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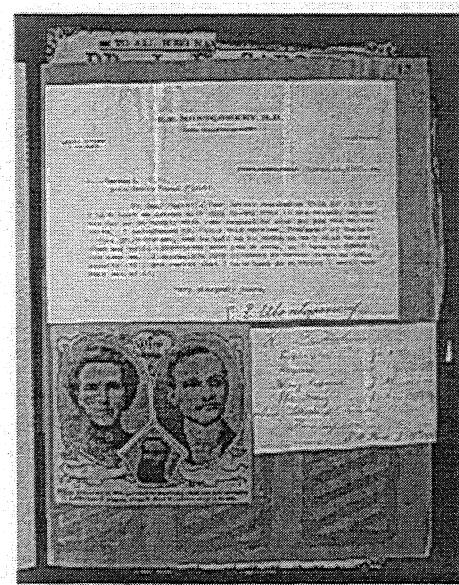
IT'S A SCRAPBOOK LIFE: USING EPHEMERA TO RECONSTRUCT THE EVERYDAY OF MEDICAL PRACTICE¹

This short paper on using scrapbooks as primary data is largely descriptive and empirical. If it seems a bit tentative, it is because the literature on ephemera is so sparse that those of us working in the area are still finding our way, like so many intellectual Magellans, in how to actually use the thousands upon thousands of disposable items that threaten to overwhelm archivists and librarians. Ephemera, for those who tend to block on the word out of a sense of hopelessness, is a general term for objects and items, especially those of paper, which were created with the intention of being discarded once the event or occasion related to their making had passed. Ephemera includes such throwaways and disposables as posters, schedules, broadsides, receipts, playing cards, advertising trade cards, catalogues, and train, theatre, or other kinds of tickets. Scrapbooks are doubly interesting in that they are themselves ephemera as well as composed of ephemeral items. The slowly expanding appreciation of ephemera is coming none too soon. As recently as 1977, Maynard Brichford classified scrapbooks as "occasionally valuable."²

I became interested in scrapbooks a few years ago after finding them in the papers of various medical students and physicians. I realized I needed a context for interpreting and comprehending them, instead of shoving them aside with an "Oh, that's nice." Interpreting ephemera seemed an important way to recreate the lived, as opposed to the reported, experience of nineteenth-century people as well as a way to understand how science and medicine became "domesticated" and popularized for a mass audience.

Scrapbooks exist at the intersection of the book, the old cabinet of curiosity, the modern exhibit case, folk art, collage, and even home video. Scrapbooks grew out of distinct genres of assembling and displaying diverse and often unrelated

bits of information. Their prose precursor is the commonplace book. Commonplace books were a venue in which a person copied out passages from other works into a personal volume that was then used for reference, meditation, and self-cultivation.³ A commonplace book was a sort of memo book for the preservation of proverbs, maxims, and ideas. Some were so popular that they were reproduced in published form. Those of Robert Southey, George Berkeley, Robert Burns, and Samuel Butler are such examples. Medical practitioners kept commonplace books in which they recorded recipes, prescriptions, accounts, notes on patients, and transcriptions from other texts. In the nineteenth century, the commonplace book, still in use, mutated into the scrapbook. Sometimes this happened literally, where a compiler attached bits and scraps on top of the inscribed poems and prose. One historian has likened research with this type of album to an archeological



The John Sargent scrapbook shows the physician with the parents of the conjoined twins whom he delivered c. 1903. Courtesy of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia

dig, moving through time and through layers.⁴ Layering of materials, in general, is very common in scrapbook "culture." As part of the assemblage tradition of collecting and displaying three-dimensional objects, scrapbooks are also related to the modern museum, more precisely, the exhibit case.⁵ The craze for Cabinets of Curiosity, or Kunstkammers, originated in the mid-1600s, about the same time commonplace books were catching on. Kunstkammers might be cabinets, chests, or full rooms and galleries. Wealthy prince and merchant collectors amassed natural history objects such as stuffed monkeys and Chinese botanicals as well as books, paintings, prints, statuary, jewelry, and diverse exotica. The Electoral Collection in Dresden displayed surgeons' instruments along with the names of patients whom they supposedly cured.⁶

Nineteenth-century people still kept such cabinets and added autographs, stereographs, award ribbons, and other modern enthusiasms to the heap. Accordingly, the bricolage style of decorating and collecting was quite popular, Boston's Isabella Stewart Gardner comes to mind as a famous nineteenth-century exemplar of this.⁷ She was one of countless Victorians who reveled in stimuli which conjured up sentiment, reverie, and of course, wealth. Henry Ingersoll Bowditch, the influential Boston physician and patriarch, kept a cabinet with mementos from his life of medicine and anti-slavery activity that also served as a memorial to his soldier-son, a medical student killed in action in

the Civil War.⁸ Unfortunately, the present whereabouts or fate of the Bowditch cabinet is not known. The scrapbook, then, was a scaled down venue for the collecting mania as a solution to what to do with life's remnants which are too precious to discard, too fleeting to grasp, and far too plentiful to pass up. From the history of tourism and souvenir-taking, there are the medieval pilgrims who collected devotional objects and saved them as meditation and therapeutic aids.⁹ Devotionalia might be a sprig of leaves, an insect snatched at a shrine, a shell, or a badge that was sanctified in some manner. These souvenirs, and the term is applied very cautiously here, were displayed in homes, worn around necks, and pressed between the pages of books. Trompe l'oeil, illusionistic representations of such devotionalia, began to appear in the late fifteenth century, in the borders of illuminated manuscripts and books of hours. These drawings were perhaps a more modest Kunstkammer.

There are, to be sure, other strands leading to scrapbooks: diaries, albums, and journals, which often have ephemera items attached. Mention must also be made of quilts, especially the crazy quilt, made up of odd bits of fabric, each representing a dress, a shirt, a piece of cloth which resonated in some way for the "compiler." From these disparate traditions of assemblage and memory, we come to the nineteenth-century scrapbook. All these usages co-exist in scrapbooks: aids to memory, pride of possession, wistful reminiscence, rainy day past-

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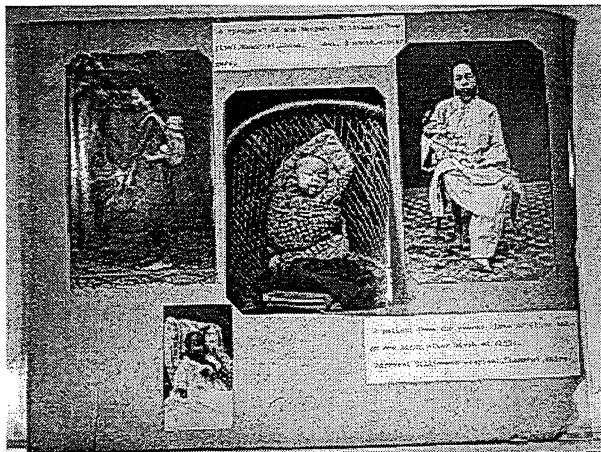


Figure 2: As a medical missionary in Shanghai at the turn of the century, Elizabeth Reifsnyder collected photographs of some of the babies she delivered. Courtesy of the Medical College of Pennsylvania

time and vehicle for self-cultivation and improvement. The bourgeois fad of cutting up poems and prose and graphics in one form and re-assembling them into another began in the 1830s and 1840s and peaked around the turn of the century.¹⁰

Ante-bellum scrapbooks were generally home-made and sewn together by the maker, although the contents could be constituted from mass-produced sources.¹¹ Letter shops sold sheets for enthusiasts to cut up and paste down. These so-called die-cuts were also used in making valentines and Christmas cards. The resulting cut-up “scrap style” became a popular visual aesthetic. The scrap-style aesthetic also paralleled the advent of flexible photographic papers in the 1890s which made pictures much easier to cut up than the older cabinet cards (not to mention glass plates). Victorian newspapers and magazines ran regular features specifically for scrapbook cutting. After the Civil War, a variety of patented scrapbook designs became available commercially.

The result of all this was that by the beginning of the twentieth century, the scrap-style was fully articulated. The informal and highly personal scrapbook infiltrated the public domain in the form of collage, which art historians describe as among the first truly “modern” art forms.¹² Collage, as it originated in the work of Picasso, Georges Braque, Joseph Cornell, Juan Gris, and Kurt Schwitters, relied upon diverse images borrowed from scattered origins, discovered by chance, and reconstituted in such a way as to create an entirely new context and meaning—the convergence of the dissimilar in order to produce meaningful fragmentation and association. Collage was of revolutionary importance in modernism because it was a technique

which consciously sought to break boundaries among genres and media. Scrapbooks, on the other hand, remained humble. Unlike consciously produced “high” art, their meaning was not public or outward-looking; they radiated for the compiler and his or her own circle only. They were not meant as moments of experience which pull an anonymous viewer into other realms of meaning. Scrapbooks were the non-political, non-ideological side of collage. If collage is one of the twentieth century’s most fecund carriers of ideology, the nineteenth-century scrapbook is the opposite—a non-ideological assemblage of the everyday and the mundane. In addition to collage, there are other art forms which have spun-off from scraps and scrapbooks, such as “objets trouvés,” or found objects, and montage in film and photography.¹³

The form scrapbooks took relied heavily upon trends in the paper and printing industry, as well. New production technologies had tremendous impact upon paper products. The scrapbook as a cultural form reached its maturity at the same time that industrial capitalism was reaching its high-water mark. This is seen in the advent of scrapbooks that were both mass-produced and intended specifically for scrap use. Mark Twain patented a successful design in 1873 and subsequently marketed his scrapbooks through Daniel Slote of New York.¹⁴ The unique feature of the design related to the method of attachment for contents, which was “built in” to the structure in the form of mucilage that fully covered or lined the pages. When attaching an item, the compiler moistened the mucilage along the section of the page to be used. One main weakness of this system was that the pages often stuck together when exposed to humid conditions—a situation that has led to preservation and access problems today. Other inventors improved upon Twain’s design. Blank books sold by such companies as Montgomery Ward and Sears, Roebuck doubled as ledger and receipt books for business and scrapbooks for home.

Besides the need for an efficient and easy adhesive method, the other design problem was how to create a copious binding that could structurally accommodate the bulk of pasted-in scraps. Accordion fold paper guards were tried as were envelope-style pages.¹⁵ Many of these designs were off-shoots of the burgeoning office and clerical products market. The first generation of modern office workers, laboring within the newly built skyscrapers, needed ever more efficient means to sort and track accounts.

The culture of industrial capitalism is also evident in the mixing of formats. The individual and often anonymous compilers of scrapbooks embodied the well-documented tension between the personal and the “craft” ethos as they incorporated more and more commercial, mass-produced elements into their private chronicles. The ante-bellum hand-sewn pages with hand-copied texts all but disappeared. The commercial scrap form and its various and robust spin-offs are vivid examples of the “updating” or modernizing of older folk as well as formal assemblage traditions. The commercial covers in the 1920s of faux leather with die-stamped tooling were a marketing bridge between the worlds of Thomas Jefferson and “Bernice Bobs Her Hair.” In the 1990s, the latest expression of “scrap” is the home video genre--another means for capturing personal records and stringing them together according to personal association.

The very aspects of scrapbooks that make them such a rich resource—their temporality, the chaos and confusion of their individuality, and frequent lack of any recognizable context—are also the challenges which doom them to oblivion and place them at the bottom of conservation treatment programs (just above “new hires”). They are unquestionably an archival nightmare. Many scrapbooks are composed of structures and materials that are inherently unstable, weak, or otherwise inappropriate. They are rife with poor quality paper that has become brittle over time and often are assembled with glue, staples, pins, and tape that have deteriorated and damaged the contents. As a result, scrapbooks tend to break down through use (bindings burst, and pages detach and fracture) and often have been “read to death.”

These often complex and insurmountable problems have led to the removal, neglect, and sometimes destruction by disassembling of scrapbooks. Additionally, since ephemera are rarely catalogued at the item-level, researchers must often rely on the memories of archivists, librarians, or other researchers to learn of the existence of these resources. Scrapbooks of medical practitioners also suffer from the stigma of the mundane; that is, they are not as immediately significant as the notebooks and journals which reveal the thought processes of the “Main Entry,” nor are they as conventionally understandable as personal correspondence. It may even be a bit embarrassing to find that a Nobel Laureate kept menus, postcards, and ticket stubs.

The scrapbooks kept by and about medical practitioners are rather unlike scrapbooks commonly found in special collections. For one thing,

they do not have as a primary purpose amusement, entertainment, or hobby.¹⁶ Consequently they tend not to emphasize visual display and plenitude of material. There is often a strong and self-conscious element of performance and self-fashioning in physician scrapbooks.¹⁷ For example, Robert Fletcher, editor-in-chief of *Index Medicus*, compiled a scrapbook (National Library of Medicine, MS C 49, 1906) that is a memento of a dinner in his honor and contains letters of acceptance to the dinner invitation along with photographs of the attendees.

Scrapbooks of medical practitioners are characteristically celebratory. They are personal monuments to a life or an institution, compiled by the person or by others, such as a spouse or devoted employee. They have a strong flavor of timelessness, universality, and justification of a life. They are primers for statesmanship and oratory, similar in motivation and enactment to the Renaissance commonplace book. Marguerite Cockett’s 1905 scrapbook (Medical College of Pennsylvania, Acc. 135) includes letters of recommendation from her high school for admission to the Women’s Medical College. At the extreme of the scrapbook as vehicle of ego and memory is that of Sir William Arbuthnot Lane (Wellcome Institute, GC 127, File A3.887.907).¹⁸ Lane was a colorful and controversial surgeon at Guy’s Hospital, who specialized in fractures, cleft palates, and the operative treatment of constipation. Lane probably did the first ileocolostomy and had quite a reputation for his surgical skill. His biographer, who had also trained under him, defended Lane’s rather free use of the knife, saying, “If Lane unwisely removed the colon, thank goodness it was Lane doing the surgery.”¹⁹ In his scrapbook of journal and newspaper clippings by and about him, Lane marked through

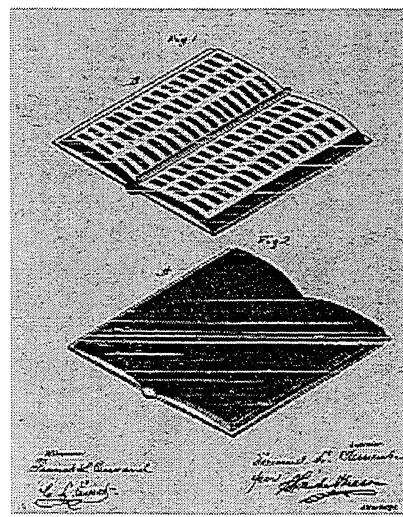


Figure 1: Patent drawing by Samuel L. Clemens, 1873. Clemens devised a popular system for attaching materials.

all surrounding text that was not directly related to him. It is also somewhat remarkable that many of the clippings in his album were literally torn from journals by Surgeon Lane, rather than razored or scissored out. Scrapbooks compiled by nurses seem to represent an exception to the mass of ego gathered into medical scrapbooks by physicians. The few I have examined at the Center for the History of Nursing center around buildings, teachers, and friendships, rather than individuals and their glory.

The physician compilers re-narrate their lives in book form, chronicling both their profession and their place within it.²⁰ William Norris's album (College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 10a/155, 1874-1901) is representative of this. Norris, a Philadelphia ophthalmologist, used his album as a casebook and included notes and photographs of his cases. John Sargent, another Philadelphia physician, kept a chronicle of his interests with newspaper clippings and letters (College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 10c/147, 1876) including his delivery of conjoined twins.

An emphasis upon profession is not unique to medicine, to be sure--the scrapbooks of professionals and public figures, especially those in the performing arts, are all similar in that they attempt to impose form and order upon a life, by staying close to a core narrative. In this way, scrapbooks turn a mere existence into a life. In focusing upon career building, vivid and often striking information occurs through juxtaposition. For example, in volume two of Frank Keefer's scrapbook (National Library of Medicine, MS 8B 127), his army life and personal life elide without comment. Keefer was an army surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon General at the end of his career, 1927-29. His scrapbook is a compilation of his official career in which his wedding announcement is tipped in along with other orders of the day.²¹ The implication is that taking a wife was as much a duty detail and career obligation as was inspecting a facility or serving on a court-martial jury.

Another example of unexpected richness in Keefer's scrapbook is a cartoon of his friend Lieutenant General Robert Lee Bullard. The cartoon, probably drawn by a fellow staff member with affection and humor, depicts Bullard's military career and the posts at which he served in terms of the native peoples and subordinates with whom he interacted. Ethnic caricature is used as a burlesque through which Bullard is shown to have had an extensive career, and simultaneously, to be elevated because of his mastery over others. Medical scrapbooks are unlike more consciously "popular culture" ones, such as those composed of trade card collections or vaca-

tion travel memorabilia, in the way they begin and end. Medical scrapbooks are akin to diaries and journals, in that they begin with fanfare, solemn pronouncement, or another marking of an occasion. But they end with serendipity or tragic silence: the compiler graduates, goes on to other projects, dies, or otherwise disappears. There is seldom closure or conclusion, just a series of blank pages. I was told in regard to some tuberculosis patient scrapbooks kept by a woman at Saranac Lake: the books "ceased when she ceased."

Scrapbooks are also a means to manipulate time and space. Chronology is not only transgressed, it is often irrelevant. In some albums the ordering of events shifts from strictly chronological/sequential to emotional and back again, as items are added and removed at later moments.²² Joseph Carson's scrapbook (College of Physicians of Philadelphia, ZZ10c/4), which he compiled circa 1875 illustrates this aspect. It contains the pages of his book, *History of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania* (1869), juxtaposed with original documents. The documents are largely unrelated to the text, being disparate examples of ephemera related to medical practice in Pennsylvania. With these juxtapositions, the compiler compressed history so that things such as a 1706 promissory note appears opposite to a printed page from 1869. Although these items are separated by 150 years, the reader encounters the two contemporaneously. Events that are otherwise unrelated, as well as geographically dispersed, are brought together into an artificial relationship—one that is fabricated through the taste and judgment of the compiler. Tinkering with the physics of experience was a popular Victorian past-time. Victorians were, after all, the people who fooled with time and space by inventing photography, cinema, and science fiction. And for the record, they also gave us jello.

Among the more poignant aspects of scrapbooks is the recurring element of heteroglossia, that is, the presence of many voices. There are the voices of the compiler who began the album and the compiler who finished it—these might be different people or the same person, years later, writing in a feeble hand. In Laura Heath Hills' album (Medical College of Pennsylvania, Acc. 126, 1892-1949), Hills penned captions to the items much later than they were assembled, probably in preparing the album for donation to the College. The pencil notes of the archivist along the edge of the photographs adds the voice of yet another generation and orientation to the contents of the album. Anonymous archivists who leave

notes about missing photographs or dates and other recovered information have a strong presence in scrapbooks. Their bracketed meta-narrative makes the scrapbooks all the more complex and collaborative.

Then there is the voice the compiler expatriates via the transfixed text. James Thorington compiled clippings in his album (College of Physicians of Philadelphia, A10/164, 1908) which related to the movement among ophthalmologists at the turn of the century to stop optometrists and opticians from using pharmaceuticals and performing minor surgery. The clippings record the debates as well as represent the views of the compiler; the compiler can let the third-party prose speak for him or her. As ways of organizing knowledge, scrapbooks are uniquely able to take us into lives and places that printed prose cannot. As productions and performances of culture, they capture the exuberance of events and reveal unspoken attitudes and hidden assumptions about aspects of medical training and practice. For example, students at the Medical College of Pennsylvania practiced pelvic exams and pediatrics with a chamois baby doll, nick-named Nicodemus. Images of the baby occur in several albums. The image of Nicodemus in the scrapbook of Elizabeth Reifsnyder (Medical College of Pennsylvania, Acc 124, 1904)) is striking. It appears on a page with Chinese women and their babies. Reifsnyder was a medical missionary in Shanghai at the turn of the century. The unusual thing is the peculiar placement of Nicodemus on a page with live babies. Its unspoken significance may be that Reifsnyder saw her tenure in China primarily as a continuation of her medical training—she practiced with Chinese babies just as she had with Nicodemus. The caption above the image of Chinese babies reads “A product of the Margaret Williamson Hospital.”

I conclude with one further point, or rather a plea, about the crucial need not only to retain scrapbooks, but to keep them intact. Sequence, presentation, format, boards, everything is potentially important.²³ The assembling of diverse materials into a personal album switches our attention from the level of the formal relationship we may have with the contents “in the wild” (such as newspapers, ribbons, tickets) to the level of the associational and even the poetic—to the compiler and to ourselves as historians, prying once again into other peoples’ lives.

Katherine Ott
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Endnotes

¹ This is a revised version of a paper presented at the AAHM Buffalo meeting, May 1996. I am indebted to F. Michael Angelo, Amy Begg, Tom Bickley, Catherine Blecki, Vanessa Broussard-Simmons, Shirley Dixon, Karen Garlick, Cornelia King, Sheila O’Neill, Jim Roan, Merrily Smith, Philip Spiess III, and Margaret Szabunia for their suggestions and help in researching this topic.

² Maynard Brichford, *Archives and Manuscripts Appraisal and Accessioning* (Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1977). Brichford also placed “payrolls” in this category.

³ For background, see Kenneth Lockridge, *On the Sources of Patriarchal Rage; The Commonplace Books of William Byrd and Thomas Jefferson and the Gendering of Power in the Eighteenth Century* (New York: New York University Press, 1992); Joan Marie Lechner, *Renaissance Concepts of the Commonplaces* (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1962); Peter Beal, “Notions in Garrison: The Seventeenth Century Commonplace Book,” in W. Speed Hill, *New Ways of Looking at Old Texts* (Binghamton: Renaissance English Text Society, 1993), pp. 131-147.

⁴ See Todd Gernes, “Recasting the Culture of Ephemera: Young Women’s Literary Culture in Nineteenth-Century America,” (Ph.D. diss., Brown University, 1992), pp. 31-49.

⁵ For background on these see Oliver Impey and Arthur MacGregor, eds., *The Origins of Museums; The Cabinet of Curiosities in Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century Europe* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1985); K. Pomian, *Collectors and Curiosities: Paris and Venice, 1500-1800* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1990).

⁶ Impey and MacGregor, *The Origins of Museums*, p. 3.

⁷ Remy G. Saisselin, *Bricabracmania; the Bourgeois and the Bibelot* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1985).

⁸ Vincent Y. Bowditch, *Life and Correspondence of Henry Ingersoll Bowditch* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1902), vol. II, p. 26.

⁹ For discussion of this, see Thomas D. Kaufmann, *The Mastery of Nature; Aspects of Art, Science, and Humanism in the Renaissance* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1993).

¹⁰ Samuel Pepys compiled one of the first modern ephemera-laden scrapbooks in 1700: "London and Westminster," 2 vols. His enthusiasm does not seem to have been shared by others at the time.

¹¹ For ante-bellum scrapbooks, see Patricia Buckler and C. K. Leeper, "An Ante-bellum Woman's Scrapbook as Autobiographical Composition," *Journal of American Culture*, 14 (1991): 1-8.

¹² For more on collage, see Katherine Hoffman, ed. *Collage; Critical Views* (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms Inc., 1989); Diane Waldman, *Collage, Assemblage and the Found Object*, (New York: Henry N. Abrams, 1992). Hoffman cites other precursors to collage such as medieval stained glass and Byzantine mosaics, and imagist poetry.

¹³ Photomontage dates from the mid-nineteenth century work of Hippolyte Bayard, Eugene Appert, Henry Peach Robinson, and Oscar Rejlander. See Robert Sobiesek, "Composite Imagery and the Origins of Photomontage, pt. 1: the Naturalistic Strain," *Artforum*, Oct., Nov. (1978); Estera Milman, "Photomontage, the Event, and Historism," in Stephen Foster, ed., "Event" Art and Art Events (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms Inc., 1988); Dawn Ades, *Photomontage* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1976). For film see, Kenneth Macgowan, *Behind the Screen; The History and Techniques of the Motion Picture*, (New York: Delacorte Press, 1965).

¹⁴ Mark Twain, US Patent Office #140245, 24 June 1873.

¹⁵ See for example, Bernard Beck, US Patent Office #175327, 28 March 1876; David Breed, US Patent Office #187448, 20 Feb. 1877; Charles Schwartz, US Patent Office #645191, 13 March 1900.

¹⁶ For more on these see, Todd S. Genes, *Gathered Leaves: the Assembled Book in American Culture*, (University of Massachusetts Press, forthcoming); Ellen Garvey, *The Adman in the Parlor: Magazines and the Gendering of Consumer Culture, 1880s-1910s* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996).

¹⁷ For a discussion of performance, see John J. MacAloon, ed., *Rite, Drama, Festival, Spectacle; Rehearsals Toward a Theory of Cultural Performance* (Philadelphia: Institute for the Study of Human Issues, 1984).

¹⁸ I am grateful to Shirley Dixon for bringing the Lane Scrapbooks to my attention.

¹⁹ William Tanner, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, *His Life and Work* (London: Bailliere, Tindall and Cox, 1946), p. 34.

²⁰ For a discussion of styles of recording sequential events, see Hayden White, "The Value of Narrativity in the Representation of Reality," *Critical Inquiry* 7 (1980): 5-27.

²¹ It is unclear exactly who made Keefer's scrapbook.

²² Susan Stewart, in *On Longing; Narratives of the Miniature, the Gigantic, the Souvenir, the Collection* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1993) analyzes how within exchange economies such as ours, ordinary objects come to realize and concretize the experiences of memory/time/space. Stewart notes, although not in relation to the composition of scrapbooks, that among the strategies individuals use to construct personal narrative from ordinary objects are "the souvenir," which authenticates the past and discredits the present, and "the collection," which replaces history with classification and order, making all time simultaneous and synchronous.

²³ For a discussion of the significance of textual space as deliberate and therefore important, see A.R. Braunmuller, "Accounting for Absence: The Transcription of Space," in Hill, *New Ways of Looking at Old Texts*, pp. 47-56. See also Michel Foucault, *The Order of Things* (New York: Vintage Books, 1973).

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THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPERMANENCE

Ephemera is not trivia. To assume that ephemera is trivia is to commit what the philosophers used to call a "category mistake." It is a confusion at least. Yes, ephemeral things are transitory by definition, "of passing interest," the Ephemera Society says. But ephemeral things aren't trivial if you make meaning of them. Old advertisements and posters, daybooks and diaries, forgotten notes, faded photographs, and obsolete tools become significant as we recover their settings, their contexts, their circumstances.

We are lucky when fragile objects survive. When luck combines with design to preserve and save ephemera in libraries, archives, and museums, we are even more fortunate. Well organized collections rescue images and things from oblivion. Good exhibits rescue collections from obscurity. Exhibits display ephemeral things to retrieve displaced practices, unearth forgotten sensibilities, and redeem neglected histories and biographies. This is why this dealer in durable goods has permission to meditate about the importance of impermanence.

The ephemeral permeates medical history. Thinking up and finding a meaningful context for ephemeral things, durable artifacts, and passing theories posed the main task for an exhibit called "Say Ahh! Examining America's Health" -- originated by the Strong Museum in Rochester. The exhibit began its national tour with partner institutions, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and the Cleveland Health Museum.

The exhibit took on a big subject. In developing "Say Ahh!", related observations guided us through, and if truth be told, *delivered us* from medical history's vast complexity. Every era, we observed, has assembled its own notions of risks to health, strategies for preventing disease, and theories and technologies of cure. And further, we noticed that this relationship always, whenever and wherever, "conditions" the arguments over the big questions: of individual responsibility for health and culpability for illness, of patient autonomy and physician obligation, of sanction for medical practices and for limiting the fringe, of categorical imperatives for sharing costs or bearing them individually, and the like.

To the chagrin of policy makers, health care proved difficult to explain to the American electorate over the last few years. We didn't expect mu-

seum guests to reflexively see big relationships either. This presented the largest initial challenge. If an exhibit fails to simplify the complex, we fail both in helping to recover the past and in making meaning of it in the present. "Say Ahh!" in particular depends on successfully engaging visitors' attention with friendly strategies to incite, instruct, and join conversations.

An interpretive exhibit's first rule is that analyses have to be backed by images and things. Artifacts have to embody ideas as well as convey them. Ideas (which have no measure) need to acquire a second and third dimension in the images and things on display. Successful history exhibits also require from viewers a thousand acts of generosity and cooperation. There's no exhibition unless somebody is looking, no discovery unless viewers consider soberly those things that otherwise might just seem peculiar or silly because we've left them so far behind. In this case displaying curiosities aims at provoking curiosity. Confronting medical history raises obvious questions. Why did sufferers in the past accept such strenuous and mistaken medical logic? How could patients deliver themselves into the hands of manifest quacks for such painful and dangerous treatment? Why do theories hang on in the face of contrary evidence?

Condemnation, incredulity, and ridicule just don't go very far in explaining history. So history exhibits beg of the viewer a temporary forgiveness for those self-verifying systems that have lost their rationale. Visitors need to suspend their disbelief long enough to see that the precariousness of style and theory is often the story itself. "Say Ahh!" coaxes visitors to see that wandering observation, changing practice, and current dispute all teach history's basic lesson about the frailty of human



For much of the nineteenth century, many believed irregularity posed a dangerous health threat. Mother Gray's Powders for Children promised to regulate stomach, liver and bowels-a pleasant relief for constipation. Courtesy The Strong Museum, Rochester, New York

reason, and the persistence of change. When visitors leave wondering how our descendants will regard our wisest medical assumptions today, the exhibit has made its point.

To describe the sustaining relationships of health care, "Say Ahh!" divides into four parts: "What Was Risky?," "An Ounce of Prevention," "A Pound of Cure," and "Who's Responsible?" The first three sections inform the fourth, where the exhibit approaches the big questions.

WHAT WAS RISKY?

On first glance, risk seems quite outside history. Danger is danger. Peril is peril. But the perception of risk changed as notions of threats to health and safety changed. Also, of course, actual health risks actually changed, and still change—increasing as new diseases and new safety hazards appear, decreasing with new treatments, new technology, and new understanding. In its first section, "Say Ahh!" invites guests to spin a "wheel of misfortune" and discover several old risks: "used up" air, tight corsets, unfortunate phrenological endowment, and susceptibility to "the greensickness." Modern risks appear too, as lead paint and skateboards make an appearance. "Say Ahh!" also explores the ironies and diminishing returns of modern precautions. One interactive station invites visitors to discover why increased knowledge about health gives us more to worry about. Another mordantly dares us to survive the hazards of the nineteenth century to live to a "ripe old age" of 64.

A pair of aluminum "baby mitts" from the late nineteenth century helps the exhibit open "a window into the center of a culture," as ephemeralists say. Sold to discourage pleasurable, and therefore dangerous, touching, baby mitts expose the nineteenth-century fear of depleting the body's stores of vital energy. Scholars know that the prescriptive literature in the late nineteenth century swells with awful warnings to worried mothers. Here, the important phenomenon is the ephemeral one. How do you recover worry? How do you reclaim an emotion? How do you retrieve the decision and the means to act on worry? How do you convey it to a contemporary audience? Objects rarely "speak for themselves," but luckily this time, the process left an especially eloquent artifact.

Our Victorian forebears also worried about running themselves down. We hope to charge ourselves up. They held themselves in reserve. We let go. We say "use it or lose it." An exhibit section called "Sex and Bicycling" shows that even firmly held



Courtesy The Strong Museum, Rochester, New York

beliefs become unsteady over time. A recent sports catalogue pictures intrepid women cyclists aiming their mountain bikes down a torturous slope. History does not prepare us well for this catalogue. Nothing could be farther from the shrinking female delicacy of the last century's ladies' books. Millions of catalogues end up in the recycling bin—the otherwise ephemeral catalogue we collected and exhibited documents a profound social and emotional change.

PREVENTION

The idea that disease could be forestalled or warded off entirely leaves us with the richest vein of ephemera to mine in "Say Ahh!" By following the ephemeral evidence, the exhibit traces peoples' preoccupations with disease, and follows changes in theory, vain hopes, and sound intuitions. Flip through any health periodical from the 1920s, for example, and you'll see advertisement after advertisement for cod liver oil. The spoonful of cure for rickets is one of the great happy endings in American medical history.

History is about change and continuity, and objects and images can tell us a good deal about each in a glance. History is also about consensus and contest. The history of belief and disbelief about preventing disease is a prime example of the contested historical space: regular physicians dismissed the eclectics, who dismissed the herbalists, who dismissed water-cure advocates, and so on. According to the great Austin Flint of Buffalo, who appeared on the cover of this year's AAHM conference brochure, homeopaths fought "like Kilkenny cats" during one of the city's three terrible cholera epidemics. Even the yowl has faded from that nineteenth-century catfight, but the exhibit shows that homeopaths have recently returned, inspired this time by Eastern philosophy.

Objects open a window into alternative medicine, too. When doctors and other experts disagreed

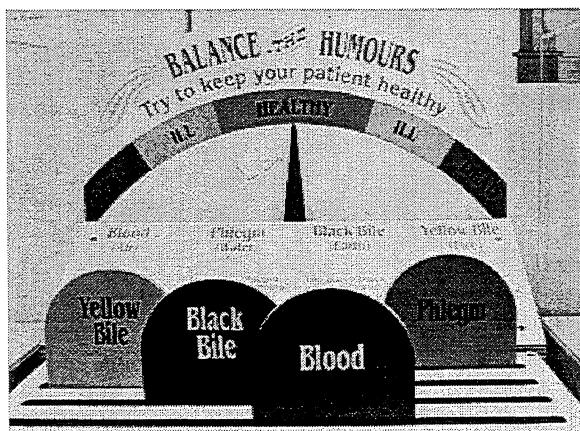
about treatment, or when the afflicted remembered or imagined harsh or ineffective treatments, sufferers ran home to a vast array of patent and proprietary medicines. Ordinary people made decisions about risk and available cures, and to prevent disease, bought tonics and elixirs by the wagonload. Audience recollections show that the ephemeral treatments based in bygone theories linger long in memory. So does the impulse toward self-medication.

While acknowledging this vast reservoir of alternative medicine, an honest narrative must also account for progress, greater understanding, and eventually medicine's stunning modern mastery, authority, and control. So, in "Say Ahh!" prevention issues also progress from the merely prudent to the truly effective.

A POUND OF CURE

When it comes to cure we've often been long on theory and short on effectiveness. Healers and their patients have remained fiercely loyal to cures, even when disease resisted explanation and health risks remained veiled or poorly understood. This section of the exhibit features several (perhaps not quite) prescientific means of cure: spiritual healing, a neurocalometer that chiropractors used in diagnosing "spinal heat," and vibrators and magnetic gadgets that practitioners used to direct and channel "vital energy." And all the trappings of humoral theory and practice.

It would be difficult to call the last of these, humoral theory, "ephemeral," because belief in the occult humors persisted for more than two millennia. But it is as far down the drain as any discarded justification for discredited treatment can be. If the theory lost its hold, still the objects endure. Lancets, cupping vessels, scarifiers, and blood collect-



"Say Ahh! Examining America's Health," Courtesy of The Strong Museum, Rochester, New York

ing bowls haven't been part of any standard medical armamentarium since the last century. But the steel and brass persists long after the treatment has disappeared.

Sometimes, though, the stuff is not enough. It's hard to reconstruct the justification for blood-letting. Though our colleagues at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia helped, we never were able to explain just what "black bile" might be. Theory was one thing, the experts told us, practice another. That's why we resorted to a bit of mind-hand coordination with a device that invites visitors to "Balance the Humors." The gadget isn't easy to stabilize, just as it wasn't easy for a "regular" physician to find the proper "equilibrium" for the body's humors. If the museum guest carries away the idea that life is inherently precarious, or that chance and luck have something to do with it, so much the better. The exhibit, again, has made its point.

CURE BY THE POUND

Here "Say Ahh!" encounters the problem of the ephemeral at its most fundamental. What could be more irrecoverable than pain? More evanescent? What is more immaterial? When a pain "goes away," where does it go? There is no possibility of collecting it. Pain resists description. Even when the pain was ours we have only the memory of a sensation. Twice removed from the sensation itself, language fails us. Is a "stabbing pain" the same as the pain of being stabbed? Apparently it is not. This exhibit makes changing ideas about alleviating pain a laboratory case for understanding how history works: how good ideas lag or languish, how old ideas hang on.

"Say Ahh!" recovers pain as a historical subject in four ways: theatrically, intellectually, tangibly, and personally. A clip from the film "Dances with Wolves" shows the main character stretched out in the surgery of a Civil War battlefield hospital, facing the pain and disfigurement of amputation as exhausted surgeons in the background break for coffee. Most visitors don't know that anaesthesia took time to catch on. Nor do they know that there were plausible medical arguments and persuasive moral ones against using anaesthetic. Exhibit visitors compare contradictory scientific opinion for and against anaesthesia by turning drums inscribed with arguments and counter-arguments. Rotating drums let visitors consult a list of procedures that surgeons thought too minor to require anaesthesia. The thought of performing amputations, eye surgery, or repairing vaginal tears without anaesthesia challenges modern feelings most. To bring the experience as close as possible, the exhibit displays

saws, knives, and a purposefully curved perineum needle.

Finally, to show that history's processes are not remote, the exhibit invites men and women to share their own experiences and opinions about anaesthesia—in this case, about strategies for handling pain in childbirth. Visitors revealed that the old question “to numb or not to numb,” still swirls. Guest responses showed who was denied an “authentic birth experience,” who was liberated from pain, who was forced by peer-pressure to endure natural childbirth, whose life was saved by the interventions that anaesthesia made possible. Responses showed who would do it again and who would not. And why. Providing a notebook for responses to significant questions is an easy way to value visitors’ opinions. It is also essential to completing an exhibit’s experience.

WHO'S RESPONSIBLE?

The final section, “Who’s Responsible?,” focuses personal attention on ethical challenges. The controversy over forceps delivery gathers a range of the interesting issues. Were doctors using forceps for their own convenience to make deliveries fit the busy physicians’ schedule? The exhibit features a quotation from a woman who thought so. The analysis makes it clear that forceps save lives. But the issue of physician control and patient autonomy never retreats.

A cascade of other interactive devices raises questions of responsibility and authority. One called “Who Gets the Liver?” asks visitors to choose (heart-breakingly) among transplantation candidates. Another asks smokers if they believe they’re addicted, and invites them to mark the point at which the cigarette habit would be too costly to maintain. Another tallies the yearly expense of weekly six-packs in dollars and health risks. Visitors move a plexiglass panel that slowly fills a conference room with specialists to show why medical authority is so dispersed. Guests responded to a variety of questions: Should schools distribute condoms? Should public health authorities set up needle exchange programs for addicts? Are handguns a health threat and gun control, therefore, a health measure? Often in their responses, visitors engage each other.

The White House provided “Say Ahh!” with a final bit of meaningful ephemera. A photograph pictures Bill Clinton holding up the “Health Security Card” at a joint session of Congress. Efforts to reform and rationalize the means for taking social responsibility for medical care succumb to complex-

ity, inertia, and individual interest. For good measure the quaint “Health Security Card,” the thing itself, is there too. Had history and policy taken a different turn, one like it may have ended up as routine plastic in a hundred million wallets.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EPHEMERA

Noticing evanescent events helps the world make sense. We couldn’t do without the passing nuances of gesture and expression that invest conversation with meaning. Profound consequences often flow from causes that drift below historical notice. Imagine those persuasive looks and meaningful inflections that passed, wordless and unrecorded, between Lyndon Johnson and Robert McNamara. Those moments set the course of war. Imagine a stifled giggle that you shared in grade school. Did it define, deepen, and eventually come to describe your attitude toward authority? Will you ever forget the look on the face of that person who brought you bad news?

When unbidden half-memories surface, they often open windows into our own pasts. Has a whiff of perfume triggered a reverie? Has an old advertising jingle transported you? Has a musical phrase buoyed a submerged emotion? Has a stick of licorice jarred loose a forgotten era? Recalling everyday nuances helps ground the sense of self amid the shifting settings of society, belief, place, and institution.

Looking for explanation, historians usually inspect the sweep and scope of time’s passing. But when the subject is transience and meaning, “the importance of ephemera,” musing leads naturally in the opposite direction. The shortest-lived phenomena conceivable lie in the subatomic realm. Nothing could be more picayune and vanishingly instantaneous than those components (*or qualities*) of matter. Yet, during the last three-quarters of a century, these bits at the edge of dimension and time yielded universal secrets to the physicists who struggled to grasp the “world in a grain of sand...and eternity in an hour.”

Likewise ephemera, so far removed from the great deeds and grand processes, when rescued from the trash bin and set imaginatively in their contexts, can help us recover history from obscurity or triviality. When we’re lucky, things “of passing interest” can transmute, becoming powerfully meaningful things “of enduring interest.”

Scott G. Eberle
Strong Museum

"DOCTORS OF MEDICINE": AN EXHIBITION OF BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS

"Doctors of Medicine" is an exhibition of books and manuscripts illustrating the social history of the profession, at Perkins Library, on the main campus of Duke University, from 16 November 1996 through 14 January 1997. It comprises less than one hundred items, chosen from several thousand collected over the best part of a quarter century.

There are printed books, manuscripts, and documents touching on a range of subjects: the medical profession itself, doctoring as a social role; the philosophy, politics, and economics of medicine; the physician among other workers; ethics and malpractice; education and students; royal and legislative acts. There are early works by the founders of alternative schools of therapeutics. There are documents illustrating the development of institutions—hospitals, medical schools, and membership organizations—which framed, legally and architecturally, the environment for medical and scientific work. Shown too are the profession's internal regulations, long preoccupied with the right to practice, and its encounters with real and imagined quacks. There is humor and satire, in poems and prose and pictures.

I planned the collection to cover almost everything about medicine except disease, diagnosis, and therapeutics, the traditional areas of medical history. In the early 1970s (and still now), most medical book collectors were interested in the science of medicine, with an occasional nod toward biography. Rare book dealers thought my interests were eccentric. Some thought and a few told me outright that I was wasting my money. As one would expect, librarians and medical historians, members of professions less subject to the vagaries of collecting taste, were more encouraging. They were also aware that scholarship was moving toward a comprehensive, social-contextual approach to the history of medicine.

In 1972, the idea of the "profession" of medicine was a sociological construct that had not yet taken hold among historians of medicine (as Burnham has recently written.) I was in a graduate program at Bedford College, University of London, quaintly titled "Sociology with Special Reference to Medicine." It was organized by several distinguished British medical sociologists at their research unit in the center of the capital. We students came from all over the English-speaking

world and from many stages and walks of life: a medical school dean, an anti-apartheid exile, social workers, general medical practitioners, a psychiatrist, sociologists, historians, and one Duke medical student. Among us were at least two incipient bibliomaniacs.

"Medicine as a profession" was one major focus of teaching and research, and it was expected that students would be familiar its history. Properly diagnosed "collectors" do not need much encouragement to collect, especially when it matches something else they are *really* supposed to do. So I found myself in the second-hand bookshops of Bloomsbury and Charing Cross Road and Cecil Court ostensibly looking for books to supplement the required readings, but secretly knowing that a new collection was aborning.

The challenge was in the selection of books. I had spent many days at the Wellcome Library and the British Library becoming acquainted with printed books on medical politics. The ones I liked best, for obviously different reasons, fell into two categories: the really political, angry, slug-'em-out type of every period; and the older ones from before machine type-setting.

Miss Anna Freud, daughter and intellectual heir of the founder of psychoanalysis, once told me that collecting "is all in the chase." The chase includes selection and acquisition. In a field with no specific bibliography, where much of the printed material is relegated to the category of "secondary sources," the choice becomes more difficult, personal, and ultimately smugly self-satisfying. Muensterberger, in his masterful recent book, *Collecting: An Unruly Passion*, elucidates some of these unappealing, if unintentionally amusing, psycho-dynamic mechanisms. How can one argue with a collector who buys things that are not good investments, but that he *knows are important*? How can one not acknowledge a collection created for the benefit of scholarship? How can one doubt the creativity of a collector of an interesting, formerly overlooked and unappreciated subject? All of these rationalizations came into play in forming this collection.

Let us now consider "better things". This is a common phrase in the book world, but it has many meanings. In medicine, it usually applies to books and manuscripts important in the intellectual history of the Western world, preferably for a basic scientific discovery, but also for an advancement in treatment of disease. However, these were precisely the subjects that I had decided not to collect.

I did come to accept the wisdom of collecting "better things," but like any true collector, only the categories I was already predisposed to: early manuscripts, incunabula, sixteenth-century books, good provenance. The real change probably came as a consequence of learning something about bibliography: to see and know what one was looking at. Time has been kind to the subject of this collection; the body of historical scholarship has increased beyond all expectation, providing much intellectual direction.

Collectors vary in their degree of interest in showing what they have amassed. Muensterberger suggests that some collectors fear that other people can never understand how wonderful the objects are. Nevertheless, it is an honor to have these objects shown at the Grolier Club, New York, in April and May 1996, and now at Duke University.

The earliest object on exhibition is the Foundation Charter of the Billeswick Hospital, Bristol, which can be no later than date of death, 1232, of one of the signatories, Hubert de Burgh, Conservator of Magna Carta. Billeswick Hospital was an almonry, one of the four medieval antecedents of modern hospitals that also included hostels for religious pilgrims, leprosariums, and hospices for the sick. The charter required the monks to provide for the upkeep of one hundred people every day.

Among the other early objects are the 1463 manuscript statutes and rules of the Hospital of San Lazaro, Aquapendente, Italy, drawn up by the Master General of the Order of San Lazaro devoted to the care of lepers.

There is an 1498 Venice printing by Bonetus Locatellus for Octavianus Scotus of Joannes Sermoneta's "Questiones super aphorismos Hippocratis et libros Tegni Galeni," a report of questions discussed at Bologna in 1430. Sermoneta must have been professor of medicine, and this text intended for his students preparing for degree examinations: a cram course of the incunable period.

The first book printed on professions, both secular and religious, was *Speculum vite humanae*, by Rodrigo Sanchez de Arevalo, Bishop of Zamora. It was published in Rome 1468, and is represented here by the Strasbourg, 1507 edition. Also shown are early editions in Latin 1537, and English 1575, of Agrippa's *Of the Vanitie and uncertaintie of Artes and Sciences*, a muckraking book on the professions; and the first edition of 1585 of Garzoni's encyclopedic *La Piazza Universale di Tutte le Professioni del Mondo*.

Johannes Sambucus's *Icones veterum aliquot*, 1574, printed by his friend Christopher Plantin in Antwerp contains sixty-seven copper-plate portraits of physicians and scholars, both ancient and contemporary.

Illuminated with three full-page miniatures is a manuscript Diploma of Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy, awarded to Francisco Jarubeo by the College of Physicians, Rome, in 1604. Its binding is probably by the famous Sorecini family of bookbinders to the Vatican. There is an illuminated Letters granting the hereditary title and privileges of Gentilhomme and Arms to his personal physician Jean Garnier, by Charles IV or III, Duke of Lorraine, dated 1641.

There are books of statutes from the Royal College of Physicians of London, both a secret manuscript volume of about 1650, and the first, illicit, printing of 1693. The copy shown of the famous history of this College, written in 1686 by Charles Goodall, was owned by the eminent naturalist John Evelyn, and bought at the auction of his library at Sotheby's.

From Rome, the 1676 statutes of the Collegio dei Medici is bound with twelve additional printed Papal Bulls and documents. From Paris, Denis Pylon's 1672 compilation of the *Statuts de la Faculte de Medecine en l'Universite* is bound with ten other works on similar subjects, printed from 1671 to 1696.

Among the English books, there is James Primrose's infamous 1630 *Exercitationes et Animadversiones*, a scurrilous reply to William Harvey's monumental work, *De Motu Cordis*, which established the circulation of the blood. There is a clutch of seven works by Gideon Harvey, the foremost medical muckraker of the late seventeenth century; one of them is the unique copy of *Venus Unmasked: Or a more Exact Discovery of the Venereal Evil*, 1665, later issued with variant titles. There are also seven works, talking to each other in a 1660-1670s pamphlet war about the apothecaries' right to practice independently, including authors Christopher Merrett and Henry Stubbe. Sir Samuel Garth's famous poem "The Dispensary," also about physicians and apothecaries rivalries, is shown here in the 1699 first of at least fifteen editions.

Among the early American books is a presentation copy to Dr. Warren (probably Joseph who died at Bunker Hill), of John Morgan's *A Discourse upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America*,

1765. This is the first book on American medical education. Also shown is the first American work on the history of medicine, Peter Middleton's 1769 *Medical Discourse, or an Historical Inquiry Into the ancient and present State of Medicine*.

Of the same period is the diploma of Doctor of Medicine awarded to Jean-Paul Marat by the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, 3 June 1775. Marat was then an established practitioner in London, but his fame was soon to come as the blood-thirsty French revolutionary, responsible for the death of the king, who later was assassinated by Charlotte Corday.

Among the unorthodox practices of the nineteenth century were homeopathy, phrenology, botanic medicine, and chiropractic. Homeopathy is represented by its fundamental text in first edition, Hahnemann's *Organon der rationellen Heilkunde*, Dresden 1810, and the first American edition, Allentown, 1836. Phrenology is satirized by a caricature frontispiece to the anonymous *Three Familiar Lectures on Craniological Physiognomy*, London, 1816. Samuel Thomson, the founder of American botanic medicine, was the author of *A Narrative of the Life and Medical Discoveries...; containing an account of his system of practice, and The manner of curing Disease with Vegetable medicine*, here shown in the first issue of the first edition of 1822. Chiropractic, the extraordinarily (and still) successful American practice of manipulation, was discovered one afternoon in 1895 by David Daniel Palmer, who until then was a Vital Magnetic Healer. Here is an advertising flyer, "The Sick Cured Without Medicine," issued by him in Burlington, Iowa in 1887.

Collectors are always on the hunt, especially for usual things. Until the past few years, I was unaware of the quintessentially Victorian tradition of giving silver objects with extensive presentation inscriptions. These really constitute manuscripts on silver, and the donors and recipients were sometimes doctors.

The salver (hallmarked 1801, inscribed 1845) in this exhibition was given to David Philipps, a popular local surgeon-apothecary in Devonshire, who was slandered before a committee of Parliament, by the lay head of Totnes Union, a charity. He was exonerated before a Parliamentary Committee in 1845. Almost three thousand penny donations were collected to pay for this silver testimonial. There are one hundred twelve words engraved on the front of the salver. Also shown is a tankard (hallmarked 1791, inscribed 1852), given

by a grateful William Caldecott to Dr. William Worts, of Essex, for trying to save the life of his six-year old daughter. The original finial has been replaced by a skull and crossbones.

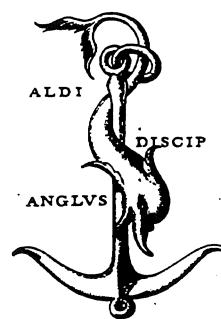
There are only a few twentieth-century books here, (not of course due to a lack of medical politics in our century.) Notable is an album from Johns Hopkins Hospital, dated 1903-1904, with original photographs of Osler, Halstead, Cushing, Kelly, Welch, and other luminaries. There is also a copy of the Flexner Report, 1910, and Freud's *Question of Lay Analysis*, in its first edition, in German, 1926.

The exhibition will continue at Duke University, Perkins Library, through 14 January. Further information, and a checklist, will be available from Suzanne Porter, History of Medicine Collections, Duke University Medical Center Library, Durham, North Carolina 27710; E-MAIL porte004@mc.duke.edu. The collector is Andrew T. Nadell, M.D., 1515 Trousdale Drive, Burlingame, California 94010; E-MAIL doctor@caius.com.

Andrew T. Nadell
Burlingame, California

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FROM THE EDITORS

The cover articles by Katherine Ott and Scott Eberle were originally presented in Buffalo at the ALHHS-sponsored Luncheon Workshop at the sixty-ninth annual meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine. Those of us in the audience enjoyed the presentations in Buffalo and we are pleased the authors agreed to have them printed here for the benefit of the entire membership of ALHHS.

With this issue, we welcome Eric v. d. Luft of Syracuse University as editor of the "From the 'Net" column. You will notice that he has his own byline something that our previous editor, Peter Nelson, never received! Our apologies Peter. Thanks for all of your anonymous work. We also welcome Lisa Mix of The Johns Hopkins University as editor of a new column, "On the Web." In this column Lisa will feature Web sites of interest to ALHHSers. She will also be asking members to feature the URLs for their institutions. Both Eric and Lisa welcome comments about their efforts from ALHHS members.

The dynamic duo is in the midst of annual meeting planning for both the AAHM and ALHHS (we are actually writing this column in Williamsburg, site of the 1997 meeting). It seems unusual to be preparing for our spring meeting while in the throes of winter. Joan has already endured three snow storms and winter has not yet officially begun in the Old Dominion. Our readers should be reminded that both AAHM and ALHHS will be meeting one month earlier than normal. When your registration materials arrive, *please make a point of looking at them right away and responding as soon as possible*. If you wait until April, as you might under normal circumstances, you will miss the meeting! We have been hoping to feature most of the regular ALHHS news and committee memberships and reports since last summer. In particular, we wanted to include ALHHS committee reports in this issue so that members would have this information prior to our annual meeting in Williamsburg. This is probably the last issue you will receive before our meeting in April of 1997. Our President, Beth White, continues to experience extenuating circumstances that prevent her from informing you of ALHHS's activities. If you are able to assist with ALHHS programs, activities or committee work, please contact Beth. The association needs your help.

Those of you who follow the continuing adventures of Joan and Jodi will be surprised that we

have stayed pretty close to home in the last several months. We define "home" loosely here as we continue to travel back and forth between Richmond and Charlottesville; we have also added Fredericksburg and Williamsburg into our frequent milage itineraries. Jodi has been teaching a course entitled "Archives and Society" at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg every Wednesday evening while the team has been traveling to Williamsburg on a monthly basis to prepare for the upcoming AAHM and ALHHS meetings. In the meantime, Joan has been busy planning an upcoming colloquium on Ancient Medicine which is described in greater detail. We did manage to travel to Wilmington, Delaware for the Fall meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference. We missed seeing our friend and colleague, Lois Densky-Wolff, who was home recovering from surgery. Lois is back at UMDNJ as we write and we wish her a continuing recovery.

You might consider that we are gluttons for punishment. Following the ALHHS meeting, Joan and Jodi will be actively involved in the preparations for the Spring meeting of MARAC which will also be held in Virginia. MARAC will be held in Charlottesville 1-3 May. We invite you to come back to Virginia for this event.

Since we think about the AAHM and ALHHS meetings on a daily basis, we are already starting to look forward to seeing you in our home state. We hope many of you will consider coming early or staying late to take advantage of the beauty and history of the Commonwealth. We hope you will find the ALHHS program, a joint venture with the Medical Museum Association (MeMA), of interest. We have planned a full day of program sessions and tours and think we have included something for everyone.

We will close with wishing each of you happy holidays AND a safe journey to Virginia this spring. We really do hope to see many of you here and look forward to bringing you Southern hospitality.

Joan Echtenkamp Klein
Jodi Koste

Reminder:
Deadline for submission to the
Spring issue of *The Watermark*
is 1 March 1997

JOIN US IN VIRGINIA'S COLONIAL CAPITAL

The Seventieth Annual Meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine will be held 3-6 April 1997 in Williamsburg, Virginia. This is one month earlier than normal. *Please make a note of this and remember to send in your registration early.* The Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences will join members of the Medical Museum Association (MeMA) for program and tours on Thursday, 3 April 1997. The traditional Wednesday night dinner will be held at Shields Tavern in the restored area of Colonial Williamsburg. On Thursday we will gather for our annual business meeting at the Cascades Meeting Center before traveling a short distance to the Public Hospital/DeWitt Wallace Decorative Arts Gallery for our program. The site for the annual meeting is especially appropriate as the Gallery is housed in the reconstructed Public Hospital for Persons of Insane and Disordered Minds. The Public Hospital was the first building in the country devoted solely to the treatment of the mentally ill and was established by an act passed by the House of Burgesses to "Make Provision for the Support and Maintenance of Ideots, Lunatics, and other Persons of unsound Minds." The first patient was admitted in 1773. A number of tours will be offered in the afternoon. Look for information on the program and tours elsewhere in this issue.

To fully appreciate the unique setting for the upcoming meetings, we have compiled a brief history of Virginia's second capital.

The site where Williamsburg stands, between the James and York rivers, was first settled as Middle Plantation in 1633. The General Assembly of Virginia established the City of Williamsburg, named in honor of King William III, as the colony's capital in 1699. A charter from King William and Queen Mary established the College of William and Mary, located in Williamsburg, in 1693. William and Mary is the second oldest college in America, following Harvard. Classes are still held in the Wren Building, designed by Christopher Wren and built in 1695, and the site where three early Presidents—Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and John Tyler—were educated.

King George I granted a charter incorporating the City of Williamsburg in 1722. The City of Williamsburg remained the capital of Virginia until 1780 when the government moved to Richmond. In large part because of its capital city status in

the eighteenth century, Williamsburg was the site for many cultural innovations and scientific inventions: the first theater in colonial America (1716); the first successful printing press in Virginia (1730); the colony's first newspaper, the *Virginia Gazette* (1736); and Virginia's first paper mill (1744). Williamsburg was also the colony's political center. Patrick Henry presented his speech against the Stamp Act in the Capitol in 1765 and the Virginia Convention in 1776 passed the resolutions urging the Continental Congress to declare independence.

Ironically, the reversion of Williamsburg to its quiet college town and rural county seat status when Richmond became the capital city proved to be its salvation. In 1926 when John D. Rockefeller, Jr., became interested in, and agreed to sponsor, the restoration of colonial Williamsburg, many of the original eighteenth-century buildings survived. Today Colonial Williamsburg's 173-acre restored area contains over 500 public buildings, homes, stores, and taverns. Greater than fifty percent of the major buildings are restored colonial structures and many others have been rebuilt on their original foundations. Colonial Williamsburg also encompasses more than 90 acres of gardens and village greens. The outdoor living history museum features tradespeople—demonstrating over thirty historical trades and domestic crafts, historical interpreters, and character actors.

An admission ticket allows visitors to experience all that Colonial Williamsburg has to offer. It is possible to stroll through the restored area and absorb some of the colonial ambiance without purchasing a ticket, but tickets are required for admission to the historic buildings, trade sites, and museums. Colonial Williamsburg has arranged a special, *advance purchase only*, reduced ticket price for the 1997 American Association for the History of Medicine attendees and their families. If you are planning to come early or stay late to take advantage of the meeting's proximity to Colonial Williamsburg, you are encouraged to plan ahead and purchase the reduced fare admission tickets.

The following is a sampler of Web pages containing information about Williamsburg and its environs or the upcoming 1997 American Association for the History of Medicine meeting:

<http://www.history.org/welcome.html>
(Colonial Williamsburg home page)

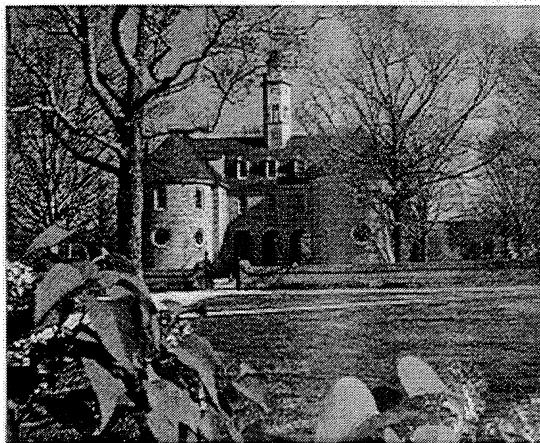
<http://www.wmbg.com/>
(ITS Williamsburg home page)

<http://www.wm.edu/>
(The College of William and Mary home page)

<http://swem.wm.edu/SPCOL/spcollhp.html>
(Special Collections, Earl Gregg Swem
Library, The College of William and Mary)

<http://www.allegeny.edu/aahm/homepage.htm>
(AAHM home page)

Joan Echtenkamp Klein
Jodi Koste



Capitol Building in Williamsburg, VA

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE 1997 MEETING

The Local Arrangements Committee cordially invites you to attend the Seventieth Annual Meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine (AAHM) in Williamsburg, Virginia from 3-6 April 1997. The annual meeting of the AAHM and associated societies will be held at the campus-like setting of the Williamsburg Woodlands/Cascades Meeting Center. Special functions such as the Opening Reception, Garrison Lecture and Reception, and the Annual Banquet will showcase the unique ambiance of Colonial Williamsburg. On Thursday evening the Opening Reception will be held at the DeWitt Wallace Decorative Arts Gallery located below the Public Hospital in the Historic Area. The Garrison Lecture and Reception will be hosted by the College of William and Mary in their new University Center. The Williamsburg Lodge will be the site for the Annual Banquet where we will be entertained by colonial dancers.

The Local Arrangements Committee encourages you to have a car at your disposal for this meeting. While there are some restaurants within the Historic Area, most are further afield and Williamsburg does not offer the ground transportation system found in an urban area. The Williamsburg Woodlands has ample free parking.

Come prepared to walk both through the Historic Area of Williamsburg and on the grounds of the Williamsburg Woodlands/Cascades Meeting Center. Since we are meeting a month earlier than usual, pack an umbrella to be prepared for the proverbial April showers. While we can promise the Southern hospitality will be warm and friendly, we can not make the same guarantee for the weather and recommend that you bring along a jacket.

Colonial Williamsburg is offering advance purchase reduced-price admission tickets for the historic buildings and museums. This conference ticket will be good from 2 April through 8 April. Adult conference rate tickets are \$22 each and tickets for children 6-12 are \$11 each. Children under 6 are admitted free of charge.

The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation is also offering reduced admission prices to AAHM attendees. Reduced admission price for the Jamestown Settlement is \$7.80, for the Yorktown Victory Center is \$5.40 or a combination ticket for both sites may be purchased for \$10.50. Jamestown/Yorktown tickets do NOT need to be purchased in advanced.

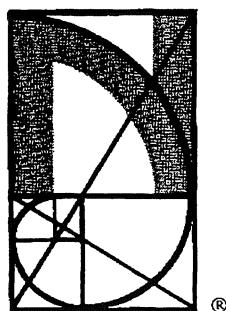
Those wishing to dine in the colonial taverns are urged to make advance reservations. The AAHM meeting coincides with Easter Break for many school children and the seatings in the taverns will be at a premium. Reservations are also recommended for the handful of restaurants adjacent to the Historic Area including The Trellis, Seasons Cafe, and Berret's.

Anyone who is not a member of the AAHM and wishes more information and/or registration packet should contact Robin Kipps, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, P.O. Box 1776, Williamsburg, VA 23187; (757) 565-8675; FAX (757) 565-8744.

We look forward to seeing you in Williamsburg.

Joan Echtenkamp Klein
Jodi Koste

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**ALHHS ANNUAL MEETING
3 APRIL 1997**

The 1997 Annual Meeting of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences begins with the traditional Wednesday night dinner which has become an integral part of the annual meeting. Join your colleagues in the fireplace area of the Cascades Meeting Center at 5:30 p.m. on Wednesday, 2 April, for a cash bar, get reacquainted hour. At 6:30 p.m. we will begin to catch the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area buses for Shields Tavern. Our dinner in the wine cellar of this eighteenth-century restored building will begin at 7:30 p.m.

On Thursday, 3 April, the ALHHS Business Meeting will be held in the North Room of the Cascades Meeting Center. Following this meeting, members are urged to pick up a cup of coffee and danish to go before boarding the Historic Area buses

for the trip to the Public Hospital. This year we will be meeting jointly with the Medical Museums Association (MeMA). The morning program, entitled "Material Culture, Books, and Archives: Hidden Treasures in the History of the Health Sciences" will feature three presentations from Williamsburg residents. Following lunch at neighboring Seasons Cafe, ALHHSers will be able to choose from five different tour options including Galt Apothecary, Archeology Department, the Public Hospital, the Book Arts Press, Yorktown Victory Center, and Special Collections at the Swem Library of the College of William and Mary.

Registration information will be sent to current ALHHS members (reminder to those of you who have not yet paid your dues) in early February. We look forward to extending our Southern hospitality to each of you in the splendor of Virginia's colonial capital.

Joan Echtenkamp Klein
Jodi Koste

**ALHHS-SPONSORED LUNCH
SESSIONS AT AAHM 1997**

**COLLECTING TWENTIETH CENTURY
HEALTH SCIENCES**

The focus of the session will be the development of late twentieth-century collections for twenty-first century researchers. This program will be targeted to physicians, private collectors, and historians interested in the building and future use of twentieth-century collections.

Speakers:

Marcia Meldrum, Ph.D., will talk about the development of the pain collection at the Louise Darling Biomedical Library at UCLA. The resources within this collection include a variety of document types, especially oral histories, which the researchers will need to understand the speciality of pain management.

Howard Rootenberg, current President of the Southern California Chapter of ABAA, will talk about what materials a collector should consider of value for twentieth-century biomedical collections. Types of collectibles and how someone might begin to gather documentation in their selected field will be areas covered in this talk.

Elizabeth Borst White, current President of ALHHS, will talk about the development of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission Collections in the Houston Academy of Medicine-Texas Medical Center Library. One part of this talk will focus on the international partnership which contributed to this long-lasting research program and the necessity of documenting the formal and informal international partnerships which have been the foundation for many late twentieth-century clinical studies and research protocols.

Moderator for the session will be Thomas A. Horrocks, Director of Historical Programs and Services at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

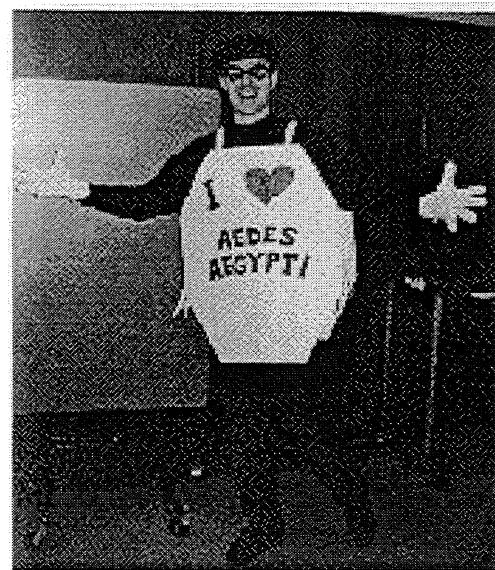
Elizabeth Borst White
Texas Medical Center Library

HISTLINE® ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB

HISTLINE, the National Library of Medicine's bibliographic database in the history of medicine and related fields, is an index to the secondary literature that has been published since 1965. Originally an offshoot of, and now the successor to, NLM's printed *Bibliography of the History of Medicine*, HISTLINE is the most comprehensive database of its type.

For years, use of HISTLINE was limited to those searchers who had access to the full suite of NLM's MEDLARS® family of databases. Now, however, HISTLINE is being added to NLM's new Internet/World Wide Web version of GRATEFUL MED®, making it available to searchers virtually anywhere without the need for special software. The luncheon session, sponsored jointly by NLM's History of Medicine Division and by Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences, will consist of two parts: a discussion of the history, scope, and development of HISTLINE by James Cassedy, Historian with the History of Medicine Division at NLM, and the HISTLINE bibliographer; and a demonstration of the database by Stephen Greenberg, also of NLM's History of Medicine Division. The program will complement ongoing demonstrations of the database that will be available at the NLM booth in the conference exhibition area.

Stephen Greenberg
National Library of Medicine



Joby Topper, University of Virginia Health Sciences Library Historical Collections and Services Assistant, takes his job seriously—even on Halloween. Joby's costume, disguising him as a yellow fever virus who loves its mosquito host, reflects Joby's work with the Philip S. Hench Walter Reed Yellow Fever Collection owned by the Library. The back of Joby's sign board has "Walter Reed" inside the international symbol for no.

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RESTAURANTS IN WILLIAMSBURG: A SAMPLER

The following information has been compiled from a variety of sources and in most cases has been confirmed by members of the AAHM Local Arrangements Committee, or friends who have eaten in the establishments listed below. All restaurants with close proximity to the Williamsburg Woodlands or accessible by the bus system which operates from the Woodlands to the Historic Area of Colonial Williamsburg, are denoted with an asterisk (*). Note: The Colonial Williamsburg bus system operates until 10 p.m.

For additional information on dining in the area, see:

Williamsburg Online's Dining Guide:
<http://www.williamsburg.com/rest/rest.html>

A Taste of Tidewater Restaurant Guide:
<http://192.216.191.112/eats/rests.htm>

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

For reservations or information about any of Colonial Williamsburg's taverns or restaurants, call 800-828-3767 or 757-229-2141.

COLONIAL TAVERNS:

***Christiana Campbell's Tavern** (*On Waller Street across from the Capitol*)

Mrs. Campbell's dinner menu includes fresh grilled seafood specialties, steak, and Southern spoon bread.

***Chowning's Tavern** (*Adjacent to Market Square*)

This colonial alehouse is widely known for Brunswick stew and Welsh rabbit. Gambols, nightly at 9 p.m., feature late evening entertainment including balladeers, colonial games, and other diversions as might have been enjoyed in the eighteenth century.

***The King's Arms Tavern** (*Duke of Gloucester Street, opposite Raleigh Tavern*)

Specialties include peanut soup, Virginia ham, breast of chicken, colonial game pie, and roast prime rib of beef.

***Shields Tavern** (*Duke of Gloucester Street, eastern end near the Capitol*)

The menu features a variety of fresh and regional foods including spit-roasted meats, homemade soups, and an eighteenth-century meal sampler.

CONTEMPORARY DINING:

***Williamsburg Inn**

Typical Regency Room fare includes continental and regional specialties and the freshest of seafoods. Sunday Gospel Brunch is served table d'hote style. Jacket and tie are required for gentlemen. The Regency Dining Room and the Regency Lounge offer nightly entertainment.

***Williamsburg Lodge**

Omelet Brunch offered Sundays and the Chesapeake Bay Feast is served every Friday and Saturday evening. The Lodge Cafe features sandwich specialties, light lunches and dinners. The Garden Lounge offers cocktails and entertainment.

***Golden Horseshoe Grill** (*South England Street, west of the Williamsburg Inn*)

***Cascades Restaurant** (*at the Woodlands*)

Family dining, 7:30-10 a.m., 11:30 a.m.-2 p.m., 5:30-9p.m.

***DeWitt Wallace Decorative Arts Gallery Cafe**

Lunch only.

WILLIAMSBURG AND ENVIRONS

AMERICAN:

Cities Grill (*4511-C John Tyler Highway, 757-564-3955*)

New place which gets consistently good reviews.

Papillon-A Bistro/Christopher's Tavern (*415 Richmond Road, Williamsburg Hospitality House, 757-229-4020*)

***Seasons Cafe** (*110 South Henry Street, 757-259-0018*)

Noted for lunch. Reservations recommended.

***Williamsburg Drug Company** (*Duke of Gloucester St./Merchant's Square, 757-229-6109*)

Breakfast & lunch counter. Fountain specialties.

Williamsburg Winery (*5800 Wessex Hundred, 757-229-0999*)

A good reputation as an inexpensive, pleasant lunch spot.

BARBECUE:

Mongolian B-B-Q (*120-J Waller Mill Road, 757-220-1118*)

Ancient method of Oriental style barbecue.

Pierce's Pitt Bar-B-Que (*164 Williamsburg Road, 757-565-2955*)

A Williamsburg institution, now featuring ribs in addition to the locally famous pit-cooked barbecue.

CONTEMPORARY SOUTHERN/ UPSCALE NOUVELLE:

The Kitchen at Powhatan Plantation (*3601 Ironbound Road, 757-220-1200*)

Indian Fields Tavern (*Historic Route 5, Charles City, 757-829-5004*)

Dining Room at Ford's Colony (*240 Ford's Colony Drive, 757-258-4107*)

Bray Dining Room at Kingsmill on the James (*1010 Kingsmill Road, 757-253-3900*)

Great for lunches.

***The Trellis** (*Duke of Gloucester Street, Merchants Square, 757-229-8610*)

Gourmet meals. Offers the best in American regional cuisine, a category that combines foods from different regions of the country, all imaginatively prepared. A superb wine list of about 100 varieties also changes twice a year. Noted for its desserts.

DELIS:

(all a short walk from stop 7 on the Colonial Williamsburg bus)

***Beethoven's Inn Cafe and Deli** (*Merrimac Trail, Family Dollar Shopping Center, 757-229-7069*)

***College Delly and Pizza Restaurant** (*336 Richmond Road, 757-229-6627*)

***Paul's Deli and Pizza** (*761 Scotland Street, 757-229-8976*)

***Downtown Shortstop Cafe** (*500 Jamestown Road, 757-220-0279*)

FRENCH:

Le Yaca (*Village Shops at Kingsmill, 757-220-3616*)

Elegant French country restaurant with central fireplace. Duck, seafood, spit-roasted lamb and beef make up the entree choices; patrons select from prix-fixe menus of four or six courses.

ITALIAN:

Ristorante Primo (*1325 Jamestown Road at Whitehall, 757-229-9212*)

Sal's Piccolo Forno Italian Restaurant (*835 Capitol Landing Road, 757-221-0443*)

Wood fired pizza oven, a nice ham and artichoke pizza, great cannolis... and pastas which are fairly good

NIGHT CLUBS:

Comedy Club (*725 Bypass Road, Holiday Inn 1776, 757-220-1776*)

Rockin' Robin Restaurant and Nightclub (*1402 Richmond Road, Econo Lodge Historic, 757-253-8818*)

Williamsburg's Oldies nightspot

PUBS:

Green Leaf Cafe (*765 Scotland Street, 757-220-34050*)

An authentic college pub experience, with a healthy assortment of beers and ales.

Second Street Restaurant and Tavern (*140 Second Street, 757-220-2286*)

SEAFOOD:

The Backfin (*1193 Jamestown Road at Route 199, 757-220-2249*)

***Berret's Restaurant and Raw Bar** (*199 South Boundary Street, 757-253-1847*)

Try the mudge pie dessert.

Nick's Seafood Pavilion (*Water Street, Yorktown, 757-887-5269*)

A favorite spot for locals. Though the dishes are primarily Greek-inspired, there are Asian and American influences as well. Most people come for the seafood specials. Word-of-mouth has built up the Combination Seafood Shish-Kebab into a legend.

Whaling Company (*494 McLaws Circle, Route 60 East, 757-229-0275*)

Wonderful fresh catches of the day.

SPORTS BARS:

Pitchers Sports Bar (*50 Kingsmill Road, 757-220-2500*)

Polo Club Restaurant and Tavern (*Colony Square Shopping Center, 757-220-1122*)

Sportsman's Grill (*Marketplace Shopping Center, 757-221-8002*)

STEAKHOUSES:

Aberdeen Barn (*1601 Richmond Road, 757-229-6661*)

Fireside Steak House (*1995 Richmond Road, 757-229-3310*)

Peddlar Steak House (*3048 Richmond Road, 757-565-2904*)

Prime Rib House (*1433 Richmond Road, 757-229-6823*)

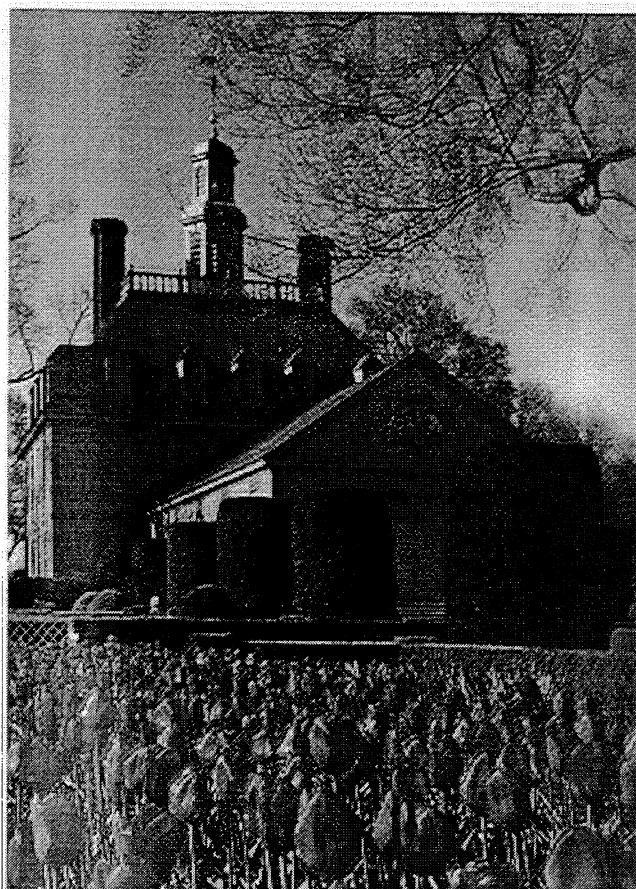
Yorkshire Steak and Seafood (*700 York Street, 757-229-9790*)

VIETNAMESE:

Chez Trinh (*157 Monticello Avenue, 757-253-1888*)

The Vietnamese cuisine is a fascinating amalgam of the fiery spices of India, the elegant preparations of France and the steaming and stir-frying techniques of China. Chez Trinh offers a chance to experience this food on an unparalleled level.

* - denotes restaurants within close proximity to the Williamsburg Woodlands or accessible by the bus system which operates from the Woodlands to the Historic Area of Colonial Williamsburg until 10 p.m.



Governor's Palace in Williamsburg, VA

NEW MEMBERS

Welcome to new ALHHS members:

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FAX 215-829-7155
anderso4@jeflin.tju.edu

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Doris D. Mahony
Associate Librarian
Alfred Taubman Medical Library
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(213) 484-7940
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NPWsvmche@aol.com

A NOTE FROM THE ALHHS SECRETARY/TREASURER

Thanks to all of you who responded so quickly with your 1997 dues payment and updated information sheets that are the basis of the forthcoming ALHHS Directory! For those of you who still owe for '97 dues, this is your last issue of *The Watermark*—but you can reinstate your subscription by mailing in your dues by the beginning of March. If you need dues information or are not sure if you have paid, get in touch with me at the address or e-mail or phone numbers on the back cover of this issue of *The Watermark*.

Thanks!

Elizabeth Ihrig
ALHHS Secretary/Treasurer

MAJOR \$1.3 MILLION BOOST FOR SCHOLARS STUDYING THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

In one of the largest-ever grants of its kind, the Burroughs Wellcome Fund has awarded nearly \$1.3 million to support 25 scholars studying the history of contemporary medicine. BWF made the one-time awards to help commemorate its 40th anniversary as a philanthropic supporter of the biomedical sciences.

Made to scholars at 15 academic institutions across the United States and Canada, the awards provide from \$31,000 to \$118,000; they are intended to cover salary support, travel, and other research expenses. From their studies, the researchers propose to produce publications ranging from full-length books to scholarly articles for professional journals, as well as papers to be presented at national and international scientific meetings.

"Historical analysis can result in a sophisticated understanding of many of the issues, questions, and dilemmas facing science and medicine today," says Dr. Enriqueta C. Bond, BWF President. "Such insights may foster revolutions in scientific thought and inform public decisions about policies surrounding these fields. We believe these awards are especially important given the recent dramatic decrease in federal funding for the history of medicine."

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) had long been a major U.S. supporter of research in the history of medicine. But according to NEH officials, its funding for such work has been cut significantly, with its main funding program in the field eliminated entirely. Other federal organizations, such as the National Science Foundation and the National Library of Medicine, face their own budget worries and have been unable to increase

significantly their support for the history of medicine and science.

BWF's awards, which represent one of the largest recent financial contributions to the history of medicine from a private foundation in the United States, are intended to help U.S. and Canadian faculty at all levels develop productive research careers in this field. Today, lack of funding for faculty working in the history of medicine results in what many observers consider to be unduly heavy teaching loads that prevent the faculty from pursuing research. The BWF awards are intended to allow the selected scholars to take time off from teaching to conduct and publish research.

"We saw this as an opportunity for BWF to fill a critical need," Dr. Bond says. "In addition, this approach—fostering the career development of outstanding scientists—nicely reflects one of our primary strategies for advancing the medical sciences." The Burroughs Wellcome Fund is an independent private foundation established to advance the medical sciences by supporting research and other scientific and educational activities.

BWF's awards complement the much larger program in the history of medicine supported by the Wellcome Trust, the Fund's sister philanthropic foundation in the United Kingdom. In 1995, the Trust allocated more than \$10 million to support the London-based Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine and to support researchers—most from the United Kingdom and other European nations—working in this field.

The BWF awards were made on a competitive basis, with proposals evaluated by a specially appointed advisory committee composed of leading scholars in the field.

BWF AWARD RECIPIENTS

The award recipients, along with their award amounts, institutions, and projects, are:

Jeffrey P. Baker, M.D., Ph.D. (\$48,700), Duke University, History of childhood immunizations in the United States

Allan M. Brandt, Ph.D. (\$50,000), Harvard University, The art and science of medicine: essays in the history of the doctor-patient relationship

Joel Braslow, M.D., Ph.D. (\$53,800), University of California-Los Angeles, A history of antipsychotic drug use in clinical practice

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Alberto Cambrosio, Ph.D. (\$45,000), McGill University, New biomedical technologies and the transformation of hematology and clinical immunology

Ann G. Carmichael, M.D., Ph.D. (\$36,000), Indiana University, The power of past plagues

Peter C. English, M.D., Ph.D. (\$64,200), Duke University, History of rheumatic fever

John M. Eyler, Ph.D. (\$90,000), University of Minnesota, After the magic bullet: infectious disease epidemiology in America since penicillin

Vanessa Northington Gamble, M.D., Ph.D. (\$47,600), University of Wisconsin-Madison, Black women physicians in the 20th century

Joel D. Howell, M.D., Ph.D. (\$75,600), University of Michigan, Making modern medicine: technology and U.S. health care, 1925-55

Margaret Humphreys, M.D., Ph.D. (\$39,700), Duke University, The pestilence that stalks in darkness: a history of malaria in the United States

Judith Walzer Leavitt, Ph.D. (\$47,600), University of Wisconsin-Madison, Health care at home during the antibiotic transition: mothers, physicians, and children, 1930-55

Barron H. Lerner, M.D. (\$40,000), Columbia University, Inventing a preventable disease: a social history of prostate cancer in the 20th century

M. Susan Lindee, Ph.D. (\$61,400), University of Pennsylvania, The rise of genetic disease: medical and institutional interpretations of heredity in post-war America

Howard Markel, M.D., Ph.D. (\$60,700), University of Michigan, American health-care providers and foreign-born patients: a historical study of health-care policies and delivery for Russian-Jewish, Mexican, and Chinese immigrants, 1965-present

Harry M. Marks, Ph.D. (\$78,800), Johns Hopkins University, Medical progress in the 20th century: a historical and quantitative inquiry

Martin S. Pernick, Ph.D. (\$63,100), University of Michigan, Changing meanings of death in 20th-century America: from the fear of premature burial to the construction of brain death

Jack D. Pressman, Ph.D. (\$43,000), University of California-San Francisco, The evolution of biomedical science, 1930-60

Maria Trumpler, Ph.D. (\$46,300), Yale University, Presentations of the sodium channel molecule

Keith Wailoo, Ph.D. (\$31,000), University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Science, politics, and child health in America: cystic fibrosis and sickle cell anemia in historical perspective

John Harley Warner, Ph.D. (\$69,100), Yale University, The transformation of the hospital patient record in the United States

George Weisz, Ph.D. (\$60,000), McGill University, Medical specialization in comparative perspective

York University (\$118,000), Georgina Feldberg, Ph.D., Molly Ladd Taylor, Ph.D., Alison Li, Ph.D., Kathryn McPherson, Ph.D., Women, science, and medicine in post-war North America: comparative Canadian-American perspectives, 1940-80

ABOUT THE BURROUGHS WELLCOME FUND

The Burroughs Wellcome Fund is an independent private foundation established to advance the medical sciences by supporting research and other scientific and educational activities. BWF was founded in 1955 as the corporate foundation of the pharmaceutical firm Burroughs Wellcome Co. In 1993, a generous gift from the Fund's sister foundation in the United Kingdom, the Wellcome Trust, allowed BWF to become fully independent from the company, which was acquired by Glaxo in 1995. The Burroughs Wellcome Fund has no affiliation with the pharmaceutical enterprise now known as Glaxo Wellcome or with any other corporation. Additional information about BWF and its programs is available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.bwfund.org/bwfund/>.

BWF HISTORY OF MEDICINE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Gert H. Brieger, M.D., Ph.D. (chair) William H. Welch Professor and Chair, Department of the History of Science, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

Jacalyn M. Duffin, M.D., F.R.C.P.(C), Ph.D., Hannah Professor of the History of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Queen's University, Ontario, Canada

Gerald N. Grob, Ph.D., Henry E. Sigerist Professor of the History of Medicine, Institute for Health Care Policy, Rutgers University

Susan Lederer, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Humanities, Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine

Sir Christopher Booth, Historian, The Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, The Wellcome Trust, England

Jonathan Harwood, Ph.D., Senior Lecturer, Center for History of Science, Technology, and Medicine, Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, University of Manchester, England

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The Johns Hopkins University Institute of the History of Medicine is seeking a Librarian. The History of Medicine Librarian is a member of The Department of the History of Science, Medicine, and Technology. The primary responsibility of the Librarian will be to assist students and faculty in the use of the collections for historical research. The Librarian is also responsible for development of the historical collections, reference services, exhibit preparation, bibliographic instruction, and supervision of acquisitions and cataloguing.

The ideal candidate will have both library skills and content knowledge of the history of medicine. Effective teaching and writing skills and an interest in research will facilitate participation in the activities of the Department. Knowledge of electronic information resources is highly desirable. The position will be available 1 July 1997. Initial review of applications will begin 1 March 1997.

For more information about the Library see <http://www.welch.jhu.edu/ihm/>.

Send a curriculum vitae and the names of three references to Dr. Gert H. Brieger, William H. Welch Professor and Director of The Department of the History of Science, Medicine, and Technology, 1900 E. Monument Street, Room 320, Baltimore, MD 21205; (410) 955-3178; E-MAIL dsawicki@welchlink.welch.jhu.edu.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Columbia University Health Sciences Library seeks an innovative and experienced individual to serve as Head of Archives and Special Collections. This position is responsible for development, planning and administration of the Health Sciences Library's Archives and Special Collections Department. The collections include rare books, manuscripts, archives, visual materials and artifacts.

Responsibilities include overseeing the surveying and appraisal of the records of the institution of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and its predecessor organizations; supervising the acquisition, processing, and preservation of all materials housed in the Department; providing reference services to users of these collections; prepar-

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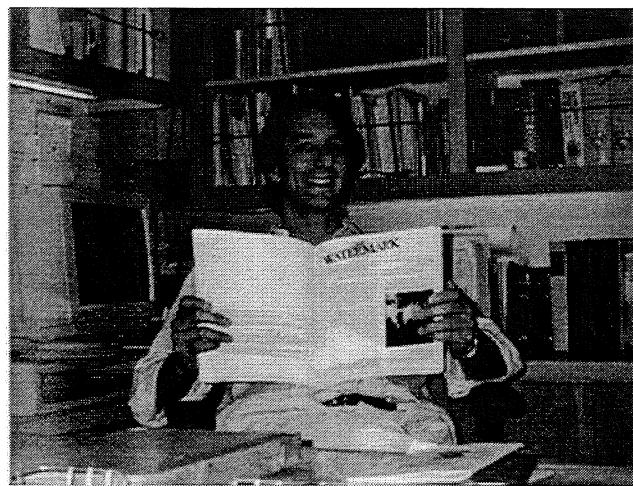
Salary minima are: Librarian II: \$37,500; Librarian III: \$40,500. Excellent benefits include assistance with University housing and tuition exemption for self and family. Position available immediately.

Send letter of application, resume, and names, addresses and telephone numbers of three references, to: Susan Jacobson, Director, Health Sciences Library, Columbia University, 701 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032. Applications received by 31 January 1997 will receive priority consideration. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

ing exhibitions and developing outreach programs; and coordinating donor relations. The position supervises one professional and one support staff, and reports to the Director of the Health Sciences Library.

Requirements are: an accredited MLS or equivalent degree in a relevant field; formal archival training; excellent written and oral communication skills; minimum of five years experience that includes archival and records management experience in an institutional or corporate setting. Membership in the Academy of Certified Archivists preferred. Knowledge of the history of medicine, experience or training in rare book librarianship, and a reading knowledge of German or Latin desirable.

The Health Sciences Library is the primary library for the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, serving the schools of Medicine, Nursing, Dentistry and Public Health, as well as Presbyterian Hospital and other affiliated health care and research programs. The Archives contain the largely unprocessed institutional records of the CPMC and its predecessor organizations. Special Collections houses rare books and manuscripts relating to the history of medicine and medical education with strengths in anatomy, physiology, plastic surgery, and anesthesia.



Howard Rootenberg enjoys reading *The Waterrmak* in the office of B & L Rootenberg Rare Books in Sherman Oaks, California



Attic Red Figured Aryballos, 5th Century BCE

ANTIQUA MEDICINA: ASPECTS IN ANCIENT MEDICINE COLLOQUIUM

The 1996/97 History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series, sponsored by the University of Virginia Health Sciences Library, will include a colloquium on ancient Greek and Roman medicine. The Colloquium will be held Thursday, 27 February 1997 from 4:00 p.m. until 6:30 p.m. in the Jordan Hall Conference Center at the University of Virginia Health Sciences Center. The papers will explore such topics as ancient gynecology, contraception, surgery in the Homeric epics, ancient medical iconography, and Hippocratic physiology. Colloquium topics and speakers are:

"Eve's Apple and Inanna's Huluppu Tree: As Early As Early Can Get For Birth Control", John Riddle, Ph.D., North Carolina State University; "Physiology of Bodily Organs in the Hippocratic Corpus: The Little Vein On Her Liver Has Been Lacerated", Ann Ellis Hanson, Ph.D., University of Michigan; "Why Is This Woman Smiling? A Representation Of a Uterine Fumigation On An Attic Skyphos", Lesley Ann Dean-Jones, Ph.D., University of Texas at Austin; "Surgery in Homer", Ranes Chakravorty, M.D., University of Virginia Health Sciences Center; "Ancient Medical Iconography", Amanda S. McDaniel, University of Virginia.

ON THE WEB

by Lisa A. Mix

POINTS OF DEPARTURE

This issue of *The Watermark* launches a new column, "On the Web." The mission of this column is to make readers aware of relevant Web sites in the history of the health sciences, and to list Web sites of ALHHS members (the two are not mutually exclusive). Each column will highlight one or two notable sites, and provide a listing of other sites. If you know of a site that should be featured, please email me at lmix@welchgate.welch.jhu.edu.

This first column features some points of departure, those Web sites which serve as "jumping off points", providing links to other resources. Most Web sites contain a page of "hot links", but there are some sites whose purpose is to provide extensive listings of resources. Bookmark a few of these sites, and you can have a wealth of information at your fingertips.

World Wide Web Virtual Library for the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine

www.asap.unimelb.edu.au/hstm/

The World Wide Web Virtual Library comprises a multitude of sites, on just about every topic imaginable, distributed around the world, with different institutions hosting particular topics on their sites. This site, on the history of science, medicine and technology, is hosted by the Australian Science Archives Project's Web site (which is, itself, a great jumping off point). In addition to links to Web sites (listed alphabetically and by discipline), this site includes bibliographies, organizations, and conferences, links to exhibits, electronic journals, and E-mail discussion lists and news groups. The menu of Web sites by discipline is listed under "Specialized collections and documents". One can go directly to Medicine and Health, but other sections contain health-related information, including Archives and Manuscripts, Physics/X-ray, Women Scientists, Biology, and geographical sections such as China and Australia. The advantage to this site is that it is not confined to the health sciences, so that users can browse for information in related disciplines.

According to the Webmaster of this site, a new version will appear soon (in fact, might have already appeared by the time this is printed), including over a hundred new links and an improved search interface. The new site will also make it

easier for people to submit additions and allow for a descriptive paragraph for each link. The biographical dictionary included in the current site will be replaced by a detailed reference list of online biographical sources.

The University of Michigan Health History Resource Center—Health Science Internet Resources

[www.med.umich.edu/HCHS/Files/
ReferenceRoom/OtherInternetResources/
Others.html](http://www.med.umich.edu/HCHS/Files/ReferenceRoom/OtherInternetResources/Others.html)

This page provides a listing of "resources on the Internet that document the history of the health sciences, and health sciences in general". In addition to a list of links to World Wide Web sites, telnet addresses, gophers, and online newsletters in the health sciences are cited. The focus of this site is narrower than the WWWVL site (being confined to the health sciences), but it is updated on a more regular basis. The only weakness in this site is that it can be hard to find, which is a shame for such a useful site. You can reach it through the Health History Resource Center's home page www.med.umich.edu/HCHS/, but from there you must first go to Contents, then to Reference, then to Health Science Internet Resources. Or, you can type in the URL given above and get to the site directly (but there's no link back to the HHRC home page). A URL that long is something you will only want to type once in your life, so when you get to this site, bookmark it! You'll want to revisit it often.

OTHER JUMPING OFF SITES

Archives and Archivists

www.muohio.edu/archiveslist/

Australian Science Archives Project

www.asap.unimelb.edu.au

H-Net Humanities Guide to WWW Information and Sites

h-net2.msu.edu/links/links.html

Librarians and Libraries

www.muohio.edu/librarylist/

Medical Informatics Links

dmi-www.mc.duke.edu/dukemi/misc/links.html

Repositories of Primary Sources

[www.uidaho.edu/special-collections/
/Other.Repositories.html](http://www.uidaho.edu/special-collections/Other.Repositories.html)

Science Museum Library, Links to Other Libraries

www.nmsi.ac.uk/library/liblinks.html

Southern Association of Vascular Surgery, Other Surgery Related Homepages

funnelweb.utcc.utk.edu/~rawlins/links.html

UCSF Additional Resources in the History of Medicine

galen.library.ucsf.edu/kr/subs/medhist/

U.S. and Canada Medical Schools

[www.mc.vanderbilt.edu/~aubrey/medstu/
medical_schools.html](http://www.mc.vanderbilt.edu/~aubrey/medstu/medical_schools.html)

World Wide Web Virtual Library

[www.w3.org/pub/DataSources/
bySubject/Overview.html](http://www.w3.org/pub/DataSources/bySubject/Overview.html)

WWWVL, Biosciences

golgi.harvard.edu/biopages.html

WWWVL, Medicine

www.ohsu.edu/cliniweb/wwwvl/

WWWVL, Neurosciences

neuro.med.cornell.edu/VL/

Yale University, Selected Internet Resources in the Health Sciences

www.med.yale.edu/resources/history/

CALL FOR URLs

In the next issue we will start listing the Web sites of ALHHS members and their repositories. So please, email me your URLs at lmix@welchgate.welch.jhu.edu

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CALIFORNIA HOSTS THE 1996 ANTIQUARIAN BOOKFAIR OLYMPICS

It was billed as a "once in a generation" event. The biennial fair of the International Leagues of Antiquarian Booksellers (ILAB) was being held in the United States for the first time in sixteen years and for the first time on the West Coast in thirty years. "The Olympics of antiquarian book fairs," is the way one bookseller put it.

The event, more than four years in the planning, brought together some 175 of the world's most prominent rare book dealers to the Concourse Exhibition Center in San Francisco from 6-8 September 1996. It was an opportunity to literally take a bibliographic trip around the world as dealers from fifteen countries displayed their finest material. While a good proportion of those exhibiting periodically come to the United States to show at the several book fairs sponsored by the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America (ABAA), quite a few of those exhibiting had never or only rarely brought their books to the U.S.

The subject matter of material exhibited ran the gamut from Alchemy, Americana and Art, through Bibliography, Gastronomy, Photography, Voyages, Travel and Exploration, Zoology, and just about every conceivable subject in between, from Modern First Editions to Incunabula and manuscripts dating from before the development of printing.

Of particular interest to ALHHS members was the substantial number of rare and historically important medical books on display. Among those dealers who specialize in medical books were names well-known to ALHHS members: From the United States came Dalley Rare Books, Edwin V. Glaser, F. Thomas Heller, Jonathan A. Hill, Jeffrey D. Mancevice, Martayan Lan, Jeremy Norman, B & L Rootenberg, and Jeff Weber. From Switzerland came Alstadt Antiquariat and Gilhofer & Ranschburg; from France, F. & R. Chamonal and Thomas Scheler; from Germany, Winfried Geisenheyner; from England, Pickering & Chatto, Bernard Quaritch, and William P. Watson. And, of course, as is true at any book fair, some other dealers who are not particularly regarded as specialists in medicine frequently had a medical book or two to show.

Approximately 5,000 visitors toured the show, and among the most enthusiastic we are pleased to report, were a number of ALHHS members, meeting old friends, making new friends, taking copious notes, and occasionally making an important purchase for their library.

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FROM THE 'NET

compiled by Eric v. d. Luft

"Biblio, The Magazine for Collectors of Books, Manuscripts, and Ephemera" is publishing a free listing of Events and Exhibits as a service to our readers.

If you would like to have your future exhibitions publicized and made known to booklovers worldwide, please add us to your mailing list and keep us informed. We will gladly include your exhibitions or events in our calendar.

We are also interested in keeping our readers informed of book-related events, as well as efforts in your community to support reading and further the love of books.

Events must occur after our subscribers receive their magazine. So, for our November/December issue, after the first week of November; for our January issue, after the first week of January; for our February issue, after the first week of February; for our March issue, after the first week of March; etc.

I look forward to hearing from you. Amy Knutson, Editor, 845 Willamette Street, Eugene, OR 97401; (541) 345-3800; FAX (541) 302-9872; E-MAIL biblioedit@bibliomag.com; Web page <http://bibliomag.com>

(EXLIBRIS 6 August 1996)

Mutter Museum in Danger?

As many of you may know, the Mutter Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia (founded in 1849 as a Museum of Pathological Anatomy) is a wonderful medical history museum. Its impressive collection includes hundreds of fluid-preserved anatomical and pathological specimens, dried cadavers stained to highlight anatomical features, antique medical instruments, reproductions of various pathologies in wax, paper mache, and plastic, portraits, and more. Because the collection is displayed in wood and glass cases and isn't brightly illuminated, the museum has a unique, almost 19th century, atmosphere. I find it hard to describe the rich and thought-provoking character of the museum. For me, encountering a glass case of 139 skulls—each labelled by some by-gone Viennese phrenologist with a terse (culturally-loaded) life summary and description—provokes far more thoughts about the history and nature of medicine than most larger and better funded historical dis-

plays. Not only does the Mutter Museum compare favorably to more conventional history displays, but its atmosphere and displays seem to me appropriate for the nature of the collection. Martin R. Lipp, M.D., in *Medical Landmarks USA* calls it "arguably America's finest medical pathological and historical museum" and you won't find me disagreeing.

Although I do not fully understand the politics of the situation, there seems to be reason for concern about the Mutter Museum's future. Laura Lindgren, who had directed the production of the Mutter Museum Calendars, recently sent out a letter explaining that the calendar project had been cancelled and enclosed an article from Philadelphia's *City Paper* ("Not with my Mutter You Don't: is the Museum losing its edge?" by Margit Detweiler, *City Paper* July 19-25, 1996) which provided some background explanation for this event.

I find the calendar's cancellation disappointing. The award-winning calendar included the work of many excellent photographers (such as Rosamond Purcell and Olivia Parker) and was produced entirely on a volunteer basis (thus earning the College an estimated \$10,000/yr). I first learned of the museum through the calendar (which I saw mentioned in *Whole Earth Review*) and it seems many others have as well. The year after the first calendar was published, museum attendance increased three-fold. The 1996 calendar features artfully executed photographs of specimens from the museums collection. Like the museum, the calendar is quirky, beautiful, and fascinating. I am saddened to see it go.

However, the calendar's cancellation wouldn't be significant if it didn't signal other, more troubling, trends. Apparently there is a new administration at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia who feels that the calendar "is an outdated reflection of who we are," to quote the new Director of Public Affairs, Dick Levinson. Levinson (as quoted in the *City Paper* article) explains by saying "If we're going to be coming to people and talking about [the



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College of Physicians] and getting them to focus on the important things we're doing, we can't simultaneously be involved in peddling a calendar which, to a lot of people, really smacks of the strange and bizarre." Since the calendar is essentially a set of photographs of the collection, this reflects a deeply negative attitude about the collection itself. Levinson's implication is clear: maintaining and displaying the Museum's collection isn't important to the new administration.

It seems that the new administration wants to remake the College of Physicians into a source of modern healthcare information and therefore is trying to de-emphasize the 'dark' and unusual character of the Museum. Levinson, whose position was created for him, and Executive Director Mark Micozzi were both hired last fall. Previously both had worked at the National Museum of Health and Medicine in Washington, D.C., where Micozzi was founding director and Levinson was PR director. Together, they had apparently attempted to create something some critics called a sanitized and staid "HMO-like museum" out of what had been the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. In the conversion, "inanimate organs were replaced with high-tech displays about health and nutrition." However, Congress failed to approve the \$17 - 20 million needed for the conversion, leading Micozzi and Levinson to move to the College of Physicians.

Micozzi and Levinson apparently further justify their efforts to change the museums' characters by claiming that contemporary sensitivity to the display of human remains justifies their removal. However, the *City Paper* article quotes Jane Bedno, the director of the graduate program in museum exhibit at the University of the Arts in Philadelphia, who says the display of human remains is only unacceptable in museums when it is culturally or ethnically loaded. I don't think this is the case with most of the Mutter Museum's collection. It's not like these are sacred objects from other cultures; they're bladder stones from prominent statesmen and antique models for teaching medicine. Yes, there are preserved cadavers, but remains of the anonymous sit next to those of the rich and famous. The squeamish may not enjoy the museum, but no museum is for everyone. Much of history requires a 'strong stomach' and to make the museum "inoffensive" would destroy its greatness.

So far, the new administration has added the C. Everett Koop Community Health Information Center (Koop CHIC) and new exhibit gallery adjacent to the Mutter Museum. The Koop CHIC seems to be an underutilized, but nice community resource and has a decent library of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and videos on health issues. The rather conventional "Say AHHH!" exhibit next to the

Mutter Museum examined how Americans understand their risk of disease, the steps they take to prevent it, and the measures they believe will cure them.

Both of these new features are reasonable and potentially valuable additions to the College of Physicians' public resources. However, I strongly hope that these will be just that: additions to the Museum, not replacements. But given the obvious lack of respect and interest which the new administration shows towards the Mutter Museum's collection, I am not optimistic.

I hope that all of you who share my interest in medical and scientific history will take the time to express concern over the changes taking place at the Museum. Unless we act fast, we are in danger of losing a unique and wonderful medical history resource. Please write to Dr. Albert Fishman, President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 19 South 22nd Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, USA. Marc Micozzi, the new Executive Director, may also be reached at the same address. Of course, anyone in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania area is urged to visit and enjoy the Museum itself. It is a treasure which may not always be accessible.

Please feel free to post or distribute this note to other appropriate forums. Thank you. Matt Baggott, mbagg@itsa.ucsf.edu, Research Associate, Drug Dependence Research Center, Langley Porter Psychiatric Institute, University of California, San Francisco.

(CADUCEUS-L 5:39)

16 September 1996)

The St. Vincent Medical Center Historical Conservancy is proud to announce the opening of its museum and archival repository. A newly renovated 3,000 square foot home has been established for the museum and archives.

The Historical Conservancy was established in 1995 to preserve the long and storied history of St. Vincent Medical Center, and of its founders, the Daughters of Charity. St. Vincent Medical Center is the oldest medical institution in Los Angeles, having operated continuously since 1856. The hospital has played an integral role in the development of the city and of the health care professions. Collections held by the Conservancy include records from one of the oldest nursing schools on the West Coast, administrative and clinical records dating to the mid 19th century, and records of many influential Los Angeles and Southern California physicians.

Anyone interested in the Open House or the Conservancy in general may contact us directly via e-mail, or phone us at (213) 484-7940. The exact time of the Open House reception has yet to be determined, but we will happily send an invitation

to those wishing to join us. Starting on Nov. 11, the archive and museum will be open to the public M-F, 10-3, with other hours available by appointment. We are located at 262 S. Lake St. in Los Angeles.
(STHC-L 10 October 1996)

1997 Calendar Chronicles History of Medicine

Take a pictorial journey through Texas medicine's long and illustrious history with the 1997 Texas Medical Association History of Medicine Calendar. The calendar features 12 photographs from TMA's History of Medicine collection. Medical milestones, dates of 1997 medical meetings, and interesting anecdotes round out each month.

The cost of the calendar is \$10 (includes Texas sales tax), plus \$3 shipping and handling. To order a calendar, call Patty Mullins, TMA Library, at (800) 880-1300, ext. 1543, or (512) 370-1543 or email Nancy Reynolds at nancy_r@texmed.org. Orders must be prepaid. Check, Visa, and MasterCard accepted. Gift calendars will include a card acknowledging the gift.

The calendar is a project of the Friends of the TMA Library and TMA's History of Medicine Committee. Proceeds support the preservation and presentation of medical history.

(CADUCEUS-L 5:48 02 October 1996)

Essays on the History of Anaesthesia

This is the first volume of a new publishing venture by the History of Anaesthesia Society, produced as No. 213 in the International Congress and Symposium Series by the Royal Society of Medicine Press. It is timed to appear for the 150th anniversary of the introduction of ether anaesthesia. It contains 46 essays, revised and fully referenced, selected from the papers presented during the first five years of the Society, including some, not previously documented, from the inaugural meeting. The book is illustrated, fully indexed, contains some 240 pages.

The essays range widely, and have been collected under seven headings -pre-1846; the early days; the Scottish tradition; apparatus, agents, and techniques; complications and safety; people and places; and organization and communications. Since the intention is not to make a large profit but to encourage interest in the history of anaesthesia, the book is being offered at the remarkable pre-publication price, in the UK and Europe, of 50 pounds sterling plus 32.50 postage; in the US \$24 plus \$8.50 postage; in Australia \$30 plus \$10.50 postage.

The book may be ordered from: Dr. C.N. Adams, 118 Appledown Drive, Bury St. Edmunds,

Suffolk IP32 7HQ, UK. Remittance with order please. OUTSIDE THE UK ONLY, a written order with Visa/MasterCard number, with expiration date and cardholder's name and signature, is acceptable.
(CADUCEUS-L 5:45 24 September 1996)

STHC-L: The Science, Technology, and Health Care Archives Forum

PURPOSE: STHC-L provides a forum for archivists working at institutions in the natural and social sciences, technology, and the health sciences. It includes announcements, inquiries, and discussions on access to and use of historical sources.

AUDIENCE: Membership is open to archivists and users of archives in the history of science, technology, and health care. It is maintained for the benefit of the STHC Roundtable of the Society of American Archivists (SAA), but is open to all (i.e., anyone with an e-mail account can subscribe without restriction).

TO SUBSCRIBE TO STHC-L: e-mail to LISTPROC@LIBRARY.UCLA.EDU with the following request in the message area: SUBSCRIBE STHC-L [Yourfirstname Yourlastname, institution] example: SUBSCRIBE STHC-L Russell Johnson, UCLA

FOR MORE INFORMATION, or if you have problems subscribing or issuing other commands, please contact the List Owner: Russell A. Johnson, Archivist, Science Collections University Research Library, UCLA Box 951575 Los Angeles CA 90095-1575. Phone: (310) 206-2753.

(CADUCEUS-L 5:38 10 September 1996)

A Dynamic Collection of Medical Books

B & L ROOTENBERG RARE BOOKS is pleased to announce the acquisition of an outstanding library of rare medical books. This collection, formed over 30 years by the late Eddie Mauer, distinguished heart specialist, scholar and collector of anatomy books, is especially rich in Vesaliana and his circle. Among Dr. Mauer's extensive library is the magnificent Sterling-Maxwell copy of the *Epitome* and a *Fabrica*, as well as noted works by Eustachius, Valverde, Leveling, Moro and Mundinus. This collection is of scholarly interest for the study of the history of medicine, and includes biographical, historical and bibliographical materials, many unrecorded. In addition, there are a large number of pamphlets and ephemera.

OFFERINGS from this collection will be by request. We would appreciate inquiries only from those who are serious collectors in this subject area.

Nigel Phillips

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The first part of the collection containing the Vesaliana is now available. Please send your request by e-mail, fax or letter.

IF you would like to be placed on a permanent mailing list for new acquisitions, specialized offerings or our catalogues of fine and important works in science, medicine, early technology and natural history, please provide your name, complete address, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail address, institutional affiliation, if any, and specific collecting interests. B & L Rootenberg Rare Books, P.O. Box 5049, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403 USA; (818) 788-7765; FAX (818) 788-8839; blroot@pacificnet.net
(EXLIBRIS 25 Oct 1996)
(CADUCEUS-L 5:57 29 October 1996)

I am very pleased to note here, that the Society for Pediatric Research (SPR), American Pediatric Society (APS), and Ambulatory Pediatric Association (APA) will have in its spring meeting at Washington, a theme session concerning Medical History. Considering that these professional organizations are the most regarded research societies, and this is the first ever Medical History theme session in its annual meetings, all of us are very excited.

This note is to request those of you working on research topics related to pediatric history materials, please consider submitting your work. You will have a large audience of professional non-historians, but very enthusiastic pediatricians to hear your work! I appeal to both US and non-US researchers in this matter.

For more details concerning this meeting, please feel to drop me a note. Thank you. Tonse N. K. Raju, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics M/C 856,

University of Illinois at Chicago, 84 South Wood St., Chicago, IL 60612; (312) 996-4183; FAX (312) 413-7901; udupa@uic.edu.

(CADUCEUS-L 5:57 29 October 1996)

We are pleased to announce that 'rete'—a mailing list for the history of scientific instruments—is now open. The list is open to all: curators, historians, students, collectors and dealers are welcome to join.

Please send an e-mail message to: majordomo@maillist.ox.ac.uk with the command <subscribe rete> in the body of your message (the subject heading should be left blank). You will receive further instructions when your subscription is accepted.

Once subscribed you can send messages to other list participants by posting messages to the address rete@maillist.ox.ac.uk

We look forward to welcoming you to rete. Stephen Johnston, Museum of the History of Science, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3AZ; stephen.johnston@histsci.ox.ac.uk; <http://www.mhs.ox.ac.uk/>

(CADUCEUS-L 5:57 29 October 1996)

In the spring of 1997, the Center for 20th Century Studies will sponsor an international conference entitled "Biotechnology, Culture, and the Body." This conference will bring together established and younger scholars to debate the cultural implications of new reproductive technologies and end-of-life technologies (organ transplantation and brain death).

Other topics of the conference include the current globalization of new medical technologies as well as critical perspectives (from feminism and post-modernism, for example) on the bioethical questions raised by the technological reshaping of birth and death.

Although many of the speakers have already been invited and confirmed, we have issued a call for papers aimed broadly at the Science and Technology Studies community (whatever your other disciplinary ties). Please consider submitting an abstract! You can find the conference overview and the official call for papers on the web: <http://www.uwm.edu/~brodwin/>

The Center for 20th Century Studies is an interdisciplinary graduate research center in the humanities at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The center has for many years fostered innovative research in technology studies, feminism, and critical theory. For further information contact

Paul Brodwin, Fellow, Center for 20th Century Studies, Asst. Professor, Department of Anthropology, UW-Milwaukee, PO Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201
(CIRLA-L 7 November 1996)

The Archives, University of Colorado at Boulder wishes to announce the successful negotiation for the archives of the Physicians for Human Rights (PHR). PHR is a Boston-based organization of physicians, scientists, and concerned citizens utilizing the medical and forensic sciences to investigate and prevent violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

Founded in the early 1980s, PHR works to curb torture, disappearances, and political killings by governments and opposition groups; to improve health and sanitary conditions in prisons and detention centers; to investigate the physical and psychological consequences of violations of humanitarian law in internal and international conflicts; to defend medical neutrality and the right of civilians and combatants to receive medical attention during times of war; to protect health professionals who are victims of violations of human rights; and to prevent medical complicity in torture and other abuses.

PHR also conducts educational and training project for health professionals, members of the judiciary, and human rights advocates on the application of medical and forensic skills in the investigation of violation of human rights. PHR bases its actions on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights and

humanitarian agreements. The organization adheres to a policy of strict impartiality and is concerned with the medical consequences of human rights abuses regardless of the ideology of the offending government or group.

Since its founding, PHR has striven to end impunity and impose accountability for violations of human rights. To this end, PHR has conducted numerous on-site investigations of torture, disappearances, extrajudicial executions, and violations of medical neutrality. In such cases, PHR medical teams investigate and gather evidence, assist victims, work to curb future violations, and train health professionals in the investigation and prevention of human rights violations.

Examples of PHR's work have included sending medical teams to investigate ethnic violence in Burundi, sponsoring a genetic testing program in El Salvador to reunite families with their children abducted by security forces during counterinsurgency operations in the late 1980s, reporting on inhumane prison conditions in Cambodia, and gathering physical evidence of torture and extrajudicial killings perpetrated by government forces in Mexico, Honduras, Iraq, and many other countries. Through on-site investigations, PHR has assessed the frequency and severity of injuries in Mozambique caused by land mines in the civilian and military populations, and documented the extent of rape and other sexual violence suffered by women and young girls in Liberia. In the aftermath of genocide in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, PHR medical teams have worked for the U.N. International War Crimes Tribunal to investigate mass graves and to collect physical evidence for prosecuting those guilty of war crimes. On several occasions, evidence supplied to courts by PHR have resulted in indictments, changes in policy, and rulings aimed at correcting past violations of human rights.

For further information, please contact Archives, University of Colorado at Boulder, Campus Box 184, Boulder, CO 80309 or send email to: Bruce Montgomery, Curator/Head of Archives, montgomery@spot.colorado.edu

(ARCHIVES 15 November 1996)



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The Board of Regents and the New York State Archives and Records Administration has awarded the Baker-Cederberg Museum (B-C.M.A.) and Archives of The Rochester General Hospital the 1996 Archives Week Award for Program Excellence in a Historical Records Repository. The Award was presented to Philip G. Maples, Curator of the B-C.M.A. at a luncheon ceremony at the State Education Building in Albany on November 7th. Each year the award is presented to a historical records repository in New York State that has an outstanding archival program.

Regent James C. Dawson, who presented the award, commended B-C.M.A. for its initiative and energetic leadership in developing and improving its archival program and also for its efforts to improve the archives in other healthcare institutions.

B-C.M.A. has also just completed a New York State Documentary Heritage Program Grant for the arranging and describing of nine Rochester area Healthcare organizations. The collection descriptions is due to appear on the OCLC later this month and the RLIN data base early in 1997.

(*CADUCEUS-L* 5:63 15 November 1996)

Summer 1997 Study in London

A six week summer course called "Medical Ethics and the History of Health Care in London" meets 16 June-25 July 1997. The course provides an up-close look at the British health care system and includes a chance for each student to spend at least a half day shadowing a British doctor, another with a nurse or other health care professional. In addition, there are many guest speakers and field trips to London museums and historic hospitals. The course carries seven credits (three credits of HST 487 and four credits of PHL 491), and is open to enrollment by students from other universities.

Instructors: Howard Brody, M.D., Ph.D., Center for Ethics and Humanities, C-201 E. Fee Hall, MSU, E. Lansing, MI 48824-1316; (517)-355-7550 brody@pilot.msu.edu; fax: 517-353-3289; Stephen Rachman, Ph.D., Dept. of English, 17B Morrill Hall, MSU E. Lansing, MI 48824-1036;(517) 355-1645; rachman@pilot.msu.edu; fax: 517-353-3755

For more information about applications and meetings contact either instructor at the above addresses, or contact: Office of Study Abroad, 109 International Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1035; Phone (517) 353-8920; Fax 517.432.2082 Internet: <http://study-abroad.msu.edu>; e-mail: overseas@pilot.msu.edu. See our brochure on the Web at: <http://wxweb.msu.edu/~iphh/london.htm>

(*CADUCEUS-L* 5:64

19 November 1996)

The History & Special Collections Division, Louise Darling Biomedical Library put up a Web Page in July of this year. Since that time we have added some pages that could make a visit interesting and worthwhile. The address is: <http://www.library.ucla.edu/libraries/biomed/his/hisdiv.htm>.

We have recently started pages called On-line Sketches in Medical History: A Digital Project. Our first sketch is on bloodletting and includes images and text. We have also mounted under the title the Graphi IMMI, a trial project which aims to attach images to the cataloging done by the project: The Index of Medieval Medical Images. We have mounted the images from a wonderful herbal from Vermont, from The Bailey/Howe Library, of the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont. Please visit and let me know if you have any suggestions. Katharine E.S. Donahue, Head, History & Special Collections, Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library, kdonahue@library.ucla.edu; (310) 825-6940
(*CADUCEUS-L* 5:66

22 November 1996)

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists announces that the recipients of the 1997 ACOG-Ortho Fellowships in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology are Leo J. Dunn, MD, Professor Emeritus of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Medical College of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, whose research project is "Prevention of Rh Isoimmunization in Pregnancy; the story of Doctors Freda and Gorman," and Allison L. Hepler, PhD, Assistant Professor of History, University of Maine at Farmington, who will be researching the topic "Occupational and Reproductive Health in the Twentieth Century."

These awards carry stipends of \$5,000 each to be used to defray expenses while spending a month in the ACOG historical collection (and other medical/historical collections in the Washington, DC area) continuing research into some area of American obstetric-gynecologic history.

Applications for the 1998 award will be accepted until 1 September 1997. For further information and application forms contact: Susan Rishworth, History Librarian/Archivist, The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 409 Twelfth Street, SW, Washington, DC 20024; (202) 863-2578; FAX (202) 484-1595; srishwor@acog.com
(*CADUCEUS-L* 5:66

22 November 1996)

EX LIBRIS

by Elaine Challecombe

MAIN ENTRIES

It is good to hear from Nancy Zinn who informs us that she has a temporary, part-time job in the archives of the Bank of America. "A pretty far cry from the medical world. The processes are the same, but the subject matter quite different, so I'm enjoying becoming acquainted with an entirely different topic."

Edward T. Mormon has been appointed Associate Librarian for the Historical Collections and Programs at the New York Academy of Medicine, and will assume that position on 1 July 1997. Ed earned his M.L.S. at the University of Southern California in 1973, and his Ph.D. in History of Science at the University of Pennsylvania in 1986. Since 1987, Ed has been Librarian of the Johns Hopkins Institute of the History of Medicine, as well as Lecturer in the Department of the History of Science, Medicine, and Technology.

The New York Academy of Medicine, an honorary society for physicians and other health professionals, has been active in public health and health policy affairs of the New York region since it was founded in 1847. It possesses one of the three or four largest medical libraries in North America—a library that contains a large number of unique and very rare items.

In the recent past, the Academy's administration has come to recognize that virtually the entire collection of printed material—and not just the rare books and manuscripts—needs to be recognized as an important historical resource. Over the past six years, the rare book staff and the Academy's leadership has developed some momentum in increasing visibility of the historical library among historians, physicians, and the general public. In this newly-created position, Ed will be responsible for building on this. He will work with the Academy's Program in History of Medicine (a collaborative effort of the Academy, SUNY Stony Brook, Columbia University, and the City University Graduate Center). His responsibilities will also include conferences, further inter-institutional collaboration, exhibits, and outreach activities to school children and high school students, as well as supervision of acquisitions and reference services as they relate to medical history.

Tom Horrocks of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia appeared on C-SPAN recently to promote the College's new exhibit on Presidential

health care which he organized. The exhibit will be on display at the College through 5 July.

Lois Densky-Wolff has returned to work at the Smith Library at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey following surgery.

ANALYTICS

The History of Medicine Collections at the Duke University Medical Center Library is pleased to announce that the 504 slides of its set of four seventeenth-century engravings known as "The Four Seasons" has been digitally scanned and is now available on the Internet: <http://www.mc.duke.edu/mclibrary/hmc/him.html>. Other sections will follow to eventually complete our Historical Images in Medicine (HIM).

A new book by ALHHS member **Katherine Ott**, *Fevered Lives: Tuberculosis in American Culture Since 1870*, (to be published by Harvard University Press on 4 January 1997) has received commendable pre-publication reviews and publicity. An ad in the *New York Review of Books* (28 November 1996) reads: "Consider two polar images of the same medical condition: the pale and frail Camille daintily coughing a small spot of blood onto her white lace pillow, and a man in a Bowery flophouse spreading a dread and deadly infection. Katherine Ott chronicles how in one century a romantic, ambiguous affliction of the spirit was transformed into a disease that threatened public health and civic order. Emphasizing the material culture of the disease—medical supplies, advertisements for far away rest cures, and invalid hammocks—*Fevered Lives* underscores the shifting meanings of disease in an extraordinarily readable cultural history." John Harley Warner of Yale University writes: "A vividly written and thoroughly engaging study that draws the reader into the worlds inhabited by tubercular patients, their families, and their physicians. By its close attention to the material culture of the disease, *Fevered Lives* infuses a powerful new current into historical explorations of the meaning and experience of illness in American society." Alice Kessler-Harris of Rutgers University says, "This is the best kind of social history. Ott explores the cultural as well as the medical context of consumption to produce an eye-opening account of the changing relationship between public perception of disease and its treatment." Lonnie G. Bunch, the Associate Director of the National Museum of American History, offers the following review: "*Fevered Lives* is an inspired work that substantively challenges and broadens our under-

standing of the changing notions and meaning of disease and illness in American culture. Katherine Ott has crafted an insightful and readable examination of tuberculosis in American life that does more than simply chronicle an epidemic; in her capable hands, this history of tuberculosis reveals much about how class, urbanization, ideals of Victorian gentility, and changing medical technology shape America's definitions of and response to illness." John S. Haller, Jr., of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, states: "Marvelous...A tour de force. Convincingly argued and thoroughly documented. The best account of tuberculosis that I have read."

G. S. Terence Cavanaugh has produced a new work, *The Panorama of Vesalius: A 'Lost' Design from Titian's Studio*. This 19 by 16-inch cloth-covered portfolio presents a reconstruction of the lost original drawings for the famous series of fourteen muscle figures which illustrate the second book of the *De Fabrica* of Vesalius (1543). The eight front and six back views are here reversed from the published originals and assembled to form two landscape sequences as originally envisioned by the artists. The portfolio including a 20-page introductory pamphlet and the plates are available for purchase from Emeritus Books, 145 Woodhaven Ridge, Athens, GA 30606; (706) 546-0378.

Current Work in the History of Medicine, the international quarterly indexing journal in the history of medicine and allied sciences, is now available not only in printed format (for subscription details contact PSP Subscriptions, BMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JR, UK) but also online within the Wellcome Institute Library's database (WILDCat). For Internet users the address is wihm.ucl.ac.uk, and for JANet users, uk.ac.ucl.wihm. Once linked to WILDCat all searches are free. Here you can browse the current and in-progress issues of *Current Work* by using the Bibliographic Current Awareness Services option. References from previous issues of *Current Work* back to April 1991 are amalgamated with the main Printed Books and Serials database, which contains records for the library's holdings.

For further information about *Current Work*, or with comments and suggestions, contact Cathy Doggrell or Kate Bishop at: Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, *Current Work in the History of Medicine*, 183 Euston Road, London NW1 2BE, UK; E-MAIL: c.doggrell@wellcome.ac.uk, k.bishop@wellcome.ac.uk.

EXHIBITS

An exhibit entitled "Disease in history: medical profiles of illustrious persons" was on view at the Library from April through December, 1995. By popular demand, a 53-page illustrated catalogue of the exhibit is now available. In order to help defray production expenses, a donation of \$7.50 is suggested. Please submit your request and donation to Mrs. Mary Simon, Osler Library of the History of Medicine, 3655 Drummond Street, Montreal, Quebec H3G 1Y6, Canada.

"Mark Me Well: Bookmarks from the Lois Densky-Wolff Collection," opens 15 January in Special Collections & University Archives Gallery, Archibald Alexander Library, Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Lois, an ALHHS member, has collected antique and new bookmarks for many years. Her collection includes over one thousand items made from paper, celluloid, metals, wood, ivory, silk, and other materials. The collection contains many old advertising bookmarks—particularly die-cut paper and celluloid—depicting long-lost products and services. A number of bookmarks have medical motifs. The exhibit will be held until 15 April.

Beginning in January of 1997, Historical Collections and Services of the University of Virginia's Claude Moore Health Sciences Library will display "The Spanish-American War and the Reed Commission: A Story of American Imperialism and Scientific Discovery." The exhibit will include photos, letters, books, and artifacts from the library's Philip S. Hench Walter Reed-Yellow Fever Collection. Dr. Philip S. Hench, co-winner of the 1950 Nobel Prize for Medicine for his work with cortisone in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, assembled a large collection of books, articles, personal correspondence and photographs related to the work of Walter Reed's yellow fever commission in Cuba in 1900-1901. Dr. Hench's widow, Mrs. Mary Kahler Hench, presented the collection to the University library in 1966.

Though primarily a yellow fever archive, the Hench Collection also includes photos of American troops in Cuba during the Spanish-American War of 1898 and the First Cuban Occupation of 1898-1902. These photos reveal the political environment in which the Reed Commission worked. Despite the fact that the war and subsequent occupation made Cuba a political slave of America—over thirty years, the Cuban constitution, which had been edited and amended by American officials after the war, provided for American supervision of the island—the American military govern-

ment in Cuba facilitated the Reed Commission's research that freed Cuba and the rest of the world from yellow fever. The exhibit is an examination of the Reed Commission's work and its results within the context of American imperialist policy in Cuba and the rest of Latin America during the early years of the twentieth century.

CALENDAR

Jonathan Erlen, Secretary/Treasurer of the C. F. Reynolds Medical History Society and ALHHS member submits the following: 1997 Schedule of lectures and dinners. All lectures will be held in Scaife Hall, University of Pittsburgh, with dinner following in the Conference Center, Presbyterian University Hospital.

20 February 1997 "Pitt Medicine Goes to War: World War II Medicine in the South Pacific Theater", Jonathan Trager, M.D., Department of Dermatology, The New York Hospital/Cornell Medical Center.

27 March 1997 "Technology and the Making of Modern Medicine". Joel D. Howell, M.D., Ph.D., Department of Internal Medicine and Department of History, University of Michigan.

8 May 1997 "Haute Couture in Surgery: From Salerno to Soviet Science", Felicien M. Steichen, M.D., Director, Institute for Minimally Invasive Surgery, Inc., St. Agnes Hospital, White Plains, N.Y. NINTH ANNUAL MARK M. RAVITCH HISTORY OF MEDICINE LECTURE.

16 September 1997 "Why We Trust Mother Nature: The Emergence of American Botanical Medicine", Michael Flannery, History Department, Northern Kentucky University.

6 November 1997 "The Rise and Decline of Black Medical Colleges at the Turn-of-the Century: The Case of Leonard Medical School", Todd L. Savitt, Ph.D., Department of Medical Humanities, East Carolina University School of Medicine. FOURTH ANNUAL SYLVAN E. STOOL HISTORY OF MEDICINE LECTURE.

The Francis C. Wood Institute for the History of Medicine of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia announces its History of Medicine Seminar slate for Spring 1997. Seminars are held at the College of Physicians on Thursdays from 12:00 p.m. until 2:00 p.m. For more information call Monique Bourque at the Wood Institute, (215) 563-3737, ext. 273. This seminar series is supported by a grant from the Benjamin and Mary Siddons Measey Foundation. The following speakers and topics are scheduled:

6 February Maarten Ultee, Ph.D. (University of Alabama), "Cutting the Part to Save the Whole: An Ancient Metaphor from Surgery";

13 February Patricia Rosales, M.A. (Harvard University), "Selling Syringes: The Advertisement of Hypodermic Syringes in Pharmaceutical Trade Catalogs, ca. 1880s-1920s";

20 February Karol Weaver, M.A. (Pennsylvania State University), "Syphilis and the Imperial Outlook";

27 February Robert Baker, Ph.D. (Union College), "Discovering the History of Medical Ethics";

6 March Nancy Cervetti, Ph.D. (Avila College), "A Nineteenth-Century Literary Physician: S. Weir Mitchell's Medical Work and Imaginative Writing";

13 March Hillary Aquine, M.A. (SUNY Stony Brook), "The Journey of the Clinical Thermometer From Hospital to Home in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries";

20 March Lynda Stephenson Payne, M.A. (University of California, Davis), "'A Deep Fund of Hatred and Resentment': Clinical Encounters in Eighteenth-Century England";

27 March Katharine Park, Ph.D. (Wellesley College), "Gendering Healing: Magic, Medicine and the Body in Renaissance Italy";

10 April Elizabeth Armstrong, M.A. (University of Pennsylvania), "'The Shackles of Decay': Alcohol and Heredity in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century";

17 April Peter L. Allen, Ph.D. (College of Physicians of Philadelphia), "Nature's 'Awful Retribution': The Politics of AIDS and the American Right";

24 April Toby Gelfand, Ph.D. (University of Ottawa), "Brainstorming Charcot: Reflections on Scientific Biography".

Coming historical programs at the National Library of Medicine: **Wednesday 19 February**, 2:00: Black History Month Lecture; Lister Hill Auditorium, Bld. 38A (NLM); **Thursday 20 March**, 2:00: Women's History Month Lecture; Lister Hill Auditorium; **Wednesday 26 March**, 2:00: HMD Seminar, Dr. Gert Brieger, "Trends and Prospects for Medical History Studies in the U.S.>"; Natcher Bld. Conference Center, Room F. For further information, please call James H. Cassedy at (301) 496-5405 or e-mail james_cassedy@occshost.nlm.nih.gov.

Thursday, **30 January 1997**, 5:00 p.m. Mitchell Love Hammond, Doctoral Candidate in History, University of Virginia will present "Disease and Society in the 1720 Epidemic of Marseilles" at the University of Virginia History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series. The lecture will be held in the Wilhelm Moll Rare Book and Medical History Room, University of Virginia Health Sciences Library

The Watermark is issued quarterly to members of Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences and is edited by Joan Echtenkamp Klein and Jodi Koste.

Membership information may be obtained from Elizabeth Ihrig, ALHHS Secretary/Treasurer, Bakken Library and Museum, 3537 Zenith Avenue, South, Minneapolis, MN 55416; (612) 927-6508; FAX (612) 927-7265; E-MAIL ehrig@aol.com.

Production deadlines are 1 March, 1 June, 1 September, and 1 December.

Submissions may be sent to: Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Historical Collections, The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, Box 234, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville, VA 22908; (804) 924-0052; FAX (804) 924-0379; E-MAIL jre@virginia.edu or Jodi Koste, Special Collections and Archives, Tompkins-McCaw Library, Box 980582, Richmond, VA 23298-0582; (804) 828-9898; FAX (804) 828-6089; E-MAIL jkoste@gems.vcu.edu.

Submissions for Ex Libris should be sent to: Elaine M. Challacombe, Wangensteen Historical Library, Bio-Medical Library--Diehl Hall, 505 Essex Street, SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 626-6881; FAX (612) 626-2454; E-MAIL e-chal@maroon.tc.umn.edu.