

THE WATERMARK

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The Billings Connection by Lucretia McClure

Today's reference librarian has an array of resources available to assist the physician, researcher or student in obtaining relevant information and literature. It is so much a part of our work that we may forget that the tremendous power of the computer and what it can achieve in terms of retrieval has been in existence a relatively short period of time -- not quite twenty years.

Before the first online capability was established in 1968, librarians had printed bibliographic tools which, while time consuming to search manually, still provided access to the literature of the biomedical sciences. Blessed as we are in having excellent resources to dig out the medical literature, whether in print or non-print form, we may forget that it was not always there. When sitting before a terminal to construct a search, combining topics and restricting the search in a variety of ways, one needs to consider the foundation that led to the computer capabilities. We harness the energy of the computer to accomplish our task. The energy began, however, many years ago with the character of one man. This is what he said in 1877:

"In my experience in connection with a large medical library I have found that there are comparatively few Physicians who know how to get at the literature of a subject, and they may waste hours and days in search of what a few words of

advice and a little bibliographical knowledge would enable them to lay their hands on at once. Comparatively few persons have any idea of the amount of Medical literature in existence, or of its proper use and true value, and the result is that the same ground is traversed over and over again. Cases are reported as unique and inexplicable which, when compared with accounts of others buried in obscure periodicals or collections of observations, fall into their proper place and both receive and give explanation. Old theories and hypotheses, evolved from the depths of the inner consciousness of men too zealous or too indolent to undergo the labor of examining the works of their predecessors, re-appear and are re-exploded with the regular periodicity of organic life; and even when literary research is attempted, it is too often either for controversial purposes, to serve the ends of prejudiced criticism, or to support a charge of plagiarism, or else for the purpose of obtaining a goodly array of foot-notes, which shall imply that the subject is exhausted, and give a flavor of erudition to the work. This state of things is by no means peculiar to medicine, but its literature is certainly an excellent illustration of the maxim. 'The thing which has been is that which shall be, and there is no new thing under the sun.'"¹

The man, of course, was John Shaw Billings, and we need to go back in time to 1836 when General Joseph Lovell was Surgeon General. There was a small collection of books in the

Surgeon General's Office. When Billings became Surgeon General in the fall of 1865, this collection totaled 1,800 volumes.²

That Billings was interested in the collection is obvious when we learn that he was allowed to use a fund of some \$85,000 turned in from the Army hospitals at the close of the Civil War. By 1878 he could write that "for the last four years the purchases for the library have been mainly of medical periodicals, and it now has the largest and most valuable collection of these in existence, amounting to between eight and nine thousand volumes, or more than seventy-five per cent of all that have ever been published."³ By 1895 when Dr. Billings was retiring, the Library had grown to a collection of 224,522 volumes and 337,120 pamphlets, a total of 561,642 items in all.

For all of that, Billings did not consider himself a book collector. Even though he brought together one of the greatest collections of medical books in the world, he did not stop with collecting. Lydenberg declares this to be the basic difference between Billings and Ainsworth R. Spofford, then Librarian of Congress. Spofford was content to let the Library of Congress just develop. Billings went far beyond collecting; he was determined to make a catalog of the collection to foster access and learning.⁴

Billings was determined that American medicine should have an index to its literature. The Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office would contain monographs, pamphlets and theses held in the Library as well as journal articles, indexed by author and subject. Billings himself checked all the periodicals in the Library for indexing -- itself a monumental task. Great stories are told about the baskets of periodicals taken to Billings' home each night for his perusal and selection for

indexing. And he was selective in his choices, bypassing what he considered to be third or fourth rate journals or trite articles.

In an address delivered before the International Medical congress of 1881 in London, he said:

"There is a vast amount of this effete and worthless material in the literature of medicine, and it is increasing rapidly ... our preparers of compilations and compendiums, big and little, acknowledged or not, are continually increasing the collection, and for the most part with material which has been characterized as 'superlatively middling, the quintessential extract of mediocrity.'"⁵

Nevertheless, he had a vision to create a record of medical publication and the Index-Catalogue became that magnificent tool. Despite its omissions and the fact that articles were indexed under only one subject, the Index-Catalogue contained more works on any given subject than did any previous bibliography of medicine. It is often cited as his only major achievement, perhaps because of Dr. William Welch's frequently repeated comment about the four greatest contributions of the United States to medical knowledge. Welch lists:

1. The discovery of anaesthesia.
2. The discovery of insect transmission of disease.
3. The development of the modern public health laboratory, in all that the term implies.
4. The Army Medical Library and its Index Catalogue, and (he added slowly), this library and its catalogue are the most important of the four."⁶

But Billings understood the full need for literature as an ongoing force in medical education. As Estelle Brodman emphasized in her classic work, The Development of Medical Bibliography, the Index-Catalogue was only part of Billings' unified plan. His idea was to

create a

"conspectus of the earlier literature through monumental catalogs and bibliographies, to keep these catalogs and bibliographies up to date through the publication of a monthly list, and to provide some way by which the physician, who had located the work containing the information he needed, could obtain it easily, expeditiously, and inexpensively. For this purpose Billings devised 1) the Index-Catalogue as the monumental work and arranged it partly by authors as well as by subjects; 2) the Index Medicus, which he thought of as the quickly appearing work which would bring the Index-Catalogue up to date and which was to be arranged primarily by subjects; and 3) the system of personal and interlibrary loans, now so widespread in the United States."⁷

It was the complete cycle of literature which makes Billings' work so significant. He saw the importance of the record of the past, the need for an ongoing vehicle to keep the literature current, and the method for getting the information to the user. And all of this took place before the turn of the century.

John Shaw Billings was a man of remarkable abilities. He was an expert in a number of fields, any one of which could have assured his place in history. He was a physician and surgeon, serving his country as a surgeon in the Civil War. He developed an organization for military hospitals, he was a vital statistician and a designer of hospitals, including the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He was a professor of hygiene and vitally interested in public health. He planned and administered the New York Public Library. And all of this in addition to the work we recognize as primary -- the building of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, the Index-Catalogue and Index Medicus.

It is no wonder we equate energy with this man. And no wonder that he could and did achieve so much for medical bibliography and librarianship. Today we are carrying on in the Billings tradition. We have his superior sources for the record of medical publication of the past. We have MEDLINE to keep literature up to date and DOCLINE for assuring that the documents are located and made available to the user. Our energy comes from modern technology, but our foundation comes from the energy of the past, from the minds of giants such as John Shaw Billings.

*Presented in Portland, Oregon on May 18, 1987 at the Contributed Paper Session of the History of the Health Sciences Section of the Medical Library Association.

1. Billings, J.S. Suggestions on medical education. Bull Johns Hopkins Hosp. 62: 356-357, 1938.
2. Billings, J.S. Letter to the secretary of the Medical Society of the County of New York. Med Rec. 17: 298-299, 1880.
3. Billings, J.S. The National Catalogue of Medical Literature. Libr J. 3: 107-108, 1878.
4. Lydenberg, H.M. John Shaw Billings. Chicago: American Library Association, 1924, p. 47.
5. Billings, J.S. Our medical literature. In: Selected Papers of John Shaw Billings, compiled by Frank Bradway Rogers. Chicago: Medical Library Association, 1965, pp. 128-129.
6. Hume, E.E. John Shaw Billings as an army medical officer. Bull Johns Hopkins Hosp. 62: 278, 1938.
7. Brodman, E. The Development of Medical Bibliography. Chicago: Medical Library Association, 1954, p. 105.

Ex Libris

compiled by Glen Jenkins

MAIN ENTRIES:

Nancy Austin, a new member of ALHHS, is now Acting Head, Rare Books Services and the Health Sciences Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She has replaced former ALHHS president Nancy Bruce who left the University to become the information specialist at the North Carolina Biotechnology Center in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

And also welcome Paul G. Anderson, Archivist for the Washington University School of Medicine. Paul is contributing editor of MAC, the Newsletter of the Midwest Archives Conference and welcomes descriptions of archives and manuscript collections in the 12 state MAC region (Ohio to the Dakotas and to Kansas). Paul would welcome descriptions of your institution; please contact him at Box 8132, Washington University School of Medicine, 660 S. Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63110

We have a new member from Kentucky, a state synonymous with pioneer medicine. Leonard M. Eddy, Director of the Kornhauser Health Sciences Library, University of Louisville, writes to tell us of the Historical Collections of the Kornhauser, which include the archives of the University of Louisville School of Medicine (1837-), four other Louisville medical institutions eventually absorbed by the U. of L., institutional records from state and local hospitals, nursing, dental and public health schools in the area, medical societies and other professional organizations. Manuscript collections include the personal papers of Kentucky health sciences professionals, including Charles Caldwell and Emmet Field Horine. Their new History Room

contains the original medical school library, acquired before 1850. The Historical Collections also contain medical instruments, antique medical and scientific books and old medical journals.

Entries and exits in our field: Bernice Jackson, rare book librarian for 28 years, has retired from the University of Kansas Clendening History of Medicine Library. Janet M. Rutan has joined the Countway Library staff as cataloger. Joyce Ray, Curator of Historical Collections at the Dolph Briscoe, Jr. Library, University of Texas in San Antonio since 1977, has resigned and is moving to the Washington, D.C. area where her husband will be employed by the Department of Energy as an historian. Kris Hansen, Library Assistant in the Owen H. Wangersten Historical Library of Biology and Medicine, has entered the graduate program of the School of Library and Information Studies, University of Wisconsin. Brian Mulhern, Archivist in the Wangersten Library from 1982 through 1985, received his M.A. from the Wisconsin program in August, 1987. The new Wangersten Library Assistant is Kerstin Hasse, a recent graduate of the University of Minnesota. While a student she worked in the University Libraries' Special Collections.

NEW ACQUISITIONS:

Jonathan Erlen reports that the Falk Library, University of Pittsburgh has acquired Sylvester Graham's Lectures on the Science of Human Life (Boston, Capen, Lyon and Webb, 1839) and Edward Dixon's right righteous work, A Treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System: Adapted to Popular and Professional Reading and the Exposition of Quackery (New York, Charles H. Ring. 1847).

The Cleveland Health Sciences Library has accessioned the remaining Otto Glasser, Ph.D. papers. Glasser, inventor of the dosimeter and biographer of Wilhelm C. Roentgen, collected biographies and photographs of famous scientists, maintained a file of medical quackery which he called his "Nut file", maintained a correspondence with the leading figures in medical physics from 1920-1960. The Glasser papers will be opened only after all processing has been completed.

Nancy Austin, University of North Carolina, announces the addition of Theodore Turquet Meyerece's Praxeos Mayernianae Ex Adversariis, Consiliis Ac Epistolis Ejus Summa Cura Ac Diligentia concinnatum Syntagma Alterum ... (Londini: Impensis Sam. Smith & Benj. Walford ..., 1696). "It was hard to catalog" comments Austin. I hope you input it into the OCLC database for our sake, Nancy.

As usual, Washington University School of Medicine has a long list of new acquisitions to report. Some of these include the papers of Carl F. and Gery T. Cori, biochemists and 1947 Nobel Prize laureates, microfilm of the papers of Simon Flexner, the administrative records of Children's Hospital (St. Louis), and the "world's most complete library of the works of Paracelsus" (the Robert E. Schleuter Collection). How do they do it at Washington U.? Ask Paul Anderson.

The Papers of Charlotte Friend, Ph.D. have been placed in the Archives of the Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York. Dr. Friend, a noted cancer researcher, died in January 1987, while on the staff of Mount Sinai. Friend is particularly noted for her discovery in 1956 of a virus that causes leukemia in mice, this at a time when it was considered unlikely that viruses

could be linked to human cancers. The Friend Virus remains a landmark discovery in cancer research.

The Charlotte Friend Collection, 1939-1987, consists of correspondence, internal memoranda, speeches, clippings, reprints and awards documenting her work and outside professional activities, including files on her work with the National Cancer Institute, the National Academy of Science and the National Institutes of Health. The correspondence with other scientists is particularly rich. There are also personal correspondence and files that provide glimpses into her personality and life.

This collection does not contain research notebooks or specimens. These have been retained by the Center for Experimental Cell Biology at Mount Sinai. The Friend Papers are currently closed, pending processing. For more information, please contact Barbara J. Niss, Archivist, Mount Sinai Medical Center, Box 1013, 1 Levy Place, New York, NY 10029.

ANALYTICS:

From Tom Horrocks, Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, we hear that the Library is a member of the recently formed Philadelphia Consortium of Special Collections Libraries (PACSCL). PACSCL was formed to promote cooperation among Philadelphia's special collections libraries. PACSCL's first joint venture will be a major exhibition entitled "Legacies of Genius: A celebration of Philadelphia's libraries" which will be held at the Library Company of Philadelphia and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania from April 18, 1988 to September 25, 1988. The PPC expects to have 15 entries in the show.

Jonathan Erlen writes that he is very busy with teaching duties, teaching two courses: The

History of Medicine as a fourth year medical school elective (Dept. of Surgery) and Historical and Sociological Perspectives in Public Health as a mandatory part of the doctoral program in the Graduate School of Public Health.

Don Pady, the new History of Medicine Librarian at the Mayo foundation, recently attended the "Organizing and Maintaining Hospital Archives" workshop sponsored by the Midwest Regional Medical Library Association, Cleveland, Ohio. Don reports that AMA will soon publish a cumulative edition of JAMA obituaries. Now that's good news!

And even more good news from Washington School of Medicine - construction of a 14 million dollar library which will house, along with other divisions, the archival and rare publications collections. They expect to complete construction by summer, 1989.

Althea M. Nelson, D.P.M. recently donated books from the medical library of her father George W. Nelson, D.P.M. to the Owen H. Wangensteen Historical Library of Biology and Medicine. George Nelson practiced from 1919-1969 and was author of the book Your Feet. He was President and Secretary of the Minnesota Podiatric Medical Association and recipient of the American Podiatric Medical Association's award for best scientific work.

RECOMMENDED READING:

The Spring, 1987 issue of the Journal of Sport History is devoted to "Sport, exercise and American medicine", and contains interesting articles on exercise, physical culture and hygiene, etc. of the 19th century. (vol. 14, no. 1).

C&RL News, October, 1987 contains "Additions and changes to genre terms: a thesaurus" (p. 558-560) and "Relator terms for rare book, manuscript and special

collections cataloging: third edition" (p. 553-555). I wonder how many of us use these terms in our rare book medical cataloging.

For an excellent review of Hospital Clinical Records: Symposium at the King's Fund Centre, Wednesday, 8 May 1985, Proceedings, compiled by Alexandra Nicol, Julia Sheppard and Meryl Foster (London, King's Fund Centre, 1985), see The American Archivist, v. 50, no. 1, Winter, 1987.

Available now. Guide to Collections in the Archives & Special Collections on Women in Medicine, the Medical College of Pennsylvania. To order, send your name and mailing address and a check for \$10.00 payable to MCP-Archives to: Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine, The Medical College of Pennsylvania, 3300 Henry Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19129.

The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library of the University of Virginia recently completed a comprehensive survey of all its serials to determine which journal citations listed in the fourth edition of A Medical Bibliography (Garrison and Morton): An Annotated Check-List of Texts Illustrating the History of Medicine are owned by the Library. The volumes containing G-M citations were transferred to the Wilhelm Moll Rare Book and Medical History Room where they will be preserved for future scholarship.

This extensive inventory also led to the discovery of errors in Garrison and Morton. Some of the errors are quite minor; others are of greater import. A complete errata list has been prepared and will be submitted to the publisher; it is also available upon request from: Joan Echtenkamp, Historical Collections Librarian, The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, Box 234, University of Virginia Medical Center, Charlottesville, VA 22908.

Conservation News

compiled by Deborah Woolverton

Bibliographies. For a useful, annotated bibliography, see Carla J. Montori's "Library Preservation in 1986: An Annotated Bibliography" in Library Resources and Technical Services, 31, No. 4, pp. 365-385.

The Baltimore Area Conservation Group's Annual Conservation Bibliography for 1986 is now available. It is a comprehensive listing of both technical and general articles relating to book, paper, and archival conservation. For more information write: Linda Kissko, Treasurer, BACG, 2403 Hillhouse Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21207

Preservation News Column. Susan Swartzburg's "Preservation News", appearing in Mid-Atlantic Archivist, is a thorough column containing summaries of conferences, reviews of recent articles and books, and a calendar of workshops and conferences. The Mid-Atlantic Archivist may be obtained by joining the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference (MARAC) for annual dues of \$10.00 per year. MARAC is an active professional association for archivists. Its meetings and publications regularly offer useful presentations and information on preservation. For more information please write: Brother Denis Sennett, MARAC Secretary, Friars of the Atonement Archives, Graymoor, Garrison, NY 10524.

New Commercial Conservation Service. Don Etherington, a master bookbinder and book conservator, formerly of the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center at Austin, Texas, has recently accepted the position of Vice President of Conservation and Preservation with Information Conservation, Inc. Among the services to be offered are construction of rare book boxes,

encapsulation of two-dimensional materials, more extensive conservation treatments, restoration bindings, as well as consultation, lecture, workshop and survey services. For more information on these services please write: Conservation Division, Information Conservation, Inc., 911 Northridge, Greensboro, NC 27420. Telephone: 919-299-7534.

N. B.

Corrections to dealers entries from last issue's survey of American Medical Rare Book Dealers.

*

Martayan Lan, Inc.
36 W. 9th Street
New York, N.Y. 10011
Tel. (212) 505-7006

*

Titles, Inc.
1931 Sheridan Road
Highland Park, IL 60035
Tel. (312) 432-3690

Began selling medical rare books in 1974; they are incorporated in general catalogs. Covers all the health sciences. Sells fine and rare books in all categories.
Florence Shay (c, d)

*

Trotting Hill Park
Antiquarian Booksellers
PO Box 1324
Springfield, MA 01101
Tel. (413) 567-6466

Began selling medical rare books in 1977, with first medical catalog, "Medicine, Science, Technology" appearing in February 1986. Covers all the health sciences. Sells natural history, true crime, Americana. Rocco and Barbara Verrilli (a, b, c, d, e, f)

* Our apologies in particular to Titles and to Trotting Hill Park whose entries were combined to create an erroneous entity. Members please correct your lists!

Sources of Nursing History

by Lilli Sentz

A little over a year ago, a new journal entitled Journal of Nursing History was launched. More recently, Nursing Research devoted its entire January, 1987 issue to aspects of nursing history in celebration of what was termed a renaissance in historical scholarship in nursing. Among the articles in Nursing Research is an annotated list of "Sources and References for Research in Nursing History" by Julie A. Fairman, and in that list she describes in detail 22 archival collections and nursing history research centers throughout the country¹. My presentation at the luncheon session sponsored by the Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences in Philadelphia focused on some of the problems in obtaining historical monographs from the perspective of developing historical nursing collections, institutional or private, and in locating archival material on the subject of nursing.

My experience over the past year as one of the contributors to the Biographical Dictionary of American Nurses edited by Vern Bullough and to be published by Garland Publications late in 1987 has sadly alerted me to the fact that much historical material has been lost or perhaps never existed, certainly as far as biographical information is concerned. For example, when I wrote the American Nurses Association for information, I was informed that biographical material from their personnel file not requested before 1979 had been destroyed. Contacting places of employment also proved frustrating. One visiting nurse association in a major American city wrote apologetically that although one of my subjects had been director of the association for 25 years and had established

programs that became national models, the association had no other record of her than a brief paragraph announcing her employment.

Nursing as a profession is, of course, only a little over a century old, and the only nursing books other than nursing histories to be included in Garrison-Morton², the bibliography for identifying landmarks in medical history, are Florence Nightingale's Notes on Nursing: What It Is, and What It Is Not³ and Notes on Hospitals⁴. For many years after these books were published in 1859 and 1860 professional writing was largely limited to textbooks and manuals. In an article entitled "Four Books that Changed Nursing"⁵ Eugene and Carol Flaumenhaft discuss in detail four books which they feel established an autonomous nursing literature and influenced generations of students. They are:

Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses. A Manual of Nursing. New York: Putnam, 1878

Connecticut Training School for Nurses. A Hand-book of Nursing. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1878

Weeks, Clara S. A Text-book of Nursing. New York: Appleton, 1885

Hampton, Isabel A. Nursing: Its Principles and Practice for Hospital and Private Use. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1893

A description and analysis of many of the early textbooks on nursing published in the United States between 1876 and 1910 written by Doris Lippman appeared in the 2nd issue of the Journal of Nursing History.⁶

Few nursing books are listed in antiquarian book catalogs, but when they are the Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences know it is important to

place an order quickly. Mrs. Irene Matthews who has done extensive biographical research on many nurses recalls that fifteen years ago she would be approached by book dealers who knew her interests. The dealers offered her books they said could not even be given away. Today the same books are listed as scarce.

Aside from the nursing book which appears infrequently in antiquarian catalogs, what are the sources for obtaining collectable nursing books? All over the country, hospital nursing schools are phasing out their programs due to the trend of requiring Bachelor Degrees in nursing. Some of these nursing schools go back more than a century, but what would seem an excellent source of antiquarian books often turn out to be a disappointment, since the prevailing practice in nursing school libraries has been to weed anything too old to be clinically useful. The experience in Buffalo may be seen as typical. Sisters of Charity Hospital was founded in 1848, and in 1889 it opened a nurses training school, the first of its kind established by the Sisters of Charity. The first training school for nurses west of New York City was established at Buffalo General Hospital in 1877, and ten years later the Buffalo Homeopathic Nurses Training School was founded. I recently visited these schools, but found only a handful of books that could be considered antiquarian. It is still possible for the energetic searcher to find nursing books at book fairs, second hand book stores, flea markets, and library sales, largely because such books have been overlooked in the past, but one would expect these sources to dry up fairly soon.

Fortunately, reprints are appearing more often. Susan Reverby recently edited the History of American Nursing⁷, a thirty-two volume facsimile

series reproducing the most important sources on the topic, including Virginia Henderson's Nursing Studies Index⁸. Another useful index is Nursing: A Historical Bibliography⁹ which lists 5000 entries arranged under 20 subject headings. And the entire Nutting Collection at Teachers College of 1500 monographs and documents, and an estimated 84,000 items of archival material is available on microfiche.¹⁰

Printed sources on nursing history also include the early journals, and in this country there were several published by the turn of the century:

The Nightingale (1886)
Trained Nurse and Hospital Review (1888)
American Journal of Nursing (1900)

The Nightingale was absorbed by the Trained Nurse and Hospital Review in 1891, which also absorbed several other early journals including the Journal of Practical Nursing, Nurse, and Nursing Record.

The problems encountered in locating archival material in nursing stem from the diversity of sources, and from the past disregard for the importance of holding on to such material. Unfortunately, diploma schools not only disposed of their older books, but also often of their records as well. An excellent guide to the types of archival records has been written by archivists Janet Foster and Julia Sheppard and published in Celia Davies' Rewriting Nursing History¹¹. The types of archival material discussed include hospital records and reports, biographies, diaries and letters, and after the emergence of nursing as a profession, association, society and institutional records. Although the authors write about British sources, the

guide is also pertinent to an American audience, and it illustrates the ingenuity necessary for the pursuit of nursing archival material.

As more and more professional historians with an interest in women's history and in social and economic history join nurse historians in the study of the history of nursing, we can expect not only a reexamination of the past, but also a broadening of the types of archival sources necessary for the study of nursing history. The renaissance in nursing history has already resulted in an increased awareness of the importance of locating and keeping historical material. The Midwest Nursing History Research Center¹² was established in 1980 with the goal to promote the preservation of historical documents, artifacts, and memorabilia pertinent to nursing history in the midwest. The center has completed a survey of historical nursing resources in thirteen midwestern states. And the University of Pennsylvania recently established a Center for the Study of the History of Nursing¹³ which will serve as a repository for primary source material in the middle Atlantic states. The center also plans to conduct a regional survey of archival material, a national survey of visiting nurse materials, and, when completed, the Center will publish a guide to these resources.

*Presented in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 1, 1987 at the American Association for the History of Medicine.

1. Fairman, Julie A. "Sources and references for research in nursing history". Nursing Research 1987; 36(1): 56-59.

2. Morton, Leslie T. A Medical Bibliography (Garrison and Morton). 4th ed. Aldershot: Gower, 1983.

- 22 3. Nightingale, Florence. Notes on Nursing: what It Is, and What It Is Not. London: Harrison, [1860].
4. Nightingale, Florence. Notes on Hospitals. London: Parker, 1859.
5. Flaumenhaft, Eugene and Flaumenhaft, Carol. "Four books that changed nursing". Journal of the History of Medicine. 1987 (Jan); 42: 54-71.
6. Lippman, Doris Troth. "Early nursing textbooks". Journal of Nursing History. 1986; 1(2): 52-61.
7. Reverby, Susan, ed. The History of American Nursing. New York: Garland, 1984.
8. Henderson, Virginia. Nursing Studies Index. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1963-1972.
9. Bullough, Bonnie, Bullough, Vern L. and Elcano, Barrett. Nursing: A Historical Bibliography. New York: Garland, 1981.
10. The History of Nursing. Microfiche edition. From the Adelaide Nutting Historical Nursing Collection and the Archives of the Department of Nursing Education, Teachers College, Columbia University. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms International, 1982.
11. Foster, Janet and Sheppard, Julia. "Archives and the history of nursing". In: Davies, Celia, ed. Rewriting Nursing History. London: Croom Helm; Totowa, New Jersey: Barnes and Noble, 1980.
12. Midwest Nursing History Research Center, University of Illinois, 912 Wood, Room 459N, Chicago, Il. 60612.
13. The Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, School of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Continuing Education

compiled by Samuel A. Davis

Preservation Planning: Surveys and Self-Studies

Sponsored by the New Jersey State Library and the Northeast Document Conservation Center, the Preservation Planning workshop was held on 10 September, 1987. The program more than lived up to its promised "introduction to information gathering and planning techniques in preservation". The well-timed agenda included a wide range of perspectives and a wealth of information sources. Each speaker came equipped with bibliographies, recommended titles, and references to professional services.

The keynote speaker was Mr. Wesley Boomgaarden, Preservation Officer of the University of Ohio Libraries at Columbus, Ohio. In a thoughtful overview of library preservation concerns, he gave neophytes in this field a solid grounding in the issues they must address. His talk covered building and maintenance problems, environmental hazards, chemical attack and contamination, collections use and abuse, staff training and patron education. Later in the program, he detailed the process of a self-study undertaken at Ohio. In each presentation, Mr. Boomgaarden noted the costs involved, emphasizing the necessity for administrative support.

A welcome feature of this workshop was the inclusion on the panel of representatives of two conservation agencies. These are the Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC), located in Andover, Massachusetts; and the Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts (CCAHA), located in Philadelphia. Ms. Evelyn Frangakis explained the steps involved in typical consulting jobs done by CCAHA, which include comprehensive self-studies. She also spoke on the

process of applying for preservation grants and consulting services through CCAHA. Ms. Sally Roggia related the structure and scope of operations of the NEDCC. Her talk, and the following question-answer session, made clear the degree to which these service organizations depend upon federal funding.

Ms. Roggia then addressed the specifics of disaster-planning as one portion of a total preservation plan. Her dramatic presentation was illustrated with slides, many of them taken at disaster sites. She made a good case for both user and staff training in prevention and recovery methods, and gave many suggestions for quick-response measures.

The workshop was well-organized and well-managed from first to last. If attendants' responses are any guide, similar workshops will be given in the future.

Reported by J. A. Robins,
University Archivist, Thomas
Jefferson University.

Workshop on Preservation Management

An interesting and profitable workshop on Preservation Management was held July 16-18, 1987 at the Kent State University, Kent, OH., one of the workshops offered by the School of Library Science. The leader was Mrs. Nancy Bick, Associate Curator, Special Collections at K.S.U. and over half of the attendees were K.S.U. Library School students. The level of presentation was high and much pertinent information was presented.

In defining terms, preservation is action taken to retard, stop, or prevent deterioration of a book. Conservation is action taken to return a book to usable condition. The enormity of the problem of brittle or deteriora-

HHSS-MLA

ting books was noted with interesting if not staggering statistics. Current efforts at mass deacidification such as the problem plagued diethyl zinc (DEZ) project at the L. C., the effort at the National Library of Canada, and the Wei To treatment were discussed. The acknowledged enemies of books were enumerated, as well as do's and don'ts in book repair. Hands on experience in making phase boxes and encapsulation was provided. Basic repair techniques were covered. An interesting and well presented session on disaster planning highlighted Saturday morning's session. It is hoped that several disaster plans in libraries represented have been or will soon be written on the basis of the decalog presented. The new film "Slow Fires" was shown, and it should become priority viewing for the public and most especially for all who work in libraries at whatever job level.

The workshop was highlighted with presentations on problems likely to be encountered in preservation in libraries. Specific topics were assigned to groups of four or five participants. Topics included: preparation of a group binding proposal; developing a consortium; priorities in mass deacidification; disaster planning, etc. The group I participated in discussed: "The National Endowment for the Humanities has decided to choose ten libraries as models for implementation of its self study planning program. Develop an outlined strategy for how you would convince N.E.H. that your library would make an ideal model."

Reported by Sam Davis,
Special Collections Librarian,
Thomas Jefferson University.

The History of the Health Sciences Section, MLA has planned its Business Meeting and Professional Program for Tuesday, May 24 from 2:00 - 4:00 p.m. at the 1988 New Orleans annual meeting. The guest speaker, John A. Woods, will cover the topic "The Appraiser: A Bridge Between the Librarian, the I.R.S., the Donors and the Books". John is an experienced bookdealer and expert appraiser from John A. Woods Appraisers in South Windsor, Connecticut.

Also scheduled is the Annual Dinner Speaker. This year the speaker will be the noted medical historian Regina Morantz-Sanchez, Ph.D., from the Department of History at the University of Kansas. She will speak on "Examining the 'Spiritual Power of Maternity': Reflections on the Historical Legacy of Women Physicians". Her talk and the dinner will be held Monday, May 23 from 7-10 p.m. at the New Orleans Pharmacy Museum which is housed in the Vieux Carre in the 19th century apothecary shop and residence of America's first licensed pharmacist.



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Our new Publications Committee has reorganized from a system of regional responsibilities to one of subject expertise. If you have questions or articles to submit to Watermark, please contact the P.C. member whose subject area most closely fits your interests. Conversely, it is also possible that the P.C. member may contact you to help out - to write a book review, prepare a bibliography, or write an article. Our philosophy is that the more ALHHS members contribute to our Newsletter, the stronger ALHHS becomes. P.C. exists to encourage your active participation. Here are the Publications Committee subject area assignments:

Estelle Brodman	Perspectives (An occasional column which will reflect on our profession)
Sam Davis	Continuing Education
Joan Echtenkamp	Archives and Manuscripts
Mary Ann Hoffman	Computers
Glen Jenkins	Ex Libris
Margaret Jerrido	Bibliographies
Lucretia McClure	Reference Literature, Book Reviews
Mary Teloh	Grants/Fund-raising/Donations
Elizabeth White	Mailing, New Members
Dorothy Whitcomb	Rare Book Trade
Deborah Woolverton	Conservation News
Nancy Zinn	Rare Book Literature

Lucretia McClure and Nancy Whitten Zinn have announced that the Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences has had its New Orleans program proposal accepted by the AAHM. The luncheon session is titled "Why Ask the Librarian". Participants will discuss ways that librarians can best serve the needs of historians and history of the health sciences students and cooperative efforts between librarians and historians which could be mutually beneficial.

The discussion will center around these questions: 1. What are the most useful services librarians/libraries provide? 2. What, if any, services are lacking or might be improved? 3. Can you think of ways you can provide support for history or rare book collections which might be mutually beneficial? 4. What resources do you use in addition to libraries?

The panelists are:

Nancy Whitten Zinn, M.A.,
M.S.L.S.
Head, Special Collections
University of California, San Francisco

Caroline Hannaway, Ph.D.
Professor
Johns Hopkins University

Gunter Risse, M.D., Ph.D.
Professor
University of California, San Francisco

Bruce Fye, M.D.
Marshfield Clinic
Marshfield, Wisconsin
Physician and Bookdealer

HHSS-MLA

The History of the Health Sciences Section of the Medical Library Association has been participating in MLA's Strategic Planning. Several ideas have been generated for the Section to increase its activities within MLA. The six following "proposed action steps"--three immediate and three interim--were submitted to MLA: 1.) History of the Health Sciences Section take an active role in documenting the history of the Medical Library Association through cooperation with/or sponsorship of MLA's Oral History Program. 2.) History of the Health Sciences Section take an active role in documenting the history of the Medical Library Association through cooperation with/or sponsorship of the Archives Committee. 3.) History of the Health Sciences Section take an active role in the recruitment, judging, awarding, and follow up of the Murray Gottlieb Award through cooperation with the Honors and Awards Committee or sponsorship of the award. 4.) History of the Health Sciences Section provide management data for history of the health sciences libraries. 5.) History of the Health Sciences Section develop a formal consultant/referral service on: preservation, gift evaluation/disposal, rare book librarianship, archival management, museum management, and oral history collecting programs. 6.) History of the Health Sciences Section take an active role in education for rare book librarianship by: providing a clearinghouse for information on education, defining standards of practice, participating in credentialing and evaluation, influencing curricula and accreditation, recognizing professional excellence, and creating educational programs.

Please send any comments on these proposals or any additional ideas to the Section chair, Judith Overmier.

WILHELM MOLL MEMORIAL FUND ESTABLISHED

The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library proudly announces the establishment of the Wilhelm Moll Memorial Fund at the University of Virginia. The newly created fund will be used to help finance the History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series and in time, will also help support the continued growth of the Library's historical collections. Dr. Moll, Director of the Library from 1962 until his death in 1979, was avidly interested in the history of the health sciences and, more than twenty years ago, he began a series of lectures which continues today. The History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series, sponsored by the Library, provides a forum designed to give modern physicians, nurses, health care workers and students a sense of place within a historical continuum.

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January, 1988 - April, 1988.
The 200th Anniversary of the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. To celebrate this occasion, the staff of the Historical Collections will mount an exhibit entitled, "To diffuse knowledge among us upon easy terms: 'the early years of the Library of the College of Physicians'".

January 12, 1988. Carroll F. Reynolds History of Medicine Society, Scaife Hall, University of Pittsburgh. Bruce Fye, M.D., Cardiology, Marshfield, Wisconsin. "The history of active euthanasia".

March 31, 1988. Carroll F. Reynolds History of Medicine Society. Robert P. Hudson, M.D., Chairman, Department of the History of Medicine, Kansas University Medical Center. "The last illness of Franklin D. Roosevelt".

February 9, 1988. Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, University of Virginia. Lawrence K. Altman, M.D., Sciences News Reporter, The New York Times. "Who Goes First? The Story of Self-Experimentation in Medicine".

April 5, 1988. Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, University of Virginia. Kenneth R. Crespell, M.D., Professor Emeritus of Medicine and Law, University of Virginia. "Hidden Illness in the White House".

DATE TBA, 1988. Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, University of Virginia. Nicholas Dewey, Ph.D., Former Owner, Jenner Old and Rare Medical Books, Oxford, England. "Edward Jenner and the Public Image of Vaccination, 1798-1823".

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NOTE. Watermark welcomes entries for the next issue. Entries must be submitted before February 25, 1988 and contain dates for events held after April 1, 1988.

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MURRAY GOTTLIEB PRIZE

The Murray Gottlieb Prize is awarded annually by the Medical Library Association for the best unpublished essay on the history of medicine and allied sciences written by a health sciences librarian.

The Gottlieb Prize was established in 1956 by Ralph and Joe Grimes of the Old Hickory bookshop, Brinklow, Maryland, in memory of Murray Gottlieb, a New York antiquarian book dealer. The purpose of the prize is to recognize and stimulate the health sciences librarian's interest in the history of medicine. The author of the winning essay receives a cash award of \$100 and a certificate at the Association's Annual Meeting.

For further information contact: Professional Development Department, Medical Library Association, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 3208, Chicago, Illinois 60611, 312-266-2456.

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NURSING HISTORY SOURCES

Julie A. Fairman would like to keep her list of "Sources and References for Research in Nursing History" current. If there are other centers or collections of nursing history around the country not mentioned, please forward information to the Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, School of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104

The Watermark is issued quarterly to members of this Association and subscribers. ALHHS officers are: President Dorothy Whitcomb, Librarian, History of the Health Sciences, Middleton Medical Library, University of Wisconsin, 1305 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706 (608) 262-6594 or 2401. Secretary-Treasurer Elizabeth Borst White, History of Medicine Librarian, Houston Academy of Medicine/Texas Medical Center, Houston, TX 77030 (713)-797-1230. Editor Judith (Robin) Overmier, Owen H. Wangensteen Historical Library of Biology and Medicine, Bio-Medical Library, Diehl Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612) 626-6881.

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