonia Yaco

**Member of ALHHS since:** 2013

**Hometown:** I grew up in Michigan and raised my sons in Wisconsin.

**Current Employer and Position:** University of Illinois at Chicago. I'm an assistant professor and Special Collections Librarian at the Richard J. Daley Library and Library of Health Sciences.

**Education:** Masters of Arts, Library and Information Studies, with specialization in Archives and Records Administration, University of Wisconsin-Madison

**Professional interests:** The intersection of digital humanities, archives, and social justice, with a focus on community archives and helping underrepresented communities to preserve their history. In my new position at UIC, my priority is increasing the curricular use of our collections – particularly those at the Library of Health Sciences.

**Other facts, interests, or hobbies:** I am a sculptor and made a purple-shirted archivist automaton, perched on a mini-Hollinger box. The sculpture is given as a prize for our monthly Purple Shirt contest for the most interesting item staff members find in our collections. WPA murals from the girls' ward of the University of Illinois Orthopedic Institute were entered in the first contest. More information about our contest is available at: <http://uicspecialcollections.tumblr.com/post/72879690509/our-first-purple-shirt-award>.

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

---

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### *Duke University Libraries Announce a New Digital Collection*

The History of Medicine Collections in the Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library at Duke University proudly announces the recent digitization of a collection of [ten anatomical fugitive sheets](#), allowing users to interact with the moveable flaps (or overlays), when present. A [blog post](#) describes these fugitive sheets, which represent some of the most remarkable and rare items that can be found in historical medical collections.

In addition to acknowledging the extraordinary amount of work performed by colleagues at Duke, a debt of gratitude is owed to the work of scholars like Andrea Carlino (*Paper Bodies : A Catalogue of Anatomical Fugitive Sheets, 1538-1687; translated by Noga Arikha* and published by the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 1999) as well as to previous models of digitization by Wellcome Library.

Rachel Ingold  
Curator, History of Medicine Collections  
Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library  
Duke University

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

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## BOOK REVIEWS

**Michael L. Power and Jay Schukin. *The Evolution of the Human Placenta*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2012. 280 p. \$65.00. ISBN 978-1-4214-0643-5**

Despite its vital role in pregnancy, shockingly little is known about the placenta. In fact, in a [July 14, 2014 New York Times article](#), the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development calls the placenta “the least understood human organ and arguably one of the more important, not only for the health of a woman and her fetus during pregnancy but also for the lifelong health of both.” So, in May 2014, the Institute gathered about 70 scientists at its first conference devoted exclusively to the placenta, in hopes of starting a [Human Placenta Project](#). The ultimate goal of the project is to evaluate paths to future medical breakthroughs that might result from more coordinated and intensive studies of the placenta, including efforts to find ways to detect abnormalities in the organ earlier, and treat or prevent them. For example, results from a recent study, although preliminary, suggest that a better understanding of the placenta might explain how the wrong mix of bacteria may contribute to complications during pregnancy. The study, described in a [May 14, 2014 New York Times](#) article, showed that the placenta, once thought sterile, “actually harbors a world of bacteria that may influence the course of pregnancy and help shape an infant’s health and the bacterial makeup of its gut.” The findings suggest a need for more studies on the links between bacterial infections in pregnant women and increased risk of premature birth, along with the effects of antibiotics during pregnancy.

The authors of *The Evolution of the Human Placenta* identify a number of potential pathways for future placental research, particularly in terms of genetics and endocrinology, but their primary purpose is “to understand the human placenta and its roles in human gestation, fetal development, and birth through the lens of evolutionary biology and by comparison with other species” (p. 7). The evolutionary perspective is designed to provide the context of how, when and why particular placental traits have arisen over the past hundred million years. The comparative approach, on the other hand, is designed to evaluate existing and future hypotheses regarding human placental function and adaptation based on evolutionary development in other species. While the wealth of research and knowledge gleaned from these approaches certainly has important implications for future study, Power and Schukin conclude that in some ways

an evolutionary and comparative perspective offers a cautionary tale to biomedicine in the same way that conventional historical studies can. Biological conditions that we “as a modern species have deemed undesirable,” and in the case of placental development can be treated as pathological, might be more effectively considered successful adaptations from a time long past that was markedly different from today (p. 95). The authors note that while there is “often an unfortunate, hubristic tendency for scholars to consider modern human morphology as representing some kind of peak biological achievement,” evolution rarely works that way (p. 95).

Readers interested in the history of medicine may be disappointed that the authors only devote one chapter to the history of placental studies. The exposition is “necessarily extremely broad and mainly oriented toward construing how past conceptions of the placenta influenced the development of scientific thought and investigation” (p. 24). The key concept in this chapter is that technological advances have enabled conceptual advances, and this focus largely obscures social and cultural factors. Some attention is paid to different representations of the placenta that have been documented by anthropologists and historians—including the use of the placenta as a source of nutrition, magic, medicine, and even cosmetics—dating to ancient Greece. A dozen pages recount the contributions of 16<sup>th</sup> century anatomists (who were likely the first to use the term *placenta* in print), 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century investigators who established the concept of the placenta as an organ that transferred necessary substances from mother to child, late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century advances derived from improvements in microscopy and serial-sectioning technology, as well as key contributions from the modern fields of endocrinology and immunology. Power and Schukin conclude that “scientific truths have changed considerably over time,” but when they fail “it usually advances our comprehension” (p.49).

Despite the shortcomings of the book as an historical resource, perhaps no other book offers such scope of knowledge on the evolutionary development of the human placenta as this one does. The evolutionary and comparative focus may be of greater interest to reproductive biologists, evolutionists, and academic obstetricians, compared to historians and archivists, but fascinating expositions on sea horses, brooding frogs, sharks, turkeys, and armadillos will be of interest to most curious readers. Power and Schukin also explore an array of engaging topics of broad interest to the science geek in some of us, including the intersection of homeostasis, inflammation, autoimmunity, retroviral genes, and epigenetics in the evolutionary development of the placenta.

Additionally, the authors identify a number of unanswered questions designed to inspire future researchers. How does the placenta regulate maternal and fetal physiology and metabolism through information molecules (cytokines, hormones, etc.) and even through genetic regulation of the fetus? What functions do the ancient retroviral genes found in human placentas perform? Might a better understanding of the nutritional, endocrinological, and immunological functions of the placenta explain why humans have a much higher rate of early pregnancy loss than other primates? *The Evolution of the Human Placenta* provides some tantalizing clues that will be key in answering these and other questions, and the new Human Placenta Project at the National Institutes of Health may help make some of this research possible.

Eric W. Boyle  
Archivist, National Museum of Health and Medicine  
Lecturer, University of Maryland

**Keith Wailoo. Pain: A Political History. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2014. 296 p. \$29.95. ISBN 978-1-4214-1365-5**

The painful is political. In *Pain: A Political History*, Keith Wailoo situates American pain policy from the post-World War II era to the present within a political framework. He contrasts two clashing ideologies: a liberal pain standard, which sought expanded government-sanctioned pain relief for veterans, the disabled, the elderly, the terminally ill, and others claiming to be disabled by pain, and a conservative pain standard, which viewed subjective pain skeptically and feared that governmental pain relief promoted addiction and social dependency. Through this still-ongoing clash, Wailoo argues that pain has become “not just a clinical or scientific problem, but a legal puzzle, a heated cultural concern, and an enduring partisan issue.” (p. 4)

Wailoo’s book is structured in five chapters, arranged chronologically. The first chapter, “The Trojan Horse of Pain,” examines Eisenhower-era pain issues. Returning World War II veterans sought pain relief from the growing Veterans Administration, but the conservative American Medical Association (AMA) viewed such efforts as a liberal Trojan horse for socialized medicine. This period also saw the introduction of new pharmaceutical analgesics and tranquilizers, and the beginnings of pain management as a medical specialty. Eisenhower eventually sided with veterans, and later reluctantly expanded government pain relief to the broader population by establishing Social

Security Disability Insurance (SSDI). The second chapter, “Opening the Gates of Relief,” discusses further governmental expansion of pain relief through Medicare and Medicaid in the 1960s, and the contentious legal debate over standards to determine whether an individual was disabled by pain and deserving of compensation. These liberal successes provoked a backlash. The third chapter, “The Conservative Case against Learned Helplessness,” reviews the Reagan administration’s purge of half a million claimants from the disability rolls, yet congressional and court battles led to the reinstatement of some three hundred thousand. This period also saw conservatives using fetal pain as an anti-abortion argument, co-opting the liberal pain standard. Such ideological reversals and paradoxes are extended in the fourth chapter, “Divided States of Analgesia,” which documents state-level political and legal battles over pain management throughout the 1990s, including Michigan’s trials of Dr. Jack Kevorkian, Oregon’s physician-assisted suicide law, and Texas and California legislation protecting physicians’ treatment of pain. The final chapter, “OxyContin Unleashed,” moves from the story of Rush Limbaugh’s painkiller addiction to examine the thriving pharmaceutical marketplace of the 1990s and 2000s, a product of conservative free market ideology combining with liberal pain relief, yet featuring cautionary examples of questionable medications such as the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs Oraflex and Vioxx.

The book’s weaknesses are generally minor. The graphics and images are unremarkable. Though academic in tone, Wailoo’s prose is readable, even with his fondness for rhetorical questions (sometimes three and even five in a row!). If at times the content seems repetitive, this reflects America’s unresolved (and perhaps unresolvable) struggle with these difficult issues. More significantly, in several places, Wailoo himself questions the validity of his simple political labels, as when noting that Reagan’s purge of disability rolls followed milder but similar efforts under President Carter.

The book’s strengths are its relevance and inspiration for future work. Wailoo’s political framework provides a means of conceptualizing current policy debates over such subjects as medical marijuana and end-of-life issues. There are over 50 pages of notes pointing to a wealth of medical, legal, and mass media sources. Nearly every page offers opportunities for students and scholars to expand or amend Wailoo’s arguments. With *Pain: A Political History* as a model for writing medical history engaged with today’s critical issues, Wailoo has shown the way.

Robert Vietrogoski  
Special Collections  
Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences  
George F. Smith Library of the Health Sciences

**Jane E. Schultz, editor. This Birth Place of Souls: The Civil War Nursing Diary of Harriet Eaton. New York: Oxford University Press, 2011. 352 p. \$84.00. ISBN 978-0-19-539268-5**

In her lengthy introduction, editor Jane E. Schultz, associate professor at Indiana University, notes the extreme rarity of complete Civil War diaries written by nurses, and the importance of Harriet Eaton's diary. The diary provides a frank account of observations made during three tours of duty, during which Harriet Eaton (1818-1884), a widow from Portland, Maine, ministered medically and spiritually to sick and wounded Army of the Potomac soldiers from Maine. Serving as a relief agent on behalf of Portland's Free Street Baptist Church, which both embraced liberal ties to abolition and established the Maine Camp Hospital Association, Eaton visited the numerous hospitals and military camps around Washington, D.C., in the course of her work. This work was often difficult, supplies were inadequate (shirts and socks always in short supply), lodgings were expensive and difficult-to-find, and frequent spells of bad weather, particularly rainy periods, made travel difficult. Eaton and a fellow co-worker, Isabella Fogg, from Calais, Maine, did not always agree on how to deal with these matters, but could go off in different camps to do their work. This reader deduced that possibly Fogg was a more astute administrator than Eaton; Eaton states that Fogg had numerous documents and papers which apparently had a positive effect on the acquisition and transport of supplies and food from various sources.

Lack of fresh foods, meats, clothing, medicines and other supplies were recurrent problems. Maine soldiers were nonetheless happy to have a Mainer call on them, bearing whatever Eaton could bring that day. Frequently, she had to set up a cookstove to make gruel or broth. Tents were often inadequate and soldiers' housing often primitive. She reports varying degrees of competency by surgeons and chaplains, and high infection rates, amputations, malnutrition, and an occasional outbreak of smallpox or other infectious diseases. Camps and hospitals frequently pulled up stakes on short notice, pending imminent battles, campaigns, and troop movements. Despite those moves, Eaton seems to have carried on a lively correspondence with several associates

and relatives, always excited to find letters waiting for her at various posts. Having left behind a daughter to the care of an aunt and uncle, Eaton was especially happy to receive letters from her offspring. A son and oldest child, Frank, was a private in Company A of the Maine 25th. Frank's welfare is a constant source of concern to Eaton, but he survived, became a U.S. commissioner during Reconstruction, married a South Carolinian, and raised three daughters. He apparently died at the relatively young age of 43.

A variety of supplies were always in great need; sometimes Eaton purchased necessities, such as shirts and socks, out of her own pocket. The transporting of barrels and packages of supplies was frequently of concern. There was no guarantee of their arrival, as mis-routing and mis-appropriation of supplies were characteristic of wartime logistics and perils. Reproduced in the book is a list of supplies, including oranges, tomatoes, socks, writing paper, crackers, towels, reading matter, farina, chewing and smoking tobacco, mutton, milk, and chicken. Fortunately, canning technology had come along, making it possible to have milk and chicken processed and available in that packaging. Broth was a mainstay for many recovering Maine soldiers, Eaton sometimes preparing broth at her place of lodging, then carrying it in buckets to the camps. Crackers and jam were real treats for the men.

Maps are, unfortunately, lacking in this otherwise impressive book. Although many readers are familiar with locations such as Fredericksburg, Arlington, etc., a map of major battles mentioned in the book would be helpful, as would be the various campsites. Although camps moved, a general indication of their locations would help the reader appreciate the distances Eaton travelled.

*This Birth Place of Souls* is comprehensively indexed by names of hospitals, personnel, medical procedures, and so on, and the extensive and informative biographical dictionary is a notable extension of the text. That dictionary fleshes out with some detail the many people Eaton encountered and mentioned in her diary. One may find those profiles of great interest; the war disrupted the lives of many, who later went on to accomplish notable notable deeds.

Sharon Lee Butcher

**Mervyn J. Eadie. Headache: Through the Centuries. New York: Oxford University Press, 2012. 307 p. \$74.00 ISBN: 978-0-1998-6097-5**

The history of “primary” headaches, or headaches that are not thought to be caused by other diseases or disorders, is the topic of this book by Mervyn J. Eadie, an Australian neurologist. Eadie has spent much of his career focused on the topics of migraine and epilepsy; he is an emeritus professor of clinical neurology and neuropharmacology at the University of Queensland. His long-term interest in the history of neurological ideas led him to research and write this book. While previous books looked for evidence of headache as it was described in a variety of medical and lay literature, Eadie’s book looks at symptoms and how they were understood medically through time and how some of these accounts can be mapped to the classifications of headache categories we recognize today.

Written for a medical audience, Eadie is up-front about the goals and parameters of his study. He limits his resources primarily to Western medical texts from ancient times to 2000 and praises the way in which technology enabled him to have wide access to many historical manuscripts and texts. Eadie also is clear that his research does not widely scan the social or historical materials outside medical literature, although these are sometimes mentioned throughout his book to highlight trends or fill in areas where the medical literature was silent.

*Headache* is organized by modern classification and understanding of primary headaches. The first chapter provides a thorough introduction to the history of the classification of headaches. As a lay reader, I found the various charts mapping the terminology and classification throughout time immensely useful and referred to them often.

Eadie next focuses on the “seat,” or anatomical location, of a headache’s origin. Although the classification of headaches has changed frequently through the course of history, the understanding of the seat of headaches has not. In a short chapter, Eadie summarizes various thoughts on this matter from the ancient world to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It highlights one of the author’s recurring themes: that the history of the description of primary headaches is long, but the medical understanding of them is continuously evolving.

Chapter three covers headache descriptions in the literature prior to 1800, and describes a period when they did not, in general, easily map to modern classifications. Subsequent chapters take the modern headache classifications and apply them retroactively, focusing primarily on the diagnosis, pathophysiology and treatment of migraines, but also touching more briefly upon other primary headache types, such as unilateral headache disorders, tension headaches, and cranial neuralgias.

Chapters are arranged chronologically, with certain writers, such as William Gowers and Edward Liveing, receiving their own subheadings throughout multiple chapters. I found the organization of the subheadings within the chapters confusing at times, as eras, headache categories, and specific medical writers or philosophies are used interchangeably throughout most chapters. Despite my minor concern about organization, it is important to note that, although I am not representative of Eadie's intended audience, I found the work to be extraordinary accessible. From the very beginning, the book is filled with details and explanations that make the otherwise formidable topic of tracing neuroscience classifications accessible and wholly engaging to a variety of readers.

The final chapter ends with the author's fascinating perspective of our future understanding of headaches. Heightened scientific interest in the phenomenon of primary headaches combined with medical advances could soon rewrite everything we know now. However, Eadie warns of the danger of forgetting lessons learned in the past while at the same time our understanding of and research in headaches progresses. He closes with the keen observation that, "[a]wareness of the history of headache, even if it may provide intellectual pleasure for some, may also cause others to raise questions that arise out of knowledge gained in the past, questions whose answers ultimately may enhance the understanding of this disorder in its various manifestations." (p. 269).

In conclusion, *Headache: Through the Centuries* is a well-researched, well-written, and thought-provoking work on a subject that science has yet to fully understand or explain. Recent advances in medicine combined with a spike in scientific interest make for a worthy contribution to the literature for both medical professionals and the rest of us, who may be very interested in the history of a phenomenon that many of us know all too well.

Judith A. Wiener  
Associate Professor  
Assistant Director  
Ohio State University, Health Sciences Library Collections and Outreach

[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

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[BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

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