

THE WATERMARK

Newsletter of the Archivists and Librarians in the
History of the Health Sciences

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ANDROCLES AND THE LION, or the Rare Affairs of Librarian and Bookseller

Like Androcles and the lion, the rare book librarian and bookseller found they had much in common during the 1993 annual meeting of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences held in Louisville, Kentucky, 13 May. Fifty-five members gathered at the Stairways, a restored warehouse in downtown Louisville, to hear a panel presentation organized by Program Chair Susan Alon. Following the panelists' presentations, reprinted below, a lively discussion ensued.



Today I will attempt to explore the relationship between the bookdealer and the librarian, with a view to making it more comprehensible and, hopefully, clearing up and putting to rest any misconceptions. It is my understanding that some librarians are reluctant to trust booksellers. I have heard that some booksellers are antagonistic toward librarians. I also believe that these sweeping generalizations are mostly incorrect. In my personal experience, I have found little tension or lack of understanding. My own encounters have been comfortable, informative, fun, and in many cases, have resulted in long-lasting friendships.

Perhaps it is what we do not know about each other that may foster mistrust. Many of you know the booksellers only through their catalogues, directories, or business cards. Therefore, I would like to take a few minutes to give you some insight into the trade—our motivations, our methods, our aspirations, and our goals. In reality, I am certain they are very similar to yours.

Few booksellers are born or bred into the trade. Their origins are as varied as their ways of doing business. We are teachers, lawyers, doctors, artists, engineers, collectors-turned-dealers, and much more. A few of us were even librarians. Other than a few

weeks at a summer program, the only real education available for an antiquarian bookseller is self-training and the school of experience.

Most entrants arrive at the trade via an encompassing interest in books. Often beginners will find jobs as apprentices. They dust the books, sweep the floors, and when those duties are finished, they read and study the riches surrounding them. Others like myself came late to the trade, but not less lovingly. I was lucky; I had a Jake Zeitlin for a mentor.

Starting an antiquarian book business requires an intuitive knowledge of books and a good memory. In addition, the indispensable and essential reference tools, and a small stock (some general and some specialized according to the bookseller's interest or background) are needed. Some fledgling booksellers are fortunate to live comfortably for a year or so and are able to acquire a good initial stock by outright purchase. Others cannot afford to buy an initial stock and will take books on consignment. Whatever method is used, a bookseller's stock must be replenished constantly if it is to be attractive and saleable.

There are countless ways we booksellers acquire our books; we attend auctions, we buy from catalogues; we buy from scouts; we buy duplicates from you; we buy from individuals responding to our advertisements; we buy from each other. When we are fortunate, wonderful private collections come our way. They may come from a collector's estate or be sold by a collector. A divorce may be the reason behind the sale or the collector may grow tired of his particular collection and want to collect other things. For instance, the last collection I purchased was from a county coroner. For twenty years, he had passionately collected forensic medicine and had put together probably the most important collection of its kind anywhere. Then one day he became bored, sold the collection, and started collecting Prussian helmets.

I have found books in a medieval castle in Scotland where the lord and lady ushered me into a room as big as the Galt House Hotel. Thousands of books lined the shelves. There were no lights in the room, however, and it was also filled with statuary, furniture, and pianos, leaving me only 1/8 of an inch of space in which to pull out and examine books. I have found books in a village in Israel, but before I was allowed to buy them, I had to take a test to prove that a female was knowledgeable enough to understand antiquarian books. In attics, or basements, or a dust-filled junk shop, there is always the possibility that someone has overlooked a great rarity.

Because we take pride in our books, we go to great lengths and expend the necessary time to research, catalogue, and fairly price the works offered for sale. However, a well-described book that appears in a finely produced, illustrated catalogue does not mean that the price for that book will be any higher than one that appears in a jumbled together, hard-to-read list. Prices are not assigned capriciously. Booksellers would not stay in business very long if they did not price their books competitively. Whenever you see prices that greatly differ for the same author and title, there is usually a reasonable explanation if you read the description carefully.

One major misconception is that booksellers are in business for quick profits and big money. Robert Rosenthal, the late Curator of Special Collections at the University of Chicago, used to say that an antiquarian bookseller may be looked upon as a collector of books who forgoes the pleasures of possession for a profit. I know of no bookseller who came to the trade with a motivation of wealth. There are probably hundreds of occupations with far greater monetary rewards, but many of us feel that our riches are in the books that we handle, and the collections that we have helped build. In fact, Jake used to say, "When I sell a man a good book, I am the happy transmitter of a precious thing and I feel I have justly earned my profit."

When a bookseller finds a book that he or she thinks might be perfect for your collection, the bookseller will write up a special description and give you first offer. We are also happy to send you books on approval. All we ask in return is that you acknowledge our offers—even if you already have the book and are therefore not interested.

Because the entire trade is ultimately affected, we well recognized that horrible disease spreading throughout the libraries: budget cuts, hiring freezes, reduced staff, piles of administrative work, early retirement, and probably much more. What can we do to help each other? Booksellers can continue to supply great books to those private collectors who

will ultimately donate them to their university. We can appraise collections; we can help with research data through our catalogues or books or bibliographies; we may support your programs and be active friends of your library. A dealer's value to the librarian lies in his or her bibliographical integrity, knowledge, and the willingness to place that knowledge at your service, and the ability to supply the books of value to a library's collection, especially when there is money available to purchase them.

We are all professionals. Whether members of the ALHHS, AAHM, ALA, MLA, ABAA, or a mail order firm, most of us would not be involved in these organizations unless we felt a passionate interest in the book and its history. We are allies in the effort to preserve the written word.

No one here today knows what the future holds for rare books. The challenges and opportunities that we face with the emergence of not only new technologies but new fields of interest will ultimately create the rare book libraries of the future. Our relationship is a delicate one. We need to continue to work together. With confidence and good will on the part of the librarian, and fine judgment and integrity on the part of the dealer, I sincerely feel that we can achieve all of our short and long term goals, whatever they may be.

Barbara Rootenberg
B & L Rootenberg
Rare Books and Manuscripts
Sherman Oaks, CA



An issue that concerns all of us is how can we be assured we are getting value for our money. Book-buying budgets continue to shrink; book prices continue to rise. How can we maximize our purchasing power? How do we know we are paying the "right" price for an out-of-print or antiquarian book? What are the mysterious processes that are involved in the setting of a price on an antiquarian book?

For the past fourteen years, I have had the privilege of serving on the faculty of the Antiquarian Book Market Seminar held annually at the University of Denver, lecturing specifically on the pricing of antiquarian and OP books. For some of the novices attending the seminar, I am afraid it is a major disappointment to learn that there is no precise formula, no sure-fire, easy method of establishing a "correct" price. What we can teach them is how to use the tools of the trade—the various reference sources we all use to help us with our pricing decisions. And, we warn them of the pitfalls and contradictory data they will find in those sources.

Among these tools are the annual compilations of auction prices realized for books at major auction houses throughout the world in the preceding year. A familiar example is *American Book Prices Current*. These annuals purport to show us what prices were paid for a given title at a given sale. All too often, we will find what appears to be a significant variation in prices realized, either in a given year or over a period of several years.

A title may have fetched \$500 at Sale A and \$1,000 at Sale B. Why? Sometimes the reasons for these variations are explicit and stated, such as differences in condition. But often the differences are unexplained and may have to do with the particular dynamics of a given sale. Perhaps Sale A offered a fairly run-of-the mill collection of miscellany that failed to attract wide attention, while Sale B was of a well-known collection that created a great amount of interest in the trade and among collectors. A new collector with considerable financial resources was perhaps seeking to make a big splash in the market. Or, there was some rather covert interplay between two bidders, as one sought to "run the other up" for one reason or another. These nuances are not accounted for in *ABPC* or its cousins. So, as in the use of all these reference tools, the experience and knowledge of the dealer become crucial.

Another pricing tool that has become popular in the past few years is the compilation of prices from dealer catalogues. Perhaps the best known of these is *Bookman's Price Index*, published twice-yearly by Gale Research. There are several inherent pitfalls to be aware of in the use of this type of price data compendium. The most glaring weakness is in the selection of the dealers to be represented. Seemingly rather indiscriminately, these compendia not only use listings from well-respected specialists, but also from non-specialists who are not really in the mainstream of the current antiquarian book scene. As a result, unless you know whether the particular dealer whose prices are listed is indeed an authority to be respected or a naive part-timer, it is chancy to rely upon the listings. To derive benefit from this particular tool, it is essential that the user evaluate the cited dealer.

Another pitfall of these dealer catalogue listings is that we do not know whether the book ever actually sold at the quoted price. With the auction records, no matter what other problems are inherent, at least we can as-

sume the book actually changed hands for the noted price on a given day. Thus, the ultimate factor in determining a justifiable and fair price—or, more to the point—a reasonable price range, is the experience and integrity of the dealer.



It might be useful to point out here as well, that bookselling is a very labor intensive business. Preparing a book's catalogue entry—collating and checking references, often takes us many hours. Obviously, we must make a profit if we are to stay in business and our final prices must reflect these costs as well as the basic cost of acquisition of the book.

These remarks began with the question: How can we be assured we're paying the "right price" for an antiquarian book? The bottom line is the buyer's own knowledge and experience and the integrity of the dealers with whom he or she chooses to work. As with most other areas of this relatively small world of books, a partnership based on trust and respect brings the best results. Consequently, I am sure I speak for my colleagues when I express my gratitude and pleasure that the ALHHS made this panel a part of their annual meeting.

Edwin V. Glaser
Edwin V. Glaser Rare Books
Sausalito, CA

I was pleased to be asked to represent the non-antiquarian bookseller members of ALHHS on the panel for this meeting. My remarks this morning will be personal and based on my nearly twenty years' experience working in special collections departments. I began my relationship with rare books, manuscripts, archives, photographs, and realia in the Manuscripts Department of the Alderman Library at the University of Virginia in 1977.

In January 1982, I moved across the Grounds—with a capital G. As anyone who has spent any time

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in Charlottesville, Virginia, knows or any of you planning to come to Rare Book School this summer should know: at The University, we do not have a campus, we have The Grounds, which incorporates The Lawn, The Rotunda, The Professors' Pavilions, and The Students' Lawn Rooms; all components of the original Academical Village designed by Mr. Jefferson, who still walks among us.

I was the first Historical Collections Librarian ever hired at The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library. I remember being both excited by, and apprehensive of, the opportunities and challenges inherent in being "First". Looking back, that seems a fairly sane attitude. I was on my own, in charge of an embryonic collection of rare books. I had left my mentor behind at Alderman Library, as well as the staffing and support system of a large, established special collections department.

Wilhelm Moll, the former Health Sciences Library Director, had been an avid medical historian (well-known to many in AAHM) who had pushed for the creation of a Historical Collections Librarian position and had included a rare book room in the plans for the new Library building. Dr. Moll died unexpectedly, shortly after the building's completion and before I moved across Grounds.

The subject matter was also new. I was an English major, with a concentration in theater arts. In Alderman Library, where I cut my curatorial teeth, I had had the pleasure of working with the extraordinarily rich collections of American literature assembled by the eminent collector, Clifton Waller Barrett. Mr. Barrett is a consummate example of the passionate and knowledgeable collector discussed today.

Mr. Barrett personally built his world-class collection of books and manuscripts of American literature item by item, working closely with book sellers, and making the majority of the collection development decisions himself. Mr. Barrett, a shipping magnate based in New York City, worked so closely with Seven Gables, an antiquarian bookstore, that they eventually gave him his own office in the shop, which became known as "The Eighth Gable".

Clifton Waller Barrett began his collecting career, and it did ultimately become his primary vocation, serendipitously. Although he had attended the University of Virginia, he had not graduated. He was certainly not a quote/unquote "scholar", at least not in the beginning. It was more a matter of his being in the right place at the right time and having some money in his pocket. Mr. Barrett, who was a sentimental man, started collecting books which the authors had dedicated or inscribed to their mothers.

Barrett used to comb the bookshops at lunch and his collecting interests soon encompassed anything having to do with American literature, which in the 1930s was still cheap and easily attainable. He gave his entire collection—which includes ALL the prominent as well as most of the more obscure American writers of the nineteenth and early twentieth century (some 1,200 authors are represented) and which at the time of his death in 1991 had grown to 35,000 books and 120,000 manuscripts, letters, and photographs—to the University of Virginia.

Like Mr. Barrett in at least one way, I, too, have grown into my knowledge of my subject area. Everything I know about the history of the health sciences has been learned on-the-job. For this, I have the rare book dealers to thank in large measure. Before I knew any of you as friends and colleagues, I perused your catalogues.

I read the descriptions of the books offered for sale carefully, seeking to assimilate the information. I was eager to master the vernacular, to provide context for the titles, authors, and subjects new to me. I needed to discover the field's bibliographies, to be exposed to *Garrison and Morton*. The more detailed the notes written for each book in the catalogues, the more my knowledge-base expanded, and the better off I was. I routinely checked the dealers' catalog offerings with our holdings and thus got a feel for what our collections' strengths were.

I owe the rare book dealers in our organization a great debt for undertaking my education at their expense. My early coming-of-age in the literature of the history of the health sciences was untainted by

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anything so coarse as commerce. Initially, I had no budget. That circumstance, fortunately, changed in the ensuing years.

When the money came, I was ready. Having pored over numerous catalogs, I had taken to heart the statement in the first survey of American medical rare book dealers done by Robin Overmier in the Summer 1987 issue of *The Watermark*:

It is important that the full range of dealers become known to librarians so that they may use multiple sources. Broad knowledge of active dealers and systematic perusal of their catalogs result in the widest possible range of materials from which to choose, in an awareness of what is available, and of general prices and price ranges.

Those were the golden years and looking back, I can only hope I used them wisely. I continued to avidly read the catalogues, but during this time I could actually place orders and actively pursue a collection development program for Historical Collections. I sent out desiderata lists. I established collegial relationships with rare book dealers and felt comfortable calling to ask questions or getting together at meetings to discuss books and context.

One of the joys of this fruitful period was my ability to build upon cornerstone collections which had been donated to Historical Collections by collectors. A prime example is the monograph material purchased to support the extensive Philip S. Hench Walter Reed Yellow Fever Collection assembled by the Noble Laureate, who had one day expected to write a biography of Walter Reed, and given to the University of Virginia, Reed's alma mater, by Hench's widow.

In 1985 Dr. William Bennett Bean donated a second edition of Vesalius' *De Humani Corporis Fabrica* to the Library in commemoration of his fiftieth anniversary of graduating from UVA's School of Medicine. This valuable work provided excellent visibility for Historical Collections, complemented anatomical texts already owned, and provided an incentive to build in this eye-catching and well-received subject area.

As many of you know, three or four years ago the state of Virginia hit the fiscal skids. The architects' plans for a complete re-do of my closed stacks area, featuring the compact shelving essential due to the success achieved during the golden years, were still-born on the drawing board. I, together with all UVA faculty, took a pay cut. My budget for purchasing rare books went back to its original configuration: zero.

I do, however, continue to diligently read and study the rare book dealers' catalogs, making notes in the margins, and comparing the offerings with our holdings. I continue to feel comfortable calling or getting together at meetings, and deeply appreciate the dealers' willingness to "carry" me as a friend and colleague despite my present condition of financial embarrassment. I continue to plan for a more solvent future, to cultivate donors, and to maintain visibility for Historical Collections.

Even though I currently have no funds to purchase items for Historical Collections, I take comfort in my perception that the ties between rare book dealers and history of health sciences librarians endure and, in some tangible ways, have been strengthened. I had mentioned earlier that one of my first tasks upon coming to this new discipline was to learn the bibliographies unique to the history of the health sciences. The preeminent work in the field is, of course, *Garrison and Morton*.

A bright spot in my professional life came with the publication of the fifth edition of *GM* in 1991. The acknowledgments included the following sentence:

Joan Echtenkamp Klein and her staff at the Claude Moore Health Sciences Library at the University of Virginia checked hundreds of periodical citations in the fourth edition and prepared a lengthy list of corrections which were incorporated into the fifth edition.

With full institutional support, my staff (which consisted of one hard-working and dedicated graduate student, Mark Mones) and I undertook an exhaustive investigation of the *Garrison and Morton* journal citations in our Library. The errata list which resulted was made available to other institutions and was then incorporated into the fifth edition by the new editor, Jeremy Norman, also a publisher, rare book dealer, and ALHHS colleague and friend. I offer this as anecdotal proof of the existence of the fabled "two-way street" connecting the members of our organization: the intersection of commerce and scholarship, strengthened by cooperation and collaboration.

I would like to return for a moment to Dr. Wilhelm Moll, the Library Director and medical historian I never had the pleasure of meeting, and to touch upon the concept of "wise books". I came to know and admire Dr. Moll's wisdom and to take pleasure in his selections for the rare book collection I inherited. Dr. Moll truly had a sense of what constitutes a "wise book". I had mentioned that the collection of rare books when I came to the Health

Sciences Library was embryonic; this is not meant to be disrespectful, rather to indicate that it was immature in its size and state of development at that time, in comparison to its full potential as envisioned, I am certain, by Dr. Moll.

There were few books in 1982, approximately 1,000, but they were choice. In the early years, as I compared the books listed in the dealers' catalogues and *Garrison and Morton* with our holdings, I was very impressed with the knowledge, wisdom, and love which had gone into selecting the nucleus of the Library's rare book collection. As Historical Collections grows, established strengths are built upon, and new areas of collecting interests are identified, I am often struck by the prescience of Dr. Moll's original selections.

Though he could not have foreseen the specific directions in which the collections would grow, Dr. Moll selected primary resources which provided a firm foundation for a history of the health sciences collection. These books were "wise books" for our Library because no specific direction for growth was dictated; rather, they provided the basis for a wide range of choices.

I would like to think that, thanks in large part to the rare book dealers in this organization, the torch was passed on successfully and that Dr. Moll would be proud of how his Historical Collections "baby" has grown up.

Joan Echtenkamp Klein
Assistant Director for Historical
Collections and Services
The Claude Moore Health Sciences
Library
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, VA



When Joan Echtenkamp Klein asked me how librarians could go about building special collections with little or no money, I saw the opportunity to talk about one of my favorite subjects—collecting twentieth-century medicine. As we near the end of the century, we would do well to consider the place of twentieth-century materials in special collections on the history of medicine and the health sciences. I find that private collectors are increasingly interested in the scarce and rare medical books of the twentieth century. This is partly because items are still obtainable for reasonable prices, but also because they represent medicine that bears a closer resemblance to the rapidly changing medicine of today than the medical books of prior centuries.

Among the most enduringly popular of twentieth-century medical books are the writings of Harvey Cushing. It is easy to understand why. Before Cushing, neurosurgery did not exist as a specialty in medicine; Cushing was the founding father of modern neurosurgery. The co-founders of the modern specialty, Sir William Macewen in Scotland and Fedor Krause in Germany, do not have the same intense visceral appeal to collectors, although we also sell first editions of their works on a fairly regular basis.

Cushing, more than Macewen or Krause, published a large body of classic monographs and hundreds of journal articles. All of these are eminently collectable, and the published bibliography of his writing serves as a handy guide for collectors. Cushing was also a famous book collector himself and his lifelong friendship with, and Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of, the patron saint of medical book collecting, Sir William Osler, intensifies his appeal.

Cushing's works sometimes offer the collector a perspective on the books of prior centuries. Inspired by Cushing's example, the neurosurgeon may find that he, like Cushing, is also interested in earlier works in the history of anatomy and surgery of the brain and spinal cord long before this became a separate specialty in medicine.

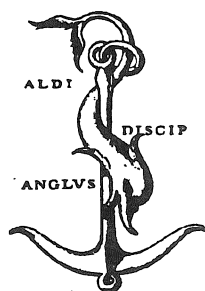
Collecting early twentieth-century medical books may be both an end in itself or way to gain a perspective on the medicine of prior eras. For example, collecting early books on pediatric surgery may be an end in itself because the specialty hardly existed before the second half of the nineteenth century and did not come into its own until the 1950s. However, the collector of pediatric surgery could become interested in the much older history of pediatrics or in the history of surgery in general.

Why should a librarian or archivist in the history of the health sciences care about the interests of contemporary private book collectors? Partly because some of the private collections of today will be donated to libraries tomorrow and because some collectors do historical research. I also believe that, perhaps for different reasons, many historians are increasingly drawn to research questions in twentieth-century medicine.

I think I became more interested in the classics of the twentieth century when I spent more than a year of nearly full-time work revising *Garrison and Morton*. Over and over I was impressed by what all of us know—most medical knowledge has been accumulated in this century. Yet how does one navigate

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through this growing ocean of data? As a bibliographer, it is a greater challenge for me to identify the modern medical classics than those of earlier eras. The sixth edition of *Morton's Medical Bibliography*, to be published in about five years, will place much greater emphasis on the twentieth century. Before then, I expect to issue a somewhat revised version of the fifth edition on CD-ROM.

Using *GM* as well as other tools available, it is not difficult for a special collections librarian to build a collection of twentieth-century rarities from the library's general stacks and routine gifts. Archives, private libraries, photographs, and other memorabilia may also be acquired from faculty members whose work has been deemed to have permanent historical significance. Of course, there are processing costs involved in acquiring archives or even large book collections. Nevertheless, I would urge you to search out and accept historically significant gifts whenever possible and to worry about finding the money for processing costs later. As long as you have the space to store historically significant material, you are playing an important role in preserving material for future research.

Jeremy M. Norman
Jeremy Norman & Co., Inc.
San Francisco, CA



FROM THE EDITORS

On a November day in 1981, unusually cold and snowy for Virginia, a future partnership was born. Joan met Jodi in the Manuscripts Department of Alderman Library and the rest, as they say, is history.

Jodi Koste, newly appointed archivist at the Tompkins-McCaw Library on the Medical College of Virginia Campus of Virginia Commonwealth University, traveled to Charlottesville to meet with colleagues in the Manuscripts Department of the University of Virginia Library. During her visit, she learned that Joan Echtenkamp Klein would be assuming the newly created position of Historical Collections Librarian at The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library at the University of Virginia Health Sciences Center.

In 1982, we embarked on our journey of discovery into the history of the health sciences when we attended our first ALHHS and AAHM meetings in Baltimore and Washington, D.C., respectively. From that point forward, a strong friendship and working relationship developed. We will rely on this foundation as we begin our editorship of *The Watermark*.

We are fortunate to succeed a skillful and talented editor such as Robin Overmier. Under her guidance, *The Watermark* came of age, taking on a more polished appearance, reflective of our maturing organization.

During our tenure as editors, we hope to build on this tradition of excellence. We will seek to refine the technical production of our newsletter while we enhance its intellectual content. Over the next several months, *The Watermark* will be in transition. You may have already noticed some modifications. We will be exploring others and welcome your comments, suggestions, and of course, submissions. We cannot do this alone!

When we arrived in Louisville last month, we learned that we would have the responsibility for the summer issue of *The Watermark*. Unfortunately, due to time constraints, the promised gossip column, personal ads, tomato recipes, and original sci-fi literary contribution by one of our own esteemed colleagues could not be included in this first issue!

For those of you who do not know us yet, we are the two dirty blonds from Virginia with the initials JK, usually inseparable at ALHHS and AAHM meetings. We are the only full-time history of health sciences historical collections curators in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Our collections complement

each other, although each has its unique strengths, and we provide reference services to many of the same researchers. Hardly a week goes by where we do not send an e-mail message or talk to one another on the telephone.

We were honored that the ALHHS Nominating Committee called on us as a team to serve as editors of *The Watermark*. We are confident that our ten years of experience, our friendship, and the close ties we have made with others in ALHHS will safely guide us through the uncharted waters ahead. The JK team calls on you to join us in this exciting adventure.

The other new ALHHS officers will introduce themselves below.

Joan Echtenkamp Klein
Jodi Koste

President Elect

I am very pleased to have the opportunity to serve ALHHS this year as President-Elect and then as President. The Association means a great deal to all of us for professional development and opportunities to meet and interact with colleagues, booksellers, and historians. *The Watermark*, CADUCEUS, and annual meetings offer valuable information which helps greatly with my responsibilities as Head of Special Collections for the Libraries of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ).

Ours is a small but rapidly growing collection established in the 1970s, which includes rare books, a New Jersey medical history collection, manuscripts, UMDNJ archives, photo/illustration archives, and oral histories. Much of my time is devoted to promoting collections and medical history, creating exhibits, and fund-raising. I also serve the four libraries in UMDNJ's statewide Library System as Personnel Administration Librarian and as a member of the Management Committee.

Prior to joining UMDNJ, I spent nine years at the New Jersey Historical Society where I was the Library Director after a two year stint as a reference librarian. Currently, I serve as Secretary/Treasurer of the Medical History Society of New Jersey and Secretary/Treasurer, History of the Health Sciences Section, MLA. Reading has always been a source of great pleasure; in this stage of my life, British history is especially appealing. I also collect books on book collecting and bookselling.

I look forward to the challenges of the next three years as we work together to continue building ALHHS as a dynamic organization for all our members.

Barbara S. Irwin

Secretary/Treasurer

I am very new to the field of history of medicine and the health sciences, having been at the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) less than three years. I have been able to attend the ALHHS meetings in Cleveland, Seattle, and Louisville, however.

At ACOG, I serve as the History Librarian for the J. Bay Jacobs Library for the History of Obstetrics and Gynecology in America. The collection consists of more than 2,800 volumes related to the historical aspects of American OB/GYN and covers all aspects of the history of women's health care in the United States.

My first career was in African Studies; I was Librarian for African Studies at Michigan State University and Reference Librarian/Bibliographer in the African Section of the Library of Congress. Most recently, I was Library Director at Southeastern University in Washington, D.C.

Susan Rishworth

Steering Committee Member

As a relatively new member of ALHHS, I am pleased to serve on the Steering Committee. Last year I chaired our Nominating Committee and I have been an active member of several archival associations, including Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference, Archivists Round Table of Metropolitan New York, and the Society of American Archivists. I also serve on the Archives Committee of AAHM. I have found that the day spent with my library and archives colleagues at ALHHS is very pleasurable and important; I make valuable contacts, new friends, and learn more about rare books and museum artifacts.

I have been the Archivist of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center for twenty-one years, establishing the archives and manuscript collections of this, the second oldest hospital in our nation. The Archives includes records in all formats, oral histories, and antique medical instruments. There is also an "old" book collection. On a personal

note, I love music (opera, jazz, etc.), reading old travel tales, and doing the traveling.

I look forward to helping host ALHHS next year in the Big Apple."

Adele A. Lerner

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Memories of Louisville will stick with me for a good long time. I am going to take the opportunity to describe my experiences there, in order to encourage the less active members of our group to consider making the ALHHS/AAHM annual meetings a regular piece of work-related travel.

As a native New Yorker who has lived on the West Coast, I especially enjoy having the chance to visit medium-sized cities in the Midwest and South. ALHHS hosts tend to know their towns fairly well, and there are invariably unique features of regional culture that the adventuresome curator can ferret out on his or her own. In Louisville, I was introduced to Burgoo, a dish that I would characterize as an excellent bluegrass variant of goulash.

I do not mean to joke about intemperate drinking, but as someone who occasionally likes to savor a shot of good whiskey, I now have an added pleasant association with Jon Erlen — Maker's Mark Bourbon, the drink he first suggested I try (courtesy of Jeremy Norman and Jeff Weber) at our informal supper at the Rudyard Kipling.

That supper, organized by Sherrill Redmon, stands out as the best we've had since I've been regularly attending meetings. Even more than good whiskey, I like good jazz; and I was floored by the band that happened to be playing the back room at the Rudyard Kipling that night. The guitarist in that group turned me on, as we used to say, to some other amazing sounds that I was able to catch on other Louisville nights. That original hipster, Leon Rootenberg, and I twice heard wonderful music within easy walking distance of the convention hotel. And for those whose musical tastes are, shall we say, less urban, the AAHM banquet furnished the opportunity to hear what sounded to my ears like pretty competent bluegrass. I am sure more of the same was available for those who sought it out.

From the fourteenth floor of the Galt House, with a western exposure, I had a good view of the Falls of the Ohio, of coal barges traveling on the river, and of the hills of northern Kentucky and southern Indiana. I missed our local history tour in

order to attend the Sigerist Circle session on lessons of the Tuskegee syphilis experiment, and I understand that I really missed something exciting. I also did not have the chance to eat at what has been described to me as the best Chinese restaurant in the country, or at a highly praised African-Caribbean restaurant.

I did enjoy getting out to Churchill Downs for the AAHM banquet, although I'd have preferred to tour the track itself rather than the museum. It is no insult to Baltimore for me to admit that the site of the Kentucky Derby is a little more impressive than our own Pimlico.

From the less touristic point of view, I think that almost all of the ALHHS and AAHM functions served to enhance my skills as a medical history librarian. More than anything, the simple opportunity to mix with fellow curators, as well as collectors, booksellers, and historians, always adds to my professional expertise. Susan Alon's program at our own meeting, with its presentations by Ed Glaser, Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Jeremy Norman, and Barbara Rootenberg, stirred my thinking about the rare book collection that I oversee. From all reports, the AAHM luncheon session on electronic communications, organized by Inci Bowman and sponsored by the ALHHS, was a success and of great use to the people who attended.

Incidentally, I passed on our luncheon because a competing AAHM workshop, on teaching about race and medicine, appealed to another of my interests in medical history. In general, the AAHM program, including six luncheons spread over two days as well as dozens of scholarly sessions, contained much of interest to librarians and archivists. Those of us with experience or training in the history of medicine can appreciate the new areas being explored by active scholars in the field; those with less background can learn what topics are of current interest and generally augment their subject knowledge. All

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of us have the chance to learn about sources and collections of potential use to our readers.

Let me turn now to some current ALHHS business. The minutes of our annual business meeting appear elsewhere in this issue of *The Watermark*, so I needn't go into too much detail. I would like to say that the highlight of the meeting was the awards ceremony organized by Barbara Irwin, with contributions by Lisabeth Holloway, Lucretia McClure, Nancy Zinn, and—by videotape—the first Holloway Award winner, Estelle Brodman. I want to personally thank Barbara and the other members of the awards committee, Mary Ann Hoffman and Jeff Weber, for making the one ALHHS business that I chaired from beginning to end a very special meeting, indeed.

By the way, I had appointed Barbara to be Chair of the Awards Committee for two years, but because she is now President-Elect of our organization, I have asked her to step down and have appointed Christopher Hoolihan of the Miner Library to assume the Chair of the Awards Committee. I ask all ALHHS members to consider which reference works or published contributions to our field would be worthy of honor next year. Please send nominations to me or to Chris Hoolihan.

Much other committee work will also be necessary next year, and I ask you all to consider volunteering for any of the following in addition to the Awards Committee: (1) the Nominations Committee, which will come up with a nominee for the one vacancy that will open on the steering committee; (2) an ad hoc Committee on Guidelines, especially budgetary, for our program and our AAHM luncheon workshop; (3) a Workshop Coordinator, charged with maximizing the likelihood that we have a proposal to present to the AAHM program committee; (4) the Archives Committee, which must be reorganized since Jodi Koste, who has chaired it for some time, is now co-editor of *The Watermark*; and (5) the Program Committee for next year's meeting in New York City. Ann Pasquale Haddad of the New York Academy of Medicine has already graciously agreed to take charge of local arrangements, and the Program Committee should be prepared to work closely with Ann (which should be a real delight).

There was one item of business that we did not have time to discuss at the Louisville business meeting. By a vote of 4-0, with one absence, the outgoing steering committee had resolved to recommend to the membership that our constitution and by-laws be amended to eliminate the distinction between voting and non-voting members. I am very much in favor of this change, but am unwilling to proceed with a mail ballot until we all have the chance to

debate this. Elsewhere in this issue of *The Watermark*, I will present my own arguments in favor of this revision. I also intend to begin a debate on CADUCEUS, our electronic bulletin board. I hope that everyone with strong feelings about this will respond on CADUCEUS, or with a letter to *The Watermark*. I anticipate organizing a mail ballot some time next winter, after all have had the chance to say their piece.

I close, wishing everyone a restful and/or productive summer.

Ed Morman
President, ALHHS

ALHHS STEERING COMMITTEE MINUTES Galt House East, Louisville, KY 12 May 1993

The meeting was called to order at 4:15 p.m. by President Ed Morman. Those present were Barbara Irwin, Adele Lerner, Jodi Koste, Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Judith (Robin) Overmier, Susan Rishworth, Inci Bowman, and Edwina Walls.

The minutes of the 29 April 1992, meeting of the Steering committee were approved as distributed on the motion of Barbara Irwin and second of Robin. Motion carried.

Ed thanked Robin for her years of service as editor of *The Watermark*. Robin presented her report on the publication and reported a profit of \$331.40 on it. Four issues were distributed, and three were on time.

Edwina presented the treasurer's report. A report on membership was included with that report. It was suggested that the renewal/membership form be updated to include the American Association for

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the History of Dentistry and the American Association for the History of Nursing. Any questions or statements on the form should be sent to *The Watermark* editors.

The group discussed whether or not to synopsise CADUCEUS in *The Watermark*. It was decided that the editors can determine what is appropriate but that permission of authors must be obtained before using.

Old Business

Barbara Irwin presented the report of the Awards Committee. Discussion followed of whether awardees have to be members of ALHHS. For the Holloway Award, the answer was yes, but for the publication award probably not. Since the Awards Committee is still in a trial period, this will just be left open, and members will be encouraged to make nominations.

Jodi Koste presented the Archives Committee report. Some reports may have to be restricted in the future, such as Awards. The question of coordination of future deposits was raised. The Archives committee will be requested to establish guidelines for deposit of materials and to set up records schedules. Jodi and Nancy Zinn were suggested to work on these. Preservation of CADUCEUS was discussed. Inci reported that she has complete documentation for volume I. Dorothy Whitcomb will be contacted about ALHHS records in her possession.

New Business

The Nominating Committee report will be given tomorrow by Beth White, and then Ed will introduce new officers. Beth suggested that an article about the new officers be written. She will be asked to write it. Ed announced that Barbara Niss will be inactive with the organization due to the birth of her child. Since we now have a President-Elect on the Steering Committee, we have an extra person so Barbara will not be replaced.

The question of multi-slate ballots was discussed. It will not be brought up at the business meeting unless someone brings it up from the floor. The consensus of the group was to leave it as is.

Finances were then discussed. A motion authorizing the Steering Committee to make a contribution to Friends of the NLM will be requested from the floor. Budgeting for ALHHS was discussed. Ed will appoint a committee to establish policies and guidelines on budgeting for ALHHS.

Planning for next year was discussed. Ed will announce that he wants people with proposals to contact him by a certain date. He will then appoint a coordinator, and then the Steering Committee will decide on which proposal to accept. Barbara will work with, but not be chair of, the Program Committee for next year. Ann Pasquale Haddad will probably be asked to serve on the Local Arrangements Committee.

Membership categories were discussed. The Steering Committee passed a resolution suggesting that ALHHS eliminate membership distinctions. Robin moved the resolution and Edwina seconded. Motion carried. Some revisions in the bylaws will be required.

Robin moved for adjournment at 6:00 pm.

Edwina Walls
Secretary/Treasurer

ALHHS BUSINESS MEETING Stairways, Louisville, KY 13 May 1993

The business meeting of the ALHHS was called to order at 8:30 a.m. by President Ed Morman. Sherrill Redmon welcomed the group to Louisville and introduced members of the Local Arrangements Committee. Ed introduced first-time attendees at the meeting. The President asked for additional agenda items.

The minutes of the 1992 meeting were approved as distributed with one correction. Jane Brown moved their acceptance. The motion was seconded, and the motion carried.

Edwina Walls gave the Secretary/Treasurer's report and distributed copies of the Treasurer's report. She included a report on the membership.

Committee Reports

Jodi Koste, reporting for the Archives Committee, presented a summary of the formal draft agreement for deposit of documents of ALHHS at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. She announced that copies of the agreement will be supplied to committees as needed. Ed will contact Dorothy Whitcomb about the records in her possession. Ed will appoint a committee to establish guidelines for deposit and retention schedules. Glen Jenkins encouraged everyone to send photographs for our archives collection.

Beth White reported for the Nominating Committee and acknowledged other members of the committee. The President introduced the new officers as follows: President-Elect, Barbara Irwin; Secretary/Treasurer, Susan Rishworth; Steering committee, Adele Lerner; *Watermark* editors, Joan Echtenkamp Klein and Jodi Koste. Barbara Niss is also a member of the Steering committee and Ed continues his second year as President.

Barbara Irwin reported for the Awards Committee. She was to announce the winner of the first Lisabeth M. Holloway Award for service and/or leadership. Prior to that announcement, Nancy Zinn was asked to introduce Lisabeth Holloway to the group. Special emphasis was placed on her part in organizing ALHHS and her ten year editorship of *The Watermark*. She was presented with a crystal paperweight, a duplicate of the award given to recipients of the prize. Ms. Holloway was given a standing ovation by the group. She responded and mentioned the small beginning of the organization. She thanked the group for its recognition of her contributions to ALHHS. Barbara then announced Dr. Estelle Brodman as the first winner of the award. Lucretia McClure was asked to present remarks about Dr. Brodman. A videotape was shown of the presentation of the award to Dr. Brodman and her response.

Next year's award will be a publication award. Barbara invited members to make nominations for the award. She also thanked members of this year's committee. A motion was made and passed to thank Barbara and the members of the committee for a job well done.

Old Business

Phil Teigen initiated a discussion of the discussion list, CADUCEUS. The point was made that it is not a formal function of ALHHS. Inci Bowman at UT Galveston is owner. It is a supplement to our publication. Inci reported that they are 130 members of CADUCEUS and 40% are ALHHS members. Our group has gained some new members because of CADUCEUS. No financial aid for CADUCEUS is provided by ALHHS, but it is maintained by Inci to benefit members of our group. A resolution of thanks to Inci was passed for her service in the development and maintenance of CADUCEUS.

New Business

As a result of the ALHHS gift of \$500 last year to honor the History of Medicine Division of NLM on its fiftieth anniversary, we are being solicited as member of the Friends of the NLM. A motion was made by Nancy Zinn that the Steering Committee be authorized to make an annual contribution. After discussion, Beth White amended the motion that the contribution to the Friends be specified for use by the History of Medicine Division. Following further discussion, the motion carried.

At the request of the Steering Committee, Ed announced that an ad hoc committee is being named to establish budgetary guidelines for programs/workshops and committees.

Ed announced that he will appoint a workshop coordinator and committee to receive workshop proposals for next year. Nancy Zinn moved that the library's importance should be emphasized in all AAHM workshops. The Steering Committee will address this matter.

Jon Erlen expressed concern about the History of Health Sciences Section of MLA which is having some controversy about whether to remain a section or become an interest group. John Parascandola, who is chairman of the group, advised this group to take "a wait and see" stance. There needs to be a history of medicine presence at MLA, and HHS section has provided that. It was suggested that HHS section members be encouraged to join CADUCEUS.

Susan Alon moved a resolution of thanks to Sherill Redmon, Leonard



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Eddy, and Jon Erlen for the excellent local arrangements for the meeting. The motion was seconded and carried. Inci Bowman moved a resolution of appreciation to Robin Overmier for her editorship of *The Watermark* for six years. Thanks were also expressed to Kathy Donahue for her contribution to the newsletter.

Susan Alon announced that the Paracelsus celebration has been downgraded to a half day meeting on 22 October 1993. Exhibits will begin on 21 September and at least three are being planned.

An expression of thanks was given to Edwina Walls, out-going Secretary/Treasurer.

Ed was reminded of another matter of business. The Steering Committee recommended the elimination of the distinction of membership as voting or non-voting. After discussion, it was decided that the membership should have a chance to consider this. The suggestion will be presented in *The Watermark* and put on CADUCEUS. Later, a mail ballot may be sent.

Barbara Rootenberg invited all members to attend the ABA International Book Fair in Washington, D.C. in September.

The upcoming deadline of 29 May 1993 for material for *The Watermark* was announced.

The meeting adjourned for delicious refreshments. Ed, on behalf of the ALHHS, thanked all of the sponsors who supplied drinks and/or refreshments during the meeting.

Edwina Walls
Secretary/Treasurer

DOES ALHHS NEED TO HAVE TWO CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP?

Article I of our bylaws currently provides for distinguishing between voting and non-voting members. "Voting members shall be limited to persons who have professional responsibilities for library and archives collections and services in the history of the health sciences. . . . Non-voting membership shall be open to persons interested in the concerns of the Association, such as professional and amateur historians, physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health professionals, booksellers, private collectors, publishers, etc." In addition to not being able to vote,

non-voting members are ineligible to hold elective office in our group.



At the Steering Committee meeting in Louisville, I raised the question of whether we had all of our members properly sorted, so that ballots really went out only to the voting membership. I did this because of some irregularities I thought I had detected in the two mail ballots I had supervised last year (changing the name of our organization, and electing new officers). Edwina Walls, then Secretary/Treasurer, reported that she had everyone sorted, and that she had only provided ballot mailing labels for people who were voting members. When asked by what criterion she decided whether people were properly voting members, she replied that it was entirely a question of how the members identified themselves when they sent in their dues.

After some discussion of how to better differentiate between the two membership classes, someone proposed that we abolish the classes entirely, and make everyone a voting member. By a vote of 4-0, with one member absent, the steering committee resolved to present the membership with an amendment to the bylaws that would do just that. The amendment would eliminate Section 1 ("Classes") of Article I, and would change Section 2 ("Rights and Privileges") to say that all members are eligible to vote and hold elective office. The sections of Article I would also have to be renumbered, with Section 2 becoming Section 1, etc.

According to Article VII of the Bylaws, amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws require a two-thirds vote of the membership on a resolution ap-

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proved by two-thirds vote of the Steering Committee. The two-thirds vote of the Steering Committee has occurred, but because we did not have chance to discuss this at our general membership business meeting in Louisville, I will defer having a mail ballot on this issue until people in the group have the opportunity to discuss the question among themselves, utilizing both *The Watermark* and CADUCEUS. I would like, now, to begin this discussion by presenting three reasons why I am in favor of this amendment.

1. I first became aware of ALHHS around 1981, when I was a graduate student in history of science at the University of Pennsylvania, working part-time (full-time after June 1983) as a reference librarian at Penn's Van Pelt Library. I was simultaneously a medical historian in training, and a professional in a general academic library who informally served as the reference department's expert on history of science and medicine. I did not know then that I would end up in a position where I made use of both my areas of expertise, but I was pleased to learn that there was an organization that spoke to both of my professional interests. When I inquired about membership in the group, I was somewhat put off by the discrimination in membership categories, and I was not sure whether I qualified for voting membership. After finishing graduate school and coming to my present job, I was quickly assimilated into ALHHS, but until that time I had been reluctant to go to meetings or participate too actively. My first objection to the existing distinction between membership classes, therefore, is that it can discourage potential members from active participation.

2. This past year, while conducting two elections by mail, I noted some peculiarities. One ballot, which was mailed to a librarian at a university address, was returned (with a vote cast) accompanied by a note asking that his address be changed since he was now in the antiquarian book business and no longer worked at the university library. This person readily alerted us to his change in occupational status without noting that this connoted a change in his membership status in ALHHS. Edwina and I could have notified him of his change in status, invalidated his ballot, and demanded the extra five dollars in dues required of non-voting members, but I think that would not have been fair unless we undertook a complete review of the job descriptions of all of our members. Besides entailing a lot of work, this general review might have led to some

embarrassment — especially since Robin Overmier, who was then editor of *The Watermark* (an elective office), probably did not qualify as a voting member. Robin, one of our earliest members, formerly ran the Wangenstein Collection at the University of Minnesota. For the past several years, however, she's been on the faculty of the University of Oklahoma library school and therefore does not "have professional responsibilities for library and archives collections and services in the history of the health sciences." My second reason for wanting to do away with the status distinction, then, is that it is impractical to maintain with any accuracy.

3. As I understand it, the reason that the two membership classes were written into our bylaws was that organizers of the ALHHS feared that people with related interests (booksellers, historians, collectors, etc.) might eventually overwhelm the librarians and archivists in our group, much as Ph.D. historians have come to dominate the AAHM (which was once an organization of physicians who were amateur historians). I think there are two good responses to this argument: (1) the AAHM (which is about to eliminate the distinction between "professional" and "amateur" historians in its directory) functions very well as a meeting ground for everyone interested in medical history, and is stronger because all of its members, regardless of how they earn their living, can participate equally in the association; and (2) our own history, over almost two decades, has demonstrated that our shared interest in history of medicine collections is more important than our varied relationships to those collections. My third reason for opposing the existing classification of members, put succinctly, is that there is no good reason for it.

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I hope that my words here serve to initiate more intensive discussion of this issue. I especially hope that those who have been members of the organization for longer than I have and who disagree with me will make a point of letting me and the rest of the membership know why they feel as they do.

Ed Morman
President, ALHHS

ALHHS Financial Statement 1 April 1992 - 30 April 1993

Beginning Balance	\$ 4,817.36
Less CD interest **	<u>183.26</u>
	\$ 4,634.10

Deposits

Memberships	\$ 2,105.00
Watermark Ads	2,273.00
1992 Meeting Registration	50.00
Meeting Income (1993)	457.71
Label Sales	20.00
Checking Acct. Interest	96.80
Bank Reimb.(CD withholding)	13.87
1993 Meeting Registration	<u>1,250.00</u>
	\$ 6,284.38 \$10,918.48

Expenses

Watermark	\$ 1,739.69
1992 Meeting	1,202.52
Directory	849.19
NLM 50th	500.00
Name Change Ballot	29.80
1992 Dues Notices	9.36
1993 Dues Notices & Postage	59.02
Envelopes	3.62
Bank Charge	.40
Awards	428.50
Program Notes '93	47.50
Ballot '93	<u>34.40</u>
	\$ 4,904.00 \$6,014.48

CD #143-1530 \$5,369.54**

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Membership Report to 5 May 1993

Voting Members	131
Non-Voting Members (incl. 6 institutional)	39
<u>Complimentary Members</u>	<u>2</u>
Total Members	172

LISABETH HOLLOWAY AWARD

ALHHS's first Lisabeth Holloway Award was presented to Dr. Estelle Brodman for her "outstanding service to the Association since its inception and her contributions in significant ways to the development of the organization and to many of its members." Lucretia McClure and Barbara Irwin presented the award to Dr. Brodman in Highstown, New Jersey on 15 April 1993. In the company of some 35 friends and family members, Dr. Brodman accepted the award and made a few remarks. Her acceptance speech was videotaped and later played during the 1993 ALHHS Business Meeting in Louisville on 13 May 1993. In Louisville, Lucretia McClure, who had, along with Chris Hoolihan and Billie Broadus, nominated Dr. Brodman, introduced the recipient of the 1993 Lisabeth Holloway Award.

Dr. Estelle Brodman

There are many ways to describe Estelle Brodman: librarian, historian, teacher, scholar, author, consultant, mentor. Throughout her career, she has been all of these and more. Today, I would like to comment on three of the areas that are important to the criteria established for candidates for the Lisabeth Holloway Award--leadership and contributions to the profession.

Her leadership in medical librarianship is widely recognized. As Director of the Washington University School of Medicine Library, she took the opportunity to make great strides in use of automation. She was an innovator and a creator, never hesitating to try to improve the methods and routines in library practice. Many of the powerful systems we enjoy today can be traced back to those individuals, Estelle Brodman for one, who combined the traditional with the new to move the profession forward.

But lest you think the new triumphed over the traditional, remember that Dr. Brodman is also a scholar. Books and journals were not diminished in her library. She developed and encouraged use of a fine, rare, and historical collection in medicine. The history of medicine library at Washington University stands as one of the finest, with its extensive resources in ophthalmology, otology, and neurology. Many librarians are bookmen and collection builders. Others are at the forefront in use of the new technologies. Estelle Brodman was both!

A second strength I want to comment on is authorship. Her interests ranged from history to automation, from management to philosophy. And oh, how this lady can write! Three titles are of special interest to me.

Who among us has not used again and again *The Development of Medical Bibliography*? It is a treasure of knowledge, beautifully written and the first of its kind, bringing together the bibliographies in medicine from the 1500s. It is a small book, published in 1954. It was the practice then (and I wish it were so today) to put the price in the gutter of each book, and I can tell that our copy cost \$5.00 (an investment of about 12.8 cents per year).

It will become more and more important in the future, for at some point, I believe authors will return to the use of the whole of medical literature—not just what may be found in a database. *The Development of Medical Bibliography* is the gateway to the literature of the past.

Another example of her writing is an article entitled “Money Talks, But People Count.” It was her presidential address to the Medical Library Association in 1965. And I want to read her final paragraph because it has a message for us today. She is addressing this to her peers:

It is we [directors] who must bring forth the potentialities of our assistants, “and by potentialities I mean not just skills, but the full range ...the capacities for sensing, wondering, learning, understanding, loving, and aspiring.” It is we who day by day recruit for the future of our profession and whose personalities and abilities will determine whether or not medical librarianship is to include a large number of the best people in our society. It is we who will decide whether the fascination and the wonder of our calling will bring to our side those who can tackle with ability, enthusiasm, imagination, and the admiration of all observers the problems which, because of time and the bounds of human energy, we must necessarily leave unfinished. If we possess the hearing ear and seeing eye, if the great humanistic goals of medical librarianship are ours, we need not worry about the future of our profession. For, although money talks, it is everlastingly true that it is people who really count.

Every day we need to be concerned about the recruitment of fine young and new people to this profession and to the history of medicine.

The last publication I want to mention is my favorite, her Janet Doe Lecture, “The Pursuit of Excellence.” I have read it countless times; I am inspired by it every time. If you have not read it, I encourage you to do so, for it gives us standard, a goal for achievement.

There are many other contributions—her teaching, her work in foreign lands for the World Health Organization, her devoted efforts in a myriad of organizations such as this one. But the most important of all, I believe, is her role as mentor. How many young people or people young in the profession have learned from her—from her talks and her writings, her teaching—from the opportunity to meet her informally at meetings, from working in her library. She is my mentor, one who has willingly shared her knowledge and experiences. And she is a wonderful friend. She has surely been a factor in our learning.

It is my great privilege and joy to present the first Lisabeth Holloway Award to Dr. Estelle Brodman.

Lucretia McClure

Acceptance Speech

Thank you Lucretia, and thank you all for the great honor which you do me by naming me the first recipient of the Lisabeth Holloway Award. It is a special pleasure to me to receive it because I have known Lisabeth for many years, have learned much from her, and have profited greatly from her work. In the mid-seventeenth century, Richard de Bury said that the duty of the librarian and archivist was to be “a factor unto learning”, and certainly Lisabeth exemplifies this goal. Her pioneering work to bring to medical students, faculty members, clinicians, and her peers the data, information, and excitement of our field has been an inspiration to all of us. I, for one, still find myself going back for salient information to the early issues of *The Watermark*, which were edited by Lisabeth.

Still another reason I feel unduly flattered by being named to this Award is that it is the first such award, and being the first has hidden meanings. I know from having been on awards committees myself that under such circumstances awards committees often try to give the first award a special panache for the sake of future recipients—and while I seriously doubt my worthiness as a role model, I must admit I have an egotistical “high” at being named the first Awardee!

Recipients of awards can be insufferable because they talk too much—acting as if they feel they hold a key to all of knowledge, which they must impart to a world panting for their wisdom. I shall not follow in these steps, I promise. But Barbara Irwin, the Chair of the Awards Committee, suggested I should speak for five or ten minutes; and I always do what Barbara tells me to do. With your

permission, therefore, I propose to use that time to say a few things about my view of modern medical historical archives and libraries.

Archives, it seems to me, can be characterized as collection of details. As such they present us with the small steps which lead from hypotheses to proof or the discarding of these hypotheses. In other words, they tell us how we got from here to there—as opposed to books which only tell us the final destination. With these details, the experimenter, the historian, or the clinician can build the ladder which leads to further action in the real world.

For an example, let me remind you of our knowledge of how the two polio vaccines were developed—one by Salk and the other by Sabin—knowledge which we have only because the notes, memoirs, correspondence, and oral histories of the two men were preserved for us in archives. Without these, also, how would we understand the importance to medicine of the social and political milieu in Russia in the 1940s and 1950s, which led to the Sabin experiments on children there. And since we live in a world where writing and keeping diaries, letters, notes, and memoirs is becoming ever scarcer, the details in our archives are often the only real information at our disposal. Making sure that such information is passed on to the clinician who must challenge the real world or real diseases is the preeminent job of the archivist and librarian. This, indeed, is what I believe Richard de Bury meant when he talked about being “a factor unto learning”.

Feeling this way, I am delighted as I look around me these days at finding what seems to me to be some very hopeful signs. I am heartened, for example, by the widespread use of the newest technologies for reaching our oldest and most valuable goals, though I must admit to being somewhat worried that floppy discs and tape recordings are being stored without the necessary equipment and computer programs to make their contents available.

I also find very stimulating our increasing ability these days to interact with the widest group of thinkers and actors in a field which is as fascinating as that of medicine.

Half a century ago (remember I am the “oldest living inhabitant” here today) the American Association for the History of Medicine and the Medical Library Association used to meet back-to-back so members could go easily from one to the other, and since both groups were small it was easy to get to know everyone and everything going on. To my delight the situation is even better now, with the ALHHS actually embedded in the American Association for the History of Medicine in a symbiotic relationship. I even noted that this year’s meeting

has a Dialogue for Clinicians-Historians where librarians and archivists are welcome. These all seem to me to be good signs, indeed.

Let me finish now. As I look about me now, I am reminded of that ancient Hebrew prayer of thanksgiving: “Blessed art thou, oh Lord our God, who hath brought us to this happy occasion.” With that, I end by wishing all of you the same joy in our field which I have felt over the years.

Again, many thanks for naming me the first Lisabeth Holloway awardee.

Estelle Brodman
15 April 1993

ALHHS SAYS THANKS

ALHHS would like to thank all of those who contributed to the success of our 1993 annual meeting in Louisville, Kentucky including:

Jeremy Norman, of Jeremy Norman & Co., Inc., and Jeff Weber, of Jeff Weber Rare Books who provided libations at the Wednesday night dinner at the Rudyard Kipling;

Ed and Pete Glaser, of Edwin V. Glaser Rare Books, who sponsored the breakfast break during the ALHHS Business Meeting; and

Barbara, Leon, and Howard Rootenberg, of B&L Rootenberg Rare Books and Manuscripts, who contributed beer and wine for our Thursday luncheon at the Stairways.

Thanks also to the members of our gracious Local Arrangements Committee—Sherrill Redmon, Leonard Eddy, and Jon Erlen. Finally, special thanks to Susan Alon, Program Chair, for arranging our successful program, “Androcles and the Lion”.

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AWARDS COMMITTEE

Christopher Hoolihan of the Miner Library at the University of Rochester will chair the 1993-94 Awards Committee. Serving with Chris will be Tom Horrocks of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Ann Pasquale Haddad of the New York Academy of Medicine, and Ed Glaser of Edwin V. Glaser Rare Books.

Guidelines for the 1993-94 ALHHS Awards Committee

1. The 1993-94 Awards Committee will serve until the completion of its task, the award ceremony at the 1994 annual meeting of the ALHHS.

2. The Committee should publicize its task widely. Notices requesting nominations shall be placed in *The Watermark*, the *Newsletter of the AAHM*, an appropriate organ of the MLA, the news section of the *Journal of the History of Medicine*, the newsletter of the History of Science Society, appropriate organs of the ALA and the ACRL, appropriate electronic bulletin boards (including CADUCEUS), and other outlets, both foreign and domestic. If a paid advertisement is required, the President and the Secretary/Treasurer should be consulted.

3. The Awards Committee will consider nominations and choose a winner at least eight weeks before the annual meeting. The Steering Committee will review the Awards Committee's choice before ratifying the selection. It is expected that the ratification will be pro forma.


4. The Chair of the Awards Committee will be responsible for preparing the printed citation and any other physical object to be given to the winner.

5. The "outstanding reference tool" or "published contribution" need not have been published in the recent past. The Committee, however, should consider developing a mechanism for staying up-to-date while honoring older contributions. For example, the Committee might limit consideration for the award to material published in the last five years, while developing a separate pool of older items for some sort of honorable mention.

6. The wording of the 1992 resolution should be taken to include not only traditional print materials, such as journal articles or published bibliographies, but also reference tools or contributions which exist only, or primarily, in electronic form, such as databases or interactive communication media.

7. The Committee should plan to act cooperatively with any other ALHHS body involved in a similar endeavor. Specifically, I am hopeful that we will soon have a Workshop Coordinator preparing a proposal to the 1994 AAHM Program Committee for an ALHHS-sponsored luncheon on reference sources.

Ed Morman
ALHHS President

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JOB NOTICE

Field Archivist for documentation study of the U. S. Human Genome Project, as part of the biomolecular sciences initiative of the Beckman Center for the History of Chemistry. Ideal candidate has MLS or history MS: some experience in documentation analysis; and some knowledge of science studies. Writing skills important. Some travel. Archivist will join a team of historians and others seeking to help preserve a useful record of American scientific effort to map and sequence the human genome. Position is funded by the Andrew Mellon Foundation. Salary commensurate with experience. By 31 July please send cover letter and c.v. to Professor Arnold Thackray, Beckman Center for the History of Chemistry, 3401 Walnut Street, Suite 460B, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6228.



Reminder:
Deadline for submission to the Fall
issue of *The Watermark* is
1 September 1993.

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REFERENCE BOOKS IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Does the title of the *Cambridge World History of Human Disease* edited by Kenneth Kiple (Cambridge: University Press, 1993) conceal a reference book? Functionally it will be used as a reference book, since few will read its 1,100 large pages seriatim. Structurally, the largest section of the book—158 entries on “Major Human Diseases Past and Present”—is arranged in alphabetical order and is clearly intended for reference. For either reason, this book will probably wind up in reference sections. It is also safe to say that, by virtue of its comprehensiveness, its relevance, its superb indices, and the lack of any remotely similar work, it may well be the reference book of the year.

Denis Goulet and André Paradis recently published *Trois Siècles d'Histoire Médicale au Québec: Chronologie des Institutions et des Pratiques, 1639-1939* (Montreal: VLB éditeur, 1992; distributed by Agence de Distribution Populaire, 955 rue Amherst, Montreal, Quebec H2L 3K4). In the history of medicine community, knowledge of Quebec medical history is pretty much limited to William Osler's years in Montreal. For this reason, this chronology is welcome because it provides access to 300 years of complex and generally unknown medical history. Goulet and Paradis have done two things to make their work exemplary. First, the entries are long, often as long as a page and sometimes more. Second, the entries list sources. Neither practice is common in the usual chronologies which we are expected to read with faith and hope: faith that the compilers are reliable and hope that they describe the events justly. Connoisseurs of chronologies will ponder the virtue of Goulet's and Paradis' decision to present not one but five chronologies; 1) hospital; 2) epidemics, hygiene, and public health; 3) associations, journals, and professional developments; 4) medical education; and 5) the development of medical science.

Phil Teigen

EX LIBRIS

Acquisitions

Dr. Reinhard S. Speck recently donated his notable collection of over 600 works on cholera and public health to Special Collections, University of California, San Francisco. Nancy Whitten Zinn, Head of Special collections writes, “This unique gathering of

scholarly research materials and fine editions includes books, pamphlets, dissertations, theses, government reports, letters, and manuscripts, from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. The collection illustrates the broad geography of cholera, with examples of publications from India (where cholera first appeared at the beginning of the nineteenth century), and follows its progress through Russia, Western Europe and into North and South America. The works address a wide range of topics, among them the problems and techniques of prevention and therapy, description of the impact on the affected populations, religious and philosophical reactions to the scourge, and governmental statistical information on morbidity and mortality. Among the highlights of the collection are an illustrated French manuscript (Alfaro, 1832), the Shattuck report (1860) on public health in Massachusetts (the author's signed presentation copy to the Massachusetts Medical Society, a copy later owned by John Shaw Billings), and Alfred Stille's copy of John Snow's work on cholera (2d ed., 1855). Dr. Speck, emeritus professor of microbiology at UCSF, is a well-known Bay Area collector, and member of the Gleeson Library Associates (University of San Francisco), the Friends of the Bancroft Library (University of California, Berkeley), and the Bay Area History of Medicine Club. He recently contributed the chapter on cholera to *The Cambridge World History of Human Disease* (1993). The collection will be housed in the Library's Special Collections."

On the other side of the world, **H.J.M Symons**, Curator of Early Printed Works at the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, wrote in February reporting a number of things of interest to *The Watermark* readers. Recently added to the collection are:

D. Low, *Chiropodologia*, London, (1785). A hitherto unknown copy of the first English monograph on chiropody (in fact an unacknowledged translation from the French of La Forest). Only six copies had previously been located.

Western MSS. 6858-6880. A collection of papers of Robert Whytt (1714-1766), Professor at Edinburgh University, physician and neurophysiologist. This is the largest group of Whytt documents so far located and includes his student notes of the lectures of Alexander Monro Primus, notes for his own lectures, drafts of his writings, and the case-notes and commentaries used as his raw material. The collection is described by Keith Moore in *Medical History*, 1993, 37, 80-86.

Ann Pasquale Haddad, New York Academy of Medicine, reports in the *Malloch Room Newsletter* that in observation of the "five hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Swiss physician Paracelsus, (1493-1541), [the Academy acquired] an exceptionally rare first edition of one of his most popular and important works. The book, *Baderbüchlin*, published in 1562...is one of the earliest works on hydrotherapy. The only other listed copy is held by NLM."

Analytics

John Symons, Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, says, "Our major news item is the successful return of the Library from its temporary quarters in Bentley House on the north side of Euston Road to the Wellcome Building on the south, after an exile of two and one half years. Bentley House has been retained as the Library's main book stack and is linked by a tunnel, which proved invaluable during the move.

"In its newly refurbished home, the Library has for the first time a separate reading room for early printed books and manuscripts, named the Poynter Room after Dr. F.N.L. Poynter (1908-1979), Librarian 1954-64 and Director 1964-73. There is also a reading room for the Modern Medicine Collection (primary texts after 1850), which has never previously been on open access, although only a very small selection can actually be housed there.

"The Library closed for the move on 7 September 1992 and reopened on 19 October. It had been hoped that the reopening would coincide with the introduction of the online catalogue in place of the microfiche but unforeseen difficulties delayed this until February 1993. The retrospective conversion of the early printed books catalogue, carried out by OCLC, is progressing well and about four-fifths of the entries are now in the online system.

"All the parts of the Institute are once again under one roof, with improved facilities for the academic programme of research, teaching, seminars, symposia and exhibitions. The building is shared with the offices of the Wellcome Trust, a major grant-giving charity in medicine and the history of medicine, and the Wellcome Centre for Medical Science, which operates an information service in biomedical science and maintains *Science for Life*, an exciting interactive display using the latest technology."

The address is:
183 Euston Road, London NW1 2BE
Telephone: 071-611 8888, Fax: 071-611 8545.

Library opening hours are 9:45am-5:15pm Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, extended to 7:30pm on Tuesdays and Thursdays. It is hoped that a Saturday morning opening can be introduced later in the year.

In addition a new society, "Friends of the Wellcome Institute," has been launched. For information: Phone (071) 611-8500, Fax (071) 611-8703.

Glenda Wiese of the David D. Palmer Health Sciences Library has been selected by the Medical Library Association Awards Committee as the recipient of the 1993 Murray Gottlieb Prize for authoring the paper, "Blacks in Chiropractic Education." This annual award honors the memory of Murray Gottlieb, a New York antiquarian book dealer. It is awarded for the best unpublished essay on the history of medicine and allied sciences written by a health sciences librarian.

Palmer College of Chiropractic has received a grant to microfilm the historical chiropractic newspapers, *The Chiropractor* and *The Fountainhead News*. The microfilming is a Historical Resource Development Program Project of the State Historical Society of Iowa and has been recommended for full funding of \$4,410.

Main Entries

The Wellcome Institute reports that Ken Arnold joined the staff as Exhibitions Officer in September of 1992. He has a Ph.D. in History of Science from Princeton and has worked at the National Museum of American History, Washington, D.C. His most recent post was at the Livesey Museum in South London.

Richard Steele is the new Archivist at the Levy Library of Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York City.

Exhibits

Joan Echtenkamp Klein reports that the "Thomas Jefferson and Health: His Vision for the University" exhibit created to honor the 250th birthday on 13 April 1993 of the founder of the University of Virginia was loaned to the Scott Memorial Library of Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia. In return, Thomas Jefferson University loaned The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library of the University of Virginia its exhibit created for the same occasion, "Robley Dunglison: Personal Physician to Thomas Jefferson". Robley Dunglison began his illustrious career at the University of Virginia, serv-

ing as the first professor of medicine when the school opened in 1825, and ended it, many productive years later, at Thomas Jefferson University.

Recommended Reading

The April 1993 (No.53) issue of *CAN* (Conservation Administration News) has a good article on foxing, "The Great Foxing Debate" by Karl R. Schaefer. It covers the historical origins of the term and the state of current research on the cause of the phenomenon.

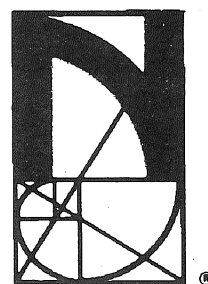
Calendar

1 October 1993: Jack Eckert, College of Physicians of Philadelphia reports the following:

The Francis C. Wood Institute for the History of Medicine of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and the Library Company of Philadelphia present, "A Melancholy Scene of Devastation: The Public Response to the 1793 Philadelphia Yellow Fever Epidemic."

The year 1993 marks the two-hundredth anni-

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To put this historic event into perspective and to commemorate the occasion, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and the Library Company of Philadelphia are planning a one-day conference and a major exhibit at the College of Physicians to be held on 1 October 1993.

The conference and the exhibit will address such topics as: epidemics and culture, the press and the fever, the role of the Afro-American community, the city's first formal public health program, and the politics of the epidemic.

The conference will consist of at least four substantive papers arranged in sessions of two, with a knowledgeable moderator in each session.

Four scholars have already agreed to participate in the conference: Jacqueline Miller, M.A., M.S.L.S. (Rutgers University); Sally F. Griffith, Ph.D. (Villanova University); David Paul Nord, Ph.D. (University of Indiana); and Philip Lapsansky (Library Company of Philadelphia).

A reception at the College of Physicians will follow the conference and formally open the exhibit. The conference and exhibit have been partially funded by the Groff Family Memorial Trust.

For further information contact: Carla C. Jacobs, Program Coordinator, Francis C. Wood Institute for the History of Medicine, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 19 South 22nd Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, 215/563-3737, ext. 273. (From the Listserv: Caduceus 2.02, 25 May 1993)

News From The NET

The following news items were all downloaded from Listservs: The name of the list, the author, date and the number follow each entry.

The National Library of Medicine's new on-line catalogue, officially named NLM Locator, is now available through INTERNET. The address is locator.nlm.nih.gov (lower case only). At the login prompt, type locator (again, lower case). NLM Locator gives access to books (CATLINE), serial titles (SERLINE), and audio-visuals (AVLINE).

Stephen Greenberg
History of Medicine Division
National Library of Medicine
(Caduceus 2.01, 24 May 1993)

The National Library of Medicine is extending its INTERNET reference services to cover inquiries concerning the history of medicine. Questions in that field only should be sent to: hmdref@nlm.nih.gov

This address supplements the main NLM reference address for more general queries: ref@nlm.nih.gov. Both addresses are now operational.

Stephen Greenberg
History of Medicine Division
National Library of Medicine
(ExLibris, 26 April 1993)

Anyone with access to the Internet can search the online catalogue of HSLC (the Health Sciences Library Consortium) by a telnet to HSLC.ORG the login as SAL (I haven't tried this and would be happy to hear of anyone's experiences with the procedure.) The shared library system contains a unified catalogue of the following institutions: Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, Medical College of Pennsylvania, Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute, Penn State University Hershey Medical Center, Temple University Health Sciences Center, Temple University Dental—Allied Health Pharmacy Library, and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

(Caduceus: 2.01, 24 May 1993. Jack Eckert)

On 30 April the publicly accessible data bases of the Library of Congress became available on the Internet. To quote from the Library of Congress' *Gazette* of 14 May 1993 (v. 4, no. 20) "the host address for telnet access to LOCIS is locis.loc.gov (140.147.254.3) LC supports both 3270 and line mode for access to its files ... In total more than 26 million records in 35 different files are available to 60 simultaneous INTERNET users. LOCIS includes more than 15 million catalog records for books, microforms, music, audiovisuals, manuscripts, microcomputer software, serials, maps, name and subject references, and in-process items. LOCIS also contains citations to federal legislation from 1973 to the present, copyright registrations and legal documents from 1978 to the present, braille and recorded materials for those unable to read print, selected foreign legislation from 1976 to the present, and a list of 13,000 organizations that provide information on scientific and technological topics!."

(ExLibris: 17 May 1993)

The following list of history of medicine collections accessible via Internet was compiled from the information provided by subscribers of CADUCEUS—History of Medicine Collections Forum, an electronic bulletin. In some cases, only partial holdings may be in online catalogs. For additional information and instructions for access, please contact each library.

Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland (OHIOLINK)
 Georgetown University Medical Center
 Health Sciences Libraries Consortium, Philadelphia (*)
 Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis
 Indiana University, Bloomington
 Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston
 National Library of Medicine (LOCATOR)
 New York University, Ehrman & Waldmann Libraries
 Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine
 Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
 University of Alabama, Birmingham, Lister Hill Library
 University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences Library
 University of California, San Francisco (MELVYL)
 University of California at Los Angeles (MELVYL)
 University of Cincinnati (OHIOLINK)
 University of Illinois-Chicago, Health Sciences Library
 University of Kansas, Clendening History of Medicine Library
 University of Louisville (MINERVA)
 University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Newark
 University of Miami Medical Library
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis (LUMINA)
 University of Nebraska Medical Center
 University of Tennessee at Memphis Health Science Library
 University of Texas Health Center at Tyler
 University of Texas Health Science Center-San Antonio
 University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston
 University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas
 University of Utah, Eccles Health Sciences Library
 University of Virginia Health Sciences. Library, Charlottesville
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Health Sciences Library
 Virginia Commonwealth University Tompkins-McCaw Library
 Washington University-St Louis, Medical Library
 Wright State University, Dayton (OHIOLINK)

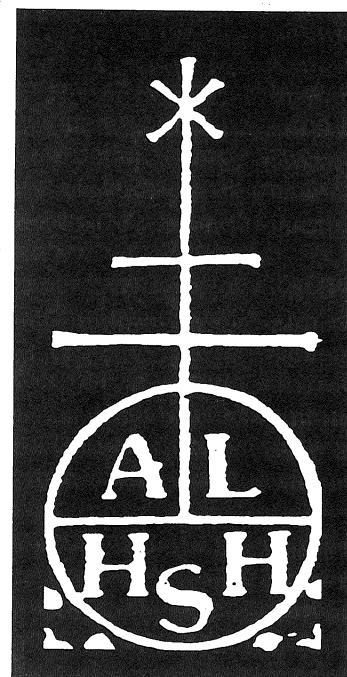
The following sources may include addresses and additional information:

A Directory of History of Medicine Collections, 3rd ed., compiled by Elizabeth Tunis. Bethesda, MD: National Library of Medicine, 1992.

Dial In: An Annual Guide to Online Public Access Catalogs, compiled by Michael Schuyler. West Port, CT: Meckler Publishing, 1992.

(Caduceus 2.03, 28 May 1993, Inci Bowman)

Katharine Donahue et. al.



The Watermark is issued quarterly to members of Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences and is edited by Joan Echtenkamp Klein and Jodi Koste with production assistance of Susan Deihl of Media Production Services, Virginia Commonwealth University.

Publication deadlines are 1 September, 1 December, 1 March, and 1 June.

Submissions may be sent to: Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Historical Collections, The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, Box 234, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville, VA 22908, (804) 924-0052, FAX-(804) 924-0379, jre@virginia.edu or Jodi Koste, Special Collections and Archives, Tompkins-McCaw Library, MCV Box 582, Richmond, VA 23298-0582, (804) 786-9898, FAX-(804) 371-6089, jkoste@gems.vcu.edu.

Submissions for Ex Libris should be sent to: Katharine E. S. Donahue, History and Special Collections, Biomedical Library, UCLA, 10833 Leconte Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024, (310) 825-6940, FAX-(310) 206-8675, ecz5kat@mvs.oac.ucla.edu