

Annotated Bibliography

PRIMARY SOURCES

Adams, Glenn. "The Herrick Twins and Nurse Clare." *Organ Transplants Hit 50-Year Mark*, 20 Dec. 2004, www.products.kitsapsun.com/archive/2004/12/20/23164_organ_transplants_hit_50-year_ma.html

This is an image of the Herrick Twins with the nurse that took care of Richard, Clare. This can be found on our "The Procedure" page, and it introduces her as a part of the twins' life.

"Alexis Carrel." *The Nobel Prize*, Nobel Media AB 2020, www.nobelprize.org/prizes/medicine/1912/carrel/lecture/.

This photo from The Nobel Prize shows Alexis Carrel, a doctor who is known for being a "pioneer" when it comes to organ transplantation. He won a Nobel Prize in 1912 for his contributions in organ transplantation.

Altman, Lawrence K. "Dr. John Merrill, Transplant Pioneer, Dies in Boating Mishap." *The New York Times*, 10 Apr. 1984, pp. 10–10, www.nytimes.com/1984/04/10/obituaries/dr-john-merrill-transplant-pioneer-dies-in-boating-mishap.html.

This newspaper article (originally in print) is an obituary to John Putnam Merrill, one of the three key surgeons on the transplant team for the 1954 operation. Along with explaining how he tragically died in a boating incident, it also explains what his life was like before working at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, but also what it was like after and the achievements he had from his contributions to nephrology. We used this source to learn a little more about his life outside the hospital so that we could have a section on him as a key part of the operation for our readers to learn from.

Boise State Public Radio. "The Herrick Twins Enjoying a Toast." *Transplant Pioneers Recall, Medical Milestone*, 2004, www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=4233669.

This a photo of Ronald and Richard Herrick enjoying a toast celebrating Ronald's good health. This photo was taken ten months after the transplant, at a mended hearts club. This photo proves that the transplant was truly successful, and cured Richard, allowing him to live a full life with no disadvantages.

Boston Herald. "Twins Life May Hang on Fingerprint Today." *The Boston Herald*, 1954.

This source provided information for the DNA testing and fingerprinting that showed what would happen if Ronald and Richard were identical twins, and if they were not. If they

were to be fraternal, which are twins that have different genetics, they couldn't have proceeded with the transplant because each attempted transplanted organ was rejected. Then, if the fingerprints were not identical, the surgical team would have to rely on the skin graft the Dr. Murray did to see if the skin would reject the thumbnail sized graft. This information is found on our "Opposition" page because this presents the possible rejection of the opportunity to do the transplant.

Canfield, Clarke. "Donor in 1st Successful Transplant Dies in Maine." *AP NEWS*, Associated Press, 29 Dec. 2010, <https://apnews.com/40c28d6862bf4e9a9cb23c152f9ca2f3>

This article on Associated Press describes the death of Ronald Herrick, brother of Richard J. Herrick, who were the two twins who were operated on that made medical history. Along with explaining the loss of Ronald, it also provides information on the operation itself and gives some insight on the personal lives of the twins, which proved to be extremely helpful in our research.

Donor in First Successful U.S. Organ Transplant Dies." NBCNews.com, NBCUniversal News Group, 29 Dec. 2010, http://www.nbcnews.com/id/40840342/ns/health-health_care/t/donor-first-successful-us-organ-transplant-dies/#.XpEIEshKhPY

This source provided basic information on the topic such as when and where the transplant took place, who performed it, and who the patients were as well as background information on the Herrick twins.

Foundation, Nobel. "Joseph E. Murray." *Joseph E. Murray*, 2020, www.nobelprize.org/prizes/medicine/1990/murray/facts/

This is a photo of Joseph E. Murray, Nobel Prize winner and surgeon on the organ transplant team. He performed the first organ transplant on Ronald Herrick.

"Gravestone of Richard J. Herrick." *Find a Grave*, Find a Grave, Mount Vernon Community Cemetery Mount Vernon, Maine, 20 Apr. 2010, www.findagrave.com/memorial/51386928/richard-j-herrick.

This is a picture of the grave of Richard Herrick, the brother of Ronald Herrick and the donor in the first successful organ transplant. We decided to include this because it shows how even though the transplant occurred more than 60 years ago, how it is still remembered today as an important breakthrough in the history of medicine.

Harvard. "Herrick Brothers with the Transplant Team." *On View: Digital Collections and Exhibits*, 19 Feb. 2020, www.countway.harvard.edu/onview/exhibits/show/reconstructinglives/transplantation/herrick-twins/

This is a photo of the Herrick twins and the operation team. This picture was taken in 1955 and shows everyone together after the transplant so that we wouldn't have to find individual pictures of the team or the twins but could include both of them in one picture.

“Herrick Twins Walking Alongside Each Other” *Boston.com*, The Boston Globe, 21 May 2020, www.boston.com/yourlife/health/gallery/power_of_perseverance?pg=6.his

This is an image of the Herrick Twins together posing for the camera. This can be found on our “Opposition” page.

“Herrick Twins Seated in Front of Transplant Team.” *Kitsap Sun*, 20 Dec. 2004, https://products.kitsapsun.com/archive/2004/12-20/23164_organ_transplants_hit_50-year_ma.html.

This is another photo of the Herrick Twins seated with the transplant team, which can be found on the "The Transplant Team" page of our website. We decided to include this photograph in our website because it shows the bond that both groups had, not only as surgeons and patients but as the life savers and the ones whose lives were saved.

“Joseph E. Murray, MD, and Ronald Lee Herrick in 2004.” *BWH Bulletin*, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, 7 Jan. 2011, www.bwhpublicationsarchives.org/DisplayBulletin.aspx?articleid=5086

This is a photo taken in 2004 and includes Joseph E. Murray and Ronald Lee Herrick, the organ donor in the 1954 transplant, standing next to each other. We used this picture to show the bond that the entire team, not just the brothers or the actual surgeons had, and how much of an impact the surgeons had on the lives of the Herrick twins for years to come.

Murray, Joseph E. “The Fight for Life.” *Harvard Medical School*, www.hms.harvard.edu/magazine/science-emotion/fight-life

“The Fight for Life” article gave us the opportunity to see more perspective on the first organ transplant and provided our team with not only the physical side to everything, but also the emotions that were running wild that fateful day. There were useful quotes in the text that we used to explain ideas thoroughly. We also incorporated the photo of Joseph E. Murray holding his Nobel Prize.

Murray, Joseph E. *Surgery of the Soul: Reflections on a Curious Career*. Published for the Boston Medical Library by Science History Publications, 2012.

This was the most helpful and reliable source that we found, and the one that gave our team the most powerful information, with details of what happened before and after the transplant. We used many quotes from Joseph E. Murray and got a perspective on the first organ transplant as well as personal notes from doctors. He also wrote specific details about the transplant itself and how it was performed. This book gave us a personal insight

and perspective on what it was like to be in the transplant room and gave us an understanding of just how much this milestone impacted medical history and society today.

Of the American College of Surgeons, Bulletin. "Dr. Murray at a Press Conference during the 1990 Clinical Congress, after the Announcement of His Nobel Prize." *Joseph E. Murray, MD, FACS, Opened Doors for Transplant Surgeons*, 2013, www.bulletin.facs.org/2013/02/joseph-e-murray/

This source is a photo of Joseph E. Murray at a podium at the time he was presented with the Nobel Prize he won in 1990. We decided to use this picture not only in our website but as a part of our research because it showed how much his contributions mattered to society and gave us a deeper understanding on the importance of the transplant.

Peter Bent Brigham Hospital on Huntington Avenue and Francis Street. Jan. 1963, <https://repository.library.northeastern.edu/files/neu:125515>.

This is a photo of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, now the Brigham and Women's Hospital, nearly 9 years after the monumental organ transplant. It can be found on the "Origins" page of our website under Background and was included to show what the hospital looked like several years after the operation.

Phelps, Nathan. "Herrick Twins Leaving the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital." *'Second Chance at Life': His Heart Transplant Is Built on Decades of Science, Medicine*, 17 Nov. 2017, www.greenbaypressgazette.com/story/news/2017/11/09/organ-donation-wisconsin-heart-transplant-built-decades-science/793627001/.

This image of Richard and Ronald Herrick shows their bond. Provided by the Herrick family, this image shows the Herrick Twins leaving the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. This picture also shows that Ronald and Richard had fully recovered and that the first transplant truly had succeeded.

Roy, Patricia. "The Herrick Twins." *Rutland Transplant Pioneers*, 11 Jan. 2011, www.thelandmark.com/article/20110111/NEWS/301119633.

This is an image of the Herrick Twins found on "A Twin Dilemma" in our website. This picture helps the reader understand that Richard and Ronald were truly best friends and were willing to do anything for each other, even if that meant laying down one's life to save the other's. The article surrounding the image also provided the perspective that we had not found elsewhere; that of the Herrick family themselves.

Starzl, Thomas E. "Joseph E. Murray Giving a Speech." *Joseph E. Murray, MD, FACS, Opened Doors for Transplant Surgeons*, 2013, www.bulletin.facs.org/2013/02/joseph-e-murray/

This image shows Joseph E. Murray speaking to a crowd. This can be found on our "The Procedure" page. Another picture shows Joseph E. Murray with Thomas J. Krizek. This image is found on "Background".

The Medical Futurist. “The Hippocratic Oath.” *Why An Upgraded Hippocratic Oath Is Needed in the Digital Era*, 2018, www.medicalfuturist.com/why-an-upgraded-hippocratic-oath-is-needed-in-the-digital-era

This is an image of the Hippocratic Oath, which is an oath doctors take. Originally, “do no harm” was put in place so healthy bodies wouldn’t be operated on. This image helps explain the opposing views on the first organ transplant. You can find this on our “Opposition” page.

United States, Congress, Congress, and Congress. “Government Publication Office.” *Government Publication Office*, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE98/pdf/STATUTE-98-Pg2339.pdf>

The National Organ Transplant Act of 1984 was an act to put a system in place for patients in need of an organ transplant. A waiting list was developed as well as a 24-hour phone service for the patients.

United States, Congress, Congress, and Congress. “HathiTrust.” *HathiTrust*, 2018. www.babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31210024956342&view=1up&seq=1

The National Organ Transplant Act of 1984 hearing gave us information on what the United States were planning to do if a program was in place. It talked about how a twenty-four-hour phone service would be put in place for patients who needed answered questions or help.

University, Stanford. “Joseph E. Murray Operating.” *Nobel Prize Lecture: The First Successful Transplants in Man*, www.web.stanford.edu/dept/HPS/transplant/html/murray.html

This source provided a photo of Joseph E. Murray performing an operation. This image provides a perspective on what having a medical career might be like and how the procedure may have been performed.

Unknown. *First Successful Organ Transplantation*. 23 Dec. 1954, <https://collections.countway.harvard.edu/onview/items/show/12691>.

This photo was very important to us and our research because it pictures Dr. Joseph E. Murray and the rest of the transplant operating team whilst the operation was going on. It is a primary source and is quite incredible to see something so important such as this breakthrough, even in photograph form. We used this to help us and viewers get a literal picture of what it was like during the monumental operation.

UNOS, “The Herrick Twins”, *History of Living Donation*, <https://transplantliving.org/living-donation/history/>

This is an image of the Herrick Twins after the procedure, showing their strong bond with each other. This is on our “Conclusion” page.

Wired. “Surgeon Tools.” *The Strange Past and Promising Future of the Lobotomy*, 2018, www.wired.com/2011/03/lobotomy-history/ .

This image was used for our Thesis. This image represents tools that surgeons may have used, helping us to get a better understanding and visualize what the procedure may have looked like.

SECONDARY SOURCES

BioLibretext. “Diagram of the Renal Artery and Vein.” *19:3 Kidney*, 9 Feb. 2020, [https://bio.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Human_Biology/Book%3A_Human_Biology_\(Wakim_and_Grewal\)/19%3A_Urinary_System/19.3%3A_Kidneys](https://bio.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Human_Biology/Book%3A_Human_Biology_(Wakim_and_Grewal)/19%3A_Urinary_System/19.3%3A_Kidneys) .

This image is a diagram of the kidney. With the procedure dealing with the kidney, they needed to attach the renal arteries and veins to the external iliac arteries and veins. This diagram shows the jobs of the renal artery and vein and their importance to the kidney, and helped us to gain further insight on the functions of the kidney. This knowledge not only helped us to have a better understanding of our own research from other sources, but will also help the view to have a greater level of understanding in our own writing.

Clinic, Cleveland. “Organ Donation Facts & Info: Organ Transplants.” *Cleveland Clinic*, 2019, www.my.clevelandclinic.org/health/articles/11750-organ-donation-and-transplantation .

This website provided basic statistics such as how many people need an organ, as well as how many people die while awaiting an organ every day. This stressed how important the medical breakthrough really was.

Epstein, Murray. “John P. Merrill: The Father of Nephrology as a Specialty.” *American Society of Nephrology*, American Society of Nephrology, 1 Jan. 2009, www.cjasn.asnjournals.org/content/4/1/2#ref-7 .

We gathered information on John P. Merrill and his life before the he attributed to the first organ transplant. We felt that Merrill as a doctor was slightly overlooked in other sources, and we really strived to include that each of the members in the surgical team were of equal importance, and this site helped us to gain knowledge on him to project that onto our website..

Hamilton, David. *A History of Organ Transplantation*, University of Pittsburgh, 2012.

The Celtic custom of Nuada and Miach is just one of many tales that explains the history behind beliefs before organ transplants. The legend itself is considered a primary source as it is a direct quote but the website itself is not. As we discovered through our research, the

true origins of organ transplants may have been from ancient legends, so we were fortunate enough to find this legend that perfectly showed early ideas for transplants.

History.com Staff, History. "Organ Transplants: A Brief History." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 22 Feb. 2012, www.history.com/news/organ-transplants-a-brief-history .

This source was one of the first ones that we went to just to get a brief understanding on the timeline of organ transplants, where they originated from, when the first successful one took place, and how that influenced events that are taking place today. This article also provided us with our primary knowledge on transplants and is what really gave us a start on the rest of our research.

John P. Merrill. 1969, https://gairdner.org/award_winners/john-p-merrill/.

This is a photo of John P. Merrill, a prominent member of the transplant operation team for the 1954 kidney transplant and is also named the "Father of Nephrology", which made him an obvious choice for the team. The photo cited is him when he won the Canada Gairdner Award in 1969 for his contributions in nephrology, which helped us to understand why he was chosen for the team.

Khatri, Minesh. "Organ Transplants: What You Need to Know." *WebMD*, WebMD, 30 Aug. 2019, www.webmd.com/a-to-z-guides/organ-transplant-overview.

This website provided basic information and statistics about organ transplants, not about the first procedure specifically. It provided simplified versions of terms or concepts that otherwise would be complex and difficult to understand.

Mayo Clinic Staff. "Living-Donor Kidney Transplant Procedure." *Mayo Clinic*, Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, 25 Feb. 2020, www.mayoclinic.org/tests-procedures/living-donor-kidney-transplant/pyc-20384838 .

This image of a kidney transplant helped us explain to our readers exactly how a kidney transplant worked. As we researched and used other sources describing how the transplant happened, this image gave us a visual to look off of when comprehending the process of the procedure.

Npr.com. "Modern Organ Transplants." *As Thousands Wait For Transplants, Medical Centers Fight To Keep Livers Close To Home*, 2019, www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2019/05/14/723371270/new-liver-donation-system-takes-effect-despite-ongoing-lawsuit

This image portrays a modern-day organ transplant. This helps us to gain an understanding of what transplants look like currently in comparison to 1954. It helps to portray the fact that these procedures broke barriers and are extremely important in today's society. This can be found on our "Legacy" page.

Powell, Alvin. "A Transplant Makes History." *Harvard Gazette*, Harvard Gazette, 18 Mar. 2019, www.news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2011/09/a-transplant-makes-history/ .

This article explained the story behind the actual surgery itself, along with the significant effects that it had afterward. It included a quote that was considered significant to our project and can be found on "Opposition" page of the website.

"The Human Kidney, Vintage Engraved Illustration Dictionary Of - Kidney Sketch." *Painting Valley*, PaintingValley.com, 2020, <https://paintingvalley.com/download-image#kidney-sketch-27.jpg>

This image, which can be found on the top of each page on our website, is that of a detailed anatomical kidney diagram. We decided to use this one not only because we found it to be aesthetically pleasing, but because it gives the viewer insight on what the website is about without even clicking a button.

UNOS. "Getting on the List." *Transplant Living*, 2020, <https://transplantliving.org/before-the-transplant/about-organ-allocation/getting-on-the-list/>

The information on the Waiting List was straight-forward and simply explained what the Waiting List is and how patients are selected to receive a transplant. The information can be found on our "Legacy" page.

UNOS. "Timeline of Historical Events and Significant Milestones." *Organ Donor*, Health Resources and Service Administration, 4 Dec. 2018, www.organdonor.gov/about/facts/terms/history.html

We used this site for general information and milestones in the organ transplant history such as the first organ transplant and events after it such as the 1956 transplant. It helped us understand how quickly this new concept evolved and saved hundreds of thousands of lives.