THE WATERMARK

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

Volume XIX, Number 1
Winter, 1995

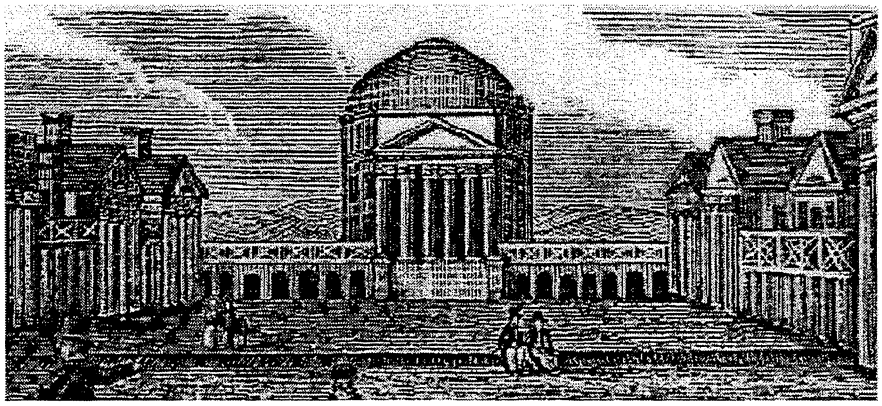
OF BOOKS AND BYTES: ELECTRONIC TEXTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA RARE BOOK SCHOOL

It is not difficult to understand the intellectual and personal allure of a week-long course at an international Rare Book School in Charlottesville, Virginia: to live on the Lawn in one of Jefferson's rooms, to spend your days surrounded by books and bibliophiles, to attend lectures in the Rotunda, and to explore the book culture from paper-making and illustration techniques to cataloguing and collecting. But to come to such a gathering and to spend five, eight-hour days in a lab chained to a keyboard, staring at a computer screen -- that takes a little more explaining. Yet for each annual Rare Book School since 1993, we have seen a growing number of bibliophiles, scholars, librarians, and book dealers traveling from across the United States and from Europe to do just that.

They come for one of two courses -- *Introduction to the Internet* and *Introduction to Electronic Texts* -- which draw on the resources of the University of Virginia Library's nationally acknowledged expertise in humanities computing and digital librarianship. The former course is a practical introduction to the Internet for booksellers, independent scholars, and librarians who have little experience with Internet services, but who know they need to find and to publish documents on the World Wide Web.[1] It is a course fueled by the excitement of discovering a new medium, and of coming to grips with it; from this year's group I know already of one rare book dealer who now delivers an impressive catalogue on the Internet.[2] In this article, however, it is on the more advanced *Electronic Texts* course that I wish to concentrate.

Introduction to Electronic Texts is aimed primarily at librarians planning to develop an etext center and at scholars keen to develop, use, and publish significant, standards-based electronic texts and images as part of their own textual research and pedagogical work.[3] Drawing on the experience and resources available at UVa's Electronic Text Center, the week-long course covers the creation of etext and digital image facsimiles of items usually drawn from the University of Virginia Special Collections. Each member of the class creates an electronic version of a print or manuscript text, marks its structure with Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) tagging following the *Text Encoding Initiative Guidelines*, creates archival-quality digital images of the pages and illustrations, produces a hypertext version, and makes it available on the Web. All in all, a very busy week.

In 1995 the class took on a group of related eighteenth and nineteenth-century African-American resources from our collections at UVa, and the resulting collection of searchable text and color digital facsimiles is an impressive Internet publication. The items, which exist as a part of the publicly-accessible holdings of the Electronic Text Center, are worth summarizing briefly:



An 1827 woodcut of the Lawn at the University of Virginia

1794 Antislavery circular: a printed letter commenting on public issues including the slave trade.

1795 Anonymous. *The Sorrows of Yambu; or The Negro Woman's Lamentation*: A broadside song describing a woman sold into slavery, and her conversion to Christianity.

1796 *Southern Planter to Citizens of the Southern States Accuses Thomas Jefferson of Being a Threat to Slavery.* A broadside directed at slave holders warning of the dire results of electing Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency of the United States.

1816 Slavery — Africans Halt Slave Ship. Diary of Stirling Murray, a fragment dealing with the slave trade in Havana.

1816 Sale of Slaves. A receipt for purchase for a slave named Nancy, sold to Jared Williams, Junior by Nancy E. Williams on June 27, 1816.

1837. Sale of Slaves. Letter, from Mrs. A. M. Smythe to her cousin, concerning the sale of a family of slaves, with comments on their health and skills.

1839 Runaway Slave: Leesburg, Va. A broadside offering $300 for the recovery of three escaped slaves (Bob, Charles, and Alfred).

1840 Runaway Slave: Culpeper County, Va. "$100 Reward", for the recovery of an escaped slave.

1841 Slaves. Buckingham County. A register of slaves owned by the Hubard family.

1841 Slavery. A letter from Mrs. M. L. Brooke to her husband in 1841, discussing household matters, the buying and selling of slaves, and local happenings.

1855 Public Hiring of Free Blacks, Fredericksburg, Va. A broadside offering for auction the labor of seven free Negroes to work off their taxes.

1855 Slavery — Sales & Breeding. G. B. Wallace of Strawberry Hill reporting an "unruly slave," and describing the slaves he would like to purchase in replacement.

1856 Cabell, William D., letter to Joseph Cabell, Norwood, Virginia. Includes an account of a valuable slave who had died from drinking "poisonous" brandy.

1858 Freedman — Letter from Mildred Carr, a freed slave, in Liberia to her former owner, James Miner, requesting clothing, and commenting on life in Liberia.

1858-59 Descriptions of Slaves, Watson family. Excerpt from an account book, with

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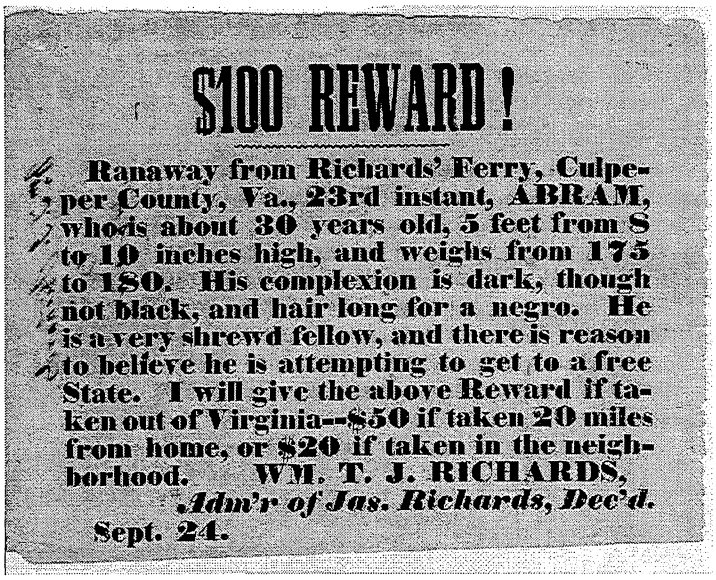
dates, sums, and descriptions of payments made to slaves from 1858-1860.

1864 Black Soldiers. Petition to Congress requesting the elimination of disparities in pay between soldiers who were free before 1861 and those freed later.

Part of the excitement for the special collections community in the digital media is that finally we have under our control a means to disseminate high-quality reproductions of items that are unique -- such as a hand-written slave narrative -- and often physically delicate. We are delivering these texts into our classes and studies in an exciting, viable, reproducible form. Moreover, the economies of Internet publication mean that if we can afford to make a digital facsimile for a single user or a single seminar at a single institution, then typically it does not cost us any more to let thousands of other people come to our Internet server to use the item over the networks. We now routinely see well in excess of one hundred thousand (100,000) non-University of Virginia accesses per month from all over the world on the many hundreds of publicly accessible texts and images that the Electronic Text Center makes available online (111,000 non-UVa accesses, October 1995; 138,000 non-UVa accesses, November 1995).[4] The African-American resources created during Rare Book School 1995 are a resource for users in any college, in any high school, in any home in the world that has access to the Internet.



$100 REWARD!

Ranaway from Richards' Ferry, Culpeper County, Va., 23rd instant, ABRAM, who is about 30 years old, 5 feet from 8 to 10 inches high, and weighs from 175 to 180. His complexion is dark, though not black, and hair long for a negro. He is a very shrewd fellow, and there is reason to believe he is attempting to get to a free State. I will give the above Reward if taken out of Virginia--$50 if taken 20 miles from home, or $20 if taken in the neighborhood. WM. T. J. RICHARDS,
Adm'r of Jas. Richards, Dec'd.
Sept. 24.

We are careful to ensure that the data we create will be useable long into the future; all too often this is not the case with electronic files. The archival-quality images are high resolution, high color content files. In their original form they are often many megabytes in size, although the files we work with on a day-to-day basis are "poorer cousins" of these archived master copies, yet still vibrant in their colors and well-suited to life on today's Internet. The text is always marked up in SGML, a term I alluded to earlier: this means in essence that all the information denoting database categories and typographic structure within the text is encoded with a standardized set of tags that are typed into the file along with the words and numbers that make up the content of the file. That is, instead of using a proprietary database or word-processing program to encode database structure and typography in a way that only that program understands, we use instructions that are simply typed in along with the content -- tags that are made up of other common "ASCII" characters found on the keyboard. Unlike, say, the WordPerfect code for italics, which is specific to that word processor and is typically lost when the text is transferred out of WordPerfect and into another format, these tags are simply other letters and characters typed in as part of the text, and they travel with the text if it moves from computer system to computer system.

Example: A chapter division whose title should appear in italics could be tagged like this:

```
<div type="Chapter" n=1>
<head rend="italics"> Chapter Name </head>
<p>[The text of the chapter goes here]</p>
</div>
```

The resulting SGML file is not pretty to look at "in the raw", but it is stable over time and works on any system; with a piece of SGML search-and-display software on top of it, using the tags as instructions but not displaying them, the user barely needs to know that the data is in SGML. A good case in point is the World Wide Web, which runs on a simple form of SGML called HTML; millions of users access millions of HTML pages through web browsing software such as Netscape without being aware necessarily that they are working with SGML data.[5]

We are only now beginning to think seriously about the implications of electronic texts for our teaching and research, and for the creation of "virtual" collections of related items in digital facsimile form, made up of holdings from a variety of institutions. As librarians and scholars learn the tech-

niques necessary to create electronic texts and images, it is becoming less unusual to find museums, libraries, societies, and now commercial publishers producing impressive World Wide Web sites full of significant content. We aim to add to this activity at Rare Book School by training people from the special collections communities in the creation of high-quality, standards-based electronic data, and then having them take their new-found skills and, I hope, reconfirmed enthusiasms back to their home institutions.

Since 1992, the Electronic Text Center has been building a searchable online library of full-text and image databases, and with equal effort has been building the user community that makes use of these resources. Since the arrival of the World Wide Web, and of graphical browsing software such as *Netscape* and *Mosaic*, our users have needed less and less encouragement to become both consumers but also producers of Internet data, and we are starting to see all sorts of teaching and research projects being published from the University's web servers. Amidst all the frenzy, excitement, and anxiety caused by the arrival of a major new publication and "information manipulation" medium, it is heartening to see that the library world has understood and incorporated these skills ahead of the general user communities and ahead of the commercial publishers, and that the rare books and manuscripts sections of our libraries -- too often conceived of wrongly in the popular imagination as dusty, august, old-fashioned arenas -- are firmly on the cutting edge of the educational world's use of digital publications.

Endnotes

[1]*Introduction to the Internet* attendees, 1995: Catharine A. Bomhold, Birmingham Museum of Art; Joanne Chaison, American Antiquarian Society; LuEllen DeHaven, Folger Shakespeare Library; Blanche Ebeling-Koning, Archives of American Art; Susan Hengel, Hagley Museum, Wilmington, Delaware; Alan Hepner, rare book dealer; Abigail Leab, University of British Columbia; David O'Neal and Mary O'Neal, rare book dealers; John Priddy, Richmond book collector; Hans Rutten; Kathleen Wilson, St. Stephen's Episcopal School, Austin, Texas; Linda Wilson, Greenwich Academy, Greenwich, CT. See their homepage at http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/rbs/rbs46-95.html

[2]David L. O'Neal Antiquarian Booksellers Inc. http://www.tiac.net/users/onealbks/index.html

[3]*Introduction to Electronic Texts* attendees, 1995: Terri Boekhoff, Rudi Publishing; Donna Bussell, San Francisco State University; Dominique Coulombe, Brown University; John Davenport, University of St. Thomas; Katharine Donahue, UCLA; Terese Heidenwolf, Lafayette College; Jan Horner, University of Manitoba; Russell Johnson, UCLA; Lisa Johnston, Sweet Briar College; John Kneebone, Library of Virginia; Mary Lacy, Library of Congress; Phil McCray, Cornell University; Chris Petter, University of Victoria; William Wortman, Miami University. See their homepage at http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/rbs/rbs16-95.html

[4]The web address for the Electronic Text Center is http://etext.lib.virginia.edu

[5]For more information on SGML, see *About SGML*: http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/sgml.html

Other relevant World Wide Web addresses:

The Book Arts Press (BAP): http://poe.acc.virginia.edu/~oldbooks/bap.html

Rare Book School 1995: http://poe.acc.virginia.edu/~oldbooks/rbs95/rbs95.html

David Seaman
The Electronic Text Center
University of Virginia

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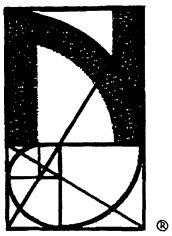

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INTERVIEW WITH DR. ELIZABETH FEE, CHIEF, HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Dr. John Parascandola (JP), Historian, U.S. Public Health Service and former Chief of the History of Medicine Division interviewed Dr. Elizabeth Fee (EF) at NLM on 28 November 1995.

JP: I would like to begin by asking you to tell us something about your educational background.

EF: I was born in Belfast, Northern Ireland, and did my undergraduate degree at the University of Cambridge. Although my major subject was biochemistry, I became very interested in the history and philosophy of science. One book that especially impressed me was Thomas Kuhn's *Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. I came to the States to study at Princeton in part because Kuhn was there. I had also met Ted Brown, who was then on the Princeton faculty, but was spending a year at Cambridge. He was so enthusiastic about the history of science, he also influenced my decision to attend Princeton.

JP: So you took your Ph.D. at Princeton?

EF: Yes, with the aid of a Fulbright travel grant, I arrived in Princeton in 1968 to undertake graduate studies in the History and Philosophy of Science program. I received my doctorate in 1978 for a thesis on scientific theories of sex differences, with Gerry Geison serving as my advisor. By the time I completed the doctorate, however, I had already been teaching for several years.

JP: Where was your first teaching job?

EF: In 1972 I accepted a position in the History Department at the State University of New York at Binghamton. Two years later, I moved to Johns Hopkins. My first position at Hopkins was as historian and archivist for the School of Health Services, which had been established a few years earlier as a new school to train physician assistants and nurse practitioners. There was a strong (and idealistic) belief at the time that national health insurance was just around the corner, and that these types of practitioners would play a key role in a reformed health care system. The founding of the School of Health Services was seen as a significant event and they wanted someone on board who could keep the records and write the history of the School.

JP: But things did not work out as planned?

EF: No, the political climate in health care changed, and the School was closed in 1979-80. By that time, I had already been doing some teaching in the School of Medicine and the School of Hygiene and Public Health. After some negotiation and uncertainty, I accepted a position in the School of Hygiene and Public Health.

JP: What were your main responsibilities?

EF: I taught courses in the history of public health, the history of health policy, women's health, the local history of health in Baltimore and, in recent years, the very large introductory course in health policy and management. My research interests were focused on the history of public health and health policy. At the request of the then Dean, Dr. D. A. Henderson, I wrote a book about the history of the School of Hygiene and Public Health from its founding in 1916 to 1939.

JP: I believe you also became more involved in administration in recent years.

EF: Yes, I spent a great deal of time over the last few years organizing the Master of Health Science program in health policy for Johns Hopkins in Washington, D.C. This program offered a variety of courses and degree programs for people working in Washington health policy agencies and similar positions.

JP: What attracted you to the position of Chief of the History of Medicine Division?

EF: There were several factors. For one thing, at Hopkins I was becoming increasingly involved in health policy administration, and devoting less time to history. The prospect of concentrating full time on the history of medicine was very appealing. I was especially attracted by the idea of being based at such a wonderful resource for medical history. For a historian of medicine, com-

ing to the National Library of Medicine is like coming to Mecca.

JP: What kinds of opportunities and challenges do you see at NLM?

EF: The history of medicine collection at NLM is the strongest in the country and one of the strongest in the world. I consider it an important responsibility to preserve and continue to build the collection. This may be particularly challenging in light of the expected constraints on the Federal budget. I believe that the collection could also be better known and utilized. Although most historians of medicine are familiar with NLM's historical resources, there are many other scholars in various fields who could benefit from this resource if they were more aware of its strengths and possibilities. So I hope to take steps to increase the visibility of the History of Medicine Division. In general, I want to improve communications between HMD and its diverse constituencies, including of course, ALHHS members. I also see opportunities for further applications of new technologies to increase access to the historical collections. For example, I would like to improve upon and continue to update the picture database. We have already made some of our exhibits available in an online version, and I think we can do more of this kind of thing. I am aware that many people are concerned about the loss of the published *Bibliography of the History of Medicine*, and I recognize the need to make HISTLINE much more available and user friendly to compensate for the absence of the printed bibliography. Ideally, everyone with a sustained interest in the history of medicine will have access to this resource from their office and home computer as well as in local libraries, and students will also have easy access. One other project I am interested in exploring is the establishment of a program of small travel grants to support research in the NLM collections.

JP: What are some of the specific reserach projects that you are working on at the moment, or plan to undertake in the future?

EF: Ted Brown and I have just completed a collaborative book, involving a number of historians, on the life and times of Henry E. Sigerist. We are also interested in writing a book on the history of the history of medicine, but this is a long-term goal. I am currently working on a second volume of the history of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, carrying the story up to the late 1960s. Eventually I would like to write a history of public health that could serve as a general introduction to the field. In the more immediate future, I expect to continue my research on various aspects of twentieth-century public health, epidemiology, and social medicine.

JP: What do you think you will miss most about working at a university?

EF: I have been concerned about missing the interaction with students. For that reason, I am teaching a course on "Historical Issues in Health Care" on Saturday mornings at the Hopkins Washington Campus, near Dupont Circle. I am also continuing to work with several graduate students who are writing their doctoral dissertations.

JP: Finally, I think our readers would be interested in knowing something about what you like to do in your spare time, assuming that you can find any spare time.

EF: I enjoy the theater, music, movies, exploring restaurants, and travel. And for exercise I like to walk and swim.

JP: Thank you very much for taking the time to allow me to interview you.

EF: I am happy to have had this opportunity to share some of my views with ALHHS members.

Selected Publications of Dr. Elizabeth Fee

Disease and Discovery: A History of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, 1916-1939 (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987).

Coeditor with Daniel Fox, *AIDS: The Burden of History* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1988).

Coeditor with Roy Acheson, *A History of Education in Public Health: Health that Mocks the Doctors' Rules* (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1991).

Coeditor with Daniel Fox, *AIDS: The Making of a Chronic Disease* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1992).

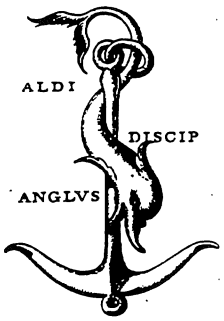
Coeditor with Nancy Krieger, *Women's Health, Politics, and Power: Essays on Sex/Gender, Medicine, and Public Health* (New York: Baywood Press, 1994).

Coeditor with Theodore Brown, *Making Medical History: The Life and Times of Henry E. Sigerist* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, in press).

John Parascandola
U.S. Public Health Service

ANTIQUARIAN MEDICAL BOOKS

Specialist: Rebecca Hardie



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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Critical issues facing health sciences collections and future ALHHS activities were the subjects of a questionnaire distributed to the Steering Committee a few months back. Eleven out of sixteen officers and chairs participated in the survey. Their responses are summarized below.

It is not surprising that decreasing financial support was identified as the most pressing issue facing our collections. While reduced institutional support was mentioned most often, loss of grant funding from local, state, and federal agencies was cited as well. Concomitantly, decreased funding is resulting in a lack of time to devote to collections, staff shortages, and expanding responsibilities for existing staff. One member described her situation as "doing more work with fewer people"; another mentioned "survival" in this time of "downsizing."

The need for marketing collections and services was the second critical issue identified by the Steering Committee. "We need to instill in our members the belief that it is okay to sell ourselves and our services, that in order to survive it is necessary to do so." Promotion and public relations are recognized by most as essential for fostering support and stimulating use of historical resources. As a result of the competition for funds, the audience for marketing now includes administrators who need to be convinced of the relevance of history of the health sciences collections as an integral part of an institution's mission.

Other critical issues mentioned are security, preservation, lack of space, and the ability to be well-rounded and competent in many areas.

While responses differed as to what the Association can do to help members and the profession deal with the issues, one theme prevailed: communication is our most important mission. The perception of ALHHS's role as a clearinghouse for information reinforces the founding principle twenty-one years ago when the Association was organized; it also underscores the relevance of *The Watermark*, meetings, and CADUCEUS-L, our major activities. The Association needs to stimulate discussion and publish information about successful strategies for dealing with issues mentioned above and studies on use of collections. Another suggestion was a CE course on marketing the day before an annual meeting or as a topic for a meeting. Other Steering Committee members proposed encouraging medical historians to write articles and letters to

journal editors on the value of, and need for, our collections. Finally, we must strengthen ties to related professional organizations, both national and regional, such as SAA, MeMA, AAHM, and others.

Now an update of recent Association business: Sheila O'Neill sumitted aproposal to AAHM for an ALHHS-sponsored luncheon-workshop entitled, "Piecing Together the Past: Reconstructing Medical Life through Ephemera." Nancy Zinn travelled to North Carolina where she conducted an oral history interview with Lisabeth Holloway about the founding and early years of the Association; the interview was transcribed and is being edited. John Erlen, Membership Chair, reports his committee is preparing a proposal for an ALHHS Home Page on the World Wide Web. Lilli Sentz, Local Arrangements Chair, is in a high state of readiness for our visit to Buffalo in May. Suzanne Porter's Program Committee received a fine response to our first call for papers from which four were chosen for presentation in Buffalo; the quality and quantity of abstracts indicates members ought to be given this opportunity again.

Elizabeth Ihrig, Secretary/Treasurer mailed out renewal notices in November. Return yourdue promptly to continue membership in, and support of, the Association. Membership enables us to nurture the continued growth of ALHHS and to work together to find solutions to the issues confronting us in the rapidly changing world of libraries and archives.

Happy Holidays!

Barbara Smith Irwin
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FROM THE EDITORS

We sought the cover story from David Seaman after learning of the perennial, sold-out success of his course from members of the 1995 Rare Book School class, which included ALHHS members Kathy Donahue and Russell Johnson. Although David's contribution is not strictly related to the history of the health sciences, we felt it would be useful to anyone working in special collections and archives. This issue also features a contribution from ALHHS member Steve Wagner on the collections and programs at the University of Oklahoma. We hope that it will inspire some of you to submit similar articles for future issues!

A number of us in ALHHS have expressed interest over the years in developing a Rare Book School class devoted to history of the health sciences curatorship. We are pleased to report that beginning with RBS 1996 there will be a course offering in the history of the health sciences. This is a "beginner" class, designed for those individuals new to the field. We continue to work with Terry Belanger to offer an "advanced" course in the future, perhaps as soon as 1997. If you have suggestions for content or instructors, please send them to Terry (Rare Book School, Room 114, Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville VA 22903-2498; (804) 924-8851; FAX (804) 924-8824; E-MAIL biblio@virginia.edu.) You will find a notice of the initial 1996 class elsewhere in this issue. We encourage you to disseminate this information widely, particularly to those who may not be members of ALHHS.

Beginning with this issue, Peter Nelson is editing the "From the 'Net" column. We are pleased to welcome Peter and, to be quite truthful, are relieved that we now have one less responsibility while compiling each issue of *The Watermark*. If you have any comments about this column, please be sure to pass them along to Peter, electronically of course, at nelson@jeflin.tju.edu.

As some of you were aware, we traveled to Philadelphia at the end of November to make a presentation for the Wood Institute History of Medicine Seminar at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Having an insiders' edge, we were able to call on many of you for help with our presentation. Thanks to all of you who sup-

plied lists of 1852 medical school graduates. We think the historic, hallowed halls of the College survived the Southern invasion. Of course, we expected no honorarium but were hopeful of taking back with us to Virginia two long-overdue treasures, the Soap Lady and the papers of John Peter Mettauer. These items were honorably won some years ago in a friendly ALHHS/AAHM pool game, but never awarded to the victorious Virginians. John Parascandola accompanied us to Philadelphia to provide us with moral support and to enhance our credibility. He graciously hosted us the evening before the presentation at his home in Maryland and we witnessed first-hand his growing collection of tomato realia. Our readers will be happy to know that John was presented with a tomato at the Wood Institute Seminar luncheon by a quick-thinking Tom Horrocks (aka tahabdvip).

We are writing this column and editing this issue of *The Watermark* while together in Richmond on a cold, wintry Saturday afternoon. While running three computers, listening to Christmas music, and glancing at college basketball, we are testing our skills at multi-tasking.

Wishing each of you a joyful holiday season,

Joan Echtenkamp Klein
Jodi Koste

ALHHS ANNUAL MEETING 9 MAY 1996

The Annual Meeting of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences will be held in Buffalo, New York, at the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society on Thursday 9 May 1996. The Historical Society building is the only surviving structure from the Pan-American Exposition of 1901. An exhibit about medicine in Western New York will include memorabilia and photographs from the McKinley assassination which occurred on the grounds of the Exposition.

Following the ALHHS program of presented papers *[Editors' note: see the next article]* and the business meeting, lunch will be served by Oliver's, one of Buffalo's best restaurants.

Mr. William H. Loos, Curator of the Grosvenor Rare Book Room of the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library and Mark Twain expert, will deliver a lively post-luncheon presentation about the manuscript of Huck Finn. Half of the manuscript was discovered several years ago in an attic in California and the trials and tribulations of trying to reunite the two halves are fascinating. Mr. Loos has invited ALHHS members to tour the Grosvenor Rare Book Room during the conference.

A tour of the Art Conservation Department at Buffalo State College is also open to interested individuals Thursday afternoon. The Department, formerly located in Cooperstown, specializes in restoration of artifacts, paper (but not books), and paintings.

Members who arrive early are invited to visit the Health Sciences Library and its History of Medicine Collection Wednesday afternoon. Buffalo's Rapid Rail System runs conveniently from the Conference Hotel to the Health Sciences Library. The ALHHS pre-meeting dinner, a long standing tradition and an integral part of the annual meeting, will be held on Wednesday evening, 8 May within walking distance of the hotel..

For further information, contact: Lilli Sentz, Curator, Robert L. Brown History of Medicine Collection, Health Sciences Library, B5 Abbott Library, SUNY at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York 14214 (716) 829-3024.

We look forward to seeing you in Buffalo.

Lilli Sentz
SUNY at Buffalo

1996 ALHHS PROGRAM FOR BUFFALO

By the mid-October deadline, nine abstracts had been submitted in response to the call for papers. The Program Committee, composed of Elaine Challacombe, John Parascandola, and Suzanne Porter, then selected four for presentation during the ALHHS meeting in Buffalo on 9 May 1996. Each presenter will have fifteen minutes with time allotted at the end for questions. We anticipate an interesting and informative program and invite as many of you as possible to join us.

Kerr White Health Care Collection Online Bibliography and Exhibit: Joan Echtenkamp Klein

will discuss and demonstrate this World Wide Web project currently under development at the University of Virginia Health Sciences Library.

Design and Use of a Collection Survey for the Management and Scheduling of Conservation Activities: Richard Eimas from the Hardin Libraray of the Health Sciences at the University of Iowa will describe the inception, design, and implementation of a collection survey and the management of any subsequent conservation measures.

Creation of a New Collection Documenting the History of Pain Studies: Katharine Donahue's paper will focus on the evolution and progress of the idea for this collection at the Louise Darling Biomedical Library (University of California, Los Angeles) as well as discuss the collaboration between librarians and faculty that made it possible.

Disposition of Duplicate and Out-of-Scope Materials: Inci Bowman will use her recent experience at the Moody Medical Library (University of Texas Medical Branch) in the disposition of rare and out-of-print books and serials to elucidate the process and offer some guidelines on how to proceed.

Suzanne Porter
Duke University Medical Center

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE 1996 MEETING

The Local Arrangements Committee cordially invites you to attend the 69th annual meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine (AAHM) in Buffalo, New York from 9-12 May 1996. The year 1996 marks the sesquicentennial of the School of Medicine and the University of Buffalo. Founded by a group of seven remarkable men--including Austin Flint, Sr. and James Platt White--the Medical School today is part of the State University of New York at Buffalo.

The annual meeting of the AAHM and affiliated societies will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in downtown Buffalo within easy walking distance of ethnic restaurants, cafes, brew pubs, historic landmarks, and the theater district. Special functions such as the Annual Banquet and the Garrison lecture and reception will showcase the rich architectural heritage of Buffalo, including Rockwell Hall on the Buffalo State College Campus, the Albright-Knox Art Gallery, and the Center for the Arts on the North Campus of the University. A special exhibit on medicine in Western New York will be mounted at the Historical Society, the only building still standing on the grounds of the Pan American Exposition where President McKinley was assassinated in 1901.

The following affiliated societies have indicated that they will be in Buffalo: AIDS History Group; Alcohol and Temperance History Group; American Academy of the History of Dentistry; American Association for the History of Nursing; American Veterinary History Society; Anesthesia History Society; Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences; History of the Neurosciences Society; Medical Museum Association; Medical Philately Division of the American Topical Association; Sigerist Circle; and the Society for Ancient Medicine.

An AAHM 1996 Home Page will be on the World Wide Web. The home page will include information about Buffalo weather, the world renowned Kleinhans Music Hall--home of the Buffalo Philharmonic, Buffalo Chicken Wings, and much more. The home page can be accessed through the following World Wide Web Address: http://wings.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/hsl/new/aahm1996.

Anyone who is not a member of the AAHM and wishes more information and/or to be placed on the registration mailing list for these meetings should contact Professor James Bono, AAHM/LAC Co-chair, Department of History , Park Hall, SUNY at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14260-4130; (716) 645-2282 x559; hischaos@acsu.buffalo.edu.

We look forward to seeing you in Buffalo.

James J. Bono
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TOBACCO CONTROL ARCHIVES

Recently the Tobacco Control Archives (TCA) at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) Archives & Special Collections has received much attention and publicity because of a decision to publish the Brown and Williamson (B&W) Collection on the Internet via the World Wide Web. Shortly after the collection was made available on the Web, a message to the ARCHIVES List Serve announced this new web site to archivists. The web site "sparked a heated debate" among archivists and records managers concerning the ethics of making these materials available and the action of accepting these papers from a faculty member in terms of archival practice. To understand our decision to accept the papers and to post them on the Web, it is necessary to know something about the mission of the TCA. This article will discuss the TCA project scope, its funding, its future, and the Brown & Williamson Collection on the Internet.

The TCA was established in 1994 to document the tobacco control movement in California. It is funded by the Centers for Disease Control and the Tobacco Related Disease Research Program through grants. The documentation goals of the TCA include: the emergence of the non-smokers' rights movement, the Proposition 99 political campaign effort, implementation of the legislation by California county agencies, judicial challenges to the proposition, the papers of individuals involved in the tobacco control movement, and relevant research at the University of California.

Interest in the subject created a need for a central, organized source of primary information on these subjects. Scientists, historians, legislators, sociologists, political scientists, and economists are all potential donors and users of such material. The materials we collect will be an important source of information on political and marketing campaigns and grass roots organizing which will go beyond the issues of tobacco control. Why do people organize around a cause? What is it that moves them from concern to activism? How do they go about getting organized to fight for or against a policy, law, or issue? The tobacco control movement is an excellent example of grass roots organizing around a single issue.

Nigel Phillips
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One focus of the TCA is California's Proposition 99. Proposition 99 was a statewide referendum passed in 1988 which added twenty-five cents to an existing excise tax on tobacco sales. This proposition raised California's tobacco tax to be the highest in the United States. Behind Proposition 99 was a coalition of health and environmental organizations and activists calling themselves the Coalition for a Healthy California (CHC). After the proposition was passed, the CHC continued to monitor how the funds raised by the tobacco tax were spent to ensure compliance with the proposition which designated twenty percent of the funds for education. This money funds county agencies whose job is to disseminate information about the health effects of smoking or otherwise using tobacco to their local community. They plan and carry out these programs and campaigns in a geographical area, usually based on the county.

Proposition 99 was possible because of an already existing and growing tobacco control movement in California. Before Proposition 99 passed, an organized tobacco control movement had been working in California to pass local ordinances to protect nonsmokers from the health effects of secondhand smoke. California communities have led the nation in efforts to ban smoking in public buildings, work places, and restaurants. Documenting the evolution of the movement, its history, and its accomplishments is another objective of the TCA.

To date the TCA has collected papers and records which cover most of these areas, but characteristics of the movement and the current nature of the subject matter make collecting in this area difficult and controversial. Records of the movement are dispersed among its members and the existing record is fragmentary. Groups were formed in many cases to pursue specific objectives, then they disbanded, leaving records of their activities in the basements and attics of a handful of activists. Some of our successful collecting efforts are described below. We have been able to collect records of Proposition 99 and the two previous attempts at a tobacco tax through an initiative, Propositions 5 and 10, by collecting personal papers and the records of the campaign director, Jack Nicholl.

The history of the movement has been partially documented through the records of Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights (ANR) in California. ANR was established in 1976 as the Group Against Smoking Pollution (GASP) when several local GASPs across California merged and incorporated. In 1981 California GASP became Californians for Nonsmokers' Rights (CNR). CNR went national in 1986 and became ANR. ANR is a national group which advocates the rights of nonsmokers. ANR has been involved in political campaigns in California for Propositions 5 (1977-1978) and 10 (1979-1980) and 99 (1986), and against Proposition 188 (1994). Nationally ANR has been involved in banning smoking on airline flights and in upholding the Environmental Protection Agency's risk assessment of secondhand smoke as a carcinogen.

The TCA has collected the records of individuals involved in the anti-smoking movement in California including the papers of Dr. Lester Breslow and Paul Loveday. Dr. Breslow is a professor emeritus at the University of California, Los Angeles School of Public Health. He was active in the campaign for Proposition 99, and has served on many committees whose purpose is oversight of the use of funds generated by Proposition 99. This collection documents Breslow's work on various tobacco control committees including the Committee for Expertise on Tobacco Use Control; the Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Education (DATE) Advisory Committee; the Tobacco Education Advisory Committee (TEOC); and the Tobacco Education and Research Oversight Committee (TEROC). The col-

lection also includes information regarding the Proposition 99 and Proposition 188 campaigns, independent evaluations of programs funded by Proposition 99, and information regarding the Healthy Kids Healthy California program, part of the Tobacco Use Product Education (TUPE) program.

The Paul Loveday collection documents this activist's work on the Proposition 10 campaign, a referendum on the California Ballot in 1980, which would have mandated the establishment of nonsmoking areas in public buildings. The collection contains mostly information regarding the funding by the tobacco industry of television and radio advertisements opposing Proposition 10. The ads were supposed to be funded by a citizens group called Californians Against Regulatory Excess (CARE), but members of Californians for Smoking and NonSmoking Sections contended that CARE and the "No on 10" campaign were funded by tobacco companies. Therefore the tag line at the end of each ad should have stated that the ad was funded by the Tobacco Industry. The records include legal documents, such as Applications for Review and Declaratory Rulings; correspondence with the Federal Communication Commission and various television and radio stations; and information about Dobbs & Nielson, the law firm representing CARE.

In addition to organizations and individuals, the TCA has documented educational projects funded by Proposition 99 revenues including The Tobacco Free Project (TFP). Founded in 1991, the TFP is run by the San Francisco Department of Public Health. The TFP provides tobacco prevention and cessation services and actively promotes a tobacco free environment. The primary target populations of the TFP are parents of young children, out-of-school youth, lesbians and gay men, African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, Chinese and Southeast Asians. The Girls Against Tobacco Campaign (GAT) is a TFP project which was implemented in 1994 by the National Latina Health Organization at the Horace Mann Middle School in the Mission District. The girls at the school organized a successful campaign to remove two tobacco billboards which were located within 500 feet of the school. This collection documents the public information efforts of the Tobacco Free Project and the Girls Against Tobacco Campaign.

We have not scratched the surface of tobacco control in California. It has proved difficult to convince some groups and persons to donate their materials to the archives and still more difficult to locate the records. The records are, in most cases, very recent, created within the last decade. Their creators are reluctant to part with them, and some have suggested that we should simply photocopy their records and return the originals. One donor was concerned that her records might be of use to the tobacco industry in developing advertising campaigns which target children. Also the groups which are still functioning must send us materials in small increments. We will work to help these organizations implement a records management program, but many are disorganized and resistant to the idea. The UCSF AIDS History Project has implemented a records mangement program with community-based organizations that has been very successful. The TCA will model its efforts after that program. On the positive side, we are aided in our efforts by the commitment of the donors to the tobacco control movement.

Staffing of the TCA is another issue which makes collecting among these groups so difficult. The TCA is a grant-funded project for two years, and documenting active and ongoing social movements can be difficult when funding is limited. The tobacco control movement is such an ongoing movement. Therefore, additional funding sources must be sought continually or the collecting scope must be clearly defined and limited. Future funding is particularly an issue when recommending a records management program because staff may not be available for follow-up on such programs. None of the collections are open for research currently, partly because of limited staffing resources devoted to arrangement and description, but our goal is to have all processed collections available for research by the end of December 1995.

Future collecting efforts of the TCA will be directed toward collecting records of California groups which sponsored local ordinances for tobacco control, records of private groups currently active in tobacco education, the records of local agencies using Proposition 99 funds in educational efforts, records which document court challenges to Proposition 99 and the TCA. We will also continue collecting personal papers of individuals involved in the movement and the research of University of California personnel on the subject of tobacco control and the health effects of tobacco use.

THE BROWN & WILLIAMSON DOCUMENTS

The issue of tobacco control is a very emotional one for many people, and is currently a hot political issue under national debate. For example,

the Food and Drug Administration has recently suggested that tobacco should be regulated as a drug. In recent months, the TCA has found itself central to the debate on tobacco contol. The TCA was thrust into the spotlight when the Brown & Williamson (B&W) documents were accessioned in 1994.

Shortly after the documents went up on the Internet, we announced via the ARCHIVES List Serve that the documents were available on the World Wide Web. The reaction among the archival community was varied. We received enthusiastic support and severe criticism. Many archivists felt that our action was unethical or, at best, poor archives practice.

Records managers were concerned that other companies would fear that preserving their records could lead to exposure of unethical practices and would refuse to preserve their historical records. When compared with standard archival access, documents available through electronic information delivery systems are available more quickly and to a wider distribution. It is clear that the implications of our decision to make these documents available in this electronic medium brings up many issues of interest to archivists and records managers including collecting policy regarding photocopied documents and records which may be duplicated and distributed in other formats. To fully understand our decision to make the documents accessible on the Internet, a little context is necessary.

In May 1994, Professor Stanton Glantz of the University of California, San Francisco received several boxes of copies of Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation (B&W) documents from a source identified as "Mr. Butts." These documents consisted mainly of scientific reports and internal correspondence which indicated that B&W had known long before the scientific community that tobacco smoke is harmful and that nicotine is an addictive substance and hid that knowledge from the Surgeon General and the public. Dr. Glantz had the documents photocopied and donated a copy of the collection to the Tobacco Control Archives in Archives and Special Collections at the UCSF Library in July 1994. He also distributed copies to research colleagues and other tobacco control activists. The documents had already been brought into the public arena by the *New York Times* in a series of articles in May 1994 and in Congressional hearings sponsored by Henry Waxman (D-California).

In February 1995, B&W lawyers accused the University of California of having stolen documents. A restraining order was issued to keep the UCSF Archives & Special Collections from making the documents available for research, and B&W filed a lawsuit against UC demanding the return of the documents. In May 1995, the Superior Court of California ruled that the documents were already in the public domain, by virtue of their publication in the *New York Times* and their status as copies, and that there was a "strong public interest in permitting the information in the documents to remain available to the university and others." B&W filed an appeal in June which was rejected by the California Supreme Court.

Due to the commitment of the Library and Center for Knowledge Management at UCSF to electronic information delivery and its support of the health sciences mission of the University, staff and infrastructure were in place to make the B&W documents available to a wide range of users on the Internet. Interest in the documents was very high, and the Archives & Special Collections does not have staff to meet the high access demands to these materials. Therefore, the 8,000 pages of the collection were scanned, and on 30 June 1995 at midnight, digital versions of the B&W documents were available on the World Wide Web through Galen II, the UCSF Library Web site.

The documents reveal three important facts about the tobacco industry which had been hidden from the public for thirty years. Research conducted by tobacco companies into the harmful health effects of tobacco was often more advanced and sophisticated than studies by the medical community. Executives at B&W knew early that tobacco use was harmful and that nicotine was addictive and made a conscious decision not to make the information public. Research was hidden from courts by laundering data through legal departments and claiming that it could not be released due to lawyer client privilege. Especially due to this last fact, we felt that it was important to make these documents available for scrutiny by any interested party. The information contained in the documents could not be lost to history and to the public due to archival dogma which states that we should never keep items which are photocopies or which may be duplicated in other repositories. The courts had decided the ownership issue, so we made the documents available to the public.

The ARCHIVES List Serve debate began as a result of the web page. The World Wide Web is an extremely effective means of accessing information and in this case was virtually the only means of making these documents available. The initial use statistics will demonstrate why this is so. Between

30 June 1995 and 1 October 1995, 11,997 unique hosts accessed the web site. 87,584 documents (GIF files) were retrieved. There was an average of 72.4 requests for access per hour and an average of 1,738.9 requests per day. It would have been impossible for UCSF Archives & Special Collections staff to satisfy all those requests. Because of limited staffing, archival and manuscript research must be by appointment only. Interest in the TCA web site remains high, and feedback is overwhelmingly positive.

Susan Storch
Robin Chandler
Univessity of California,
San Francisco

[Editors' Note: A different version of this article will be published in the NEA Newsletter, a publication of the New England Archivists]

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MEDICAL HISTORY IN THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE COLLECTIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA LIBRARIES

INTRODUCTION

The History of Science Collections are a part of the University Libraries system and serve students, faculty, and scholars in the history of science. Holdings range chronologically from Hrabanus Maurus' *Opus de universo* (printed before 20 July 1467, the Collections' oldest book) to current publications in the history of science. As such, they also represent an excellent cross-section for the history of printing and publishing and a substantial resource for the history of medicine.

The guiding principle in the development of this 84,000 volume research library has been to acquire every edition, including translations, of every book that has been published in science (broadly construed) since printing's inception, as well as all scientific periodicals. While this goal has by no means been achieved, the Collections possess first editions of most of the landmarks in the history of science and medicine and, in many cases, all of the editions.

The Darwin materials illustrate the depth of the Collections' holdings. They consist not only of all of the first editions of Charles Darwin's works but also more than 430 editions and printings, including translations into many languages.

The Collections emphasize not only depth in covering the publications of individual scientists but also the social and intellectual context of science, providing such supporting materials as textbooks, popular works, encyclopedias, commentaries, dictionaries, bibliographies, biographies, current historical journals, histories of science and of individual sciences, and histories of scientific institutions. There are also substantial collections of portraits of scientists and slides relevant to the history of science.

The Collections have a full-time staff of four and a part-time staff of six. The Curator, Dr. Marilyn Ogilvie, specializes in the history of women in science, nineteenth and twentieth-century science, and modern biological science. The Librarian, Stephen Wagner, focuses his work on the archives and bibliography of science, technology, and medicine; the history of scientific printing and publishing; and the history of astronomy.

HISTORY OF THE COLLECTIONS

The history of science as a discipline took on a new character during and following World War II. James B. Conant (chemist, President of Harvard University, and wartime scientific advisor to President Roosevelt) was among those whose wartime experiences with political leaders led them to believe in the importance of the understanding of science by educated non-scientists. In the Terry Lectures given at Yale in 1946, Conant advocated the use of history in the teaching of science to non-science students. These lectures were published the

following year as *On Understanding Science* (1947). Among the readers of this book was Everette Lee DeGolyer (1886-1956).

DeGolyer was an oil prospector, geophysicist, amateur historian, and avid book collector. His long-standing professional interest in geophysics and his fascination with history led him to be intrigued by Conant's version of the history of science. "Historians of science," DeGolyer once said, "are not just interested in what scientists *did*, but also in what they were *thinking*." DeGolyer prided himself on being a man of action, and his action took two characteristic forms: he began to build a collection of books in the history of science, and he began to search for a home for the collection.

In 1949, DeGolyer went to Europe and began to buy books in the history of science. Initially he knew very little about the subject, but he had a remarkable ability to extract information from people and books alike. He quickly acquired three books and drained them of their information in the early part of his trip. The books were Martha Ornstein's *The Role of Scientific Societies in the Seventeenth Century*, first printed in 1913; Charles Singer's *The Story of Living Things* (1931); and an English translation of Philipp Lenard's *Grosse Naturforscher* (1929). These did not represent the best state of knowledge, but DeGolyer had an ability to use poor sources as well as good ones.

The first purchase made by DeGolyer in Europe was Galileo Galilei's *Dialogo...sopra i due massimi sistemi del mondo* (1632), with notes by the author. Sweeping across Europe, DeGolyer acquired the nucleus of an extraordinary collection of books in the history of science, which he continued to expand by purchases from dealers' catalogues after his return home.

Apparently DeGolyer was already thinking of his alma mater, the University of Oklahoma, as a possible home for this collection and had discussed the matter with an old friend, Savoie Lottinville, then Director of the University of Oklahoma Press. Lottinville conveyed this proposal to the University and took an aggressive role in trying to consummate the marriage. He was successful.

There was a string attached to the proposed gift. DeGolyer felt that the history of science was an important discipline in and of itself and wanted to use his already impressive book collection as a means of increasing academic interest in the subject. George L. Cross, then President of the University of Oklahoma, made a commitment to provide an academic base at the University of Oklahoma in response to DeGolyer's blunt proposal, "You provide the faculty, I'll provide the books."

In December 1949, 129 rare volumes were sent to the University, the first of many such shipments. In April 1951, DeGolyer established a fund to enable the University to purchase books to add to the Collection, and at his suggestion a faculty committee, chaired by Lottinville, was established to select important works to be purchased. By October 1951, the Collection contained nearly 600 volumes. Included were such extraordinary works as: a presentation copy of Galileo Galilei's *Sidereus nuncius* (Venice, 1610); Robert Hooke's *Micrographia* (London, 1665); Robert Boyle's *Sceptical Chymist* (London, 1661); Hrabanus Maurus' *Opus de universo* (Strassburg, 1467); Johann Kepler's *Harmonices mundi* (Linz, 1619); Antoine Lavoisier's *Traite elementaire de chimie* (Paris, 1789); Nicolaus Copernicus' *De revolutionibus* (Nuremberg, 1543); and Isaac Newton's *Philosophiae naturalis principia mathematica* (London, 1687).

As President Cross had recognized the importance of the DeGolyer Collection to the University, so Arthur M. McAnally, the new Director of University Libraries, simultaneously recognized its importance to the Libraries. McAnally quickly assumed a major role in book selection, the development of the Collection, and the broadening of its scope. To the already remarkable monograph collection were added great scientific journals, beginning with complete runs of the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* and the *Histoire et memoires* of the French Academy of Sciences. Until McAnally's death in 1972, he used every means available to him to encourage and support the development of both the history of science book collection and the history of science academic program. Cross did the same. Without the active and continuing efforts of these two men, the DeGolyer Collection would have remained a small, precious, and lonely collection of rare books.

The exploration of means to implement the academic program in the history of science culminated in 1954 with the appointment of Duane H. D. Roller jointly as Curator of the Collection and as a member of the teaching faculty of the Department of History. By the fall of 1954, a permanent program of instruction had been inaugurated, and the DeGolyer Collection had grown to 5,000 volumes.

With the death of DeGolyer in December 1956, his financial support also came to an end. How-

ever, the Collection he had established furnished the nucleus for the present History of Science Collections. Through the efforts of the University faculty, alumni, and friends, growth of the Collections has continued. Among major gifts have been the Henry Crew Collection, the Paul E. Klopsteg Collection in the history and technology of archery, the Sally Hall Collection of scientific journals, the Jens Rud Nielsen Collection, the L. D. Lacy Collection, and the Alumni Development Fund Collection.

The first professorship in the history of science was established in 1954. An additional one was established in 1959, a third in 1964, a fourth and a fifth in 1970. George Cross and Arthur McAnally continued to be the moving force behind these developments. Although Cross retired in 1968, his successors as President of the University have continued actively to support the history of science. Through the particular efforts of McAnally and President Herbert Hollomon, a Department of the History of Science was created in 1971. In 1975 a sixth professorship was added, and two adjunct faculty complete the department ranks.

PURPOSES OF THE COLLECTIONS

The purposes of the History of Science Collections are to identify, collect, and preserve the published record of the history of science, and also to provide access for research and teaching.

With the guidance of the Curator and Librarian (and endowment funding), the Collections continue to acquire historical volumes for their holdings. These materials may continue growth of one of the strengths of the Collections (such as the Darwin Collection) or help develop a new area. Secondary sources and reference works are routinely acquired to complement the historical materials.

The Collections' materials are housed in a secured state-of-the-art facility that precisely maintains optimal conditions of temperature (55 degrees F.) and relative humidity (51%) around the clock. Staff members perform minor repairs, construct boxes for storage of delicate materials, and treat leather bindings.

The materials are preserved in order to be used for research and teaching, and a variety of people use the Collections. The University of Oklahoma's history of science faculty members, graduate students, visiting and adjunct faculty, visiting scholars, and Collections personnel actively use the research facilities. The Collections are also available for use by those studying other topics, such as the history of printing or illustration.

Areas of particular research strength in the history of science department include modern development of the physical sciences; medieval science, in both the Christian West and Islam; histories of ecology, modern animal behavior, astronomy, geology, and the social sciences; development of disciplinary identification and methodology; and intercultural transmission of science. Resident graduate students in the history of science use the Collections on a regular basis for class assignments, along with thesis and dissertation research.

University use is not limited to those directly connected with the history of science. Local faculty members in such other disciplines as history, English, the sciences, and library science find the Collections a valuable resource. In a one-year period, visiting scholars from various parts of the United States (from Alaska to Florida) and from Latin America, Europe, the Near East, and Far East have used the facilities. Nor is the use confined to scholars--the Collections regularly serve undergraduate students and interested laypersons.

The unique relationship between the Collections (with its resources) and the Department (with its teaching and research faculty) has been maintained since the original agreement with DeGolyer. Today the department offers a broad spectrum of courses in the history of science, culminating in master's and doctoral degrees that draw on the Collections as an important resource.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE HOLDINGS

The Collections' history has emphasized holdings in the natural sciences, especially the physical sciences and the natural history sciences. In terms of time periods, the strong initial emphasis on the early modern period is still reflected in the rare books. However, the Collections do contain a number of primary and secondary medical history sources.

Among the rare books held by the Collections are Pietro d'Abano's *De venenis* (1537); Giovanni Borelli's *De motu animalium* (1685); Herman Boerhaave's *Institutiones medicae* (1734, 1735, and 1746 editions), *Libellus de materie medica et remediorum formalis* (1727, 1747, and 1772 editions), *Opera omnia medica* (1751 and 1796 editions), and *Praelectiones academicae* (1742-45 and 1754-55 editions); Girolamo Cardano's *Commentarii*

in Hippocratis (1570); Hieronymus Fabricius's *Opera omnia anatomica et physiologica* (1687); Galen's *Ars medica* (1548) and *Libri quatuor, nunquam antea latinis hominibus uisi* (1536); William Harvey's *Anatomical Exercises* (1653), *Exercitationes de generatione animalium* (1651), and *Two Anatomical Exercitations Concerning the Circulation of the Blood* (1653); Hippocrates' *Aphorisms graeca & latine* (1609; also 1732, 1773, and 1784 editions) and *Medicorum omnium* (1546); and Vesalius's *De humani corporis fabrica* (1543 and 1555 editions), *Epistola* (1546), and *Opera omnia anatomica et chirurgica* (1725). Herbals include Brunfel's *Herbarum* (1530), Rembert Dodoens' *A New Herball* (1595), and Gerarde's *Herball* (1597). The Collections contain many translations, critical editions, reprints, and commentaries of these and other major figures from the history of medicine. Also, the Collections has access to a number of other works in the *Landmarks of Science* and other microfilm collections.

Recent additions to the Collections, purchased on a recent bookbuying trip to Europe, include part one (physiology) of William Cullen's *Institutions of Medicine* (1785) and William Cheselden's *Anatomy of the Human Body* (1792). Casseri's *Anatomische Tafeln* (1656) includes figures kindly holding their skin back to expose their anatomy; some figures have cheerful expression on their faces, others look a bit in pain.

Periodical holdings in medical history include those solely devoted to the history of medicine (e.g., *Bulletin of the History of Medicine, Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences, Medical History,* and the reference work *Current Work in the History of Medicine*) and those that include a significant role for the history of medicine (e.g., *History and Philosophy of the Life Sciences, Isis, Korot, NTM,* and *Science in Context*).

With the addition of the new Librarian in September 1995, an emphasis on collection development in medical history has begun. In fact, the Librarian's start-up funds have been devoted exclusively to current histories of medicine and the health sciences. The Collection development policy now also reflects a slow but steady commitment to build the holdings in nineteenth and twentieth-century medicine and related health sciences. The Department of History of Science may also be adding one to two medical history courses to its curriculum.

SHORT TITLE CATALOG

The History of Science Collections maintains a database that provides the basis for the *Short Title Catalog*, which is a simple and comprehensive listing of the collections' holdings. The *Catalog* lists: accession number, author, title, number of volumes or of parts, place of publication, and date of publication. The *Catalog* is available in two formats: ordered by author and ordered by date of publication.

THE SLIDE COLLECTION

Throughout the years, the History of Science Collections has acquired a variety of archival materials, including about 1,500 slides. The Collections' staff has recently begun to organize and construct finding aids for the slides, which represent everything from faculty and friends' trips abroad to subject-specific research materials. The finding aid is automated and combined with a Graphics card file with brief information on each slide, such as name (book author/title, country, or portrait figure), format (e.g., frontispiece, landscape, portrait), or subject (e.g., chemistry, astronomy, scientific instruments, women in science). Based on use, we have begun with the categories of "portraits of scientists" and "women in science". We are making additional slides of portraits found in our published materials as we find them, hoping eventually to have as comprehensive a collection as possible to supplement our research and teaching goals. Duplicate sets of slides are being prepared for use outside the Collections by approved teachers and scholars. Since this is not a funded project, it will have to be done in stages.

EXHIBITS

The Collections also routinely exhibit their holdings. The current exhibit is on the seventeenth-century astronomer Johannes Hevelius (1611-1687), with an emphasis on his *Selenographia* (1647) and *Cometographia* (1668). A new exhibit on images of monsters will be on display at the beginning of the year. Future exhibit topics include lunar atlases and, of course, works in medical history.

SERVICES

Most of the Collections' books are entered in the NOTIS-based Oklahoma Library Information Network (OLIN), the University Libraries' public online access catalogue (available through the

Internet through the command telnet olin.lib. uoknor.edu), or the public card catalogue. A card catalogue located in the Collections contains a complete record of its materials. Other specialized reference works are available in the Collections, including the *Short Title Catalog.* Another very useful, though slightly dated, reference work is Duane H. D. Roller and Marcia M. Goodman's *The Catalogue of the History of Science Collections of the University of Oklahoma Libraries*, 2 vols. (London: Mansell, 1976).

Reference services are provided by the Collections' staff, including assistance in locating desired materials and replying to reference questions in the history of science. Microfilm and photographic copies can be provided from most books in the Collections. Since routine photocopying damages fragile, oversized, and tightly bound materials, its use has had to be severely restricted. Decisions on the best ways to provide copies are made on a case-by-case basis and take into account copyright law. Costs of copying services will be provided on request.

Instructional visits to the History of Science Collections may be arranged by prior appointment. Exhibits of materials are regularly on display in the foyer of the Collections. Hours are Monday through Friday, 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM; other hours may be arranged by special appointment. For further information about the History of Science Collections, please call or write: The History of Science Collections, University of Oklahoma Libraries, 401 W. Brooks Street, Room 521 NW, Norman, OK 73019-0528; (405) 325-2741; FAX (405) 325-7618; E-MAIL mogilvie@uoknor.edu, or swagner@ harikari.ucs.uoknor.edu.

FUTURE EFFORTS

Future activities will take the Collections in many directions. We are developing and hope to have online our World Wide Web page in the near future (http://www-lib.uoknor.edu/depts/histsci/ index.htm). Over time, we hope to provide our *Short Title Catalog* (in a searchable mode) and browsable images from our slide collections. The History of Science Department already has its WWW page operational (http://www.uoknor.edu/ cas/hsci). As mentioned the library's online catalogue, which includes 75-80% of the Collections' holdings (with more currently being catalogued), is available through the Internet.

Second, we hope to enter into an informal agreement with one or more nearby medical history special collections. In particular, we would like faculty, students, and visiting scholars to be within a short airplane ride of a strong medical history collection. We envision sharing our *Short Title Catalog,* reference staff, and any other facilities and services that can readily be made available to others.

Third, perhaps in cooperation with the Western History Collections, we are considering expanding our archival efforts to complement the strong holdings of published primary sources. We also plan to expand our microfilm collections in the history of science and medicine.

Finally, in cooperation with the History of Science Department, we are exploring the possibility of several different digitization projects for making primary resources in the history of the sciences more readily available, perhaps over the Internet. Examples of such efforts already include the Tobacco Control Archives (University of California, San Francisco) *[Editors' note: see the preceding article]* and the Human Radiation Experiments Records (Department of Energy), *[Editors' note: see The Watermark v. XVIII, no. 4, Fall 1995 pp. 119-127 for a related article]* which we anticipate using as models for our own projects.

The History of Science Collections, already strong in several areas of medical history, look forward to expanding their efforts in the history of medicine through collection development, exhibits, teaching, and cooperative arrangements.

We welcome any suggestions, questions, or comments.

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BOOK REVIEW

The Portrait Collection of Johns Hopkins Medicine: A Catalog of Paintings and Photographs at The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and The Johns Hopkins Hospital edited by Nancy McCall (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 1993).

Many public and private institutions memorialize their leaders and benefactors through the time-honored tradition of portraiture. Unfortunately, corporate collections often remain largely invisible to the general and research public. One way to publicize holdings and alert scholars to privately-commissioned artwork is through the equally time-honored tradition of publishing a catalogue. In this attractively packaged and informative compilation, Johns Hopkins calls appropriate attention to a fascinating and intriguing collection that documents its medical institutional history from the mid-nineteenth century through the present.

Nancy McCall, the archivist of Medical Institutions at Hopkins, prepared comprehensive biographical sketches for each subject, resulting in a somewhat idiosyncratic but informative social history of the medical faculty. The subjects --overwhelmingly white and almost exclusively male -- "emanate from essentially three major tracts -- medicine, surgery, and the basic sciences" (p. xii), though they also reflect newer medical specialties in a few cases. McCall modestly describes the biographical narratives as "broad brushstrokes," but in many cases her information is far richer.

Viewed chronologically, the sketches illustrate important changes in family background, training, and career patterns among the medical faculty. Perhaps John Shaw Billings (1838-1913) best represents the earlier generation of medical men. Billings, the celebrated American medical bibliographer and librarian, headed the library of the Surgeon General's Office (1865-1883), served as Curator of the Medical Museum and Library (1884-1895), created the first, extensive *Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army* (volume 1, 1880), compiled the first *Index Medicus: A Monthly Classified Record of the Current Medical Literature of the World* (volume 1, 1879), and authored *The National Medical Dictionary* (1890). He was also instrumental in developing the punchcard tabulator to increase the efficiency of census-taking, served on several philanthropic boards, and was Director of the newly established New York Public Library (1896-1913). As the twentieth century progressed, careers became more linear, specialized, and circumscribed. The revolution in medical training and practice that Hopkins helped to foster changed the nature of its own faculty and transformed its own operations.

Not surprisingly, the 122 portraits reflect a broad diversity of styles, ranging from traditional to more painterly representations. Many artists successfully convey the subjects' personalities. Robert Douglas Jeffs (1924-), who pioneered the study of pediatric urology, is depicted as a warm and slightly disheveled figure, interacting with a small child. The noted scholar, lecturer, and medical historian Owsei Temkin (1902-) is perusing a rare and obscure medical history text. Dress ranges from academic robes, to business suits, to less formal attire. Prominent artists featured in the catalogue include John Singer Sargent, William Merritt Chase, Thomas C. Corner, William F. Draper, and Yousuf Karsh, among others. Most entries consist of oil on canvas, but a few watercolors and photographs are also sprinkled throughout the book.

In short, *The Portrait Collection of Johns Hopkins Medicine* successfully brings together a diversity of pictorial representations, which have been installed throughout the Johns Hopkins medical complex "in boardrooms, corridors, patient units, waiting areas, libraries, and conference rooms," and presents them to a larger audience. One might have wished for an introductory historical sketch tracing Hopkins' development, or for some biographical information concerning the artists, but these are desires rather than complaints. McCall should be congratulated for bringing this private collection to public notice. And archivists should be especially pleased to learn that Henry Mills Hurd (1843-1927), the first superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, "believed that careful history-taking and the preservation of records for further study were essential to the teaching aspects of the hospital" (p. 9)

Peter J. Wosh
New York University

Reminder:
Deadline for submission to the Spring issue of *The Watermark* is 1 March 1996

THE YOUNG VESALIUS: TRIALS AND TRIBULATION OF ACADEMIC VIDEO-MAKING

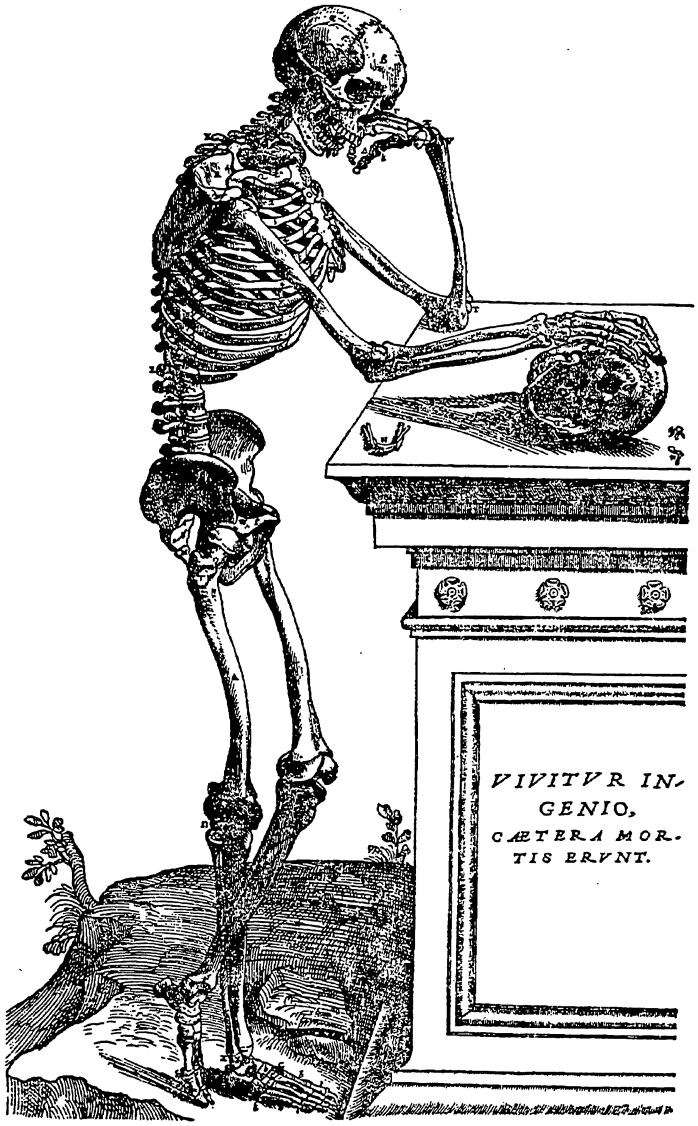
It seemed a brilliant idea at the time. Sort of like Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland's exclaiming, "We can put on our own show." While wolfing down Chinese take-out in my office one rainy afternoon, our team of medical historians, illustrators, graduate students, librarians, and medical technologists came up with, "Let's make a video." What a natural. A piece of cake. We would recreate the dissections that Vesalius performed at Bologna in 1540, and videotape them. Four hundred fifty years after Vesalius' investigations we would show students just how these structures looked in the human body explaining why he drew the conclusions he did about them.

We even had a text. Ruben Eriksson had found and translated the eye-witness account of the Bologna dissections written by a young German student, Baldasar Heseler, who attended all of the procedures. These lecture notes brought to life the work and thought of Vesalius at one point in his paradigm shift from the Galenism of his *Tabula sex* to the neuroanatomy of *De humani corporis fabrica* of 1543. What could be simpler? We estimated a completion time of about six weeks. How tortured is the path that begins with a brilliant idea and is paved by good intentions.

In 1990, I had been dragooned into helping out in the gross anatomy course. Much of what I had learned about the subject, in the twenty-five years since I took the course was long gone, but the idea of filming parts of a dissection just as Andreas Vesalius had done some 450 years ago held a fascination for me, and for those of us who were convinced we could do it. Together we succeeded in convincing the departmental gurus to allot us a cadaver.

One of my graduate students was taking gross. She had returned to graduate studies after raising her family and hoped to earn a Ph.D sometime before her husband retired. Having recovered from the first-day shock of pulling back the large black zippers to unseal the contents of the blue vinyl body bag, she soon found that the skills developed in the domestic sphere came in handy. For anyone who has done needle-point, she assured me, dissecting out vessels is just a matter of patience.

Other co-workers were recruited through pure serendipity. A skilled and dedicated technologist in the anatomy department filmed our dissections donating many more hours of his time than I care to remember. Having wandered into the departmental coffee room one afternoon, I inquired if anyone was working on the rete mirabile, a vascular network that Galen believed existed in the human brain, but which is known now to exist only in ungulates. "Oh," said one of our colleagues, "a lady anatomist down at the Riverside campus has spent the last two years investigating its role as a temperature regulator in sheep." The Riverside investigator supplied us with a beautiful slide of the rete, and the anatomist who referred us to her became our expert authority and mentor. It pays to drop into the coffee room, occasionally.



Humani Corpioris Ossium Ex latere Delineatio, De Humani Corporis Fabrica by Andreas Vesalius Basileae, 1555

Our skilled and very patient film producer has spent over fifteen years filming neuropsychiatric interviews. The idea that all the nervous breakdowns connected with this project would be behind the camara intrigued him. We were working one Saturday in his lab, when an aftershock from the Landers earthquake struck. After we extricated our producer from under his desk, he noticed that his last shot had recorded not only the rete mirabile, but the temblor as well. The shaking rete was the hit of our completion party.

The film's script was cobbled together from some of the most important sentences of Eriksson's text. Vesalius' confrontation with the elder professor, Matteo Corti, also added some dramatic and authentic flavor to the presentation. A young would-be actor loved his role as the young Vesalius, likewise an older, internationally renowned physiologist gave up a Saturday morning to read Corti's lines. The manager of our *Index of Medieval Medical Manuscripts* (IMMI) became Heseler, and he convinced us that we needed more graphic material than just shots of the human cadaver.

Fortunately, for over twenty years we had been collecting slides, woodcuts and other depictions of Vesalius' life and times. Virtually our entire collection was drawn into the project. The librarians in the History Division of the Louise Darling Biomedical Library were never wearied of our constant demands for just one more book, or just one more picture. Having used these materials freely, and after the film was almost finished, we discovered we needed permission to use some of the pictures.

The worst example of this aspect of the project was H.M. the Queen. Leonardo da Vinci, who conducted dissections of his own, and should have known better, drew a sketch of the heart with channels transecting the interventricular septum. It is a lovely sketch, incorrect of coure, but the work of an artistic genius nonetheless. We used the drawing in the video and then tried to get permission from its owner, Elizabeth, Regina, by the Grace of God, Defender of the Faith. If any of you ever wants to get permission to use a graphic in the Queen's Collection come to me first. We had one colleague pounding on the door of the stables behind Buckingham Palace. We wrote to Windsor, we called the cultural attache, we enlisted the services of Los Angeles County Director of Protocol, and finally after eighteen months of negotiation, we were allowed to pay about fifty bucks for the right to use that one sketch. That is one reason that the video that was supposed to take six weeks was not ready for distribution for almost three years. Now that it is finished and is being used by scholars and students in Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and over forty institutions in the United States, the effort seems almost worthwhile. We are grateful for the interest and dedication of the very talented people who participated in the project.

I'll never forget the first time I used it in class, when my voice as first narrator was slowly recognized -- I had been lecturing to them three times a week for seven weeks -- I noticed a scattering of amazed looks. "You made this?" one of them asked. I guess I was the last person they expected to hear on television. I am convinced that the great popularity of the Vesalius essay question on the midterm was not an attempt to flatter me, but the tribute to the power of the image as a pedagogical tool, especially for the students of today.

Ynez Viole O'Neill
UCLA School of Medicine

[Editors' Note: Copies of the Young Vesalius video are still available from Professor Ynez Viole O'Neill, Medical History Division, UCLA School of Medicine, 10833 Le Conte Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90024-1763; FAX (310) 825-2224; E-MAIL ija4mhi@mvs.oac. ucla.edu]

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NEW MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY OPENS AT PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND SCIENCE

MARVIN SAMSON CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY SHOWCASES DEVELOPMENT OF PHARMACY PROFESSION AND RELATED ART

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science (PCPS) celebrated its 175th anniversary as the oldest college of pharmacy in the United Sates with the formal opening of a new museum on 19 October 1995. Dedicated to the history of pharmacy, the Marvin Samson Center for the History of Pharmacy traces the school's seminal role in defining the art and sciences of preparing and administering drugs from the Colonial era to the present.

"From Panacea to Science: 175 Years of Pharmacy in Philadelphia" is the Center's maiden exhibition. The show highlights the College's extensive collection of medicinal paraphernalia, objets d'art, advertising ephemera, and key historical documents.

The museum's newly-restored oak and leaded glass display cases, the rich inlay floors of oak and cherry wood, and the pressed tin ceiling, reminiscent of an elegant turn-of-the-century pharmacy, serve as the dramatic backdrop to this exhibit.

Treasures include both the beautiful and the offbeat. An early nineteenth-century porcelain white classical urn with a turned finial lid and scrolled handles bears the incongruous label "Leeches." A three-foot-high, cut-glass, double-stopper show globe etched with floral designs and filled with colored water once stood in a pharmacy storefront to draw customers. There pieces hearken back to the era when pharmaceutical wares were made from the finest glassware and porcelain.

This exhibit chronicles the College's influence on the rise of the professional pharmacist and the codification of safe and effective pharmacopoeia which wrought sweeping medical changes in America.

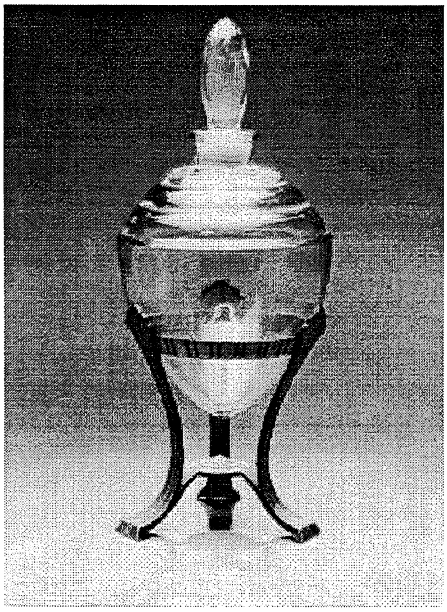
The permanent collection of the Marvin Samson Center encompasses some 8,000 artifacts, including antique apothecary jars, mortars and pestles dating from pre-history, pharmaceutical balances, and rare examples of nineteenth-century glassware.

Housed in Griffith Hall on the PCPS campus, the Center was made possible by a founding gift from PCPS Trustee Marvin Samson, who is founder, president, and CEO of Marsam Pharmaceuticals, Cherry Hill, New Jersey. Major gifts have been received from Agnes Varis and the Agvar Fund of the New Jersey Community Foundation and the William B. Dietrich Foundation.

PCPS was founded 23 February 1821 by a group of apothecaries to initiate formal education for pharmacists, establish standards for the profession, and provide public service.

Among the College's alumni are such notable pioneers in the American pharmaceutical industry as Josiah and Eli Lilly (Eli Lilly and Company); John Wyeth (Wyeth Laboratories); William Warner (Warner-Lambert); Gerald Rorer (Rhone-Poulenc Rorer); Silas M. Burroughs and Henry S. Wellcome (Burroughts-Wellcome); and Robert McNeil, Jr. (McNeil Pharmaceuticals).

The museum is open Mondays 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. and by appointment by calling (215) 596-8800. For further information, contact: Nancy B. Cunningham, Director of College Relations, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, 600 South Forty-third Street, Philadelphia PA 19104-4995; (215) 596-8855; FAX (215) 895-1177; E-MAIL cunningham@hslc.org.



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INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES CURATORSHIP

The following is a description of a new course offering for the 1996 Rare Book School at the University of Virginia. For further information or to receive a copy of the complete 1996 RBS course listings contact Terry Belanger, Rare Book School, Room 114, Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903-2498; (804) 924-8851; FAX (804) 924-8824; E-MAIL biblio@virginia.edu.

This course is intended for those who have recently assumed or will soon take on the responsibility for historical collections in the health sciences. The class will provide an overview for the novice history of the health sciences curator of the various activities and responsibilities integral to the position. The course will offer comparisons and contrasts in history of the health sciences collections and programs of varying size and scope, reflecting the institutions of the instructors. Topics to be covered in the course will include: reference sources unique to the history of the health sciences; strategies for developing a knowledge of famous firsts and important periods in the history of medicine; curatorship of medical and surgical artifacts; manuscripts and archives in history of the health sciences collections; outreach activities, including lectures and exhibits; donor relations and fund-raising; integration with the parent institution and gaining administrative and academic support for history of the health sciences collections and programs. Instructors: Katharine E.S. Donahue, Head, History and Special Collections, Biomedical Library, History Division, University of California, Los Angeles, 10833 LeConte Avenue, Loas Angeles, CA 90095-1798; (310) 825-6940; FAX (310) 206-8675; E-MAIL ecz5kat@mvs.oac.ucla.edu and Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Assistant Director for Historical Collections and Services, Health Sciences Library, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Box 234, Charlottesville, VA 22908; (804) 924-0052; FAX (804) 924-0379; E-MAIL jre@virginia.edu.

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ALHHS NEWS

Following is a list of additions and/or corrections to members' entries in the *1994 Directory* and/or *The Watermark* XVIII, issues 3 and 4. I have compiled these additions and corrections by comparing the information sheets you have sent back with your 1996 dues renewals against the *Directory* and the two issues of *The Watermark* cited above. If you have sent in your 1996 dues renewals and do not find a correction or addition for your entry that you think should be here, please get in touch with me. However, before you do that, please check your entry in the *1994 Directory*, and also in the new member corrections lists in issues 3 and 4 of volume XVIII of *The Watermark* to verify that the correction or addition has not been listed there already. You may wish to write these additions and/or corrections as well as the information for new members in your copy of the *1994 Directory*.

If you have not yet mailed in your information sheet along with your 1996 dues renewals, please do so as quickly as possible! I'm pleased to report that as of 27 November, seventy out of two-hundred-and-two 1995 members have renewed for 1996. It saves your organization money if you renew quickly -- we do not have to mail out reminder notices, we do not incur the steep postage costs of mailing *The Watermark* to unpaid "members". If you wish to stop paying ALHHS dues, please drop me a note or e-mail message so I may remove your name from the mailing label list. Thanks.

If you have questions, additions, corrections, please contact me at: The Bakken Library and Museum, 3537 Zenith Avenue So., Minneapolis, MN 55416; (612) 927-6508; E-MAIL eihrig@ aol.com.

Elizabeth Ihrig
ALHHS Secretary/Treasurer

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY UPDATE

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FROM THE 'NET

Compiled by Peter Nelson

Call for Abstracts: American Association for the History of Nursing Thirteenth Annual Conference, Cleveland, Ohio, 11-13 October 1996

The American Association for the History of Nursing and the Cleveland Clinic Foundation are co-sponsoring this annual conference that provides a forum for sharing historical research on nursing. The conference will include paper and poster presentations as well as other opportunities for learning and sharing historical interests.

Guidelines for Submissions: Presentations will be selected on the basis of merit through blind review. Submit seven copies of your abstract. One copy of the abstract must have complete title., author, address, institutional affiliation, and phone number and indicate whether it is for a poster and/or paper presentation. Six copies should have the title, but no author or other identifying information. This will facilitate the blind review. Abstracts will be reproduced for conference participants; please follow guidelines carefully.

Abstracts should include: Identification of the study's purpose, rationale and significance of the study, description of methodology, identification of primary and secondary sources, the findings and conclusions.

Abstract Preparation: Margins must be one and one half inches left, one inch bottom, top and right. Put title in caps and single space body. Use only one page. A stamped, self-addressed envelope must be enclosed with the abstract. Abstracts that to not conform to the guidelines will be returned.

Submissions: Please use the U.S. Postal Service, either regular or express mail. Abstracts must arrive on or before 22 January 1996. Mail to: Dr. Irene Poplin, Chair, AAHN Abstract Review Committee, 413 West Long Street, Stephenville, TX 76401-5710.
(CADUCEUS-L 4:43 06 October 1995)

M.Sc. Course at the Museum of the History of Science, University of Oxford History of Science: Instruments, Museums, Science, TechnologyA new one-year Masters course based at the Museum has been approved by the University and will admit students from October 1996. Details are available from: The Keeper, Museum of the History of Science, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3AZ; or via the Internet: http://www.ox.ac.uk/departments/hooke/
(CADUCEUS-L 4:45 13 October 1995)

Suggestions for cover art are solicited for *Academic Medicine*, a monthly peer-reviewed journal that publishes research reports and essays on important issues in the education of physicians. It is a social science and policy journal, not a clinical one.

General guidelines: (1) the art is chosen for its didactic value as well as its artistic quality; (2) the art should illustrate some aspect of the Western tradition of medicine, with emphasis on North America (including the French and Spanish traditions in NA); (3) no portraits or photos of individuals; (4) no devices, equipment, etc., just to show devices; (5) emphasis on social history rather than technical aspects of medicine; AND -- we don't have much money!

Contact Addeane Caelleigh, Editor, Academic Medicine, (202) 828-0590; FAX (202) 828-4798; E-MAIL ascaelleigh@aamc.org.
(CADUCEUS-L 4:37 20 September 1995)

The Department of Science & Technology Studies at Cornell University invites applications for a one-year postdoctoral associateship. The associate will be expected to carry out research on the social implications of changing knowledge in the life sciences, focusing on one or more of the following topics: historical, philosophical, or social studies of scientific change; communication and the use of scientific knowledge; gender, women, and biology; biology and the legal order; and environmental change. In addition, the associate will participate in training graduate students who (along with the associate) are funded by a National Science Foundation training grant.

The associateship, for the 1996-1997 academic year, carries a stipend of $30,660 plus health benefits. The associate must have completed the Ph.D. by September 1996. Applications, which should include a curriculum vitae (including list of publications), three letters of recommendation, and brief outline of proposed research, should be sent by 15 February 1996 to: Postdoctoral Search Committee, Department of Science and Technology Studies, 726 University Avenue, Cornell, Ithaca, NY 14850-3995; (607) 255-6234. FAX (607) 255-0616; E-MAIL li10@cornell.edu; http://www.sts.cornell.edu/Lilly2.html. Cornell is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.
(CADUCEUS-L 4:38 27 September 1995)

"Materia Medica: A New Cabinet of Medicine and Art": A new exhibition at the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, London. Seven artists have been selected on the basis of the medical relevance of their work. Each was invited to create a mixed 'cabinet' of their own artwork and exhibits from the Wellcome history of medicine collections - books, manuscripts, pictures, archives

and objects.The material displayed - a variety of contemporary pieces, some produced specifically for the exhibition, and treasures from the historical collections - provides an extraordinary record of the inspiring interactions between medicine and art, today and in the past. Exhibits include miniature ivory phrenological heads, a self-portrait of a transplant patient, a haunting anatomical wax model of the head and neck, an artist's memories bottled up in drug jars, and a wry, cinematographic look at the history of 'mental science'.

The exhibition also draws inspiration from the bizarre and wonderful cabinets of art and curiosities assembled in sixteenth and seventeenth-century Europe. The artists' new 'cabinets' presented in this exhibition share with these predecessors a strong sense of visual variety and surprise, qualities which have not always been evident in more modern museums. The contributing artists are Jane Fallows, John Bellany, Michael Esson, Shelley Wilson, Deanna Petherbridge, Mariko Jesse, and Thomas Q. Napper. The Exhibition is open until 30 March 1996.

If you want more information or a pamphlet/catalogue please contact Jenni Crisp at The Wellcome Institute, 183 Euston Rd, London, NW1 2BE, England; E-MAIL J.CRISP@Wellcome.AC.UK
(CADUCEUS-L 16 November 1995)

Public Health Care in Post-War Europe--Papers and proposals for workshops on the reconstruction and reorganization of public health care after 1945 in all countries involved in World War II, with particular reference to the handling of war-related problems are sought for a conference to be held next year in Heidelberg. For further information, contact Anna-Sabine Ernst, Wilhelmshavener Str. 29, 10551 Berlin. Tel: 030/395 83 93 Fax: 030/396 83 20 E-Mail: cerebus @zedat.fu-berlin.de
(CADUCEUS-L 4:52 30 October 1995)

The Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC) in conjunction with the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston will present a two day conference entitled "THE NEW MUSEUM CLIMATE: STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGIES." The conference will take place on 25-26 April 1996 at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts. The conference is funded in part by the National Endowment for the Arts. The program is designed to provide information on new developments to museum directors and administrators, museum facilities managers, conservators, curators, and architects engaged in museum projects.

This conference should be a priority for those concerned with the preservation implications of climate control for museum storage and exhibition environments. The program will examine new research and technologies for improved environmental control.

The emphasis of the program will be practical. Topics will include balancing the needs of different media; micro- vs. macro-environments; building-wide systems vs. stand-alone systems; rethinking climate targets; cost/benefit analysis and compromises imposed by budget constraints; climate control in historic structures; establishing monitoring programs; working effectively with facilities management staff; and finding funds for environmental improvements.

Malcolm Rogers, Ann and Graham Gund Director, Museum of Fine Arts, will present opening remarks. The faculty will include Stefan Michalski, Senior Conservation Scientist, Canadian Conservation Institute; Arthur Beale, Director of Objects Conservation and Scientific Research, Museum of Fine Arts; James Reilly, Director, Image Permanence Institute; Richard Kerschner, Chief Conservator, Shelburne Museum; Anne Hawley, Director, and Barbara Mangum, Chief Conservator, Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum; Brigid Sullivan, Chief Conservator, Collections Conservation Branch, New England Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service; and others.

The fee for the two day conference is $150. Enrollment will be limited. Registration materials will be available in February 1996. To receive registration information send, fax, or e-mail your name and address to Gay Tracy, 100 Brickstone Square, Andover, MA 01810; FAX (508) 475 6021; E-MAIL nedcc@world.std.com
(ARCHIVES 1 November 1995)

The Anesthesia History Association invites all interested parties to submit abstracts for the Association's fourth Spring Meeting, Thursday, 9 May 1996 at the Hyatt in Buffalo, New York. Abstracts should be on one 8.5 X 11 inch sheet of paper and include name, address and phone number. Send the abstracts, by 31 January 1996 to: Douglas R. Bacon, M.D., M.A., Chief, Anesthesiology Service, Buffalo VAMC\128, 3495 Bailey Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14215. Phone: (716) 862-3448; FAX: (716) 862-3395; E-MAIL ANEBACON@UBVMS.CC.BUFFALO.EDU. All subjects in anesthesiology are acceptable for presentation!
(CADUCEUS-L 4:53 28 October 1995)

The New York Academy of Medicine Library Announces a New Exhibition, "Modern Medicine Comes of Age: Technology & the Medical Trade Catalog, 1830-1930." The new exhibition at the New York Academy of Medicine Library highlights its collection of illustrated medical trade catalogues.

The catalogues tell the story of the dramatic changes which took place in medicine in the century from 1830 to 1930, including the introduction of anesthesia, the rise of the hospital, and the acceptance of germ theory. The exhibited catalogues form one of the most comprehensive collections of medical trade catalogues in the United States: the Academy holds over 1400 examples, including 651 in pamphlet format, dating from 1831 to 1964. The subjects of the catalogues are as varied as medicine itself: medical and surgical instruments, dental and ocular equipment, pharmaceutical products, and veterinary instruments and supplies.

Included in the exhibition are instruments and other items selected from the Academy's museum collections which bring the catalogues to life. Included are a drug kit from the Civil War era, early versions of the ophthalmoscope, and photographs of nineteenth century operating theaters, hospital wards, and x-ray images.

The exhibition is free and open to the public from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday in Woerrishoffer Hall until 22 December 1995. The New York Academy of Medicine is located at 1216 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY. This exhibition is made possible through the generosity of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.; Johnson & Johnson, Inc.; the New York State Program for the Conservation and Preservation of Library Materials; and Carl Zeiss, Inc. For further information, please contact Lois Fischer Black, Acting Curator of Special Collections, at (212) 876-8200, ext. 311.
(EXLIBRIS 30 October 1995)

The Lloyd Library & Museum, a research collection devoted primarily to pharmacy and botany (esp. medicinal plants and the history of their use), is looking to start a Friends of the Lloyd Library group. For a nominal fee to be determined, Friends will receive a quarterly publication with features, book reviews, lecture series announcements, and other information of the library's ongoing activities.

Those unfamiliar with the library and its collection should know that it stemmed from the research interests of John Uri Lloyd (1849-1936) and his work in developing his Specific Medicines used by the eclectic practitioners. Because his emphasis on botanics, the Lloyd Library has developed into one of the premier institutions in medical botany and its resources are both current (including nearly 600 active journal titles) and historic (the oldest book is a 1493 pharmaceutical work from Italy). If you are interested in joining our friends groups, send your mailing address to Mike Flannery, Library Director, at MICHAEL. FLANNERY@UC.edu
(CADUCEUS-L 4:35 18 September 1995)

EX LIBRIS

[Editors' Note: Elaine Challacombe, the intrepid compiler of Ex Libris, had knee surgery recently. Joan and Jodi compiled this column in Elaine's absence and are sending fervent wishes her way for a complete and quick recovery.]

MAIN ENTRIES

Thomas A. Horrocks wrote the section on "Philadelphia: A City of Hospitals", pages 750-757, for the recently published book, *Invisible Philadelphia: Community through Voluntary Organizations*, edited and compiled by Jean Barth Toll and Mildred S. Gillam (Philadelphia: Atwater Kent Museum, 1995).

In November **Joel Howell** of the University of Michigan was featured on CNN News discussing the discovery of X-rays by Wilhelm Roentgen.

ANALYTICS

A reminder to institutions with entries in the *Directory of History of Medicine Collections*: it's time to update your entry for the 1996 edition. Please review your entry and send any changes you wish to make, great or small, by 5 January to: Elizabeth Tunis, Reference Librarian, History of Medicine Division, The National Library of Medicine, Bldg. 38, 1E 21D, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894; (301) 496-5405; FAX (301) 402-0872; E-MAIL elizabeth_tunis@occshost.nlm.nih.gov. Please include e-mail addresses and indicate if your online catalogue is accessible via the Internet.

For those not familiar with it, the *Directory of History of Medicine Collections* contains information about libraries, archives and museums with holdings in the history of the health sciences. Participating institutions respond to reference questions and interlibrary loan requests. If you are interested in having your institution included in the directory, or if you wish to obtain a copy, please contact Elizabeth Tunnis.

Elizabeth Ihrig announces the opening of a homepage on the World Wide Web for the Bakken Library and Museum of Electricity in Life (http://www.umn. edu/nlhome/m557/rhees001/blm/welcome/html). The homepage will disseminate information about education programs and products, exhibitions, fellowships, and collections. It includes the full text of the Bakken's five-hundred page catalogue of books and manuscripts.

Patrick Sim announced that Dr. Gwenifer Wilson, of Sydney, Australia, has been named the first Laureate of the History of Anesthesia by the Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology (WLM). Dr. Elliott V. Miller, president of WLM, made the announcement ruing the recent American Society of Anesthesiologists Annual Meeting in Atlanta. Dr. Wilson, 79, a noted historian and researcher for more than thirty years, was among thirteen international candidates nominated for the lifetime honor. The honor is bestowed on the basis of an individual's demonstrable record of contributing outstanding, original materials related to the history of anesthesia as published in monographs or peer-reviewed journals.

In 1994, the WLM announced the establishment of the Laureate post as a means for creating greater appreciation of the history of anesthesiology and to recognize scholars who have made significant contributions to the field. Nominations for the position came from countries in western and eastern Europe, the Middle East, North America, and Australia.

Every four years, a new Laureate will receive the lifetime title. The post does not carry an honorarium or specific duties; however, WLM Trustees expect the new appointee to be active in the publication of historical information, to contribute to the education of anesthesiologists, and to participate in appropriate panels and seminars throughout the world. Dr. Wilson is the first person chosen as the WLM's Laureate of the History of Anesthesiology and will officially assume her post during ceremonies to be held at the American Society of Anesthesiologists 1996 Annual Meeting in New Orleans.

The Wood Library-Museum is a nonprofit foundation of the American Society of Anesthesiologists, dedicated to maintaining one of the world's largest collections of anesthesia-related publications, periodicals, rare books, equipment, and artifacts. It is located in the headquarters building of the American Society of Anesthesiologists in Park Ridge, IL.

Susan Rishworth reports that Russell Mardon Viner, M.B., B.S., F.R.A.C.P., University of Cambridge, England, whose project entitled "Abraham Jacobi and the Separation of Pediatrics from the Diseases of Women", and Rima Apple, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, whose project entitled "The Perfect Mother: Mothers and Physicians, 1850-1990" are the recipients of the two 1996 American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG)-Ortho Fellowships in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology. These awards carry stipends of $5000 each to be used to defray expenses while spending a month in the ACOG historical collection (and other medical/historical collections in the Washington, DC area) continuing full-time research into some area of American obstetric-gynecologic history.

Applications for the two 1997 awards will be accepted until 1 September 1996. ACOG members and other qualified individuals are encouraged to apply. Selection will be made and the recipients notified as soon as possible after the deadline so that fellowship may begin as early as Winter 1996. For further information and application forms contact Susan Rishworth, History Librarian/Archivist, The Amreican College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists 409 Twelfth Street, W, Washington DC 20024; (202) 863-2578; FAX (202) 484-1595; E-MAIL srishwor@capcon.net.

Lois Densky-Wolfe reports that editors of *New Jersey Medicine: the journal of the Medical Society of NJ*, published an entire issue (Nov 1995) devoted to Wilhem Roentgen and the discovery of the x-ray. This issue was the culmination of the Medical History Society of New Jersey's spring meeting held last May, "A Salute to Radiology." Papers presented at the MHSNJ's meeting formed the basis for the special issue of "New Jersey Medicine," guest edited by MHSNJ's Vice-President and program chair, Murray A. Rosenberg, MD. The following articles appear in the Roentgen issue: "One Hundred Years of Radiation Therapy: A Tribute" by Ismail Kazem, MD; "The discoverer of X-Rays: Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen" by Ronald Eisenberg, MD and Judith K. Amorosa, MD; "New Jersey Radiology: The First Decade," by Sandra Moss, MD; "New Jersey's Thomas Edison and the Fluoroscope" by George D. Tselos, PhD; "The Early Years of Radiology in New Jersey: An Interview with C. Richard Weinberg, MD" by **Barbara Smith Irwin**, MLS; "A Brief Economic History of Radiology" by Julie Kelter Timins, MD and Otha W. Linton, MSJ.

EXHIBITS

Inci Bowman reports that the exhibit, "Radiology in Historical Perspective", opened on 1 December at the Moody Medical Library of The University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB) at Galveston. The highlights of the exhibit include a Ruhmkorff induction coil, similar to the one used by Roentgen, an early X-ray tube (Crookes), and a hand-held fluoroscope, all from the Blocker History of Medicine Collections. The first demonstration of X-rays in Texas took place on 11 September 1896 on the UTMB campus. The exhibit is further enhanced by color posters from Radiology Centennial, Inc., which cover the development of diagnostic techniques and radiation therapy.

The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library of the University of Virginia, will feature an exhibit from 11 December 1995 through February 1996 entitled "The Burrell Pharmacy, a Turn of the Century Neighborhood Drugstore", by Michael B. Barber and Michael F. Barber.

Local pharmacies represented an important focal point for many urban neighborhoods. The pharmacy encompassed the roles of drug store, general store, meeting place, and often that of the clinic. The Burrell Pharmacy was one of several such entities which served the Gainsboro Community in Roanoke, Virginia during the turn of the century, and most likely the first black-owned pharmacy in Southwestern Virginia. Although none of the pharmacy records have survived, archaeological excavations at the Burrell Pharmacy Site (44RN256) have yielded a wealth of material culture which provides insight into many of the commercial and social aspects of this neighborhood pharmacy.

The wealth of pharmaceutical implements and artifacts represents the thriving business of the pharmacy as well as the extensive regional supply network on which this business depended. Artifacts relating directly to the pharmaceutical and medical realms made up almost thirty-five percent of the twenty-three thousand artifacts recovered. The embossed medicine bottles, pharmaceutical bottles, vials, syringes, and assorted implements exhibit not only where the medicines were produced and how they were dispensed, but also the types of ailments and disorders with which the local population had to deal.

The information from this project, along with the accompanying research, provides another voice in the story of a southern city after Reconstruction. A story not only of a black doctor and businessman, but also of a cherished American institution--the local drugstore.

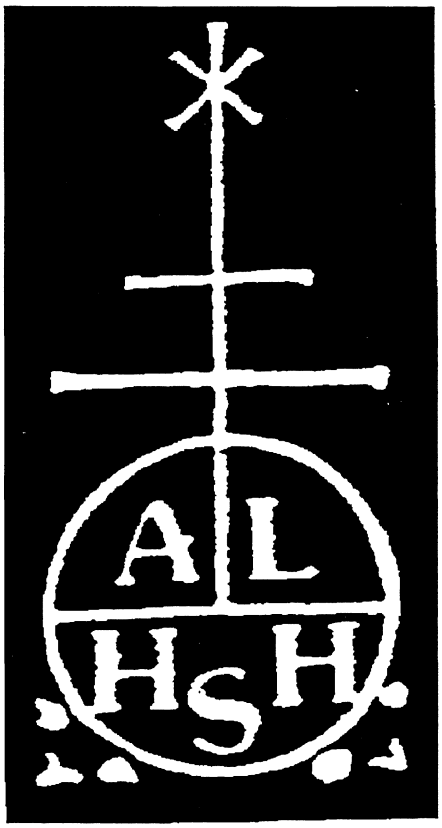
CALENDAR

10 January 1996: UVa History of the Health Sciences Club Meeting, The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, featuring Charles Thornsvard, M.D., University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, speaking on the formative years of James Lawrence Cabell, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Virginia for 52 years and Michael F. Barber, Preservation Technologies, Inc., discussing the archeological excavation of the Burrell Pharmacy, an African-American family-owned pharmacy in Roanoke, Virginia.

15 February 1996: UVa History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series, The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, Jodi Koste, M.A., Medical College of Virginia/Virginia Commonwealth University, and Joan Echtenkamp Klein, M.S.L.S., University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, "'Canker' or Boon?: Antebellum Virginia and the Magnet of the Philadelphia Medical Establishment".

28 March 1996: UVa History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series, The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, Katharine Park, Ph.D., Wellesley College, "The Visible Woman: Gender, Dissection, and Generation in Medieval and Renaissance Europe".

For further information on the UVa History of the Health Sciences Club or History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series, please contact Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Assistant Director for Historical Collections and Services, The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, Box 234, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville VA 22908; (voice) 804-924-0052; (fax) 804-924-0379; E-MAIL jre@virginia.edu.



The Watermark is issued quarterly to members of Archivists and Librarians in the History of Health Sciences and is edited by Joan Echtenkamp Klein and Jodi Koste.

Membership information may be otained from Elizabeth Ihrig, ALHHS Secretary/Treasurer, Bakken Library and Museum, 3537 Zenith Avenue, South, Minneapolis, MN 55416; (612) 927-6508; FAX (612) 927-7265; E-MAIL eihrig@aol.com.

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

Submissions may be sent to: Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Historical Collections, The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, Box 234, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville, VA 22908; (804) 924-0052; FAX (804) 924-0379; E-MAIL jre@virginia.edu or Jodi Koste, Special Collections and Archives, Tompkins-McCaw Library, Box 980582, Richmond, VA 23298-0582; (804) 828-9898; FAX (804) 828-6089; E-MAIL jkoste@gems.vcu.edu.

Submissions for Ex Libris should be sent to: Elaine M. Challacombe, Wangensteen Historical Library, Bio-Medical Library--Diehl Hall, 505 Essex Street, SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 626-6881; FAX (612) 626-2454; E-MAIL e-chal@maroon.tc.umn.edu.