



NEWSLETTER OF

THE ASSOCIATION OF LIBRARIANS IN THE HISTORY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

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TOWARD A CHARACTERIZATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIBRARIANS

AND PRIVATE COLLECTORS

by Deborah K. Woolverton

That a longstanding and symbiotic relationship exists between private book collectors and librarians in their role as institutional collectors is an oft-stated truism. What transpires between these two groups is dependent upon an intricate complex of subjective and practical considerations which neither starts nor ends with the actual sale or donation of a private collector's collection to a particular library. Both the collector and the librarian stand to benefit from a close study of the various aspects of their relationship.

One would expect that such a historically obvious and important relationship as that between collectors and librarians would have been subjected to thorough analysis in the library literature. Recent, as well as older, library literature abounds with articles on individual private collectors and their collections; the psychology of collecting; those libraries built upon or enriched by donations or en bloc purchases of significant collections; individual librarians who have been singularly successful in enhancing their institutions' collections; the relationship between scholars and collectors; what constitutes "rare" or significant items for collecting; and on how and what to collect. However, the literature is surprisingly deficient in articles regarding the psychology of the collector/librarian relationship. It may be that a comprehensive search of museum, sociological and educational literature would yield additional articles on the subject.

Numerous articles hint at the various aspects of this relationship but regrettably fall short of an in-depth analysis of it. Gordon N. Ray, President of the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, is notable for his articles on the world of rare books <1-2>. Armed with questionnaires, he has surveyed prominent librarians, collectors, and dealers regarding their attitudes on the rare book market; collecting trends; the status of rare book dealers; the differences in collecting manuscripts and autographs from collecting books; the status of rare book librari-

ans; and collecting prospects for both established and new collectors, as well as for institutional collectors. These two articles, along with Ray's paper "The Private Collector and the Literary Scholar" <3>, which explores the relationship between scholars and private collectors, suggest possible models for the analysis of the relationship between private and institutional collectors.

An even more appropriate model is suggested by Evert Volkersz's article "Gifts as Exchange: An Archival Perspective" <4>, which originally appeared in Antiquarian Bookman's Weekly, July 5, 1982. Calling on the literature of sociology and fund-raising, Volkersz explores the urge to give, the needs of donors, and the series of complex transactions which occur in the dynamic and reciprocal relationship between the solicitor and/or receiver of records and the donor. While Volkersz's paper specifically focuses on the donation of self-created collections, the kinds of issues he explores are equally relevant to characterizing the transactions between a private collector and the recipient librarian.

Eva Moseley, Curator of Manuscripts at the Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe, is noteworthy for her recent presentations at meetings of the Society of American Archivists and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference on issues related to the psychology of donor relations, the effect of mortality on the donation of personal papers, and the effect of the curator's personality on professional performance in general, as well as in terms of the curator's sensitivity to donors <5,6,7>. Ms. Moseley's observations on these topics are in draft form at this time and will be submitted for publication in the archival literature shortly <8>.

In his presentation "Books for Libraries: Institutional Book Collecting," Robert Vosper offered a taxonomy of the institutional book collector in which he compared and contrasted

the genus "private collector" with the genus "institutional collector" <9>. The dependence of these two groups upon each other, their collecting behavior, and their accountabilities were considered, as well as the competition which necessarily exists between them. Particularly interesting is Vosper's brief discussion of what must be done to turn a private collection into an institutional collection, in other words, a working collection.

Beyond establishing the relevance of the subject at hand, this cursory article will attempt to highlight the extent of variables which must be explored if a thorough characterization of the collector/librarian is to be achieved. However, it is beyond the scope of this article and the sophistication of its author to provide the kind of in-depth analysis which this subject merits. That would require the techniques of historical, sociologic, psychologic, economic, and statistical analysis, to name but a few of the disciplines pertinent to this type of investigation.

Initially, when I began to consider this topic, I conducted a series of interviews with a number of distinguished bookmen, librarians, and collectors. Based on these sincere and informative exchanges, it became evident that the first step in characterizing the collector/librarian relationship should be an enumeration of the diverse variables which pertain to it.

John Hill Burton has stated that a book collector "...is the feeder, provided by nature, for the preservation of literature from age to age, by the accumulation and preservation of libraries, public or private" <10>. It would be well to emphasize, at this juncture, the common ground on which the private collector and the librarian, better called the institutional collector, stand. Both are, after all, collectors. One seeks to satisfy his personal needs by his personal means, and the other to satisfy his institution's need by its means. Their goals ultimately coincide; yet their means and accountabilities lead them to diverge. As often happens, the economic constraints placed on the librarian by his institution force him to rely on the solicitation and acceptance of donations as a fundamental means of fulfilling his role as an institutional collector.

The personality of the collector is integral to the type of collector he becomes and the ultimate disposition of his collection. The literature of book collecting has provided quite a few analyses of types of collectors. Gordon Ray has placed them in four categories: 1) the casual or incidental collector, who may collect for investment purposes or as his interest leads him; 2) the specialist collector, who may or may not be a scholar, but who usually has clearly defined collecting goals; 3) the large-scale collector,

who has an extensive, well-developed collection, including support materials; and 4) the inadvertent collector, the private owner who has inherited or otherwise unintentionally acquired the collection or papers of a scholar or collector <11>. Whatever category a collector falls in, it is likely to be highly correlated to what motivates him to collect; how he perceives himself and his collection; the manner in which he acquires materials for his collection; the final disposition of his collection; and how he relates to institutional libraries during the course of his collecting career.

The factors which direct how and what a collector collects have been adequately covered in the literature. Less well documented are the personal factors which enter into the collector's final disposition of his collection. If it is sold, the reason may simply reflect a legitimate need for money, for example, during retirement, or the desire to realize a return on his investment. On the other hand, if the collection is donated to an institution, it may reflect a variety of subjective and practical needs.

Among the practical reasons influencing the decision to donate (or sell) one's collection are the need for additional space; the inability to provide security from theft, fire, or environmental fluctuations; the unavailability or unaffordability of books in one's field of interest; the unavailability or unaffordability of collection insurance; the availability of a willing and suitable recipient for the collection; tax advantages (especially in the United States); the completeness of the collection; the expiration of the useful life of the collection due to completion of scholarly analysis or the health of the donor; and lack of interest in the collection on the part of potential heirs.

Subjective factors which may influence a collector to donate his collection to an institution may include the desire to make the collection readily available for scholarly and public consultation; to ensure the permanence of the collection and its integrity as a unit; the need for personal recognition and prestige; the need to influence the recipient institution, its representatives, or its patrons; current or prior affiliation with an institution; personal relationships with the librarian, faculty or administrator of the recipient institution; a sense of competitiveness with fellow collectors, donors, and scholars; the reputation of the recipient institution; and the desire to favor one institution over another.

Depositing a collection in a library usually assures the collector that his collection has a home where it will be preserved and be available for consultation by others. The effort he has undertaken to accumulate the col-

lection will not have been in vain, provided that the collection remains intact.

It should not be inferred from the preceding discussion that the only point of contact between the private collector and the librarian occurs with the transfer of a collection. Librarians have often been sources of inspiration and guidance for both novice and established collectors. Gertrude Annan is one exceptional example, whose advice to collectors in the history of medicine has appeared in numerous articles <12>. Libraries provide collectors with the reference and bibliographic materials upon which they can effectively plan and utilize their collections.

Collectors, likewise, because of their intense involvement with a particular subject, period, or author, can often educate the librarian and provide him with a view of a much more focused involvement with books than his own daily routine permits him. Collectors, whether donors to an institution or not, often provide invaluable support for the librarian and the institution through participation in friends groups, and by supporting special projects, acquisitions, or exhibitions.

Needless to say, libraries, like private collectors, fall into a variety of categories, such as public, independent, research, or special. The acquisition policy adopted by a library necessarily depends upon its type, as well as such factors as institutional priorities; the particular strengths and deficiencies of the library's current holdings; the needs of the library's constituents; its budget, endowments, and gifts of money; its geographical setting and proximity to other libraries; available space; staffing; administrative and community support.

There are, of course, factors in addition to an institution's acquisition policy which influence its collecting behavior. The acquisition of significant collections can bring publicity to the library and the institution as a whole. Such collections attract scholars and may create a core resource around which grant proposals may be written. Perhaps most important is the tendency for specialized collections to attract other similar or complementary collections.

As was alluded to earlier, the librarian, as an institutional collector, cannot act as a free agent. He must follow his institution's acquisition policy and is limited in his purchasing power by the funds the institution allots him. Since budgets for developing collections, especially special collections, are rarely ample, the librarian is often compelled to establish friends groups as well as solicit donations of private collections in order to fulfill his institution's collection development policy.

The solicitation process can take many forms and negotiations may involve any number of institutional participants, such as administrators, faculty members, the friends group, scholars or other patrons, the head librarian, or the special collections librarian. Communication and coordination among these various participants is essential. Otherwise, confusion and conflict are likely. Communication can prevent such problems as the acceptance of an inappropriate donation, and unacceptable restrictions or conditions as to the use and housing of the collection.

The credibility and personality of the primary institutional negotiator is central to ensuring a successfully and tactfully conducted solicitation. Just as important is the collector's confidence in and respect for the librarian who will oversee his collection at the recipient institution. The literature of book collecting, unfortunately, indicates that collectors tend to doubt librarians' qualifications, in general, and especially as scholars and appreciative keepers of their collections.

No doubt one of the most highly charged facets of the collector/librarian relationship is that while the institutional collector is dependent upon the continued generosity of the private collector, both are at the same time in competition in the market. And as if this dichotomy were not enough, by soliciting and accepting private collections, the institutional collector is in most instances permanently removing collectible materials from the market. With manuscripts, this consideration becomes an even larger issue.

These potential areas of tension aside, it is essential that the donor realize the costs to the institution in accepting a donation. The negotiating process and the drafting of the deed of gift can both be time-consuming. Arranging for the transfer and processing of the collection draws heavily on institutional resources. Maintaining and securing the collection are ongoing obligations which the library incurs when it accepts a collection. Preparation and publication of a bibliography of the collection and the ensuing scholarly demand for access to the collection, additional reference materials, and library services, such as photocopying, represent additional long-term demands.

An attempt has been made to enumerate some of the variables which characterize the complex relationship between private collectors and librarians. The mutual dependence which the librarian and collector share makes it in the best interest of each to comprehend the subjective and practical considerations upon which the other acts. Clearly, there is a need for carefully designed studies to clarify this relationship.

My appreciation goes to the following individuals for their participation in the telephone interviews which I conducted in the preliminary stages of my investigation of collector/librarian relationships: Gertrude L. Annan, Librarian Emeritus, New York Academy of Medicine; Lee Ash, Library and Private Collection Consultant; Terry Belanger, Assistant Dean, School of Library Service, Columbia University; Ann S. Gwyn, Assistant Director for Special Collections, Milton S. Eisenhower Library, The Johns Hopkins University; and Karen Stuart, Assistant Manuscripts Librarian, Maryland Historical Society. The notes and transcripts of these conversations represent an invaluable body of information which served to orient me in preparing this article and upon which I can draw for future studies of this topic.

Endnotes

1. Ray, Gordon N. "The Changing World of Rare Books." Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America 59(1965):103-141.
2. _____. "The World of Rare Books Re-examined." Yale University Library Gazette 49(1974):77-146.
3. _____. "The Private Collector and the Literary Scholar." In The Private Collector and the Support of Scholarship: Papers read at a Clark Library Seminar April 5, 1969 by Louis B. Wright and Gordon N. Ray. With a foreword by Robert Vosper. Los Angeles, William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, University of California, 1969.
4. Volkensz, Evert. "Gifts as Exchange: An Archival Perspective." AP Yearbook (1983)pt. 2.
5. Speaker in a session entitled "Archivist, Donors, and Mortality." 45th annual meeting, Society of American Archivists, Berkeley, California, September 1, 1981.
6. Presentation "Good Forms Make Good Relations" in a session entitled: "I Hereby Give... -- Gift Agreements to Suit All Needs." 44th annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 3, 1980.
7. Speaker for session, "Barriers to Access: Conscious, Unconscious, and Conscientious." 1983 Spring Meeting, Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference, New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 19, 1983.
8. Personal communication, March 5, 1985.
9. Vosper, Robert. "Books for Libraries: Institutional Book Collecting." In Building Book Collections: Two Variations on a Theme. Papers read at a Clark Library Seminar, February 7, 1976 by James M. Osborn and Robert Vosper. Los Angeles, William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, University of California, 1977.
10. Ray, ibid., 37-42.
11. Burton, John Hill. The Book-Hunter. Edinburgh and London, William Blackwood and Sons, 1900. p. 168.
12. As an example, see: Annan, Gertrude L. "Collecting for the History of Medicine." Bulletin of the Medical Library Association 58(3), 1970:330-335.

RAMBLINGS OF A BOOK COLLECTOR, BOOK DEALER

AND SOMETIME SURGEON

By D. J. Canale, M.D.

Recognizing that my book endeavors are probably far less exciting than the majority of members of ALHHS, I shall nevertheless, with some reservations, bring you up to date on my activities.

My book-collecting and bookselling activities through Old South Books are sandwiched in between and about a very busy group practice in neurosurgery. My collecting is sharply focused in the neurosciences where lies my main interest in medical history. I also collect works by and about William Osler.

Old South Books is in its sixth year of offering, for the most part, very modest antiquarian and out-of-print medical books. Each year I mail five or six lists of medical books for sale to medical libraries and collectors on request. This is done in association with Old Galen's Books.

Some recent acquisitions include Berengario da Carpi De Fractura Cranii, 1629; William Clowes, A profitable and necessarie booke of observations for all those that are burned with the flame of gunpowder, etc., 1760; R. T. H. Laennec, Tracte de L'auscultation mediate, etc., (2nd ed.) Paris, 1826; William Cowper, The anatomy of humane bodies...., 1698; Catalogue of the United States Army Medical Museum, 1866; and H. Radcliffe Crocker, Atlas of the diseases of the skin, 1896, containing 96 magnificent plates, probably the finest dermatological illustrations published.

Enquiries about my peregrinations could hardly come at a better time. I was fortunate to be able to spend the last two weeks of September in England pursuing my book interests. The first week was spent in London, where the 10th International Antiquarian Book Fair and the London Provincial Booksellers Fairs Association (PBFA) Book Fair were held simultaneously. These two events were a delight for any collector, librarian, or dealer. In addition, many London antiquarian bookstores were visited, with old acquaintances renewed and new acquaintances made.

The second week proved to be a marvelous experience attending a meeting in Oxford organized and directed by Dr. Nicholas Dewey of Jenner Books. The meeting titled "Osler Re-Visited" was centered on Sir William Osler's Oxford period, from 1906 until his death in 1919. Some fifty or so individuals were in attendance, including physicians, librarians, and historians. Some of those attending were members of the American Osler Society; it is safe to say that all were "Oslerians." We stayed at Merton College

and visited or were guests at most of the places in and about Oxford associated with Osler. Included in our sojourn were visits to the Christ Church Library, and of course the Bodleian Library, with many interesting scholarly talks. Sir William's many benefactions and contributions to medical libraries were emphasized. This was of special interest to the group, which incidentally included eight ALHHS members by my count. As might be anticipated, opportunity was available to visit a number of fine antiquarian bookstores, including the well-known Blackwell's in Oxford and at Fyfield. The meeting ended back in London in grand style with a visit to the Royal College of Physicians and, later that evening, dinner and meeting with the Osler Club of London at Lettsom House. The scholarship and good fellowship made the entire affair truly a "book-man's holiday."

My return to Memphis and the real world after the trip to England is a good place to end this report. I am looking forward to the next meeting of the ALHHS in Durham.

THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

The Bettmann Archive was founded in 1936 by Dr. Otto Bettmann, who came to this country in the 1930's, a refugee from Leipzig, Germany. Dr. Bettmann was a rare book librarian in Europe, and he brought with him to this country several trunks full of negatives from manuscripts in Europe. This collection of Dr. Bettmann's is the nucleus of the present Archive, which now has 16 million color and black-and-white photographs, engravings, woodcuts, movie stills, portraits, and illustrations, and is located at 136 East 57th Street, New York City 10022. The United Press International Photo Library, a division of the Archive, covering every important event and personality of the 20th century, is at 48 East 21st Street, New York City 10010.

Medicine is one of the historical fields represented at the Bettmann Archive. All illustrations in Otto Bettmann's A Pictorial History of Medicine, Springfield, Illinois, c1956, are the property of the pictorial Archive. Available for rent are ancient medical scenes up to the pictures of Baby Fae.

The Bettmann Archive rents its pictures and its reproductions to the print and electronic media for a period of 30 to 90 days. A license fee is charged and the amount depends upon the way in which the pictures are reproduced. The Archive is open Monday through Friday, 9 to 5, for people to do their own research. There is also a staff of professional picture researchers who can fill requests by mail or telephone. A research fee is charged for this service, the minimum being \$35 for black-and-white only and \$50 if color is included. This fee is deductible from the license fee in most cases. The Director of the Bettmann Archive is David Greenstein.

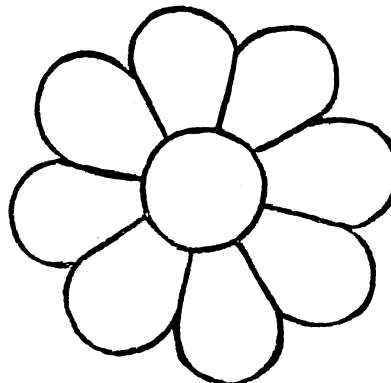
THE TRENT COLLECTION,

DUKE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER LIBRARY

By G. S. T. Cavanagh, Curator

Though the History of Medicine Collection at Duke now numbers about 20,000 volumes, its heart is the private library of Dr. Josiah Charles Trent (1914-1948). Trent's collection was shaped by the influence of friends such as John Fulton and Henry and Ida Schuman, and by his own evolution as a surgeon and as a medical historian. Fulton, in particular, as an experienced collector, scientist and historian, led him to sharpen his taste and technique and to recognize that depth in chosen subjects was more important than numbers of high-spot books. Collecting and writing were closely linked in his short career. The acquisition of five letters of Severinus to John Houghton dating 1638-46 led to intense study and a paper in the Bulletin of the History of Medicine, as did the realization that he possessed a copy of the true first edition of Guenther's Institutiones Anatomicae, Paris 1536, which even Cushing had regarded as a ghost. "Walt Whitman - a case history" in S.G.O., 1948, was the medical reflection of an extraordinary collection of Whitman books and manuscripts which the Trents formed and which later went to the Duke University Library. During the 1940s, his awareness developed in areas of military medicine, anniversaries of Vesalius, surgical anesthesia, and individuals, all leading to a focussing of acquisitions and to publications or exhibitions. An interest in Rush, Waterhouse, S. W. Mitchell and others, resulted in campaigns to acquire books and manuscripts of each. At the time of his death at 34, work was underway on a full-scale biography of Waterhouse and on a "Classics of Surgery" which was to have been an extensively annotated bibliography of the field or perhaps an anthology in the manner of Cardiac Classics.

Since Trent's time, the collection has embraced other subjects and has emphasized books of the 19th rather than earlier centuries, but it has followed his lead in pursuing depth and in putting historical pertinence over fashion.



EXHIBITS CLEARINGHOUSE: A NEW COLUMN

Do you prepare rare book exhibits? Are you willing to exchange ideas, annotations, or information on illustrative materials? We are pleased to announce a new column devoted to exhibits which we hope will provide a forum for exchange of information on exhibits.

Recent rare book exhibits held in the Moody Medical Library, University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, include:

"Physician Travelers", featuring books written mostly by 19th-century physicians. Includes works describing educational or professional trips, and accounts of vacations taken in exotic lands. Prepared by Inci Bowman.

"Healing Waters", a selection of books documenting therapeutic uses of water in history. Highlights 19th-century water-cure movement in America. Prepared by Susan Cayleff.

"Favorite Medical Books of Colonial America", featuring medical textbooks, scientific and clinical works, and popular medical books that were commonly read in the colonies before the American revolution. Prepared by Inci Bowman.

Further information on these exhibits may be had from Inci Bowman, Blocker History of Medicine Collections, The University of Texas Medical Branch Library, Galveston, Texas 77550-2782; phone 409-761-2396.

Other exhibits reported from the west are: "The Development of Illustration in Medicine", at UCLA, March 29 to June 14. "Gifts to the Collection in 1984"; "The Physician [R. E. Dixon] in the Valley"; "UCSF: Participation in Two World Wars," at San Francisco.

What other exhibits are being prepared by ALHHS members? Share your ideas and send a list of your recent exhibits to:

Exhibits Clearinghouse, ALHHS
c/o Victoria Steele, Head
History & Special Collections Division
Biomedical Library, UCLA
Center for the Health Sciences
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Janet Kubinec contributes the following as the initial entry to "Exhibits Clearinghouse":

In October, 1984, I mounted an exhibit on the history of malignant hyperthermia (hyperpyrexia) in conjunction with a library-sponsored lecture on the same subject. Since the condition is a (relatively) newly-recognized entity, the journal articles describing it are probably available in most academic health science libraries. This type of exhibit other history-of-health-science libraries could easily duplicate with minimum borrowing from other libraries.

For any ALHHS member interested in mounting an exhibit on the same subject, I will make the following items available:

- bibliography of journal articles
- text I wrote for my exhibit.
- promotional materials from Norwich-Eaton Pharmaceuticals, manufacturer of Dantrium
- newsletters from MHAUS, the MH support group
- a picture of a pig (with some research, you will see the importance of this)

For further information and arrangements for borrowing, contact Janet Kubinec, Special Collections Librarian, Health Sciences Library, Columbia University, 701 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10027. Phone: (212) 694-7931.

ALHHS, AAHM, MLA, etc.

MEETINGS

ALHHS Annual Meeting, May 15, 1985

Housing for the meeting will be at the Duke Sheraton in Durham, N.C. There is a limousine service from the airport to the hotel. Cars can be rented at the airport. If you are close enough to drive to Durham, this is a good place to have a car.

ALHHS meets in Chapel Hill, about 10 miles from Durham. Taxis can be arranged at the hotel. Cab fares vary from \$16-\$32 each way for 4 people. Dixon's Cab seems to be the least expensive. If you drive yourself, the best place to park is in the NCMH (North Carolina Memorial Hospital) parking deck on Manning Drive, two blocks from the Library. Parking costs \$4/day.

Directions from Durham to Chapel Hill: Take Hwy. 15-501 to Chapel Hill. Stay to the right as you approach town. The Carolina Theatre is on the left-hand corner at the intersection of Franklin and South Columbia Streets. Turn left. Drive to the fourth traffic light and turn left onto Manning Drive. Follow the signs to the Hospital Parking Deck. You will drive past the library on this route -- it is on the left at the 3d stoplight (top of the hill) on South Columbia Street.

For additional information, call Nancy Bruce at (919) 962-0700.

Enclosed: program for the day, with registration form for luncheon. Return to Nancy Bruce PROMPTLY, with your check for \$10.

Members are reminded to let Nancy Bruce know if they wish to meet for dinner on Tuesday, May 14th. She will make a reservation at a local restaurant in the appropriate number.

Matters of special interest at AAHM

On Thursday, May 16, a luncheon workshop on "Source Materials in the History of Medicine" will be led by Nancy Bruce, Janet Kubinec, Dorothy Whitcomb and John Parascandola. It will focus on unique and excellent resources in three areas: plastic and reconstructive surgery, immunology, and medical education. Handouts will be available.

While ALHHS is meeting at the University of North Carolina on May 15, Duke's Trent Collection will be host to the American Osler Society. The 59th annual meeting of AAHM will follow, beginning on the Duke East campus with a reception and small exhibition on medical history in the Duke Museum of Art. Ellen Gartrell of the Perkins Library, Duke University, will present an exhibition of medical interest from the Manuscripts Collection, and the extensive UCLA exhibit on the history of the brain will be displayed in Duke Hospital. G. S. T. Cavanagh is Local Arrangements Chairman for AAHM.

Staff members at the Howard Dittrick Museum of Historical Medicine have recently been involved with an association of medical history museums in Europe and were so impressed with its potential that they are organizing a similar group in the United States and Canada. There are probably about 100 health sciences history museums in the United States and Canada, and contact has been made with about 60 of them so far. The enthusiasm for such an association is strong, and there is obviously need for such a group. To this end, an organizational meeting will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine at Durham, North Carolina, Thursday evening, May 16, 1985. ALHHS members are welcome. If you are interested in attending this meeting, please write to Patsy Gerstner, Chief Curator, Historical Division, Cleveland Health Sciences Library, 11,000 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44106, preferably as soon as possible, or call (216) 368-6390.

A luncheon workshop entitled "Significant Factors to be Considered when Collecting Rare Medical Books" will be offered at the AAHM meeting on Friday, May 17, 1985, 12:00-1:45. Topics for discussion will include: 1) advice on how to begin and sustain a private collection or an institutional collection; 2) why a book is considered valuable; 3) care and preservation of rare books; 4) new bibliographic materials available and importance of bibliography to collectors; 5) the rare bookseller and history of medicine collections. Panelists will exhibit a few rare items and discuss the factors that make them rare or desirable. This is intended as an open-discussion workshop and everyone is invited to participate. Luncheon will be served. Bruce J. Ramer (Experimenta Old and Rare Books) and Andrew T. Nadell, M.D., a collector, will preside.

MLA Meets in New York in May

The History of the Health Sciences Section of the Medical Library Association will hold a business meeting and several programs during MLA's 1985 annual meeting.

The business meeting will be held during breakfast at 7:30 on Tuesday morning, May 28 at the New York Hilton Hotel. Following this, Dr. Peter Krivatsy, Curator of Rare Books in the History of Medicine Division of NLM will speak on "Current Trends in Preservation." Registration is \$10.00 and will appear as part of the general Medical Library Association registration form.

In addition, special tours are being planned to NYC libraries and archives of interest to history of the health sciences librarians. These include the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center Medical Archives, the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library of the Payne-Whitney Psychiatric Clinic Library, the Burns Archive of Historical Medical Photographs, the New York Academy of Medicine Library Rare Book and History of Medicine Collections, and the Special Collections Section of the Columbia University Health Sciences Library. Tour registration information is included separately herewith. For further information, call Janet Kubinec at (212) 694-7931.

"Great Medical History Libraries of Britain"

Plans for the forthcoming conference and tour of medical history collections in London, Oxford, and Cambridgeshire libraries are progressing, according to tour director Nicholas Dewey. The tour, which will run from June 2 through June 8, will cost under 500 pounds, plus air fare. Nicholas will mail the detailed itinerary, describing conference speakers, libraries, meals and hotel accommodations, to all ALHHS members soon.

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ELECTION RESULTS

President: Nancy G. Bruce, Health Sciences Library 223-H, University of North Carolina - CH, Chapel Hill, NC 27514 (phones: 919-929-2660 home; 919-962-0700 work). Secretary-Treasurer: Janet Kubinec, Health Sciences Library, Columbia University, 701 W. 168th Street, New York, NY 10032 (phone: 212-694-7931). Editor: Lisabeth M. Holloway, 58 W. Tulpehocken St., Philadelphia, PA, 19144 (phone: 215-629-0300 work MWF; 215-843-5253 home). Chairman, Publications Committee: Glen Pierce Jenkins, Howard Dittrick Museum of the History of Medicine, 11,000 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44106 (phone 216-368-3649). Archivist: Dorothy Whitcomb, Middleton Medical Library, University of Wisconsin, 1305 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706 (phone: 608-262-6594 or 2402). Steering Committee: Victoria Steele; Elizabeth White; Deborah Woolverton.



EX LIBRIS

by Glen Jenkins, et al.

New Acquisitions

Elizabeth Ihrig writes that the Bakken Library of Electricity and Life has acquired another item for their Mesmer collection, an A.L.S. from Benjamin Franklin to La Sabliere de la Condamine, 19 March 1784, Passy, in which Franklin gives his opinions about Mesmer and Mesmerism. The Bakken has also acquired La photographie du mouvement by E. T. Marey (Paris, 1892).

The Mayo Clinic Library has added Sir Robert Carswell's Pathological Anatomy: Illustrations of the Elementary Forms of Disease (1838). G-M 2291: "His great pathological atlas containing plates selected from 2000 water-colors, painted and lithographed by himself, has never been surpassed."

One of our members, Laurena L. Hayes, reports from the new International Center for Artificial Organs and Transplantation Library that their manuscript and reprint collection pertaining to pioneers in the field of vascular surgery has acquired some very interesting materials, including the research notes and early Jarvik heart flow charts from Willem Kolff, and a collection of reprints and photographs of surgeons, such as Michael DeBakey, Denton Cooley, Sterling Edwards and others.

The Cleveland Health Sciences Library has received a gift of "An die Vorsitzenden der psychoanalytischen Vereinigungen," a printed letter signed by Freud (Ostern, 1932). In this very rare ephemeron, Freud asks for funds to support the German publishing firm, Internationaler psychoanalytischer Verlag, which was on the verge of bankruptcy.

UCLA reports three new acquisitions: 1> the Anatomia Deudsch, the very rare first modified version of Vesalius to appear on the Continent (1551); 2> the Tabulae Anatomicae of Pietro Berrettini (1741), a magnificent post-Vesalian anatomical atlas designed (according to Hunter) to teach neurology; and 3> four items purchased from the Crahan sale (i.e., the collection of our colleague Elizabeth) at Sotheby's.

Isabel Caballero reports from the Louis Calder Memorial Library (University of Miami) that they have acquired that most excellent defense by John Redman Coxe, An inquiry into the claims of doctor William Harvey to the discovery of the circulation of the blood; with a more equitable retrospect of that event, to which is added, an introductory lecture . . . in vindication of Hippocrates from sundry charges of ig-

norance preferred against him by the late Professor Rush (Philadelphia, 1834).

Columbia University reports a donation by the Otto Rank Association, through its director, Miss Anita Faatz, of several collections of correspondence files and papers; fifteen pages of manuscript notes written in 1908-1909 by Sigmund Freud concerning Otto Rank's unpublished essays on Die Nibelungenlied, Macaulay, Kleist, Shakespeare, Homer and other authors; 223 letters by Rank and eighteen manuscripts of his writings, among which is the holograph manuscript of Genetische Psychologie; and more than 3,000 papers of the Association itself, comprising files relating to the publications of its Journal, membership and finances, and meetings and conferences, and including correspondence with Maxwell Geismar, Martin Grotjahn, E. James Lieberman, Anais Nin, and other psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers.

Special Collections, University of California at San Francisco, has acquired a pair of Bills of Mortality for London, 1627 and 1733, in excellent condition. The papers of R. E. Dixon, M.D., University of Virginia in the 1890's, were presented by his daughter. Dr. Dixon settled in the Central Valley of California, and practiced there until his death in 1934, serving as physician at the county hospital. Among the papers are photographs, a silhouette done at the Panama Pacific Exposition (1915), several account books, giving charges for various treatments, and an inventory of county hospital equipment.

From the New York Academy of Medicine come reports of the purchase of a very rare and important first edition of Johann Christian Reil, Rhapsodien über die Anwendung der psychischen Curmethode auf Geisteszerrüttungen (Halle, 1803). With this book, Reil, the founder of modern psychiatry, radically reformed the treatment of mental diseases, propagating psychotherapy and shock treatment. The book was bought through a donation from Mrs. Marietta Morchand in memory of her husband, Charles C. Morchand, a long-time member and supporter of the Friends of the Academy's Rare Book Room. The first printing in Hebrew of Hippocrates' Sententiae definitivae graece, latine, hebraice (Rome, 1647), was also obtained through the Friends' group.

The Wangenstein Historical Library in Minneapolis has recently acquired a Dutch work said to be the first example of frozen sections for anatomical illustration, Pieter de Riemer's Afbeeldingen van de juiste plaatsing der inwerdige deelen van het menschelijk ligchaam (Gravenhage, J. Allart, 1818). A valuable addition to the plastic surgery collection has also been acquired in Giuseppe Baronio's Degli innesti animali (Milan, Genio, 1804), which demonstrates a successful transplant of full-thickness skin grafts on a sheep.

News Notes

Nancy Rucker Hensel has been appointed History of Medicine Librarian at the May Clinic Library, succeeding Ruth Mann who retired November, 1983. Nancy writes that she will be attending the ALA seminar, "Library Preservation: Implementing Programs," March 8-9, 1985.

Debbie Woolverton was recently elected president of the Baltimore Area Conservation Group, an organization formed to promote the conservation of archives, and graphic material in Baltimore and the surrounding area. The Baltimore group hopes to provide a structure for resource sharing, education and discussion of conservation problems.

Conservation seems to be on everybody's agenda. The Cleveland Health Sciences Library, Historical Division has recently equipped a conservation studio for Jan Sobota, conservator and fine binder from Czechoslovakia. The studio has grown from a hand-binder to a laboratory where Jan can repair paper and restore museum objects and books. Much of the equipment was made by Sobota and Jim Edmonson, Curator of the Dittrick Museum. Local bibliophiles have been very supportive. Jan is also an artist and design bookbinder. His work has been exhibited in France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and most recently, New York.

Our most peripatetic member, Genevieve Miller, attended the International Congress for the History of Medicine in Cairo, as did Henry L. Lemkau, Jr., Director of the Louis Calder Memorial Library.

We hear from Billie Broadus (U. of Cincinnati) that the "Year of Drake" has begun. From January, 1985 through October 20, 1985, Cincinnati will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Daniel Drake. This will include not only a series of lectures on Drake, the presentation of the Drake medal and a symposium, but an exhibit by Broadus, a photograph of Drake on the Medical Center's telephone book, and a birthday party on Fountain Square!

Renewed interest in medicine and the humanities has resulted in some interesting programs, including two Yale University Lectures: "Theodor Billroth -- Surgeon and Letter Writer," and "The Doctor's Dilemma: Natural Scientist and/or Humanist."

Laurena Hayes is working on two bibliographies to be published soon by the International Center for Artificial Organs and Transplantation: one on the artificial heart, and the other entitled, "Topics in Plasmapheresis."

New York Academy has exhibited "Bleeding Bowls and Instruments from the Collection of George E. Wantz, M.D." in its Main Reading Room through March 30, 1985.

Two eminent bookmen are visiting UCLA this quarter, David Vaisey and Robert Rosenthal. David Vaisey, Keeper of Western Manuscripts at the Bodleian in Oxford, is teaching Archives and Manuscripts in the Graduate School of Library and Information Science. According to Vicki Steele, who sits in on the class, things are enlivened by Mr. Vaisey's *bon mots* -- "there's nothing deader than a dead scholar's papers" -- and anecdotes, such as what happened when the Bodleian tried to ban pens from the manuscripts reading room: rebellion! Robert Rosenthal, Curator of Special Collections at the University of Chicago Library, is a short-term fellow at William Andrews Clark Memorial Library in Los Angeles. A beautiful catalogue, of interest to Watermark readers, has recently been published by Chicago: Nature Disclosed: Books from the Collections of the John Crerar Library Illustrating the History of Science, by Anthea Waleson (1984). The section on medicine has chapters on surgery and anatomy, women and children, and health and disease.

UCLA's History and Special Collection Division has increased its endowment above the \$1 million mark, thanks to the generosity of Dr. Franklin Murphy and the Ahmanson Foundation.

Nancy Zinn reports from UCSF that she has passed her orals in June of 1984, and plans to write her dissertation on the history of the American anti-vivisection movement. She has also completed the final draft of her chapter on rare books and special collections for MLA Handbook of Medical Library Practice, which should be issued in late 1985 or early 1986. Both Nancy and Vicki Steele serve on committees of ALA's Rare Books and Manuscripts Section.

From Galveston, Inci Bowman reports that publication of the Bookman ceased with the November/December issue of 1984 (vol. 11, no. 4). The Bookman appeared in January 1974, to acquaint the campus community with UTMB's growing collection in the history of medicine.

The New York Academy of Medicine announces appointment of Ms. Vanessa Piala as Preservation Administrator. She was formerly Mellon Preservation Intern at New York Public.

Robin Overmier, Curator of the Wangenstein Library, is on sabbatical this year. She has spent September to December 1984 in Bergen, Norway, and is now studying at Cambridge, England till June. In her absence, Julie Noren is serving as Acting Curator. Julie came to the Wangenstein from the Bakken Library of Electricity in Life, where she was Rare Book Cataloger.

A project to catalog the Wangenstein's colossal Special Pathology Archival Collection, consisting of 1000 reels of microfilm and 60 linear feet of the papers of pathologists, has been funded by the College of American Pathologists. Brian Mulhern is archivist for the project.

Job Announcement

The Edward C. Miner Library in Rochester, N.Y., seeks qualified applicants for the post of History of Medicine Librarian, available this June. Manages and maintains a collection of over 10,000 volumes; provides reference service; acquires and catalogs current and rare materials; mounts exhibits; contributes to Library's monthly Bulletin; processes archives. Supervises part-time assistant.

Preferred qualifications: MLS from ALA-accredited library school; master's degree in history or related field; minimum 5-years' experience in a rare book or special collections department of a health sciences library; good writing skills; French or German language; experience with OCLC or RLIN.

Write: Mrs. Lucretia McClure, Edward G. Miner Library, University of Rochester School of Medicine & Dentistry, 601 Elmwood Avenue, Rochester, NY 14642.

Queries

Does anybody own an extra set of James Joseph Walsh, History of Medicine in New York, v.1-5, New York, 1919, which would be available for purchase? New York Academy's set is missing vol. 3.

MEMBERS

Address change

Philip Teigen, Deputy Chief
History of Medicine Division
National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20209
(301)-496-5405

New Member

Joanna S. Weinstock
Charles A. Dana Medical Library
Given Bldg., Univ. of Vermont
Burlington, VT 05405
(802) 656-2200

Members' Publications

Jonathon Erlen's History of the Health Care Sciences, 1700 to the Present: an Annotated Bibliography, (500 entries, 1,000 pages; \$100) is now available from Garland Publishing, 136 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016 (212-686-7492).

Stanley Burns' Medical Photography in America (1839-1883) is now available from the Burns Archive, New York at \$92 (call 212-758-3075).



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