



Newsletter

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

AAHM members who attended the annual meeting in Philadelphia were rewarded with fine intellectual fare and a congenial social environment. Registration topped 450, making this one of our largest meetings ever. The program was correspondingly large and varied. There were two plenary sessions, four luncheon workshops, and forty-two regular sessions meeting in four or five concurrent sets. My impression, confirmed by several unsolicited comments by other members, was that the quality of presentations was very high. I was pleased to observe the large number of papers by scholars from overseas this year, which fact speaks well for the place of the AAHM in international scholarship.

The meeting also offered the occasion for members to tour the Helfand Collection at the Philadelphia Museum of Art and to visit the National Constitution Center, as well as abundant opportunities for conversation at receptions and over coffee. As usual, related groups met during or just before the annual meeting. Among these were the Sigerist Circle, as well as more informal breakfast caucuses organized by the Women Historians and the Clinical Historians. The annual meeting is also when the Council meets and when the annual business meeting, the awards banquet, and the meetings of the editorial boards of the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* and the *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* take place.

The annual meeting is clearly the chief activity of the AAHM, and much rides on its success. We are all deeply indebted to the members of the Local Arrangements Committee, especially Committee Co-Chairs Ruth Cowan and David Barnes, and to Susan Lederer and the rest of the Program Committee for making this meeting so successful. Thank you very much indeed.

John Eyster,

AAHM President

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AAHM Officers

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News items of 250 words or less are invited and may be submitted by e-mail, fax, or regular mail. Deadlines: 1 October, February and 1 July.

AAHM NEWS

AAHM 2011 Award Recipients

The AAHM is pleased to report the following awards announced at the annual meeting in Philadelphia, PA, 28 April-1 May 2011.

The William Osler Medal winner for the best essay in the history of medicine written by a medical student was Vanessa Natalie Raabe from the University of Minnesota for her paper "The Sweating Sickness: A Food-Borne Toxin?"

Honorable mention was awarded to Adam Mark Fowler for his paper "To Smile in the Face of Grim Death?: Methodists and the 'Good Death' in Eighteenth-Century Britain."

The Richard Shryock Medal winner for the best essay on medical history by a graduate student was Daniel Trambaiolo, Ph.D. Candidate in the History of Science at Princeton University, for his paper "Vaccination and the Politics of Medical Knowledge in Nineteenth-Century Japan."

The William H. Welch Medal winner for the best book in the history of medicine in the last five years was Allan M. Brandt for his book *The Cigarette Century* (Basic Books, 2007).

The Garrison Lecturer who will deliver the keynote speech at the annual meeting in 2012 in Baltimore, MD, will be Susan Reverby.

The winner of the **Jack D. Pressman-Burroughs Wellcome Career Development Award** was Deborah Levine for her project "Managing Bodies in the Land of Plenty: 1840-1945." Dr. Levine earned her Ph.D. in 2008 in the History of Science at Harvard University.

The J. Worth Estes Prize for a published essay of outstanding merit in the history of pharmacology was given to Scott Podolsky and Jeremy Greene for "Keeping Modern in Medicine: Pharmaceutical Promotion and Physician Education in Postwar America," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (2009): 331-378.

The Association's **Lifetime Achievement Award** was given to Judith Walzer Leavitt.

AAHM Call for Papers

The American Association for the History of Medicine invites submissions in any area of medical history for its 85th annual meeting, to be held in Baltimore, MD, 26-29 April through 1 May 2011. Abstracts must be received by **15 September 2011**. The AAHM uses an online abstract submissions system which can be accessed along with detailed information on submission at the main Web site: www.histmed.org. E-mailed or faxed proposals cannot be accepted. Please address specific questions to the Program Committee Chair, Chair, Jole Shackelford, Program for the History of Medicine, University of Minnesota Medical School, MMC 506, 420 Delaware St. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 624-4416.

Call for Nominations, AAHM Awards, 2012

All awards will be presented at the AAHM Meeting 26-29 April 2011 in Baltimore, MD. Additional information may be found on the AAHM Web site www.histmed.org.

Osler Medal Essay Contest, 2012. The William Osler Medal is awarded annually for the best unpublished essay on a medical historical topic written by a student enrolled in a school of medicine or osteopathy in the United States or Canada. First awarded in 1942, the medal commemorates Sir William Osler, who stimulated an interest in the humanities among medical students and physicians. All students who are candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine or Doctor of Osteopathy, or are graduates of the class of 2010, are eligible. Students are not eligible to compete for the Osler Medal if they have completed at least one full year of graduate training in history, the history of science or medicine, or the humanities or social sciences by the closing date of the competition. Medical students who have been enrolled in a graduate program in history or a related discipline should submit their essays to the Shryock competition. No student should submit an essay to both competitions in the same year. For additional

information contact the Osler Medal Committee Chair: Peter J. Kernahan, M.D., Ph.D., Program in the History of Medicine, University of Minnesota; e-mail: kerna001@umn.edu. Entries must be postmarked or submitted electronically via e-mail (preferred method of submission) by **15 January 2012**.

Shryock Medal Essay Contest, 2012. Graduate students in the United States and Canada are invited to enter the Shryock Medal Essay Contest. The medal honors Richard Harrison Shryock (1893–1972), a pioneer among historians interested in the history of medicine. The award is given for an outstanding, unpublished essay by a single author on any topic in the history of medicine. For additional information contact the Shryock Medal Committee Chair: Richard Keller; e-mail: rckeller@wisc.edu. Essays must be postmarked or submitted electronically via e-mail (preferred method of submission) no later than **15 January 2012**.

J. Worth Estes Award, 2012. This award was established in honor of J. Worth Estes, M.D., in recognition of his many invaluable contributions to the American Association for the History of Medicine and to scholarship in the history of medicine. The award is made annually for the best published paper in the history of pharmacology during the previous two years, whether appearing in a journal or a book collection of papers. For the current award, candidate papers will be those published in 2010 and 2011. Nominations should be directed to the Chair of the Committee, Alain Touwaide, e-mail: research@medicaltraditions.org, and must be postmarked or submitted electronically via e-mail (preferred method of submission) no later than **15 January 2012**.

Jack D. Pressman-Burroughs Wellcome Fund Career Development Award in 20th Century History of Medicine or Science. This award honors Jack D. Pressman, Ph.D., a distinguished historian of medicine and Associate Professor of the History of the Health Sciences at the University of California, San Francisco at the time of his early and

unexpected death in June 1997. The award and stipend of \$1,000 is given yearly for outstanding work in twentieth-century history of medicine or medical biomedical sciences, as demonstrated by the completion of the Ph.D. and a proposal to turn the dissertation into a publishable monograph. The Ph.D. must have been completed and the degree granted within the last five years (i.e., 2007–2011). The application, including all supporting materials, must be postmarked by **31 December 2011** and addressed to the Chair of the Pressman–Burroughs Wellcome Committee, Keith Wailoo, Ph.D., Department of History, Princeton University, 136 Dickinson Hall, Princeton, NJ 08544-1029; e-mail: kwailoo@princeton.edu.

Lifetime Achievement Award, 2012. This AAHM award was established in 1988; the first recipients were Saul Jarcho, Lester King, and Owsei Temkin. The award is given annually to a member of the Association who has retired from regular institutional affiliation or practice, with a distinguished record of support for the history of medicine over many years, and who has made continuing scholarly contributions of a distinguished nature. Caroline Hannaway, Lifetime Achievement Award Committee Chair, welcomes nominations for the award, at the following e-mail address: channaway@aol.com. Deadline for nominations: **31 October 2011**. Electronic submissions are preferred.

William H. Welch Medal, 2012. The William H. Welch Award is awarded to one or more authors of a book (excluding edited volumes) of outstanding scholarly merit in the field of medical history published during the five calendar years preceding the award. Hence, books published during 2006–2010 inclusively will be eligible. The award is named in honor of a major American figure in the history of medicine and public health, who was also one of the first faculty members at the Johns Hopkins medical school. The Medal was first presented in 1950 to Henry Sigerist. A list of subsequently awarded authors and their scholarship can be found at: www.histmed.org/welch_past.htm.

The 2011-2012 Welch Medal Committee Chair Jackie Wolf, Ph.D., welcomes suggestions of books to consider for the award. Publishers nominating a book must send a copy to each member of the committee. To nominate a book and to obtain mailing addresses of all committee members, contact via phone or e-mail: Jacqueline H. Wolf, Professor and Department Chair, Department of Social Medicine, 302 Grosvenor Hall, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701; e-mail: wolfj1@ohio.edu. Deadline for nominations: **16 October 2011**. Previously nominated eligible books must be re-nominated; they will not be considered automatically.

Student Section

The Student Section of the AAHM met for its fifth annual luncheon on Saturday of the annual AAHM meeting in Philadelphia. The lunch was held at the Chemical Heritage Foundation with the generous support of Ron Brashear, Director of the Othmer Library and Director of the Beckman Center. Very well attended by about 70 students, the lunch was a successful demonstration of the vibrancy of the history of medicine. New business included Justin Barr of Yale University taking over the Chair of the group from Jacob Steere-Williams from the University of Minnesota, whose term ended this year. Walt Schalick of University of Wisconsin continues to serve as the group's faculty representative.

AAHM Committees, 2011-12

Program Committee:

Jole Shackelford, Chair
 Thomas Broman
 Steven Caspar
 Erika Dyck
 Brian Nance
 Rennie Schoepflin
 Marta Hanson

Committee on Annual Meetings:

(three-year staggered terms)

Theodore Brown, Chair, (through 2012)

James Edmonson (through 2012)
 George Weisz (2013)
 Elizabeth Fee (2013)
 Mindy Schwartz (2014)
 Martin Pernick (2014)

Committee on Education and Outreach:

(three-year staggered terms)

Laura Hirshbein, Chair (through 2013)
 Dayle DeLancey (2012)
 Debby Levine (2012)
 Richard Kahn (2013)
 Justin Barr (2014)
 Kristen Ehrenberger (2014)
 Carla Keirns (2014)

Nominations Committee: (through 2012)

Judith Leavitt, Chair
 Martin Pernick
 Jacalyn Duffin

Welch Medal Committee:

Jacqueline Wolf, Chair
 Christian Warren
 William Rothstein
 Paul Berman
 Judith Houck

Osler Medal Committee:

Peter Kernahan, Chair
 Steven Peitzman
 Christopher Crenner
 James Hanley
 David Goldberg

Shryock Medal Committee:

Richard Keller, Chair
 Joseph Gabriel
 Julie Livingston
 Marta Hanson
 Wendy Kline

Estes Prize Committee:

Alain Touwaide, Chair
 Gregory Higby

Pressman Burroughs Wellcome Prize:

Keith Wailoo, Chair (through 2012)
 David Herzberg (2013)
 Susan Lawrence (2014)

Lifetime Achievement Award:

Caroline Hannaway, Chair
 Margaret Humphreys
 Guenter Risse

Garrison Lecture Committee:

Allan Brandt, Chair
 Beth Linker
 Joel Howell

Publications Committee:

(six-year terms)

Janet Golden, Chair (through 2012)
 Scott Podolsky (2016)
 Arleen Tuchman (2017)

Committee on Finance:

(three-year, staggered terms)

William Rothstein, Chair (through 2014)
 Alan Kraut (2013)
 Jennifer Gunn (2012)

AAHM Newsletter:

Jodi Koste
 Joan Echtenkamp Klein

Delegate to the International Society for the History of Medicine: (two-year terms)

Andrew Nadell– Delegate
 Ynez O’Neill --Alternate

Delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies:

Caroline Hannaway

Ad Hoc Committee on Travel Grants:

(three-year, staggered terms)

Anthony Kovac, Chair (Through 2012)
 Deborah Doroshov (2013)
 Lynda Payne (2014)

Ad Hoc Committee on Student Affairs

Justin Barr, Chair

Walt Schalick (Faculty Advisor)

NEWS OF MEMBERS

In Fall 2011, **Conevery Bolton Valencius** starts a new position teaching U.S. history—with quite a bit of history of medicine along the way—at the University of Massachusetts Boston.

Hilary Aquino has been awarded the History of Women in Medicine Fellowship for the Center of the History of Medicine at the Countway Library of Medicine, Harvard Medical School where she will be working on the papers of Dr. Leona Baumgartner, the first female head of the New York City Department of Health.

Peter McCandless has recently published a new book entitled, *Slavery, Disease, and Suffering in the Southern Low Country* (Cambridge University Press, 2011).

OBITUARIES**Richard Bradley Davis, 1926-2010**

Dr. Richard B. Davis, emeritus professor of internal medicine at the University of Nebraska Medical Center, died at Methodist Hospital in Minneapolis, MN, on 17 November 2010.

A native of Iowa City, IA, Davis graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy and earned his baccalaureate degree from Yale in 1949 following military duty overseas during World War II. He returned to his native Iowa for medical school, graduating in 1953. After residency training in Burlington, VT, and at the University of Minnesota he began practice as a hematologist. Davis joined the faculty at the University of Minnesota in 1959 and subsequently earned his Ph.D. at that institution in 1964. Five years later he moved to the University of Nebraska School of Medicine where he served in a variety of capacities including director of the

Special Coagulation Laboratory, head of the section of hematology, director of the Nebraska Regional Hemophilia Center and professor of internal medicine until his retirement in 1994. He was the author of over 90 scientific articles on hematology.

Following retirement, Davis moved to Williamsburg, VA where he continued to pursue his interest in the history of medicine. He was particularly interested in hereditary hemophilia found in the royal families of Europe. In 1996-1997 he served as co-chair of the local arrangements committee for the AAHM meeting held in Williamsburg. In 2008 Davis and his wife, Jean, established the Richard B. Davis, M.D., Ph.D., History of Medicine Lectureship at the McGoogan Library of Medicine at the University of Nebraska.

An active member of the Yale Alumni Chorus, Davis enjoyed traveling and performing with the group in the United States and abroad. In addition to his passion for music, Davis was an avid reader and a dog lover. He enjoyed his annual summer sojourns to Lake Memphremagog in Vermont.

Davis is survived by his wife of 53 years, three children, and nine grandchildren.

AAHM 2011 LUNCH SESSION**“How Digital Resources Can Support Your Scholarship”**

Introduction: Historians, as a group, are often rightly accused of Luddite leanings, and we are particularly suspicious of technologies--such as digital media--which directly threaten our beloved paper worlds of library stacks and archival collections. But the increasing digital availability of primary source materials, secondary literatures, and other unique forms of online social and medical data also provides new opportunities and novel methodologies to consider as we shape our current research and train future generations of scholars. At the 2011 AAHM meetings a lunch panel on “Digital Resources in the History of Medicine” was convened by four institutions supporting the

collaborative digital Medical Heritage Library--Harvard, Columbia, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and the National Library of Medicine. The goal of the panel was to address strategies for finding, utilizing, and further developing digital resources to promote scholarship in the field.

In framing this panel we hoped to move the discussion of digital history beyond mere digitization--that is to say, the acquisition of a pdf document instead of a paper copy--towards the broader field of digital scholarship. Most historians have some familiarity with using digital resources to obtain documents (it saves one a trip to the library and photocopying fees) but many of us simply print out the document once downloaded and then use it exactly as we would use the document photocopied it from the stacks. A smaller subset of historians have begun to use the built-in qualities of digital documents to perform kinds of research previously not possible, performing full-text searches for a particular term across a given periodical, medical journal, or collection of government documents that has been digitized in toto, assembling in microprocessor seconds what might have taken years of effort to perform by hand and eye. But only a handful of historians of medicine are actively working to develop the skill sets necessary to assemble novel digital archives of their own, or link online historical census data with online historical public health data and other pockets of digitally-accessible information relevant to our field.

How might we best explore the untapped--and in some ways unimagined--new practices of historical research that digital media now potentiate? Our panelists for the session all pose this question in different arenas--archival holdings, periodicals, publications, and online interfaces--in the hope of moving forward an ongoing conversation on digital scholarship in the history of medicine.

Jeremy A. Greene
Harvard University

The Medical Heritage Library (MHL), a digital curation collaborative, is digitizing 30,000 public

domain books from the collections of the National Library of Medicine, New York Public Library, and the medical libraries of Columbia, Harvard, and Yale and is exploring with these and other partners how best to deliver and support use of such digitized resources. The MHL's mission -- "to provide the means by which readers and scholars across a multitude of disciplines can examine the interrelated nature of medicine and society, both to inform contemporary medicine and strengthen understanding of the world in which we live" -- is user-centered and thus furthers the respective missions of partners as well as the interests of the history of medicine community.

To date 9,245 monographs have been uploaded to the Internet Archive (IA); nearly 5,000 more have been digitized and are awaiting processing and deposit. Subject areas include general public health topics, psychiatry, popular medicine, medical directories, forensic medicine, and therapeutics, as well as surgery, anatomy, and physiology. The 'browse list' of topics on the MHL's IA homepage www.archive.org/details/medicalheritagelibrary demonstrates the breadth of the history of medicine, ranging from 'Abattoirs' to 'Zulu War, 1879.'

The MHL has established two-way communications with peer and user communities in a number of ways. Our Web page, www.medicalheritage.org, and Facebook presence (Medical Heritage Library) are frequently updated and we communicate with a broad base of peers and users via a group of nine relevant listservs. In November 2010, to better understand how peer activities should influence its future projects, the MHL distributed a survey via listservs seeking information about digitization of medical heritage materials. Summary analysis of survey results can be found here: www.medicalheritage.org/?p=413. We have established a Scholarly Advisory Committee comprised of academics in the digital humanities, history, and history of medicine (see: www.Medicalheritage.org/?page_id=2). Their expertise will be particularly helpful in guiding the MHL in developing delivery strategies and tools,

content selection, and communications with users. A user survey is now available on the MHL's home page in IA and our Web site www.medicalheritage.org/?page_id=281, and is being distributed to users at MHL partner repositories. It will shortly be sent to peers and users via listservs. The numbers of books digitized and downloaded are important output measures; still more critical are *outcomes* – the impact digital resources have on the work of users.

The MHL is the recipient of a National Endowment for the Humanities Digital Humanities Start-up grant. Rather than focusing on additional digitization, this funding will allow us to begin exploring areas critical to the long term usefulness and sustainability of the MHL, such as planning for the development of digital tools and approaches that have utility for scholars using digital medical heritage resources.

*Kathryn Hammond Baker
Harvard University*

The Medical Heritage Library (MHL) began with a grant from the Sloan Foundation to the Open Knowledge Commons. The grant provided five libraries with the funds to digitize approximately 30,000 volumes and thereby provided the seed of collaboration. The group has since expanded and its future is guided by a broad vision for access to historical medical resources and emerging models of scholarly communication. The MHL is currently digitizing new material, aggregating existing content in Internet Archive, and planning for an access environment that will facilitate cross-disciplinary study in the humanities and social sciences. The collection currently resides at Internet Archive. Moving forward we will develop an improved interface and discovery tools that support the simultaneous searching of multiple collections including medical images, archives, manuscripts, and books.

The nature of historical medical sources presents a particular richness for cross-disciplinary research, temporal analyses, and international comparative work. However, the highly specified and rapidly

evolving nature of medical language presents barriers for working across disciplines and for studying multiple communities of practice. To remediate against lexical fragmentation in contemporary medicine, the NIH and NLM maintain the Unified Medical Language System (UMLS) as a set of files and software that synthesize contemporary medical vocabularies. Within this system are maps of medical concepts and their relationships to one another. The MHL will apply this concept mapping technology to historical medical sources as means to enrich digital scholarship and the discovery of related collections. Intrinsic to this effort will be the development of an archaic medical vocabulary that is inoperable with the UMLS. This endeavor will be an ongoing conversation that benefits greatly from the involvement of the history of medicine community.

*Lori M. Jahnke
College of Physicians of Philadelphia*

Even in the digital age, archival collections have traditionally been harder to locate than books. Fortunately, over the last decade great progress has been made in creating better access to information about archival collections. Because of their idiosyncrasies, archival collections probably will always be more difficult to ferret out than books, but there are now helpful tools available to the scholar of the history of medicine for tracking them down.

The National Library of Medicine's *Directory of History of Medicine Collections* is available online at wwwcf.nlm.nih.gov/hmddirectory/index.cfm. It includes about 200 entries for history of medicine collections, broadly interpreted, in the U.S., Canada, and 19 other countries and NLM is constantly updating it. Each entry includes contact information, a description of holdings, and a link to the Web site, if one exists. The *Directory*, which may be searched using a search box on the top of its home page, only touches on collections' highlights and strengths.

For access to archival collections, ArchiveGrid archivegrid.org/web/index.jsp is probably the best

place to start. Created and maintained by OCLC, the worldwide library cooperative, ArchiveGrid contains nearly a million archival collection descriptions contributed by thousands of libraries and archives in the U.S. and abroad. Many times the description of a collection is just a short catalog record, but often you will find a finding aid complete with folder list. Searching is easy—just put your search term in the box in the upper left hand corner of the home page. Results can be refined by using the “sort” box in the upper right hand corner of the results page. This allows you to arrange them by date, title, location of repository, and name of repository. These last two functions are especially useful if you’re planning a research trip and want to see which archives in a region might have relevant materials.

ArchiveGrid caveats: With a million records largely contributed by archives with no holdings in the history of medicine, searching must be done with care. A search using “childbirth” brings up about 500 hits; a search with “pediatrics” results in 550 hits; “children,” however, yields an impossible 45,000 hits! ArchiveGrid is not created by Web crawlers—the repositories have to deliberately submit their holdings to it. It is not automatically updated for new accessions or for changed urls. Since ArchiveGrid is only open to OCLC member libraries, smaller repositories such as local historical societies that can’t afford OCLC’s fees are less likely to be included.

The size of ArchiveGrid is both its strength and its weakness. For researchers looking for a more focused search engine for history of medicine collections, the National Library of Medicine’s fairly recent addition, the *History of Medicine Finding Aids Consortium* www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/consortium/index.html, is a handy and helpful tool. A searchable database of finding aids created by repositories primarily collecting in the history of the health sciences, the Consortium currently includes 1,600 finding aids from 12 U.S. archives. While most of the participating institutions are the usual suspects – Columbia, UC-San Francisco, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, NLM, Yale – recent additions include the

University of Pennsylvania’s Barbara Bates Center for the Study of the History of Nursing and Drexel University’s rich holdings in the history of women in medicine. NLM plans to continue to add new repositories to the Consortium.

Stephen E. Novak
Columbia University Medical Center

Looking for digital surrogates of books should be, on the surface, one of the easiest things to do—but it’s also one of the most vexing and finding even basic things can be very challenging. There are a number of resources providing full-text versions of books available; they all have different and sometimes overlapping content; there’s no one easy way to search them all, and there’s no master resource to find what you’re looking for. A number of these, such as *Early English Books Online*, *Eighteenth Century Collections Online*, and *American Periodicals Series Online*, are subscription-only resources, but there are many free sites available. There’s a rich French site, from the Bibliotheque Nationale, Gallica@gallica.bnf.fr with its own subset [Medic@www.biusante.parisdescartes.fr/histmed/medica.htm](http://www.biusante.parisdescartes.fr/histmed/medica.htm), for example, and plenty of very specific sites, such as the Taubman homeopathy collection at the University of Michigan, the Charcot Collection at the Sorbonne, and the National Library of Scotland’s Medical history of British India collection.

BASE (Bielefeld Academic Search Engine) is a relatively new tool www.base-search.net compiling information and links to open-access Web resources from over 1,700 repositories around the world, principally in Europe. The Hathi Trust Digital Library www.hathitrust.org/ incorporates digital holdings from 50 libraries and research institutions committed to long-term preservation and storage of surrogates, with currently over 8 million volumes, principally books and journals, and allows full-text searching of the content. Hathi has a useful public interface, allowing you to search for digital surrogates but also to search within the texts of the surrogates.

There are now 28 contributing partners to the Google Books project books.google.com, and a number of the partners have considerable medical collections, so the database is full of monographs and periodicals, and anything in the public domain can be downloaded in a pdf version. Not only can you search within the text of the surrogate, but you can search the full text of all the contents. So in addition to obtaining full text, Google Books allows you to do very deep and detailed research within and across texts.

The Internet Archive www.archive.org/details/medicalheritagelibrary contains thousands of books being uploaded from American and Canadian libraries and made freely accessible. A new development in the Internet Archive is the Medical Heritage Library www.archive.org/details/medicalheritagelibrary, a project to—in its initial phase—build a 30,000 volume core medical history collection from Harvard, Columbia, Yale, the National Library of Medicine, and the New York Public Library and make this freely available online. The MHL is currently embedded within the Internet Archive though it may someday have its own interface. The MHL, while a smaller database than Google Books, provides full photographic color surrogates with a page turning reader to mimic the experience of reading a book. Books can be read online, embedded into a Web page, downloaded as pdfs, and searching within the full-text is available. The MHL is definitely a work-in-progress. The initial phase will run for another year, and we're now looking to bring in more institutions and plan for a second wave of digitization, concentrating on American medical journals.

*Jack Eckert
Harvard University*

INSTITUTIONAL ARCHIVES

Have you ever had a conversation with an archivist end in a discouraging description of shrink-wrapped pallets of material stored in a remote, environmentally unfriendly location? Do you admire and envy medical historians who have productively mined institutional repositories for schools' and

hospitals' official records and the papers of their leading faculty and staff? Well-known examples include Regina Morantz-Sanchez's (*Sympathy and Science: Women Physicians in American Medicine*, Oxford University Press, 1985) and Kenneth Ludmerer's (*Learning to Heal*, Basic Books, 1985, and *Time to Heal*, Oxford University Press, 1999) extensive use of medical school archives for their books on women in medicine and on medical education. Michael Bliss tracked Harvey Cushing through the Yale University Manuscripts and Archives, the Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, and the Harvard Medical School Archives in the Countway Library Center for the History of Medicine for his biography *Harvey Cushing: A Life in Surgery* (Oxford University Press, 2005). Joel Howell relied upon the Pennsylvania Hospital Archives and the records of New York Hospital (Cornell University Medical Center Archives) for his book *Technology in the Hospital* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995).

At a time when many institutions' archives operate on shoestring budgets and may lack the ability to make their holdings easily available to researchers, it is a pleasure to find new accessibility and collections at some institutional archives a bit farther off the beaten path.

Tuskegee University Archives, Tuskegee, AL
Tuskegee Web site: www.tuskegee.edu/ArchivesRepository Contact: University Archivist Dana Chandler, archives@mytu.tuskegee.edu; (334) 725-2383.

The Tuskegee University Archives reopened in 2009 following a four-year hiatus for reorganization. The archives have a significant history dating back to 1908, when Tuskegee sociologist Monroe N. Work (1866-1945) founded the Department of Records and Research. Work amassed one of the largest and most comprehensive newspaper clipping files in America, including 188 file cabinets containing approximately 550,000 items. His efforts resulted in the compilation of the *Lynching Records* (1881-1953), *Race Relations Reports* (1954-63), *The Negro Year Book*

(1912-51) and the *Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America* (1928).

Renamed the Tuskegee University Archives in 1968, the successor to the Department of Records and Research is the repository of the historically valuable records that document the growth of Tuskegee University from a small rural vocational school in 1881 into the comprehensive university it is today. In addition to the papers of Tuskegee's nationally known leaders such as Booker T. Washington and Robert Moton, there are a number of collections of interest to medical historians. These include the papers of Dr. John A. Kenney, first director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee University and founder and editor of the *Journal of the National Medical Association*; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Manager of the United States Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee from 1936-46; microbiologist Russell Brown, Director of the Carver Research Foundation at mid-century and developer of the Foundation's tissue culture laboratory, which produced cultures of mammalian cells on a massive scale; nursing professor, polio patient, and writer Edith Powell; and Dr. John W. Chenault, Director of the Tuskegee University Infantile Paralysis Center. The archives also hold the records of National Negro Health Week (1922-1936), and the working documents used by the Tuskegee Syphilis Study Ad Hoc Advisory Panel, chaired by Dr. Broadus N. Butler, President of Dillard University, in 1973.

The Tuskegee archives emphasize the digitization, documentation, and preservation of its vast holdings of over 600 collections (and counting), approximately 40,000 photographic images and a myriad of artifacts, audio and video tapes. A digital repository highlights many of its important materials. The well organized Web site also features searchable databases of the holdings, excellent finding aids, research helps, images, and audio mp3s.

The University Archivist, historian Dana Chandler, has prepared many of the finding aids and is very

knowledgeable about the collections. The Tuskegee University Archives are open from 8:30-4:00, Monday through Friday; closed during all university sanctioned holidays.

The Academic Health Center Archives, University Archives, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN special.lib.umn.edu/uarch/ University Archives; blog.lib.umn.edu/moore144/ahcarchives/ AHC History Blog and Links; blog.lib.umn.edu/moore144/ahcarchives/_travel/ Travel Grant info; Contact: Archivist Erik Moore, moore144@umn.edu, (612) 625-5756

The University of Minnesota began the Academic Health Center History Project in 2006 to expand the collection of documents and memories related to the history of its Academic Health Center (AHC). The project is creating a growing body of oral history interviews with students, staff, faculty, and administrators from the 1950s onwards, as well as targeting collections of personal and official papers for the AHC and its six professional schools (rescuing some from off-site purgatory). These provide a rich source for studying the intersection of health professional education, biomedical research, and health care in the late twentieth century. Part of a public, land-grant university, Minnesota's AHC history offers variations on the trajectories of older, private, medical institutions, including the sale of its hospital and shifting university and health care financing structures. The archival materials offer insights into relations with local and state governments, community health care providers, federal funding and oversight bodies, and the medical device industry, the development of new health professional schools in the state, and innovative developments in clinical practice, clinical and biomedical research, and health care education and delivery. Some key documents in the AHC history, from planning and conceptual studies to the minutes of the Board of Regents, have been digitized and can be accessed through the University's Digital Conservancy conservancy.umn.edu/. Archivist Erik Moore maintains a stimulating blog highlighting aspects of the history

and the collections at blog.lib.umn.edu/moore144/ahcarchives/.

To encourage research into the history of academic health science institutions and to facilitate access to the larger body of records on the Minneapolis campus, the AHC History Project offers a competitive travel grant of up to \$1,000 to researchers using the archives. For more information, contact Professor Dominique Tobbell, Program in the History of Medicine, University of Minnesota, dtobbell@umn.edu (612) 626-5114.

Archives for the History of Canadian Psychiatry and Mental Health Services, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario
[www.camh.net/About CAMH/Guide to CAMH/Information Services/guide friend archives.html](http://www.camh.net/About>Addition Mental Health/CAMH Library/camh archives.html Archives

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Friends of the Archives at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Contact: Archivist John Court, John.court@camh.net, (416) 535-8501, ext. 2159; FAX (416) 583-1355; Open Monday to Friday 9 to 5 by appointment. Closed on Statutory Holidays. Please call to confirm holiday season hours.

Consolidation in health care can have benefits for historians, at least for those interested in the history of mental health. When the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) in Toronto was created through the merger of four hospitals and organizations in 1998, the records of those four institutions and all their precursors were added to the Archives for the History of Canadian Psychiatry and Mental Health Services, which is housed at CAMH and known as the CAMH Archives. The Archives was founded in 1982 to preserve material concerning the history and development of psychiatry and other mental health and addiction services in Canada. Today it offers a formidable concentration of institutional and organizational records and leading individuals' papers related to 19th and 20th-century psychiatry, psychology, and neurology.

The fonds range in time from 1850 to the present, and reflect careers and collaborations in mental health that cross North American and international borders. Two of the larger collections are the Alcohol Research Foundation (1910-1998) and the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital/Clarke Institute of Psychiatry (1850-2002). Small hospitals absorbed over the years into the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, such as the Provincial Lunatic Asylum and the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, are part of this larger fond. The Donwood Institute records complement the Alcohol Research Foundation's papers in presenting an array of approaches to addiction treatment in the 20th century. The extensive Canadian Mental Health Association records begin in 1918 with its predecessor, the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene. These records document influential surveys and studies of the mental health of children and mental health facilities, among many others. The materials in the CAHM Archives support research into psychiatric education, professional associations, forensic psychiatry, de-institutionalization and community mental health, the anti-psychiatry movement, mental health policy and the Canadian Mental Health Act, psychiatric nursing, human subjects experimentation, patient experiences, and treatments such as lobotomy and electroconvulsive therapy.

John Court is the CAMH Archivist. Collection descriptions are available on ARCHEION, the Ontario Archival Information Network. Instructions for searching ARCHEION for the CAMH holdings can be found on the CAMH Archives Web page.

The Friends of the Archives at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health is a volunteer organization that supports archival and history activities at CAMH. The Friends sponsor the Hewton and Griffin Bursaries for archival research using the CAMH collections. Information is available in the Spring 2011 issue of The Friends' online newsletter, [www.camh.net/About CAMH/Guide to CAMH/Information Services/guide friend archives.html](http://www.camh.net/About/CAMH/Guide to CAMH/Information Services/guide friend archives.html). Applications for 2012 are due 30

November 2011.

Thanks to Dana Chandler, John Court, Erik Moore, Dominique Tobbell, Erika Dyck, and Jackie Duffin for their help and suggestions.

Next issue: Material Culture and Artifact Collections. If you have any archival collections to suggest for future articles, please contact Jennifer Gunn, gunnx005@umn.edu.

Jennifer Gunn
University of Minnesota

ARCHIVES/LIBRARIES/MUSEUMS

The Rudolph Matas Library of the Health Sciences at Tulane University would like to announce the online availability of the historic *Charity Hospital Reports*. A collection of *Reports* from the New Orleans Charity Hospital were produced regularly for the state government of Louisiana from 1842-1974, was digitized by the staff of Rudolph Matas Library under a National Library of Medicine (NLM) grant for a project titled *Early Medical Journalism of Louisiana, A pilot project for the preservation and sharing of Nineteenth Century Medical Publications of Louisiana*. These reports include a wealth of material on hospital administration and disease epidemics as well as vital statistics and public health information. The *Charity Hospital Reports* collection consists of 114 pdf items, each with searchable text and accessibility features. The *Charity Hospital Reports* were added to The Internet Archive and are also available via the Rudolph Matas Web site: matas.tulane.edu/collections/charityreports. The reports will also be included in to the *LOUISiana Digital Library Collection of Collections (LCOC)*. These items are of use not only to researchers in the fields of medicine and health, but also those researching the history and cultural impact of medical care in the New Orleans area.

Columbia University's Augustus C. Long Health Sciences Library has purchased an extensive archive of George Huntington (1850-1916), an 1871 graduate of the University's College

of Physicians and Surgeons for whom Huntington's Disease is named.

The collection includes fourteen volumes of Huntington's student notebooks from his time at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; thirteen daybooks and ledgers from his medical practice in Dutchess County, N.Y.; manuscripts of two talks he gave later in life; his medical school graduation thesis; numerous sketches – Huntington was a talented amateur artist; and dozens of photographs of him and other Huntington family members.

In 1872 Huntington, aged 22, published a paper describing a degenerative nervous disease that was prevalent in one family in his hometown of East Hampton, N.Y. Drawing on the casebooks of his father and grandfather, both physicians in East Hampton, and his own observations, Huntington correctly deduced the hereditary nature of the disease. Although others had described the disease before him, Huntington's clinical description of it was so clear, accurate, and concise that the disease soon became known as "Huntington's chorea" and later "Huntington's disease."

Largely because of chronic ill health, Huntington spent most of his career as a country physician in upstate New York, but he lived to see his article regarded as a medical classic. Sir William Osler commented that "in the history of medicine, there are few instances in which a disease has been more accurately, more graphically, or more briefly described."

The first thematic guide to international archival collections relating to Dr. J. L. Todd (1876-1949) has been completed and is now available online at the **Osler Library of the History of Medicine** Web site <http://www.mcgill.ca/files/library/osler-toddbibliography.pdf>.

J. L. Todd was Canada's first professor of Parasitology and a noted pioneer on the subject. He was also involved with tropical medicine research in Africa, the Canadian Army Medical Corps, the

development of the Canadian pension administration, and an investigation of Poland's typhus outbreak in the 1920s. The guide consolidates holdings information about all known collections relating to Todd's medical career as well as his personal papers and includes institutions in Canada, the United States, and England. It was prepared by researchers at McGill University's Osler Library and Redpath Museum with support from Associated Medical Services Inc. (Toronto). For more information please contact the Osler Library at osler.library@mcgill.ca.

Many of you may have heard last year that the **Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine London (UCL)**—which was tied to University College, London—was shutting its doors. The Centre has been given a new lease on life, but with a much more circumscribed mandate. It will be tied not to the History faculty at UCL but to the Biological Sciences Division of the Faculty of Life Sciences. Its focus will be solely on the history of the neurosciences “and related fields.” You can find the new director's announcement at this link: www.ucl.ac.uk/histmed/library/new_centre.

News from the Wellcome Library

The Wellcome Library in London has added to its collection of drawings with the acquisition of a magnificent portrait drawing of the French surgeon Ange-Bernard Imbert-Delonne (1747-1818) by Pierre Chasselat—a portrait with a distinctive feature. The drawing is unusual in that in addition to its more conventional features, the minutely detailed interior includes, on the right, a gruesome souvenir of Imbert Delonne's proudest achievement: a gigantic testicular tumor (sarcocele) which, in a controversial operation, Imbert-Delonne removed from Charles-François Delacroix, the French foreign minister.

The drawing in black chalk is signed by the artist and dated “L'an 8” (year 8 in the French Revolutionary calendar, meaning 1799-1800). The portrait itself, and the identity of the man portrayed, were discovered by the firm of Didier Aaron, from

whom the drawing has been purchased by the Wellcome Library with the aid of grants from the MLA/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and the Art Fund.

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

The seemingly incongruous display of excised body-parts on a plinth in an elegant interior makes the drawing a vivid witness to the sensibility of the surgical elite of the time - and the sarcocele has its own subplot. Its unwilling owner, Charles-François Delacroix, was nominally the father of the painter Eugène Delacroix, although he was almost certainly not his biological father, owing to this very tumour. Eugène Delacroix's biological father was reputed to be Charles-François Delacroix's successor as French foreign minister, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand, to whom Eugène bore a strong physical resemblance. For more on the portrait, see its entry on the Library catalogue (Wellcome Library no.729420i).

The papers of eminent Kleinian psychoanalyst, **Roger Money-Kyrle**, are now catalogued and available for research, subject to certain Data Protection restrictions on parts of the collection. Money-Kyrle (1898-1980) had an extremely distinguished analytic pedigree, having been analyzed by Ernest Jones and Freud, and later on by Melanie Klein. His initial interest in psychoanalysis was spurred by a belief in what it could contribute to understanding of wider questions of politics, economics, and society in general. He acquired two Ph.D.s—one, working in Vienna, while also

undertaking analysis with Freud, with Professor Morris Schlick, on 'Contribution to the Theory of Reality', and one at University College London working with Professor J C Flugel, on 'The Meaning of Sacrifice'. The collection includes two boxes of papers relating to this early, largely philosophically and anthropologically-orientated, work.

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

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

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

The survival of Money-Kyrle's papers appears to have been somewhat haphazard, and there are a number of lacunae in the materials here. However this is an important collection of papers of a key figure in the promotion and development of Klein's ideas and also shows his interactions with a number

of other colleagues. It adds to the Wellcome Library's existing strong holdings in this area.

Between 2008 and 2009 the **British Psychological Society** deposited in the Wellcome Library both its own institutional records and the archives of over 30 individual psychologists and small organisations. Since then, work has been proceeding to re-house these collections and to integrate them into our on-line catalogue. The papers relating to Charlotte Wolff, Henri Tajfel, and E. C. Tolman have already been opened to public access. Other material available includes papers relating to Albert Cherns, Grace Rawlings, L. S. Hernshaw, and C. S. Myers. More is scheduled to follow during the coming months.

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

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

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

Cataloguing of the collection with brief, first-draft

catalogue records has just started, and newly catalogued items are listed on the Wellcome Library's prints, photographs, paintings and drawings rolling Web feed.

Individual items will become available in the Library as they are catalogued, but in the meantime anyone wanting to see works from a particular country may see them in the Wellcome Library by ordering them from the online catalogue.

For regular updates on the work of the Wellcome Library, see our Blog: wellcomelibrary.blogspot.com

News from the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine

On 22 April 2011, the National Museum of American History (NMAH) launched an exhibition in collaboration with the National Library of Medicine (NLM) entitled "*So Much Need of Service*" – *The Diary of a Civil War Nurse* americanhistory.si.edu/documentgallery/exhibitions/nursing_1.html, highlighting the wartime service of Amanda Akin (later Stearns). Serving for fifteen months at Armory Square Hospital, located on the National Mall in Washington, DC, Akin recorded her thoughts almost daily in both letters home and private diaries, which she later combined, edited, and then published as *The Lady Nurse of Ward E* in 1909 just two years before her death. Like the many other published accounts produced by Civil War nurses, Akin's story provides a glimpse into one woman's wartime role while adding to our general understanding of the shared experiences felt by the many women who served as nurses.

In order to better tell Akin's unique story, NMAH utilized materials from NLM's vast History of Medicine collections, including issues of the *Armory Square Hospital Gazette*, the in-hospital newspaper in which Akin wrote several pieces during her tenure; a large photo album given as a gift from the attendants of Ward K to Ms. Anna Lowell, a fellow nurse at Armory Square; and one of Akin's personal diaries, the centerpiece of the exhibit. Although the Library houses an extensive assortment of Civil

War-era materials, only the most relevant could be included in the exhibition; some, therefore, were left out, including a first edition copy of Louisa May Alcott's *Hospital Sketches*.

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

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

and exciting Civil War-era materials held in its collections.

The History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine announces the release of an extensive selection from the papers of American surgeon **Clarence Dennis** (1909-2005), who developed one of the first heart-lung bypass machines, on the Library's Profiles in Science® Web site profiles.nlm.nih.gov. With this addition, the number of prominent researchers, public health officials, and promoters of medical research whose personal and professional records are presented on Profiles has grown to 32.

Dennis's earliest surgical research focused on intestinal conditions, and he worked closely with Owen H. Wangensteen to elucidate the origins of appendicitis, and devised many innovative surgical techniques and procedures for other conditions. Mechanically talented, he also invented devices for surgery and surgical research, which led Wangensteen to suggest, in 1945, that Dennis develop a heart-lung machine. Surgeons were then just beginning to attempt repairs to the heart, an organ long believed to be "off limits" to surgical intervention. The idea of a machine that could temporarily circulate and oxygenate the patient's blood captivated Dennis, and he began his research by talking to John H. Gibbon, who had been working on a pump-oxygenator since about 1934. In April 1951, after numerous trials with dogs, Dennis and his team became the first to use a pump-oxygenator to perform open heart surgery on a human patient. The machine performed very well, but the surgeons were unable to save the young patient, whose heart defect was much more extensive than expected. Dennis's second attempted open heart operation, several weeks later, also failed, when a technician's error caused a fatal air embolism. In 1955, with an improved machine, Dennis completed the first successful cardiac operation with his machine, two years after John Gibbon's first clinical success in 1953.

While perhaps best known as a surgeon and

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

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

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

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

France. In 1761, French riding master Claude Bourgelat (1712-1779) founded the first veterinary school, marking the beginning of the scientific study of the horse, eventually replacing the traditional art of farriery. Farriers were often blacksmiths and the equivalent of barber surgeons for horses. In the century after Bourgelat's school opened, the practice of veterinary medicine became a credentialed profession requiring an academic degree and strict licensing, replacing the older system.

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

NLM announces the release of "Medicine in the Americas." A digital resource encompassing over 350 early American printed books, Medicine in the Americas makes freely available original works demonstrating the evolution of American medicine from colonial frontier outposts of the 17th century to research hospitals of the 20th century.

Drawing on the collections of NLM's History of Medicine Division and including works from the United States, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Canada, this initial release of Medicine in the Americas encompasses monographs dating from 1610 to 1865. Additional titles, dating up to 1920 and drawing further upon NLM's comprehensive collection of early American printed books, will be available on an ongoing basis in the future.

Medicine in the Americas will be of interest to scholars, educators, writers, students and others who wish to use primary historical materials to help expand knowledge of medical and public health history for the advancement of scholarship across the disciplines and for the education of the general public.

Digital files created for Medicine in the Americas, reside in NLM's "Digital Collections," a repository for access to and preservation of digitized biomedical resources. Digital Collections allows rich searching, browsing and retrieval of monographs and films from NLM's History of Medicine Division. Medicine in the Americas joins the recently launched collection, "The Public Health Film Goes to War," as well as other digital resources, the digital files for which also reside in Digital Collections.

Medicine in the Americas is made possible in part through the participation of the National Library of Medicine in the Medical Heritage Library, a digital curation collaborative supported by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and administered by the Open Knowledge Commons.

OTHER NEWS

The Center for the History of Family Medicine (CHFM) announced the winner of the 2011 CHFM Fellowship in the History of Family Medicine. Richard D. Feldman, M.D. of Indianapolis, Indiana, has been awarded the First Annual Fellowship in the History of Family Medicine for his project "Family Practice Stories." Dr. Feldman is a practicing family physician at the St. Francis Hospital and Health Centers in Beech Grove, IN, where he has served as Program Director of the Family Medicine Residency Program since 1981, and as Director of Medical Education since 1999. Feldman also currently serves as an Assistant Clinical Professor at the Indiana University School of Medicine in Indianapolis.

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

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

The successful applicant will be awarded a fellowship grant in an amount of up to \$1,500 to support travel, lodging, and incidental expenses relating to conducting research on a project of their choosing dealing with any aspect of the history of General Practice, Family Practice, or Family Medicine in the United States. For more information, please visit the Center's Web site at: www.aafpfoundation.org/online/foundation/home/programs/center-history/fellowship.html.

Institute for Advanced Study, School of Historical Studies, Opportunities for Scholars 2012-2013. The Institute is an independent private institution founded in 1930 to create a community of scholars focused on intellectual inquiry, free from teaching and other university obligations. Scholars from around the world come to the Institute to pursue their own research. Candidates of any nationality may apply for a single term or a full academic year. Scholars may apply for a stipend, but those with sabbatical funding, other grants, retirement funding, or other means are also invited to apply for a non-stipendiary membership. Some short-term visitorships (for less than a full term, and without stipend) are also available on an ad-hoc basis. Open to all fields of historical research, the School of Historical Studies' principal interests are the history of western, near eastern, and Asian civilizations, with particular emphasis upon Greek and Roman civilization, the history of Europe (medieval, early modern, and modern), the Islamic world, East Asian studies, the history of art, the history of science, philosophy, modern international relations, and music studies. Residence in Princeton during term time is required. The only other obligation of Members is to pursue their own research. The Ph.D. (or equivalent) and substantial publications are required. Information and

application forms may be found on the School's Web site, www.hs.ias.edu, or contact the School of Historical Studies, Institute for Advanced Study, Einstein Dr., Princeton, N.J. 08540; e-mail mzelazny@ias.edu. Deadline: 1 November 2011.

Since January 2009 Michael Stolbery has served as the editor-in-chief of the leading German journal for the history of medicine, the *Medizinhistorische Journal*. He welcomes contributions from the United States that are written in English.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

Yale University invites applications for a tenure track Assistant/Associate or tenured Associate/full Professor in the History of Medicine beginning 1 July 2012. Applicants with interests in the history of the biomedical sciences, experimental life sciences, or clinical practice since 1800 are particularly encouraged to apply. Duties will include teaching in the Program in the History of Science and Medicine, the Department of History, and the Section for the History of Medicine in the School of Medicine. The successful candidate must interact effectively with students in the School of Medicine as well as undergraduate and graduate students in the History of Science and Medicine.

The search committee will begin considering applications on 15 October 2011. Yale University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer and actively encourages applications from minority and women scholars. Ph.D. preferred by the time of appointment. Applicants should send a curriculum vitae, three letters of recommendation, a statement about their work and professional plans, and a sample of their scholarly writing such as a dissertation or book chapter or article to Professor John Harley Warner, Chair, History of Medicine Search Committee, c/o Ewa Lech, Section of the History of Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, P.O. Box 208015, New Haven, CT 06520-8015.