



Newsletter of the Society of American Archivists Science, Technology, and Health Care Section Summer 2018

Letter from the Co-Chairs

Dear STHC Section Members,

It has been an active year for the Science, Technology, and Health Care (STHC) Section. This year our web liaison, Rebekah Kim with the help of Section's intern, Mark Coulbourne updated the STHC microsite's organizational structure to make it user friendly and easy to navigate. The Unsung Heroes in the history of STEM and health sciences project has been expanding with several new bios posted by section members.

Mark your calendar for the STHC meeting, held during SAA's Annual Meeting on Thursday, August 16th, 4:15 pm – 5:30 pm. The program portion of our meeting will feature four lightning talks that will cover diverse topics including NYU's successful research collaborative Humanities for STEM, UNC-Chapel Hill's international medical theses project, web archiving at NLM, and collaborative work to document contemporary invention and innovation through collecting primary documents and associated artifacts, conducting oral histories, and developing exhibitions and public programs at the National Museum of American History.

Please also check the ARCHIVES*RECORDS 2018 STHC Section custom schedule: <https://archives2018.sched.com/sthc> that was put together by Jennifer Ulrich and Chris Ryland.

The STHC Section has been going through a leadership transition. Due to personal reasons our current senior co-chair, Eli Brown has stepped down from her position in late July. This year's STHC Section election winner, Alison Oswald will become a senior co-chair, leaving the junior co-chair position vacant. According to the bylaws, Section IV.D. (<https://www2.archivists.org/groups/science-technology-and-health-care-section/standing-rules>), the steering committee can appoint someone to that vacancy so there doesn't have to be another election. Since we had a contested election this year, the Steering Committee voted to appoint the runner-up from the recent election and current SC member, Jennifer Ulrich as a junior co-chair.

I will be staying on the SC for at least another year and Todd Kosmerick, our previous co-chair will be on the SC for another 3 years – we both will be assisting with the leadership transition. We

want to ensure that the STHC Section reflects the interests of its member, so we welcome your input for agenda items that you would like to see addressed at the meeting or during the upcoming year.

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Asking the Archivists

Mining the Rich Experience of Lisa Dunn, Colorado School of the Mines



Can you briefly describe your educational and professional background before assuming your position at the Arthur Lakes Library at the Colorado School of the Mines?

I came to archives from a somewhat non-traditional path. I earned a master's in geology from Washington University; my experiences included field work in Egypt, being part of a team collecting rock samples from the floor of the Pacific Ocean, and examining sedimentary drill cores. One of my jobs going through graduate school was at the university law library. That job put the idea of changing career paths in my head, and I eventually got an MLS from Indiana University while staffing the IU Cyclotron Facility library.

I've worked in academic science/engineering libraries for some 30 years, first at the Montana College of Mineral Science & Technology (Montana Tech), then at Colorado School of Mines. My responsibilities have been primarily in

reference and STEM research, with associated experiences including instruction, assessment, outreach, collection development, and library management.

While at CSM, my use of the library's special collections gave me a user's perspective in both the value of archival content and context and the challenges of discovery and access. We had three STEM special collections (which focused on mining history, wire rope transportation, and oil shale, respectively). With staff changes, the mining history archive became my responsibility; and I acquired the others over the succeeding years. With little formal archives background, those years were filled with self-study on archives management, developing practical experience, and participating in as many professional development activities as I could manage. The up-side is that I received a never-ending crash course in best practices, cost-benefit analyses, and (most importantly) learning from my mistakes.

Can you describe some of the archival projects you have completed at the Arthur Lakes Library at the Colorado School of the Mines?

Our first digitization project, with the National Mining Hall of Fame and Museum, made hundreds of mining photographs available to the world. The photographs depicted miners and historic mining properties long gone, and recorded the working conditions, technologies, and environmental impacts of mining. A side benefit of this project was my development of local subject headings to address our unique needs; we use a version of this lexicon today. (A less desirable result was that we're still addressing project mistakes we made due to our inexperience with digitization.) Since then we've gotten better, and this project was the foundation for our current digital collections.

I recently completed a pilot project to determine the feasibility of using detailed geographic subject headings in a LibGuides platform to aid discovery of geologic field notebooks. These notebooks contain original data and observations, but they lack geographic-based discovery and are very little used. Many of our notebooks are in poor physical condition and their formats don't support OCR conversion. The initial work was successful, and I plan to expand this study to include a wider sample of field notebooks.

My favorite project was establishing our Colorado School of Mines History Archive in 2015. Because the university lacked an archive, the Library was the repository of whatever random items accumulated over the years. Consolidating these materials, which include university publications, alumni and faculty papers, photographs, media, and artifacts, and soliciting new acquisitions is an ongoing process. The biggest challenge and reward both is working with people who have a connection with CSM to convince them that their items are of value—their items will tell the story of the university throughout time in a more convincing and powerful way than any history written.

What has been the most interesting object or collection you have handled during your career?

The "most interesting" always seems to change from day to day. Today I would say it's a collection of materials originating from an engineer who worked at a mine in the wilds of the Yellowknife district, Canada. In addition to technical reports, maps and geologic data, the collection contains items that reflect life in a small isolated mining camp, for example supply lists from the camp cookhouse (extremely heavy on the sugar) and an issue of the local Yellowknife Blade newspaper.

Why do you believe it is important to preserve geological records? What stories do they tell?

While geological studies provide data that support a wide range of society's critical activities, historical records tell their own stories. These records are primary source materials describing geological features and phenomena, some of which are no longer observable today—underground mines now closed off or caved in, extensive studies that cannot be reproduced due to cost, etc.—that add to our scientific knowledge. For the history of science and technology, geological records have value through being informed by the methodologies and ideologies of their time—the observations may be the same but the records tell us how interpretations have evolved.

The stories that geological records tell can also display the interplay between scientific and human interest. Optimistically worded reports about a mineral deposit's economic potential to encourage future employment are not uncommon. Some documents include notes on the day-to-day struggles to reach remote field areas or work under rigorous conditions. One of my collections includes a heartfelt description about the author's disagreements with his business partners. Geologic maps can be rendered as works of art, with the skillful use of color and perspective, the detailed margin drawings of buildings or scenery, or the ornate designs of a compass rose. The creators were artists as well as scientists and engineers.

How do you continue to stay abreast with trends in the archives field?

I find contact with my colleagues, in person or otherwise, to be critical. Since I have other responsibilities at the Library, I can't keep up with the latest archives literature as much as I would like. I rely heavily on conference programming, discussions, reviews and news items to provide suggestions on subjects that need further research on my part. I should confess that I make heavy use of Google as well as our site's databases to decide what topics to explore in depth for relevance to our archives or for my own curiosity.

What are you most excited about and worried about with the future of archives?

I'm most excited about the possibilities of technology to reach users who cannot visit in person, for example the ability to create virtual exhibits, support those needing assistance, and incorporate other sensory experiences in addition to the visual. I would like to see our archival resources coupled with the ability to create interactive experiences involving other users and take advantage of crowdsourcing to enhance the context of archival content. I'm also excited about our educational opportunities and providing our users with the means to seek new interpretations of their histories.

Paradoxically, one of my worries is that institutions will see digital content as "enough" and will lose site of the value of physical items. Physical items provide sensory input that aids both memory and learning. People like to touch and experience the physical, and holding the original item has its own impact. As we develop our archives-based instruction programs, I see incorporating the physical items as an outright necessity to engage students.

What advice would you give to a young professional?

Explore ways to connect people to your archives, not just your target audience but others who may not have an obvious connection or who may not recognize a connection themselves. Explore ways to make connections between yourself and your organization as well. Whether it's by impact measurements, grant writing, outreach, professional relationships, etc., demonstrating your relevance to your archive and your organization provides far-reaching benefits.



Digital Archiving with Ariadne Rehbein

What encouraged you to focus on digital libraries and electronic records while obtaining your [Master of Library Science and Master of Information Science] at Indiana University [Bloomington]?

I had a couple of reasons. Library School was really my first exposure to the basic concepts of computing and information systems. For example, I learned about UNIX, web design, the basics of coding, databases, and content and digital collection management systems through coursework. I had opportunities to apply this type of knowledge through course projects, the most impactful and self-efficacy-building had us seek out and solve problems for local organizations.

I consider myself extremely fortunate to have gained experience with the Indiana University Libraries as a student, particularly the Lilly Library, and an internship at the University of Virginia. I was both trusted and challenged to try out new things using skills from my coursework such as digital collections interface design and EAD and DACS compliant finding aid conversion. I also took part in the workflows and systems that supported ongoing functions such as processing manuscript collections and communications for an open-source platform. I was encouraged by supervisors whom I consider mentors.

In school, I was interested in the theory of digital curation and saw that members of our field were actively applying tools and sharing knowledge through blog posts, Twitter, and instructional guides, articles, and conference presentations. It seemed like an area where eagerness to contribute, coupled with knowledge of theory was encouraged – a great fit for an early career archivist with growing technology skills! I took the courses relevant to digital libraries and electronic records that were available at the time, such as Digital Curation, Electronic Records Management, Digital Humanities, Metadata, and Digital Libraries. As it turns out, the courses required for the Electronic Records specialization were nearly identical to the Information Science curriculum.

As a student, I wanted to be involved in SAA so that I could learn from others and could have a solid footing in the language and tools used by others on the job. Working to facilitate Twitter chats for the Students and New Archives Professionals Section and as a Communications Liaison for the Electronic Records Section and bloggERS! Editorial Board member have also been touchstones for me as an early-career archives professional. It is constantly refreshing to work with others in this way and has affirmed my work and professional interests.

What excites you most about the field?

Right now I'm very excited about seeing the archival field support the development of knowledge and skills surrounding electronic records, documenting the experiences of marginalized groups through archives, and broader awareness and use of collections. I am continuing to explore different aspects of archival work and I hope to contribute in interesting ways as I progress in my career.

How would you like to see the archives evolve as a profession, and how do you see yourself affecting these changes?

I would like to see us evolve through the phenomenon of "new-hire messiahs" and the environments that perpetuate this. This is a term coined by "the Library Loon" that describes the impracticable position that new hires with cutting-edge skills and education encounter due to organizational issues. It may involve lack of clarity regarding goals and measurable results among superiors and leaders, failure to provide required technical resources, and insufficient involvement of other staff members. It is seen especially in areas that are actively becoming core functions or programs in library and archives work such as research data management, digital preservation, and scholarly communication.

Environments that support professional development among staff members are in a better place to overcome this issue; there will likely be greater awareness and buy-in regarding the position's scope of work and a culture of continual learning and conversation with the larger profession. It is the responsibility of organizational leaders to ensure the necessary resources are available and support this type of culture.

For those of us who are not in leadership positions, we can choose to improve our work environments by learning from and supporting our colleagues: participating in reading groups, sharing articles, inviting others to lunch/coffee breaks are all great ways to learn from and inform your colleagues about what you find exciting, why you do what you do, and perhaps develop plans for new collaborations.

Can you describe your residency at the Biodiversity Heritage Library?

I was one of five Residents hosted by Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL) members or affiliates during 2017. BHL is a consortium of institutions that collaboratively digitize legacy biodiversity literature held in their collections to make it openly accessible through a digital library known as the BHL portal. While I worked at the Missouri Botanical Garden, fellow Residents worked at the Chicago Botanic Garden, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, the Ernst Mayr Library of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, and the Smithsonian Institution Libraries. The Biodiversity Heritage Library National Digital Residency project was supported by the Institute of Museum and Library Services' Laura Bush 21st Century Librarian Program. Each Resident was paired with one or more mentors at our institutions and developed leadership skills as digital stewards. The overall goal of BHL NDSR was to provide recommendations to improve the "usability, discoverability, and functionality" of BHL's content through various studies and proof of concepts ("Foundations to Actions: Extending Innovations in Digital Libraries in Partnership with NDSR Learners" Grant Proposal). Our work allowed us to further develop skills in areas such as data analysis, user experience interviews and surveys, project management, and written and oral communication. It was a pleasure and an honor to learn alongside fellow Residents while gaining a greater understanding of natural history institutions, digital library consortiums, and the landscape of biodiversity information.

My project, entitled "Treasures Unlocked: Enabling Image Discovery within the Biodiversity Heritage Library," built upon a prior grant project that identified and described a selection of illustrations from BHL texts through crowdsourcing. This earlier National Endowment for the Humanities-funded project enhanced discovery of illustrations on platforms selected for crowdsourcing and grew the BHL community, but did not include a mechanism for improved discovery of illustrations through the BHL Portal. I focused on user experience issues while conducting interviews and surveys of taxonomists, historians of science, and artists/ illustrators regarding natural history illustrations. I reached out to our crowdsourcing participants to understand their backgrounds, experiences, and goals. I was also encouraged to experiment and consider new ideas for BHL that pushed the boundaries of their work, such as leveraging computer vision applications and proposing collaborations to meet suggested goals. It was a great opportunity to consider strategic issues related to crowdsourcing and technology development and make recommendations towards growth of these programs. To strengthen our recommendations for various practices or programs, the Residents integrated research into best practices for various aspects of digital library development. All in all, it was a great learning experience.

What do you enjoy doing when you are not working?

Some of my favorite things to do are hiking, thrift shopping, activities with my family (ideally involving time outside or crafts), and spending time with my pets. I'm also trying to pick up embroidery.



International Corner with Jenny Haynes, Wellcome Institute

Can you briefly describe your educational and professional background before you became the Head of Collections & Research at Wellcome Collection?

A sprinkle of history, a dollop of archives and a smattering of libraries.

What in your training do you believe best prepared you for your career?

I don't think that the relationship is that instrumental. Some of the reading I did on archival theory during my training has stayed with me all through the years. It didn't exactly prepare me for a career, but it did inculcate a mind-set which has provided a great basis for working confidently with the multiplicitous nature of collections.

What sparked your interest in the social history of medicine?

I opened a box of archives to find a minute book from the late C19th labelled "London Women Sanitary Inspectors' Association". It was as simple as that – I was hooked.

What are your responsibilities as the Head of Collections & Research?

I provide strategic leadership for collections development, collections information and research development and for the multidisciplinary teams who work in these areas. Translated, that means (more or less) what we acquire, how we make it discoverable and accessible, and how we bring more extensive and diverse research communities to engage critically with it. I also

work collaboratively with a small group of colleagues to provide leadership for Wellcome Collection as a whole. This means getting involved in a wide range of other areas e.g. recently co-creating our strategic approach to access, diversity and inclusion. In addition, I participate in wider Wellcome activities, such as playing a role on the organization-wide Information Governance Group.

What do you find most rewarding about your current position?

Wellcome as an organization has a set of four principles which govern how we work: "we act boldly"; "we make it count"; "we stretch ourselves"; and "we pull together". Apply those to working with eclectic and endlessly surprising collections which deal with the universal human experience of health in its very broadest sense and you have the most incredible opportunity.

What has been the most interesting item or collection you have encountered at Wellcome Collection?

That's very hard to answer as it's always the latest thing I've stumbled across. How about our recently acquired c. 1650 portrait of Barbara van Beck?



Barbara van Beck, 1650

It seems to encapsulate what is so amazing about our collection, which sits at the intersection between science, medicine, life and art. You can read more about Barbara in this Guardian piece: <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2017/dec/14/high-status-portrait-of-bearded-woman-bought-by-wellcome-collection>

If you could learn one new skill that would help you in your job, what would it be?

At the moment I am trying to find out more about Appreciative Inquiry (<https://appreciativeinquiry.champlain.edu/>) as a methodology for managing change. The principles really appeal to me and I would like to become more skilled in deploying some of the practices. Working with collections is always interesting, but so is managing a diverse, talented

and creative bunch of people. I still have a lot to learn about how best to create an environment in which they can flourish and am constantly trying to develop my skills in that area.

Do you feel that American and British archives differ in any way?

From my brief exposure to US archives they seem to be just as varied as those in the UK, so I'm not sure that national distinctions make a lot of sense. For example, Wellcome Collection is very unusual in the UK as being part of a well-endowed independent charitable foundation. We often find ourselves turning to the US for peer institutions with whom we can share learning and experience as we have more in common with them than with many UK repositories.

If you could visit any archive or special collections in the world other than your own repository, what would it be and why?

I love absolutely everything I see and hear about Glasgow Women's Library. How can you argue with their vision of "... a world in which every woman is able to fulfill her potential and where women's historical, cultural and political contributions to society are fully recognised, valued and celebrated"? The world needs more of all that and it needs it right now.

When not working, what do you do for pleasure?

Blimey. Is this where I'm supposed to sound interesting? Oh dear. Mostly I just drift around London and its environs, soaking up as much as I can. I love this city and I especially love my own personal corner of it, Walthamstow. It's known for having the longest street market in Europe, a museum dedicated to William Morris, and an appealing array of abandoned mattresses which feature annually on a locally-produced calendar.

Brief Submissions

New Location for University of North Carolina's Health Sciences Special Collections

Dawne Lucas
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Wilson Special Collections Library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is pleased to welcome three new colleagues who will bring expertise in special collections related to the health sciences. Special collections librarian **Dawne Lucas**, cataloging librarian **Barbara Tysinger** and special collections technician **Susan Jones** moved from the Health Sciences Library to the Wilson Special Collections Library effective July 1. Over the next year, the University Libraries will also move special collections materials currently held at the Health Sciences Library (HSL) to Wilson Library.

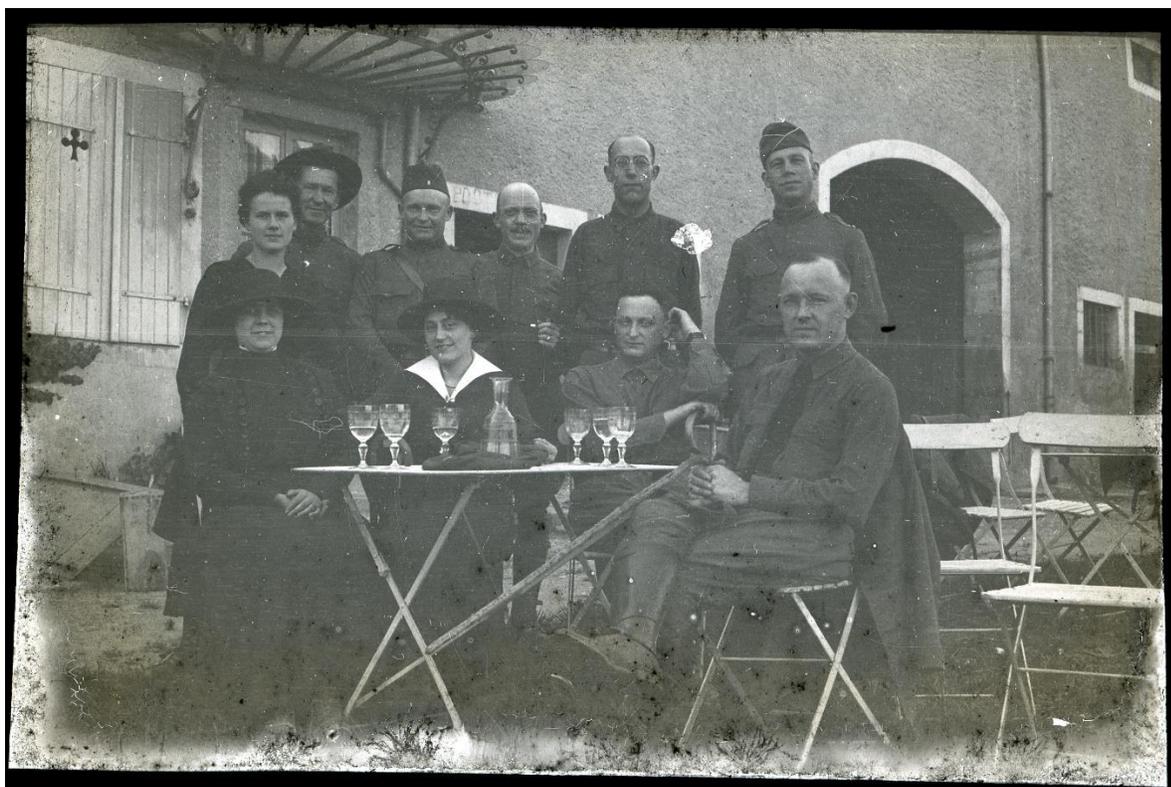
In making these changes, the goal is to expand access to rare health sciences materials, in a space that is dedicated to the use, exploration and visibility of special collections. Researchers will enjoy more hours each week in which to use these materials, including on weekends. We will also be able to provide better support for research and teaching with all special collections, including interdisciplinary work. Beginning July 1, HSL special collections materials will be served in the Wilson Library special collections research room. Researchers must request HSL special collections materials at least 48 hours in advance. Researchers are encouraged to

contact wilsonlibrary@unc.edu in advance of their visit. If you have questions about this move or about using health sciences special collections, please contact Wilson Library: (919) 962-3765 or wilsonlibrary@unc.edu.

WWI Base Hospital on Google Maps

Cassie Nespor
Youngstown State University

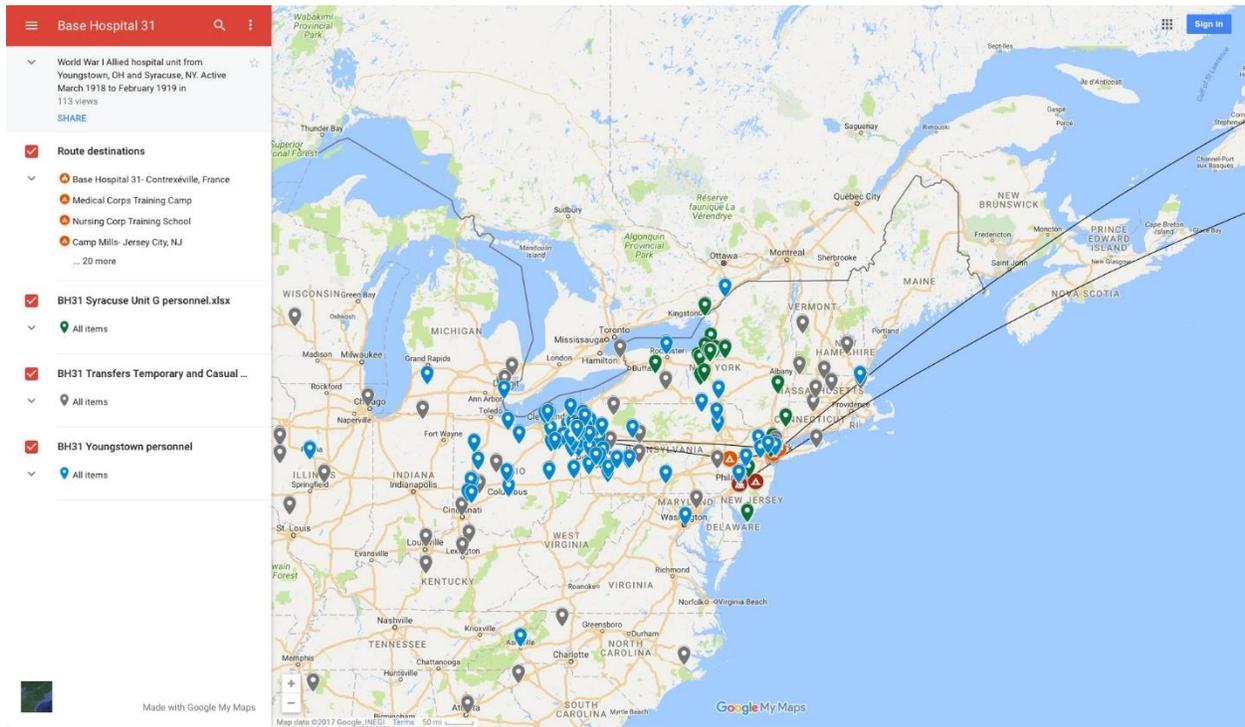
During WWI, the city of Youngstown, Ohio was very proud to contribute the funding, equipment, and staff for a Base Hospital in Europe to support the Allied Troops. Youngstown and the surrounding area created Base Hospital #31, which was active from December 1917 through March 1919 in Contrexéville, a resort town in the mountains of eastern France.



Officers and nurses of Base Hospital 31 in Contrexéville, France, 1918.

For the celebration of the unit's centennial anniversary, I wanted to create something that would reach a broad audience and highlight the stories of the local doctors and nurses who volunteered to serve near the front lines. I also wanted to bring to light the lives of the enlisted men who were clerks, attorneys, carpenters, steel mill workers, laborers, and students in the Mahoning Valley. Starting with a spreadsheet made from the original personnel roster, I created a Google Map. The map shows their journey from Youngstown to France and back, along with contemporary photographs of the places along their route. In addition to the digitized photographs in the National Library of Medicine collection, I was lucky to have a collection of scanned glass lantern slides and scrapbooks from two members of the unit. The map also pins each member's home address. Selecting an address will bring up 1917 City Directory information, specific information from the unit's Official History privately published (but now in the public domain), their military

record, and any relevant photographs. It includes obituary information for each doctor from Youngstown. You can find the map here: <http://bit.ly/BH31yo>. I plan to add information to it, and I'd welcome any feedback or comments you have.



Screenshot of the Google Map showing home addresses of the Base Hospital personnel and their stateside travel route.

First Annual Gulf Coast Science Festival

Marc Levitt

National Naval Aviation Museum

Part of the National Naval Aviation Museum's (NNAM) efforts in recent years includes reaching out to local institutions and building relationships through events and other initiatives. There are several local museums and educational institutions that we have been working with, and the results are promising.

One of the local institutions is the MESS Hall (Math, Engineering, Science, & Stuff), which caters to students with a hands-on approach to learning. The MESS Hall was awarded a grant to create the Gulf Coast Science Festival (GCSF), a week-long celebration that brought science to the streets of Pensacola, Florida. Several activities were planned, culminating in a two-day expo downtown. The museum was invited to be part of the steering committee, and I led our team in helping plan and coordinate the events.

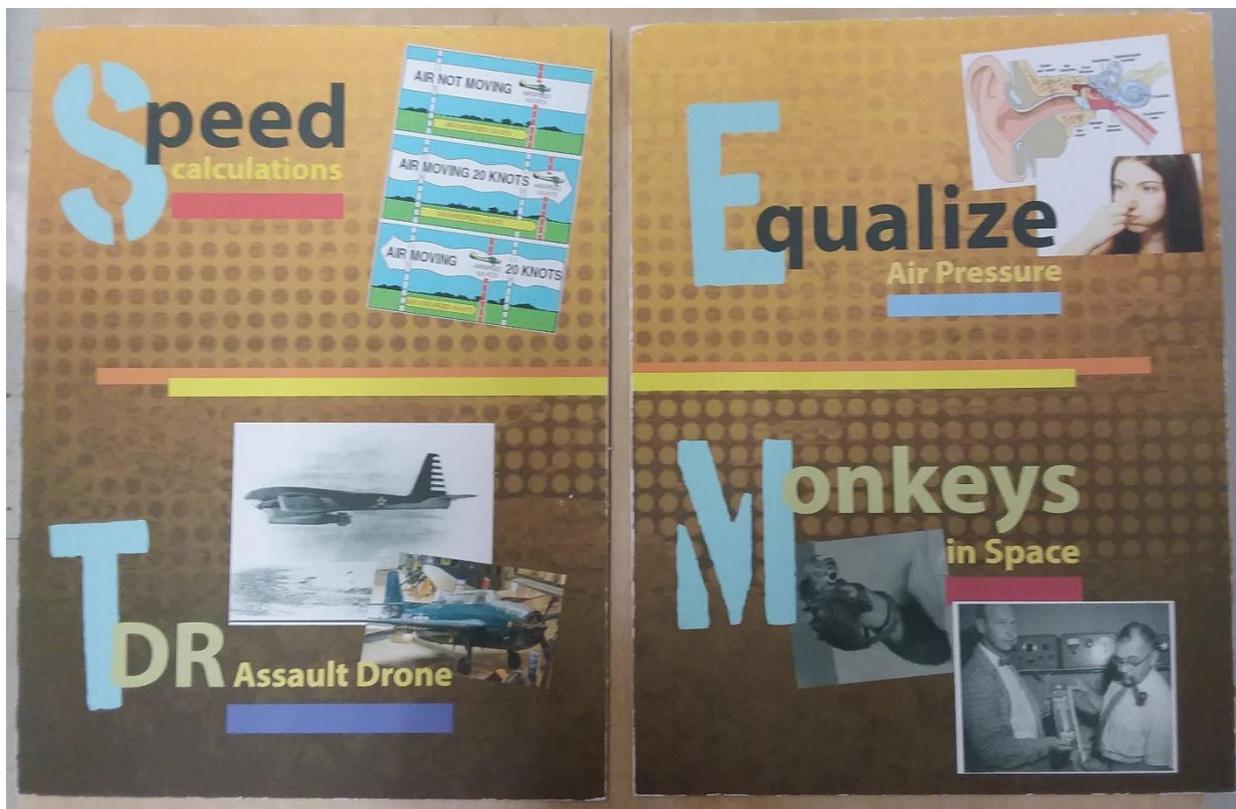
The two-day expo was a great success, with nearly two dozen organizations presenting in booths throughout the town square. The first day was open to school groups that pre-registered, and more than 550 students attended. The next day was open to the general public, and estimates put the attendance at around 1500.



Jared Galloway, part of the NNAM Collections Department, explains STEM in Naval Aviation to one of the many student groups on Expo Day 1.

This was a great opportunity for the NNAM to get our collections out into the community, and we tried to make the most of it. We created two posters highlighting STEM achievements in US Naval Aviation: Speed Calculations (how to use old-fashioned calculators); the TDR Assault Drone (the first operational UAV in the Navy); how to Equalize air pressure in the human body (and teaching visitors how to do it); and Monkeys in space (the successful mission of sending a primate into space and recovering her, the training of which took place at Naval Air Station Pensacola).

We brought plenty of giveaways (bookmarks and balsa-wood planes) and actually ran out (a good problem to have). Making the comparisons between these historic achievements and modern life really seemed to hit a mark, particularly with the students. For example, most of the students knew about drones (and some even owned one themselves), so connecting their experience to the historical development of the TDR more than 70 years ago made a meaningful, and hopefully lasting, impression.



The topics covered by the NNAM during the Gulf Coast Science Festival.

The NNAM continues to build upon the relationships we established during the festival, and we have more collaborative initiatives planned as we move forward.

Facing a challenge: Legacy Records of Astronomy at Harvard

Kate Bowers, Jennifer Pelose, and Robin McElheny
Harvard University Archives

With the recent publication of *The Glass Universe*, this is the “Era of the Observatory” here at Harvard. Three library and history of science projects are underway. While [Digital Access to a Sky Century @ Harvard](#) is digitizing 500,000 photographs in the Harvard Astronomical Plate Collection, and [Project PHaEDRA](#) is digitizing and transcribing 2500 logbooks and linking the data to the corresponding photographic plates, the Harvard University Archives has launched a project to preserve the Harvard College Observatory’s 19th and 20th century records,

Observatory records in the University Archives consist of 65 series dating from 1843 to 2001—only four of which are sufficiently described and easily accessible to research. Over 200 feet are in need of improved intellectual and physical access.

To prepare a comprehensive processing plan, we embarked on a two-month survey and encountered many obstacles along the way, including preservation and conservation concerns, odd formats among the largely paper-based textual records, provenance tangled by practices that pre-date the archival profession, and recent records which will be subject to University restrictions on access.

We established priorities by combining survey results with reading room use statistics. In this multi-year project, Phase One (eight series, 95 feet, 45% of project) will focus on frequently requested series and series that lack descriptive access. Phase Two (sixteen series, 70 feet, 33% of project) will focus on series with some descriptive access but in need of richer analysis. Phase Three (forty-one series, 45 feet, 22% of project) are records subject to University access restrictions.

Phase One has begun with the records of the three earliest Observatory directors: William Cranch Bond, George Phillips Bond, and Joseph Winlock whose service spans 1839 to 1875. Our approach is to apply rich description to illuminate the historical trends and scientific developments in the records. With these enhancements we are endeavoring to optimize discovery and expand the universe of astronomical information at Harvard.

The Country Doctor

Justin Ross Easterday
East Carolina University

In honor of Women's History Month in March, a woman dear to the hearts of many patients in eastern North Carolina worth noting is Josephine Newell, M.D. She was a traveling country doctor in the areas surrounding Baily, North Carolina at a time when female doctors were rare. In between graduating medical school from the University of Maryland at the age of 21 and publishing her first murder mystery novel at the age of 64, she and a group of women founded The Country Doctor Museum in 1967 to preserve the story of rural health care in America.

The good doctor was known for having a way with words and had a reputation for being a shrewd negotiator. She accumulated most of the museum's prolific collection with nothing more than a borrowed pickup truck and an unofficial team of locals to help her move it. There is more than one documented account of Dr. Newell stopping by the home of someone who had a collection with no intentions of letting it go and then, like magic, the owners are packing their collection into their own vehicle to drive it to the museum. Friends and those who knew her called this charming effect "Newell sweet-mouth" but she would modestly redefine it in her own words as "Please help me preserve medical Americana-mouth".

The Country Doctor Museum has been able to continue to preserve and exhibit their 5000-piece collection of predominately 19th century medical artifacts because of a small core of dedicated professionals and volunteers along with the support from Laupus Health Sciences Library at East Carolina University where digital highlights from the collection can be found at <https://digital.lib.ecu.edu/collection/cdm.aspx>. To read more about Dr. Newell and The Country Doctor Museum's growing collection please visit <http://www.countrydoctormuseum.org/>



"Jo" Newell attending an antique car show parked in front of The Country Doctor Museum. Photo by Bob Clark.

All biographical information on Dr. Newell presented here is held:
CD01.42 Josephine Newell Papers, William E. Laupus Health Sciences Library, East Carolina University.

UCSF Industry Documents Library Adds Monsanto Papers and Agrichemical Industry Records

Rachel Taketa
University of California, San Francisco

The UCSF Industry Documents Library is pleased to announce the addition of two new collections to our Chemical Industry Documents Archive: The "Roundup Litigation Collection" and the "USRTK Agrichemical Collection". These document sets were acquired in an effort to shine a light on the scientific, legislative, regulatory and public relations activities of the U.S. agrichemical industry. Topics include pesticides, GMOs, glyphosate, front groups, and academic partnerships with industry public relations staff.

The Chemical Industry Documents Archive (CIDA) is part of the larger UCSF Industry Documents Library, a collection of 15 million internal tobacco industry, drug industry and chemical industry documents brought together to investigate corporate strategies to influence regulations meant to protect public health. CIDA is open to all, free of charge and available 24/7 at <https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/chemical>. The Industry Documents Library offers a variety of online research tools, including cross-industry searching, a bibliography, and access to the API for building and analyzing data sets.

UCSF ALL INDUSTRIES TOBACCO DRUG CHEMICAL Take a tour My Library

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DOCUMENTS Blog About Research Tools Help Collections

An archive of documents from the chemical industry related to their manufacturing, operations, regulatory activities, and scientific research, hosted by the UCSF Library and Center for Knowledge Management.

SEARCH GUIDED SEARCH

CLEAR SEARCH

Hide Restricted Documents Hide Folders Hide Possible Duplicates What can I search for? Tips for better results

Search Options

Document Date Ranges (no dates selected)

Chemical Collections (all chemical collections selected)

Highlights

 Benzene collection

 USRTK Agrichemical Collection

 Roundup Litigation Documents

CIDA Page

The Roundup Litigation Documents: Known as 'The Monsanto Papers,' this collection contains a set of significant internal company documents obtained during the Roundup Products Liability Litigation (Case No. 3:16-md-02741-VC). Manufactured by the agrichemical giant Monsanto, Roundup contains the chemical herbicide glyphosate and is widely used by farmers, agricultural workers and the public throughout the United States. Studies have shown that exposure to glyphosate in Roundup can cause cancer and other serious health problems yet Monsanto has repeatedly denied these claims and worked to influence regulations that would address these harms.

The USRTK Agrichemical Collection: This collection was donated by U.S. Right to Know (<https://usrtk.org/>), a nonprofit consumer and public health watchdog group working for transparency and accountability in our nation's food system. The materials are a mix of unsealed documents obtained during the Roundup/glyphosate cancer cases (the Monsanto Papers), communications to and from the EPA, FDA and US Department of Agriculture regarding glyphosate and herbicides, and emails between key academics and industry PR staff from Monsanto, Dow, Syngenta, Ketchum, Bayer and the Council for Biotechnology Information. These documents have been used as the source for a number of publications including:

- [Food Industry Enlisted Academics in G.M.O. Lobbying War](#) - Eric Lipton, New York Times
- [These Emails Show Monsanto Leaning on Professors to Fight the GMO PR War](#) - Tom Philpott, Mother Jones
- [La Discrète Influence de Monsanto](#) - Stéphane Foucart, Le Monde

Originally developed with grants from the Marisla Foundation and Rachel's Network, we will continue to build the UCSF Chemical Industry Documents Archive so that researchers and the general public will have access to internal documents that reveal the inner workings of these large chemical companies and their activities that directly affect public health.

Monsanto's Roundup® Used With GMOs Linked to Pregnancy & Reproductive Problems & Endocrine Disruption



Situation:

- Seralini – France
- In vitro study with placental-derived tumor cells
- Decrease in aromatase activity (enzyme involved in the synthesis of estrogen)

Source: <https://www.industrydocumentslibrary.ucsf.edu/chemical/docs/movm0226>

image

Internal Monsanto PowerPoint presentation shows company awareness of Roundup/cancer plausibility.
<https://www.industrydocumentslibrary.ucsf.edu/chemical/docs/mgvm0226>

Fifteen New Collections Available from the Wildlife Conservation Society Archives

Madeleine Thompson
Wildlife Conservation Society Archives

The Wildlife Conservation Society Archives is pleased to announce the completion of a major project to process 15 significant collections from our holdings. Among these are three collections related to the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoological Society (as WCS was formerly known). Led by famed naturalist William Beebe, the DTR was composed of scientists and artists who conducted pioneering ecological expeditions across marine and terrestrial tropical regions from the 1910s into the 1960s. They are perhaps best known for their work associated with the Bathysphere, a steel submersible in which Beebe and the Bathysphere's engineer Otis Barton set world records during the early 1930s for the deepest underwater descents and observed never-before-seen species. The records recently processed by the WCS Archives include over 2,000 scientific illustrations done by DTR staff artists, who illustrated wildlife encountered by the team during their field expeditions. Among these are species which have never been seen since (including the *Bathysphaera intacta*, pictured), leading some to question to the DTR's scientific validity and others to point to the mysteries of the natural world and the need for further exploration.

Also included in the recently processed collections are the records of Fairfield Osborn, former NYZS President and one of the foremost conservationists of the mid-twentieth century. In addition to documenting the Society's expanding international field research program and conservation efforts during the 1950s and 1960s, the collection contains records related to such subjects as the construction of the New York Aquarium at Coney Island in the 1950s and the development of the Conservation Foundation, an affiliate organization dedicated to protecting the world's natural resources.

Additionally, the newly processed collections hold records created by Bronx Zoo General Curator Lee S. Crandall; Bronx Zoo and New York Aquarium Director James Oliver; NYZS President Robert G. Goelet, Director of Conservation F. Wayne King, and Assistant Secretary Harold C. Palmer; and NYZS's Ornithology, Education, and Public Affairs Departments.

Together these collections cover pivotal events in the history of WCS that also represent important moments and trends in the cultural and scientific histories of New York City, the US, and the world.

Finding aids for the collections can be found at the WCS Library and Archives website: <http://library.wcs.org>

This project was made possible by funding from the National Archives' National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The WCS Library and Archives is grateful to NHPRC for their support.

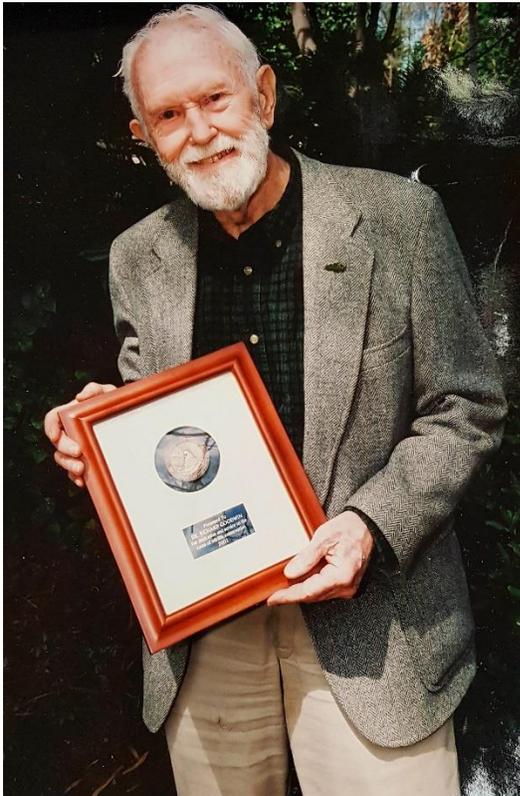


Bathysphaera intacta circling the Bathysphere, Else Bostelmann, Bermuda, 1934. WCS Archives Collection 1039. © Wildlife Conservation Society.

Short Contributions

Conserving the Land, Conserving History: The Papers of Richard H. Goodwin

Rose Oliveira
Connecticut College



Richard Goodwin receiving The Wildlife Conservation Medal in 2002 from the Zoological Society of San Diego.

The Linda Lear Archives for Special Collections at Connecticut College is pleased to announce that the recently processed papers of Richard Hale Goodwin are open for research. Richard Goodwin (1910-2007) was a world-renowned botanist, a founding member of the Nature Conservancy, and a dedicated land conservationist. He served as the head of the botany program at Connecticut College, and as Director of the Connecticut College Arboretum, for thirty-two years. At the Nature Conservancy, he worked to preserve thousands of acres of land on both U.S. coasts. As the founding trustee and president of the Conservation and Research Foundation, he supported research in the biological sciences, promoted conservation, and deepened our understanding of the connection between humans and their environment. He was an important voice in conversations about land management, application of herbicides, protecting wetlands, and debating the issues of overpopulation and nuclear power. His collection is especially rich in correspondence, documenting important moments in the development of environmental movement from a personal and from a professional perspective.

Goodwin was born in 1910 in Brookline, Massachusetts. He received his undergraduate and graduate degrees in biology from Harvard University. He traveled to East Africa to collect

specimens with his wife, Ester Bremis, before moving to Denmark to spend a year studying plant hormones as the American-Scandinavian Research Fellow at the University of Copenhagen. He began teaching at the University of Rochester in 1938, where he spent six years as a professor of biology. While there, he maintained the herbarium and he helped to preserve the Bergen swamp.

Goodwin took a job at Connecticut College in 1944 as the head of the botany department and as the director of the arboretum. His research focused on experimental plant morphology; however, he is best remembered for his work on land conservation. Under Goodwin, the arboretum expanded from 90 acres to more than 400 acres by the time of his retirement in 1976. From 1952 to 1955, Goodwin arranged for 200 of those acres to be classified as natural—areas designated to remain undisturbed—in what became known as the Bolleswood Natural Area and the Mamacoke Natural Area. These natural areas facilitate the long-term vegetation studies conducted by the botany department that are still in progress today. While at Connecticut College, Goodwin also developed one of the first environmental studies programs in the country, called 'Human Ecology', in 1969. This program brought together the study of science and public policy. He headed it from 1969 to 1976.

Goodwin served in prominent positions on several national boards and foundations. He served as a Connecticut representative on the founding board of the Nature Conservancy in 1951, and he served as the president of the Nature Conservancy twice: first from 1956 to 1958, and again from 1964 to 1966. As part of the Connecticut Conservation Association, he helped create legislation to preserve wetlands and prevent dredging of coastal lands. He advocated for selective use of herbicides on Connecticut roadways in the Right-of-Way Vegetation Management Committee. And he helped many smaller conservation organizations in their work to preserve land and natural areas.

The Richard Goodwin papers at Connecticut College documents Goodwin's commitment to the conservation of nature. The collection includes Goodwin's extensive correspondence. It also includes his work on various committee, his many publications, presentations, and research. His writings reveal a network of colleagues, associates, and friends dedicated to the preservation of the land. A finding aid to the collection can be found here:

<http://archivesspace.conncoll.edu:8081/repositories/2/resources/23>

In a presentation to All Souls Church, the Unitarian Universalist Church to which Goodwin belonged for many years, Goodwin articulated his firm belief that there is a relationship between the environment and the quality of our life:

A person's health and happiness are directly dependent upon living in balance with the resources that support him --clean air, pure water, nutritious food, adequate shelter--; and the biological diversity of his ecosystem provides richness and stability. ("Credo", c.1970)

A Tennessean Family's Medical Roots in Central America

Jenna Stout
Montgomery County Archives

The Montgomery County Archives houses special collections pertaining to the history of the county and its residents. In 2010, the Archives acquired a collection of correspondence, papers, books, journals, scrapbooks, and photographs belonging to the Ross Family. The Rosses have a

long medical legacy in Montgomery County. Beyond its local significance, this collection documents the medical service of several Ross surgeons in Central America from the turn-of-the-century through the 1920s.

John Walton Ross (January 11, 1843 – February 8, 1920) earned his medical degree from Tulane University and joined the U.S. Navy. During his naval career, Ross spent time in Mississippi, the Pacific, Florida, and Cuba. His extensive work with yellow fever secured his title as medical director of the Navy in 1903. While stationed in the Panama Canal Zone, Ross fell ill from autumnal fever by late 1904. He eventually retired and settled in California until his death in 1920. The collection features the appointment books of Dr. Ross from 1893-1895 and 1910-1915.

Edward Barker Ross, the brother of John W. Ross, had a son named E.B. "Ted" Ross (c. 1889 – 1948). Ted received his medical degree from Vanderbilt University and practiced medicine and surgery in Guatemala. During World War I, Ted Ross served in France, where he was gassed. After the war ended, he served as head of a hospital in Havana, Cuba. Katherine Dahn visited Cuba on a trip and met Ted Ross. The couple married on January 5, 1925. The lingering effects of the gas injury forced Ted Ross and his wife to move to Denver, Colorado, to convalesce. They eventually returned to Clarksville where Ted Ross continued to practice medicine and surgery.

John W. Ross, II (January 10, 1883 – October 22, 1962), the brother of Ted Ross, followed in steps of his uncle and namesake. He attended medical school at the University of Virginia. A letter in the collection documents an employment offer from the Isthmian Canal Commission to John W. Ross, Jr. as an intern at the Santo Thomas Hospital on August 23, 1907. While en route to Panama, he met Helen Calhoun Danforth (1874 – 1971), the Syrian-born daughter of a medical missionary from Massachusetts, on her way to teach English to children. The couple wed on November 26, 1908. During their time in Panama, the Rosses welcomed two sons, John "Jack" W. Ross III (September 21, 1909 – c. 1998) and Danforth "Dan" Ross (January 18, 1911 – February 8, 1998). A scrapbook dating to 1908-1913 offers snapshots of the family, the hospital staff, and the Panama Canal Zone area.

In 1913, the Rosses moved home to Clarksville, Tennessee, where daughter Dorothy Ann was born on October 18, 1915. Dr. Ross continued to practice as a physician and surgeon. The family journeyed to Guatemala in 1923 when Ross took a position as a surgeon for the United Fruit Company. A family passport photograph shows Helen, Jack, Dan, and Dorothy Ann posing together. The move proved to be temporary with the family returning just one year later. Thus, 1924 marked the end of this Tennessean family's medical residency in Central America.

Innovators in Wildlife Telemetry: Records of the NWRC Electronics Unit

Kellie Nicholas
USDA National Wildlife Research Center Archives

The [National Wildlife Research Center](#) (NWRC) archives is home to a growing number of collections documenting NWRC research activities, programs, and individuals. One such collection is the [Electronics Unit Records \(NWRC 0034\)](#), which contains materials highlighting the development and use of wildlife telemetry equipment at the Center. In addition to records, this collection includes hundreds of digitized images and artifacts, such as unique wildlife collars, receivers, and transmitters.

The Electronics Unit was established in the mid-1960s and pioneered work in the field of wildlife telemetry. The Unit developed cutting edge radio and satellite telemetry equipment to aid in the study and protection of wildlife, including a number of endangered species. For several decades, the Unit tailor-made collars and other unique transmitting devices for dozens of species, depending on the species' size, life style, habitat, and type of information needed.

Over the years, the Electronics Unit and its collaborators expanded the capabilities of telemetry equipment for wildlife research. In 1974, researchers worked with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to track polar bears by satellite. The study investigated the possible effects of energy exploration on polar bear denning habits. In 1976, at Point Barrow, Alaska, researchers captured and fitted three polar bears with transmitters. Although two bears lost their transmitters early in the project, one bear was tracked for over a year by a satellite that passed signals to NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland. Researchers monitored the bear's westward progress to her denning site in the West Siberian Sea, a total of more than 1,000 air miles. Unfortunately, the bear traveled into territory belonging to the Soviet Union. Due to Cold War tensions, U.S. scientists were denied permission to enter the territory to recover the transmitter or examine the bear and her den.



Biologist Larry Kolz with polar bear at Point Barrow, Alaska, 1976. Courtesy of NWRC Archives

While collaborating with the National Marine Fisheries Service in October 1979, NWRC researchers developed and attached a tethered floating satellite transmitter to the shell of a 212-lb. sea turtle named "Dianne" and released her off the coast of Gulfport, Mississippi. By keeping tabs on the turtle's wanderings, they hoped to learn more about the species' migratory, feeding, and mating habits. Signals from Dianne's tracking device were beamed to NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland. Researchers intermittently tracked the turtle's 1,400-mile movements for the next eight months. However, in June 1980, the satellite indicated the sea turtle's transmitter was in Galena, Kansas. The mystery of how the transmitter ended up in Kansas was soon solved when its signal led researchers to the home of a man who had discovered the device on a beach while visiting Port Arthur, Texas. The man carried the souvenir back to Kansas where it served as a doorstop and child's toy. Since the tether to the turtle's transmitting device had been cut, Dianne's fate was never discovered.



Dianne the sea turtle with researchers off the coast of Gulfport, Mississippi, 1979. Courtesy of NWRC Archives

From the late-1960s through the mid-1990s, the Electronics Unit developed equipment for use in the Center's international efforts. The Unit created tiny transmitters for vampire bats in Latin America that enabled biologists to discover that these carriers of rabies lived in colonies apart from other harmless bat species. Electronics experts also designed electroshock fences to repel rodents from rice paddies in Southeast Asia. In Pakistan, specialists developed radio-tracking collars for wild boar to better understand their damaging behavior to agricultural crops.



The Electronics Unit created tiny transmitters to study vampire bats in Latin America. Courtesy of NWRC Archives

The Electronics Unit also developed telemetry equipment to study the behavior of many types of mammals and birds that cause significant crop damage. For instance, during the 1970s and 1980s, telemetry aided in behavioral studies on starlings in Oregon, common grackles in Oklahoma, and red-winged blackbirds in North Dakota. By the 1990s, investigators were studying various transmitter attachments for double-crested cormorants in the South and Chinese ring-necked pheasants in California.

The 1990s brought about numerous changes with the use of geographic information systems (GIS) and global positioning systems (GPS) that significantly affected the future of the Electronics Unit. In 1990, the Unit developed its first surface-mount wildlife transmitter using digital programming for its circuitry. By the mid-1990s, however, many wildlife transmitters had become commercially available, making it no longer necessary for the Unit to construct its own equipment. The Electronics Unit subsequently began to down-size and by the early 2000s ceased to exist.

The Electronics Unit played a pivotal role in the history of NWRC's wildlife research. Devices created by the Unit assisted researchers around the globe in gathering information about wildlife migration, behavior, physiological processes, and mortality. In fact, the Unit became known for designing innovative and unique devices that were more reliable, longer lasting, and farther reaching than the equipment commercially available at the time.

Feature Articles

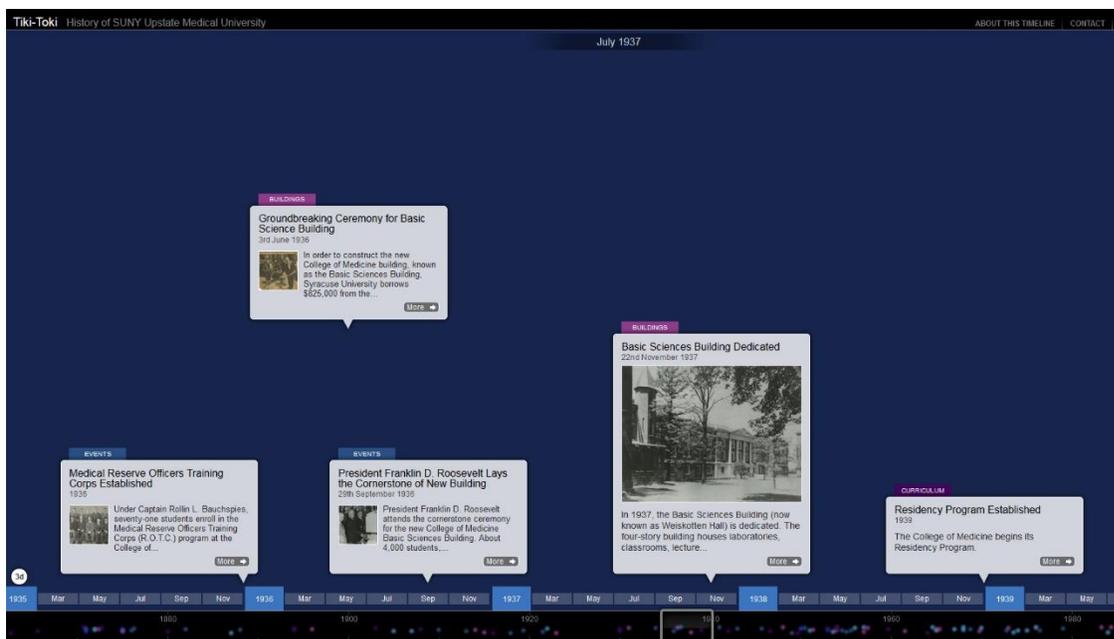
Celebrating Diversity in Medicine and Science

Cara A. Howe

Upstate Medical University

The Archives and Special Collections (ASC) department of the Health Sciences Library at Upstate Medical University preserves institutional archives as well as materials relating to the history of medicine in Central New York. Our collections include records relating to Upstate's predecessor institutions: Geneva College of Medicine (1834 to 1871) and Syracuse University College of Medicine (1872 to 1950); a collection of antique medical and scientific equipment and ephemera; the Upstate Portrait Collection; the collection of the Medical Photography Unit, which spans the years 1929 to the present; nearly 13,000 volumes of rare books and journals; theses and dissertations; as well as Upstate records selected for permanent retention.

In 2015, ASC debuted an interactive timeline on our website, which presented the history of Upstate back to the 1834 founding of Geneva College of Medicine. We highlighted the ever changing medical curriculum, changes in ownership of the College, new buildings and facilities, important events, and notable people in Upstate's past and present. The virtual timeline can be seen on our website <https://hsl.upstate.edu/upstatehistory> and is considered a living exhibit, which we add to regularly as events unfold.



Screenshot of the History of SUNY Upstate Timeline, which currently includes 177 events with corresponding documents or images.

A look at Upstate's past will reveal a commitment to diversity in medicine in eras when physicians were mostly white males. From the 1849 graduation of Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to receive a doctor of medicine degree from an accredited institution, Upstate has a rich tradition of supporting women and minorities in their pursuit of education, and the practice of medicine and research. Though many of these stories are known around campus, it was difficult to find the documentation in our archival holdings. As is too often the case, the documentary record is reflective of the times in which it is created and collected, and doesn't adequately reflect the experiences of the marginalized or under represented. This meant that the accomplishments of many individuals couldn't be included in our timeline.

The timeline was intended to be interactive and to feature a supporting document or photograph with most events, which patrons could view along-side the event summary. The inclusion of a visual with each date was important as it would: 1. Allow the viewer to develop an appreciation for primary source materials 2. Cultivate a better understanding of what types of materials ASC collects and 3. Foster an appreciation for our rich University history. We struggled with how to overcome the holes in our documentary record in order to incorporate these diverse individuals into our community's understanding of institutional history.

A year after the launch of the timeline, a campus-wide focus on diversity and inclusion brought the issue to the forefront again. After presentations to the Women in Medicine Group, the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, and Diversity Council, it became clear that there was quite a bit of information available for a select pool of people. While this did not lend itself well to the timeline presentation, where we provided a brief look at many events, it did present the possibility for a subject guide, which could provide more detailed information on fewer individuals.

ASC began to celebrate individual members of the Upstate community, both historical and current, using our Library's subject guide platform, LibGuides. A subject guide for *Women in Medicine and Science at Upstate* <http://upstate.libguides.com/women-in-medicine> and another for *Diversity in Medicine and Science at Upstate* <http://upstate.libguides.com/diversity-in-medicine>, were created with pages relating to individuals who are accomplished in their field

and have contributed to the success of the University. We have celebrated such women as Sarah Loguen Fraser, the fourth black woman to receive a medical degree in the US (Syracuse University College of Medicine, 1876)

Women in Medicine and Science at Upstate: Sarah Loguen Fraser MD

This guide provides information on female pioneers associated with Upstate and its predecessor institutions who left lasting impacts on medicine and science. Please check back regularly as we will continue to add influential women to this guide.

Elizabeth Blackwell MD	Sarah Loguen Fraser MD	Mary Edwards Walker MD	Clara H. Gregory MD	Leslie J. Kohman MD FACS	Patricia J. Nurnann MD FACS
Barbara W. Streeten MD	Irene M. Dunn MD	Lynn M. Cleary MD	Ruth S. Weinstock MD PhD		

Sarah Loguen Fraser MD

Sarah Loguen Fraser M.D. was born in 1850 in Syracuse, NY as Marinda Sarah Loguen. Her parents, Caroline Storum and the Reverend Jermain Wesley Loguen, were lifelong abolitionists and the family home was a safe house on the Underground Railroad that harbored nearly 1,500 escaped slaves on route to asylum in Canada.

Dr. Loguen Fraser graduated from the Syracuse University College of Medicine in 1876, making her the fourth Black woman in the United States to earn a formal medical degree. Her medical practice focused heavily on pediatric and obstetric care, due to need and personal inclination, but also owing to restrictions on women physicians of the era.

Dr. Loguen Fraser moved to the Dominican Republic with her husband Dr. Charles Fraser, a pharmacist and plantation owner, and was able to run a free clinic with the funds from her husband's successful business. After the death of her husband in 1894, Dr. Loguen Fraser lived in Washington D.C., France, and even returned to Syracuse for a short time.

Dr. Loguen Fraser was educated during the propitious years following the end of slavery, before the abrupt end of the egalitarian movement that suffocated under constraints of Jim Crow racism. By the turn of the century, she found herself struggling financially and professionally. She continued to practice despite these obstacles and was honored by Howard University on the 50th anniversary of her graduation from medical school. She died of kidney disease at her daughter's home in 1933.

SUNY Upstate has honored Dr. Loguen Fraser's legacy by naming a street, Sarah Loguen Place, and the Dr. Sarah Loguen Center in her honor. A scholarship and annual lecture was established in 2000 to honor her 150th birthday.



Subject guide page for Sarah Loguen Fraser MD (1850-1933).

Patricia J. Numann MD, who was the second woman elected President of the American College of Surgeons, among her many other accolades; and Barbara W. Streeten, the 1997 recipient of the Zimmerman Medal, the highest honor in Ophthalmic Pathology. Our *Diversity in Medicine and Science* guide features people like Charles R. Ross PhD, accomplished researcher in the field of pharmacology and the first African American to hold a deanship at Upstate; as well as Fuad S. Farah MD, born in Palestine and educated in Lebanon, who established a World Health Organization Immunology Research and Training Center, one of only six in the world, which serviced the entire Middle East, before coming to Upstate as Chief of the Dermatology Unit.

Biographical Information on Sarah Loguen Fraser MD

- [American National Biography Online](#)
Fraser, Sarah Loguen (29 Jan. 1850-9 Apr. 1933)
- [Journal of the National Medical Association](#)
Sarah Loguen Fraser M.D. (1850 to 1933): The Fourth African-American Woman Physician by Eric v.d. Luft Ph.D., M.L.S.
- [Upstate Medical University Alumni News](#)
Sarah Loguen Fraser M.D.
College of Medicine Class of 1876
- [Monday Ms. Stories: Dr. Sarah Loguen Fraser](#)
Onondaga Count Historical Association

Exhibits featuring Sarah Loguen Fraser MD

- [Celebrating the Life of Sarah Loguen Fraser](#)
Hobart and William Smith College - Department of English

Collections relating to Sarah Loguen Fraser MD

- [The Gregoria Fraser Goins Papers](#)
Howard University - Manuscript Division of the Moorland Springarn Research Center

Upstate Health Sciences Library Resources on Sarah Loguen Fraser MD

LeClair, Mary K., Justin D. White, Susan Keeter (2007). *Three 19th-century Woman Doctors: Elizabeth Blackwell, Mary Walker, Sarah Loguen Fraser*. Syracuse, N.Y.: Hofmann. (History of Medicine 3rd Floor WZ 150 L462t 2007)

Diversity in Medicine and Science at Upstate: Fuad S. Farah MD

Search this Guide Search

This subject guide celebrates diversity at Upstate Medical University by highlighting individuals who have made significant contributions to Upstate's mission and to medicine and science in general.

Charles R. Ross PhD Gregory A. Threatte MD Lopo de Mello MD Mantosh J. Dewan MD **Fuad S. Farah MD**

Fuad S. Farah MD

Fuad Salim Farah was born in Haifa, Palestine in 1929. He left Palestine in 1946 to pursue his education, attending school in London for one year, before enrolling at the American University of Beirut (AUB) in Lebanon where he completed his BA in 1950 and his doctor of medicine degree in 1954. Dr. Farah completed his internship and residency with the Department of Medicine at the AUB's American University Hospital. He was subsequently awarded a prestigious Rockefeller Foundation Scholarship in Immunology and Dermatology, which sent him to the Barnes Hospital (Washington University) in St. Louis to study under renowned Immunologist Dr. Hermann Eisen. Dr. Farah returned to the AUB where he cultivated an international reputation as a Professor of Medicine and Dermatology. In 1970, Dr. Farah established a World Health Organization (WHO) Immunology Research and Training Center, one of only six in the world, which serviced the entire Middle East. He served as Director of the WHO Center and established its PhD program in Immunology. Dr. Farah was twice decorated by the Lebanese government for his contributions to medicine.



Dr. Farah spent a year (1975) as a visiting professor at the Institute of Clinical Immunology in Bern, Switzerland. He moved with his family to the United States in 1976 to escape the civil war erupting in Lebanon. Dr. Farah was offered the position of chief of the Dermatology unit at SUNY Upstate, which he held until 2003. He was succeeded as chief by his son, Ramsay Farah. Dr. Farah established his private practice in Syracuse in 1980. Farah Dermatology and Cosmetics LLC was a joint practice between Dr. Farah and his two children, Ramsay and Joyce, who still run the practice today.

Dr. Farah is a renowned expert on Leishmania, a parasitic disease. He has authored numerous papers, abstracts and textbook chapters. He has been the recipient of many awards from notable bodies including: The American Academy of Family Physicians, AOA Medical Honor Society, and the Onondaga County Medical Society (Distinguished Service Award, 2015).

Dr. Farah retired from Upstate in 2014 and was named Clinical Professor Emeritus. A Lectureship in his honor was established at the University in 2003. Dr. Farah retired from private practice in 2015.

Biographical information for Fuad S. Farah MD

- [Faculty Profile](#)
Upstate Medical University
- [Lectureship at SUNY Upstate Honors Longtime Dermatology Professor](#)
Upstate News 2003
- [Dr. Fuad S. Farah Dermatology is retiring effective January 31, 2014](#)
Department of Medicine Newsletter
- [Fuad S. Farah, M.D., F.A.A.D.](#)
Farah Dermatology and Cosmetics

Other Resources for Fuad S. Farah MD

- [Farah Dermatology and Cosmetics](#)
- [Fuad S. Farah, Milton Kern, Herman N. Eisen, "The Preparation and Some Properties of Purified Antibody Specific for the 2,4-Dinitrophenyl Group"](#)
[Rockefeller University Press, 1960.](#)
Journal of Experimental Medicine Archive
- [Fuad S. Farah, John A. Malak, "Cutaneous Leishmaniasis" Archives of Dermatology 1970.](#)
JAMA
- ["Dermatologists Come to Watertown"](#)
Watertown Daily Times 2008

Subject guide page for Fuad S. Farah MD (1929-).

A new page is debuted monthly and, when possible, is in-line with current events. When Lynn Cleary MD, our Dean of Academic Affairs, was honored with the Association of American Medical College's Distinguished Teacher Award in 2017, we debuted her page in December to coincide with the awards banquet. Black History Month 2018 focused on military service, and we were able to highlight the achievements of Elton C. Garvin, an alumnus and faculty member in Radiation Therapy who served in the United States Army and established a support group on campus to mentor veteran students.

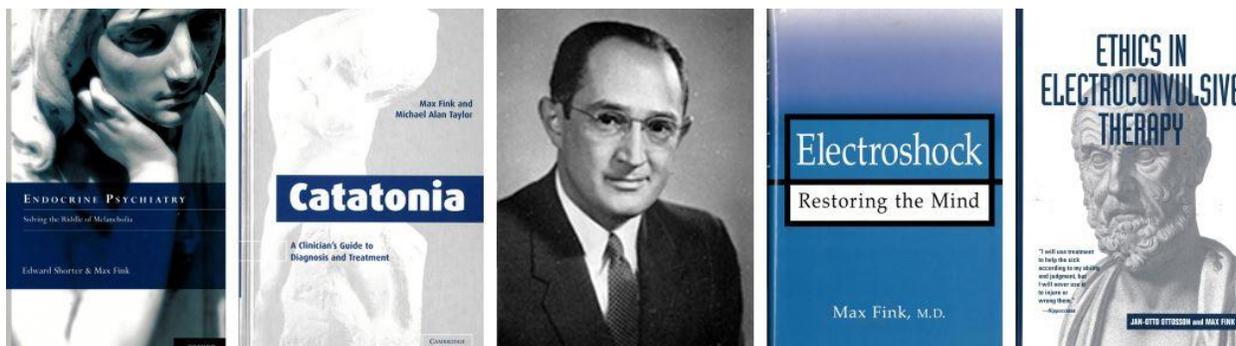
As of May 24, 2018, the Subject Guides have gotten more than 1,770 hits since we debuted them in January, 2017; 1,440 for *Women in Medicine and Science* and 330 for *Diversity in Medicine and Science*, which did not launch a page until May, 2017. Comparatively, the only other subject guides out of 52 available on our website that receive similarly high usage statistics (more than 1,500 hits for January 1, 2017 through May 24, 2018) are *Health Information, Nursing Resource Guide*, and *Writing and Publishing Support*.

The success of the ASC guides and the void they fill in our exhibit offerings will ensure their continued presence in ASC's programming for the foreseeable future. We have not yet considered what platform to migrate this content to when the subject guides begin to be over populated with pages. There is intention to break each guide into "Historical" and "Current," which should deal with the issue in the short term. As the pages are designed based on the formatting and structure of LibApps, there will inevitably be some work involved in migrating to a new platform.

ASC has begun to solicit recommendations/nominations from the campus community so that we can capture the individuals having an impact on their colleagues. This has raised the issue of level of achievement necessary to be featured, which is inevitably tied to longevity of service. We would like to formalize this process in the future, and hope that this will provide us with a pool of individuals that we can draw from as needed. While the subject guides can't re-create records that have been lost, nor compensate for the affluence factor inherent in the official documentary record, they do fill a void in ASC programming and are proving a popular and inspiring resource for the Upstate community.

Max Fink Papers span 65-year Career of World-leading Expert on Catatonia and Electroconvulsive Therapy

Kristen J. Nyitray
Stony Brook University



Portrait of Max Fink and a selection of his works.

Stony Brook University Libraries announce the opening of the Max Fink Papers and Digital Collection. The Max Fink Digital Collection, a subset of the papers, includes nearly 7,000 items (20,000 pages) of Dr. Fink's original notes on experimental psychiatry, outgoing letters to colleagues, professional writings, and an autobiographical memoir completed in 2017.

The archive documents the extraordinary career of psychiatrist and neurologist Max Fink, MD. Dr. Fink, Professor of Psychiatry and Neurology Emeritus at Stony Brook University, is a world-leading expert and defender of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). His studies of ECT began in 1952 at Hillside Hospital in New York and he has published prolifically for six decades on the use and effects of ECT. In 1979, he authored *Convulsive Therapy: Theory and Practice*, the book medical historian Edward Shorter and internationally recognized psychiatrist David Healy called the "definitive medical text on electroconvulsive shock." Dr. Fink has authored more than 800 articles and several books. His latest book *The Madness of Fear*, a history of catatonia written with Shorter, will be published by Oxford University Press in 2018.

Comprised of nearly 250 linear feet (475 boxes) of research materials dating from the 1880s through 2017, the collection includes Dr. Fink's notes, manuscripts, publications, correspondence, grant reports, and visual materials on the study of convulsive therapy (electroshock), catatonia, melancholia, pharmaco-electroencephalography, and psychopharmacology. Opening the papers will provide new opportunities for scholarship and insights into Dr. Fink's pioneering research in these specialized areas of psychiatry.

Dr. Max Fink received his M.D. from New York University College of Medicine in 1945. He served as medical officer in the U.S. Army (1946-1947) and has certification as a specialist in neurology (1952), psychoanalysis (1953), and psychiatry (1954). He has held appointments at Washington University, New York Medical College, and since 1972, at Stony Brook University (in 1997 he became Professor Emeritus). Between 1997 and 2005, he joined the faculty of the Long Island Jewish Hillside Hospital and the faculty at Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

By his own account, Dr. Fink refers to his large body of work as a clinical researcher as "an unusual record." He considers his career to span 65 years, beginning as a medical trainee when he demonstrated that penicillin, then an experimental drug, was more effective than sulfa for patients with empyema. His study was published in the 1948 edition of Eli Rubin's *Diseases of the Chest with Emphasis on X-Ray Diagnosis*. His studies of ECT began at Hillside Hospital in 1952 and he has published broadly on predictors of outcome in electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), effects of seizures on electroencephalograms (EEGs) and speech, hypotheses of the mode of action, and how to achieve an effective treatment.

Dr. Fink is a pioneer in the study of drugs of abuse. He began testing LSD in 1953. The introduction of psychoactive drugs led to quantitative studies of drug effects on EEGs. With support from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIHM), digital computer analysis methods were developed. He was a principal participant in the Early Clinical Drug Evaluation Unit (ECDEU) program from 1959 to 1980. In the 1960s, he turned his attention to opioids and marijuana and in the 1970s, he compared the effects of marijuana grown in Mississippi to hashish made in Greece. One outcome of his studies was the recognition that naloxone and cyclazocine could be used in the treatment of opioid overdose and dependence. Dr. Fink's research eventually led him to establish a classification of psychoactive drugs by digital computer analysis of EEG and has contributed to the effects of narcotic antagonists and of cannabis. In more recent years, his research has centered on psychopathology, the syndromes of catatonia and melancholia.

He founded *Convulsive Therapy* (now the *Journal of ECT*) in 1984, a quarterly scientific journal. From 1975 to 1978, and again from 1987 to 1990, he was a member of the Task Forces on Electroconvulsive Therapy of the American Psychiatric Association. From 1995 to 1996, he chaired the Task Force on Ambulatory ECT of the Association for Convulsive Therapy. In 1994, with NIMH support he organized the CORE study program with Charles Kellner as Principal Investigator, which studied continuation therapies after ECT and compared the benefits and risks of different electrode placements. The group has published 17 reports establishing new standards for effective ECT.

He has received many prize awards for his research in ECT and in EEG including the Electroshock Research Award (1956), the A.E. Bennett award of the Society of Biological Psychiatry (1958), the Anna Monika Prize award for research into depressive illness (1979), the Laszlo Meduna Prize of the Hungarian National Institute for Nervous and Mental Disease (1986), the Gold Medal award of the Society of Biological Psychiatry (1988), and Lifetime Achievement Awards of the *Psychiatric Times* (1995), and the Thomas William Salmon Award in Psychiatry (2011).

Dr. Fink is the author of over 800 articles and several books. His publications include *Convulsive Therapy: Theory and Practice* (1979); *Electroshock: Restoring the Mind* (1999); *Ethics In Electroconvulsive Therapy* (2004), with Jan-Otto Ottosson; *Catatonia: A Clinician's Guide to Diagnosis and Treatment* (2003); *Melancholia: The Diagnosis, Pathophysiology and Treatment of Depressive Disorders* (2006) with Michael A. Taylor; *Endocrine Psychiatry* (2010) with the historian Edward Shorter; and *Rediscovering Catatonia: The Biography of a Treatable Syndrome* (2013). He has provided expertise and commentary in media productions, including as a consultant on the Academy Award-winning film *A Beautiful Mind* (2001).

The availability of the collection is the culmination of an extensive, multi-year effort of archival processing, cataloging, and digitization, which was supported by Max and Martha Fink. Collection website: <http://library.stonybrook.edu/digital-projects/max-fink-papers>



Kristen Nyitray, (left), Director, Special Collections and University Archives has worked closely for 10 years with Max Fink, MD, (right), Professor of Psychiatry and Neurology Emeritus to launch the Max Fink Papers and Digital Collection at Stony Brook University.

The Dr. Simon Powell (S. P.) & Martha J. O. Sebastian Collection

James R. Stewart, Jr.
North Carolina A&T State University

In May 2018, work was completed on the first box of the [Dr. Simon Powell \(S. P.\) & Martha J. O. Sebastian Collection](#) at the F. D. Bluford Library Archives on the campus of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. Dr. Sebastian was a renowned physician, surgeon, and the co-founder of two historic African-American hospitals in Greensboro, North Carolina. For 20 years he also served as the college physician at North Carolina A&T. His wife Martha J. O. Sebastian was the first African American librarian in Guilford County. The collection includes many primary sources and scanned reproductions of documents that share their impact on the communities they served decades ago, and even to this day.

How the Collection Began

North Carolina A&T in Greensboro, NC has the largest enrollment of any historically black college in the country and a long heritage in the STEM fields. Over the last year, the archives was more visual on the campus to promote the lives of notable alumni like astronaut Dr. Ronald McNair and our growing agriculture collections. The archives receive many requests about persons in STEM history and African-Americans in the Greensboro middle class during the early to mid 20th century. Following an inquiry from a major news company, Edward Lee Love, our

university archives specialist, began compiling a biographical list of notable persons from our special collections who fit into all these categories. A stand out among these persons was Dr. Sebastian. Around the same time, a student of library sciences wanted to do a special research project on Martha Sebastian. Following these requests, we began re-evaluating our resources on Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian.



Portrait shot of S.P. Sebastian, Dr. Simon P. and Martha J. Sebastian Collection, , Archives and Special Collections, Bluford Library, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, Greensboro, NC.

More about the Sebastians

Simon Powell Sebastian was born in Antigua, British West Indies in 1876* the son of John and Sarah Elizabeth (Roberts) Sebastian. He began his education at Mico College in Antigua and immigrated to the United States in 1902.

In 1903 Sebastian began working for the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race, now North Carolina A&T State University, in Greensboro, NC. He began as an assistant to President James B. Dudley, and as a professor of English, foreign languages, mathematics, and geography. After obtaining his medical doctoral degree from Leonard Medical School at Shaw University in 1912, he returned to Greensboro to practice medicine. In 1919 Dr. Sebastian was employed again by A&T to serve as college physician, filling in the role left by Dr. Samuel Benjamin Jones after the First World War. Dr. Sebastian has a WWI draft record, but his services in the war as are still unknown. With two other doctors, Sebastian opened the Trinity Hospital for Negroes in 1918 on East Market Street in Greensboro. Along with others, Sebastian formed the historic L. Richardson Memorial Hospital in Greensboro, NC in 1927, also working as its first medical director and serving on the executive committee.



Portrait shot of Martha J.O. Sebastian. Greensboro Public Library.

His wife, Martha Josephine Oxford Sebastian (1896 – 1948) became the first African American public librarian in Greensboro, NC, after she was appointed to the Carnegie Negro Library in 1924. Today that building is a historic site on the campus of Bennett College for Women. While Mrs. Sebastian was not an employee or alumni of NCA&T, she was a pillar in the African-American community of Greensboro and many A&T students were assisted by her for research projects. At their historic home, the Sebastians welcomed and hosted distinguished visitors to Greensboro, among them the famous singer Marian Anderson.

Simon and Martha were married from 1915 until his death from injuries sustained in a car accident in 1937. The accident occurred across the street from the Richardson hospital as Dr. Sebastian was travelling to aid another person injured in an accident. The couple had two sons. Dr. John Walter Sebastian (1916 - 1956) was a pathologist and professor at Howard University. Edward Powell Sebastian (1920 – 1975) was a mortician and an Army Chief Warrant Officer.



Former Sebastian Health Center on the NCA&T campus, c. 2005. Archives and Special Collections, Bluford Library, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, Greensboro, NC.

The former S. P. Sebastian Health Center on the campus of NCA&T was named in his honor and served generations of A&T students, including the author, from 1953 until the early 2010s, when a new health center was completed. The Martha J. Sebastian Meeting Room was dedicated in the Vance H. Chavis Lifelong Learning Branch of the Greensboro Public Library in 1994. In 2007, Sebastian's Greensboro home was opened to become the Sebastian Medical Museum. The Sebastian Village Apartments community in Greensboro was built around his historic house.

Building the Collection and Promoting the Sebastians and Other STEM Legends.

The F. D. Bluford Library has maintained vertical files on the Sebastian family for many years. Simon and Martha each had a separate folder among our "Faculty/Staff" files, with an additional photo file. The three files contained newspaper articles, pamphlets, presentations, photographs, and event programs from the Sebastian Medical Museum. There was also correspondence about the dedication of the Martha J. Sebastian Meeting Room, obituaries, and other commemorative documents written over several decades.

With growing fascination about the Sebastian family and other STEM related figures, combining these vertical files into one research collection was a goal for the 2017 – 2018 academic year. Beginning with the list compiled by Edward, we began promoting Dr. Sebastian and Dr. S. B. Jones as part of our World War I history. We also submitted an article for the university's "[Alumni Times](#)" newsletter about their medical legacies.

The new arrangement of this collection began in Spring 2018 with a new student volunteer Anthony Archangeli, a recent graduate of the MLIS program at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro (UNCG). He diligently worked to verify accuracy of sources of the items, and even acquired a donated photograph of Mrs. Sebastian from the Greensboro Historical Museum. Anthony's research on the Sebastians is ongoing as he is composing a biography of Martha Sebastian for NCpedia, the state's online encyclopedia. Edward Love and I have composed a draft for S. P. Sebastian's NCpedia biography. The plan is to have more biographies of historic STEM personalities from NCA&T like Dr. B. W. Barnes and [Dr. George C. Simkins](#) added to the site. Our hope is that with the Sebastian collection we share more about the impact of NCA&T and African Americans in the science, health care and technology of North Carolina.

**Some sources say Dr. Sebastian was born in 1879, 1880 and even 1886; His World War I draft record says June 10, 1876.*

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'Monsters' in Manuscripts: Searching for the Imperfect in the Archives

Chrissie Perella

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia

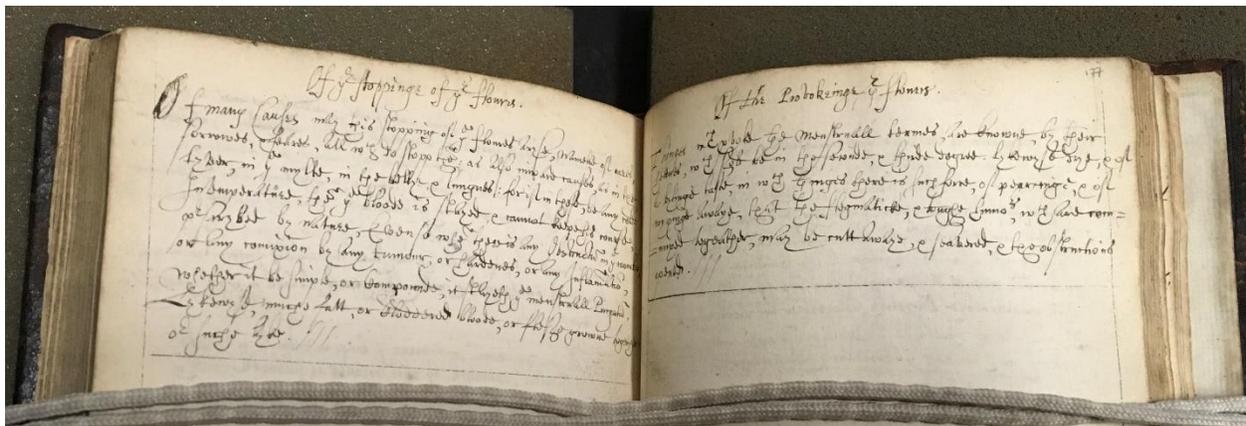
In March of 2017, the Mütter Museum opened its second Library-curated exhibit, *Imperfecta*. Using artifacts from The Historical Medical Library and Mütter Museum collections, *Imperfecta* examines the shifting perceptions about abnormal human development, from fear and wonder to curiosity and clinical science. The exhibition introduces the subject of teratology with a look at prodigy books. The early modern concept of *monster* is explored through these contemporary texts, which illustrate the co-existence of supernatural and natural influences on physical anomalies. Over time, curiosity with imperfect bodies led to the science of embryology. Modern medicine has proven that genetic mutations and exposure to toxins are to blame for abnormal births, not divine influence. However, simply because something – such as abnormal human development – has been studied and classified by medical science, does not mean that it cannot touch the deepest part of our psyche, making us question what it means to be imperfect.

One area in the history of teratology that *Imperfecta* does not explore are recipe books and lecture notes. Anyone who has curated an exhibit is familiar with the issue of too little physical space for all of the wonderful sources available to tell a story. *Imperfecta* was no different. Faced with limited gallery space, the selection of Library materials on display is narrowed to rare books, and only those few which had compelling images and which provided strong evidence of the shift in perception of monstrosities.

Through these books, one can examine some of the 'major,' or popular, literature surrounding monstrous births. But what did the local lay or professional practitioner have to say on the subject? To begin answering this question, I looked at some of our recipe books (dating from circa 1640 to 1766) and student lecture notes (dating from the 1780s, 1840s, and 1870s).

The first volume I checked, MSS 2/070, is a recipe book attributed to John Dautesey (likely from Agecroft Hall, Pendlebury, Greater Manchester, England)ⁱ, dating from circa 1652 to 1683. It contains recipes, an almanac, astrological tables, a transcription of "An hundred and fourteene Experiments and cures of Phillip Theophrastus Paracelsus," and genealogical information.

Several of the recipes in MSS 2/070 are gynecological in nature: there are recipes for "ye Stoppinge of ye Flowers," "the Provoking of ye Flowers," and ointments to "make easier deliverance" and "comforte Conception." Because MSS 2/070 is a recipe book, I was not expecting to find references to monstrous births although I was hoping for diet recommendations for pregnant women or some sort of remedy for keeping one's fetus healthy. I was surprised at the number of gynecological recipes (28) and the several pages of tables listing the roots, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, etc. of plants which can "provoke flowers" [cause menstruation to begin].



Recipes for stopping and provoking flowers. John Dautesey receipt book (MSS 2/070), 1652-1683. Historical Medical Library of The College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

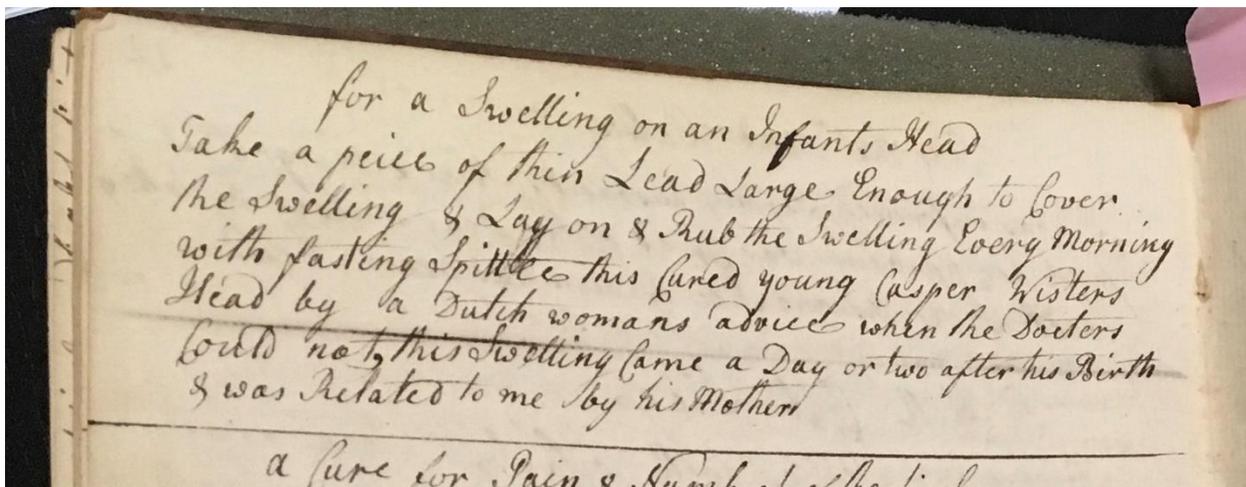
Searching through 10a 352, the Elizabeth Coates Paschall recipe book, proved more fruitful in my search for the monstrous. Elizabeth Coates Paschall was born in 1702 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to a prominent Quaker family. She was a well-known lay medical practitioner in her community.ⁱⁱ The recipes in her book are not only her own remedies, or those of her neighbors, but also those recommended to her by contemporary Philadelphia-area physicians and those copied down from medical texts.

Among other recipes, Paschall included remedies for "The Baring Down of the Womb," "For Inward Weakness after Miscariage," "Against Abortian or Miscariages an Excellent Remedy," and "for a Swelling on an Infants Head."

for a Swelling on an Infants Head

Take a piece of thin Lead Large Enough to Cover / the Swelling & Lay on & Rub the Swelling Every Morning / with fasting Spittle this Cured young Casper Wisters

Head by a Dutch womans advice when the Doctors / Could not, this Swelling Came a Day or two after his Birth / & was Related to me by his Mother



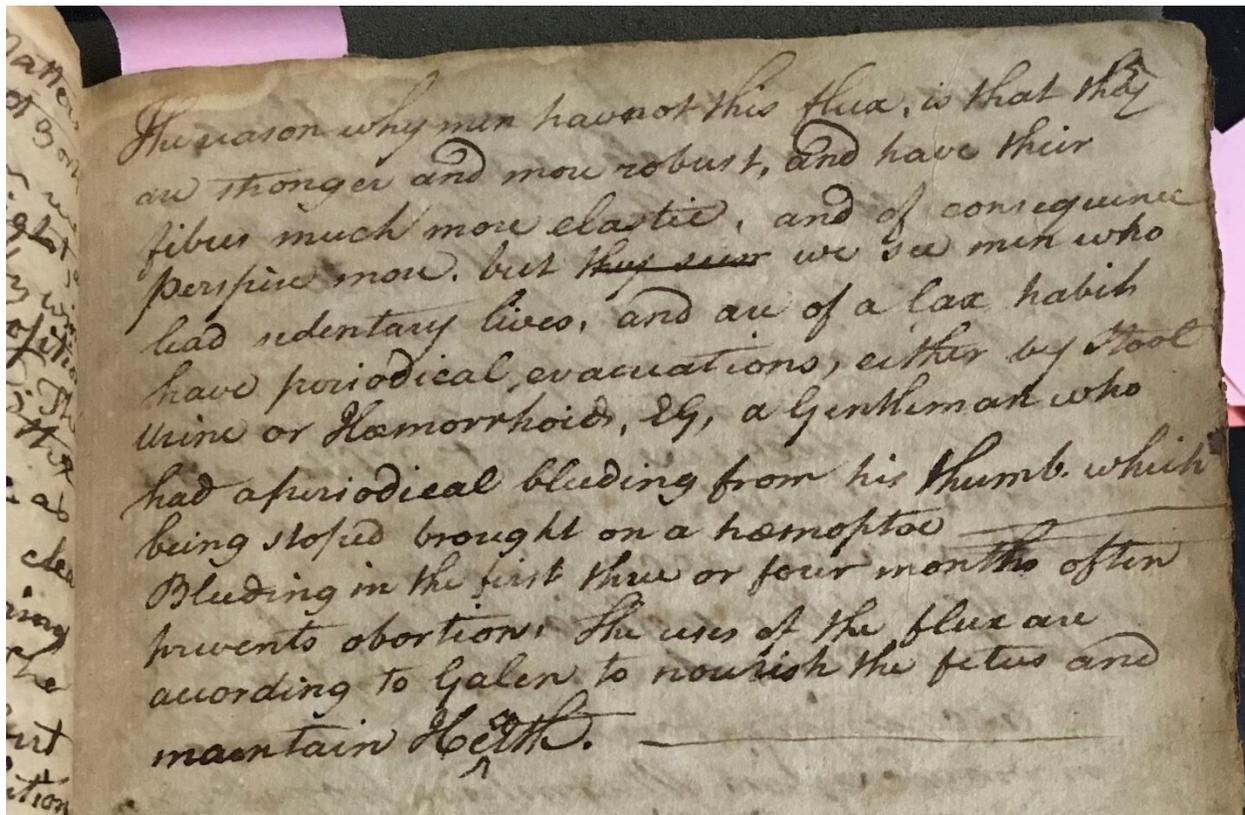
"for a Swelling on an Infants Head." Elizabeth Coates Paschall receipt book (10a 352), 1749-1766. Historical Medical Library of The College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Finding this recipe was exciting – could this be an early, non-surgical treatment for hydrocephaly? Paschall attests to its effectiveness and that it cured the infant when doctors could not. But it still leaves me curious – did this remedy actually work, and what are the properties of lead and spittle that would be responsible for a reduction of swelling?

Searching for mentions of monstrous births in 17th-century recipe books left me with more questions than answers. After discovering less information about monstrous births – or preventing them – as I'd hoped, I turned my attention to what future professional doctors were taught during their medical education.

One of the earliest sets of student lecture notes in the Library's collection, MSS 2/050 contains Samuel Knox's 1783 abstract of Colin McKenzie's lectures on midwifery in 1773 at the University of Pennsylvania. Monstrous births are mentioned only twice, and then only as asides. The first instance states: "The Foetus is nourished by the navel string & not by the mouth, as we have frequent instances of women having children without heads, but I never heard of one born without a Funis [umbilical cord]." The second instance names "the Hydrocephalus" as being an "obstructing cause" to birth.

Knox also notes that "Bleeding [bloodletting] in the first three or four months prevents abortion." Bloodletting was not uncommon in late 18th century and early 19th century obstetrics.ⁱⁱⁱ



Samuel Knox notes on lectures from the University of Pennsylvania (MSS 2/050), 1783-1785. Historical Medical Library of The College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

The second set of lecture notes I examined, 10a 376, is two volumes of Samuel Hollingsworth Stout's notes on 54 obstetrics lectures delivered by Hugh Lenox Hodge in 1842 and 1843 at the University of Pennsylvania. Unlike MSS 2/050, 10a 376 does not provide tips on how to prevent miscarriages, but does spend a bit more time discussing monstrous births.

Like Knox's notes taken sixty years prior, Stout's notes report that "the foetus is supplied by the cord in all probability because acephalous monsters have been carried to the full term..." His notes also mention that "Deformities of the child sometimes cause complications...It is from too great a size of the parts that difficulties arise." What I found most compelling about this section of notes are the sentences which follow: "(There were exhibited various monstrosities) It is a singular fact that a two-headed monster is sometimes delivered with apparent ease. A case of this kind occurred last summer in my own practice." Unfortunately, Hodge didn't provide his students with any further information on this case (or at least Stout did not see fit to write it down), and I was unable to find any mention of it in Hodge's papers or scrapbook. It is unfortunate as well that Stout did not describe the "various monstrosities" exhibited.

58
by the woman's profile, by perseverance & extreme caution I suc-
ceeded in decapitating it. The other head then presented
& performed the operation of craniotomy, ^{it being already dead} & finally suc-
ceeded in delivering the woman. The woman died in a few days. (When
in delivering the two children succeeded to were exhibited
the complications of the two children succeeded to were exhibited
- This complication may be looked upon as necessari-
ly fatal to the first child, & very dangerous to the other
to the mother. The rule of practice will be to amputate
the head of the first child & endeavor to deliver the other
child. To perform the operation of decapitation, it is necessary
to dislocate the shoulder & thorax beforehand. - Defor-
mities of the child sometimes cause complications. (When the child
is smaller than natural in all its parts no difficulty will ar-
ise. It is from too great a size of the parts that difficulties
arise. (These cases exhibit various monstruities) It is a
singular fact that a too-headed monster is sometimes deliv-
ered with apparent ease. Cases of this kind occurred but some-
times in my own practice. - The greatest difficulties grow out
of too great size of the head. Very large heads may often
be delivered by making compressions with the forceps, &
the factus be alive. - Hydrocephalous factuses are
sometimes met with. The diagnosis of this is made out by
feeling the bones with a considerable interval between them.
Of the body of the child be very small & after it is de-
livered the head becomes swollen one may suspect the
existence of hydrocephalus or other enlargement of the
head. Generally speaking in these hydrocephalous child-
ren the body is smaller than natural. Of course a
caesary will have to be resorted to. In performing this
incise the middle of the sagittal & lambdoidal sutures
in the middle of which the sinuses of the dura mater
are situated, but cut to one side of them, for you
may possibly avoid the death of the factus by mere

Samuel Hollingsworth Stout notes on the lectures of Hugh Lenox Hodge (10a 376), 1842-1843; 1900. Historical Medical Library of The College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

The notes continue with advice for delivering fetuses with large heads (by using forceps) and how to diagnose hydrocephaly. Hydrocephaly makes another appearance in MSS 2/056. MSS 2/056 contains notes on lectures taken by Anna M. McAllister during her third year of study at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, from 1872 to 1873. The lecturers are not identified but include Emeline H. Cleveland on obstetrics and diseases of women.^{iv} Again, hydrocephaly is listed as one of the causes of difficult labor. McAllister's notes state that hydrocephaly is a common occurrence and provides three signs by which one can diagnose hydrocephaly. Similar to Stout's notes, McAllister's notes also mention the use of forceps when delivering a hydrocephalous fetus, but only "if not too great. If in excess a puncture must be made through the membrane of fontanelle with great care not to injure cerebral substance, and child may survive."

Obstetrics 12. 7. '72

Difficulties of labor attributable to fetus, the size or hydrocephalous, hydrothorax, or dropsy of abdomen, ascites, or abnormal position, also an obstruction. If labor rapid, and all circumstances equal, child small, labor tedious; child large. As a rule, male children slower labor (larger foetus) & more severe to the mother, consequence to mother more severe with males, danger of lacerations & inflammation. Hydrocephalous a common occurrence, dropsy of external part, that is without the cranium accompanies internal or within the skull. External hard to distinguish from bag of waters, but scalp rough and hairy, relieve it by puncture. Dropsy within cranium sutures are very wide & fontanelles large, fluctuation of fluid can be discovered by pressure on fontanelle, these three points diagnose internal hydrocephalous. Relieved by forceps delivery if not too great. If in excess a puncture must be made thro' membrane of fontanelle with great care not to

Anna M. McAllister notes on lectures from Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (MSS 2/056), 1872-1873. Historical Medical Library of The College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Based on my survey of these lecture notes, it seems that hydrocephaly was the most common, or well-known, type of monstrosity. What surprised me about the lecture notes was not the sort of nonchalant way in which monstrous births were mentioned (after all, these are notes from medical school courses), but the lack of any contextual information such as basic definitions or likely causes.

In my search for the imperfect in the archives, I was not disappointed. While earlier prodigy books seemed to sensationalize monstrous births, to find both supernatural and natural causes of these events, the lay and professional medical practitioners' works I examined did none of that; monstrous births were mentioned in passing – if at all – as something one may come across in practice and ought to know how to handle. While the sample of recipe books and lecture notes I examined is small, they represent well the medical community's developing views about monstrous births, albeit through a more personal lens than the printed materials exhibited in *Imperfecta*. This brief survey is just the beginning of searching archival material for the perception of, treatment of, and education about monstrosities in the medical community. Many more lecture notes, case books, recipe books, and, I hope, sketches or early photographs, will shed light on the imperfect in the archives.

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ⁱⁱ Gartrell, Ellen G. "Women healers and domestic remedies in 18th century America: The recipe book of Elizabeth Coates Paschall." *New York State Journal of Medicine*, vol. 87, no. 1, January 1987, pp. 23-29.

ⁱⁱⁱ Siddall, A. Clair. "Bloodletting in American Obstetric Practice." *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, vol. 54, 1980, pp. 101-110.

^{iv} Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. *Twenty-third annual announcement of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, North College Avenue and 22d Street, Philadelphia. Session of 1872-1873*. The Legacy Center, Drexel University College of Medicine Archives & Special Collections, Philadelphia, PA. http://xdl.drexelmed.edu/viewer.php?object_id=2756&selected_segment=1&t=womanmd.

Through a glass clearly: 19th century Magic Lantern Lecture Slides

Paula Jeannet Mangiafico
Duke University

"Every page of the volume of nature is fraught with instruction. Not only do the canopy of heavens, and the luminous orbs which bedeck the glowing hemisphere on a clear frosty evening, declare the glory of the Supreme, but the whole of created existences, however insignificant, simple, or minute they may appear, plainly evince to the contemplative mind the wisdom and power of their Creator..." From "The Book of Nature," Josiah Holbrook, *Family Lyceum*, December 1832

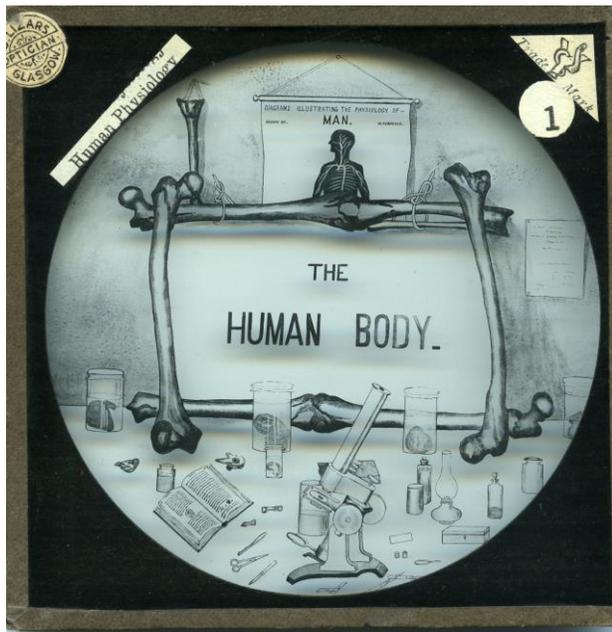
Our way of seeing and understanding the world around us radically changed with the invention in the 18th century of a device that magnified what was invisible to our eyes, the microscope. Through its lens, scientists discovered disease-causing bacteria, recorded new elements, and eagerly examined cellular structures in humans, plants, and animals. With this new window into the natural world, the fields of anatomy, pathology, and histology, the study of tissues, rapidly developed into the cornerstones of medical training, and the humble glass microscope slide, still in wide use today, was a fundamental tool in their development. Early medical students around the world used glass slides in the laboratory, but in their instructors' lectures they also learned from - and were captivated by - projected images created with glass "magic lantern" slides.

Following the 19th century imperative for self-improvement - intellectual, moral, and spiritual - lantern slides illustrating medical and scientific lectures quickly migrated out of the classrooms and into public lecture spaces, where, men and women from a wide variety of backgrounds came in droves to satisfy their curiosity and improve their minds in what was advertised as a respectable atmosphere. Scientific lectures on all aspects of the natural world were eagerly attended, but other popular themes were travel to foreign lands, views of scenic natural places, and illustrated religious, dramatic, and comic narratives. Of course audiences were also drawn by the promise of entertainment, by the lights and sounds of the performance. Many authors, including Lisa Cartwright, Sara Dellman, Oliver Gaycken, and Bernard Lightman, write about the intense absorption with and consumption of visual media by 19th century society, which eventually led to the scene stealer that defined the 20th century: the projection of moving images.

Before that came the magic lantern. Riding the tide of this popular optical entertainment, companies chiefly concentrated in the U.S. and the U.K. produced thousands of sets of commercial "magic lantern" slides, including those illustrating scientific and medical themes. A

search of the Lucerna Magic Lantern database, a superbly complete online inventory of commercially-produced lantern slides as well as associated creators, distributors, writings, and advertisements of the time, reveals many science-related slide sets, likely used both for the classroom as well as for the public lecture hall, though which was the more predominant consumer has yet to be explored. Lantern slides reached the peak of popularity in the 1890s and early 1900s, but continued to be used in the classroom through the first half of the 20th century. Many colleges and universities still have collections of their faculty's glass lecture slides.

Duke University's David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library has several lantern slide sets in its History of Medicine Collections that served different educational functions. A set of early to mid-20th century glass slides used in lectures by Duke Medical School's first chair of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology is found in the History of Medicine Artifacts Collection. A more recent acquisition, "Human physiology, popularly explained," was produced by a well-known London firm, York & Sons, around the turn of the century and was based on illustrations by popular naturalist and educator William Furneaux. An incomplete set of 17 out of 50 slides, it was acquired together with an incomplete set, also by York & Sons, "The heart and its actions." These slide sets probably were used in schoolrooms and public lectures, but were probably not advanced enough for medical school training.



York & Sons, "Human physiology popularly explained," introductory slide #1, circa 1888-1900

Lantern slides are quite simple in their construction, thus the ease of production and distribution, and their mass appeal. In the 17th century, they started out as hand-painted images on glass; 19th and early 20th century formats were composed of drawings or photographs, formed on a glass plate either by a chromolithographic transfer printed on glass, or by developing a positive photographic image onto a glass plate. A lantern slide typically consists of a glass plate bearing

the image, covered with another protective glass plate, then bound with black adhesive fabric or tape, or sometimes adhesive (read brittle) paper binding or black lacquer. The slides come in standard sizes of either 3 ¼ x 4 and 3 ¼ x 3 ¼ inches, with some variations possible. They were projected onto a screen or wall by means of a slide projector containing a light source, from candles in the earliest versions, to full-blown early arc lights. Many were produced in color, offering a dazzling visual spectacle in a darkened space. Photographs of the time of course were black-and-white, but hand-coloring or tinting could be lavishly added to scenes, costumes, and subjects.

Vintage slide lecture sets are available in quantities through online antiquarian vendors and societies specializing in optical objects, though complete and undamaged sets can be harder to find. Lantern slides relating to scientific and medical topics can be valuable primary resources for researchers interested in 19th and early 20th century medical training, early anatomy and physiology studies, the rise of adult education and the 19th century lecture circuit, the professionalization versus the popularization of science, popular culture and media, and the history of visual culture. As Sara Dellmann points out in her fascinating article on lantern slides as cultural objects, these topics are best studied by researchers and others through access to large bodies of materials rather than scattered exemplars. Institutions large and small can actively seek out these fragile items and help save them from oblivion. However, as she points out, acquiring them is not enough: if they remain undescribed or under-described, and if they are descriptively isolated from other similar collections, they will be hidden to most users.

If your library or archives desires to or has already acquired glass lantern slides as single pieces or in sets, there are several things to keep in mind as to their housing, storage, handling, and access:

- 1) Lantern slides are fragile; as with photographs, they are vulnerable to heat, humidity and UV light. Ideally they should be stored in dark, cool, and dry environments (but not too dry), in specially-made board boxes with full covers. The box can be lined with archivally-safe foam core sheets cut to size; more importantly, every slide should be sleeved in a four-flap acid-free, lignin-free enclosure. To further protect from sudden physical shocks, an insert made of archival board and sized to the slides should be placed between every four or five slides. A list of sample sources appears at the end of this section.
- 2) Refrain from touching the image surface if its cover plate is missing; handle by the edges.
- 3) Glass slide edges can be very sharp, and if the bindings are missing, may easily cut a finger. Take care when handling them, and be alert for damage to the glass and brittle bindings.
- 4) Just as today's medical students view microscopic images by means of digitized projected images, it is far better for researchers to have access to surrogate digital images in order to protect the longevity of the slides.

What is the best way to describe lantern slides? As usual, the answer is "It depends." Staff in archives and libraries have a range of options for cataloging collections of glass slides in their collections, but the final choice will depend on the format (commercial or privately produced), the availability of resources, the significance of the items to a particular collecting area, and the condition of the collection. As lantern slides typically present in groups rather than single items, and because institutions have limited resources, staff at Duke usually create collection-level catalog records rather than a catalog record for each slide, but publish item-level inventories for high-level access.

The collection of York & Sons lantern slides feature popular human anatomy and physiology illustrations actually consists of three incomplete slide sets – in fact, one only contains three slides. Staff decided to combine them into one archival collection and describe them as a group, with each set listed as a series. Notice that in the collection guide as well as in the catalog record York & Sons is added as the publisher in a corporate name entry, but the distributor's label, J. Lizars, is also present on the slides and thus is also added as a corporate name entry. Here's the link to the collection guide with the full complement of abstract, collection overview, subject headings, administrative notes, and other information.

<https://library.duke.edu/rubenstein/findingaids/lizars-humananatomyslides/>

The first step in a typical project is to capture metadata for each slide. At Duke, staff work with simple Google or Excel spreadsheets, using a standardized data template for generating the collection guide's EAD with Archives Space. The data can be as basic or extensive as needed, and it is extremely important to think the needs of the user and of the collection, decide on the core data, and standardize this across same or similar collections. If the collection is a likely candidate for the digitization team, capture as much core data as prescribed by your institution for a full digital record, adding optional elements if needed, such as condition notes or object markings. Dublin Core standards are a good place to start your own core data set. The York & Sons lantern slides are not yet in the digitization queue but they will almost certainly be proposed as a project. Fortunately for the data entry team, glass slide sets are often quite small, so the data entry phase is soon over. Here's an example of a dataset for a lantern slide collection that will likely be digitized:

4	collection_id	ead	cont_instance_type	type_1	indicator_1	type_2	indicator_2	level	hierarchy	title
5	Resource Identifier	EAD ID	Container Instance Type	Top Container type	Top Container [indicator]	Child Container type	Child Container indicator	Description Level	Hierarchical Relationship	Title
6	RL.11585	lizars-humananatomyslides						Series	1	Human physiology popularly explained
7	RL.11585	lizars-humananatomyslides	mixed_materials	box	1	image	RL.11585-GS-001	File	2	#1, Introductory slide
8	RL.11585	lizars-humananatomyslides	mixed_materials	box	1	image	RL.11585-GS-002	File	2	#5, Vertebral column
9	RL.11585	lizars-humananatomyslides	mixed_materials	box	1	image	RL.11585-GS-003	File	2	#6, Pelvis
10	RL.11585	lizars-humananatomyslides	mixed_materials	box	1	image	RL.11585-GS-004	File	2	#9, No title visible [hip, leg, and foot]
11	RL.11585	lizars-humananatomyslides	mixed_materials	box	1	image	RL.11585-GS-005	File	2	#10, Ligaments
12	RL.11585	lizars-humananatomyslides	mixed_materials	box	1	image	RL.11585-GS-006	File	2	#11 Effects of tight lacing on the form of the skeleton
13	RL.11585	lizars-humananatomyslides	mixed_materials	box	1	image	RL.11585-GS-007	File	2	#16, Jaws
14	RL.11585	lizars-humananatomyslides	mixed_materials	box	1	image	RL.11585-GS-008	File	2	#17, Kinds of teeth

York & Sons human physiology glass lantern slides data, using Archives Space import template, columns A-J

	level	hierarchy	title	begin	end	date_type	expression	dimensions	n_physfacet
4	Description Level	Hierarchical Relationship	Title	Date Begin	Date end	Dates Type	Date expression	Dimensions	Physical Facet
5			Human physiology popularly explained	1888	1900	inclusive	circa 1888-1900		
6	Series	1							
7	File	2	#1, Introductory slide	1888	1900	inclusive	circa 1888-1900	3 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches	Lantern slide
8	File	2	#5, Vertebral column	1888	1900	inclusive	circa 1888-1900	3 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches	Lantern slide
9	File	2	#6, Pelvis	1888	1900	inclusive	circa 1888-1900	3 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches	Lantern slide
10	File	2	#9, No title visible [hip, leg, and foot]	1888	1900	inclusive	circa 1888-1900	3 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches	Lantern slide
11	File	2	#10, Ligaments	1888	1900	inclusive	circa 1888-1900	3 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches	Lantern slide
12	File	2	#11 Effects of tight lacing on the form of the skeleton	1888	1900	inclusive	circa 1888-1900	3 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches	Lantern slide
13	File	2	#16, Jaws	1888	1900	inclusive	circa 1888-1900	3 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches	Lantern slide
14	File	2	#17, Kinds of teeth	1888	1900	inclusive	circa 1888-1900	3 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches	Lantern slide

York & Sons human physiology glass lantern slides data, using Archives Space import template, columns H-P

The output for each discovery tool, in most cases the collection guide (finding aid) and online metadata record, should be immediately comprehensible, with no extraneous description other than what is essential to identify and individualize each slide. As described earlier, not all the captured data appears in the collection guide's item-level entries: for example, if the slides' dimensions appeared in each entry, it would clutter the collection guide; if the dimensions are the same across the collection, they need only be mentioned once in the overview, whereas in the online digital record, the metadata needs to be its own self-enclosed record of information.

When describing commercially published lantern slide sets, Duke staff use a hybrid system of description: an archival collection guide (finding aid) in addition to a MARC catalog record using the Resource Description and Access standard (RDA) for print materials. Both use standard vocabularies shared by the archival and library communities. This strategy helps link these materials to other similar resources, and casts the widest net for discovery through the Rubenstein Library's online collection inventory and the Duke Libraries catalog. (The online digital collection is yet another level of description and a discussion for another article!) Here is the link to the record for the York and Sons collection of three commercial sets:

<https://search.library.duke.edu/search?id=DUKE008018834>

Finally, for a set of slides embedded in a manuscript collection, here is a time-saving description which efficiently elevates the profile for a set of lantern slides consists of a group-level entry, as in the obstetrical and gynecological slides in the Dr. Bayard Carter Collection, mentioned earlier, which forms part of the History of Medicine Artifacts collection guide:

https://library.duke.edu/rubenstein/findingaids/homartifacts/#aspace_ref301_9zk

For minimal access through the catalog record, which may or may not have an item-level title listing, make sure to mention the format by name in the 520 field collection abstract, and add a 655 field genre term "Lantern slides," to the subject headings list, in this case taken from the

Getty Institute's Art and Architecture Thesaurus, though the Library of Congress Genre/Format Terms may also be used.

As beautiful windows into the world of Victorian popular education and entertainment, glass lantern slides offer additional and unique information to research on 19th and 20th century culture. It is part of the institutional and personal commitment to preserving history to do everything possible to protect them through high-level storage, housing and handling practices; and to free them up to the global community of users by creating good description and digital access. Although they are vulnerable artifacts, in a good environment and with careful handling they are also quite stable and will last for generations. Who know how much more we will learn from them?

Further Reading and Sources

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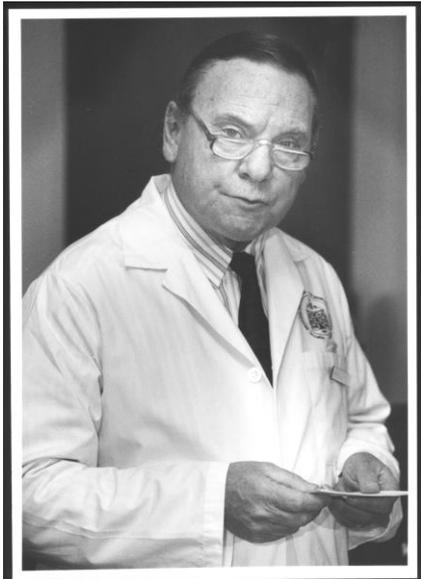
Challenges in the Appraisal, Arrangement and Description of the Dr. H. Bruce Williams Fonds

François Dansereau and Kathleen Barrette
McGill University

In the summer of 2017, the Archives of the McGill University Health Centre (MUHC), in Montreal, Quebec, acquired the personal records of Dr. H. Bruce Williams (1929-2017). Dr. Williams' connection with the MUHC spans several decades, starting with his studies at McGill University to his research and practice at the Montreal General Hospital and the Montreal Children's Hospital. Under the supervision of the Archivist of the MUHC, Kathleen Barrette, a McGill University School of Information Studies student, undertook a practicum that was dedicated to the appraisal, arrangement and description of the holdings.

Dr. H. Bruce Williams

Born in Nova Scotia, Canada, Dr. Williams graduated from McGill University Medical School in 1955. Known for his work with facial and congenital deformities in children, he was the first physician to establish microsurgical research in Canada. This early laboratory research allowed for the successful repair of tiny arteries and veins barely the size of a human hair and led to broad clinical applications, including revolutionizing the ability to reattach amputated fingers, hands, and other injured body parts.



Dr. H. Bruce Williams, 1990. Archives of the MUHC. 2018-0001.04.26.

Dr. Williams introduced laser surgery at the Montreal Children's Hospital (where it is now a routine treatment in many disciplines), established the Burn Unit at the Montreal General Hospital, and was a Professor Emeritus at McGill University. His dedication to his field is evident in his numerous postings and the various medical societies he was a part of. He was President of The American Society of Reconstructive Microsurgery (ASRM) from 1987-1988, The American Society of Plastic & Reconstructive Surgeons (ASPRS) from 1990-1991, and The American Society for Peripheral Nerves (ASPN) from 1994-1995, among many others. He conducted and supervised hundreds of research projects and medical experiments; he published in academic journals and books over 100 times; and was invited as visiting lecturer and professor across Canada and all over the world.



Dr. Williams and colleagues at the San Francisco American Society of Plastic & Reconstructive Surgeons' Convention, 1977. Archives of the MUHC. 2018-0001.04.26.1.

Those who met Dr. Williams describe him as a kind and friendly man with a humorous though subtle manner – which is well documented in the numerous thank you cards and letters sent to him by patients and colleagues alike. Dr. Williams not only left a lasting impression on those who benefitted from his medical expertise, but also on the wider medical community through his lifetime of dedicated involvement.

The material in the Dr. H. Bruce Williams Fonds reflects his professional activities through his education, career, and his positions in professional medical societies from the early 1950s until his passing in 2017. The fonds comprises 0.828 linear feet of textual records, 635 photographs, and approximately 6,000 slides. It also includes 17 objects. There are nine series that make up this fonds: "Papers and Publications", "Presentations", "Reports, Agendas and Minutes", "Events", "Associations and Committees", "Learning and Instruction", "Correspondences", "Achievements and Recognitions", and "Dorothy's Scrapbooks".

Challenges

As it is often the case in the acquisition of personal records, various types of records were mixed together and there was no clear order to the material. Textual records, photographs, slides, and artifacts were transferred to moving boxes haphazardly. The first part of the appraisal of the records had to be done quickly. Textual documents were kept within their filing units, and original order was maintained within them, however, the files themselves were not in any specific order. Though, during arrangement and description, the context and interrelation between records was restored. An exhaustive study of the records during the appraisal phases enabled sense to be made of the records and the relation between them.

An important challenge was how to manage the slides in the fonds. Originally estimated at 2,000 slides, and appearing to be contained in four boxes, the slides depict textual lecture notes, medical illustrations, and photographs of patients or surgical procedures. The slides are now isolated in eight boxes and estimated at to be at least double the original amount. Of the eight boxes, four now contain slides that are housed in corrals or plastic dividers, though there is still no

guarantee that they are in the original order from lectures or presentations. Posing a far greater challenge are the other four boxes, which have loose slides which were thrown in them in heaps – an archivist's worst nightmare.



Boxes of slides. Archives of the MUHC. 2018-0001.

Not only was there no order of the files, slides, and photographs, there was also mingling of research papers and notes, patient records, and personal items. The personal items, in general, were easy to identify, were removed and will be returned to the Williams family. Some items, however, were not quite as obvious. There were family pictures from society meetings and events, letters and thank you notes from colleagues and friends that covered the personal and professional, and scrapbooks kept by Dr. Williams' wife, Dorothy, that were the highlights of his personal and professional life. People take on many roles throughout their lives, just as Dr. Williams did, and the challenge for archivists is determining which of these roles to document and which to ignore without losing context or the integrity of the records.

A similar issue was presented in the appearance of patient records as individual files, or as a part of research or publication files. Even though medical records and institutional historical documents have different functions, have different objectives, and are separate entities, it was quite common for doctors during the 20th century to mix research records and patient records with documents from their professional activities. Accordingly, the shortage of information regarding the provenance of the material complicates the assessment that we can make on the records. The big challenge here is a recurring issue with patient records being collected and kept by doctors as part of their professional research. The mandate is to send all patient records to the medical records department. However, contextual or other vital information could be lost by removing all material pertaining to patients. For instance, some research files had patient records included that tracked treatment methods versus efficacy of recovery. While they are not essential to understanding the research, presentations, or final publications, these items could be highly valuable to future researchers. However, researchers would have access restrictions regardless due to the nature of patient records – their confidential nature. Different institutions may have different rules and regulations regarding patient records, but regardless of these, legal issues still

remain for those that wish to access this information.

Digitization and exhibit projects

Besides the completion of the arrangement and description – and to make the finding aid of the fonds accessible to researchers – one of the important next steps to further facilitate access to the records concerns the digitization of the photographs. An annual H. Bruce Williams Pediatric Surgical Research Day, which includes talks in professional panels, takes place at the MUHC. Discussions have been initiated to collaborate on an exhibit project, or at least to provide photographs and other documents, highlighting Dr. Williams' professional practice, innovations and overall contribution to the medical field. 2019 will mark the 10th anniversary of the H. Bruce Williams Pediatric Surgical Research Day. It would be a great opportunity to conceive an exhibit showing the contribution of Dr. Williams to his field and to highlight his importance to the McGill University Health Centre.

Dr. Mary E. Lapham

Randolph P. Shaffner
Highlands Historical Society

Introduction

The Highlands Historical Society Archives opened in 2000 and is home to a growing collection that documents the life and work of Dr. Mary E. Lapham. Dr. Lapham was the first physician in the U.S. to adopt successfully the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by artificial pneumothorax: the gradual collapsing of the diseased lung by injections of nitrogen to allow it to rest and heal. When she began its use in 1908 in her tuberculosis sanatorium in Highlands, N.C., collapse therapy was not generally used and faced a great deal of skepticism by the medical profession. She successfully combated this skepticism by demonstrating full recoveries, giving talks before medical societies, and publishing articles in medical journals. She trained many of the physicians who later performed outstanding work in curing advanced and hopeless cases. By 1940 as many as eighty percent of patients in American institutions were undergoing some form of collapse therapy, which had become the treatment of choice before the discovery of Streptomycin brought an end to tuberculosis in the 1950s. The archival collection on Dr. Lapham contains documents, correspondence, photographs, diaries, newspaper articles, histories, and interviews on CD—all available for research.



Dr. Mary E. Lapham, by C. M. Hayes, 1907

About Dr. Lapham

Mary Emily Lapham was born on April 6, 1860, in Northfield, Michigan, to Jared S. and Martha Gregory Lapham. She grew up as an "impulsive tom boy, who sailed a boat, shot a gun and rode horseback through the village" but earnestly wanted to become a doctor. Her father refused to allow it, so she worked in his bank as a cashier but kept test tubes and a microscope in the back or in the vault where she studied during lunch breaks. She took training courses for nurses from the University of Michigan Medical Department in 1892-93 and again in 1894-95.^{iv}

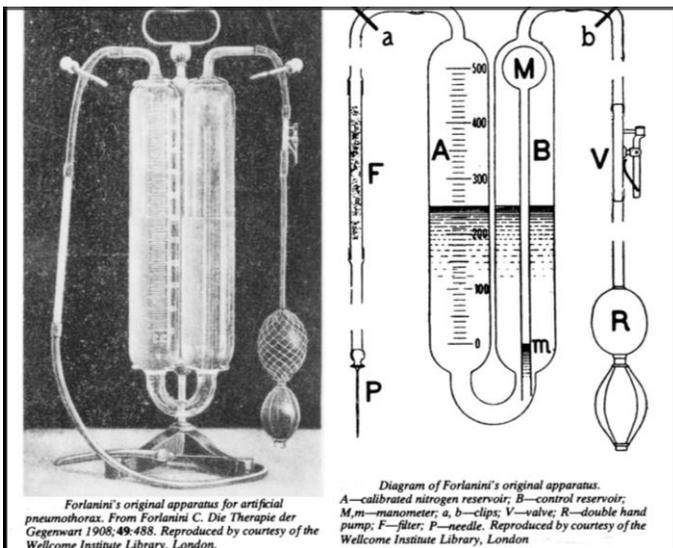
When her father died in 1893, she traveled south with her friends Miss Carolyn Barker, Mrs. Edith Dougall, and Mrs. Dougall's adopted daughter Valerie Ashton. Mrs. Dougall had recently recovered from a latent tuberculosis infection, and a typhoid epidemic had driven her to seek refuge in the mountains. Miss Lapham suggested the secluded town of Highlands, N.C. at altitude 3,850 feet, where they lodged for four years before enlarging a home on Satulah Mountain which they named *Faraway*, now on the National Register.



Faraway, Mary Lapham's home in Highlands, by George Masa, 1929

Mary Lapham had always harbored a genuine concern for the ill and the dying. While in Highlands, she observed the need for medical attention by the local population, especially women. She decided to study medicine seriously and attended Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, where she earned her M.D. in 1900.^{iv} She pursued post-graduate study in Germany at the University of Munich.

In the early 1900s in Europe and the United States, the most prevalent of all diseases—tuberculosis—was causing millions of deaths annually. Robert Koch, who discovered the tubercule bacillus in 1882, concluded that tuberculosis had killed one in seven of all people who had ever lived. While in Europe, Dr. Lapham's attention was drawn to Dr. Forlanini of Padua's early articles on tuberculosis, especially his experiments with pneumothorax, and she needed to see how he performed it. She traveled to Davos, Switzerland, to watch Ludwig von Muralt's practice of intentionally compressing a diseased lung by the injection of nitrogen to allow it to rest and heal. She wrote Forlanini, who sent her his Pneumothorax apparatus and needles.



Forlanini's original apparatus for artificial pneumothorax. From Forlanini C. Die Therapie der Gegenwart 1908; 49-488. Reproduced by courtesy of the Wellcome Institute Library, London.

Diagram of Forlanini's original apparatus. A—calibrated nitrogen reservoir; B—control reservoir; M,m—manometer; a, b—clips; V—valve; R—double hand pump; F—filter; P—needle. Reproduced by courtesy of the Wellcome Institute Library, London

Forlanini's Pneumothorax Apparatus

Upon her return to Highlands, she bought a three-story home on fifteen acres within the town and built Highlands Camp Sanatorium. It comprised sixty open-air tent-houses surrounding an infirmary and opened on November 19, 1908.^{iv} For early detection of tuberculosis, she purchased an X-ray machine, close on the heels of its invention in 1895.



Highlands Camp Sanatorium, by R. Henry Scadin, 1910

When she wasn't treating patients at the San or "Bug Hill," as it was called locally to honor the tubercule bacillus, Dr. Lapham would climb aboard a buggy or horse and ride back into the coves to treat anyone who needed a doctor. She delivered babies, pulled teeth, fitted for eyeglasses, and sewed up the men folk who were careless chopping wood.

She helped children as well as adults recover from lung and throat diseases. She gave symptomatic or tuberculin treatments to early signs of tuberculosis, but her specialty was lung compression, which she reserved for advanced and hopeless cases when nothing else availed.

Her method of pneumothorax was to freeze the site of an injection with ethyl chloride to save the patient pain. With a fine aspirating needle she introduced nitrogen into the pleural cavity of the affected lung. When the needle was withdrawn, the puncture was sealed with collodion. The nitrogen produced an elastic, persistent, steady, even pressure over all the surface of the lung.

As the lung got smaller and smaller, the walls of cavities and abscesses were forced together, almost immovable as in a vise, and their foul, decomposing contents were forced up through the bronchial tubes and out through the mouth. The pressure of the nitrogen squeezed out the poisonous contents of the lung and made it clean and dry, just as water would be squeezed from a sponge.

The lung was held fully compressed by the nitrogen until it healed. When the nitrogen was absorbed, the lung re-expanded and resumed its functions. The process obliterated all tubercular processes, crushed them out, and resulted in a permanent recovery without a trace of active tuberculosis, which became the surest safeguard against relapse.

Beginning with injections of nitrogen every other day, then twice a week, and later once or twice a month, the treatment kept the lung compressed for about a year in uncomplicated cases before it was safe to allow it to expand. All the patients lived in open-air tent-houses, which assured their breathing clean, cold mountain air.

Dr. Lapham was the first physician in the United States to use the new method successfully. Dr. Paul Ringer, in his history of the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, singled out Mary Lapham as "one of the first physicians in this country to use the new method, for I heard her read a paper on the subject at Greensboro in 1908 and I know that I listened to it through the ears of a 'doubting Thomas,' little realizing that three years later I would be giving my first injections.^{iv}

Between 1908 and 1912 her technique of collapse therapy at her sanatorium resulted in full recoveries for an astonishing 240 advanced and hopeless cases.^{iv} Patients in their twenties and thirties came to Highlands on stretchers expecting to die but lived into their eighties and nineties.

Dr. Lapham became the first in the country to publish the results of her work on pneumothorax.^{iv} In 1912 her seminal paper on "The Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by Compression of the Lung" before the eighth annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association was a driving force in introducing and promoting the technique.^{iv} She also pioneered research into the part played by fungi in pulmonary disease.^{iv}

She continued to advocate collapse therapy through papers she read at medical societies and articles she published in medical journals.^{iv} Between 1909 and 1914 the use of lung compression spread across America and into Canada and Britain.^{iv} In 1914 Dr. Lapham reported, "Tuberculosis is costing the United States \$900,000,000 annually, and there are 1,200,000 victims of the disease."^{iv} In his history of tuberculosis from 1915-40, Dr. LeRoy Peters reported that by 1940 as many as eighty percent of patients in American institutions were undergoing some form of collapse therapy.^{iv}

Sanatoria and lung compression would remain the rational treatment for tuberculosis until the 1950s when Selman Waksman's discovery of Streptomycin brought an end to what was then widely known as the captain of death and the great white plague.^{iv}

When the infirmary at the Highlands Camp Sanatorium burned on January 13, 1918, Dr. Lapham lost her x-ray machine, which was indispensable in the detection and monitoring of tuberculosis in her patients. Called to head a Red Cross mission in war-torn Europe, she set sail for France, where she set up a dispensary and hospital in La Rochelle for refugees from France and Belgium.

In 1919, the year after her arrival in France, she accepted assignment as director of medical services for the Red Cross in Prague. There she befriended Dr. Alice Masaryk, first president of the Czecho-Slovakian Red Cross, and her father, Thomáš Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic. She and Dr. Masaryk took 500 refugee children into the Tatra Mountains for a health camp.

Dr. Lapham returned to the U.S. in 1920, her health impaired by her work with the refugees. She served as head of tuberculosis research work at Johns Hopkins University and later at the University of Pennsylvania.^{iv} She became the first woman president of the American Sanatorium Association, today's American Thoracic Society.^{iv} Throughout her life, as noted in her entry in the *Woman's Who's Who of America*, she was a stalwart advocate of woman suffrage.^{iv}

In 1926 she retired to St. Augustine, Florida, but summered in Highlands. She died of heart disease on January 26, 1936, at age 75 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in Detroit, Michigan.

^{iv} "Mary Emily Lapham," *University of Michigan Yearbook* 1923, p. 954: "Medical School, 1892-93 and 1894-95."

^{iv} Mary E. Lapham, in John William Leonard, ed., " *Woman's Who's Who of America: A biographical dictionary of contemporary women of the United States and Canada, 1914-1915* (New York: American Commonwealth Co., 1914), p. 475. See also Lapham, Mary E., Letter to Miss Albertine Staub from Munich, Germany, Dec. 10, 1903.

^{iv} The North Carolina State Sanatorium opened in present-day Hoke County between Aberdeen and Raeford on April 4, 1908.

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- iv Paul H. Ringer, M. D., "The Evolution of the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," *Chest Journal: Official Publication of American College of Chest Physicians*, 4, Issue 10 (Oct. 1938), 11. Dr. Lapham's paper was possibly read at the Annual Report of the Board of Public Charities of North Carolina in 1908.
- iv Lapham, Mary E. "The Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by Compression of the Lung," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 59, Issue 11 (Sept. 14, 1912), 867: "Over 600 cases have already been reported with about 40 per cent of recoveries. All of these were advanced and hopeless cases and the causes of failure were not so much in the method itself as in the inability to use it."
- iv Lawrason Brown, *The Story of Clinical Pulmonary Tuberculosis* (Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1941), p. 277: In his history, Brown remarks, "There had been no paper on artificial pneumothorax published in the United States from 1902 until the time of the 'renaissance' period of artificial pneumothorax in America, which began in 1909 with the work of Lapham." See also Burton, "Medical Women in North Carolina," p. 40: Burton claims Lapham "was the first in the United States to publish the results of her work on the subject."
- iv Lapham, "The Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by Compression of the Lung," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, 143, Issue 4 (April 1912), 503-17. LeRoy Peters, "Changing Concepts of Tuberculosis During Twenty-Five Years," *Southwestern Medicine*, 24, No. 2 (Feb. 1940), 47: Peters concludes that treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis "saw no definite change until the advent of artificial pneumothorax. This method of cure was given an impetus by the epoch making paper by Dr. Mary Lapham of Highlands, N.C., before the National Tuberculosis Association in 1912. Dr. Lapham reported 23 cases, covering a period of three years' work. The results were so encouraging that the profession went wild." Cf. Charles A. Thomas, M.D., "Tuberculosis Pioneers in Arizona: Hiram W. Fenner, M.C. 1859-1919," *Diseases of the Chest*, 7, Issue 4 (April 1941), 118: Thomas describes Dr. Fenner at St. Mary's Sanatorium in Arizona as "enthused over the first article he had read on artificial pneumothorax (an article by Dr. Mary Lapham of Asheville, North Carolina, in 1914). After urging one of his conferees to visit Dr. Lapham and learn the technique (which was done the same summer), he readily submitted his patients to this treatment." See also Nancy Owen Lewis, *Chasing the Cure in New Mexico: Tuberculosis and the Quest for Health* (Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico Press, 2016), Ch. 6: "Although not widely used in America until the 1920s, collapse therapy quickly spread to other New Mexico sanatoriums as a powerful new tool in their medical arsenal. It became the treatment of choice for many doctors."
- iv Mrs. C. N. Burton, "Medical Women in North Carolina," *North Carolina Medical Journal*, 7, No. 1 (Jan. 1946), 40. See also "Lady Doctor's Appeal: Begin with the Children," *New York Evening Post*, Feb. 7, 1914.
- iv For Mary Lapham's papers and articles between 1909 and 1914, see "The Case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Treated by Artificial Pneumothorax," *Atlanta Journal*, 56, Issue 7 (Oct. 1, 1910), 369ff; "The Case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Treated by Artificial Pneumothorax," *Atlanta Journal*, 56, Issue 8 (Nov. 1, 1910), 413ff; "Artificial Pneumothorax in the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," *Atlanta Journal*, 56, Issue 10 (Jan. 1, 1911), 493ff; "The Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by Compression of the Lung," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, 143, Issue 4 (April 1912), 503-17; "A Report of 31 Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Treated by Compression of the Lung," Read at 8th Annual Meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, Washington, D.C., May 30-31, 1912; "The Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by Compression of the Lung," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 59, Issue 11 (Sept. 14, 1912), 866-69; "The Treatment of Progressive Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," *Medical Record*, 84, Issue 4 (July 26, 1913), 159ff; "The Prevention of Tuberculosis by the Medical Inspection of Schools," in Storey, Thomas A., ed. *Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene*. Buffalo, N.Y.: Aug. 25-30, 1913. *Transactions*, 5, 448-51; "Field-Work in Tuberculosis," *Journal of American Medical Association*, 62, Issue 2 (Jan. 10, 1914), 122-25; "Our Tuberculosis Knowledge," *Charlotte Medical Journal*, 69, No. 5 (May 1914), 293.96; "The Sources of Infection by Tubercle Bacilli," *Charlotte Medical Journal*, 70 (July 1914), 32-35; "Five Years' Experience in the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by an Artificial Pneumothorax," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, N. S., 151, Issue 3 (March 1916), 421-27.
- iv Brown, *The Story of Clinical Pulmonary Tuberculosis*, p. 277: Brown lists the physicians using artificial pneumothorax in pulmonary tuberculosis between 1909 and 1914 and concludes, "From this time on, artificial pneumothorax has gradually extended throughout the whole continent." See also Katherine Ott, *Fevered Lives: Tuberculosis in American Culture Since 1870* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1996), p. 96: "Lapham's reports and others like them revived American interest in the technique." Cf. R. Y. Keers, *Pulmonary Tuberculosis: A Journey Down the Centuries* (New York: Cassell Ltd., 1978), pp. 118-19: Keers confirms the "revival of interest in pneumothorax therapy led by Mary Lapham," the "extension of the method throughout America," and its introduction into Britain and Norway.
- iv Mary E. Lapham, "Our Tuberculosis Knowledge," *Charlotte Medical Journal*, 69, No. 5 (May 1914), 296. In this year the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis reported that between 1905, when it was founded, and 1914 the number of anti-tuberculosis institutions in America had increased from "a handful of weak associations and dispensaries" to "over 2500 special agencies," including 550 efficient sanatoria, hospitals, and day camps with a bed capacity of 35,000. "Report of the Executive Office for the Year Ending April 30, 1914," *National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis: Tenth Annual Meeting*, Washington, D.C., p. 23.
- iv Peters, "Changing Concepts of Tuberculosis During Twenty-Five Years," p. 48: "In many institutions throughout the country as high as 80% of patients are under some form of collapse therapy."
- iv Waksman, Selman. "The Closing of the Sanatoria," *The Conquest of Tuberculosis* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1964), pp. 190-92.

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- iv Obituaries: "Dr. Mary E. Lapham, Physician, Dies at 75: One of First Women in Medicine Specialized in Research on Lung Diseases," *New York Times*, Jan. 27, 1936, p. 17; "Dr. Mary Lapham Succumbs in Florida: Pioneer Woman Physician Was Noted Tuberculosis Specialist," *Atlanta Constitution*, Jan. 27, 1936, p. 2; and "Woman Leader in Conquest of Tuberculosis Dies at 75," *Detroit Herald*, Jan. 27, 1936.
- iv The American Sanatorium Association, a national medical group specializing in respiratory diseases, was formed in 1905 and renamed the American Thoracic Society in 1960.
- iv "Lapham, Mary E.," in John William Leonard, ed., *Woman's Who's Who of America: A biographical dictionary of contemporary women of the United States and Canada, 1914-1915* (New York: American Commonwealth Co., 1914), p. 475.

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