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"TO THE COURTEOUS AND WELL WILLING READERS": HERBALS AND THEIR AUDIENCES

An herbal is simply a book containing the names and descriptions of plants along with lists of their properties and assessments of their value as remedies. I emphasize that each drug ingredient described in herbals has, over a period of time, achieved some degree of acceptability in medical practice. That is, the remedies included in herbals were not considered, by their authors, to be only theoretically therapeutic much less experimental. Instead, the medicinal value of each remedy is implicitly or explicitly vouched for by the author, even if he occasionally stipulates that it is not always effective, or that some other remedy is even better.

Table 1 lists those printed herbals that scholars agree are the most important of the genre to appear over the two centuries of their ascendancy. They are arranged by the dates of their first editions, but many were issued in several editions. Most of the authors in the table were physicians, although some of them might more accurately be called naturalists who had gained some medical training along the way.

Although herbals had circulated in manuscript form since the first century A.D., in the late fifteenth century they became major products of the printing press. As late as the eighteenth century, most herbals ultimately derived, to varying degrees, from the *Materia Medica* of the first-century Greco-Roman physician Dioscorides. In his preface, he explicitly aims his work at other physicians, to help them choose remedies according to the effects they produce on the human body, while claiming that he has ascertained those effects through "careful practical experience" with his own patients.¹

Unfortunately, there is no single authoritative text of what Dioscorides actually wrote, so it is not clear just how he organized his pioneering

Materia Medica. He says that alphabetizing remedies is not an appropriate method of organizing them because it obscures their medical implications,² which is perfectly true. Still, several of his earliest editors did exactly that. By doing so they changed his original intention of providing his readers with what might have been something like a textbook of pharmacology to what was simply an encyclopedia in which one could look up the properties of a given remedy. This would have been a



highly inefficient way of practicing medicine on an everyday basis, if you had to rummage through the entire alphabet to find just the right drug for every patient that came into your office, a sort of "needle in a haystack" approach to therapeutics.³

It's difficult to accept at face value any of the therapeutic properties ascribed to most botanical remedies described in the herbals written by Dioscorides or his successors. My own research suggests that, in the absence of a major epidemic of a serious disease like smallpox, nearly 95 percent of adult patients recovered from their illnesses, regardless of what treatment they received. Moreover, their recoveries cannot be attributed to their treatments in most cases, but simply to the body's built-in defense mechanisms, especially the immune and tissue repair responses. Consequently, almost any plant, X, could be said to have been an effective remedy for any illness, Y, and no one would have had any reason not to accept that statement at face value.⁴

Still, whatever the shortcomings of Dioscorides's text, physicians entered the early years of the Christian era armed with his well-known collection of 600-700 plants used in the treatment of disease. Its basic outline — even if its organization did vary among its editors — was that of the earliest tradition in Western medical therapeutics. In short, it gave physicians information about the names, descriptions, habitats, effects on the human body, and clinical uses for each entry in

it,⁵ a model that would be followed for the next seventeen centuries.

Most medieval herbals relied heavily on Dioscorides. Some even amplified his *Materia Medica*, each generation adding new species of plants, chiefly those from far Western Europe that the Greco-Roman physician could not have known about. The invention of printing permitted the production of multiple copies of important manuscript herbals by Bartholomeus Anglicus, Apuleius Platonius, and others.

The author of the preface to the *German Herbal* of 1485, who was not its author but its financial backer, intended that the book reach a wider audience than physicians only. He took pains to collect accurate pictures to help identify the remedies described, and added a lengthy description of the humoral theory, although most contemporary physicians were probably familiar with it. Dioscorides had been far more interested in the obvious and visible effects of plant remedies on the body, while the *German Herbal's* author was content to note what could be assumed to be occurring in the patient's body, according to humoral theory.⁶

Humoralism underlies all herbals published between 1470 and 1650. The concept had originated in ancient Greece, and was codified in the second century A.D. by Galen, who took his cues from Hippocrates. Galen postulated that health depended on balances among four fluids — the four

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"humors" — of the body, balances that could be assessed by evaluating the patient's temperature and water content. Thus, he associated blood with heat and moisture; phlegm with moisture and cold; black bile with cold and dryness; and yellow bile with dryness and heat.

Humoral theory satisfactorily explained the physiological clues to the body's balances that had to be rectified in order to restore health and stability to the sick body. Therapeutic practice was based on the same premises — that imbalances in the humors could be corrected by administering drugs with appropriately opposite properties. For instance, because the so-called bilious fevers, such as yellow fever, were associated with dry skin and increased body heat, they could best be neutralized with moist cool remedies, to rebalance the blood and yellow bile, the humors that were most seriously disturbed in such patients. Similarly, dropsy, the accumulation of water in the chest, abdomen, or legs was treated with diuretics, remedies that remove fluid.

About 60 years after Columbus first visited the New World, herbalists began to describe the botanical wonders of the East and West Indies. Not all of these plants had medical uses. The first such compendium was Garcia da Orta's catalogue of plants in India. One problem with the discovery of new botanical remedies, in both the New and Old Worlds, was assigning them to appropriate categories in the humoral system. This was accomplished not by assessing plants' effects or their therapeutic value, but by tasting them. That is, bitter plants were said to be hot and dry, to varying degrees, while plants that tasted sour, or acid, were said to be cold and dry; salty plants were labelled as cold and moist, and sweet plants as hot and moist. Because these four basic taste patterns were easily differentiated by all observ-

TABLE I

Principal Printed Herbals, 1470-1650
[extracted from: Agnes Arber, *Herbals, their Origin and Evolution*, 3rd ed. (Cambridge, 1986)]

1472	Bartholomaeus Anglicus, <i>Liber de proprietatibus rerum</i> (? Cologne)
1478	Dioscorides, [first printed edition of <i>De materia medica</i> in Latin] [Germany]
1481	[Apuleius Platonicus], <i>Herbarium</i> (Rome)
1484	<i>Latin Herbarius</i> (Mainz)
1485	[? Johann von Cube], <i>German Herbarius</i> (Mainz)
1491	<i>Ortus Sanitatis</i> (Mainz)
before 1526	<i>Le grand Herbier en Francoys</i> (Paris); 1526 — tr. by Peter Treveris as <i>The grete herball</i> (London)
1530	Otho Brunfelsius, <i>Herbarium vivae eicones</i> (Strassburg)
1538	William Turner, <i>Libellus de re herbaria novus</i> (London)
1539	Hieronymus Tragus [= Jerome Bock], <i>New Kreutter Buch</i> (Strassburg)
1542	Leonhardus Fuchsius, <i>De historia stirpium</i> (Basle)
1544	Petrus Andreas Matthiolus, <i>Commentarii di Pedacii Dioscoridis</i> (Venice)
1551-68	William Turner, <i>A new Herball</i> (London)
1554	Rembertus Dodonaeus, <i>Cruydeboeck</i> (Antwerp); 1578 — tr. by Henry Lyte as <i>A niewve Herbal, or Historie of Plantes</i> (London)
1563	Garcia de Orta, <i>Coloquios dos simples, e drogas he cousas medicinais da India</i> ¹ (Goa)
15[69]-74	Nicolas Monardes, <i>Primera y segunda y tercera partes de la historia medicinal de las cosas que se traen de nuestras Indias Occidentales</i> ¹ (Seville); 1577 — tr. by John Frampton as <i>Joyfull newes out of the newe founde worlde</i> (London)
1570	Mathias Lobelius [= de l'Obel] & Petrus Pena, <i>Stirpium adversaria nova</i> (London); 1576 — enlarged by Lobelius as <i>Plantarum seu stirpium historia</i> (Antwerp)
1576	Carolus Clusius [= Charles de l'Ecluse], <i>Rariorum aliquot stirpium per Hispanias observatarum</i> (Antwerp)
1583	Rembertus Dodonaeus, <i>Stirpium historiae pemptades sex</i> (Antwerp)
1588	Tabernaemontanus [=Jacobus Theodorus], <i>Neuw Kreuterbuch</i> (Frankfurt)
1592	Prosper Alpinus, <i>De plantis Aegypti</i> ¹ (Venice)
1597	John Gerard, <i>The Herball or Generall Historie of Plantes</i> (London); 1633 — same, enlarged & edited by Thomas Johnson (London)
1605	Carolus Clusius, <i>Exoticorum libri decem</i> ¹ (Antwerp)
1623	Casparus Bauhinus, <i>PINAX [Pinax] theatri botanici</i> (Basle)
1640	John Parkinson, <i>Theatrum botanicum</i> (London)
1649	Francisco Hernandez, <i>Rerum medicarum Novae Hispaniae Thesaurus</i> ^{1,2} (Rome)
1649	Nicholas Culpeper, <i>A Physical Directory</i> (London)

¹Devoted chiefly to plants found in recently explored areas of the world.

²Posthumous publication.

ers, herbalists could agree, in large measure, when they assigned new remedies to classical, conventional therapeutic classes. All along, then, the contents of herbals were similar, since they derived largely from one common source — Dioscorides — and even medical imports from the New World could be classified within a consistently applied system.⁷

One goal of the earliest herbals was simply to help physicians identify the so-called “simples” — the individual plants used in making medicines, as opposed to complex mixtures of ingredients. Up to about 1530, the illustrations in most herbals were so inadequate as field guides that they were probably useful only as standard medical references on the healing properties of herbs that readers — chiefly physicians — could already identify by sight. Some verbal descriptions were no better, or were simply inaccurate, but they did improve over the years.⁸

New technical words appeared, albeit slowly. In 1623 Gaspard Bauhin introduced the systematic binomial approach to nomenclature that Linnaeus would perfect in the 1730s.⁹ At the same time, plant descriptions became more detailed, to make identification more certain. Synonyms in different languages were added, to facilitate international discourse about individual species. In short, the first roots of scientific descriptive botany were beginning to emerge by the mid-sixteenth century, partly under pressure of the need to insure that each patient receive the correct drug that had been prescribed for him, partly as botany became more technical and more detailed.

The intended audience of printed herbals began to expand in the late sixteenth century. They were no longer aimed only at physicians, but also at the do-it-yourself, home medicine market. At the same time, their audience was growing to include anyone who was interested in plants for their own sake, and, finally, anyone who was interested in what we might call “generic intellectual activity” of any kind, especially as recognizably modern science slowly emerged from the Middle Ages.

Let's examine the prototypic example of John Gerard's *Herball* and its second, posthumous edition, issued by Thomas Johnson. Gerard was a Barber-Surgeon who superintended the gardens of Lord Burghley, one of Queen Elizabeth's most trusted councillors. In 1597 he adapted and completed an unfinished English translation, by a Dr. Priest, of Dodoens's revision of the last major herbal by Lobelius, but the Englishman's work was sloppy

and innaccurate. Moreover, he gave no credit to Priest, and pawned off the entire *Herball* as his own work (in these respects he was not typical). Gerard died in 1612, and in 1633 his publisher commissioned Thomas Johnson, a London apothecary, to prepare a second edition by correcting Gerard's errors and expanding the entire work to include even more simples. Johnson had some pretensions to the scientific study of botany, and was awarded an M.D. degree by Oxford in 1643. He rushed through work on his massive volume in less than a year, because the printers wished to get it out before John Parkinson's promised *Theatrum Botanicum* appeared in the book shops.¹⁰

In the introduction to the 1597 first edition of his *Herball*, Gerard tells his “courteous and well willing Readers” that “The drift [of my book] is a ready introduction to that excellent art of Simpling.” He goes on: “I here therefore set down not onely the names of sundry Plantes, but also their natures, their proportions and properties, their affects and effects, their increase and decrease, their flourishing and fading, their distinct varieties and severall qualities,” for both British and foreign plants.¹¹

In the dedication to his patron, Lord Burghley, Gerard proclaims both the visual pleasures of plants as well as their uses as medicines. He argues that their “principal delight is in the minde, singularly enriched with the knowledge of their visible things.” Nevertheless, he goes on, “The delight [may be] great, but the use [is] greater, and joyned often with necessity,” since plants are “of necessarie use both for meates to maintaine life, and for medicine to recover health.”¹²

Johnson retained the original 1597 introductory material, so he probably agreed with Gerard's premises. The editor then pointed out where he had corrected or expanded Gerard's text, and that he has commissioned more accurate illustrations, many of which were collected from printers on the Continent. He said he had tried to improve the verbal descriptions of each plant, especially of its habitat and growth pattern, as well as of its medicinal properties.

Johnson organized the herbal into three sections: the first is devoted to grasses, irises, and other bulb-rooted species; the second includes “All sorts of Herbes for meate, medicine, or sweet smelling use, &c.,” and the last includes trees, shrubs, mosses, exotic species, and mushrooms. Each description includes information about the plant's medical uses, “agreeing with the best received opin-

ions," even if some are said to have no known clinical applications. The nature of each plant is described in terms of its humoral properties, along with its physiological effects, whether presumed or actually observable.

But this book is as unwieldy to use as a strictly alphabetical listing. That is, because it is oriented toward plants, not their medical properties, the user must enter the "database" knowing what plant he wishes to know about; it is virtually impossible to look up the possible remedies for a given illness in any efficient way, even using the volume's unusually detailed indexes, which give page references for plants' Latin, English, or Welsh names, and, at the very end, a listing by clinical indications.

Botany was developing into a recognizable science by the time Johnson's edition of Gerard appeared, partly because of the growing necessity of relating plants from the Far East and the New World to those that had long been used in Western medicine, and partly under the impetus that those discoveries had given to the establishment of botanic gardens in universities all over Europe, in intellectual environments that promoted taxonomic and horticultural scholarship. Before then, as noted by the great modern botanist Harold William Rickett in his introduction to the catalogue of the Hunt Collection, scholars deduced nature from first principles.¹³ The newly emerging botany, by contrast, focussed on inductive reasoning, to ascertain the medically useful properties that were common to related botanical species, but still within the framework of humoral thinking.

Herbal writers attempted to ease the burden on their readers by devising various schemes for organizing their presentations. Some continued to use the alphabet, while the more innovative tried to classify plants by their size and their conditions of growth, such as flowering vs. non-flowering plants, and deciduous vs. evergreen species. One scholar recognized that classifying plants by the shape of their leaves was of no help to the reader, but that flower structure could be helpful, as Linnaeus would recognize.¹⁴ But none of these systems would have helped physicians, and only a few authors tried to classify only by the plant's medical properties. So, although botanists finally developed classifications that appealed to their own scholarly colleagues, doctors still had to flip through the pages of their herbals to seek the information they needed.

At the same time, a new kind of reference volume was coming into prominence, the pharmacopoeia. From its Italian origins in the 1490s, it was a compilation of standardized recipes for making drug preparations. It was written by physicians for use by druggists, so that the drugs compounded by all apothecaries within its jurisdiction, such as a given city, would be identical. Adherence to the formulas given in a pharmacopoeia was intended to assure the doctor that his patient was getting exactly what the doctor had prescribed for him, no matter which apothecary prepared the medicine.

That apothecaries formed the intended audience for the physicians who wrote pharmacopoeias was clear 300 years later in the preface to the first *United States Pharmacopoeia* (1820): "It is the object of a Pharmacopoeia to select from among substances which possess medicinal power, those, the utility of which is most fully established and best understood; and to form from them preparations and compositions, in which their powers may be exerted to the greatest advantage."¹⁵

Pharmacopoeias were sometimes also called dispensatories, but by the eighteenth century this term had come to be applied to books that included descriptions of the medical properties of all drugs, whether botanical or chemical, much as they were described in traditional herbals and *materia medica*. Such information was, however, unnecessary in pharmacopoeias, since apothecaries were expected to be familiar with it already. Dispensatories also contained chapters on basic chemical techniques and information about the clinical indications suitable for treatment with each drug, and some even experimented with new classification systems. Later dispensatories provided physicians with therapeutic guides to accepted clinical uses of each item used in preparing remedies.

By the late seventeenth century the herbal tradition that had begun 200 years earlier was turning into scientific botany. At the same time, the rise of chemical therapeutics was rendering the use of herbals less practical for physicians, even if Galenic humoralism was still alive and well, albeit somewhat attenuated.

However, herbals were not yet dead. In their declining years, the mdi-1600s, they took off in a new and surprisingly retrogressive direction, one that would not have been predicted from anything

that had gone before in the history of medical therapeutics. This new turning was toward astrological herbalism.

Several non-humoral ways of assessing the medical virtues of plants had been employed long before the 1640s. They included the so-called "doctrine of signatures," which correlated the shape of an organ of the body with the shape of a specific plant part, which could, in turn, then be assumed to be an effective treatment for illness in the correlative organ. For instance, plants with liver-shaped leaves were presumed, a priori, to cure disease in the liver. Another non-humoral theory was the geographic association of a disease with its appropriate botanical cure. One example is the assumption that guaiac, imported from Spanish America, could cure syphilis because syphilis, too, was indigenous to the New World.

From today's viewpoint, astrological associations between plants and correlative heavenly bodies might seem to be already anachronistic in the later seventeenth century. But astrology had, in fact, taken on a new life at about that time, even while William Harvey, Robert Hooke, John Ray, and Isaac Newton were beginning to show how to use inductive methods in the development of scientific proofs. In central Europe, for instance, Nicolaus Winckler published an astrological calendar of the optimum times for harvesting medical roots and herbs in 1571. Four years later, Bartholomaeus Carrichter arranged medically important plants according to the signs of the zodiac.

The most influential astrological herbalist in the English-speaking world was Nicholas Culpeper. He was an entrepreneur whose *Physicall Directory* of 1649 was an unauthorized edition — not merely a translation from the Latin — of the *Pharmacopoeia* of the College of Physicians of London. The elite members of the College were outraged by Culpeper's English version of their Latin original, in the first instance because doctors had for centuries relied on Latin at least in part to camouflage and protect their proprietary knowledge, to lift it above those they perceived as common people. Worse, Culpeper openly taunted the medical establishment in his subsequent editions by giving them titles such as *An Astro-physical Discourse of the Vulgar Herbs of this Nation* (1652).

He associated both plants and diseases with the planets and the zodiac, so that all one had to do was match them up with the appropriate planet or sign in order to ascertain the correct remedy,

once one knew which heavenly body was associated with the disease that needed treatment. According to learned and supercilious physicians, Culpeper's herbals appealed to the needs of the do-it-yourself, or home medicine, market, which was by then providing serious competition for the patient's shillings and pence in the medical marketplace.

William Salmon followed in Culpeper's footsteps. Various editions of Salmon's *English Herbal* were nearly as widely used as Culpeper's works. Both were among the most popular books, medical or otherwise, read by British colonists in North America. For instance, while Culpeper's works were repeatedly advertised in newspapers and almanacs throughout the thirteen colonies in the early 1700s, the works of both men are prominent in book and library catalogues until the American Revolution.¹⁶

Although the more conventional herbals of Gerard and Parkinson were in a few American libraries, Culpeper's were the most prominent of all, especially in the libraries of the clergy. The ideas of both Culpeper and Salmon were attractive to New England Puritans, largely because both men were anti-Anglican, and had challenged the privileged prerogatives of all the professions, especially those of university-trained physicians. Such factors can only have weighed in favorably with Calvinist, Puritan, clergy, many of whom, or their wives, also functioned as healers in their communities. Indeed, John Calvin himself had believed ~~body~~¹⁷ influence of heavenly bodies on the human

It was Culpeper who reached furthest into the everyday lives of Englishmen in the New World, where even physicians — although not the most highly educated among them — cited him more often than they cited classical herbals like Gerard's.¹⁸ But the traditional herbal was on its way out. Physicians now had their dispensaries, which readily incorporated new theories, such as the chemistry of combustion and nutrition, into articles on individual drugs. Apothecaries had their pharmacopoeias, which provided exact formulas for compounding remedies. And scientific botanists were describing their discoveries for each other and for their patrons. Laymen, on the other hand, had their simplified but somewhat deviant Culpepers and Salmons as populist self-help medical books, at least until those of John Wesley (*Primitive Physick*) and William Buchan (*Domestic Medicine*) became best-sellers in the late eighteenth century.

Herbals had one last gasp in the wake of the rise of American nationalism in the early nineteenth century. An early example is *The American Herbal* by Samuel Stearns, L.L.D., of Massachusetts. His intended reader was the ordinary American, because, he said, "Every man and woman, ought to be their own physician in some measure, because it requires much care and attention to keep the tender organs of the human machine in repair."¹⁹ His herbal is a rough guide to do-it-yourself medicine that promotes indigenous species for curing self-reliant Americans.

Nationalism would be equally evident in the work of others. One group achieved its full flowering in the 1830s in the work of Samuel Thomson, who promoted do-it-yourself medicine to such an extent that professional medicine regarded it as serious economic competition.²⁰ The other group, which included medical botanists seeking out indigenous remedies, reached its zenith with masterpieces of printed botanical illustration aimed directly at physicians, not laymen, in the *American Medical Botany* of Harvard Professor Jacob Bigelow, published in 1817-20.²¹

In a bizarre twist of publishing history, late editions of Culpeper's herbal continue to be reprinted, although often poorly, and with the text seriously emasculated, for the proclaimed benefit of those who seek so-called "ancient wisdom" for treating their aches and pains. Fortunately, such reprints probably do little real damage to their owners, since the human body is still able to repair itself.

The classic herbal of the European Renaissance, sometimes a masterpiece of printing and illustration, was long dead by end of the eighteenth century. It had found its major role when its authors and primary readers were physicians, but it gradually disappeared as apothecaries, the first botanists, and non-professional healers recognized their different information needs. Still, it was the printing press that supplied them all.

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[Editors' note: This is a revised version of the talk presented at the ALHHS annual meeting in Pittsburgh, PA on 11 May 1995]

Endnotes

¹John Scarborough and Vivian Nutton, "The Preface of Dioscorides' *Materia Medica*: Introduction, Translation, and Commentary," *Transactions & Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia*, ser. 5, 4 (1982): 187-227, esp. pp. 195-197.

²Ibid.

³The leading exponent of this argument is John M. Riddle, in his *Dioscorides on Pharmacy and Medicine* (Austin: University of Texas, 1985). I cannot agree with Riddle's hypothesis that Dioscoridean notions of drug actions and efficacy are consistent with modern observations.

⁴See, e.g., J. Worth Estes, "Making Therapeutic Decisions with Protopharmacologic Evidence," *Transactions & Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia*, ser. 5, 1 (1979): 116-137; J. Worth Estes, "Naval Medicine in the Age of Sail: the Voyage of the New York, 1802-1803," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 56 (1982): 238-253; and J. Worth Estes, "Drug Usage at the Infirmary: the Example of Dr. Andrew Duncan, Sr.," Appendix D to G. B. Risse, *Hospital Life in Enlightenment Scotland: Care and Teaching at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986), pp. 351-384, 434-435.

⁵Robert T. Gunther, ed., *The Greek Herbal of Dioscorides*, trans., 1655, by John Goodyer (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1934). Although modern scholars assert that Goodyer's interlinear translation is unsatisfactory, it was not meant for publication, but as a guide to assist Goodyer in his own botanical work (see Arber, *Herbals* [n. 6 below, p. 10). Besides, there is no other English translation. The Greek manuscript that Goodyer translated has not been identified, and no particular method of organization can be ascertained in English.

⁶Agnes Arber, *Herbals: their Origin and Evolution. A Chapter in the History of Botany, 1470-1670*, 3rd. ed. (Cambridge University Press, 1986), pp. 23-26. This is the indispensable introduction to herbals. A similar but less inclusive work is Eleanor Sinclair Rohde, *The Old English Herbals* (1922; rpt. ed., New York: Dover, 1971).

⁷Philip M. Teigen, "Taste and Quality in 15th- and 16th-Century Galenic Pharmacology," *Pharmacy in History* 29 (1987): 60-68. Also see J. Worth Estes, "The European Reception of the First Drugs from the New World," *Pharmacy in History* 37 (1995): 3-23.

ACCESSING MEDICAL HISTORY: RESOURCES ON THE INTERNET

MEDICAL HISTORY AND THE INTERNET

Growth of the Internet

Two years ago, at the AAHM annual meeting in Louisville, KY, Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences (ALHHS) sponsored a luncheon session on electronic networking.¹ I was the moderator, and Peter Hirtle of the National Archives delivered a paper, titled "Surfing the Internet for the History of Medicine." Peter's paper has become a classical electronic document, and can be found on a number of Internet sites today, including the World Wide Web. In that paper, Peter covered electronic discussion lists, online resources, and electronic texts, but there was not one word about Mosaic, Netscape, or even the Web. Today, two years later, an electronic catalogue, called Lycos, maintained at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, is registering 3.7 million World Wide Web sites.

Two years ago, the fashionable word in networking was "gophering." Today, we are told that we are living in the midst of a revolution or "webolution." Two years ago, there were over 2 million host computers on the Internet. Today, that number is approaching 5 million.² If the number of publications is a measure of the popularity of that subject, let me give an example that may be closer to our own experience. Two years ago, there were very few books about the Internet. Most of us had seen the popular *Zen and the Art of the Internet* by Brendan Kehoe, or *The Whole Internet User's Guide* by Ed Kroll, both still in print and considered among the best in the field. In May 1994, when Peter Hirtle and I participated in another session, there were 90 books about the Internet. Today, the latest Unofficial Internet Book List includes over 250 books, of these at least two dozen deal with Mosaic and the Web.³

Two years ago, the question frequently heard was: "How do I get on the Internet?" Today, some of us are beginning to ask: "How do I get off the Internet?" Two years ago, the Internet appeared to belong to the academia and the government. For individuals at educational institutions, getting connected to the Internet was not a problem. Those not affiliated with the academia, however, had to

⁸Arber, *Herbals* (n. 6), pp. 185-246.

⁹Ibid., pp. 169, 179-181.

¹⁰Ibid., pp. 129-130, 134.

¹¹John Gerard, *The Herball, or Generall Historie of Plantes*, 2nd ed., Thomas Johnson, ed. (London: Adam Islip, Joice Norton, and Richard Whitakers, 1633), no pp. for front matter.

¹²Ibid.

¹³Harold William Rickett, "Botany from 840 to 1700 A.D.," in Jane Quinby, comp., *Catalogue of Botanical Books in the Collection of Rachel McMasters Hunt*, 3 vols. (Pittsburgh: The Hunt Botanical Library, 1958), I, xxiii-xxxi.

¹⁴Arber, *Herbals* (n. 6), pp. 163-168.

¹⁵*The Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America* (Boston: Wells and Lilly, for Charles Ewer, 1820), p. 17.

¹⁶Francisco Guerra, *American Medical Bibliography, 1639-1783* (New York: Lathrop C. Harper, 1962), passim.

¹⁷Patricia A. Watson, *The Angelical Conjunction: the Preacher-Physicians of Colonial New England* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1991), pp. 75-79, 88-95.

¹⁸Ann Leighton, *Early American Gardens: "For Meate or Medicine"* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1970), pp. 139-158; Thomas Palmer, *The Admirable Secrets of Physick and Chyrurgery*, Thomas Rogers Forbes, ed. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1984), pp. 14-15.

¹⁹Samuel Stearns, *The American Herbal, or Materia Medica* (Walpole, N.H.: Thomas & Thomas, and the author, 1801), p. 22.

²⁰J. Worth Estes, "Samuel Thomson Rewrites Hippocrates," in *Annual Proceedings of the Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife 15* (1992): 113-132.

²¹Jacob Bigelow, *American Medical Botany*, 3 vols. (Boston: Cummings and Hilliard, 1817, 1818, & 1820); also see Bigelow's *A Treatise on the Materia Medica* (Boston: Charles Ewer, 1822), which he

TABLE I

Internet Tools/Functions for Scholarly Communication

TOOL	CHARACTERISTICS	EXAMPLES
Electronic Mail	Basic function of communication on the internet. Used for sending messages or short texts to individuals and groups. Most e-mail packages or programs include functions such as forwarding, filing, and editing text.	Sample e-mail address: user@utmb.edu educational institution user@nasa.gov U.S. Government user@aol.com commercial account user@tanus.oz.au account in Australia
Distribution Lists	A function within the e-mail package that allows a person to send messages to a customized list. When a recipient responds, answer goes only to the person maintaining the list. Additions and deletions of names are made by the person controlling the list.	A faculty member can send assignments or related information to a group of students; A committee chair or member can communicate to other members through a distribution list created for this purpose.
LISTSERVs or MAILSERVs	Software packages that allow individuals to subscribe to a given discussion list on a topic of interest. In unmoderated lists, messages from an individual are automatically distributed to all subscribers. Options of receiving mail in digest form or the daily index, as well as accessing archives, are also available.	Thousand of discussion lists exist, representing a large variety of interest groups. New lists are created almost daily. CADUCEUS-L: History of the Health Sciences Forum began as a distribution list for ALHHS. For other related lists, see electronic document by E. Morman, or WWW Virtual Library-History of Science, Technology, and Medicine.
Telnet	An Internet protocol, Telnet function allows users to connect from their workstation to a remote computer and access specific files.	Over 1,000 library catalogs all over the world are accessible via the Internet. A list of libraries with strong history of health sciences collections is attached.
Usenet News	Usenet News or Newsgroups share the public features of discussion lists. Messages are posted to a set of central servers for people to access at their convenience. This network of electronic bulletin boards consists of about 4,000 newsgroups.	Newsgroup Soc.History.Science, established in 1994, deals mostly with history of physical science, although history of medicine falls within its defined scope. Soc.History.*, Sci.Med.*, and bionet.* may carry news of discussions of interest to certain specialties in the biomedical sciences.
Gopher	A Internet searching tool, gopher is a menu-based system that provides access to different types of information (library catalogs, directories, documents, and government databases). Information is organized in a hierarchical format, linked to a network of computers.	One may access layers of gophers through most campus information systems or through commercial services.
World Wide Web (WWW)	Commonly referred to as the Web, the WWW the most recent Internet tool that has created tremendous enthusiasm. It is based on Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML), which links selected works in a give text to other electronic documents. Also incorporates graphics, sound, and video. One needs a WWW browser such as Mosaic or Netscape to access Web documents.	The well-known WWW applications in the history of medicine are: Online Images from the History of Medicine, National Library of Medicine; SourceLINK, University of Michigan; World Wide Web Virtual Library: History of Science, Technology, and Medicine, Australian NationalUniversity, Canberra.

Prepared by I. Bowman for the AAHM Luncheon Session, "Accessing Medical History Resources on the Internet," Pittsburgh, PA 13 May 1995.

contact commercial service providers. But there was limited information on such services. Today you can go to a book store and find numerous guides on how to get connected to the Internet. One recent title reads: *Get on the Internet in 5 Minutes!* Commercial companies are even distributing free diskettes to give you access to the Internet.

Last fall, commercial activities on the Internet surpassed those in academic domains. Today, commercial sites are growing at a faster rate than the educational sites. It was no surprise when a big sign went up at nearby shopping mall. The bill board read: "Internet Surfing, check us out at WWW.Almeda.Com." No doubt, you have cybermalls in your area as well.

Despite the enormous popularity and popularization of the Internet, the academic community continues and will continue to benefit from scholarly communication via the electronic networks. A summary of commonly used Internet functions such as e-mail, listservs, and World Wide Web, is found in Table I. Dozens of books have been published on the Internet, and the reader is advised to consult a basic work for addition information. Here, I would like to focus on a few major electronic resources in the history of medicine.

Medical History Resources

CADUCEUS-L: History of the Health Sciences Forum, a moderated electronic bulletin maintained for the benefit of ALHHS members and other interested individuals, remains the only discussion list on the subject of medical history. As of 15 June 1995, the membership included 490 individuals from the United States and other countries. There are about a dozen other discussion lists relating to history, philosophy, sociology of science, and technology. For additional information, the reader is referred to the electronic document compiled by Edward Morman.⁴ For those who can access the World Wide Web, the WWW Virtual Library--History of Science, Technology and Medicine has the most updated listing on related discussion lists.⁵

The Internet protocol Telnet allows users to connect from their workstation to a remote computer storing various electronic files and databases. One important application is the accessibility of online library catalogs. Over thirty libraries with strong collections in the history of the health sciences are now available via the Internet. "Online History of Medicine Collections," a list compiled by the author, with the cooperation of CADUCEUS-L

subscribers, includes the largest resource libraries such as the National Library of Medicine, Harvard University, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine Library.⁶

The best, multi-purpose World Wide Web site is the WWW Virtual Library--History of Science, Technology and Medicine, maintained by Tim Sherratt at the Australian National University in Canberra. (See Table II for the Uniform Resource Locators (URL's) of selected Web sites.) The Australian Web server provides over 125 links to related Web pages, although most of them deal with history of science and technology. The site is accessed by more than 1,000 users per week. One can find information on a variety of topics, including organizations, collections, exhibits, museums, electronic texts, discussion lists, and biographies.

In the history of the biomedical sciences, the major Web sites of interest are the National Library of Medicine's Online Images from the History of Medicine; University of Michigan's SourceLINK Project, which is an excellent example of a regional program; and Scientific and Medical Antique Collecting System at Duke University, which includes valuable information on medical and scientific instruments as well as artifacts. In recent months, medical history exhibits and Web Pages dealing with histories specific topics (e.g. the history of neurosurgery at Massachusetts General Hospital) began appearing on the Internet, and they are indicative of the online programs we expect to see in the future. (See Table II for additional URL's of interest.)

Dreaming in Cyberspace

Let me now take a plunge in the cyberspace, as they say nowadays, and imagine that I have found the ideal Internet Press site that serves as a clearing house of information on history of medicine resources. Very likely, such a site could not be built with voluntary efforts alone. I will further assume that there is a large grant from an anonymous donor (a devoted history of medicine buff, perhaps) for the sole purpose of establishing our presence on the Internet.

That is, the site will be built and maintained by information professionals under the direction of the American Association for the History of Medicine (AAHM), with the cooperation of the ALHHS. For the sake of simplicity, I would like to refer to this site as the AAHM Web Page, or History of Medi-

cine Virtual Library. Let me now describe the various components of this virtual library.

1. The AAHM Web Page includes a membership directory, with basic information about members, as well as online connections to their individual home pages. Many universities are now providing support for their faculty to have their Web pages as part of the institutional home pages.

2. The AAHM Web Page features a news bulletin board, where announcements of various sorts are posted. Copies of the AAHM Newsletters are also archived at this site, as well as documents relating to AAHM business. There is also a special directory for job openings.

3. The AAHM Web Page provides online connections to the various libraries and archives with strong resources in the history of medicine. One would no longer have to keep track of the hard to remember telnet addresses and go through the procedure of telneting to libraries and archives separately. (The "Online History of Medicine Collections" list may thus be dispensed with.)

4. Through the AAHM Web Page, one is able to connect to related exhibits and special programs in various museums and libraries in the world. For example, once the National Library of Medicine announces a new exhibition, the AAHM Webmaster will immediately add it to the list of exhibits available through this information server. (The WWW Virtual Library maintained at the Australian National University in Canberra is already attempting to carry out this function.)

5. Another access is to the rare book dealers specializing in the history of the biomedical sciences. The Home Page of the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association of America⁷ already features a number of dealers who regularly attend the AAHM and ALHHS meetings. Thus, anyone trying to contact rare medical book dealers would be able to do so through this online site.

6. A catalogue of electronic texts of medical classics are maintained at this History of Medicine Virtual Library. There is a catalogue called, Alex: Catalogue of Electronic

Texts on the Internet, with over 1,800 texts on file. The only two titles I recognized readily when I accessed this database were the Hippocratic Oath, and right below it: Peter Hirtle's "Surfing the Internet for the History of Medicine." The AAHM electronic texts project keeps track of all the texts available on the Internet that would be of interest to the membership.

7. Another section of the AAHM Home Page includes information on academic departments which offer teaching programs in the history of the health sciences. Descriptions of courses offered and even course syllabi are placed online for easy access.

8. Finally, there are links from the History of Medicine Virtual Library to other electronic files on related groups such as the American Osler Society, Sigerist Circle, and Medical Museum Association. Of course, this year we have a number of additional groups who joined us here in Pittsburgh, and some of them may want to be included in the AAHM Web Page, which is a part of the Scholarly Societies Project, administered by the University of Waterloo in Canada.⁸

In sum, the History of Medicine Virtual Library will consist of a professionally maintained information system that will provide electronic access to AAHM membership, news bulletins, teaching and research activities, electronic publications, exhibits, library resources, and related professional groups. We will then live happily ever after, properly connected to the Internet.

Inci A. Bowman
The University of Texas
Medical Branch at Galveston

[Editors' Note: A slightly different version of this paper was delivered at the AAHM Luncheon session, "Accessing Medical History Resources on the Internet," Pittsburgh, PA, on 13 May 1995.]

Endnotes

1. The session, "The Network Environment: What's in it for You?" was held on May 15, 1993, in Louisville, KY. Peter Hirtle's paper, "Surfing the Internet for the History of Medicine," was first published in *The Watermark* XVI (4): 51-56, 1993. While widely available on the Internet, a copy may

be obtained by sending e-mail to: <Mailserv@Beach.UTMB.Edu> and typing in the message line: SEND HIST_MED.RESOURCE

2. *Internet World*, May 1995, p. 16.

3. "Unofficial Internet Book List," compiled by Kevin Savetz, appears on Usenet Newsgroup misc.books.technical.

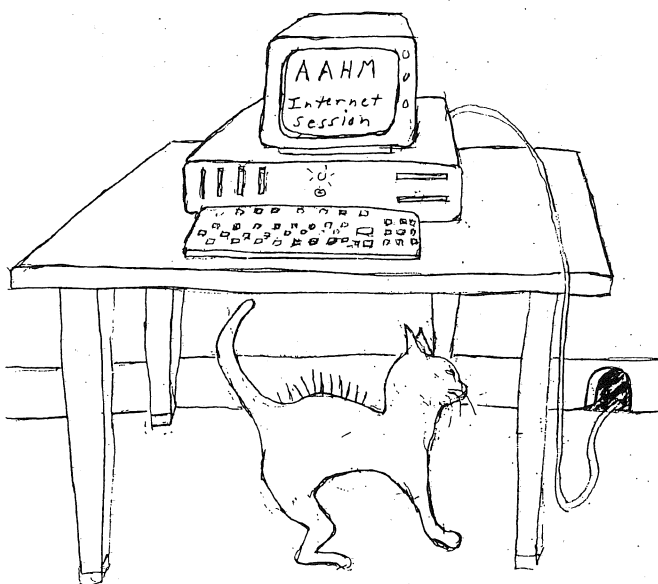
4. "Some Electronic Resources in History of Science, Medicine and Technology," by Ed Morman may be obtained by sending e-mail to: <Mailserv@Beach.UTMB.Edu> and typing in the message line: SEND RESOURCES.D94

5. World Wide Web Virtual Library--History of Science, Technology and Medicine, Australian National University- Canberra. URL: <http://coombs.anu.edu.au>

6. "Online History of Medicine Collections" may be obtained by sending e-mail to: <Mailserv@Beach.UTMB.Edu> and typing in the message line: SEND ONLINE.J22

7. The ABAA/booknet Home Page URL: <http://www.abaa-booknet.com>

8. Scholarly Societies Project at the University of Waterloo Electronic Library links to the Web Pages of 260 professional organizations, including 40 entries in Health Sciences and 9 entries in History. The project aims to facilitate access to information about scholarly societies throught the world. URL: <http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca>



Drawing by Dr. Terry Hambrecht, NIH

TABLE II

Selected World Wide Web Sites: WWW Sites Relating to Medical History

World Wide Web Virtual Library--History of Science, Technology and Medicine

Australian National University-Canberra
<http://coombs.anu.edu.au/SpecialProj/ASAP/WWWVL-HSTM.html>

Online Images from the History of Medicine
National Library of Medicine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov>

SourceLINK Project
University of Michigan
<http://http2.sils.umich.edu/HCHS/>

Scientific and Medical Antique Collecting System
Duke University
<http://www.duke.edu/~tj/sci.ant.html>

The MGH History of Neurosurgery Homepage
Harvard University
<http://neurosurgery.mgh.harvard.edu:80/history.htm>

Other WWW Sites of Interest

HNSource. The Central Information Server for Historians
University of Kansas
<http://www.ukans.edu>,
or TELNET
ukanaix.cc.ukans.edu;
login:history

Guide to Museums and Cultural Resources
The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
<http://www.usc.edu/lacmnh/other.html>

MedWeb: Biomedical Internet Resources
Emory University, Atlanta
<http://www.cc.emory.edu/WHSC/medweb.html>



Historical Center for the Health Sciences

MDHI

Michigan Digital Historical Initiative

Michigan Digital Historical Initiative in the Health Sciences

Welcome to the Michigan Digital Historical Initiative in the Health Sciences (MDHI). MDHI is a statewide, collaborative, digital environment developed and coordinated by the SourceLINK Project of the University of Michigan Historical Center for the Health Sciences (HCHS), with funding from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and technical support from the University of Michigan School of Information and Library

SOURCELINK

Introduction

The following article is a synopsis of the tour of the Historical Center for the Health Sciences' World Wide Web site, presented at the luncheon workshop sponsored by ALHHS on 13 May 1995 at the University of Pittsburgh. Background information is presented on the SourceLINK and Michigan Digital Historical Initiative projects at the Historical Center as they relate to the development, contents and construction of this digital architecture.

SourceLINK Project: The Historical Center for the Health Sciences

SourceLINK Project was initiated in January 1993 with funding from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. SourceLINK serves as an information clearinghouse to primary resources in the history of health care and the health sciences as they are associated with Michigan. This service is provided in order to promote, through the development and dissemination of databases and printed and electronic publications, knowledge of, and intellectual and physical access to, relevant research materials. A major emphasis of the project is to reach more tra-

ditional archives users, such as historians, as well as non-traditional users such as policy makers, program developers, clinical practitioners, and research scientists. SourceLINK also provides an archival consulting service as an aid to historical repositories, clinical institutions, and community-based organizations with an interest or holdings in health care and the health sciences, in identifying, preserving, organizing, and describing their materials of administrative and/or historical value. This service helps institutions to help themselves by developing mechanisms that will best facilitate individual needs in terms of outreach and historical review activities, program evaluation, and policy development.

Michigan Digital Historical Initiative in the Health Sciences

The Michigan Digital Historical Initiative in the Health Sciences, or MDHI, is a collaborative, multifunctional project coordinated by the Historical Center for the Health Sciences that is building a digital library of multimedia contemporary and historical resources relating to public health and the social aspects of health care. The contents of the digital library include a wide range of unique

resources, currently located throughout the state of Michigan and nationally. These resources include materials such as longitudinal public health data, records of clinical institutions, manuscripts, photographs, and historical scientific instruments.

The objectives of the MDHI project are to provide library resources in a variety of on-line and off-line digital formats including full text, audio, still image, and video to any interested user groups; foster collaboration among a variety of researchers interested in the technical, social, and business issues related to the creation, management, and use of digital information; and establish the relevance and utility of such a digital library to user groups.

The World Wide Web Digital Architecture

One component of the MDHI project is being constructed on-line and is available on the World Wide Web. This hypertext, hypermedia, digital architecture can be viewed at the following URL: <http://http2.sils.umich.edu/HCHS/>

Table 1 is a schematic of the digital architecture, listing the resources contributing to its content and construction. The schematic also diagrams the overall design of the structure, outlining connections between the different modules, or sections, of the digital architecture that can be approached through the home page. The contents of each section may be accessed via either a series of menus or a subject-title-name index or a viewer may simply browse the materials in a section. Within a section, materials such as photographs, catalog records or other images may be connected or linked to other materials; interconnections to related materials are also made between the sections. These different avenues for viewing the resources provide a broader, richer context for the materials.

The standards used in the construction of the World Wide Web site include:

USMARC AMC format for cataloging repository collections

USMARC Visual Materials format for cataloging artifacts, following the standard descriptive practices in "A Manual for Cataloging Historical Medical Artifacts Using OCLC and the MARC Format," prepared as part of the Ohio Medical Artifact Cataloging Project (OHMAC)

HyperText Markup Language (HTML) for developing hypermedia documents for inclusion in the digital architecture
Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) for encoding archival finding aids

The home page for the Historical Centers' World Wide Web site is shown in figure. This introductory page includes background information about the MDHI project and serves as a navigational reference to and from the various sections.

The largest of these sections, containing approximately 1500 entries, is the statewide guide to archives and manuscript material originating from the SourceLINK Project. The entries in this guide are extracted from MARC AMC records of medical and health sciences collections located in repositories throughout the state of Michigan. One of these entries, a description of the Frederick G. Novy papers held by the Bentley Historical Library, is displayed in Table 2. In addition to a collection description, links to images and artifacts in other sections of the digital architecture associated with some of the collections have been created. The artifact link on this page connects to a catalogue record and images of a formaldehyde generator designed by Frederick Novy (see Table 3). The formaldehyde generator is one of many artifacts and instruments represented in the online museum module. Currently, most of the instruments and devices in this section are from a historical collection originally assembled by Frederick Collier, a professor of surgery at the University of Michigan, in the early-to-mid 1900s. Future additions to the virtual museum will include instruments from the

TABLE 2

598. Novy, Frederick George (1864-1957)	
Click here to view images associated with this collection	Click here to view artifacts associated with this collection
Papers, 1882-1957. 10 linear feet and 1 oversized folder.	
Background: Professor of bacteriology, director of the Hygienic Laboratory, and dean of the University of Michigan Medical School, 1933-1935.	
Summary: Correspondence, reports, research notes, student notebooks, laboratory notebooks concerning Novy's work for the Plague Commission, and Pasteur Institute of the University, and photographs. Correspondents include: Bailey K. Ashford, C. A. Behrens, David Bruce, Gaston Calmette, Paul DeKrauf, Paul Ehrlich, Karl Fraenkel, Edwin C. Jordan, Reuben L. Kahn, Robert Koch, Earl B. McKinley, Charles E. Marshall, Charles Nicolle, Charles Norris, George Nuttall, William Osler, Walter Reed, John T. Rich, Howard T. Ricketts, Ronald Ross, Pierre Roux, Fritz Schaudinn, Henry Sewall, Theobald Smith, Victor C. Vaughan and William H. Welch.	

TABLE I

MICHIGAN DIGITAL HISTORICAL INITIATIVE

Resources

**HCHS SOURCELINK
PROJECT**

MARC AMC Records of
Collections
Photographs
Full text materials

**UNIV. OF MICHIGAN
SCHOOLS OF:**

MEDICINE
PUBLIC HEALTH
DENTISTRY
NURSING

Historical and Scientific
Instrument Collections

**UNIV. OF MICHIGAN
SCHOOL OF
INFORMATION AND
LIBRARY STUDIES &
MEDICAL SCHOOL**

Digital Expertise
Technical Support

**OTHER MEDICAL AND
HEALTH SCIENCE
RESOURCES:**

Published
On-line

**TECHNICAL STANDARDS
& ENCODING FORMATS**

USMARC
SGML
HTML
Image Formats (e.g. TIFF,
GIF, JPEG)

Digital Architecture

STATEWIDE GUIDE TO
ARCHIVES AND MANU-
SCRIPT
MATERIAL (SourceLINK)

ARTIFACT MUSEUM
MEDICAL
*NURSING
*DENTAL
* to be added

GRAPHIC ART

REPOSITORY
INFORMATION

TECHNICAL &
EDUCATIONAL GUIDELINES
AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

HCHS NEWSLETTER

HCHS PRODUCT
DEVELOPMENT (e.g. CD-
ROM)

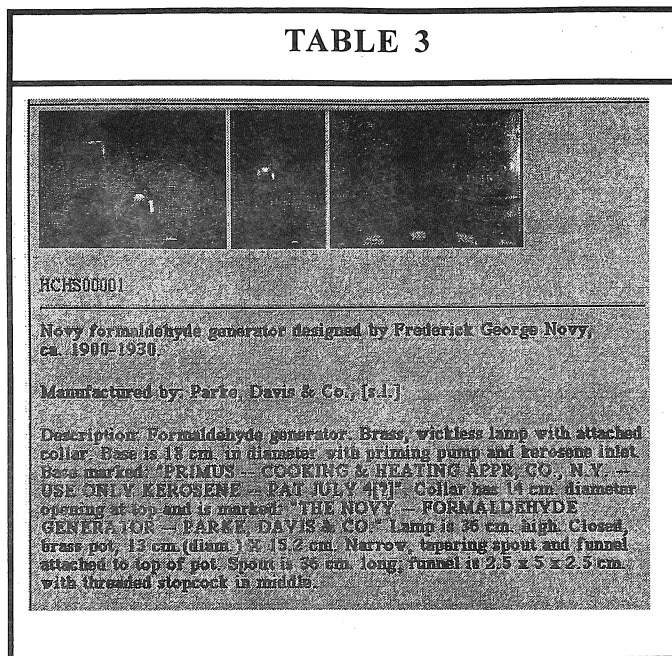
OTHER MEDICAL AND
HEALTH SCIENCE RE-
SOURCEs ON THE
INTERNET

AFRICAN AMERICAN
HEALTH CARE IN
S.E. MICHIGAN
(to be added)

HISTORY OF SUBSTANCE
ABUSE
(to be added)

**MDHI
WORLD WIDE WEB
HOME PAGE**
• CONTENTS
• INTRODUCTION
• BACKGROUND
INFORMATION

TABLE 3



schools of Nursing and Dentistry at the University of Michigan plus other articles in the Historical Center's collection.

Complementing the artifacts is a grouping of images of trade cards and other advertising graphics distributed by medical practitioners in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Images of post-cards from hospitals and sanitariums are also included in this section on Graphic Art in the health sciences.

Many repositories throughout Michigan with holdings in health care, the health sciences, and medicine have contributed materials to be incorporated into the digital architecture. Information about these repositories, plus other health science and medical repositories in the United States, are included in a separate index in the digital structure. Addresses, historical summaries, contact persons, use and reproduction policies, images of the buildings and, occasionally, an map of the local area are compiled for each repository listing.

Archival services for managing historical materials, provided as full text documents and bibliographies, are assembled in the section labeled Technical Documentation. Guidelines for identifying, organizing, describing, and preserving materials and preparing oral histories and a bibliography of resources on electronic records are currently on-line. Expected additions to this section include guidelines for electronic records management and cataloging records with MARC AMC.

The production of CD-ROMs is also an integral goal of MDHI. *The Last Deadly Disease* and

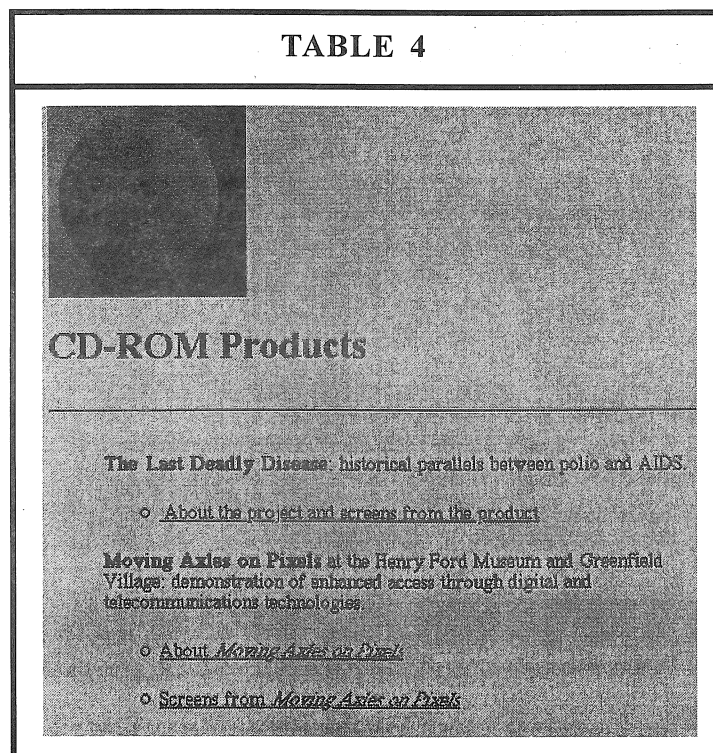
Moving Axles on Pixels, two products developed by the Historical Center in collaboration with other institutions, are showcased in the CD-ROM products section (see Table 4). Background and production information and several screens from each of the CD-ROMs demonstrate the contents and use of these products.

Other current sections of the Historical Center's World Wide Web site contain full text issues of the HCHS quarterly newsletter, *Retrospectives*, complete with images and subject, title, and name indexing a listing of other medical and health science resources on the Internet with direct connections to some of these sites. Future additions will include modules on African-American health care in southeast Michigan and the history of substance abuse.

Usage statistics show that a large number of users, approximately 16,000 logins to the site per month, are viewing the Historical Center's World Wide Web site. As interest in this model virtual architecture grows, it is hoped that other institutions nationally will wish to contribute and thereby expand the scope of the project beyond its current regional base.

Denise Anthony
Historical Center for the
Health Sciences
University of Michigan

TABLE 4



ONLINE IMAGES FROM THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Introductory remarks to a demonstration of the NLM's Images from the History of Medicine Multimedia Database

My purpose in this demonstration is two-fold. First, I want to incite your curiosity to a sufficient level that you will investigate the National Library of Medicine's Images from the History of Medicine (IHM) database on the World Wide Web (WWW). Second, I want to assure you that it is an approachable database. You do not need an experienced librarian to perform searches for you; the software is inexpensive and self-explanatory, requiring no formal training to use. All you need to have is a World Wide Web browser such as Netscape, some time, a pinch of curiosity, and a little patience. Having in hand our new Fact Sheet will also help you get started.

What is IHM? IHM is a multimedia database relating to the history of medicine. It is called multimedia because images and text are linked in the database. There are about 60,000 images ranging from the Middle Ages to the present. Each image has a searchable record. Finally, you can purchase copies of images in the database for a reasonable price in a variety of formats.

Before searching or browsing IHM please note a few limitations.

1. Not all images in the History of Medicine Division are in the database. For example, images from Persian and Arabic manuscripts are not yet entered nor are many images from printed books.
2. The images were scanned at a low resolution with the consequence that searchers cannot download publishable images from the Web; copies must be ordered and shipped to you.
3. There is a bar running through many pictures. This does not prevent you from making a decision about whether or not you want to use the image but it does prevent downloading useable images. Indeed the bar was put there intentionally for that reason to protect copyrighted images.
4. The records are uneven in the amount of information they provide about an image. Some are detailed, others are sketchy. Many do not have dates.

5. All eras and topics in the history of medicine are not equally represented. IHM is strong in nineteenth and twentieth-century images, weaker in Medieval and Renaissance images. It is exceptionally strong in public health posters but has few clinical images.

All this notwithstanding, I am sure you will find IHM rewarding and even a pleasure to search or browse.

For additional information about the IHM collection, or to obtain a copy of the Fact Sheet, contact: Sarah L. Richards, Curator, Historical Images and Sound Collections, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894; (301) 496-9300; sarah_richards@nlm.nih.gov. For information regarding the OLI image archive delivery system, contact: R.P. Channing Rodgers, M.D., Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894; (301) 496-9300; rodgers@nlm.nih.gov.

Phil Teigen
National Library of Medicine

Books on the History of Medicine

Catalog on request

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15 Ash Avenue
Somerville, MA 02145

phone (617) 776-1365
fax (617) 629-0621

THE HISTORICAL IMAGES IN MEDICINE (HIM) PROJECT

Satisfying patrons' requests for photographs and other images relating to the history of medicine has long been a laborious process at the Duke University Medical Center Library (DUMCL). The conventional methods of retrieving historical images in medicine include manually (and to a lesser extent, electronically) checking picture files and catalogues of various institutions. Manual searching of this kind has been frustrating, due to the time it consumes and due to the fact that it usually precludes timely reproduction of pieces of DUMCL's image collection, which is an essential service for many Duke researchers.

In 1993, DUMCL learned of digital imaging technology that offered more efficient and timely storage and retrieval of images using a WAIS (Wide Area Information Servers)-based keyword approach, in which a quality reproduction of a photograph or other image could be delivered almost instantly to an end-user. Guided by two other Duke University electronic historical imaging projects (in the music and art history departments), DUMCL embarked upon the project of electronically storing and making available to local and remote end-users its own four-thousand-plus-item history of medicine image collection.

Once DUMCL had drafted its proposal for the project which was to become known as Historical Images in Medicine (HIM), existing National Library of Medicine-sponsored IAIMS (Integrated Advanced Information Management Systems) grant funds were available to accommodate identified computer hardware and software, and human resources requirements.

As of March, 1995, the HIM Pilot Project has been successfully developed, implemented, and tested. One hundred-twenty-one photographs and other images have been chosen from the larger DUMCL History of Medicine collection, and these images have been digitally scanned and enhanced, coupled, or "stitched", with descriptive text files, stored in the UNIX-based MIME format, indexed with WAIS software, and made available via the Internet (Using Gopher and World Wide Web client software).



Suzanne Porter
Duke University

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

While the Pittsburgh meeting is months past, thanks are due the following who contributed to its success:

John Erlen, Local Arrangements Chair, who rolled out the red carpet welcoming us to Pittsburgh and made our stay truly memorable. John's attention to detail was evident everywhere -- from the elegant site for the opening banquet to the fascinating botanical documentation program.

Steve Wagner who helped implement John's plans and served as our guide with enthusiasm and good humor.

Jodi Koste and Joan Echtenkamp Klein for researching, writing, producing, and presenting a multi-media extravaganza at the banquet commemorating ALHHS' twentieth anniversary.

Peter Nelson and Margo Szabunia for handling registration from start to finish.

Charlotte Tancin and the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation for hosting the annual meeting and arranging a display of some of the library's magnificent rare books.

J. Worth Estes, M.D., for his informative lecture on the uses of botanical documentation in medical history research.

Phyllis Kauffman for videotaping Dr. Estes' lecture and the Koste-Klein commemorative program. The tapes may be borrowed by members. To reserve one or both videos, send an e-mail message to irwin@umdnj.edu.

ALHHS' Internet workshop at AAHM was over-subscribed and well received. Thanks to Inci Bowman for preparing the proposal, providing an overview of WWW sites, and daring to dream about future possibilities. Thanks to John Parascandola for moderating and helping plan the program, Denise Anthony for describing the SourceLINK Project at the University of Michigan, Phil Teigen for demonstrating NLM's Images database, and Anne Gilliland-Swetland for her role in planning the program.

It seemed that more photographs were taken of this meeting than at any time over the past

twenty years. Obviously the word got out about the lack of visual resources in the archives which presented a problem for the twentieth anniversary program. If the photographers will send a set of their pictures to Tom Horrocks at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, there will be plenty of photos in the archives when the 25th anniversary rolls around.

Some lasting impressions: Lisabeth Holloway, ALHHS' founder and President Pro Tem in 1975, received a standing ovation at the banquet. Maggie Yax and Robin Chandler attended their first meeting. After a trip on the "red-eye" from the West Coast, Susan Rishworth reached Pittsburgh at 5 a.m. in order to take minutes at the annual meeting. Carol Clausen revealed some "inside humor" in *The Watermark* index. Despite breaking her arm the previous day, Barbara Rootenberg braved the final banquet with her usual aplomb. John Parascandola received more tomatoes. A new tradition was tossed into play by the dynamic duo. Phil Teigen advised us that when we didn't know what else to do, "Just scroll...and scroll again." And, we had a wonderful time being together again.

Check the June issue of *Academic Medicine* for "Who Needs History?", an eloquent article by Lucretia McClure in defense of medical history collections. This is an article to be shared with library administrators, faculty, and all who have influence on the future of our collections

Barbara Smith Irwin
University of Medicine and Dentistry
of New Jersey Libraries

FROM THE EDITORS

We hope that you enjoyed celebrating ALHHS's Twentieth Anniversary as much as we did. As you know from the last several issues of *The Watermark*, we have spent the past six months preparing for the events that were held in Pittsburgh during our annual meeting. Our multi-media presentation would not have been possible without the help of so many of you. This issue features highlights from the celebration. Be sure to borrow the video of the evening's entertainment if you were unable to see it in person or if you want to relive the fun!

Fearing a let down after so many months of anticipation and experiencing our annual post-conference blues, we came back to our respective institutions expecting to return to the daily grind. This was not to be. The very technologies that enrich our daily lives turned on us with a vengeance. The air-conditioning that some historians credit with shaping the New South ran amok like some force of nature at the Tompkins-McCaw Library in Richmond, flooding two separate areas within Special Collections and Archives. The more serious of the floods forced the evacuation of books, furnishings, and portraits to higher ground. The portrait of library namesake Dr. James Brown McCaw was rescued just moments before the drop ceiling crashed to the floor of the Special Collections Reading Room. As if all that mess wasn't enough, workers attempting to stabilize the falling ceiling supports realized that asbestos had been exposed underneath. Within a few moments, the VCU Office of Environmental Health & Safety arrived on the scene and began the asbestos abatement. For two days Jodi experienced what many antebellum Virginians must have felt during the yellow fever quarantine while she was trapped in her office looking out at numerous pairs of eyes staring back at her from the rescued portraits.

Jodi faced her tribulations alone because the other half of the JK team was heading south for some much needed rest and relaxation. Joan's travels took her to the beautiful green Gulf waters and white sands of the Florida Panhandle beaches. Timing is everything. These same beaches were evacuated just one week later when Hurricane Allison, no relation to Jodi's youngest daughter, roared through. Joan returned tanned and relaxed expecting, among other things, to begin work on this issue of *The Watermark*, since contributions were submitted electronically during her absence. We never realized how dependant we were on our

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computers for this task as well as for every other aspect of our jobs until we had to do without. The day before our deadline, the main server at The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library crashed and burned. The damage was so extensive that the unit was removed from the library and shipped across country to Utah for repair. In the interim we relied on such old-fashioned technologies as the telephone and fax machine. While the production of the newsletter was complicated, this pales in comparison to the difficulties experienced by those working the Reference Desk at the UVA Health Sciences Library. Using an improvised connection to the library's catalogue and cut off from such essentials as MEDLINE, CINAHL, and most importantly access to the Internet, the staff valiantly attempted to reorient patrons to the print sources. This reaffirmed our belief in the necessity of printed indices even in this electronic age. At press time, we are happy to report that the server was successfully repaired and is once again providing Joan access to cyberspace.

Those same eyes that spent two days following Jodi around her office are now illuminated by Hollywood klieg lights. Currently there two movies in production in Richmond, the new Tinsel Town of the Southeast. The movie "First Kid" starring Sinbad is the tale of the bratty son of a U.S. President. While Richmond, the former Confederate Capital, masquerades as Washington, D.C., seven portraits of esteemed Virginia physicians play the role of Headmasters at the first kid's school.

Speaking of schools, Joan fled the server debacle to return to her alma mater, Gettysburg College, for her twentieth reunion (we have a thing for those twentieth anniversary celebrations!) While perhaps not up to Hollywood standards, Joan and her friends have weathered the twenty years well and thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity to get reacquainted.

As is customary, this issue introduces our new Steering Committee members. We also have decided to reinstate an old practice of introducing new ALHHS members. While preparing the Twentieth Anniversary slide presentation, we reviewed all *The Watermarks* from volume one, issue one. In fact, the bound volumes of *The Watermark* belonging to UVA are some of the most well-traveled books in the United States. Over the course of our six-month preparation they not only made numerous trips between Charlottesville and Richmond but also traveled to Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Omaha, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Williamsburg, and Washington, D.C. This extensive review afforded us the oppor-

tunity to become familiar with past editorial practices. Certainly one of the more popular was the regular listing of new members. In this issue, you will meet nine new members who have joined since our Twentieth Anniversary Celebration. Two of our new members, Judy Chelnick and Gretchen Worden, probably need no introduction to many of you. For years they have tagged along with us and even appeared in some of slides shown at the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration.

The past three months have been busy ones for us, highlighted by our preparations for the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration. We bring this chapter of the association's life to a close, by borrowing a quote from the conclusion of our Pittsburgh presentation: "As the sun sets on our Twentieth Anniversary Celebration, we look forward to making new acquaintances, renewing old friendships, and enjoying the fun that is ALHHS for another twenty years."

Joan Echtenkamp Klein
Jodi Koste

President Elect

I was raised in Fort Worth, Texas and consider myself a Texan through and through. The small matter of being born in Buffalo, New York is just one of those flukes of nature. My undergraduate work was in Biology and Chemistry at the University of Texas in Arlington, Texas. The same year I decided to apply for library school, the U.S. Public Health Service started the medical librarian training program at the Univ. of Missouri at Columbia. When I graduated in 1972, I began work at the Houston Academy of Medicine-Texas Medical Center Library. This is a private consortium Library that serves Houston's two medical schools, three nursing schools, and the physicians in the local medical society.

My whole career has been at this Houston library. I began work in the cataloging department, moved to information services for three years, then started the Historical Research Center with a few rare books and high hopes. The collections today include about 9,000 historical/rare books, about 2,000 linear feet of manuscripts, and nearly 50,000 photographs. In addition to being the Director of the HRC, I work with the Friends of the Library to raise funds for the Library's online systems and current book collections. I serve as the archivist for the South Central Chapter of the Medical Library Association and was chair of local arrange-

ments for the Society of Southwest Archivists two years ago. I have served two terms as Secretary-Treasurer for ALHHS.

When not involved with historical "stuff," I enjoy travel (this summer to Singapore and Thailand), quilting, and reading cookbooks. My husband, Robert, and I enjoy tube-floating along the Texas rivers and hope to retire near one of the rivers in Central Texas.

Elizabeth Borst White

Secretary/Treasurer

I am pleased to serve ALHHS as its secretary-treasurer for the next two years. I've attended the annual meetings in Louisville, New York City, and Pittsburgh, and look forward to becoming acquainted with more of my colleagues at future meetings.

After finishing library school at the University of Minnesota in 1980, I began working at the Bakken Library and Museum of Electricity in Life, first as a cataloguer when the cataloguing project was initiated there, and since 1981, as the Librarian. The Bakken collections include about 10,000 books, old bound journals, and manuscripts; trade catalogues and ephemera; and close to 2,000 instruments. The entire collection encompasses the history of electricity, magnetism, electrophysiology, and electrotherapeutics. Although primary sources date from the thirteenth century, our collecting emphasis is on materials from the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries. Thus, we primarily serve researchers in the fields of history of science and history of medicine.

Besides my duties at the office, I very much enjoy the Bakken garden and grounds; away from work, I like cooking (and its attendant eating), music, reading, travel, and studying French and Italian language and literature.

Elizabeth Ihrig

Steering Committee Member

I have been a member of ALHHS since I assumed the position of Curator for the History of Medicine Collections, which include the Trent Collection, at the Duke University Medical Center Library. I have attended the past three meetings, each one more enjoyable than the last, and enthusiastically

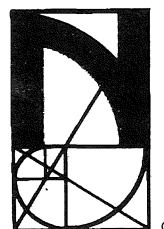
look forward to the next in Buffalo for which I am Program Chair. Although I have been involved with special collections throughout my twenty-nine year library career, I have been concerned specifically with medical collections within the last fourteen years. I started out at the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale and subsequently worked at Himmelfarb Library of the George Washington University Medical Center and the Health Sciences Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

In addition to my new responsibilities as a Steering Committee member for ALHHS, I am currently chair of the Murray Gottlieb Prize Committee for MLA. I have also been active for many years in the History of the Health Sciences Section of MLA where I have served as a Section Council representative, a member of the Oral History Committee, and a contributed papers presenter.

In my personal time I enjoy horse-related events both as spectator and a participant and am an avid traveller. When engaged as the latter, I always manage to find the nearest art museum or bookshop.

Suzanne Porter

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ALHHS 1975-1995
Celebrating Twenty Years



*Excerpts and Images from an Evening
of Celebration 10 May 1995*



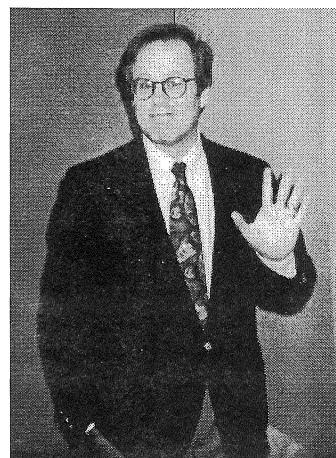
Nancy Zinn, Barbara Smith Irwin, and Robin Overmier

"There are few organizations I've participated in where a new member can hope to be welcomed as warmly. The ALHHS has proven its value through its excellent newsletter, its interesting meetings, and its ability to facilitate collegial relations."

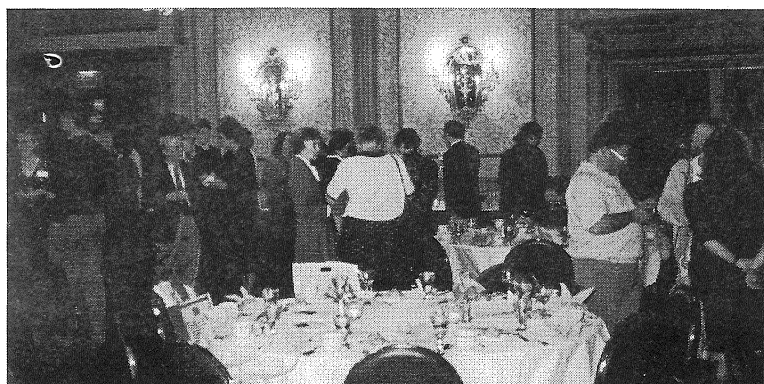
Ed Morman

"You may or may not remember a specific program presented at the ALHHS meeting, but you will never forget the colleagues you meet and come to know through our annual meetings. The most important benefit of our membership is getting to know others in the history of medicine library field. We have had many wonderful evenings together, evenings that brought us together as friends. Our meetings have given us the opportunity to see many of the libraries with special collections and given us the opportunity to know what our colleagues are collecting and preserving. Our support of each other and our profession has continued to grow through our twenty years."

Lucretia McClure



Tom Horrocks





Peter Nelson, Barbara Smith Irwin, and Elaine Challacombe

"I do have one funny memory of a very bossy individual from Dallas who called me in 1978 or 1979. He congratulated me on getting the Historical Research Center started (which made me feel really wonderful) and then proceeded to tell me I could not possibly do a good job (which made me feel terrible) unless I sent him \$10 to join a loosely knit group of librarians. Well, I took a chance that he was not running some pyramid scheme to enrich his bookroll and sent him my check. Many times I have silently blessed John Erlen for that telephone call. That \$10 was one of the best investments I ever made."

Beth White



Mary Teloh and Glen Jenkins

ALHHS is warmly remembered by our bookdealer colleagues as well. They look forward to the fabulous conversation and the enthusiasm you don't find elsewhere. ALHHS is a real meeting of the minds for them because they are brought together with those that love books as much as they do.





John Erlen, Jodi Koste, and "Founding Mother" Lisabeth Holloway

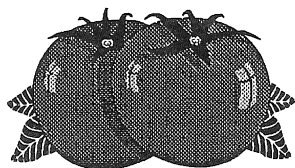


Howard Rootenberg, Joan Ecktenkamp Klein, and Leon Rootenberg

ALHHS TIME LINE

- 1974 Breakfast Meeting held to determine interest for a librarian's group devoted to the history of medicine
- 1975 Organizational Meeting held
- 1976 *The Watermark*, newsletter of ALHHS established
- 1977 First elections held
- 1978 Sections of the Directory of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences first published in *The Watermark*
- 1979 ALHHS records lost somewhere between Chicago and Dallas
- 1980 Membership climbs to over 50 members
- 1981 First International Meeting held
- 1982 Five year index to *The Watermark* published
- 1983 Paper given at ALHHS meeting is first published in *The Watermark*
- 1984 Ex Libris column of *The Watermark* first appears
- 1985 Publications Committee formed; First ALHHS sponsored-luncheon workshop held at AAHM; First pre-meeting dinner held
- 1986 Position of ALHHS sponsored-luncheon workshop coordinator established
- 1987 Meeting day changed from Wednesday to Thursday; First book dealer survey; ALHHS listed in the *Bowker Annual* and *Encyclopedia of Associations*
- 1988 Membership brochure designed
- 1989 New Constitution adopted
- 1990 Second Survey and Directory of Medical Rare Book Dealers Published
- 1991 First ALHHS Membership Directory compiled by Beth Borst White
- 1992 Name changed to Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences; CADUCEUS, electronic bulletin board started
- 1993 Voting privileges extended to all ALHHS members; First Lisabeth Holloway Award presented to Dr. Estelle Brodman
- 1994 Best Reference Book Award presented to Jeremy Norman for *Morton's Medical Bibliography*
- 1995 ALHHS Celebrates 20th Anniversary!


"Catsup" on the Tomato Tale



Of all ALHHS tall tales, none tops the tomato. Like ALHHS, this story had its beginning in those hallowed halls of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. During the 1987 banquet in the historic S. Weir Mitchell Hall, many were enjoying surf and turf. For a number of years, the AAHM featured a particularly tasty vegetarian plate as an alternative to rubber chicken and shoe-leather beef. In fact the reputation of these vegetarian plates had grown to such a point that Greg Higby bragged about the high quality and value of these entrees. On that fateful night in Philadelphia, the roof caved in on the veggie plate. Greg was served one small shrivelled tomato topped with unidentifiable neon green stuff. John Parascandola, never letting an opportunity pass him by, decided he would get in his own digs. During the post banquet wrap-up session in the bar, John persuaded the bartender to serve poor Greg yet another tomato! Little did he realize this would grow to something beyond his control.

Enjoying a false sense of security while in the company of distinguished medical historians at the Baltimore banquet, John was shocked when he received a special dessert of a tomato. The next year in Cleveland the banquet waitress served him a tomato with several special condiments. As you can imagine, on both of these occasions, John's quiet demeanor drew no attention to the fact that he was receiving these unique thematic gifts. At the banquet at the Churchill Downs Museum, the by now wary John thought he was safe by being seated on a separate floor from the regular perpetrators. As usual, the tomato phantoms prevailed. John was served his customary tomatoes and his laugh was as loud as the thundering hoof beats on Derby Day. Also in Louisville, John was taken completely by surprise while dining at an elegant Italian restaurant. Once again the tomato perpetrators were able to pull off their caper. This time they had their own surprise when the tomato was mistakenly first served to another gentleman.

The highlight of the tomato tale occurred somewhere over middle America while the east coast ALHHS contingent was headed for Seattle. Although John was aware of the perpetrators' presence, he was totally dumbfounded when the flight attendant handed him his special in-flight meal. By luck of the draw the perpetrators were rows ahead of our beloved Chief and were able to convince the flight attendant that the gentleman in 20F had special dietary needs. The tomato, a prime specimen, had already logged many miles before this Seattle trip. It originated in a garden in Florida and made the arduous journey up Interstate 95 before boarding that famous USAir flight.

There is a positive side to all things in life. As a result of these capers, John now has a new collecting interest to go along with his love of vampires. His children search the world over for tomato related items. The tomato saga lives on. It can materialize as a sign, or a note, or a plant, or in its original form. Keep on the lookout.  it's the legend that lives on.



John Parascandola and Greg Higby admire the 1995 tomato

BERKELEY FINDING AID PROJECT: A CONFERENCE IN PURSUIT OF AN IDEA

The University of California at Berkeley has embarked on a series of interrelated research and demonstration projects that have the ultimate goal of designing a comprehensive standards-based digital library system. The first of these projects is the Berkeley Finding Aid Project. The Principal Investigator for the project is Daniel V. Pitti, Advanced Technologies Projects Librarian for the Library System of the University of California at Berkeley. He, his team, and collaborating libraries from across the country, created a prototype encoding standard for finding aids and a database of finding aids.

In April of this year 73 archivists, special collections librarians, curators, and systems specialists from around the country gathered in Berkeley, California at the invitation of Pitti and the University of California at Berkeley Library to discuss the feasibility and desirability of adopting an encoding standard for archives, museum, and library finding aids. The conference, which was underwritten by the Commission on Preservation and Access, was designed to introduce the group to the idea of a new set of standards for the creation of finding aids. If the community could reach consensus, a whole world of information currently available (for the most part) only in the repository, could be made accessible on the Internet.

Behind the conference that took place in April of this year and behind the research project that sparked the conference, lie the questions: How do we make our resources available on the Internet? How do we create access to those essential documents called finding aids so researchers can use the collections we have so thoroughly and laboriously processed and described? Are our finding aids standard enough across the board to be easily encoded and do we want the encoding standards to drive the format of the finding aids. And underlying all those questions is the question: How do we free out information from procedural markup and replace it with descriptive markup?

The Berkeley Finding Aid Project is attempting to provide answers to these questions and to create the beginning of a new cooperation and agreement on a set of standards for the creation of finding aids. The two-day conference provided people with much to think about and much to discuss. Naturally the presentations and the discus-

sions focused on understanding the project and its ramifications for the future creation of finding aids, as well as how to deal with existing finding aids.

Discussions about using SGML and the Document Type Definition created by Pitti and his project will continue at the annual SAA meeting in Washington. Prior to that, a small group of people will meet for a week in Bentley, Michigan to refine the proposed Document Type Definition and Finding Aid Data Model.

Description of the Project

The Project, which was funded by a U.S. Department of Education Title II -B Research and Demonstration Grant, is a collaborative endeavor to test the feasibility and desirability of developing an encoding standard for archive, museum, and library finding aids. As described by the Project, "Finding aids are documents used to describe, control, and provide access to collections of related materials. In the hierarchical structure of collection-level information access and navigation, finding aids reside between bibliographic records and the primary source materials. Bibliographic records lead to finding aids, and finding aids lead to primary source materials. A standard for encoding finding aids ensures not only broad based access to our cultural heritage and natural history collections, but also that the finding aids themselves will survive hardware and software platform changes, and thereby remain available for future generations."

With this goal in mind, the first task of the Project was to create a prototype encoding standard for finding aids. The "prototype standard" is in the form of a Standard Generalized Markup Language (ISO 8879) Document Type Definition (SGML DTD). It was developed cooperatively with leading experts in collection cataloging and processing, text encoding, system design, network communication, authority control, and text retrieval and navigation. The participants, included staff from the Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities, National Archives and Records Administration, National Historical Publications and Records Commission, Computer Interchange of Museum Information, Cornell University, Yale University, University of Colorado at Denver, Duke University, Centre Canadien d'Architecture, OCLC, Rutgers University, University of Illinois at Chicago, Michigan State University, Virginia Commonwealth University, Library of Congress, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Research Libraries Group, Minnesota Historical Society, Getty Art His-

tory Information Program, and the University of California at Los Angeles and San Diego. This representative group analyzed the structure and function of typical finding aids; the basic elements were isolated and their logical interrelationships defined. The DTD or Document Type Definition was developed based on this analysis and a prototype database of finding aids was created. The database was projected to include 1000 marked-up finding aids, half from Berkeley and half from the collaborators. Currently the database has approximately 150 finding aids from Berkeley, and others.

Additional goals of the project were: link the finding aids to related images; and provide SGML aware software for searching and browsing the finding aids and viewing the images of the Internet.

The project team used ArborText's Document Architecture to facilitate DTD development and ArborText's Adept Editor for authoring and validating finding aids compliant with the DTD. Conversion of finding aids that already existed in various word processing and database formats was accomplished through a combination of Adept Editor, WordPerfect macros, and Microsoft Access. Electronic Book Technologies' DynaText is used for electronic network publishing of the finding aids. At this time the only version of DynaText available for use on the Internet is X-Windows. Stand-alone versions of DynaText are available for Macintosh and Microsoft Window. DynaText supports inline display of a variety of graphic format (GIF, TIFF, etc.) and launching of external display software for image viewing and manipulation. DynaText also supports a variety of search types within and across finding aids: Boolean keyword, word adjacency and proximity, as well as element or field qualified searches. The text viewing and navigation component of DynaText provides dynamic generation of an expandable table of contents adjacent to the document text to supply context clues for reading comprehension and random, informed access to the text.

For more information about the project contact: Daniel Pitti, Advanced Technologies Librarian, University of California Library, Berkeley 386 Library, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720-6000; (510) 643-6602; FAX (510) 642-4759; E-MAIL dpitti@library.berkeley.edu. A list has been established: findaid@LIBRARY.BERKELEY.EDU.

Suggested Reading:

Pitti, Daniel V. The Berkeley Finding Aid Project: Standards in Navigation. (available from Pitti or from K. Donahue)

Hensen, Steve (Head Special Collections Department, Duke University Library). NISTF II: The Berkeley Finding Aids Project and New Paradigms of Archival Description and Access. (Read at the Conference; available at the following Web address: <http://odyssey.lib.duke.edu/news/bfap.html>.)

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Civilization Apparently Persists in Pittsburgh: Further Ex-Presidential Rantings

Pittsburgh is awfully civilized, isn't it? My impression of the area around the universities is that a number of very rich men used to live nearby and felt that they had something to prove. It's great, now, to take advantage of their legacy of beauty -- the monumental buildings and cultural institutions in and around Pitt and Carnegie-Mellon, and the lovely Schenley Park. But let's not forget the other legacy--of Pittsburgh the working steel city, with fires belching and smoke constantly hanging over the mountains and valleys of western Pennsylvania. Just a little southeast of where ALHHS just met, across the Monongahela River, the residents of Homestead recently commemorated the centennial of one of this country's most polarizing labor disputes, which set the builders of Pittsburgh's great institutions against the men whose work created the wealth we're still able to enjoy. If you have a chance, look through OCLC for Homestead strike centennial books. One is William Serrin's *Homestead: The Glory and Tragedy of an American Steel Town* (New York: Vintage, 1992).

Not surprisingly, though, even in 1995 Pittsburgh isn't only what we saw at ALHHS and AAHM. I travelled to the meetings by Greyhound, so I had a glimpse of the active and clean downtown before I headed out to Oakland on a city bus. I slipped away from the meetings one morning to explore, and resolved to hoof it back downtown, setting out by climbing the hill that rises behind the medical complex. It didn't take long to find myself in what we used to call "the ghetto"--a depressed African American neighborhood with housing projects, empty lots, young men standing on street corners, and a general feeling of despair. I don't want to characterize this neighborhood too freely on the basis of the half-hour I spent walking through it--but the contrast with the area where we had gathered to discuss the history of medicine was pretty stunning. Eventually I found myself downtown and was very favorably impressed. I crossed over to the south side of the Monongahela for a ride on the incline, and walked back through the south side flats--an old working-class neighborhood of some charm and a little gentrification that also contrasted noticeably with the elegance of the meeting sites.

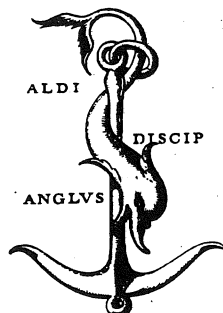
Returning to the meetings, I was inspired to write another ex-president's column by the posi-

tive response I heard concerning my recent polemic on the end of civilization. Those who didn't like it apparently were polite and said nothing to me, but six or eight people did make a point of thanking me for expressing such sentiments. One ALHHSer said that he agreed with the content of my remarks, but wasn't sure *The Watermark* was an appropriate place for them. "Listen," I told him, "I tried the *New York Times* Op-Ed page, but they weren't interested." Seriously, though, do let me or our editors know what you think about commentaries like this. I think it's necessary to tie our responsibilities as custodians of the health care past to contemporary affairs, but others may disagree. (Incidentally, another thing that impressed me in conversations I had during the AAHM meeting, was that more and more scholars expressed the need to speak up on contemporary issues. For example, one young physician who recently completed a Ph.D. dissertation on immigrant health in the 1890s, told me that he wants to do something on the medical effects of California's Proposition 187.)

Several members of ALHHS came to Pittsburgh fresh from the MLA conference in Washington, D.C. At the History of Health Sciences Section meeting, Susan Case was kind enough to raise the problems of storage and preservation that I mentioned in my previous *Watermark* column, based on an extended conversation that she and I had had several weeks earlier. Let me fill in those who missed the Washington meeting and with whom I didn't have the chance to talk in Pittsburgh. The Welch Library had originally considered discarding two-thirds of its remote storage collection (some sixty thousand volumes), because the per unit storage costs at a new facility was three times as great. By the time I wrote my last column, this plan was set aside, and the Welch determined, instead, to stay in the older, barely adequate, storage facility, which could be expanded to accommodate a few more years' growth in the collection. For a period, we in Baltimore were getting giddy about the possibility of a digitalization project, but the Welch administration finally concluded that this technology is still inadequately proven, and that preservation by digitalization could be put off for another decade at least. For the Hopkins medical collections, this means immediately discarding several thousand monographic volumes with 1970s imprints that haven't circulated since the on-line system was installed in the mid-eighties (something I can live with), and a general reprieve for everything else. Unless the historians come up with another solution, though, Welch will be forced to weed an average of three thousand volumes a year starting about five years down the line.

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I had promised to talk with ALHHSers about cooperative solutions to these issues in Pittsburgh, but since the idea of digitalization had been put on hold, I really didn't have much to say. I do think, however, that we need to be in the vanguard--producing both medical librarians and medical historians--in confronting problems of storage and preservation. Margaret Byrnes, preservation officer at the NLM, recently told me that their microfilming program is continuing apace, but that the preservation office was unlikely soon to take the lead either in digitalization, or in dealing with items not held by the NLM. She suggested a complementary, cooperative, preservation program among major non-NLM libraries. I think we need to talk this up. We know that all books published before 1920 are now in the public domain, and perhaps it would be possible to get licensing agreements from some publishers for more recent works. (Alternatively, we also know that a new batch of material escapes copyright each year, and we could proceed slowly on material that is now less than seventy-five years old). Make no mistake about this. It's a big job. But if we are going to maintain the availability of large number of books and journals printed on acidic paper between the mid-nineteenth century and the recent past, we're going to have to do something. In a perfect world, all these

texts would be available on the World Wide Web, with links to OCLC records. Let's think about how to it.

Which gets us back to money, and the contrasts I saw in Pittsburgh. I shouldn't close this commentary without a nod to John Erlen and his crew, who did an almost flawless job of organizing the meetings. I don't mean to criticize them for finding someone willing to provide me free beer, pastries, ball-point pens and pads; but didn't anyone else wonder why drug companies and corporate health care providers were giving away refreshments and writing tools to a bunch of historians and librarians, all of whom (except some of the students) can afford to feed and equip themselves quite adequately? One assumes that the sponsors of the receptions thought they were making friends with physicians--but then you've got to wonder why doctors (who generally make a lot more money than historians and librarians) would deserve all this free food, drink, etc.

I don't know the size of the public relations budgets of drug companies and managed-care providers, but I can't help wondering whether the money spent on wooing us in Pittsburgh could not have been translated into a reduction in the cost of premiums or pharmaceuticals--or, even better, into health care for underserved communities, or drug education and rehabilitation programs. With all the talk of needed sacrifice that come from people interested in slashing social spending, I still see large concentrations of wealth that could be put to good use--perhaps some of it could even go into preservation of crumbling old medical books!

Ed Morman
Johns Hopkins Institute of the
History of Medicine

Reminder:
Deadline for submission to the
Fall issue of *The Watermark*
is 1 September 1995

CALL FOR PAPERS--AAHM

The 1996 meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine will be held 9-12 May, in Buffalo, New York. The Chair of the Program Committee is James T. H. Connor, Hannah Institute for the History of Medicine, 14 Prince Arthur Avenue, Suite 101, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5R 1A9. Any person interested in presenting a paper at this meeting is invited to submit an abstract (**one original and six copies**) to Dr. Connor.

Any subject in the history of medicine is suitable for presentation, but the paper must represent original work not already published or in press. Submissions on comparative aspects of the history of medicine (by period, region, country, class, gender, ethnicity, or by culture) are especially welcomed. Presentations are limited to twenty minutes. Because the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* is the official journal of the AAHM, the Association encourages speakers to make their manuscripts available for consideration by the *Bulletin* on request. Abstracts must be typed single spaced on one sheet of paper, and must not exceed 300-350 words in length. Abstracts should embody not merely a statement of a research questions, but findings and conclusions sufficient to allow assessment by the committee. The following biographical information is also required: Name, title (occupation), preferred mailing address, work and home telephone and fax numbers, e-mail address, present institutional affiliation and academic degrees. Abstracts must be received by 13 October 1995. Please note that abstracts submitted by e-mail or fax will not be accepted.

As in the past, the 1996 program will include lunch-time roundtable workshops and may include poster sessions. Those wishing to submit abstracts for these session should follow the instructions given above.

ALHHS CALL FOR PAPERS


The Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences invites members to submit abstracts for the program portion of the annual meeting to be held in Buffalo, New York on 8 May 1996. The program will consist of contributed papers, each 15 minutes in length, with time allotted for an introduction and questions. Appropriate topics would deal specifically with archival and library-related issues, such as the solution to a problem in the collection (handling of audiovisual materials), a special project (documenting the AIDS epidemic), a process (setting up digital scanning), policies (video filming in special collections rooms), library exhibits, preservation (especially practical repairs and care of books), the librarian/bookseller relationship, guides to collection development, and works-in-progress.

Abstracts must be typed, doubled-spaced, and should not exceed 500 words in length. They should contain a statement of purpose, major points, and a conclusion. Please include the author's name, the institutional affiliation, preferred mailing address, and both work and home telephone numbers. Deadline for receipt of abstracts is 15 October 1995. Please submit to the Program Committee Chair: Suzanne Porter, Duke University Medical Center Library, Box 3702, Durham, North Carolina 27701; FAX (919) 681-7599; E-MAIL porte004@mc.duke.edu.

MURRAY GOTTLIEB PRIZE

The Murray Gottlieb Prize is awarded annually by the Medical Library Association for the best unpublished essay on the history of medicine and allied sciences written by a health sciences librarian. The Gottlieb Prize was established in 1956 by Ralph and Jo Grimes of the Old Hickory Bookshop, Brinklow, MD in order to recognize and stimulate the health science librarian's interest in the history of medicine. The author of the winning essay receives a cash award of \$100 and a certificate at the Association's Annual Meeting.

Deadlines for the submission of papers is 1 September 1995. For more information contact: Professional Development Department, MLA, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 300, Chicago, Illinois 60602-4805; (312) 419-9094; E-MAIL weebb@mlamq.org.



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ALHHS STEERING COMMITTEE MINUTES William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, 10 May 1995

The meeting was called to order at 3:30 p.m. by President Barbara Irwin who welcomed those attending. They were: Billie Broaddus, Elaine Challacombe, Carol Clausen, Katharine Donahue, Thomas Horrocks, Elizabeth Ihrig, Phyllis Kauffman, Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Jodi Koste, Adele Lerner, Sheila O'Neill, Suzanne Porter, Lilli Sentz, Phil Teigen, Steve Wagner, and Elizabeth White. The financial report for 1994-95 was read by Elizabeth Ihrig for Susan Rishworth and accepted by the Steering Committee.

Old Business

Barbara Irwin introduced newly elected officers Elizabeth White, President-Elect; Suzanne Porter, Member-at-large; and Elizabeth Ihrig, Secretary-Treasurer. Steve Wagner, speaking for John Erlén and the Local Arrangements Committee, welcomed us to Pittsburgh and gave an update on plans for the next day's annual business meeting and program. Joan Echtenkamp Klein and Jodi Koste presented a report on the program they created for ALHHS's 20th anniversary celebration to be presented at the banquet. They made the observation that ALHHS needs to make an effort to produce and preserve more documentation of our history, particularly in the form of visual imagery. Reporting on *The Watermark*, Jodi and Joan proposed slightly restructuring its advertising fees; their proposal was accepted by the Steering Committee. They also mentioned the problem of increased overseas postage costs for mailing the newsletter. This problem will be looked at in more detail by the Membership Committee this coming year.

Barbara reported for Inci Bowman on this year's ALHHS-sponsored AAHM luncheon workshop entitled "Accessing Medical History Resources on the Internet". Because of the high cost online demonstrations would entail, workshop organizers decided to use overhead projections instead. The workshop sold out early, and since over forty people had to be turned away, the papers at this workshop, and possibly the overheads, will be printed in the next issue of *The Watermark*.

Carol Clausen reported on progress indexing *The Watermark* and handed out a prospectus for the index, along with a page of sample index en-

tries. The indexing is nearly finished; when completed it will cover the first 18 volumes of *The Watermark* and will be about 25-30 pages long. It will be printed and distributed to members early in 1996. Carol is considering making the index available on a server for remote access.

The Honors and Awards Committee report was presented by Thomas Horrocks for Chris Hoolihan. Adele Lerner made a motion to accept the report, seconded by Elizabeth White. Discussion focused on criteria for some of the awards, the order of presenting them, and the nomination of candidates by ALHHS members. The report was slightly revised. The Honors and Awards Committee recommends future awards be made in three categories instead of two -- the Holloway Award, the Publications Award, and the Curatorship Award -- and these three awards be issued regularly in consecutive order. The report was approved unanimously as revised. Barbara Irwin stated that some details and wording may be refined by the Honors and Awards Committee.

Billie Broaddus presented a progress report for Lucretia McClure on the Oral History Project. Projects include: 1. An interview with Dorothy Whitcomb was completed by Phyllis Kauffman; 2. Nancy Zinn will be interviewed by Robin Overmier; 3. Elizabeth Holloway will be interviewed by Nancy Zinn; 4. Glen Jenkins will be interviewed by Pat Gerstner; 5. Lucretia McClure will be interviewed by Chris Hoolihan. Interviews will be conducted over the summer.

Reporting on the Archives Committee's work, Phyllis Kauffman stated that an accessions list and a complete inventory of all items exist and that things are being well cared for at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia by Tom Horrocks and Kevin Crawford, who will provide reference service to those who request it. Further, ALHHS members should continue to contribute items and these should be sent directly to Tom at the College of Physicians. A discussion followed on related questions of generating documentation (whether to, how much, what kind); whether ALHHS needs to have its own historian or archivist (Barbara suggested that Adele Lerner give some thought to this issue); and whether someone from the CPP should be on the Archives Committee.

Billie Broaddus, charged with reviewing the bylaws, reported no revisions were required. Old business concluded with Barbara Irwin thanking Adele Lerner, outgoing Steering Committee mem-

ber, Susan Rishworth, outgoing Secretary-Treasurer, and Katharine Donahue, outgoing Nominating Committee chair.

New Business

Lilli Sentz, chair of Local Arrangements for the next Annual Meeting to be held on 8-9 May 1996 in Buffalo, New York, gave a progress report on her committee's plans. The annual business meeting, program, and luncheon will be held on 9 May at the Buffalo Historical Society Building, built for the 1901 Pan American Exposition. Events will include a talk about the Huck Finn Manuscript by the curator of the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library. Dinner the evening before the meeting will take place at a local restaurant. Suzanne Porter reported for the 1996 Program Committee. A call for papers appeared in the last issue of *The Watermark*, and will be printed in the next issue; it will also go out over CADUCEUS and will appear in *Incipit*. These reports were followed by a discussion, led by Sheila O'Neill, of next year's ALHHS-sponsored AAHM luncheon workshop, which will deal with the topic of traditional reference tools not yet in electronic format that provide access to such non-book original sources in the history of medicine as manuscript items, ephemera, photographs, posters, and prints. Included in the consideration of finding aids will be our responsibilities as librarians and archivists to bring them into the world of electronics.

Phil Teigen gave an update on the History of Medicine Division at the National Library of Medicine. He summarized the history of and current progress in the search for a new chief of the HMD. The position was re-posted on 8 May. Phil also reported that each NLM division is undergoing changes and re-evaluation; the total NLM staff has decreased 10% during the past two years.

Barbara Irwin raised as an issue for on-going consideration the role and responsibilities of ALHHS vis-à-vis CADUCEUS. There was widespread agreement that while we should continue using CADUCEUS for announcements, news, and discussions of subjects of public interest, it ought not to be used for internal organizational business matters. The discussion concluded with the suggestion that ALHHS members be encouraged to communicate their ideas about ALHHS/CADUCEUS to the President. Barbara also encouraged members of the Steering Committee to contribute information to CADUCEUS such as news items, research projects, meeting summaries, reports on libraries' programs, and publications.

Commenting on new committee assignments, Barbara stated that committee chairs may add members at their own discretion. All present looked over and approved the agenda for the next day's annual business meeting. President Barbara Irwin thanked everyone again for their contributions. The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

Elizabeth Ihrig
Secretary/Treasurer

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ALHHS BUSINESS MEETING Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Pittsburgh, PA 11 May 1995

The annual business meeting of the ALHHS was called to order by President Barbara Irwin at the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on 11 May. Barbara thanked Charlotte Tancin and the Hunt Institute for hosting the meeting and expressed anticipation of the program to follow the meeting. She thanked Jodi Koste and Joan Echtenkamp Klein for making arrangements for the ALHHS twentieth anniversary commemoration the previous night at the William Pitt Union. Each attendee at the meeting received a commemorative bookmark as a souvenir of the 20th anniversary; thanks were given to Richard Foster of Rittenhouse Books for the Vesalius bags which were part of the registration packet.

Steve Wagner, member of the Local Arrangements Committee, gave an overview of plans for the day's events. Appreciation was expressed to Jonathan Erlen, Chair of the Committee for the meeting, for his efforts in planning the meeting. Peter Nelson and Margo Szabunia were thanked for taking care of registration. New members and first-time attendees introduced themselves and their affiliations.

Old Business

The minutes of the 1994 meeting were approved as printed in the Summer 1994 issue of *The Watermark*. Susan Rishworth gave the Secretary/Treasurer's report. Susan announced the Association has 216 members; 51 have not paid dues.

The President's report summarized activities over the past year. Two letters were sent to Dr. Lindberg, Director of the National Library of Medicine. She stated that Phil Teigen would present a report about the HMD later in the meeting. Barbara commented on the membership statistics and encouraged recruitment of new members, especially Library Directors; she listed tackling membership issues aggressively as a priority for the year. A Membership Committee has been established, chaired by Jonathan Erlen, with the help of Barbara Rootenberg, Toby Appel and Steve Wagner. New Steering Committee members were introduced; Elizabeth Borst White, President-Elect; Suzanne Porter, Member-at-Large; and Elizabeth Ihrig, Secretary/Treasurer. Barbara expressed appreciation for services rendered by retiring Steering Committee members Adele Lerner, Member-at-Large, and Susan Rishworth, Secretary/Treasurer.

The Association's Luncheon Workshop at AAHM on 13 May sold out by mid-April. Barbara congratulated Inci Bowman, panel coordinator, on another successful proposal.

Joan Echtenkamp Klein gave a financial report on *The Watermark* and appealed for more submissions for the next deadline date, 1 June. Joan said that she and Jodi Koste will publish papers from the AAHM luncheon.

Carol Clausen reported that *The Watermark* index will be extensive and will be accessible electronically. Carol predicted that the index will be available next winter.

Tom Horrocks gave the report for the Honors and Awards Committee on behalf of Christopher Hoolihan, Chair. The report was ratified with mi-

nor changes by the Steering Committee. (See below.) Nominations for a Curatorship Award should be submitted this fall.

Billie Broadus reported for Oral History Chair, Lucretia McClure, that four oral history tapings of three ALHHS past presidents and a former chair will take place over the next year. Nancy Zinn will be interviewed by Robin Overmeier, Elizabeth Holloway will be interviewed by Nancy Zinn, Lucretia McClure will be interviewed by Christopher Hoolihan, and Glen Jenkins will be interviewed by Pat Gerstner. Dorothy Whitcomb has already been interviewed by Phyllis Kauffman.

Phyllis Kauffman, Archives Chair, reported that ALHHS records sent to her were forwarded to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia (CPP) where they are being kept, inventoried and referenced. Future submissions to the Archives may be sent directly to the CPP.

Inci Bowman reported that CADUCEUS has grown by leaps and bounds and now has 475 subscribers. She welcomes comments from members about ways CADUCEUS can be improved.

Six members of the ALHHS who recently retired were honored by the Steering Committee which unanimously voted to pay tribute to this extraordinary group of members. Retirees honored with certificates of appreciation were Frank Gyorgyey, Mary Ann Hoffman, Glen Pierce Jenkins, Lucretia McClure, Dorothy Whitcomb, and Nancy Whitten Zinn.

New Business

The 1996 ALHHS meeting will be held in Buffalo, New York on 8-9 May. Lilli Sentz will chair the Local Arrangements Committee for ALHHS; Suzanne Porter chairs the ALHHS program. She appealed to members to submit abstracts for papers to be presented. Members were also encouraged to bring catalogues and brochures of their collections for distribution.

Phil Teigen reported on recent developments at the History of Medicine Division at the National Library of Medicine. The HMD is downsizing radically; staff is reduced and it has been without a permanent Chief since December 1992. The Chief position was re-posted recently and 22 May is the deadline for applications. Phil also gave an update on developments with an improved HISTLINE database.

Announcements

Robin Price, visiting from London, updated the group on Wellcome Institute activities.

Adele Lerner proposed a humorous resolution in appreciation of the efforts of Jodi Koste and Joan Echtenkamp Klein, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the ALHHS. (printed below)

Barbara adjourned the meeting at 10:00 am, after thanking all the participants, and invited everyone to break for refreshments, and return for a program featuring Dr. J. Worth Estes and Charlotte Tancin on herbal documentation in medical history.

Susan Rishworth
Secretary/Treasurer

Honors and Awards Committee Report

The Committee recommends future awards be made in three categories instead of two:

1. The Holloway Award, recognizing significant individual contributions to ALHHS and to the profession.
2. The Publications Award, recognizing an outstanding published work (in print or electronic format) from one of the following categories of scholarly publication:

- books or a series of journal articles
- antiquarian booksellers' catalogues
- reference tools

3. The Curatorship Award, recognizing outstanding individual achievement by an ALHHS member to the field of medical historical curatorship. Possible categories for recognition might include the innovative use of automation in an historical collection, an outstanding exhibit catalogue, response to a disaster, or some other area of exceptional achievement in archival/rare book administration or collection management. This award differs from the Holloway Award in that it recognizes a specific achievement in the recipient's recent work, not long-standing contributions to ALHHS.

The Committee further recommends that these three awards be issued regularly in consecutive order:

1. The Curatorship Award (1996)
2. The Holloway Award (1997)
3. The Publications Award (1998)

Resolution

Wherefore, we all knew that the Dynamic Duo, JK squared, were excellent editors--we did not learn, until last night, of their skills as stand-up comics.

They worked hard, pleading for visuals, listening to music, visiting the Archives at the College of Physicians where they competed with Tom Horrocks' visits to the Major, whoops, Mayor of Philadelphia, and even have cultivated their tomato patch each year--

Therefore, in this our 20th year, the members of ALHHS thank that tag team, Jodi Koste and Joan Echtenkamp Klein, for an evening of history, humor, and just plain fun.

Adele Lerner
Member-at-Large



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1996 Annual Meeting in Buffalo

Local Arrangements

Lilli Sentz, Chair

1996 Program Committee

Suzanne Porter, Chair

Elaine Challacombe

John Parascandola

AAHM Workshop Proposal

Sheila K. O'Neill

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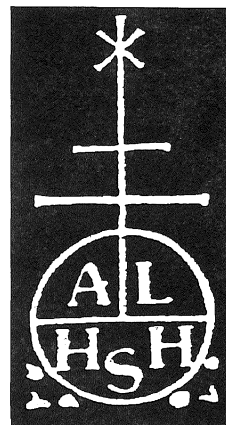
Watermark Indexing Project

Carol Clausen, Chair

Anne Gilliland-Swetland

CADUCEUS Liaison

Inci Bowman



1996 AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT IN MEDICAL HISTORICAL CURATORSHIP

The Awards Committee of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences (ALHHS) is seeking nominations for its Curatorship Award which will be presented at its annual meeting in Buffalo, New York in May 1996. Nominees should have demonstrated exceptional achievement in archival/rare book administration. Examples of such achievement might include innovative use of automation, an outstanding exhibition catalog, an especially effective response to a disaster. Nominees must be members of the ALHHS. Deadline for nomination is 31 October 1995. Send nominations with descriptions of achievement(s) being recognized to: Philip M. Teigen, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20895; FA (301) 402-0872; E-MAIL Phil_Teigen@nih.gov.

Each year at its annual meeting the ALHHS makes an award for outstanding contributions to the profession. In 1997 it will present the Holloway Award recognizing an individual who has made significant contributions to the ALHHS. In 1998 it will recognize an outstanding work (published in print or electronic format) relating to history of medicine bibliography or curatorship.

Further information: Philip M. Teigen, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20894; (301) 496-5405; Phil_Teigen@nih.gov.

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COMMITTEE ON ELECTRONIC MEDIA

At its May meeting in Pittsburgh, the Council of the American Association for the History of Medicine approved a proposal for a new Committee on Electronic Media, to be responsible for coordinating all Association related and sponsored activities around electronic publication and connectivity. The mission of the committee is to aid the AAHM and its related organizations by enhancing access to and utilization of electronic media. Russell Maulitz (maulitzr@hal.hahmann.edu) is Chairman, and the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences has appointed Inci Bowman (Inci.Bowman@utmb.edu) as its representative on the Committee. Other members are William Helfand (whelfand@aol.com), Joel Howell (joel_howell@um.cc.umich.edu), and Jack Pressman (pressman@hhs.ucsf.edu).

The AAHM, through the new Committee, hopes to act as a clearinghouse for a variety of electronic media projects involving its own member-

ship, mailing lists, affiliated publications, scholarly abstracts from meetings, etc. The Committee intends to seek out projects that insure widespread and inexpensive access to medical historical databases of all types amenable to this means of dissemination. As its first projects, the Committee's agenda includes feasibility studies on, and pilot implementation pending those studies, for the following three projects: (a) publication, via CD-ROM, online, or both, of the *Index-Catalog of the Surgeon General's Office*; (b) a Home Page on the WWW for AAHM; (c) enhancing connectivity for the elements that comprise AAHM via a "finder" for e-mail, fax, and voice lines of the membership, maintained and refreshed at appropriate intervals

Certainly many other projects will occur to members of the ALHHS, and all are invited to send their ideas and comments, as well as their criticisms, to the committee through their representative, Inci Bowman.

William H. Helfand
New York City

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

American Dental Association

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Educational Requirements: Masters degree in library or information sciences. Course work in archives management and reference desired.

Additional qualifications: Minimum two years experience working with archival materials; strong interpersonal skills; experience with online databases. Reference experience high desirable especially in health sciences or basic sciences environment.

Contact Mary Kreinbring, Director Bureau of Library Services, American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611-2678; (312) 440-2642

American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery

The American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery Foundation seeks a librarian to serve as Collections Manager for its History and Archives department. The successful candidate will oversee all aspects of care for a rapidly growing collection of books, artifacts, and archival materials. Activities include collections processing, research and cataloging; installation of compact shelving and climate control equipment, and full participation in exhibits, renovation of facilities, outreach and other projects. This is a full-time position with excellent benefits and outstanding potential for growth. Starting salary \$27,000 per year.

Minimum Qualifications

1. At least one year experience working with library, archival or museum collections;
2. Master's Degree in Library Science or related field;
3. Experience with cataloguing and online databases;
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5. Demonstrated ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing;
6. Interest in history of science or medicine helpful.

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To apply send a cover letter, resume, and list of references to: Phillip R. Seitz, Historian, AAO-HNS Foundation, 1 Prince Street, Alexandria, VA 22314; (703) 519-1568.

ALHHS FINANCIAL STATEMENT 27 April 1994--26 April 1995

Beginning Balance: \$7079.32

Deposits:

1994 Dues	375.00
Watermark Ads	2205.00
1995 Dues	1670.00
1994 Mtg. Registrations	50.00
1994 Mtg. Donations	357.66
Miscellaneous	24.47
Bank Interest	137.26
1995 Mtg. Registrations	<u>2675.00</u>
	\$7494.39 \$14,573.71

Expenses:

1994 Mtg.	\$2482.66
1995 Mtg.	148.40
Watermark print&mail	2359.99
1994 Award	250.00
1995 Awards	120.00
Directory	1124.36
Administrative	384.71
Sec'y postage	163.25
Sec'y supplies	9.32
Pres. postage	94.64
CPP/copying	107.50
Rtd. check	<u>10.00</u>
	\$6870.12 \$7703.59

CD#143-170-4 = \$5721.45

(Purchased 10/92, 12 months at 4.5 %; earned \$182.82)

Membership Report to April 26, 1995

164 Members (Paid 1995)
<u>51</u> Not yet paid
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Meeting Registrants: 62+3 guests= 65

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distinguished career. An individual making significant contributions to the field of clinical laboratory mycology is also honored annually with the Billy H. Cooper Memorial Meridian Award.

Those interested in becoming the repository for the records of the Medical Mycological Society of the Americas should contact Ana Espinel-Ingroff, PhD, Chair, Archives Committee, Department of Infectious Diseases, Medical College of Virginia Campus, Virginia Commonwealth University, Box 980049, Richmond, VA 23298-0049; (804) 828-9711; FAX (804) 828-3097.

ARCHIVES NEED REPOSITORY

The Medical Mycological Society of the Americas (MMSA) is seeking a repository for its archives. MMSA is a professional society devoted to furthering the scientific discipline of medical mycology. The Society is 29 years old and currently has 275 members from the United States, Canada, and Latin America. Membership includes individuals with a wide spectrum of interests and expertises: basic scientists, immunologists, infectious disease clinicians, and clinical laboratory scientists.

A major goal of the Society is to bring together scientists with interest in medical mycology from all backgrounds to share ideas, establish collaborations, to honor worthy scientists, encourage young scientists, foster collegiality, and to present scientific seminars on current issues in medical mycology. The Society meets once annually, before the National American Society for Microbiology Meetings. The agenda for the MMSA meeting includes a business meeting, presentation of awards, an invited guest lecture, social banquet, and a one-half day scientific program of four to five invited speakers addressing a chosen scientific theme. In addition, the Society publishes two newsletters per year.

The Society supports at least one graduate student to travel to the national meeting. Similarly, the Society recognizes outstanding achievements by awarding the prestigious Rhoda Benham Award to a medical mycologist who has had a highly

NEWS FROM NLM'S HMD

The new guide to HISTLINE keywords is now available for downloading from the National Library of Medicine GOPHER (gopher.nlm.nih.gov). The list includes both NLM Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) and additional keywords mapped to MeSH. The guide is available as either ASCII text (file name `histkw.txt`) or WordPerfect 5.1 (file name `histkw.wp`), and can be found under "Resource lists and bibliographies" on the top GOPHER menu.

The keyword list joins a number of History of Medicine Division documents already available through GOPHER, and will be followed by other materials in the near future. Next up will be a finding aid to NLM's collection of nineteenth-century medical almanacs. And (of course) HMD offers online "Images from the History of Medicine" (IHM) and online multimedia exhibitions through the World Wide Web. The web URL is: (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov>)

Also available through GOPHER are revised fact sheets on the History of Medicine Division, and on accessing the IHM database. Single printed copies of the sheets are available from the Acting Chief, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD 20894.

"Here Today, Here Tomorrow: Varieties of Medical Ephemera," a new exhibit at the National Library of Medicine, opened on 22 May and will continue through 11 September 1995. The exhibit

of medical ephemera (posters, broadsides, handbills, postcards, trade cards, bookplates, informational pamphlets, and the like) is organized around the themes of women, children, the "Medicine Show," public health, AIDS, medical education, and addiction. Materials displayed in this exhibit have been drawn from NLM's History of Medicine collections, as well as from the private collection of William Helfand. For further information, please contact: Sheila K. O'Neill, Curator of Modern Manuscripts, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine; (301) 496-5963 FAX (301) 402-0872; E-MAIL sheila_o'neill@occhost.nlm.nih.gov.



FROM THE 'NET

American Association of Nurse Anesthetists Archives Open

The American Association of Nurse Anesthetists (AANA), the oldest specialty nursing organization in the United States, has opened its Archives to membership and approved researchers. The AANA, originally named the National Association of Nurse Anesthetists, was founded in 1931 by Agatha Hodgins. The AANA Archives consists of record groups representing its committees, subsid-

iary organizations, and offices. The Archives also collects records of individuals and organizations engaged in work which is reflective of the AANA.

The early records document the founding of the association by early members such as Hazel Blanchard, Gertrude Fife, Agatha Hodgins, Helen Lamb, Verna Rice, Hilda Salomon, and Miriam G. Shupp. Other files document the early struggle to establish the legality of nurse anesthetists as seen in the 1934 Dagmar Nelson legal transcript. Correspondence between Ms. Fife and Ms. Lamb address the inclusion of African Americans (1944) and male nurse anesthetists (1947) into membership.

The Archives catalogue will be accessible to online services in the near future. The records are stored at the AANA Executive Office at 222 South Prospect Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60068-4001 and access for research purposes can be arranged by contacting Lee C. Fosburgh, AANA Archives (708) 692-7050, ext.378 or by e-mail at lfosburg@nslsilus.org.

(ARCHIVES 28 March 1995)

Year of Louis Pasteur in America

Over the course of the second half of the nineteenth century, Louis Pasteur's discoveries revolutionized chemistry, agriculture, industry, medicine, surgery, and hygiene, resulting in enormous advances for humankind. In recognition of the centennial anniversary of the scientist's death, UNESCO, in collaboration with the Institut Pasteur, has designated 1995 to be "The Year of Louis Pasteur" throughout the world.

In the United States, the Pasteur Foundation, a not-for-profit affiliate of the Institut Pasteur, has organized a series of commemorative events with the generous support of the Florence Gould Foundation.

A traveling poster exposition, lectures and other events continue through the end of the year. The exposition "Louis Pasteur: His Life and Work" begins with a portrait of the young Pasteur and retraces the stages of his scientific career from his major discoveries on subjects such as molecular asymmetry, fermentation, spontaneous generation, infectious diseases, vaccination, and rabies to the founding of the Institut Pasteur in Paris. The exposition concludes with a look at the history of exchanges between Pasteur and the United States. Educators are invited and encouraged to organize group visits of the exposition. To commemorate "The Year of Louis Pasteur" in the classroom, the Pasteur Foundation will provide scholastic materials to teachers of high school science on an upon-request basis. Kits include: "The Pasteur Time Line" which orients the scientist's life and major

discoveries in the context of his era, "Pasteur and Modern Science" by Rene Dubos, and a thirty-minute VHS video produced especially for the centenary entitled "Pasteur, A Contemporary View."

For more information or to request a scholastic kit, please write to the Pasteur Foundation at 767 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2806, New York, New York 10153-0119; (212) 752-2050; FAX (212) 752-2084; FAX: (212) 752-2084

(CADUCEUS-L 3:102 5 May 1995)

Preservation Workshops for Librarians and Archivists

The Pittsburgh Regional Library Center, with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the University of Pittsburgh School of Library and Information Science are co-sponsoring a series of preservation workshops, 7-10 August 1995.

PRESERVATION MICROFILMING Lisa L. Fox
7 August 1995 Monday (9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon & 1:00-4:30 p.m.) Lisa L. Fox will introduce you to the technical and bibliographic elements involved in planning and operating a preservation microfilming program or a one-time filming project. Learn how to select materials that are appropriate for filming and to prepare items for filming. Also, learn processes involved in film production, and the key issues in bibliographic control and long-term storage. You will receive an extensive packet of handout materials.

BUILDING ENVIRONMENTS FOR LIBRARY & ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS Jill Rawnsley
8 August 1995 Tuesday (9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon & 1:00-4:30 p.m.) Learn about the interdependent roles that the building, maintenance, environment, security and fire systems, as well as pest control and housekeeping programs, play in the preservation of historic collections. Explore conservation standards for environmental conditions (temperature, relative humidity, light, and pollution) for paper-based materials and understand the importance of establishing monitoring programs. Develop strategies for maintaining effective relationships with maintenance and security staff.

PROTECTIVE ENCLOSURES Melissa McAfee
9 August 1995 Wednesday (9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon & 1:00-4:30 p.m.) In this "hands-on" workshop, learn about various enclosures that can be constructed to protect brittle, fragile, or valuable books or unbound materials. Construct a simple phase box and learn what box making supplies and equipment you will need, as well as how to set up a lab.

LIBRARY BINDINGS Lisa L. Fox

9 August 1995 Wednesday (9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon & 1:00-4:30 p.m.) Learn how to purchase commercial library binding services that will best preserve your collections while making the best use of the library budget. Lisa Fox will provide you with a step-by-step explanation of the methods and materials used in library binding, outline which methods are best suited to different types of volumes, and provide guidance on how to evaluate the library binder's work. Participate in a "hands-on" practicum in decision making and receive an extensive packet of handouts.

INTRODUCTION TO CONSERVATION BOOK-BINDING Melissa McAfee

10 August 1995 Thursday (9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon & 1:00-4:30 p.m.) In this "hands-on" workshop, learn simple conservation book repair methods and their applications, including how to reback a book (a repair technique in which the original covers are retained). Learn what bookbinding supplies and equipment you will need as well as how to set up a lab. Melissa McAfee will present plans and sources for simple and inexpensive equipment.

Costs: Library Bindings (\$75); Building Environments (\$75); Protective Enclosures (\$60); Preserving Microfilm (\$75); Conservation Bookbinding (\$60). Deadlines for registration and payment: One week before start of each workshop.

For further information, contact Joyce Mitchell at (412) 624-9460 or via e-mail at joyce@lis.pitt.edu (EXLIBRIS 5 May 1995)

New Book on Louis Pasteur

Coinciding with the Year of Louis Pasteur, is the publication of a new book, *The Private Science of Louis Pasteur* by Gerald L. Geison, published by the Princeton University Press. The *New York Times Book Review* (7 May 1995, p. 35) carries a review by Lewis Wolpert. The following is a summary of the review:

Professor Geison, a Princeton historian and an authority on Pasteur, studied the laboratory notebooks of Pasteur, which record four decades of research activities and are now in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. Disclaiming any intention to cast doubt on Pasteur's greatness as a scientist, Geison focuses on some discrepancies between Pasteur's published works and evidence found in the notebooks. Pasteur emerges as an aloof, authoritarian and competitive individual, and even less than truthful. The implications of Professor Geison's findings are also important for under-

standing the process of scientific discovery in general.

(CADUCEUS-L 3:103 8 May 1995)

Mass Deacidification for Paper-Based Collections

The Pittsburgh Regional Library Center, the University of Pittsburgh School of Library and Information Science, and Robert Morris College are pleased to announce a teleconference on mass deacidification, scheduled for 26 October 1995. This conference, funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities, will focus on the status of mass deacidification research and the role of mass deacidification in addressing the preservation needs of libraries and archives whose paper-based holdings are threatened by acidity.

Robert DeCandido, New York Public Library, will moderate the teleconference. The speakers are Kenneth E. Harris and Chandru Shahani, Ph.D., of the Library of Congress. Panelists include Sally Buchanan, School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh; Sue Kellerman, Penn State University; and Randall Russell, Ph.D., Preservation Technologies, Inc.

The teleconference will be accessible via satellite downlink throughout North America, Hawaii, Mexico, and the Caribbean and will have phone-in and email capability.

The licensing fee is \$200. After the conference, videotapes will be available for \$200 plus the costs of duplication, postage, and handling. Call or email for more information: Susan Melnick (412) 825-0600; E-MAIL smm@prlc.org
(ARCHIVES 6 June 1995)

Preservation Microfilming Workshops

The Northeast Document Conservation Center will present two three day workshops on preservation microfilming: 18-20 August 1995 at the Presbyterian Historical Society in Philadelphia, PA and 23-25 October 1995 at the American Bible Society in New York City, NY. Speakers will include Steve Dalton, Director of Reprographic Services at NEDCC; Paul Conway, Head, Preservation Department, Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University; Jill Rawnsley, Preservation Consultant, Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts (PA workshop only); and others. The cost to participants is \$190. The price of the workshop includes the cost of *Preservation Microfilming: A Guide for Librarians and Archivists*, 2d ed., edited by Lisa Fox, Preservation Consultant. If a participant does not wish to order the book, the cost of the workshop is \$150. The program is designed to train project ad-

ministrators in libraries, archives, and other research institutions to plan, implement, and manage filming projects. It will also present information on digital technologies and their role in hybrid systems.

For more information about the workshops or to register contact Gail Pfeifle at the Northeast Document Conservation Center at (508) 470-1010; E-MAIL nedcc@world.std.com attn: Gail Pfeifle, Northeast Document Conservation Center, 100 Brickstone Square, Andover, MA 01810; (508) 470-1010; FAX (508) 475-6021; E-MAIL nedcc@world.std.com.

(EXLIBRIS 7 JUN 1995)

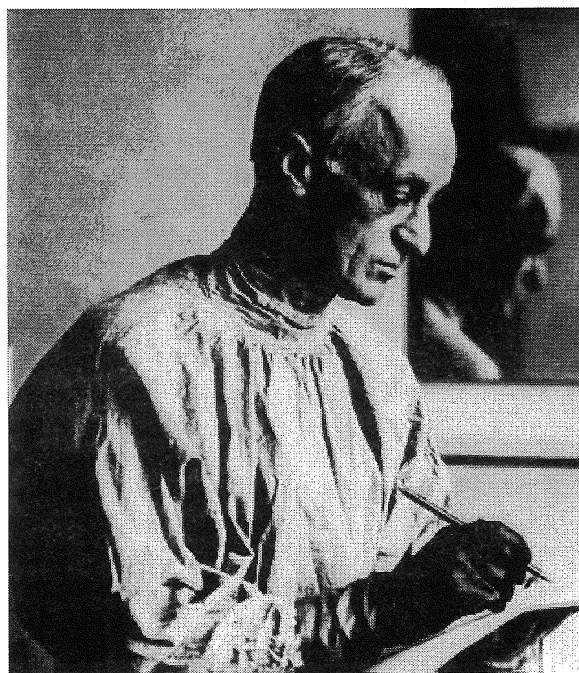
HARVEY CUSHING NEUROSURGERY EXHIBIT

Harvey Williams Cushing returned to his alma mater, Yale, in 1933 after an eighteen-year tenure as Moseley Professor of Surgery at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston. The charismatic and world-renowned neurological surgeon spent the final years of his life engaged both in the publication of his definitive monograph, *Meningiomas*, and courting his passion for acquiring medical-historical texts and incunabula -- a collection which he left as a valuable legacy to Yale. Indeed, the history collections of Drs. Cushing, Klebs, and Fulton created the foundation for the Cushing/Whitney Historical Library. Dr. Cushing's lesser-known legacy to Yale, the Brain Tumor Registry, is an astounding collection of gross brain and tumor specimens, microscopic specimens, hospital records, and photographs encompassing over 2,000 neurosurgical case studies from 1898 to 1936. This immense and valuable archive represents at once Dr. Cushing's "complete works", the genesis of modern neurological surgery as a specialty, and a definitive model for clinical research and correlation. Its philosophical impact on the fields of neurology, neurosurgery, and medical education remain self-evident. After laying dormant in storage for decades, Christopher J. Wahl (Yale Medical School IV) and the Section of Neurological Surgery at the Yale School of Medicine have begun an effort to refurbish the archive in its entirety.

The medical library rotunda now hosts an exhibit which offers a unique glance at rarely seen materials from this remarkable collection: "Out of Sight, Not Out of Mind: Renaissance of the Cushing Brain Tumor Registry". The exhibit traces the beginnings of the collection from Mary Donnelly's "lost" pituitary specimen at the Johns Hopkins

Hospital, to its formal organization and the role of Dr. Louise Eisenhardt in Boston, through its move to New Haven in 1934, and follows the archive into the bowels of the Edward S. Harkness Medical Student Dormitory, where it has remained a part of the medical school lore ever since. The exhibit, which will be on display through the summer of 1995, features commentary on the historical significance of the Registry, its scientific and philosophical contributions, and the scope of its restoration.

Toby Appel
Cushing/Whitney Medical Library
Yale University



Harvey Custing

ELLEN BAKER WELLS, 1934-1995

Ellen Baker Wells, Chief, Special Collections Branch, Smithsonian Institution Libraries, and a former history of medicine librarian, died of cancer on 2 April at the Hospice of Northern Virginia. She was sixty years old.

Ms. Wells was born in Berlin on 23 July 1934, where her father, John W. Wells, had gone as a research fellow in geology. He later became a world-renowned authority on coral reefs and taught geology and paleontology at Cornell for most of his career. Her mother, Elizabeth, had a master's degree in geology and taught courses from time to

time at Cornell. She amassed a collection of well over 400 chamber pot lids that delighted visitors to their summer cottage, "Lucky Stone Lodge," on Lake Cayuga.

Ms. Wells was raised in Worthington, Ohio and Ithaca, New York. At an early age she became fascinated with horses, and the first school paper she ever wrote was on the different ways of braiding a horse's tail. Her college education began at Cornell, where she majored in art history. After about the second year, Ellen went to Australia for a year with her parents who had gone there so that her father could study the Great Barrier Reef. On her return, she continued her education at Cornell, spent much of her spare time horseback riding and married the captain of the Cornell polo team. The couple moved to Stillwater, Oklahoma, and there had two daughters. Ms. Wells obtained her B.A. degree from Oklahoma State University where she specialized in seventeenth-century art and took courses in printmaking.

Ms. Wells went to library school at the University of California, Berkeley. She received her library degree in 1963 and was awarded a USPHS internship in history of medicine librarianship under Dr. Martha Teach Gnudi at the UCLA Biomedical Library. In November, 1964, Ms. Wells went to the National Library of Medicine as a cataloguer of seventeenth-century books, and she organized an exhibition for which a printed catalogue was published, *Animal Experimentation in Medicine Through the 18th Century*. Because of her background in art history and printmaking, she was made curator of the Prints and Photographs Division and went on several buying trips to Europe. In the summer of 1965 Ms. Wells spent a few weeks in New York demonstrating the latest in library technology at the ALA booth at the World's Fair. While at the NLM she wrote two booklets, *Prints Relating to Dentistry* and *The Prints and Photographs Collection of the National Library of Medicine*, and an article, "Willis' *Cerebri anatome*-an original drawing," *Journal of the History of Medicine*, 12 (April 1967):182-184.

In 1968 Ms. Wells was appointed Associate Osler Librarian (later Acting Osler Librarian) at McGill University. There she curated numerous exhibitions and founded and edited the *Osler Library Newsletter*. She obtained an M.A. in history from McGill and studied French and Italian privately. An article based on her master's essay was published as "Prints commemorating the Rome, 1656, plague epidemic," *Annali dell'Istituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza di Firenze*, 10(1985):15-21.

Other articles she published while at McGill are "The Osler Library-today and tomorrow," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, 58(1970): 398-402, "Eighteenth Century Medical Illustration and Book Decoration," *Medical and Biological Illustration*, 20(1970):78-84, and "Hippobibliography: A Survey," *American Notes & Queries*, 8(1970):83-86.

In 1972 Ms. Wells returned to Cornell as librarian of the history of science collection. There she became friends with Dorothy Schullian, the retired head of the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine and Prof. Howard B. Adelmann, the biographer of Malpighi, historian of embryology and great book collector. The research she had begun earlier on the literature of horsemanship was now intensified, and she published two books and several articles on this subject. Ms. Wells also began working on a bibliography of the catalogues of the libraries of scientists and physicians, and this was eventually published as "Scientists' libraries: a handlist of printed sources," *Annals of Science*, 40(1983):317-389. Other articles stemming from her Cornell years were, "Dubois de Chemant's *Lettre a M. Andouille*: a translation, with introduction, notes and a bibliography," *Bulletin of the History of Dentistry*, 24(October 1976):69-77; "The horse in science and medicine: a historical review," *Animal Health*, 8:5 (Sept./Oct. 1977):8-11; "Books for the *Bibliotheca*: a study of Sir William Osler's book bills," *Osler Library Newsletter*, 26(Oct. 1977):1-4, and "Boncompagni Archive at Cornell University," *Historia Mathematica*, 5 (November 1978):470-472.

In 1979 Ms. Wells went to the Smithsonian Institution as Chief, Special Collections Branch, Smithsonian Institution Libraries. Later she was also named Exhibitions Officer. During this time she published two articles relating to veterinary medicine, "Correspondence of Felix Vogeli with his publisher, Anselin, 1833, 1836," *Historia Medicinae Veterinariae*, 6 (1981): 42-43, 62-65; 7(1982):20-23 and "Classics of Equine Veterinary Medicine," *Medical Heritage*, (July-August 1986): 299-301. With Robert Multhauf she co-edited an extensive series of bibliographies on the history of science, technology and medicine published by Garland beginning in 1982. With Renata Rutledge she wrote a booklet on *Book Collecting and the Care of Books*, the revised edition of which was published by the Smithsonian Institution Libraries in 1987. For the *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* she wrote articles on the "Reprint" 40 (1986): 385-394 and on "Marginalia" 48 (1991): 192-204. The latter article was based on the research she did for an exhibition entitled "Nota Bene" for the tenth

anniversary of the opening of the Smithsonian Institution's Dibner Library.

Ms. Wells was in frequent demand as a speaker, particularly on book collecting and the history of horsemanship. She became a trustee of the National Sporting Library in Middleburg, Virginia, and wrote notes about new acquisitions and other matters for the library's newsletter. She was also advisor to several other libraries and to Mr. Paul Mellon.

Ms. Wells formed collections of books on a variety of topics, gave several of them to libraries, and continued collecting until shortly before she died. She gave a science fiction collection to Temple University, a *Black Beauty* collection to the Kerlan Children's Literature Research Collection at the University of Minnesota, a Maxfield Parrish collection to Bowling Green State University, a collection of product-related cookery booklets to the Smithsonian Institution, and a collection of books on printmaking to the George Mason University. Once she saved all of her junk mail for a year and offered it to the Smithsonian Institution as a sample of direct-mail advertising. Her offer was accepted.

Ms. Wells is survived by her daughters, Linda A. Wilson and Diane E. Hull, both of San Luis Obispo, California, three grandchildren and her former husband, H. Lynn Wilson.

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries have established The Wells Endowment Fund in memory of Ms. Wells and her father. The fund will be used to purchase rare materials in science, technology, and instrumentation, and contributions may be sent to the Director, Smithsonian Institution Libraries, Natural History Building 22, MRC 154, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Philip J. Weimerskirch
Special Collections Librarian

EX LIBRIS

(by Elaine Challacombe)

Main Entries

Susan Rishworth, History Librarian and Archivist at the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, is the 1995 recipient of Murray Gottlieb Award. Susan was presented with the award at the annual meeting of the Medical Library Association held in Washington, D.C. Her winning essay was entitled, "Historical Writing about Women, Medicine, and Health: An Historiographic Essay." Congratulations Susan!

Welcome to **Frances Chen**, our newest member who is head of collection development and special collections for the University of Arizona Health Sciences Center in Tucson, Arizona. Frances has been with the library for many years in several capacities and is now focusing her efforts on defining a direction for the collection. One possible proposal is to develop a collection in the southwestern healing arts, particularly Native American and Hispanic. Like many of us, she is looking for funding to develop this idea. Frances can be reached at (602) 626-2926, or E-MAIL francesc@hinet.medlib.arizona.edu.

Robin Chandler has accepted the position of Head, Archives and Special Collections at the University of California, San Francisco, as reported by her predecessor, Nancy Zinn. Robin was formerly with the Stanford Linear Accelerator where she was head of the archives. Robin is still active in local and national archive groups, and was editor of "Architext", the newsletter of the section on Science, Technology, and Healthcare in the Society of American Archivists. She is currently working toward her masters degree in American history (she also holds an MLS degree) at Stanford. Many of us had the good fortune to meet Robin in Pittsburgh, where Robin became immediately immersed in the activities of ALHHS. Welcome, Robin.

Ed Glaser continues to recover from the effects of a bulging fifth lumbar disc (no doubt from hauling too many books!). He is "overwhelmed by the kindness, caring, and collegiality of my ALHHS friends. You are truly a very special group." We all wish you well and will hold you to your promise to be present in Buffalo in 1996.

This spring seems to be a difficult one for our dealer friends. **Barbara Rootenberg** continues

to recover from her broken elbow and crushed disc that resulted from an accidental fall at the conference in Pittsburgh. Letters and calls would be welcome as Barbara is relegated to bed (with no travel!). Best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Congratulations to **Elizabeth Ihrig** and **David Rhees** for the publication of their article "The Bakken: A Library and Museum of the History of Electricity and Its Applications in Medicine and the life Sciences" in *Science & Technology Libraries*, Vol 14, no. 4 (Summer 1994).

The Canadian Bulletin of Medical History is publishing a special issue on "Medicine and Book Culture", Vol. 12 (2), 1995. Two of the contributors are **Philip Teigen** with his chapter entitled "Who's on first? Garrison, Morton, and Norman at the End of the Twentieth Century" and **Thomas Horrocks** with his chapter, "Marketing Good Health: The Medical Publications of Henry H. Porter of Philadelphia, 1829-1838".

Analytics

Paul G. Anderson has made us aware that the Washington University School of Medicine recently renamed its medical library. The Bernard Becker Medical Library was dedicated on 10 May 1995 in honor of Bernard Becker, M.D., professor emeritus head of the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences. The event has a special significance for the library's history of medicine section: Becker is the compiler and donor of one of the largest rare book collections in his field. The published catalogue to the collection housed in the library has become a standard reference work for the medical book collector interested in optics and visual sciences. A third edition of the catalogue is currently being edited by Lilla Wechsler, the library's rare book librarian, with an expected publication date in late summer, 1995. To mark the occasion of the renaming of the building, the library mounted a special exhibit, "The keenest of senses: printed treasures in ophthalmology and the visual sciences from four centuries", which will be on display throughout the remainder of 1995.

Elizabeth Ihrig submits the following: The Bakken Library and Museum in Minneapolis has joined with the History of Science Society's Committee on Education to develop and distribute a database of audio-visual materials related to the history of science, which will also include significant material on the history of technology and medicine. Entitled *Using Images and Sounds to Teach the History of Science*, this database will con-

tain up-to-date information on films, video tapes, laser disks, audio recordings, computer programs, CD-ROMS, and other forms of AV media useful for classroom teaching. Each entry in the database will include information concerning content, running time, subject category, intended audience, vendors, and an evaluation concerning its suitability for classroom use.

As this database nears completion, the HSS intends to publish a printed guide to AV materials and provide online searching and access to this resource through the Internet. Copies of the database may also be distributed on diskette. For further information contact: David Rhees, (612) 927-6508, or by e-mail at drhees@aol.com.

Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Assistant Director for historical Collections and Services, reports the following news from the University of Virginia Health Sciences Center: The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library received a grant of \$20,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation to support the preservation, access, and promotion of the Kerr L. White Health Care Collection.

Dr. White, now retired in Charlottesville, is a nationally and internationally recognized authority in health services research, public health, and epidemiology. In 1991 he donated the bulk of his substantial personal health care research library and his papers to The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library. His library, a unique historical and international collection, includes a substantial number of documents dealing with the background and origins of the International Clinical Epidemiology Network, as well as extensive materials bearing on clinical epidemiology, health statistics, health economics, medical sociology, primary care, health care organization, and biographies.

According to Nadine Ellero, the Library's Assistant Director of Bibliographic control, "We wanted to keep with Dr. White's original desire to establish special linkages between the various resources in the collection that aren't possible with regular cataloguing -- hypertext and Mosaic will permit us to do that by creating an electronic descriptive bibliography. We can then make the collection accessible to the world through the Internet and the World Wide Web"

Ms. Klein states: "We will be able to show the connections between past, present, and future--a very Jeffersonian ideal!"

The Bakken Library and Museum has awarded five Visiting Research Fellowships for 1995 as reported by **Elizabeth Ihrig**. They are as follows: 1) James Cook, a doctoral student in the Department of History at the University of Cali-

fornia Berkeley. He is conducting research on "electrified" popular science shows during the Victorian era as part of a larger history of illusionistic culture in 19th century America. 2) Karl Galle, a doctoral student in the Committee on the Conceptual Foundations of Science at the University of Chicago. Mr. Galle's current research focuses on late eighteenth and nineteenth-century galvanic experiments lying outside the direct path of the battery. 3) Timothy Kneeland, an instructor in the Department of History at the University of Oklahoma. He is conducting research on the use of electricity in treating mental illness from 1870 to the present, including the use of electrotherapeutics to treat mental illnesses such as hysteria and neurasthenia during the period 1870-1920. 4) Charlotte Price, a pre-doctoral student in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Cambridge. Mrs. Price's research concerns the early nineteenth century galvanic trials of Aldini, Ure, and others on recently executed criminals. 5) Dr. Jurgen Teichmann, Director of Programs at the Deutsches Museum in Munich, will extend his research in the use of history for educational purposes to the interactions of electricity and the life sciences.

The Bakken offers visiting research fellowships for the purpose of facilitating research in its collection of books, journals, manuscripts, prints, and instruments. The deadline for next year's awards is 1 March 1996.

Inci Bowman has recently submitted information about the extensive microscope collection housed in the Moody Medical Library, The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. The collection consists of representative samples documenting the development of microscopy from the eighteenth through the first quarter of the twentieth centuries. The work of more than thirty individual makers of firms is included.

The collection came to the Moody Library in 1967, when the library acquired thirty-three microscopes from Dr. John Bunyan (1907-1983) with a grant from the Moody Foundation of Galveston. A past president of the Royal Microscopical Society in London, and a collector, Dr. Bunyan provided additional instruments and cataloguing information in subsequent years. Of the 82 instruments, 60% are associated with him. The remaining instruments are microscopes from the Departments of Anatomy and Pathology, gifts from former faculty and friends of the University, and a purchase of replica microscopes.

For more information, contact Inci at the Blocker History of Medicine Collections, Moody Medical Library, The University of Texas Medical

Branch, Galveston, TX 77555-1035; (409) 772-2397; FAX (409) 765-9852; E-MAIL ibowman@beach.utmb.edu.

On 10 May the Washington University School of Medicine celebrated its Library Day. A luncheon for local medical librarians started the occasion. Later the recently completed medical library was dedicated and named in honor of Dr. Bernard Becker, Emeritus Head of the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences, whose rare book collection in ophthalmology--given to the Library some years ago--is one of the outstanding libraries in its field. An exhibit of some of the items in the collection included such items as Bartisch's sixteenth-century work on the subject, the earliest known systematic book on diseases of the eye, a Vesalius in prime condition, and several early works on the physics of vision. After the dedication and naming of the Library Nina Matheson, Professor of Medical Information at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, presented the eleventh Estelle Brodman Lecture, "Will Cyberspace Endanger Scholarship?" on the changing relationship between individual searches for information and the combined knowledge of libraries and their staffs. A reception followed in the atrium of the Library.

Exhibits

The First Quarter Century: UMDNJ, 1970-1995, an exhibit celebrating the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey's 25th anniversary opened at the George F. Smith Library of the Health Sciences on the Newark Campus on April 19th. Featured in the exhibit are photographs, documents, ephemera, and memorabilia from the UMDNJ Archives illustrating the University's history. UMDNJ consists of the New Jersey Dental School, the New Jersey Medical School, the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, the School of Osteopathic Medicine, the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, the School of Nursing, the School of Health Related Professions, University Hospital, and the Community Health Centers at Newark and Piscataway. The exhibit is underwritten by a gift from McCarte & English, Attorneys at Law, Newark NJ. For more information contact Lois Densky-Wolff, Archivist, University Libraries, Special Collections Department at (201) 982-7830.

The Johns Hopkins Institute of the History of Medicine has a new exhibit entitled "*William Harvey, the Circulation of the Blood, & William Osler: Restoration of a Treasured Volume*". The exhibit reviews the life of William Harvey and the significance of Harvey's work on the circulation of

the blood. A major focus of the exhibit is the Institute's copy of *De Motu Cordis* (1628), which was a gift of Sir William Osler. This copy, which had been in poor condition, underwent an intensive conservation effort in 1990. The exhibit illustrates the diagnostic techniques and treatments to which the book was subjected. Organized and assembled by Dr. Chandak Sengoopta, M.B.B.S., M.D., a graduate student at the Hopkins Institute, with the assistance of Prof. Jerome Bylebyl, the exhibit will remain on display indefinitely. For more information, contact Ed Morman, Institute of the History of Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 1900 East Monument Street, Baltimore, MD 21205-2169; (410) 955-3159; E-MAIL em@welchgate.welch.jhu.edu.

The Wangensteen Historical Library opened its new exhibit *One Community: Scholars and Gentlemen* on 8 June. The exhibit is the kick-off event for the 125th anniversary celebration of the Ramsey County Medical Society, who donated a substantial collection of medical historical artifacts to the Wangensteen Library in 1994/95. Objects from the exhibit have been photographed for publication on the World Wide Web page currently under construction. For more information, contact Elaine Challacombe at The Wangensteen Historical Library, 568 Diehl Hall, University of Minnesota, 505 Essex Street SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 626-6881; E-MAIL e-chal@maroon.tc.umn.edu.

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