HISTORICAL JOURNAL RESOURCES OF
THE RUDOLPH MATAS MEDICAL LIBRARY
TULANE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

by

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A short history of the development of medical journals is followed by the description of a project involving the establishment of criteria for determining which journals should be segregated from the regular journal collection due to their historical value. The criteria established include place of publication, age, scarcity, medical classics, and miscellaneous. A detailed listing of the journals in the collection of the Rudolph Matas Medical Library, Tulane University School of Medicine, which were considered to be of historical value is included. Ebert's list of journals published in America before 1850 was used as a check-list. Early medical journalism in Louisiana is reviewed and followed by a listing of early Louisiana medical journals owned by the Matas Library. A miscellaneous section includes publications not appearing on Ebert's list or on the list of Louisiana journals.
Before the development of scientific journalism, scientists communicated their ideas and findings through private correspondence. Because of the obvious disadvantages of this method of communication, scientific societies in Europe began producing newsletters, in the form of leaflets or bulletins, which told of current events, new discoveries and theories, etc. In the seventeenth century, Denis de Sallo, a scientist in Paris, gained approval of his plan to publish a weekly scientific periodical, and on January 5, 1665, the first issue of JOURNAL DES SCAVANS was published.¹ This journal contained mostly historical researches and the works of scientific societies. Italy, England, Germany, and Holland soon began publishing periodicals. NOUVELLES DECOUVERTS SUR TOUTES LES PARTIES DE LA MEDECINE, which was probably the first strictly medical journal, was first published in 1679, and ceased publication in 1683. This journal was very popular, and was translated into Latin and German. The first English language medical journal, the MEDICINA CURIOSA, was composed of only two issues, which were published in 1684.²

Scientific periodicals had become very important by the end of the seventeenth century, but it was not until the eighteenth century that medical journals became "firmly established".³ Most of the eighteenth century medical journals were short-lived, and titles changed often to keep readers interested. These early medical journals contained writings that the layman could understand, while the really scientific contributions were still being published as society transactions or pamphlets.

Although the largest number of medical and scientific journals appearing by the late 1700's were published in France, the first really useful scientific medical periodical was published in England.⁴ This journal, the LONDON MEDICAL REPOSITORY, was first published in 1814.
In 1823, a new type of medical journal which changed the course of medical journalism began publication. The LANCET, founded by Thomas Wakley, had as its purpose to spread the knowledge of medicine and to serve as a guiding force for establishing professional standards for physicians and reforming medical education and training. Wakley is considered "the father of medical journalism as an agency in the organization and direction of public opinion and of legislation". LANCET is still being published today, and is one of the most popular medical journals in the world, with a circulation of over 50,000.

Specialty journals began developing in the middle of the 1800's. Some important ones were the JOURNAL OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY (1866) and BRAIN (1878) in England, and the ARCHIV FUER PATHOLOGISCHE ANATOMIE (1847), which was founded in Germany by Rudolph Virchow. Virchow's journal became the world's outstanding pathological journal. By 1860, more than half of the medical journals of the world were being published in Germany. The German journals were of many types - specialty, local or territorial, university journals, etc.

Very few medical items were published in colonial America, one reason being that very few people practiced medicine as a full-time profession. Physicians who did write articles during this time submitted their works for publication in American journals not devoted specifically to medicine, or in European journals. Some physicians paid to have pamphlets printed which would spread the knowledge of their discoveries and some sent their ideas to medical schools or scientific societies for publicity.

By the time of the American Revolution, only two medical books had been published in the country, and it was not until 1797 that the...
first American medical journal, the MEDICAL REPOSITORY, was published. This journal was so successful that other journals began to appear, and, by 1850, over 200 medical journals had been published in the United States. These early American medical journals were often connected with medical schools, with the editors also being professors in the schools. Some were sponsored by groups of physicians, and some were the result of individual efforts. These journals mainly contained voluntary contributions from physicians, with some reprints and selections from other journals. The cities in the Northeast led in the publication of medical journals, with Philadelphia and New York being the most prominent.7

In 1883, the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION was established, and became a model for later medical journals. Also near the end of the nineteenth century, many state journals began appearing to represent the work and views of state medical societies.

As the volume of medical literature kept growing at a very rapid pace, abstract and review journals became popular as a means of helping physicians to find the information they need.

The importance of journals to the medical field is widely recognized. Dr. John Shaw Billings, who served as Librarian for the Surgeon-General's library in the late 1800's, realized the importance of medical journals. He said "Through the medical journals have been given to the world nearly all the discoveries which the science and art of medicine owes to American physicians. They furnish the original data which are the foundations of monographs and text-books, and their files remain interesting and valuable when the latter have become obsolete and are forgotten."9 Leslie T. Morton, who worked with Fielding Garrison to produce a bibliography of medical classics which has become an important tool for medical librarians, as well as others, also recognized the importance
of medical journals. In his lecture delivered at Yale in 1960, he said "as the tempo of discovery quickened, more and more (new discoveries) appeared in journals and today virtually no vital work makes its first appearance in a book".10

The idea of separating the valuable historical items in a library from the remainder of the collection is not new. In 1911, Sir William Osler advised the Librarian of the Surgeon-General's library that, for safety, the valuable historical items should be segregated.11 The following section of this paper deals with the historical journal resources of the Rudolph Matas Medical Library, Tulane University School of Medicine. It was decided that the most valuable journals in the Matas Library should be moved to the History of Medicine room, since that room has strictly controlled access. Due to the very limited amount of available space in the History Room, a fairly strict set of criteria had to be established for choosing the journals to be placed in the room. In order to establish a set of criteria with which to judge the journals, it was necessary to begin the project by searching through the literature dealing with medical periodicals. There were numerous books and articles of value for researching this project, many of which are listed in the bibliography at the end of this paper.

The first criterion established for judging the journals concerned the place of publication. A decision was made that this project would concentrate on the American journals in the collection at the Matas Library, but plans were made to move some of the foreign journals to the History Room at a later date. The next criterion was that of age. It was decided that almost all of the American journals owned by the Library which were published before 1850 would be placed in the History Room. If a long run existed, only the earliest issues might be moved. The value of journals published after 1850 was judged by the
following criteria: scarcity, articles considered to be medical classics, Louisiana journals of importance, first volumes of some important journals, and miscellaneous (autographed volumes, inscriptions, etc.).

The list of American medical journals published before 1850 which appears in Myrl Ebert's article entitled "The Rise and Development of the American Medical Periodical 1797-1850", which was published in the BULLETIN OF THE MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION in 1952, was used as a basic checklist to determine which early journals the Matas Library owns. Then a thorough search of the journal card file and the stacks was made to determine if the library owned some early American journals which did not appear on Ebert's list. Those early journals not on the list, and important journals beginning publication after 1850, will be dealt with later in this paper. A few early medical society proceedings are included on Ebert's list. The same numbering used for each title by Ms. Ebert has been used here in order to give an indication of the number of journals published before 1850 which are not owned by the Matas Library. Following the title of a publication is its history, as given by Ebert, who based her findings on the Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada, 2nd edition, (Gregory), the first three series of the Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, W.H. Trueman's History of the Dental Literature in the English Language from 1834 to 1875, and the card catalogue of the New York Academy of Medicine Library. Following the history is listed the volumes of the title which the Matas Library owns, and then the number of libraries (including the Matas Library) in the TALON medical library region which own issues of the title is given. The TALON region encompasses the medical libraries in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma,
and New Mexico. Following the holdings may appear a short note which provides some indication of the contribution which the journal has made to the development of American medicine. The number of libraries listed in the Union List of Serials as owning a title may be given.

All volumes were placed in the History Room unless indicated otherwise.


This journal was the first medical journal published in the United States. It provided a valuable source of medical information for physicians, such as the first description of hemophilia and the use of ergot during childbirth. Early issues contained pleas for health control legislation, and in March of 1798, Congress passed quarantine and health laws.

10. PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL MUSEUM. Philadelphia. v.1-6, 1804-09; v.1, 1810-11. Library has v.1-6, 1805-09. TALON:5.

This journal was the second medical journal published in the United States. According to Ebert, this journal "contains little of lasting interest". It primarily contains writings on yellow fever, especially those of Benjamin Rush. The editor, John Redman Coxe, was the first physician to use vaccination in Pennsylvania.


This journal made no particularly outstanding contributions to medical literature. However, the editor, Benjamin Smith Barton, wrote the first American work on botany, was called the father of materia medica in America, and studied the geographic distribution of goiter in the United States.12


This journal is of great historical value because it contains biographical sketches of important physicians of the time. This
journal disagreed with the views printed in the MEDICAL REPOSITORY on the noncontagiousness of yellow fever. It's historical value is enhanced by the editor's reminiscences of New York.  


This journal contains many important contributions, including William Beaumont's famous observations of Alexis St. Martin which began the study of gastric function. In 1830, the journal merged with the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.


This very successful journal was edited by Nathaniel Chapman, who established the journal in response to the following question which appeared in the EDINBURGH REVIEW: "What does the world yet owe to American physicians or surgeons?" This journal merged with the PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCE to become the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES, which is so successful that it is still being published.


Several volumes of this journal which are in the Matas Library are believed to have once belonged to A.T. Keyt, who is listed in WHO WAS WHO IN AMERICA, HISTORICAL VOLUME 1607-1896, as being an "important contributor to knowledge of circulation, perfected clinical methods of diagnosis of diseased conditions of circulation".  


This journal contains works of several notable physicians, including Valentine Mott.

46. AMERICAN MEDICAL REVIEW AND JOURNAL OF ORIGINAL AND SELECTED PAPERS IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Philadelphia. v.1-3, 1824-26. (v.1 as MEDICAL REVIEW AND ANALECTIC JOURNAL.) Library has v.1-3, 1824-26 (v.1 as MEDICAL REVIEW...). TALON:3.

47. AESCULAPIAN REGISTER. Philadelphia. v.1, 1824. Library has: v.1, 1824. TALON:2.

This was the first American medical journal published west of the Allegheny mountains, and according to Hume, has become "the rarest American medical journal".15


This journal contained articles selected from foreign medical journals, most of which were British. One contribution was a case report of "Puncture of the Pericardium".16


This journal was and is one of America's most widely respected journals. It was intended to be a journal of national character, and early in its history it received memorable contributions from some of the best physicians in the country. In 1840, an editorial in the LANCET stated that this journal was the best American medical journal, and "in most respects superior to the great majority of European works of the same description".17 This was quite a compliment, since LANCET is a British journal.

Volumes 1-26, 1827-40, were placed in the History Room.


This journal was also known as the SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN MEDICAL JOURNALS.


This was the first medical journal published in Kentucky. Southern physicians made many excellent contributions to this journal, which also contains a table (in v.5) of "Requisitions for Graduation in the Various Medical Colleges in the United States".18 Complete sets of this journal are rare, according to Hume.19


This journal was formed by the union of the NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL REVIEW and the BOSTON MEDICAL INTELLIGENCER. It contains some
of the most important contributions of early American medicine, including Bigelow's article on the use of ether during operations.

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE is one of the most popular American medical journals being published today, with a circulation of 155,000.19

V.1-50, 1828-54, of the BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL were placed in the History Room.

62. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY. Philadelphia. v.1— 1829—
   (v.1-6 as PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY JOURNAL.) Library
   has: 9-14, 1837-43; v.17-22, 1845-50; scattered later volumes.
   TALON:15.

Volumes 9-14 and 17-22 were placed in the History Room.

64. MARYLAND MEDICAL RECORDER, DEVOTED TO MEDICAL SCIENCE IN GENERAL.

   Dr. Horatio G. Jameson established this journal in an effort to
   arouse the physicians of Maryland. In an editorial he said "Does
   it comport with the liberality and countenance shown by the State
   for a body of 600 educated men to pass through life, no one
   leaving any memorial of his existence? It is time the profession
   were aroused from their lethargy."20 Just before the journal ceased
   publication after three volumes, Dr. Jameson offered vaccine virus
   as a premium for new subscribers.

65. JOURNAL OF HEALTH. Philadelphia. v.1-4, 1829-33. Library has:
   v.1-2, 1829-31; v.3N2-3,10,&18, 1831. TALON:5.

   This was "a periodical of popular medicine, emphasizing diets,
   exercise, temperance, and abstinence".21

66. AMERICAN LANCET. New York. v.1-2; nsv.lN1-4, 1830-31. (v.1 as
   NEW YORK MEDICAL INQUIRER.) Library has: v.2N1,4,&12, 1830.
   TALON:3.

   Library has: v.1-2, 1831-32. TALON:3.

78. MEDICAL MAGAZINE. Boston. v.1-3, 1832-35. Library has: v.1-3,
   1832-35. TALON:3.

81. OHIO MEDICAL REFORMER. Cincinnati. v.1N1-2, 1832. Library has:
   v.1N1-2, 1832. TALON: not listed. ULS:1.

   The Matas library is the only library listed in the UNION LIST
   OF SERIALS as owning issues of this title. However, the Historical
   and Philosophical Society of Ohio in Cincinnati has a photocopy.

82. WESTERN MEDICAL GAZETTE. Cincinnati. v.1-2, 1832-35. Library
   has: v.1N1,2,&15, 1832/33; v.2N6, 1833/34. TALON:2.

85. REGISTER AND LIBRARY OF MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SCIENCE. Washington,

This journal contained much practical information, but its most important contribution to American medical history is a notice of the organization of the first dental society in the United States - the Society of Surgeon-Dentists of the City and State of New York. It was organized to provide a means of communication of ideas between members of the dental profession, and to improve the public's opinion of dentistry.22


106. SOUTHERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. Augusta, Georgia. v.1-3, 1836-39; s2v.1-17, 1845-61; s3v.1, 1866-67. Library has: v.1N1-2, s5, 1836; s2v.1N8, s11-12, 1845; v.4N9&12, 1848; v.5N10&12, 1848; v.8, 1852; v.10-11, 1854-55; v.12N1,3-5,8&10, 1856; v.13-15, 1857-59; v.16N1-4,6,9-12, 1860; v.17N2,5&10, 1861; s3v.1N1, 2,6, 1866. TALON:3.


114. AMERICAN MEDICAL INTELLIGENCER. A CONCENTRATED RECORD OF MEDICAL SCIENCE AND LITERATURE. Philadelphia. v.1-4, 1837-41; ns1v.1, 1841-42. (v.1-2, 1837-39, published in two parts; Library and Intelligencer, and referred to in prefaces as AMERICAN MEDICAL LIBRARY AND INTELLIGENCER. Superseded by MEDICAL NEWS AND LIBRARY: later MEDICAL NEWS.) Library has: v.1-4, 1837-41; ns1v.1N1, 1841. TALON:5.


120. MEDICAL EXAMINER AND RECORD OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. Philadelphia. v.1-7, 1838-44; ns1v.1-12, 1845-56. (v.1-4 as MEDICAL EXAMINER: v.5-6 as MEDICAL EXAMINER AND RETROSPECT OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES: United with LOUISVILLE REVIEW to form NORTH AMERICAN MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW.) Library has: v.2, 1839; v.4, 1841; ns1v.1-3, 1845-47; v.7N7, 1851; v.9, 1853; v.10N1-5,6&12, 1854; v.11N1-2, 4,6-12, 1855; v.12N1,3-5,8-12, 1856. TALON:5.

129. SOCIETE MEDICALE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS. JOURNAL. New Orleans. v.1, 1839; ns1v.1-2N8, 1859-61. Library has: v.1N4, 1839; ns1v.1N1,3,5-8, 1859/60; v.2N1,3-5, 1860/61. TALON:not listed. ULS:6.

See section on early medical journalism in Louisiana.
130. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DENTAL SCIENCE. New York. v.1-10, 1839-50; s2v.1-10, 1850-60; s3v.1-40N3, 1867-1909. (v.2-10 also known as AMERICAN JOURNAL AND LIBRARY OF DENTAL SCIENCE.) Library has: v.1-10, 1839-50; s2v.1-9, 1850-59; scattered later issues. TALON:5.

This journal is an example of the specialty journals which were beginning to appear in the mid-1800's. It was published simultaneously in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.

132. MARYLAND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. (Medical and chirurgical faculty of the state of Maryland.) Baltimore. v.1-3, 1839-43. (Official organ of the Medical department of the Army and Navy of the United States.) Library has: v.1, 1839/40; v.3, 1842/43. TALON:2.

This journal, at times edited by Dr. G.C.M. Roberts and Dr. Samuel Chew, contained many original articles and was "a marked improvement" over earlier Maryland medical journals.23


This journal is an example of the American journals which contained foreign contributions to medical knowledge. v.1-20, 1840-50, were placed in the History Room.

140. WESTERN JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Louisville, Kentucky. v.1-32, 1840-55. (Formed by the union of WESTERN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES and LOUISVILLE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Superseded by the LOUISVILLE REVIEW.) Library has: v.1-14, 1841-46 (v.9-14 as s2v.1-6); v.17, 1848 (as s3v.1, 1848). TALON:3.

146. NEW YORK MEDICAL GAZETTE. New York. v.1-2N26, 1841-42. Library has: v.1-2, 1841-42. TALON:3.


164. NEW YORK JOURNAL OF MEDICINE. New York. v.1-10, 1843-48; s2v.1-16, 1848-56; s3v.1-8, 1856-60. (sl-2 as NEW YORK JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES. Superseded by AMERICAN MEDICAL TIMES.) Library has: v.1, v.3-9, 1843-47; s2v.5N2-3, 1850; v.7N1-3, 1851; v.11N1-2, 1853; v.12N1-3, 1854; v.13N1, 1854: v.14N3, 1855; s3v.6-7, 1859. TALON:5.


v.1-18, 1844-61, were placed in the History Room. More volumes may be placed in the History Room at a later date if space permits. See section on early medical journalism in Louisiana.


225. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. TRANSACTIONS. v.1-33, 1848-82. (Continued in its JOURNAL...). Library has: v.1-33, 1848-82, and cumulative index, v.1-33. TALON:10.

239. LOUISIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY. PROCEEDINGS. v.1-5, 1849-54. Library has: v.1-5, 1849-54 (v.4-5 are on microfilm and v.5 also as a photocopy.) TALON:2. ULS:5.

See section on early medical journalism in Louisiana.


See section on early medical journalism in Louisiana.

The Matas Library owns at least seventeen of the titles appearing on Ebert's list which have not been listed here, and were not placed in the History Room. These titles were omitted for several reasons, the
most common of which are as follows: the library did not own many early
issues of some of the journals; some were not considered to be as im-
portant as the journals which were placed in the History Room; some
were owned by many other libraries as well as the Matas Library and
were not considered very rare; some were reprints of British journals
(although a few reprints were placed in the History Room).
EARLY MEDICAL JOURNALISM IN LOUISIANA

By the end of 1866, thirteen medical journals had been published in Louisiana, all of which were published in New Orleans. Five of these, including Louisiana's first medical journal, were published in the French language. Most of these journals were very short-lived, with only one lasting more than a few years. That one was the NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, which was continued in 1953 as the JOURNAL OF THE LOUISIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY, and is still being published today.

There was little interest in medical societies and medical writing in Louisiana until after Erasmus Darwin Fenner arrived in New Orleans in 1840. In 1844, Dr. Fenner and Dr. A. Hester began publishing the NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL JOURNAL, which contained contributions by Southern physicians from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, as well as contributions by such famous physicians as Dr. Samuel Gross of Philadelphia and Sir Astley Cooper of London. The progress of the Medical College of Louisiana (now Tulane University School of Medicine), which was founded in 1835, can be observed through this journal's many advertisements concerning the school, as well as lists of graduates, etc. This journal was not accepted well in the North, and lacked support by the medical profession in the South. Probably the most important article published in this journal appeared in 1848. In this article, Dr. Josiah Nott suggested that the mosquito might be the transmitter of yellow fever.

Dr. Fenner resigned as editor of the NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL JOURNAL in 1848, and soon began publishing the SOUTHERN MEDICAL REPORTS. Although this journal was discontinued after only two volumes, it contains many reports on prevalent diseases in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, North
Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Texas.

In 1854, the NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL NEWS AND HOSPITAL GAZETTE was founded by a group of physicians. The purpose of this journal was to provide medical news and "a mirror of hospital practice". In 1856, the New Orleans School of Medicine was established. The GAZETTE contained advertisements and praise for this new school, while the NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL did the same for the Medical College of Louisiana (Tulane). In 1861, the GAZETTE was superseded by the NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL TIMES. The second issue of this journal contains a copy of the first law passed in Louisiana to prohibit the practice of medicine by those without a degree from an incorporated institution. The TIMES ceased publication when the Civil War began.

Two new journals were founded in Louisiana right after the Civil War, but neither lasted longer than two years. These were the SOUTHERN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES and the NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL RECORD.

All of the Louisiana journals listed on the following page were placed in the History Room at the Matas Library, except for the later issues of the NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

Two of the early Louisiana medical journals are not owned by the Matas Library. These two journals are as follows: L'HOMOION, JOURNAL DE LA SOCIETE HAHNEMANNIAN DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS, (New Orleans, 1860-61), and LE PRACTICIEN HOMEOPATHE, JOURNAL DE MEDECINE HOMEOPATHIQUE (New Orleans, 1857-58). Neither of these journals is listed in the TALON Union List or in the Union List of Serials.
1. L'HOMOION, ORGANE DE LA DOCTRINE HAHNEMANNIANE. New Orleans. v.1, 1859-60. Library has: v.1, 1859-60. TALON: not listed. ULS: not listed.

2. JOURNAL DE LA SOCIETE MEDICALE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS. New Orleans. v.1, 1839; nsv.1-2N8, 1859-61. Library has: v.1N4, 1839 (several pages missing); nsv.1N3,4-5, 1859/60; v.2N1,3-5, 1860/61. TALON: not listed. ULS: 6.


   v.1-18, 1844-61, were placed in the History Room. More volumes may be placed in the History Room at a later date if space permits.


5. NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL RECORD. New Orleans. v.1N1-4, 1866. Library has: v.1N1-3 (no.3 incomplete), 1866. TALON: 2. ULS: 9.


8. PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOUISIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY. v.1-5, 1849-54. Library has: v.1-3; v.4 & v.5 on microfilm. TALON: 2. ULS: 5.


13. CHARITY HOSPITAL REPORT. New Orleans. 1839-1966?. Library has: 1842-43, 1848-53, 1856-61, 1864, 1866-77, 1879-1966. Reports for 1842-89 were placed in the History Room. Very few, if any, other copies of these reports exist. These reports contain some interesting morbidity and mortality statistics for New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS

The publications listed in this section are those which did not appear on Ebert's list or the list of Louisiana journals, but were considered to be of importance. Some of these were mentioned in the articles listed in the bibliography, and some were discovered when a search was made of the journal file and the stacks.


   This publication appeared in a form much like a small newspaper.

2. GALVESTON MEDICAL JOURNAL. Galveston, Texas. v.1-5, 1866-71; nsv.1N1-3, 1880. Title varies slightly. Library has: v.1N11, 1866. TALON:3. ULS:13.

   This journal, which was the first medical journal published in Texas, seems to be fairly rare. Violet Baird, in her article on 19th century Texas medical journalism, says it is hard to find many early Texas medical journals in Texas libraries. The one issue of this journal that the Matas Library owns is in poor condition.


   The first article in this volume is entitled "Memoirs of the Life and Services of Daniel Drake, M.D.". Drake was a very important early American physician who founded the Ohio Medical College and served as Dean of the Transylvania University Medical School for many years.

4. NORTHWESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. Chicago. v.5-14, 1848-57. Continuation of ILLINOIS AND INDIANA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. Continued as CHICAGO MEDICAL JOURNAL. Library has: v.5-6, 1848-49 (as nsv.1-2).

   The two volumes of this journal which the Matas Library owns are inscribed with the following: "Wm. W. Welch, Gulesburg, Ill.". William Wickham Welch was the father of William Henry Welch, who was one of the founders of the Johns Hopkins Medical School.


   According to Armstrong, this is the only periodical publication "the sole purpose of which was the vilification of a single individual".27 With the backing of Thomas Jefferson, a Philadelphia newspaper published editorials against the Federalist party. These editorials, written by William Corbett, mainly attacked
Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was a strong Federalist. After Rush sued Corbett for libel and won a verdict of $5,000.00, Corbett fled to New York, where he published the RUSH LIGHT.
CONCLUSION

After it was decided which journals should be placed in the History Room, these journals were removed from the stacks, placed in alphabetical order by title, and moved to the History Room.

A journal card catalog in the History Room contains three sections of cards for each journal title. These sections are as follows: title, geographic (by state of publication), and chronologic (by publication date of first issue). The main entry cards which remain in the main reading room journal file are covered with a plastic cover coded in green to indicate that these journals can be found in the History Room.

The journals listed in this paper are not the only journals of historical value in the Matas Library. Several European medical journals are owned by the Library, some of which were published as early as the 1740's. These journals also were placed in the History Room.

It is hoped that this project will help preserve the historical journal resources of the Matas Library, and facilitate their use for historical research.
FOOTNOTES


2. Ibid., p.30.

3. Ibid., p.31.

4. Ibid., p.35.


7. Ebert, op. cit., p.248.


11. Ibid., p.xi.


13. Ibid., p.365.


17. Postell, op. cit., p.41.

18. Ebert, op. cit., p.256.


22. Ebert, op. cit., p.258.

23. Simmons, op. cit., p.103.


25. Ibid., p.2.

26. Ibid., p.7.


