Twentieth Century Ephemera for the Twenty-First Century: Challenges and Opportunities

We all know what ephemera are, the minor transient documents of everyday life. And we all know what medical ephemera are, the minor transient documents of everyday medical life. At any moment, the world is awash with printed and manuscript ephemera, but a day later tons more arrive and what was available yesterday has largely disappeared. Ephemera has a very short half-life. Of the thousands of printed and manuscript items produced concerning the swine-flu epidemic during the ephemeral presidency of Gerald Ford (remember?), almost nothing survives.

Libraries, and medical libraries in particular, don't really know what to do with ephemera. Books, journals, even pamphlets can be routinely dealt with, but what to do with the trade cards, the advertisements, the medical school admission tickets, the bookmarks, the broadsides advertising products to eradicate all vestiges of various venereal diseases - these are other questions entirely. These items fall between the cracks and make for a most untidy situation. Many medical libraries have boxes full of ephemera, awaiting - endlessly awaiting, cataloguing. One added reason why the ephemera lies in wait for librarians to get to it is that there is still less than total agreement on the rules for its cataloguing. And anyway, there is always much more to do with the books, journals and pamphlets that need to be processed.

However, ephemera has a great deal to contribute. So many momentous medical and medically-related events have come about in the last 100 years that need to be dealt with and that need to be understood that these witnesses to past moments can often become exciting artifacts which can bring the historical past to life, and can round out our comprehension of what took place. So much has happened in our own century - the discoveries of potent antibiotics, sulfa drugs, infertility control agents, the understanding of DNA and its place in the origin of life, the eradication of polio and smallpox, the unfortunate rebirth of tuberculosis, the 1918 influenza epidemic, medical activities in two monumental world wars, effective and ineffective campaigns to curtail smoking and illicit drug use, the terrible consequences of HIV infection - the list can go on and on. To be sure, all primary source documents will contribute to the archival eventual scholarly record of these events, but so too will the forms, records, invitations, tickets, advertisements, notebooks, etc. that accompanied them and that miraculously have survived.

Let me give an example of how medical ephemera can contribute to the historical record. In his excellent study of the development of the medicine show in North America, Brooks MacNamara was able to make use of a well-preserved "...scrapbook, which may have been assembled by a showman who styled himself The Great Cummings or Diamond Bill Cummings Ph. D. (and which) contains about eighty pages of clippings, labels, flyers, and other medicine show items, most of which appear to date from the first quarter of the twentieth century." (1)

Among the items cited from the scrapbook was a receipt for a license given to a pitchman in Burlington, Vermont, in 1922 so that he could sell his liniment (the license cost $2.00); a contract form sent by the Oregon Indian Medicine Company in advance to prospective hotels for the lodging of its travelling teams; and handbills offered to prospective purchasers by the proprietors of the German Medicine Company for the purpose of building attendance for subsequent sales presentations. There is no reason why this and related printed material should have been kept, but thanks to its availability our knowledge of the medicine show and the mechanics of how it functioned is much more complete than it otherwise might have been. (2)

The laws of medical and other libraries are simple: there is not enough money, not enough space, and not enough trained (or even untrained)
personnel to deal with library life. And furthermore, in many cases up to half of what some medical libraries now have needs conservation. So how on earth, with all that we cannot handle properly, can we even consider these minor transient documents of everyday life?

One answer is collectors. Each of us must adopt and love, honor and cherish the collector. My patron saints are those single-minded driven individuals like Bella Landauer and Jefferson Burdick who assembled superb ephemera collections and later looked for places to hold them. Bella Landauer's more than 400,000 objects, ranging from posters to paper napkins, obviously needed a permanent home, and thanks to one of her many friends, Alexander Wall, then Director of the New York Historical Society, who offered an unused kitchen under the eaves of the Society's building on Central Park West, a safe haven was successfully found. Burdick's unrivaled group of cards - trade cards, advertising cards, greeting cards and yes, baseball cards too, was put together over a long period while he worked for an electrical company in Syracuse. Ill with crippling arthritis, he searched for a place for his monumental collection, finally convincing the far-sighted director of the Print Department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, A. Hyatt Mayor, to give him a place to work on its organization. These are just two of the reasons I live in New York City; both collections contain a great deal of 20th century medical material and deserve study even by those whose primary purpose in life is not necessarily ephemera. These collections, as well as the all-embracing ephemera in the John Johnson collection at the Bodleian Library at Oxford are general in nature. The world still awaits the visionary medical library willing to offer its hospitality to a collection of medical ephemera so generously proffered by such courageous institutions as the Metropolitan, the Bodleian and the New York Historical Society.

In addition to loving collectors, there is a second answer, based on a selective approach. It is not possible today to build a collection of medical ephemera that can be considered relatively complete, but it certainly is possible to assemble a significant collection on single topics. If the area chosen is narrow enough, dealers and collectors can aid in the continual search. If the library is strong in a book collection in a specific field, e.g., ophthalmology, this might be a good area to consider, for added ephemera can only add value to the existing collection.

Like many things in life, ephemera collectors can be divided into two groups - in this case those who search for categories and those who search for themes. Both groups will interest the medical librarian, although themes will be more fruitful for the future researcher. Categories include, among many others, admission tickets, political cartoons, song sheets, posters, broadsides and menus. Medical "themes" is the larger of the two groups, for long as a list of categories may be, the listing of human affairs is much longer. Medical themes include, among others, abortion, vitamins, Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet, women psychiatrists in films, plastic surgery and the animal rights movement. Collectors of medical ephemera abound in both groups. The Ephemera Society of America now has about 800 members, and a good number of them (all my competitors) accumulate medical objects. They are scattered from coast to coast, and the biannual directory of the Society lists their collecting interests - patent medicine trade cards, anesthesia, pharmacies, proprietary medicine tax-stamps, homeopathy, Finding, befriending or turning one or more of these eager collectors will certainly pay dividends in the future, and might enable the medical librarian to accession a good collection, well-organized and relatively complete, at some future date with a minimum of cost, space and personnel. One might even gently turn the focus of an avid collector towards a subject of special interest which might not otherwise be searched for or considered - medical ethics, for example, a theme which must provide a plentiful return to the collector and the librarian in the years to come.

Maurice Rickards, the leading light behind the current interest in ephemera in the English-speaking world succinctly summed-up the reasons for the potential importance of ephemera. "Present-day items of ephemera cost little or nothing; viewed individually, they are often too insignificant to attract much notice; they are in the main so common that nobody normally thinks of preserving them. They are produced, by common consent, to be thrown away. It is in this very quality of triviality and transience that their potential value lies. Salvaged, and presented coherently, they form part of a story that speaks for itself." (3)

Remember, One man's litter is another man's literature.

by William H. Helfand
Drawer F, Lenox Hill Station
New York, NY 10021

References
2. William H. Helfand, Pharmaceutical Ephemera, in

*Presented April 30, 1992 at the annual meeting of the ALHHS in Seattle, Washington; the entire program is listed below.*

**ASSOCIATION OF LIBRARIANS IN THE HISTORY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**Annual Program**

**University of Washington, Seattle**

**Thursday April 30, 1992**

**Collecting Twentieth Century Materials For the Twenty-First Century: Challenges and Opportunities**

As we approach the 21st century, history of health sciences librarians/archivists must address a number of complex questions which affect our acquisitions for the future. Questions of scarcity, uniqueness, space and the need, perhaps, to justify the continuance of institutional support with finances and personnel. The speakers addressed these questions from their particular concerns and expertise.

1. William Helfand: Twentieth Century Ephemera
2. W. Bruce Fye: Twentieth Century Rare Books
3. Barbara Craig: Twentieth Century Manuscripts and Archives

**Directory of History of Medicine Collections**

The third edition of the *Directory of History of Medicine Collections* is now available from the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine. Participating institutions will receive a copy of the directory by mail. Other interested parties may request a copy free of charge by addressing:

Chief, History of Medicine Division  
National Library of Medicine  
8600 Rockville Pike  
Bethesda, MD 20894

The directory, which currently includes 53 institutions, is a product of the DIRLINE subfile in the History of Medicine. The online subfile aims to assist scholars and researchers in identifying useful medical historical collections around the world. The History of Medicine Division invites libraries, archives, and museums, which include in their collections holdings in the history of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, nursing, and pharmacy, to contribute information about their collections. Participating institutions must be able to respond to relevant reference questions and, in the case of libraries, interlibrary loan requests. If your institution wishes to participate in the DIRLINE subfile and the printed directory, please contact:

Elizabeth Tunis  
History of Medicine Division  
National Library of Medicine  
8600 Rockville Pike  
Bethesda, MD 20894  
(301) 496-5405

**Ex-President's Column**

This is the first and probably the last Ex-President's Column to appear in *The Watermark*. I find it is necessary to write one now because of my failure to prepare all four Presidents' Columns during the past year. However, I write now from more than a sense of obligation because it also gives me a chance to mention two important matters. The first is to say a word of thanks to the Association for the chance to serve as President the past two years. The choice itself and the exercise of the office have given me much personal satisfaction. In addition, working with the membership collectively and individually provided much pleasure. I am also grateful to the members who chaired and served on committees during this term, especially the members of the Steering Committee and the Secretary-Treasurers, Beth White and Edwina Walls.
The second matter relates to the increased pressure that history of medicine collections--whether libraries, archives, or some combination of the two--are under; a pressure that seems to be growing, if comments heard at our recent meeting in Seattle are an indication of the current trend. The pressure is financial, for sure, part of the retrenchment that universities and health care institutions are undergoing in the 1990s. But history of medicine collections have coped with such circumstances before and will do so again in the future. What makes the present situation especially difficult now is that financial stringency is connected to a mentality that says whatever is "used" today or may be wanted in the near future (whoever the users might be and however one might determine what they want) is worth adding to the collection and whatever is not "used" in the short term will not be purchased, or if it is in the collection already, may be deaccessioned or weeded. (To some librarians this style of thinking may be mindful of retail salesmanship.) Such simple views of supply and demand undermine one of the foundations of curatorship, namely, to ensure access to a representative range of knowledge, ideas, and opinions, including currently unfamiliar or unpopular ones. History of medicine collections serve this democratic function as much as do public libraries, and their inability to continue doing so will impoverish ongoing discussions of health, health care, and their place in society and in the lives of individuals.

These thoughts came to mind during our annual meeting in Seattle as I read the latest issue of *In These Times* (April 22-28), purchased in the Pike Street Market. This weekly newspaper happened to have an article about antidemocratic trends in public libraries. It quoted a New York City librarian as saying, "An antidemocratic mentality bent on transforming libraries into entertainment centers taking its cues from giants in the information and publishing industry has emerged in the profession. This move toward commercialization treats information as a merchandise to be popularly marketed, belying the library’s democratic, educational mission" (p.6). Although the librarian (Elaine Hargen) did not mention medical history collections at all, it is not hard to see that a similar trend affects them also. Pressures to show "use" in the immediate or short term are felt by many of our members. Others are faced with the weeding of low-use, non-clinical, or non-scientific literature whose discarding will prevent the writing of sound historical, anthropological, sociological, political, or economic studies of the role of medicine in society.

This line of thinking continued upon my return in Bethesda, where, during my absence, the May, 1992, issue of *College and Research Libraries* arrived. It contained articles on demand-driven acquisitions, cultural diversity and the measurement of "use".

William A. Briten and Judith D. Webster present a "use study" with all the problems and uncertainties inherent in the patron demand approach to librarianship. A careful reading of it reveals the weaknesses of a naive supply/demand model for the acquisition of research materials.

Jeff Selith, et al., review use-studies, provide a chronological checklist of them, and undertake a study of their own which concludes (persuasively) that circulation figures cannot provide reliable information on "use" in an article entitled, "Addressing Cultural Diversity in Academic Research Libraries."

Otis A. Chadly concludes that "materials collected by research libraries can and must reflect the experiences of all Americans and should be made available in a variety of formats and languages to respond to the learning styles and diverse origins of today’s students" (p. 211). To that one might add that research libraries can further reduce the risk of xenophobia by collecting materials from other countries as well as from their users’ own.

The point of these ex-presidential reflections is, then, that curators of history of medicine collections need not be mute or defensive when discussing "use" in special collections. The article in *These Times* and those in the current issue of *College and Research Libraries* provide concepts and vocabulary to engage a naive supply/demand style of thinking now found even in research institutions.

Phil Teigen
History of Medicine Division
National Library of Medicine

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NEW ACQUISITIONS

Our respondents reported adding an extremely interesting array of titles to their respective collections.

From Susan Rishworth, History Librarian, The J. Bay Jacobs, MD, Library for the History of Obstetrics and Gynecology in America, of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG):


Gregor, Samuel. Man-midwifery exposed and corrected...New York: Fowlers & Wells, 1848.


The History Library has also acquired the Classics in Obstetrics and Gynecology, a reprint series including works by Lawson Tait, William Harvey, William Smellie, Walter Channing, Edmund Chapman, Fleetwood Churchill, Frans Naegle, William Hunter, Samuel Bard, Ignaz Semmelweis and others.

From Elizabeth Ihrig, Librarian, The Bakken, A Library and Museum of Electricity in Life: Caldani, Floriano. Riflessioni sopra alcuni puti di un nuovo sistema de' vasi assorbenti ed esperienze sulla elettricità animale. Padova, 1792. In this he describes about 50 experiments with frog muscles, investigating the phenomenon of "animal electricity" presented to science by Luigi Galvani a year earlier in 1791.

Ludwig, Carl. Lehrbuch der physiologie des Menschen. Heidelberg, 1852-56. The Dictionary of Scientific Biography calls this the "first modern text on physiology."


From Tom Horrocks, Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia:

Address to the Public, on the Proposed Institution of a Hospital for the Insane and Sick Poor. (Boston, 1813). This is an extremely rare broadside representing the first appeal for general and financial support for the establishment of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Traill Green Papers. Green (1813-1897) was an Easton, Pennsylvania physician and generous benefactor of Lafayette College.

From Ann Pasquale, Special Collections, The New York Academy of Medicine Library:

Verheyen, Philippe. Corporis Humani Anatomia, second ed. (Louvain, 1706) and Supplementum Anatomicum Anatomia Corporis Humani (Louvain, 1712). This is the first complete edition of his important anatomy.

de Bondt, Jakob. De Medicina Indorum Lib. IV. (Leiden, 1642). This is the first Dutch work on tropical medicine. Malacarne, Vincenzo. Nouva Esposizione della vera Struttura del Cervelletto Umano, (Turin, 1776). Malacarne gives the first detailed account of the anatomy of the cerebellum.

MAIN ENTRIES

Adrienne Millon-Levin will be the archivist for the New York University Medical and Dental Centers as of June 1, 1992.

Suzanne Porter has accepted the position of Curator of The Trent Collection at Duke University Medical Center Library.

Donna Traleur now has responsibility for Special Collections at Medical College of Georgia.
Special Collections Librarian: New York Academy of Medicine. Provide reference service for a collection of 32,000 volumes of rare materials dating from 1700 BC to AD 1800, manuscripts, illustrations, photographs, portraits, ephemera, archival collections and modern publications in the history of medicine. Assist with retrieval, shelving and organization of materials. Process interlibrary loans and requests for permission to reproduce materials from the collection. Assist with exhibit preparation, preservation, and public outreach programs of the department. Qualifications: MLS from an ALA-accredited institution. Preferred: Prior experience in a rare book or special collections library; a second Master's in the humanities or social sciences; working knowledge of Latin and one modern language. Salary: $30,000 with excellent benefits. The New York Academy of Medicine is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. To Apply: Send resume and letter of application to Ann Pasquale, Head, Special Collections, New York Academy of Medicine, 2 East 103rd Street, New York, NY 10029.

ANALYTICS (new projects, grants, professional activities)

Incl Bowman, Ph.D., Curator of the Truman G. Blocker History of Medicine Collections, Moody Medical Library, The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, received a Certificate of Appreciation from the American Occupational Therapy Association in recognition for her work with the Association’s archives. The Certificate of Appreciation is the highest award given by the Association to an individual who is not an occupational therapist. The Archives of the American Occupational Therapy Association are housed in the Moody Medical Library.

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation jointly sponsor two $5000.00 fellowships in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology each year. ACOG members and other qualified individuals are encouraged to apply. Applications for the 1993 award will be accepted until 1 September 1992. The recipients of the 1992 ACOG/Ortho Fellowships are Jane Elliot Sewell and Amalie Kass. Debra Smith, MD, 1990/91 recipient and Charles King, MD, 1991/2 recipient spoke at ACOG’s Annual Clinical Meeting, April 29, 1992 in Las Vegas.

Susan Rishworth (ACOG) has just completed the Disaster Plan for the History Library and Resource Center. Contact her for information. For those of you who collect collection brochures, The J. Bay Jacobs, MD, Library has a very nice one.

Ann Pasquale, New York Academy of Medicine, has started a newsletter, the first issue of which came out in January of this year. It is titled The Mallock Room Newsletter and will be published three times per year. She also reports that the Gladys Brooks Book and Paper Conservation Laboratory, a state of the art facility constructed for the library, will be fully operational by July 1, 1992, thanks to a generous grant from the Gladys Brooks Foundation. The Academy has also begun a “Rare Book Adoption Program” which begins May 1992. If anyone is interested in adopting or hearing about the program, call (212) 876-8200, ext. 310 for further information.

With the generous financial assistance of the John E. Fetzer Institute of Kalamazoo, Michigan, the Bakken Library in Minneapolis is undertaking the first phase of converting its card catalogue information to machine readable form. This work is being carried out by the OCLC Retrospective Conversion Division. Later phases of this project will include acquiring equipment and training to perform online cataloging in-house.

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia has established the Samuel Lewis Circle, a friends group that enables the Library to acquire rare books and manuscripts that lie beyond the Library’s normal budgetary means. During the first six months, the Lewis Circle has raised $16,000.

Tom Horrocks was elected to the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Area Consortium of Special Collections Libraries.

Barbara Irwin has been elected the new Secretary/Treasurer of the History of the Health Sciences Section of the Medical Library Association.

EXHIBITS

Barbara Irwin writes that “Collectors and their Collections” is the theme of a recent exhibit at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey’s G.F. Smith Library in Newark. The collections of ten faculty and library staff are featured in the exhibit which includes but is not limited to rare and old medical books and medical artifacts. The centerpiece of the display is a life-size phantom teaching model with which medical students were taught birthing techniques in France during the late nineteenth century. The exhibit also includes an assortment of patent medicines and architectural renderings of hospitals.

An exhibit entitled “History of Anesthesia in Obstetrics” is currently on display at the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologist’s headquarters in Washington, D.C. ACOG will sponsor an
exhibit on the “History of Cesarean Section” at NLM beginning in April 1993.

The New York Academy of Medicine has been actively involved with exhibits. The exhibits include: 1) “Gurdon Buck: First Photographs of Civil War and Mid-19th Century Surgery.” The exhibit focused on this giant in the field of plastic and reconstructive surgery, who also made an enormous contribution to the development of clinical photography. 2) “Il Contagio: The Mortimer and Anna Neinken Collection of Italian Public Health Broadsides.” Drawn from a collection of almost 2000 broadsides dating from the 16th to the 19th centuries, the broadsides document the desperate measures taken by the Italian governments to control the spread of the plagues and epidemics that were ravaging Europe. 3) “Frank Henry Netter, M.D. 1906-1991.” The exhibit commemorated the work of this great medical illustrator.

RECOMMENDED READING

Be on the watch for a book by Victoria Steele and Stephen Elder entitled Becoming a fundraiser: the principles and practice of library development (Chicago: ALA, 1992). As many may remember, Vicky Steele spent a year as Director of Library Development at UCLA after leaving the History & Special Collections of the Biomedical Library, UCLA. She has now returned to the rare books and special collections field as Head of Special Collections at the University of Southern California where she is deeply involved in Development. Her co-author was the Head of Development at USC. It should be useful for all of us.

QUERIES

Susan Rishworth asks if anyone would like to trade duplicates? If you are interested in seeing a list of duplicates, primarily obstetrics and gynecology, contact Susan at ACOG, 409 12th St., SW, Washington, D.C. 20024. (202) 863-2578.

CALENDAR

The Bakken’s annual summer institute for secondary science teachers will take place from June 22 to July 24, 1992. This summer’s topic is The Experimental Foundations of Optics.

On 24 June 1992 the Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library celebrates the addition of its 500,000th volume. The occasion will be marked in two ways: a) the library and the Pacific Southwest Region of the National Network of Libraries of Medicine is sponsoring a day-long conference titled “The Electronic Health Sciences Journal: A New Information Mechanism.” b) A presentation and reception follows the conference at which two symbolic 500,000th volumes will be presented to the Library. The books selected for presentation represent the life sciences and the health sciences. The books selected are:

Darwin, Charles. On the origin of species by means of natural selection (London, 1860). This is the “second edition” or the “Fifth thousand” and was the largest printing of all the editions. In it we see Darwin making certain changes the most famous of which is the dilution of the California whale-bear passage.


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Fugitive Sheets Mystify Experts

In March a set of four unrecorded and possibly unique fugitive sheets or "dissected plates" which have been on loan to Duke University for many years were formally presented to the Trent Collection of the Duke Medical Center Library. ALHHS members may recall that two of these engravings appeared in an exhibition of medical art at the Duke Art Museum when ALHHS met in Durham in 1985. To mark the occasion of the gift, Terry Cavanagh, Curator Emeritus of the Trent Collection, gave a lecture on "The Four Seasons" sponsored by the Duke-Semans Fine Arts Foundation at the Duke Art Museum. In September 1991 he travelled with the prints to Leiden University where a round-table interdisciplinary panel of scholars spent a day puzzling over them. About all we can say with any certainty is that the series dates from the 17th century, probably c. 1650 and may be northern rather than southern European. Its nearest relation is the Catoptrum of Remmelin, but whereas Remmelin's work illustrates anatomy only, the "Four Seasons" allude to Hippocratic medicine, astrology, humoral pathology, uroscopy, botany and geography, as well as highly detailed anatomy. They appear to be at once the most complex and the rarest of medical prints.

Water Water Water

Glen Jenkins writes: "When I opened the door to the Stecher Rare Book Room on May 18th, water was pouring down from the ceiling. From all evidence, it appears that it had been flooding for many hours. The floors were buckling; the rugs were drenched and a little Niagara was falling in front of the Freud and Darwin cases. To add urgency to the scene, the halon system was sounding its warning alarm, a high-pitched whistle, suggesting that halon could be expelled at any moment. The culprit, it developed was not Mother Nature (we had had heavy rain the night before), but the humidifier whose safety valves and drain had failed. Spraying into action, I immediately fell on the wet Museum floor, injuring my foot. This is not a recommended recovery procedure. Once the water was cut off, however, recovery went relatively well. Crates were obtained from the University; a freeze-dry document center was contacted and 38 crates of soaked books were on their way by noon. The "damp" books were set up on tables throughout the Museum and adjacent rooms and air-dried with fans. We expect the freeze-dried books to be back soon for evaluation. The good news is that many of our rarest items in the room were not damaged (unless mold should develop). The incunabula, and half of the Darwin collection were out of range of the water. Our rare Letters to Professor Henslow, was fan-dried and unharmed. Many Freud items escaped serious damage, although Die Traumdeutung (1900) and Zur Auffassung Der Aphasien, Eine Kritische Studie (1891) were crated and sent off. Most items in these two nineteenth century collections were in "collector's condition" - cloth or paper boards, boxed, few leather bindings - so our greatest task will be to determine how much repair should be done to those damaged and still retain their integrity. Maybe when this is all over, I can bring you up-to-date on how the next steps were accomplished - repairs, judging costs of repairs, replacement decisions and insurance negotiations.
Dorothy Hart Mims Retiring

In June 1992 Mrs. Dorothy (Dot) Hart Mims, Associate Professor, will retire from the Medical College of Georgia faculty after twenty-nine years of service to the State of Georgia. From November 1963 until December 1976 she served as Reference Librarian; for the last fifteen and one half years she has served as Librarian for Special Collections. She has had an exceptionally distinguished career in her present capacity.

Dot planned and developed the Special Collections program through which much of the history of the Medical College of Georgia and its original Library is preserved. Accessible through Special Collections to historians, alumni, faculty, and students are the books which made up the first MCG Library in the 19th century.

There are also museum items depicting the state of medical practice in past years including a “cupping” set (for “therapeutic” bleeding) and surgical instruments with ivory and ebony handles, which date them to pre-antiseptic days.

Also available are the papers and memorabilia of prominent persons in the history of medicine at MCG, including Robert B. Greenblatt, M.D. for whom MCG’s Library is named. There is a collection of books edited or authored by MCG faculty, as well as the Landmarks in Modern Medicine collection of out-of-print works of the latter 19th and early 20th centuries which have contributed significantly to the development of modern medicine.

In addition there are institutional publications, theses, dissertations, portraits, photographs, diplomas, yearbooks, transcripts of meetings, student publications, and other archival items documenting the history of the Medical College of Georgia and of medical education and practice in the State of Georgia and the South.

The Special Collections program is the focal point for referral of historical research letters, calls, and personal visits from researchers from all over the country. There are frequent requests for information from alumni and descendants of former faculty members. Especially notable in Mrs. Mims’ career are her contributions to the research for Dr. Phinizy Spalding’s The History of the Medical College of Georgia (University of Georgia Press, 1987) and her research assistance with the departmental histories of the School of Medicine written as part of the celebration of 160 years since the founding of the Medical College.

Dot Mims has developed several computerized databases related to MCG history and to the 19th Century and Landmark Collection. The bio-

graphical database of MCG faculty, starting with the original 1828 faculty and extending to 1950 has been used to answer inquiries and in fund-raising for the Old Medical College building.

A Fifteenth Anniversary Review of the Special Collections Program, which was published in the Greenblatt Library’s 1990-91 annual report, fully outlines the impact this “special” lady has had on this “special” part of the Library. Copies are available from Library Administration, AB-213, ext. 2856.

ALHHS

Steering Committee Minutes

Holiday Inn Crown Plaza
April 29, 1992

The meeting was called to order at 4:40 p.m. by President Phil Teigen. Members present were Ed Mormon, Inci Bowman, Judith Overmier, and Edwina Walls.

The financial report was distributed and discussed. Judith suggested that The Watermark use more of the money it generates. Phil suggested that a budget might be proposed for next year. Ed mentioned setting up an electronic bulletin board. It was suggested that The Watermark be sent to the ISIS membership to widen the circle of influence of the history of medicine librarians.

Edwina reported that an IRS I.D. number has been obtained for ALHHS.

Phil asked how the membership has changed over the years. Beth White did a study a few years ago. It was suggested that it might be good to update her study and show trends in the last five years.

Judith gave The Watermark editor’s report. Three issues have been done and one additional will be distributed after the meeting. More news is needed for the newsletter. Kathy Donahue is the Ex Libris column editor. A book review editor is
needed. Judith read suggestions from members about *The Watermark* and discussion followed.

Phil distributed a report from the Publications Committee (see attached*).

Susan Alon presented the idea of devoting next year's program to "One-Person Libraries." The steering committee felt that the president should appoint a program committee.

The straw ballot on the Association's name was discussed. The president will ask for a motion from the floor on this matter. The proposal for annual awards was presented by Phil (see attached report).

A proposed agenda for the general ALHHS meeting was present by Phil.

Judith stated that the Association has not sponsored a luncheon meeting at the AAHM meeting in two years. We discussed whether to do again. Ed will ask for anyone interested in doing one to contact him.

Meeting adjourned.

Edwina Walls Secretary-Treasurer

*Attachments from both the Steering Committee minutes and the Annual Business Meeting appear elsewhere in this issue of *The Watermark*.

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**ALHHS Annual Business Meeting**

**Waterfront Activities Center**

**University of Washington**

**Seattle, Washington**

**April 30, 1992**

The meeting was called to order by Phil Teigen at 8:45 a.m.

Colleen Weum welcomed everyone and made announcements about the days activities. Phil then asked first-time attendees to introduce themselves. These included: Phyllis Kaufmann, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Janet Johnson, UNMMC Library Archivist, Albuquerque; Nancy McCall, Johns Hopkins Archivist, Baltimore; and Colleen Weum, Liaison for Medical History, University of Washington.

Minutes were approved as distributed in the Summer 1991 issue of *The Watermark*.

The treasurer's report was distributed, discussed, and approved by the membership.

**Old Business**

Phil announced that *The Watermark* and *Incipit* will not be combined.

Phil opened a discussion of a name change for the Association. Susan Alon spoke for a more inclusive name. Inci Bowman made a motion to accept the name Association of Librarians and Archivists in the History of Medicine. Motion was seconded by Ed Morman. A lively discussion followed. John Parascandola called for a point of order. Could the group change the name at this meeting according to our present constitution and bylaws? A discussion followed, and it was agreed that it could not. The length of the name was discussed. Ed Morman moved that this group send a mail ballot to the membership to recommend to the Steering Committee a name change to Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences. Motion seconded by Jon Erlen. Motion carried.

The Awards proposal was presented. Beth White moved its acceptance and Tom Horrocks seconded. A clarification of the two awards was requested - one is for service and the other for publications (see attached).

The report of the Nominating Committee was presented by Adele Lerner. Barbara Niss was elected a member-at-large of the Steering Committee.

Beth White was commended for the publication of the 1992 Directory. In the future an editor for the Directory/Handbook will be appointed. The Publications Committee report was presented (see attached).
Judith reported that three issues of The Watermark have been published and another will be out soon. The appearance of the publication is to be updated. Kathy Donahue is the new editor of the Ex Libris column.

Phil passed the presidency to Edorman who presided over new business.

New Business

Jodi Koste presented the report of the Ad Hoc Archives Committee. They recommend depositing the ALHHS archives at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. The proposal was accepted. Glen Jenkins recommended that pictures of meetings be sent to the archives.

Beth White proposed that a resolution be sent to NLM concerning the 50th Anniversary of the History of Medicine Division (see attached resolution). Beth also moved that a check of $500 be given to the Friends of NLM Historic Acquisitions Fund for the Division. Motion was seconded and carried. John Parascandola thanked the Association for the resolution and the gift. A brochure about the Fund is available from Beth.

The suggestion of setting up an electronic bulletin board for our group will be carried forward by Inci Bowman.

Announcements

Susan Alon announced that a Symposium on Paracelsus will be held at NLM sometime next year.

Bill Helfand announced that a list of 100 famous books in medicine is being compiled and will be exhibited March-May 1994 at the Grolier Club in New York City. Exhibitors would like to have association copies, specially bound books, etc., available for the exhibit. He asked to be contacted if you have copies. Beth suggested that the list be published in The Watermark and whom to contact if you have such copies.

John Parascandola announced the meeting of the History of Health Sciences section at MLA and distributed copies of the program (see attached).

Ann Pasquale requested feedback on the new newsletter which the New York Academy of Medicine is publishing. She also announced that a reference librarian position is open there.

President Mormon made a few remarks about what he expects in the next few years. He expects no change in direction but wants to put the Association’s money to good use. He would like to have input from others about ways to do so. Committees are functioning. Awards and Archives, and a Nominating Committee will be named soon. Sherrill Redmon is in charge of local arrangements for the Louisville meeting next year, and Susan Alon is the program committee chair. Ed suggested that we look at our membership and see if there are trends evident.

Thanks were extended to Nancy Zinn for organizing this year’s program and for the draft of a program planning guide which she has made available. Also, thanks on behalf of ALHHS were expressed by Nancy Zinn to Colleen Weum and her committee for their work. Inci Bowman led an expression of appreciation to Phil Teigen for his leadership for our organization.

Meeting adjourned at 10:15 a.m. for a delicious break supplied by the Glasers.

The Program meeting followed (see attached).

Submitted by Edwina Walls Secretary-Treasurer

Resolution to Recognize the Fiftieth Anniversary of the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine

Today, June 1, 1992, the members of the Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences wish to recognize five decades of leadership in special collections librarianship by the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine. Their development of print and online research tools, their shared visual resources, and their expertise in the preservation of health care materials have enhanced the field of medical librarianship, facilitated the transfer of information to researchers throughout the world, and guided generations through the mazes of the historical literature.

We salute their endeavors. We hope for a continuation of their leadership, their wise counsel, and their support for the work of archivists and librarians in the history of the health sciences.

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RESULTS OF STRAW BALLOT ON THE ASSOCIATION'S NAME

At our annual meeting in Cleveland last May, we held a lengthy discussion of the report of the Ad Hoc Name Change Committee. The views of the members present about this report and about other possible names for the ALHHS were very diverse, to say the least. As a consequence, we voted to hold a straw ballot and to add to it some names in addition to those recommended by the Name Change Committee.

The ballots were mailed out on October 10 to be returned before November 15. Voting members were to indicate their three preferences from among the six proposed names on the ballot. Their first choice would be marked with a 1, their second with a 2, and their third with a 3.

Sixtyfive ballots were cast. If everyone had indicated three choices there would have been a total of 390 points distributed among the six choices. However, some of the members did not indicate second and/or third choices so that the total number of points distributed amongst the six choices was actually 349. Consequently, in the results listed below the percentage was calculated on the basis of 349 not 390.

Results in rank order:
1. 94 points (27%) Association of Librarians and Archivists in the History of Medicine
2. 70 points (20%) Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences
3. 56 points (16%) Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences [our present name]
4. 52 points (15%) Medical History Documentation Association
5. 39 points (11%) Association for the Documentation of the History of Medicine
6. 38 points (11%) John Shaw Billings Society.

At the annual meeting a consensus developed for the name Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences. Members should have received a ballot affirming the proposed name. Results will appear in the next issue of The Watermark.

Annual Awards Proposal
As Accepted

1. That this award for service and leadership be name the Lisabeth M. Holloway Award.
2. That this award for service and/or leadership be name the Lisabeth M. Holloway Award.
3. That in even numbered years beginning in 1994 the Association give an award to the author(s) of a published contribution to the understanding or published advancement of the curatorship of sources in the history of the health sciences.
4. That each award consist of a printed citation and a cash award of $200.00 presented at the Association's annual meeting.
5. That the Presidents of the Association, already empowered to appoint ad hoc committees, be empowered to draw up and publicize specific rules and guidelines for annual award committees.
6. That, after the 1996 award is made, the Association review the award program and its policies, rules, and practices.

Phil Teigen
April 22, 1992

Message from the President

I vacationed in the beautiful Pacific Northwest following the AAHM meeting, and stayed just long enough to miss what I'm told was a truly dismal May in the Chesapeake Bay region (cold and rainy). Now I'm back East in time for what appears to be a late spring (warm and dry), but what might turn out to be an early summer (hot and muggy). Anyway, Seattle is a nice town, but, hey, it ain't Baltimore.

As I mentioned in my remarks at the Seattle meeting, I don't anticipate any major changes in the association during my tenure as president. I believe we have a good group, with lots of momentum from a fairly large core of very active members. I am not a long-time member myself, but I can say that there are few organizations I've participated in where a new member can hope to be welcomed as warmly. The ALHHS has proven its value through its excellent newsletter, its interesting meetings, and its ability to facilitate collegial relations. I hope we can build on this record and continue to encourage more people involved with health sciences history collections to participate.

My main concern, oddly, especially in these times, is the large bank balance that the group has managed to accumulate. I'm certain there is more we can do with ten thousand dollars than to simply collect interest on it. I'm therefore pleased that the group agreed to Beth White's proposal to donate $500 to the Friends of the NLM in honor of the 50th anniversary of the History of Medicine Division. This should stir further support for the fine work of the HMD. I'm also glad that we've decided to experiment with two biennial awards to be paid for from the interest on about half our funds. More on awards below.

30
Having said that I anticipate no major changes, let me nonetheless announce some significant innovations. First, a consensus developed at the Seattle meeting in favor of changing our name to Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences. After consulting with the steering committee, and getting four of its five members to agree to a vote of the membership on the new name, I have prepared a mail ballot. The ballot is being mailed to voting members of the organization on June 12th, and I have set July 15th as the final day to return the ballot to me. I urge all voting members to reply promptly, so that we can finally settle this question. If you were a voting member as of June 5th and do not receive a ballot, please let me know immediately.

We can thank Inci Bowman for a second innovation, possibly of much greater long-term significance, that is already greatly expanding our ability to communicate with each other and with others interested in medical history collections. Inci, with the support of the University of Texas Medical Branch, has initiated CADUCEUS, an electronic bulletin board associated with the ALHHS. The presence of CADUCEUS should encourage all our members to link up to an electronic mail network. I intend to utilize it for interim "President's Messages," and I hope it serves as means of feedback from the membership to the steering committee.

I think everyone who attended the Seattle meeting will agree that it came off very well. Kudos to Colleen Weum, a new member who took on the arduous task of making local arrangements, and to Nancy Zinn for organizing a fine program. Having lived through a year's planning for the Baltimore meeting two years ago, I would also like to thank Nancy for preparing a preliminary draft of a guide for ALHHS local arrangements coordinators. I'm sure Nancy's document will be of great use to Sherrill Redmon and Jonathon Erlen, who will be managing the logistics of the 1993 Louisville meeting. Incidentally, the program chair for Louisville is Susan Alon. More details on the program will follow soon.

In Seattle, we agreed to provisionally implement the recommendations of the 1991 report of the Committee on Awards. We will therefore be presenting awards over the next four years, alternating the Holloway Award for service with an award for meritorious publication in our field. I have appointed Barbara Irwin, Jeff Weber, and Mary Ann Hoffman to serve as the Awards Committee for the next two years, with Barbara as committee chair. As President, I have been charged with the responsibility of drawing up and publicizing specific guidelines for the awards committee. I don't expect that this will prove too difficult, but I haven't done it yet. In the meantime, please do not hesitate to contact Barbara if you have any nominations for the Holloway Award.

Next spring we will choose a new President-Elect and will also hold elections for Secretary-Treasurer and at-large member of the Steering Committee. Beth White has graciously agreed to chair the Nominating Committee, and as of June 12th, Lilli Sentz, Glen Jenkins, Patrick Sims, and Peter Hirtle, have given in and agreed to help Beth in this difficult task. If you wish to nominate yourself or anyone else, please get in touch with Beth, Lilli, Glen, Patrick, or Peter.

We can also thank Beth for preparing and distributing the new ALHHS Directory. On the recommendation of last year's Ad Hoc Publications Committee, the Steering Committee agreed to appoint a separate editor, not the Secretary-Treasurer, to take responsibility for producing a "Handbook and Directory" every two years. I am now in the process of finding someone to take on this important function.

For two years running, the ALHHS has failed to propose a luncheon session to the AAHM program committee. I am pleased to announce that
there are at least two ideas for ALHHS luncheon workshops now percolating. The AAHM Program Committee has set October 15th as the deadline for proposals to reach them. In order for the ALHHS to submit a proposal in its name, the steering committee will have to read and discuss each proposal. Therefore, it is necessary for anyone hoping to propose an ALHHS luncheon session to get their proposal to me by September 25th. Especially if there is more than one proposal, there will have to be a vote within the steering committee before we can endorse one as the “official” ALHHS proposal.

My final word in this issue is a sad one, and comes from me not as President of the Association, but as a reporter of Baltimore events. Long-time members of the ALHHS will remember Janet Brock Koudelka as de facto curator of the Historical Collection of the Johns Hopkins Institute, and as a staff member of the Bulletin of the History of Medicine. I am sorry to report that Janet, whose health was failing over the past several years, had a stroke and died on May 20th, 1992. She will be further memorialized in the Welch Library’s newsletter Library Issues, and in the Bulletin. Janet was not only a curator in our field, but was also a historian. I found her to be a delightful person even though I had the opportunity to meet her only after the accident which started her decline. She will be missed at Hopkins and by medical libraries and medical historians everywhere.

Ed Mormon       June 12, 1992

Publications Committee, ALHHS

Charge to the Committee:
1. Should the ALHHS publish regularly a handbook, including a directory of its members, basic information about the Association, its constitution, its history, a directory of booksellers, etc.
2. Who should produce said work?
3. With what frequency should it be issued?
4. What are the costs involved for production? Can the ALHHS afford it?

It is fortunate for the Committee that Elizabeth White has just finished producing a Directory/Handbook that will be distributed to members very soon. Her experience with this publication forms the basis for the recommendations of this brief report.

1. It is the opinion of the Committee, which I think is reflective of the general membership, that a directory with additional appended information is of significant value. Because of the addition information included, it could be characterized as a Handbook and Directory. The just finished Directory has the following elements included: Constitution and By-Laws, a complete historical listing of officers, past meeting sites, and the directory arranged alphabetically by name.

The inclusion of a listing of booksellers is open for debate. Other than the paid advertisements, the Handbook should probably concentrate primarily on the business of ALHHS and leave

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information about the profession at large (cataloging, collection development, reference, etc.) to The Watermark.

Recommendation: Subsequent publications be called A Handbook and Directory of the ALHHS. It should include the elements listed above that Ms. White has included. Although the membership is small, a geographical listing of members could be helpful.

2. The Handbook and Directory should be produced once every two years. This schedule coincides with the term of the Secretary-Treasurer. The appointment of the Editor should coincide with the term of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Recommendation: The Handbook and Directory be published every 2 years.

3. In the past the Directory has been produced by the Secretary-Treasurer of the society. The task of producing a Handbook and Directory is too much to ask of the person in this already labor-intensive job. Therefore, the task of producing the Handbook and Directory should go to a specially appointed Editor who will necessarily work in close coordination with the Secretary-Treasurer, who maintains membership records. To the Editor goes the responsibility of pulling all the information together and seeing it through the production to distribution. Additionally, the Editor should be responsible for verifying various elements of the entry such as Fax numbers and E-mail addresses.

Coordination with the Editor of The Watermark could also prove helpful especially in the area of expertise.

Recommendation: A separate Editor be appointed to produce the Handbook and Directory.

4. The Directory just produced cost about $300.00 to print. Camera ready copy was provided to a copying facility and they produced the copies. This cost includes no labor. This current publication does not include advertisements. It is most feasible that advertisements could be obtained to help underwrite the cost of production. Beth White suggested a "package price" giving advertisers 4 ads in The Watermark and an ad in the Handbook and Directory for a good price. The Handbook Editor would probably work closely with Editor of The Watermark to coordinate solicitations for advertisements.

Even if no advertisements were used, the publication is an extremely useful tool and the ALHHS could probably underwrite its cost as it has done in the past although at greater intervals than suggested here.

Whether any monies should be allocated to help underwrite labor costs is open for debate.

5. One technical problem that should be addressed is the compatibility of software used in the capture and production of the Handbook and Directory. The various Editors should not have to retype the information every 2 years. Some information will remain exactly the same and some will simply need updating such as officers and meeting sites. Perhaps conversion from the software of one Editor to the next could be part of the job of the former rather than latter.

Submitted by:
Katharine Donahue, Chair
Jonathon Erlen
Joan Klein
Patrick Sims

ALHHS Ad Hoc Committee on Archives
April 1992

The ALHHS Ad Hoc Committee on Archives reviewed inquiries or proposals from the National Library of Medicine, Xavier University in New Orleans, the J. Bay Jacobs Library for the History of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in Washington, D.C., and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. We recommend that the ALHHS Steering Committee consider placing the archives on deposit at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

We conclude that the primary purpose of placing the ALHHS records in an archival repository was to ensure their preservation for future use by the organization. It is conceivable that an individual may wish to use the ALHHS archives for research purposes, but it is more likely that the organization will need its records for a variety of administrative purposes in the future. Therefore, it seemed advisable to place the records in a repository where the ALHHS members could secure the greatest benefit. Both the National Library of Medicine and the College of Physicians can offer archival support for ALHHS. Since the College of Physicians holds the records of the American Association of the History of Medicine the Committee believes it is in the best interest of the ALHHS to place its archives in the same repository. ALHHS members and others working in the future will probably have to consult both the records of the ALHHS and the AAMH in order to document past activities, and it would be more convenient to have both collections in the same repository.

The College of Physicians has a standard deposit agreement which can be altered to satisfy
3. From the Perspective of a Faculty Member User by Robert J.T. Joy, M.D., Professor of Medical History Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

In a time of new technology and shrinking budgets, why should medical libraries devote human and fiscal resources to building and maintaining collections of rare books, manuscripts, and other historical materials? The purpose of this highly successful session was to explore the role that historical collections can play in today's medical library, from the perspectives of a library director, a special collections librarian, and a faculty member user. Consideration was given to the use of historical collections to support such activities as: teaching and research in the history of the health sciences, education in the health sciences, library exhibits, "friends" groups, symposia and other conferences, and the humanistic goals of medical institutions.

Their presentations will appear in the next issue of *The Watermark*.

**History Addressed During Annual Meeting of the Dental Section of the Medical Library Association**

Audrey B. Davis, Curator of the Medical Sciences Division, National Museum of American History of Smithsonian Institute, addressed the Dental Section of the Medical Library Association on Wednesday, May 20, 1992, in the West conference room of the Smithsonian Institute. She was introduced by Maureen Wren, Associate Librarian, New York University Dental Library. Dr. Davis spoke on "Aspects of Dental History". She illustrated her presentation with slides of some of the important holdings of the Medical Sciences Division and discussed in detail the history of the SS White company, producers of artificial porcelain teeth and dental equipment.

While the National Museum of American History is in the process of renovation and relocation, an exhibit of dental materials is currently planned by Dr. Davis. The location and content of a permanent exhibition, however, is still in the future and no date has been set.

Among the materials currently housed are 300-400 dental patent models. In the museum's collection are dental instruments of the last century, many with elegant ivory and mother-of-pearl handles as well as photographs of patients and dental procedures. The equipment of Dr. G.V. Black's office from the Northwestern University Dental School and photographs of Dr. Black's office are also part of the collection. Black used large scale
models of teeth as teaching aids and Davis presented and discussed slides of these.

No dental history lecture is complete without reference to George Washington. Washington had several dentures made. One set from the University of Maryland came to the Museum's Collection. However the lower dentures, which according to Dr. Davis had gold fillings, have disappeared. There is a full set at the New York Academy of Medicine. The teeth were made of ivory. Later the so-called Fonzi teeth (1830) were made of porcelain.

Davis continued with the story of the SS White company, whose founder was born in 1822 and lived to 57. He was an apprentice to Samuel W. Stockton, his uncle, who made fine porcelain teeth. The museum has catalogs dated 1860 and thereafter. Samuel S. White began his own company in 1861 and it is a puzzle why the first catalog is dated 1860. White was a great promoter and distributor of equipment and materials needed by dentists. He developed an exhibit which was taken to meetings to advertise his products. His sons did not show the same entrepreneurial drive and the direction of the company eventually left the family.

Dr. Davis also described the development of dental bars and the avalanche of patent applications for different drills. The Museum has the office equipment of Dr. Edward Hartley Angle who developed Orthodontics and was a founding member of the American Society of Orthodontists.

American dentistry gained such renown that Europeans came to American dental schools to study. She documented this by an announcement of a German dentist who emphasized that he had received his dental degree at an American School.

We were also shown slides of the office and equipment of Dr. Kells who introduced dental x-rays. He conducted these without any shield and died as a result of exposure. Later photos show lead shielding for the dentist and patient. The Museum has an original roentgen tube. In conclusion Dr. Davis showed the Nelson high-speed drill, which contributed greatly to minimizing pain.

Those who attended were able to tour the Institute.

by Erich Meyerhoff
Archives Librarian
New York University
College of Dentistry

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**ALHHS**

**Rules and Guidelines**

**Annual Award Committee**

According to the point 4 of the proposal accepted at the May 1992 ALHHS meeting, "the President of the Association, already empowered to appoint ad hoc committees, be empowered to draw up and publicize in *The Watermark* and elsewhere as appropriate, specific rules and guidelines for annual award committees." Following are the presidential rules and guidelines in force until superseded:

1. The annual award committee will be appointed for one complete cycle of awards; that is, two years.
2. The committee will consist of at least three members, with an attempt made to provide as diverse representation as possible, especially regarding professional duties.
3. The committee should publicize its task widely. Notices requesting nominations shall be placed in *The Watermark*, the Newsletter of the American Association for the History of Medicine, an appropriate organ of the Medical Library Association, the news section of the *Journal of the History of Medicine*, and elsewhere. If a paid advertisement is required, the Secretary-Treasurer should be consulted.
4. The committee will consider nominations and choose an award winner at least four weeks before the annual meeting at which the award is to be presented.
5. The steering committee will review the award committee's choice before ratifying the selection. Except in highly unusual circumstances, the ratification will be *pro forma*.
6. The chair of the award committee will be responsible for preparing the printed citation.
7. The award will be announced immediately after the conclusion of the annual business meeting.
8. The "outstanding reference tool" or "published contribution" honored in even numbered years need not have been published in the recent past.

Ed Morman
ALHHS President
June 12, 1992
Association of Librarians in the History of Health Sciences
Financial Statement

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1992 Membership to 4/20/92

- Voting: 79
- Non-voting: 27
- Complimentary: 11
- Institutional: 3
- Total: 110

*The Watermark* is issued quarterly to members of this Association and subscribers. ALHHS officers are President Ed Mormon: Johns Hopkins Institute of the History of Medicine; Secretary-Treasurer: Edwina Walls, 910 N. Martin, Little Rock, Arkansas, 72205-4122; Editor: Judith Overmier, School of Library and Information Studies, 401 West Brooks, Room 123, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019. Submission deadlines: May 30, August 29, November 30, February 28.

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