Buffalo, also called the Queen City of the Lakes, will host the Annual Meetings of the AAHM and the ALHHS from 9 May till 12 May 1996. The School of Medicine and the University have already begun to celebrate the sesquicentennial of the University which, for the first forty years of its existence, consisted of the Medical School only. Founded in 1846 by a group of distinguished faculty, including Austin Flint, Sr., James Platt White, and Frank Hastings Hamilton, the University slowly expanded to include a group of professional schools before it finally added the College of Arts and Sciences in 1913 and became a full university. In 1962 it merged with the State University of New York. Today SUNY at Buffalo has an enrollment of 25,000. In addition to the School of Medicine, the health sciences include the School of Dental Medicine, School of Pharmacy, School of Nursing, and School of Health Related Professions.

When people from other parts of the country hear the name Buffalo, two things immediately come to mind: the weather and the Buffalo Bills. The Bills were spared yet another ignominious defeat at the Super Bowl this year, and the fans, so I am told, are quite pleased that their team made it to the second round of play-offs.

The Buffalo weather requires a little explanation. Our reputation as the snow capital of the country is vastly exaggerated. In the twenty years I have lived in Buffalo, we have had only two blizzards: the Blizzard of '77 and the Blizzard of '85. Generally, Buffalo gets less snow than Rochester or Syracuse, and we have much more moderate temperatures than the Midwest. Actually, Buffalo has four lovely seasons. Autumn is absolutely breathtaking and, on the average, the temperature rises above 90 degrees only two times a year. Spring, although sometimes late, always comes. For the ALHHS meeting we plan to have lilacs, tulips, and forsythia in bloom as well as magnolias and a host of flowering trees.

In 1758, a Frenchman, Daniel Joncaire, established an outpost at the mouth of the Buffalo Creek. Forty years later, the Holland Land Company began planning the layout of the city, originally named New Amsterdam. The local residents continued to refer to Buffalo Creek and, eventually, to Buffalo. During the War of 1812 the entire Niagara Frontier was engulfed in a bloody campaign and in 1813 the village of Buffalo was burned. The first physician in the area, Cyrenius Chapin, was captured by the British and spent nine months as a prisoner of war in Montreal.

With the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, Buffalo became the main port for western migration and developed into a commercial and industrial center. At the turn of the century the city of
Buffalo had more than 300,000 inhabitants and was the terminus of lake and canal navigation as well as an important railroad center. Grain elevators and steel mills remain as visual evidence of the industrial past. The Pan American Exposition, which opened in 1901 on the grounds of the present Historical Society, promoted the enterprise and general progress of the Western Hemisphere. President McKinley thought of large expositions as the timekeepers of progress. During his visit to the Exposition on 6 September, he was shot and died here eight days later. On 14 September 1901, Theodore Roosevelt was sworn in as President of the United States in the library of the Wilcox mansion on Delaware Avenue.

Today, the city of Buffalo has 350,000 inhabitants while the metropolitan area of Erie and Niagara County numbers close to one and a half million. The steel mills and grain elevators have given way to a more diverse economy, including high-tech industries. Architecturally, Buffalo is one of the more interesting cities in the country. The city is home to one of the first skyscrapers, the Guaranty Building designed by Louis Sullivan; the Buffalo Psychiatric Hospital by H.H. Richardson; Kleinhans Music Hall, the work of Eero and Eliel Saarinen; five Frank Lloyd Wright houses; and a park system designed by Fredrick Law Olmsted.

Lilli Sentz
SUNY Buffalo
Established at Buffalo's renowned Grosvenor Reference Library in 1944, in the aftermath of a major theft of rare books, the collection has grown so that today it includes more than 40,000 items. The heart of the collection consists of three major categories: some 8,000 volumes devoted to Americana and early American imprints, including a complete set of the elephant folio edition of J.J. Audubon's *The Birds of America* and a copy of the first edition of the *Federalist Papers* that had once belonged to Thomas Jefferson; some 3,000 volumes devoted to the great printers, from Gutenberg to the Arion Press, including over 40 fifteenth-century books; books printed by Plantin and Baskerville, as well as a copy of the *Kelmscott Chaucer*. American literature, and to a lesser extent British literature, is well represented, e.g. Dr. Johnson's great *Dictionary*, and Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, as well as many of the first editions of the great nineteenth and twentieth-century American authors such as James Fennimore Cooper, Emerson, Stowe, Henry James, and, of course, Mark Twain, Fitzgerald, Steinbeck, Hemingway, and Faulkner.

Over the decades many smaller but notable collections were acquired: Bibles, Shakers, antislavery titles, important bibliographies, music, science and medicine, and some local history materials.

In the 1960s, after the merger of the Buffalo Public Library and the Grosvenor Library, the extraordinary collection of nearly 500 letters and manuscripts assembled in the last two decades of the nineteenth century by James Fraser Gluck, a local attorney, was added to our rare book collection. A few of the authors and historical figures represented are Dr. Johnson, Keats, Shelley, Byron, Charlotte Bronte, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Emerson, Whitman, and the greatest item of all, the manuscript of Mark Twain's *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Remarkably, after Twain had donated the two halves of the manuscript in the 1880s, the first half, which arrived some eighteen months after the second half, went astray and was not reunited with the second half until July of 1992. On 12 May 1995, the Library opened a special exhibition room devoted to Huckleberry Finn and the works of Mark Twain. The Mark Twain Room may be freely visited between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Those interested in the rare book and manuscript collections are advised to call first and make an appointment, as both space and staff are limited.

William H. Loos  
Buffalo and Erie County  
Public Library

**POETRY AND RARE BOOK COLLECTION**  
**UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO**  
**CAPEN HALL, NORTH CAMPUS**

Thomas B. Lockwood, a Buffalo lawyer and businessman, donated his collection of some 3,000 volumes to the University of Buffalo in 1935. Collected between 1910 and 1930, his library had a carefully designed breadth and included examples of the great works of literature in their most prized editions: Edmund Spenser's *Faerie Queene* of 1590 and 1595, the four seventeenth-century folios of Shakespeare, collected works of Ben Johnson (1616,1640); and John Milton's *Paradise Lost* (1667). The collection is described in Robert J. Bertholf's *The Private Library of Thomas B. Lockwood: A Descriptive Catalog* (1983).

Lockwood also established an endowment which was used to fill out his collection of first editions. Furthermore, he specified that Charles D. Abbott be designated head of the library. Under Abbott's direction, the "poetry project", as it was called, was begun in 1937. A deliberate decision was made to collect first editions of poetry published in English in the twentieth century and to supplement the book collection with broadsides, poems on postcards, and poems printed in other formats. Today this world-renowned collection supports a broad range of research into the poetry written in English during the twentieth century.

Other special collections in the Poetry Rare Book Collection include the Contemporary Manuscript Collections, the Robert Graves Collection, the James Joyce Collection, and the William Carlos Williams Collection.

Adapted from *Special Collections of the University Libraries* (1984)
Thomas B. Lockwood, in addition to donating his extraordinary collection, also provided a building for the University Libraries. Modeled after the Villa Rotunda by the Renaissance architect Palladio and inaugurated in 1935, today the building houses the Health Sciences Library with a collection of more than 300,000 volumes.

In 1972, the History of Medicine Collection was established by the director of the Health Sciences Library, C.K. Huang. The major portion of the collection, which totals more than 12,000 volumes, consists of nineteenth-century medical monographs with particular strength in the areas of obstetrics/gynecology, surgery, dentistry, psychiatry, and pharmacology. The collection includes the original library holdings of the School of Medicine which in 1847 reported a library of 519 volumes purchased at a cost of $829.96. In addition to the personal library of Roswell Park, professor of surgery at the University and first director of the Cancer Institute which now bears his name, the History of Medicine Collection holds the collection of James Platt White, one of the founders of the University, and George N. Burwell, a prominent Buffalo physician of the nineteenth century. In 1962, the former Grosvenor Library left on permanent loan most of its medical books and journals.

In 1985, Mrs. Annette Cravens established the Edgar R. McGuire Medical Instrument Collection in memory of her father. Dr. McGuire, professor of surgery at the University from 1914 to 1931, was a partner of and successor to Roswell Park. The collection includes instruments chosen for their illustration of past medical and dental procedures.

In addition to housing the University Archives and many special collections of interest, the University of Buffalo also holds the Frank Lloyd Wright-Darwin D. Martin Collection. It contains letters written by Wright and Martin, more than 100 sheets of architectural plans and drawings, and over 350 original photographs. These materials represent one of the largest and most comprehensive collections of Wright material available to scholars.

A world-renowned museum of modern art, the Albright-Knox Art Gallery is situated on Delaware Park Lake. In 1962, a marble and glass wing was added to the original neoclassical building. The AAHM reception following the Garrison Lecture will be held at the Museum and tours of the collections are available to interested members.

A national historic landmark, the neoclassical structure is the only permanent building from the Pan-American Exposition of 1901. It will be the site of the ALHHS Annual Meeting. In celebration of the sesquicentennial of the School of Medicine, a special exhibit on medicine in Western New York will open in late April. The Historical Society Library contains more than 50,000 volumes and 40,000 documents recording the history of the Niagara Frontier.

The Buffalo Museum of Science contains extensive collections in anthropology, geology, zoology, astronomy, and botany. The research library of more than 40,000 volumes includes extensive collections in the natural sciences.
VISITOR INFORMATION

An excellent guide to Buffalo's architectural heritage is *Buffalo Architecture: A Guide* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1981). For information about self-guided tours contact The Greater Buffalo Chamber of Commerce Convention and Visitors Bureau (716) 852-0511. The Preservation Coalition of Erie County has information about historical and architectural tours by foot, bus, and boat (716) 873-3626. The Allentown Historic District (South of North Street between Wadsworth and Main Streets) is one of the largest historic preservation sites in the country and is the home of galleries, restaurants, and boutiques. The Allentown Association provides information about self-guided tours (716) 881-1024. For information about Greater Niagara Falls (approximately half an hour's drive from downtown Buffalo) contact Niagara Falls Convention and Visitors Bureau (716) 285-2400 or 1-800-421-5223.

BUFFALO RESTAURANT GUIDE

According to the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, there are more than 2,000 restaurants and drinking establishments in the Buffalo metropolitan area. The following restaurants within short distance of the Hyatt Regency Hotel have been selected from several sources, including the restaurant guide of the *Buffalo News* restaurant reviewer, Janice Okun.

**Anchor Bar.** 1047 Main Street. (886-8920)

Considered to be the original home of Buffalo Chicken Wings.

**Babalu.** 41 Virginia Place (882-2822)

Specializes in Caribbean and Floridian food. A good selection of spicy dishes.

**Biac's World Bistro.** 581 Delaware Ave. (884-6595)

Located in an elegant mansion, this restaurant serves well-prepared, imaginative contemporary food.

**Bijou Grille.** 643 Main St. (847-1512)

California-style bistro.

**Breckinridge Brew Pub.** 623 Main St. (856-2739)

A brewery as well as a restaurant that serves highly spiced food in large portions.

**Buffalo-Rome Cafe.** 291 Bryant St. (881-6747)

Small restaurant with very creative menu.

**Calumet.** 54 W. Chippewa St. (855-2220)

A jazz club that serves up sophisticated victuals. A good selection of vegetarian entrees is available.

**Chef's.** 291 Seneca Street. (856-9187)

Busy, unpretentious pasta house with an excellent spaghetti sauce. Often frequented by local politicians.

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Books on the History of Medicine

- Catalog on request

Webb Dordick
15 Ash Avenue
Somerville, MA 02145
phone (617) 776-1365
fax (617) 629-0621
Cole's. 1104 Elmwood Avenue. (886-1449)

Popular bar and restaurant on the Elmwood Strip, often frequented by faculty and students from Buffalo State College.

Colter Bay Grill. 561-565 Delaware Ave. (882-1330)

Casual dining restaurant that serves a variety of sandwiches.

E. B. Green's. 2 Fountain Plaza (Hyatt Regency Hotel) (856-1539)

A genuine New York-style steakhouse where the operative word is “big.”

Fiddle Heads. 62 Allen St. (883-4166)

Dine in or take out, this sleek little restaurant is owned and operated by two Culinary Institute trained chefs. Fine contemporary food.

Justine's. 120 Church St. (Buffalo Hilton Hotel) (845-5100)

Lavish, romantic dining room that serves elaborate, beautifully presented food.

Just Pasta. 307 Bryant St. (881-1888)

Handsome restaurant that definitely does not serve pasta alone. Contemporary menu.

The Kodiak Cafe. 423 Elmwood Ave. (886-4226)

Fine dining in a casual atmosphere. A wide variety of seafood, pasta, and poultry is offered.

Le Peche. 610 Main St. (845-5223)

Pastries, salads, hot dishes, and soups in the very heart of the Theater District.

Manny's. 471 Delaware Ave. (884-1111)

This steak restaurant has opened under new ownership and has an extensive menu.

The Market. 590 Main St. (Key Center) (845-5252)

Pleasant restaurant overlooking the ice rink serves hearty soups, salads, and pizzas. The restaurant-baked bread is especially fine.

Oliver's. 2095 Delaware Ave. (877-9663)

Attractive, elegant restaurant that offers contemporary food, beautifully served in glamorous surroundings.

Rue Franklin. 341 Franklin St. (852-4416)

One of the best-looking restaurants in the area with some of the tastiest French food.

Saki's. 30 Church St. (852-0012)

Located in the Guaranty Building designed by Louis Sullivan, this restaurant serves innovative Pacific Rim food.

Sequoia. 718 Elmwood Ave. (882-2219)

American food presented with imagination.

Tandoori Fine Indian Dining. 445 Delaware Ave. (847-1112)

Housed in one of the oldest mansions in Buffalo, this restaurant serves Northern Indian food in a fine dining atmosphere.
PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

The past two years were a watershed in the evolution of ALHHS: the Association marked its twentieth anniversary, membership increased to 200, and all members exercised the right to vote for the first time.

It was a challenging and exciting time! The business of the Association was carried out by energetic and dedicated officers and chairs who continued the momentum we inherited from our predecessors. Special thanks to the following officers who served this years:

Jodi Koste and Joan Echtenkamp Klein for the excellent and creative three-year editorship of The Watermark;

Elizabeth Ihrig who in her first year as secretary-treasurer revised the membership database and updated ALHHS’s business affairs;

Suzanne Porter, Steering Committee member, also served as Program Chair. Suzanne and her committee issued the Association’s first call-for-papers and selected an informative program for the annual meeting;

Billie Broaddus for serving on the Steering Committee for two years and providing valuable input to discussions of issues; and

Beth White, president-elect, for facilitating a bylaws change to be introduced in Buffalo.

Thanks to the following chairs: Lilli Sentz for handling local arrangements for the upcoming meeting in Buffalo; Sheila O’Neill for a successful proposal for a luncheon workshop on medical ephemera accepted by AAHM; Elaine Challacombe and committee for preparing the slate of officers and conducting the election; Phil Teigen and the Honors and Awards Committee for managing the Association’s first Curatorship Award; Carol Clausen for undertaking the compilation of a much needed Watermark index; Phyllis Kauffman for keeping the archives current and for her recently learned skill with a video camera; Lucretia McClure for helping to meet the goal of four oral histories with early ALHHS leaders; Inci Bowman for excellent work as the moderator of CADUCEUS-L; and John Erlen who revived the Membership Committee and developed a proposal for an ALHHS Home Page on the Web.

I should also like to express appreciation to UMDNJ’s University Librarian, Victor Basile, for his encouragement and support of ALHHS.

Congratulations to Beth White and a new Steering Committee who will take over where we leave off.

Barbara Smith Irwin
University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey

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FROM THE EDITORS

The first index for The Watermark accompanies this issue. Entries for Volume I, number 1, October 1976 through Volume XVIII number 4, Fall 1995 were painstakingly compiled by Carol Clausen. The detailed index includes all milestones in ALHHS's organizational history as well as information about individuals and institutions responsible for its growth and success. Those reviewing the index will find entries ranging from the formation of the electronic bulletin board CADUCEUS-L to the call for books to be included in the Grolier Club's exhibition 100 greatest books in medicine to ALHHS's legendary tomato! We chose to issue the index as a supplement to the current issue so that it could be bound with volumes it covers. On behalf of ALHHS, we would like to thank Carol for her hard work and diligence in making the contents of The Watermark more accessible.

Following ALHHS's twentieth anniversary celebration, the Oral History Committee accelerated their interview schedule. Since the meeting in Pittsburgh, committee members have conducted interviews with three of the Association's early members. Selected portions of the interviews with Lisabeth Holloway, Glen Pierce Jenkins, and Dorothy Whitcomb are included in this issue.

Those of you who follow the continuing saga of the adventures of Joan and Jodi will be happy to know that the Blizzard of '96 and its cousins did not keep the dynamic duo apart. In between storms, Joan and Jodi traveled to Philadelphia, New Jersey, and New York City for R & R, that's research and recreation! While north of the Mason-Dixon line, we stopped in to visit our old friends at the College of Physicians and caught them reading The Watermark. [See accompanying photographs] In New York, we used the archives at New York University to continue our research on Virginia medical students in the north. The final stop on our whirlwind tour of northern repositories was Rutgers University where we met with friends and colleagues. We also toured their impressive Special Collections and University Archives area in Alexander Library and visited their off-site storage facility on the Livingston Campus. Between our northern travels and the heavy snows in the south, we have learned a great deal about driving on snow and ice. We have never seen so much of the white stuff in our lives! Although the Farmer's Almanac predicts one more winter blast for the sunny South, we have already put away our boots and shovels and are focusing our thoughts on springtime in Buffalo. We've been assured that our newly acquired expertise will not be needed in Buffalo as we have been promised a snow-free meeting by Lilli Sentz, ALHHS local arrangements chair. We hope this issue of The Watermark, the final one before our annual meeting, will entice you to the shores of Lake Erie. We look forward to seeing y'all there!

Joan Echtenkamp Klein
Jodi Koste

ALHHS members Tom Horrocks [above] and Gretchen Worden [below] of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia take time out to read The Watermark.

ALHHS members Tom Horrocks [above] and Gretchen Worden [below] of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia take time out to read The Watermark.
ALHHS ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEWS

Selected excerpts from oral history interviews with Lisabeth Holloway, Dorothy Whitcomb and Glen Pierce Jenkins follow. The interview tapes and complete transcripts will be deposited with the ALHHS archives at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Additional interviews with ALHHS's first generation of members are planned in the near future.

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW WITH DOROTHY WHITCOMB (DW) CONDUCTED BY PHYLLIS KAUFFMAN (PK), 5 MAY 1995

PK: How did you become involved in the organization? What duties did you have? What memories do you have of those things?

DW: I always had to speak up whether I had anything to say or not. So I began to talk early on, and I guess I got to know everybody that way. I was asked to be on the Steering Committee. It was sort of difficult to be on the Steering Committee because we were so far separated from each other. All we could do was get on the phone and discuss issues. The presidents, during that time that I was on the Steering Committee, did indeed consult with us. But you don't have very much input in a situation like that. Then I offered to be the archivist because I have always been interested in archives as being a very potent source of information. So I offered to be the archivist. I'm afraid I wasn't very active. I just baby-sat whatever people gave me. I didn't go out and solicit very much material. I'm sorry I didn't think I was the archivist almost until I retired. But I was also president for two years. I was thrilled to death to be asked to be president because I appreciated the confidence placed in me and the opportunity to have a leadership role. But I remember being very nervous and very scared and unsure of myself when it came right down to arranging and meetings and trying to remember all the endless details. But I value the opportunity to have been president.

PK: You mentioned to me one time--Something about a change in the way officers were elected, or the way they were nominated.

DW: Thank you. I think that might be something that could be mentioned. I'm not sure of what happened after my tenure. But I was asked to be president by my predecessor. And I thought probably it would be a good idea to have a separate nominating committee, not presidents just choosing their successors. I think early on there were two people for each position. But then it kind of dwindled down to there was only one person, and you had the opportunity to have a write-in vote. But it became almost like an old-boy network where people who were friends passed the officers' positions around from one of the other. So I remember asking Inci Bowman to be chair of a nominating committee. I can't recall now whether I appointed or she appointed people to help her. But I think that's a good idea to have a nominating committee separate from the president. It's good to have several people evaluating who would be good for leadership positions.

PK: We have a few publications. You had some comments about your helping with The Watermark and the directory, and how those things evolved. Can you talk a little bit about that?

DW: Good. This maybe is a good point to pay my most heartfelt tribute to the person who really created and made ALHHS what it is, and that's Lisabeth Holloway. Her publishing The Watermark so faithfully over so many years was just a tremendous help to the organization. I don't think we could have become what we have become without Lisabeth. And I'm sure everyone shares that feeling with me. I poured ever The Watermark. It was the most important thing in my professional life, just about. I think The Abbey Newsletter, which brought news about preservation, was also one of my mainstays. But I really used The Watermark a great deal. It was a directory. It gave me all sorts of good ideas. The articles that she was able to sweet-talk people into writing. It was very difficult for her because none of us would take the time to produce material for her to publish. But she did manage to publish excellent materials that sort of gave us a little primer of how to run a history of medicine library. So Lisabeth deserves a great deal of credit.

I think having a newsletter is a very important part of having an organization like this, when the members are so far separated. Lisabeth always wanted us to be a very in-
formal group, not getting sort of hung up on all the intricacies of committees and a constitution, you know. Not getting formal. She wanted it to be informal, helpful to all, a group of friends. And that was very nice. It freed us from a lot of mumbo jumbo. But I felt that we should have a directory. I found it very difficult to go through all the issues of The Watermark to find people’s phone numbers and addresses. And I needed to get in touch with all these dear colleagues that were so important to me. So I remember writing on one of the agendas--I still have that agenda where I wrote and said, “We ought to have a directory.” And the next year, lo and behold, there was a directory which I put together with the officers from the beginning and the bylaws. IT’s so useful. It was much better after Beth White turned it into a real honest-to-goodness publication. I still use it a great deal. I have it right on my desk even though I’m not very active in the ALHHS anymore.

PK: Do you remember anything about the creation of the bylaws?

DW: I was not there at the very beginning. I didn’t join the organization until it had been going for several years. And those first bylaws were produced by someone else. We never have actually fussed too much about the bylaws. I think they were revised at some point. But that is part of the-- They’re in the archives; the first draft copy and the first copy of the bylaws are in the archives. I can remember people asking me questions, and having to do a little reference work or something. And that’s something that worries me: We have our archives deposited now at the College of Physicians in Philadelphia; I wonder if there’s anybody available to do the reference work for us. Although there are members of ALHHS right there, and I am sure they will.

PK: We meet as sort of a satellite meeting, I guess you’d call it, with the American Association for the History of Medicine. Has that always been the case since you’ve been coming?

DW: Yes. The first meeting was a breakfast at the AAHM meeting. They met at the ungodly hour of seven o’clock in the morning or something. And decided that they should do this again. So I think it’s always been in connection with the AAHM. And as magical as our day always has been to me, AAHM was very important, too. You got to know the professors and gradu-

ate students. You heard wonderful, wonderful talks. And you got in on the rare book dealers, and their displays. AAHM has been a very enlightening experience for me. I was very happy to be a member and very reluctantly gave up my membership in the AAHM. I’m just doing something different now, and so it didn’t make any sense to continue. That was my university.

PK: How about the luncheon workshop that we now have on occasion? Were you involved in any of those?

DW: I’m not sure whose idea it was, but I was involved in the very first one. I think, again, it may have been Janet Kubinick Sutton who set that up. John Parascandola and Janet and I each presented source materials for work in the history of health sciences. We had a huge attendance that time, of course, because of John Parascandola. He was the star. He was Chief of the History of Medicine Division at the NLM. But Janet had that very important material on plastic surgery, which is a lot of fun to research. And I presented information on immunology because I had worked very hard to integrate the Julius Cruse Immunology Collection into our library for the past few years. And I think after that, that luncheon has been held almost every year if not every year.

PK: Can you think of other things that we haven’t talked about so far that you might like to just mention here?

DW: I think I’ve covered the waterfront, except perhaps to pay tribute to a few of the leaders who have meant a lot to me: Nancy Zinn, Robin Overmier, Janet Kubinick Sutton whom I mentioned again and again. Glen Jenkins. I enjoyed so much taking Glen’s course, “The Doctor and His Hooks.” I went and took that one year and learned a lot. I made valuable contacts with some of the other students that were with me. Doris Thibodeau, who was the librarian at Johns Hopkins and gave us a marvelous tour of her collection, which must be one of the finest in the country. Terry Cavanaugh. Genevieve Miller, who was president of the AAHM; and yet was so gracious, such a delightful, warm, affectionate member of our librarian’s group--as well as being the great lady that she really is. John Erlen. It’s hard to stop, there are so many dear friends.
And I want to mention some of the rare book dealers. At some point you asked me a question about when they became members of the group and why they became important. They really are team members with us because those people are the ones who find the books and make it possible for us to buy them. Jeremy Norman and Terry Cavanaugh were probably my mentors all the way through. I remember meeting Terry when the meeting were here in Madison. Before anyone else turned up the day before, there was Terry, like a quiet ghost, picking up all the good stuff; he bought all the good things very quietly, very unassuming, very helpful. He was a wonderful friend all through. He found me lots of marvelous immunology items through Old Galen Book Company that he runs. But I also valued some of the younger people like Barry Weidenkeller, Nick Dewey who took us on the tour, [medical history tour of England] Webb Dordick, Ed Glaser, Jim Goodrich, all of whom have very fine catalogs that help us all. You go to school for those catalogs. You learn from your fellow history of medicine librarians, you learn from your books. But perhaps one of the best places to learn is from the catalogs that you receive, the wonderful annotations that those rare book dealers prepare for us. So those people are definitely part of our community and very valuable friends.

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW WITH LISABETH HOLLOWAY (LH) CONDUCTED BY NANCY ZINN (NZ), 19 MAY 1995

NZ: ...Which of course brings us to the Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences, now Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences, of which you were the major mover and shaker. I wasn’t at the Charleston meeting [of the American Association for the History of Medicine] for the conception of this organization. Why don’t you tell us something about that?

EH: What I remember of that was that it was a very pleasant and friendly occasion, and we all enjoyed being together.

NZ: These were a group of librarians?

LH: Yes, I think we had probably something like 27 or 28. I see I wrote that down somewhere. I think that was probably a little high for the numbers of us then active in this world. No particular efforts were made to form an association. And I remember wondering then that maybe we should do that. But nothing was said about it then. That was ’74. And I wondered all during the intervening year whether something would be done about it. I wrote to Doris Thibodeau, talked to her sometimes about it. I said, “Are you going to call a meeting?” Because I thought it had been left in her charge for Philadelphia in ’75. She said, no. So then it sort of seemed to me that if anything was to get done in Philadelphia, I had to do it. So we began to work on it then, sort of in a casual kind of way, fitting in the time. I did not want this group to be considered part of the AAHM. We did know that one of the members of the committee for the AAHM meeting said, why not? What I really felt was that as has been said, we needed a space of our own. We had the advantage of funding from our head librarians for our own projects, our own positions. But they weren’t interested at all in the substance of our work. They were interested in this information explosion that was developing and the urgency of it, and in trying to understand the electronic cataloging systems that were developing and so on. Our mentors, the scholars, people like McD and his generation, were not interested in the mechanics of what we did--what we do.

I felt somewhat of a need to say why we needed to tell people we do exist. We have a mission. We meet to talk to each other, and we need a certain amount of independence. So we kept this group out of the AAHM calendar. We had also had, as you will remember, some poor experiences with the Medical Library Association. They were now becoming more unified and concentrated on the matter of coping with the urgent necessity to increase the efficiency of medical libraries so as to cope with the postwar explosion of invention and progress in medicine. Our bosses did not want to have to worry about conservation of old paper, and they didn’t want us taking up time at their meetings talking about it.

NZ: And yet there were a number of library directors who always attended those meetings.

LH: Yes, yes. They were individually, I should say, not hostile. But as a group they had closed access. They’d put down their own highway. They didn’t want us wandering around in the woods, so to speak, on our own little excurs-
sions into byways. So it seemed to me that there really was work to be done, and we’d just see if people wanted to do it. So I set up this kind of agenda for the thing, and we did at that 1975 meeting the same things we did at the meeting May 6, 1985, I think it was in Philadelphia. We went to the Philosophical Society; they were very cordial. And to the Pennsylvania Hospital with its beautiful room where it keeps the first really major medical collection in America—that is in terms of a hospital, an institutional, collection. And we looked at Hahnemann and its offshoot collection, so to speak, one of the medical heresies of its time. People seemed to like it.

NZ: You met at the College?

LH: We met at the College, yes. We had our business meeting there, and out of that an organization was formed. And I felt an urge to push at it. I guess maybe some of that came from my experiences working for the Friends Service Committee; watching how if you wanted to make changes in something, you had to keep pushing at it. So sometimes I felt rather as if I might be crawling out on a limb which would then be sawed off. But I think I was fairly sure then that if this wasn’t the organization, at least something would come out of it. And for a time I think it was sort of— I kept doing The Watermark.

NZ: The Watermark was the newsletter that you established a year later, right?

LH: Yes, And kept pushing with that, too. I was not the best person in the world to do that.

NZ: Well, you’d had editorial experience.

LH: Yes, And I was not afraid of the technical side of making up a page. I’d done masters for mimeograph and so forth. I had that behind me. I knew I could do that. But the visual side of it I was never any good at. And I should’ve insisted on people doing something with me about that, or reforming me somehow. That ten years that I did The Watermark was probably a couple of years too long because I had begun to run out of ideas. And the fact that I was by that time in isolated, relatively isolated, areas, pulled me out of the mainstream. I think The Watermark is much better now that it has come back into the hands of people that are actively practicing the business. Or, as in Robin’s case, teaching it. Now the machine, computer, aspects of it are properly recognized. Computers seem to me to have provided a dazzling new means of communication and of preservation. They haven’t much to do with the substance of what we communicate. And it is possible to get too interested in the means of it so you have forgotten the end. And that’s a kind of handicap to beware of. You can go so far along the road with such elaborate applications, that you don’t know what road—why you wanted to go there in the first place.

NZ: Did you find that once the steering committee was set up that it was easier to pull people together, and that they were willing to work? Or, as you suggest, you had pretty much to keep poking at people.

LH: I think for about the first five years or so, one had to keep pushing. And I may have done too much pushing, because I’ve always felt that if an organization was too closely tied to one person, then that person ought to go off by himself and let the organization lapse. Because an organization has to, by definition, has to be several people. My concerns were sort of idiosyncratic. I, myself, do not much care for organizations which spend a lot of time listening to the report of the secretary and reading the minutes of the last meeting and whatnot. I say that because I’m often the secretary of organizations like that. But I wanted this organization to be the one which was willing to get into a little trouble if it was needed. It needed to go its own road. It needed to make points about the necessity of conservation of valuable materials and of materials which appeared to be only superficially valuable. The whole kit and caboodle had to have some attention paid to it. And that I felt, and still feel so strongly about that I would and do push again whenever I get a chance to do that kind of stuff.

NZ: So that first meeting, actually, sort of set the tone of the model for me as followed. The ALHHS would meet a day before AAHM, and have some program on a topic of interest to everyone and possibly library visits which would expose us all to each other’s situations.

LH: So we could all see how other people did it. Because at that point many of us didn’t know how other people did it, and we got good ideas out of that. I was impressed many times over the fact that many of these rooms would have
elegant leather chairs and very handsome tables and fine paneling and so forth, but nothing ever happened in them. Of course donors want to have some room named for them, and donors are very important...

**ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW WITH GLEN PIERCE JENKINS (GPJ) CONDUCTED BY PATSY GERSTNER (PG), 12 JANUARY 1996**

PG: I know you have been involved for many, many years with ALHHS, and I'd like to ask a few questions about that now -- beginning with what you consider to be some of the major issues and problems that were on the ALHHS agenda during your terms as chair and president particularly.

GPJ: Well, I was head of the Publications Committee from 1984 to 1988. This was mostly working with Lisabeth Holloway and Robin Overmier. Before 1984 *The Watermark* was floundering a bit because of lack of contributions. Lisabeth was contributing so much of her own work to *The Watermark* and becoming rather discouraged. During that time Lisabeth and I became quite good friends. I began to think of some way that perhaps I could help her. The first thing I thought of was maybe writing a column for *The Watermark*. And so I introduced "Ex Libris," which is a column devoted to what our members are doing, and what kinds of things they collect, and other things that we can relate to very easily. And the first issue of "Ex Libris" came out in the summer of 1984.

The other thing that we thought of was having a Publications Committee, which would be formed to regionally solicit articles from our members. We appointed a small committee, and tried to get more people involved in *The Watermark*. And it worked pretty well. Lisabeth was pleased with the number of different articles we got. We established a conservation column. After a while, the regional approach didn't seem to work anymore, so we went to a subject approach and had special issues devoted to archival work, nursing collections, dentistry, anesthesia, and so forth. So that worked out very well and lasted until -- that part lasted -- until spring 1988 when I became president of the Association.

As far as the issues involved when I was president, there were several things I'd hoped to accomplish. One of them was to expand the membership somewhat, but also involve the membership in the Association. I felt that people who could become involved would then become more supportive, and it would benefit all of us. The constitution as originally devised when the group was founded was a very simple, workable constitution. But as we did grow, we found that there were certain things we felt should be changed and expanded on. And so revising the constitution, the major revision of the constitution, took place under the committee of Lucretia McClure, Dorothy Whitcomb, and Inci Bowman, and myself. Lucretia really was the one who formed the constitution, and then everyone else sort of pitched in. That was a rather important development at that time.

PG: Do you see any similarities or relationship between the issues and problems during your presidency as compared with those that might be so today?

GPJ: Well, I think that we are still seeing the membership increase. We now have a full membership of dealers and collectors through a constitutional revision. And I think the same concern of expanding membership is always at the forefront of any association. One of the things that's evolving is the change in our programs. We still hope to retain the visits to the rare book libraries, which are always very satisfying. But for the first time, this year we are going to have papers presented, and I think that's sort of a coming of age for our group. I'm hoping to hear some good papers about issues in the archival and librarianship field.

PG: When and how did ALHHS's constituency expand to include archivists, booksellers, and historians? And when did those changes occur?

GPJ: Well, actually the archivists were always members of ALHHS. And anyone who had charge of the care of historical materials was considered a full member. The historians and collectors and booksellers were generally associate members, and this change to full membership occurred with the revision of the constitution in 1994. One of the things that I felt was a big problem for me when I was president was the long name of ALHHS. So I had thought, perhaps, we should shorten it. As it
turned out, we did not shorten it very much, but we did change “Association” to “Archivists.” Therefore at least not having to add another word to that rather long title.

PG: Glen, are there any other recollections of ALHHS that you’d like to share with the organization?

GPJ: Well, I would like to share the memory of my first encounter with the group. In 1974 at Charleston, South Carolina, I was asked to go down to the meeting, and also to act as an advisor or consultant to the Medical College of South Carolina to establish an archives. So Dr. Waring, a gentleman that I came to really love--he was a wonderful man--invited me down, and I think I got a hundred dollars for my consulting, which I turned over to the library to help pay for my way. Then I attended the meeting. And it was at that meeting that the first group met--I believe it was at the Holiday Inn--to consider joining into a group which ultimately became ALHHS. I think at that meeting Lisabeth Holloway and Doris Thibodeau were the sort of people who got it together and sent out that brochure.

PG: What do you think are the priorities for ALHHS today?

GPJ: Well, I think one of them is recognition in the profession of both our members and of people who have served the profession well--perhaps not necessarily as a member, but as a contribution. I think it’s very important to do that. I think Barbara Irwin has done a magnificent job of bringing attention to our group, and making us all feel that we have something to contribute. As I said before, I applaud the idea of presenting papers. I think that it’s important to perhaps, as a group, try to deal with some of the problems that we’re sharing, such as downsizing rare book libraries and support of our collections. I’m not sure how we do it, but I think it’s essential that we find some ways to make it known to the directors of libraries, the universities who hold these collections, and try to keep our whole spirit and our good works alive and improving.

American Association for the History of Medicine 1997 Meeting

The 1997 meeting will be held in Williamsburg, Virginia, 3 April through 6 April 1997. The Chair of the Program Committee is Todd L. Savitt. Any person interested in presenting a paper at this meeting is invited to submit an abstract (one original and seven copies) to: Todd L. Savitt, Ph.D., Department of Medical Humanities, East Carolina School of Medicine, Greenville, NC 27858-4354.

Any subject in the history of medicine is suitable for presentation, but the paper must represent original work not already published or in press. Presentations are limited to twenty minutes. Because the Bulletin of the History of Medicine is the official journal of the AAHM, the Association encourages speakers to make their manuscripts available for consideration by the Bulletin upon request.

Abstracts must be typed single-spaced on one sheet of paper, and must not exceed 350 words in length. Abstracts should embody not merely a statement of a research question, but findings and conclusions sufficient to allow assessment by the committee.

The following biographical information is also required: Name, title (occupation), preferred mailing address, work and home telephone numbers, present institutional affiliation, and academic degrees. Abstracts must be received by 15 September 1996. Please note that abstracts submitted by e-mail or fax will not be accepted.

As in the past, the 1997 program will include lunch-time roundtable workshops. Those wishing to submit abstracts for these sessions should follow the instructions given above.
Books at Virginia: Rare Book School (RBS) offers a collection of five-day, non-credit courses on topics concerning rare books, manuscripts, and special collections. Students make a full-time commitment to any course they attend, from 8:30 am to 5 pm, Monday-Friday; most students also attend an informal dinner on the Sunday evening before their first class on Monday. In addition to the formal classes, there are early-evening public lectures and other events throughout the four weeks of RBS.

The educational and professional pre-requisites for RBS courses vary. Some courses are primarily directed toward research librarians and archivists. Others are intended for academics, persons working in the antiquarian book trade, bookbinders and conservators, students of the history of books and printing, and others with an interest in the subjects being treated.

The tuition for each five-day course is $565. Low-cost, air-conditioned dormitory housing will be offered on the historic central grounds of the University, and nearby hotel accommodation is readily available. Students are encouraged to take advantage of RBS's housing to arrive a few days before their course, or stay a few days later, in order to give themselves (and their families) a better chance to explore the Charlottesville area, which includes many sites of historic interest as well as various vacation attractions.

For an application form and a copy of the RBS 1996 Expanded Course Descriptions (ECD), providing further details about the courses offered this year write: Rare Book School, 114 Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903-2498; (804) 924-8851 FAX (804) 924-8824; E-MAIL biblio@virginia.edu

Electronic copies of the ECD and various other RBS documents can be accessed through our World Wide Web site:

http://poe.acc.virginia.edu/~oldbooks/bap.html/

WEEK ONE COURSES
MONDAY 15 JULY - FRIDAY 19 JULY

11 LITHOGRAPHY IN THE AGE OF THE HAND PRESS. This course, which will explore a wide range of applications of lithography in Europe, is aimed at those who are concerned with books, prints, and ephemera especially of the first half of the c19. Topics: Senefelder and the discovery of lithography; lithographic stones and presses; the work of the lithographic draftsman, letterer, and printer; early lithographed books and other printing; the development of particular genres, including music printing; chromolithography. Instructor: Michael Twyman. (July 15-19)

MICHAEL TWYMAN is head of the Department of Typography & Graphic Communication at the University of Reading. He is the author of Lithography 1800-1850 (1970), Early Lithographed Books (1990), and Early Lithographed Music (1996), among other works on the history of lithography and printing.

12 PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDINGS, 1830-1910. The study of publishers' bookbindings, chiefly in the US, but with frequent reference to England, and occasional reference to Continental developments. Topics: the rise of the edition binder; design styles and how they developed; new techniques, machines, and materials introduced in the c19; the identification of rarities; the physical description of bindings; the preservation of publishers’ bindings. The course will make extensive use of the Book Arts Press's notable collection of c19 and early c20 binding exemplars. Instructor: Sue Allen. (July 15-19)

SUE ALLEN is recognized as the foremost authority on c19 American book covers. Her detailed research, lectures, writings, and exhibitions guide librarians and conservators in the selective preservation of English and American bindings of the c19.

13 PRINTING DESIGN AND PUBLICATION. In today's museums and libraries, the texts for readers' instructions, call slips, signs, announcements, posters, checklists, and full-dress catalogs are generally composed on microcomputers, often by staff members with little graphic design experience. This course will teach the principles of good design within the limits of readily available software programs, centering on work generated by a laser printer and reproduced on a photocopier (but without
neglecting more complex projects requiring the use of a commercial printer). Instructor: Greer Allen. (July 15-19)

GREER ALLEN has designed publications for the Houghton Library, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the University of Chicago, and many other libraries and museums. He was formerly Yale University Printer.

14 INTRODUCTION TO RARE BOOK LIBRARIANSHIP. Overview of the theory and practice of rare book librarianship. Topics include: the function of rare books in libraries; the interpretation of rare book collections to their publics; patterns of use; special collections reference materials; security; environmental desiderata; exhibitions and publications; friends' groups. Instructor: Daniel Traister. (July 15-19)

DANIEL TRAISTER is Curator of Research Services in the Department of Special Collections at the University of Pennsylvania. A past chair of the Rare Books & Manuscripts Section of ACRL, he has published important articles on rare book librarianship.

15 ADVANCED SEMINAR IN SPECIAL COLLECTIONS ADMINISTRATION. Tactics special collections librarians may use for interpreting needs and objectives to their library and university administrations; assuring an active role for special collections in the research and curricular programs of their institutions; fund-raising, including the most effective use of friends' groups; coping with tight budgets; measuring the success of the strategies selected. The design of the seminar will emphasize group discussion; participants will be expected to contribute pertinent ideas, approaches and strategies based on their experience. Instructors: Samuel A. Streit and Merrily E. Taylor. (July 15-19)

SAMUEL STREIT is Associate University Librarian for Special Collections at Brown University, where his duties have included renovating the John Hay Library, developing public relations strategies, and undertaking a major expansion of the Friends of the Library.

MERRILY E. TAYLOR assumed her present post of University Librarian at Brown University after working in libraries at Yale and Columbia. Her duties have required extensive involvement with planning, budgeting, public relations, building projects, and fund-raising.

16 HOW TO RESEARCH A RARE BOOK. Strategies for the efficient identification and interpretation of the bibliographies that are most useful for work with rare and early printed books; aimed at reference librarians, booksellers, catalogers, and others who routinely research rare books. Sources primarily in English and in the major other Roman-alphabet languages; but some attention paid to non-Western sources as well. Instructor: D. W. Krummel. (July 15-19)

D. W. KRUMMEL is Professor of Library Science and Music at the University of Illinois at Urbana. His full-length studies include Bibliographies, Their Aims and Methods (1984).

WEEK TWO COURSES
MONDAY 22 JULY - FRIDAY 26 JULY

21 EUROPEAN BOOKBINDING, 1500-1800. How bookbinding in the post-medieval period developed to meet the demands placed on it by the growth of printing: techniques and materials employed to meet these demands; the development of temporary bindings (eg pamphlets and publishers' bindings); the emergence of structures usually associated with volume production in the c19; the development of decoration; the dating of undecorated bindings; the identification of national and local binding styles. Instructor: Nicholas Pickwoad. (July 22-26)

NICHOLAS PICKWOAD is a book conservator in private practice. Between 1992 and 1995, he was Conservator at the Harvard University Library, before which he was Advisor to the [English] National Trust for Conservation. This will be the 16th time he has taught this celebrated course in RBS.

22 BOOK COLLECTING. Aimed at persons who spend a fairly substantial amount of time and money on collecting, but who feel isolated from the national (and international) antiquarian book community. Topics include: the rationale of book collecting; developing relations with dealers; buying at auction; bibliophile and friends' groups; preservation and conservation options; tax and other financial implications; what finally to do with your books; and the literature of book collecting. Instructors: Wm P. Barlow, Jr and Terry Belanger. (July 22-26)

WM P. BARLOW, JR is a partner in the Oakland, CA, accounting firm of Barlow & Hughan.
He has advised many individuals and institutions on bibliographical tax matters both in a professional capacity and as an officer of library friends' groups.

TERRY BELANGER founded RBS in 1983 at Columbia University. Since 1992, he has been University Professor and Honorary Curator of Special Collections at the University of Virginia.

23 INTRODUCTION TO THE CURATORSHIP OF HISTORICAL HEALTH SCIENCES COLLECTIONS. Intended for those who have recently assumed (or will soon take on) responsibility for historical collections in health sciences libraries. Topics: 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 health sciences history collections; outreach activities, including lectures and exhibits; donor relations and fund-raising; integration with the parent institution; gaining administrative and academic support for history of the health sciences collections and programs. Instructors: Katharine E. S. Donahue and Joan Echtenkamp Klein. (July 22-26)

KATHARINE E. S. DONAHUE is Head of History and Special Collections at the Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library at the University of California at Los Angeles.

JOAN ECHTENKAMP KLEIN is Assistant Director for Historical Collections and Services at the University of Virginia Health Sciences Library.

24 RARE BOOK CATALOGING. Aimed at catalog librarians who find that their present duties include (or shortly will include) the cataloging of rare books and/or special collections materials. Attention will be given both to cataloging books from the handpress period and to c19 and c20 books in a special collections context. Topics include: comparison of rare book and general cataloging; application of codes and standards; uses of special files; problems in transcription, collation and physical description; setting cataloging policy within an institutional context. Instructor: Eric Holzenberg. (July 22-26)

ERIC HOLZENBERG is cataloguer at the Grolier Club in New York City. He is the chair of the Bibliographic Standards Committee of the Rare Books & Manuscripts Section of the ACRL.

25 VISUAL MATERIALS CATALOGING. Aimed at librarians and archivists who catalog published or unpublished visual materials. The emphasis will be on c19 and c20 prints and photographs being cataloged either as single items or as part of archival collections. Topics include: descriptive and subject cataloging; form and genre access; special problems in physical description; comparison of AMC and VIM cataloging; the relationship between physical processing and cataloging; establishing institutional priorities. Instructor: Jackie Dooley. (July 22-26)

JACKIE DOOLEY is Head of Special Collections and University Archives at the University of California, Irvine, before which she was head of Collections Cataloging at the Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities.

26 INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRONIC TEXTS (Session I). An exploration of the research, preservation, and pedagogical uses for electronic texts. The course will center around the creation of a set of archival-quality etexts and digital images. Topics include: finding and evaluating existing etexts; SGML tagging and conversion (especially the Text Encoding Initiative Guidelines and HTML); publishing on the World Wide Web; text analysis tools; creating an electronic text center; the management and use of on-line texts. See http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/rbs/rbs16-95.html for information about last year's course. Repeated in Week 4 (August 5-9). Instructor: David Seaman. (July 22-26)
DAVID SEAMAN is the founding director of the nationally-known Electronic Text Center and on-line archive at the University of Virginia. He lectures and writes frequently on SGML, the Internet, and the creation and use of etexts in the humanities.

WEEK THREE
MONDAY 29 JULY - FRIDAY 2 AUGUST

31 HISTORY OF THE PRINTED BOOK IN THE WEST. Early printed books; printing materials and processes; bookbinding; typography and book design; publishing, reading, and the book trade; the book in America and American books; graphic arts and book illustration; the c19 mechanization of the printing trades; c20 fine printing. Intended for those with no prior coursework or extensive reading in the field. The instructor welcomes students from a broad range of academic disciplines, collectors, dealers, and librarians. Instructor: Martin Antonetti. (July 29-Aug 2)

MARTIN ANTONETTI is Librarian of the Grolier Club in New York City, before which he was head of Special Collections at Mills College, where he regularly taught courses in the history of books and printing.

32 THE USE OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE IN EARLY PRINTED BOOKS. A seminar on using a wide variety of evidence—paper, type, rubrication and illumination, bindings, ownership marks, and annotations—to shed light both on questions of analytical bibliography, and wider questions of book distribution, provenance and use. There will be a fairly detailed discussion and analysis of both good and bad features in existing reference works on early printing. The seminar assumes a basic knowledge of descriptive bibliography and a familiarity with Latin. Instructor: Paul Needham. (July 29-Aug 2)

PAUL NEEDHAM is director of the Books and Manuscripts Department, Sotheby's New York. Until 1990, he was Astor Curator of Printed Books and Bindings at the Pierpont Morgan Library. He is a well-known specialist in the study of early printing.

33 THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS AND THE LONDON BOOK TRADE TO 1637. The evolution and growth of the Stationers' Company of London after the arrival of printing transformed the English book trade. Topics: the attempts to obtain a charter in 1541-2 and 1554-7; the changing regulations governing license, entrance, and the ownership of texts; the economics of publishing, printing, and bookselling; the history of the English Stock; the Star Chamber decrees of 1586 and 1637. Instructor: Peter Blayney. (July 29-Aug 2)

PETER BLAYNEY is the author of The Texts of King Lear and Their Origins: Nicolas Okes and the First Quarto (1982), The Bookshops in Paul's Cross Churchyard (1990), The First Folio of Shakespeare (1991) and other studies dealing with the early English book trade.

34 BOOK ILLUSTRATION TO 1890. The identification of illustration processes and techniques, including (but not only) woodcut, etching, engraving, stipple, aquatint, mezzotint, lithography, wood engraving, steel engraving, process relief, collotype, photogravure, and various kinds of color printing. The course will be taught from the extensive Book Arts Press files of examples of illustration processes. As part of the course, students will make their own etchings, drypoints, and relief cuts in supervised laboratory sessions. Instructor: Terry Belanger. (July 29-Aug 2)

TERRY BELANGER founded RBS in 1983 at Columbia University. Since 1992, he has been University Professor and Honorary Curator of Special Collections at the University of Virginia.

35 THE AMERICAN BOOK IN THE INDUSTRIAL ERA: 1820-1940. This course will explore manufacturing methods, distribution networks, and publishing patterns introduced in the US during the industrial era. The course will include laboratory sessions in which students will examine, analyze, and describe books produced during the period and will allow students the opportunity to discuss their own research projects with the instructor. The course will also introduce students to bibliographical practice and conventions as they apply to these books. Instructor: Michael Winship. (July 29-Aug 2)

MICHAEL WINSHIP is Associate Professor of English at the University of Texas at Austin. He edited the final three volumes of the recently-completed nine-volume Bibliography of American Literature. He is a frequent lecturer on subjects dealing with American bibliography and book history.

36 INTRODUCTION TO THE INTERNET. Topics include: how to access and navigate the Net;
hands-on experience in a range of on-line resources, including email, the World Wide Web, and Gopher servers; electronic discussion groups and library catalogs; strategies for finding what you need; a look at what is coming in the near future. Basic microcomputer skills such as word-processing are required, but it is assumed that applicants will be persons (eg booksellers, independent scholars, or librarians at institutions not yet supporting network usage and training) who have little or no previous experience with Internet services. Instructors: Peter-john Byrnes and Kelly Tetterton. (July 29-Aug 2)

PETER-JOHN BYRNES has served as Web and computer consultant to both the private and public sectors. His clients have included Swiss Bank as well as the University of Virginia.

KELLY TETTERTON is a User Education and Networked Information specialist at the UVa Library, where her duties include developing and teaching Internet courses and helping to maintain the Library’s Internet resources.

WEEK FOUR
MONDAY 5 AUGUST - FRIDAY 9 AUGUST

41 TYPE, LETTERING, AND CALLIGRAPHY, 1450-1830. The development of the major formal and informal book hands, the dominant printing types of each period, and their interrelationship. Topics include: the Gothic hands; humanistic script; the Renaissance inscriptive capital; Garamond and the spread of the Aldine Roman; calligraphy from the chancery italic to the English round hand; the neo-classical book and its typography; and early commercial typography. Instructor: James Mosley. (Aug 5-9)

JAMES MOSLEY is Librarian of the St Bride Printing Library in London, the largest library of its kind in the English-speaking world. He is a welcome lecturer in the United States on typographical subjects. He was the founding editor of the Journal of the Printing Historical Society.

42 CHILDREN’S BOOKS 1740-1865. This course will present techniques for dealing with problems in the study and research of children's books and related materials, often in the absence of adequate bibliographical publications or other printed resources. Topics include: the use (and misuse) of reference books; cataloging options for books, artwork, manuscripts, and three-dimensional objects; bindings; discovering available resources on the Internet; current approaches to collecting children’s books in today’s marketplace. Applicants should have some historical background knowledge of children’s book authors, titles, and publishers. Instructor: Justin G. Schiller. (Aug 5-9)

JUSTIN G. SCHILLER is President of Justin G. Schiller Ltd, the nation's foremost antiquarian bookselling firm specializing in historical children’s literature. This is the fifth time he has taught an RBS course related to the historical bibliography of children's literature.

43 RARE BOOK LIBRARIES: A PERSPECTIVE FOR BOOKSELLERS. The interests of rare book and special collections departments and of antiquarian booksellers are closely related, but differences of perspective and function can result in misunderstanding and confusion. This course, intended to improve antiquarian booksellers’ ability to deal effectively with rare book and other research librarians, presents the viewpoint of institutional collectors. Topics include: the concepts of special collections and their relationship to scholarly research in the humanities; the rare book librarian’s day; how and why rare book librarians buy (and sell); the collector/dealer/librarian triangle; dealer-librarian relationships, good and bad; and issues of education and training. Instructor: Richard Landon. (Aug 5-9)

RICHARD LANDON is Director of the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library at the University of Toronto. He has taught courses on various aspects of the history of the book and rare book librarianship at Toronto and at Columbia University, and he has published and lectured widely in these fields.

44 INTRODUCTION TO DESCRIPTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. Introduction to the physical examination and description of books especially (but not exclusively) of the period 1550-1875. Designed both for those with little prior exposure to this subject and those with some general knowledge of the field who wish to be presented with a systematic discussion of the elements of physical description. A major part of the course will consist of small, closely-supervised laboratory sessions in which students will gain practice in determining format and collation. There will be daily hands-on displays of closely-described books (and parts of books), tools, equipment, samples, and a great many other relevant
objects drawn from the Book Arts Press's extensive collections. The course is especially appropriate for those who are not quite comfortable in reading detailed bibliographical descriptions, or who need guidance in the techniques of identifying bibliographical formats and collations. Instructors: Terry Belanger and David Ferris. (Aug 5-9)

TERRY BELANGER founded RBS in 1983 at Columbia University. Since 1992, he has been University Professor and Honorary Curator of Special Collections at the University of Virginia.

DAVID FERRIS is Curator of Rare Books at the Harvard University Law School. Connected with RBS since 1986, he has been its Associate Director since 1990.

INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRONIC TEXTS (Session II). An exploration of the research, preservation, and pedagogical uses for electronic texts. The course will center around the creation of a set of archival-quality etexts and digital images. Topics include: finding and evaluating existing etexts; SGML tagging and conversion (especially the Text Encoding Initiative Guidelines and HTML); publishing on the World Wide Web; text analysis tools; creating an electronic text center; the management and use of online texts. See http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/rbs/rbs16-95.html for information about last year's course. Instructor: David Seaman. (Aug 5-9)

DAVID SEAMAN is the founding director of the nationally-known Electronic Text Center and on-line archive at the University of Virginia. He lectures and writes frequently on SGML, the Internet, and the creation and use of etexts in the humanities.

BOOK REVIEWS


Designing Archival Programs to Advance Knowledge in the Health Fields edited by Nancy McCall and Lisa A. Mix (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995)

The University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), in line with other major academic health care centers, are addressing the challenges of the 1990s: tightening budgets, sweeping technological change, evolving regulatory structures, resurgence of disease, and increased demands for services. These issues are not lost on the University Archives and Special Collections, which as a component of the UCSF Library and Center for Knowledge Management, helps support the health care delivery, education, and research mission of the campus. Within this context, the Archives and Special Collections, with a limited budget and the constraints of reduced staffing, is faced with the challenge of appraising, managing, and providing access to the voluminous documentary heritage of the health sciences compiled by the campus during the twentieth century. An onerous task, but one that can be eased through the implementation of guidance and management strategies proposed by Joan D. Krizack in Documentation Planning for the U.S. Health Care System and Nancy McCall and Lisa A. Mix in Designing Archival Programs to Advance Knowledge in the Health Fields.

Written for the field of health science archives, these books have different perspectives but share the complementary purpose of recognizing the need for strategic planning in archival repositories. Promoting the perspective that an archivist selecting records must have a working knowledge of the health care universe, Krizack's goal is to provide the context and guidance necessary to support the development of documentation plans for all types of institutions and organizations, but not to dictate what records should be preserved. Krizack provides archivists working in the health care environment with the information and skills necessary to implement a systematic method of strategic planning for archives, known as documentation planning.

Writing from the perspective of managing an archival program at an academic health care center, McCall and Mix face the challenge of managing the uncontrolled proliferation and destruction
Emphasizing the need for archives in the health fields to chart a course for change, McCall and Mix argue three central themes in their book. These include the changing documentation base of the health fields and the implications of these changes for archival programs; the need to adjust archival theory and practice to manage health sciences documentation; and the introduction of new modes for archival practice through the incorporation of multiple perspectives from varied professional disciplines. The authors firmly believe that archivists need to adopt strategies with stricter controls over content and quantity, rather than comply with management practices that continue expansion of acquisition activities just to keep pace with the growing amounts of records.

Both authors have organized their work with the intent of suggesting a new model of analysis for professional archivists working in the field of health sciences. Krizack has structured the volume around the two-stage documentation planning process. Introducing the first stage of analysis, the authors of the first seven chapters provide a detailed examination of the major functions of the U.S. health care system and describe the institutions whose activities incorporate these functions, which include health care delivery facilities, health agencies and foundations, biomedical research facilities, educational institutions, professional and voluntary associations, and health industries. Collaborating with Krizack, McCall and Mix prepared the chapter on educational institutions. Consciously descriptive and not prescriptive, the final chapter describes the second stage of the documentation planning process by illustrating case study and suggests a model for archivists to follow when devising this strategic plan.

McCall and Mix have organized their work into three parts: Part one, entitled the "Broadening Base and Changing Media of Evidence in the Health Fields," provides an overview of the kinds of evidence produced at teaching, research, and health care delivery facilities, which includes an examination of the context of health care; the importance to historical scholarship; patient records; scientific research data; and online information systems found in the health sciences. Collaborating with McCall and Mix, Krizack wrote the chapter concerning the context of health care. Part two, entitled "Preparing Archival Programs for the Health Fields," concerns the re-conceptualizing of archival programs based on selective acquisition and strategic planning; a thorough examination of available appraisal
tools; and planning a use model that facilitates access to research and clinical data but simultaneously protects privacy and prevents disclosure of proprietary information. Part three, entitled “Standardizing and Unifying the Management of Holdings,” calls for a joint approach to collections management across curatorial jurisdictions to streamline operations and limit resource use by stressing automation of archival functions; focusing and ensuring the usefulness of records management systems; and standardizing the management of personal papers as well as material evidence or artifact collections.

As both works emphasize strategic planning for archives, it is no surprise that they use recently developed archival theory and practice in their work. In proposing this new model, Krizack has built upon the appraisal theories and concepts currently advocated by the international archival profession. These include the inter-institutional appraisal approach known as documentation strategy advocated by Patricia Aronsson, Larry Hackman, Helen Samuels, and Joan Warnow-Blewett; the documentation plan, articulated by German archivist Hans Booms, advocating the proactive approach to selecting society’s documentary record; and the Canadian-developed macro-appraisal theory advocating the selection of records through the analysis of an institution’s functions and records’ contexts rather than first examining the individual record’s series. In developing their model, McCall and Mix have drawn upon the documentation strategies developed for specific scientific disciplines. These include the ‘big science’ collaborative studies underway at the American Institute of Physics Center for the History of Physics and the Beckman Center for the History of Chemistry study of the Human Genome Project. Not surprisingly, McCall and Mix have also drawn upon the functional analysis approach of documentation planning advocated by Joan Krizack for strategic planning within an archival repository.

Krizack’s Documentation Planning and McCall and Mix’s Designing Archival Programs complement each other extremely well. In fact, after reviewing these two works, each of which feature chapters written by the other authors, it became clear that the publisher, The Johns Hopkins University Press, could have considered packaging them as a two-volume set. In this scenario, the experienced archivist in the health sciences would approach Designing Archival Programs as volume one, serving to introduce management strategies for a repository in an academic health sciences center. Documentation Planning would be approached as volume two, a specialized appraisal tool for the selection of documents within the health care universe.

However, examined individually as originally intended by their authors, the two works have specific strengths and each stands alone. Krizack’s work is an especially useful tool to the archivist just beginning to work in the health sciences field. For example, before coming to work at the UCSF Archives and Special Collections, my archival experience was concentrated in the basic research sciences, and my knowledge of the health care context was minimal. Krizack’s Documentation Planning became an invaluable introduction to the functions of the health care system and the complex relationships between institutions performing these activities. Perhaps more importantly, Krizack’s work is useful for all archivists working in the spectrum of institutions comprising the health sciences. Specifically, her analysis of the health care system is useful to archivists working at universities, in government, professional organizations, or in commercial enterprises, and documentation planning can be applied at any of these institutions. In addition, UCSF, through the wise insight of my predecessor Nancy Zinn, implemented the documentation planning process as the acquisition model for the AIDS...
History Project (AHP). The AHP work plan adopted, balanced, and expanded the functional approach suggested by Krizack by applying the institutional analysis methodology to a network of city and state agencies, hospitals, health care providers, and community-based organizations. This large array of services evolved to help people affected by HIV, and became known as "the San Francisco model" of AIDS care. Documentation planning has resulted in a discrete selection of AIDS history records based on the functional relationships of interconnected agencies. As a final point, it is important to note that the documentation planning approach includes the means by which archivists can reassess previous collection policies and acquisitions for their continued value and usefulness.

McCall and Mix's work has essentially become my administrative manual for the management of an archival repository at an academic health center since I arrived at UCSF. It is through their work that I have begun to understand the complex and multiple levels on which information at an academic health center operates, including differing perspectives on usefulness and importance of informational evidence; the fundamental management strategies; and the unifying tools which preserve and make accessible information. McCall and Mix strongly reinforce the proactive selection and preservation of information that is critical to the major functions of the academic health center, specifically its missions of health care delivery, education, and research. The greatest strength of the book is its specific focus, because McCall and Mix clearly understand the importance of managing a successful archival program within the limits of an academic health care setting. A proactive archival program which works directly with the creators and users of information can manage information which provides appropriate breadth and depth for an academic health center. Constrained budgets can lead to the trimming of archival programs which do not meet the particular evidential and information needs of the parent institution, and McCall and Mix suggest methodologies to ensure the continued utility of archival information. Several sections of the McCall and Mix work have been particularly enlightening regarding meeting the needs of the parent institution including the chapters on patient and research records. Specifically, these sections illustrated how these kinds of records, if managed strategically, can be of continued usefulness to members of the parent institution including scientists and administrators. For example, managed patient records can assist the institution with health care delivery, assure the continued administration of quality care, provide case studies for biomedical epidemiology research, and support the social history of medicine. The chapter on promoting and facilitating the wider use of holdings I found particularly useful through the heightened the awareness of the unique archival issues surrounding access to clinical and scientific information. This chapter presents strategies for managing the successful access to this kind of information, including developing a working relationship with legal counsel, and by providing a very useful overview of pertinent medical record laws, family education rights and privacy acts, and intellectual property laws.

The strength of McCall and Mix's work can also be considered its single limitation. McCall and Mix have provided a priceless resource on the management of archival repositories at academic health centers, reaching a specific and important audience, but by addressing the concerns of a limited group, it lacks the universal application of an appraisal tool evident in the book by Krizack on documentation planning. However, I can only continue to emphasize how enormously valuable these books are for an archivist working in the health sciences field.

Robin Chandler
University of California,
San Francisco
ALHHS NEWS

COMPLETE ABSTRACTS FOR PAPERS
SELECTED BY THE ALHHS 1996
PROGRAM COMMITTEE FOR
PRESENTATION IN BUFFALO ON 9 MAY
1996

Kerr White Health Care Collection
Online Bibliography and Exhibit

I propose to discuss and demonstrate the Kerr White Health Care Collection Online Bibliography and Exhibit, a World Wide Web project currently under development at the University of Virginia Health Sciences Library. Since Dr. White himself defined many of the available links and hypertext encourages non-linear searching, each user will be actively engaged with Dr. White’s thought processes during research. We have benefited from Dr. Kerr L. White’s enthusiastic participation as a consultant, collaborator, and a living historical resource. The project illuminates his pioneering contributions in defining the field and methods of health care research and includes his ideas. The publishers of some of Dr. White’s notable works granted permission to scan the tables of content, introductions, and prefaces and these were incorporated into the framework of the project. This project, which will be a valuable health sciences research tool and an innovation in the use of hypertext for information services, presents bibliographic information, exhibits documents, and encourages research in the history and practice of the health sciences. The project’s conceptual evolution dramatically reflects and assimilates rapidly changing technologies and their impact on and integration into history of the health sciences collections. The project’s development team demonstrates the successful marriage of the ideas and strengths of public services and technical services.

In our original proposal, submitted to the Rockefeller Institute in December 1993, we requested funding for processing and preserving the collection, as well as preparing a printed descriptive catalogue and an annotated bibliography. We stated that bibliographic information would also be available online and accessible via the Internet. Dr. White would contribute introductions to the printed works and assist with the annotations. From this kernel we progressed to the more technologically advanced idea of using hypertext links to permit researchers to move freely between bibliographic records (both long and short records of works written or edited by Dr. White and other contributions to health care research); statistical information and analytic methods used in health care research; and illustrated narrative (an online biography of Dr. White and his reflections on the current national dialogue concerning health care and the place of health care research in it). Work began on the project in February 1995.

The Kerr White Online Bibliography and Exhibit will be incorporated into the Library’s online system, which will have a World Wide Web interface, and will be used as the foundation for allowing greater access to and research use of other special collections in the Library. As technology continues to develop, information will be presented in a combination of media accessible in ways other than the traditional hierarchy. Through this project, we are providing a glimpse into accessing information across format and discipline and supporting non-linear thought processes.

Joan Echtenkamp Klein
University of Virginia
Health Sciences Center

Design and Use of a Collection Survey
for the management and Scheduling of
Conservation Activities

A well-designed and executed collection survey is a powerful tool to assist the librarian or curator in managing and scheduling conservation activities. The purpose of this paper is to describe the inception, design, and implementation of a collection survey. Emphasis will be given to survey design, the choice of database management system, conduct of the survey, and management and scheduling of repairs and conservation activities.

Richard Eimas
University of Iowa

The Organization of a New Collection
Documenting the History of Pain Studies

The History and Special Collections Division of the Louise Darling Biomedical Library has begun a new collection focusing on the history of pain studies. The collections will not be limited by time and will draw on the significant rare book and journal resources of the History and Special Collections Divisions, as well as the general collection of the Biomedical Library. Importantly, the collection will document the development, in the years since World War II, of the interdisciplinary or “boundary field” of pain. Materials will be and are being solicited in all formats from specialists in such diverse fields as neuroscience, neurosurgery, psychology, psychia-
try, anesthesiology, pharmacology, oncology, rheumatology, orthopedics, pediatrics, dentistry, nursing, physical therapy, and social work. The paper will focus on the evolution and progress of the idea and the collaboration between librarians and faculty that made it possible.

Katharine E.S. Donahue
University of California, Los Angeles

The concept of the boundary object was developed by Susan Leigh Star and James Griesemer to describe a model or problem that transcends the boundaries separating different disciplinary or institutional groups and allows them to work toward shared goals despite differences in methods, vocabulary, and disciplinary norms.

Disposition of Duplicate and Out-of-Scope Materials

In the summer of 1995 the Moody Medical Library disposed of over one thousand rare and out-of-print books and serials in the history of the health sciences. Several lots were offered to rare book dealers for the highest bid. After soliciting proposals for a number of auction houses, the Library consigned the collection of duplicate rare books to an auction house. The auction was held in November.

I intend to discuss the elements of a deaccessioning policy, methods of disposal, preparing the lots for disposition, and contacting dealers and auction houses. The bidding process and signing a contract with an auction house will be explained. The important considerations in the disposition of library materials are the parent institution's guidelines for handling surplus materials, a departmental deaccessioning policy, and an understanding of the rare book market.

Inci Bowman
University of Texas
Medical Branch

ALHHS NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

The nominations committee for the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences for the year 1996 includes Peter Nelson, University Archivist/Special Collections Librarian for Thomas Jefferson University, Stephen Greenberg, Reference/Collection Access Librarian, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, and Elaine Challacombe, Curator, Wangensteen Historical Library, University of Minnesota as chair.

The officers to be elected in 1996 are editor of The Watermark and member-at-large. The slate of candidates is Katharine E. S. Donahue of the Louise Darling Biomedical Library, History & Special Collections Division, UCLA running for member-at-large; Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center and Jodi Koste, Tompkins-McCaw Library, Medical College of Virginia Campus of Virginia Commonwealth University are running for co-editors of The Watermark.

There was much discussion this year concerning the structure of the editor’s position (how elected, responsibilities, length of term) that will be discussed with the general membership at the annual meeting in Buffalo.

The deadline for the return of the ballots is 1 April.

Elaine Challecombe
University of Minnesota

AWARDS COMMITTEE

The Awards Committee of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences has selected a recipient for the first Curatorship Award. This award, to be given every third year, is made to recognize exceptional curatorial achievements, for example, in making innovative use of automation, in preparing an outstanding exhibition catalogue, or in responding in an especially effective manner to a disaster. The ALHHS Curatorship Award will be presented on Wednesday 8 May 1996 at the ALHHS’s pre-conference dinner.

The ALHHS Awards Committee is seeking nominations for the Lisabeth M. Holloway Award which recognizes an individual who has made significant contributions to the ALHHS. Nominees must be members of the ALHHS. Deadline for nominations is 31 October 1996. Send nomina-
The Lisabeth M. Holloway Award is named for the first President of the ALHHS. Estelle Brodman received the first Holloway Award in 1993.

Phil Teigen
National Library of Medicine

**AAHM LUNCHEON WORKSHOP: “PIECING TOGETHER THE PAST: RECONSTRUCTING MEDICAL LIFE THROUGH EPHEMERA”**

Advertising cards, tickets of admission, handbills, broadsides, programs, and calendars are all temporary records - paper throwaways with little perceived value beyond their immediate use. Life records in the form of printed announcements and certificates of birth, graduation, marriage, and death have survived in scrapbooks, personal diaries, and manuscript collections, commemorating personal and professional events. Calling cards, invitations, and announcements reflect the etiquette, protocol, and daily business of eighteenth and nineteenth-century daily life. These minor and transient documents serve as graphic witnesses to the past. When juxtaposed with three-dimensional artifacts, they help to reconstruct and interpret the social and intellectual context of their time.

The purpose of this luncheon workshop will be to examine the value of medical ephemera as a historical resource, particularly how material such as promotional medical literature serve to illuminate the everyday and commonplace world of medicine. The two speakers will discuss the value of ephemera as a starting point for historical reconstruction and interpretation of medical practice in the context of daily life. The session will be moderated by a manuscript curator, who will address issues of collecting, preserving, and cataloguing ephemera.

Chair and Moderator: Sheila O’Neill, Curator of Modern Manuscripts, National Library of Medicine


Scrapbooks of physicians and nurses, kept to record their professional and personal lives, are the stepchildren of several historical traditions. They are a genre of assemblage which combines disparate materials and objects. They are chronicles in material culture form. And scrapbooks also constitute a dramatic performance of one’s self. In the compiling scrapbooks, medical practitioners re-narrate their lives as they consciously present and correlate the fragments which constitute a life.

“Persuading Things to Say Ahh!: Examining the Third Dimension of Health Care” Scott Eberle, Ph.D., Vice-President for Research and Interpretation, The Strong Museum

Using slides from “Say Ahh! Examining America’s Health,” a nationally touring exhibit that originated at the Strong Museum, Scott Eberle examines how artifacts, images, and associated ephemera can help interpret shifting ideas about health risks, notions of prevention, and means of cure. “Say Ahh!” also uses medical ephemera to recall how Americans answered the big questions about health care -- who we trusted to treat us, how much care we have demanded, and how much responsibility we have taken for our own health.

Sheila O’Neill
National Library of Medicine

**SECRETARY/TREASURER’S REPORT**

I am pleased that out of 221 members of ALHHS, as of 27 February all but 35 have paid their 1996 dues. Unpaid memebers will be removed from the mailing list before the next issue of *The Watermark* is mailed, so if you are one of those 35 and you want to continue receiving *The Watermark* and all other ALHHS mailings, please send your application form and your check made out to ALHHS to: Elizabeth Ihrig, The Bakken, 3537 Zenith Ave. So., Minneapolis, MN 55416. If you have questions about your membership status or need another copy of the application form, write me at that address, e-mail me at eihrig@aol.com, or call me at (612) 927-6508.

Elizabeth Ihrig
ALHHS Secretary/Treasurer
MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY UPDATE

Paul G. Anderson
zip: 63110-1093

E. Frederick Barrick, M.D.
barrick@clark.net

Inci Bowman
zip: 77555-1035

Margaret Burri
(410) 539-0872 x345
mnburri@wam.umd.edu

Elaine Challacombe
FAX (612)626-6500

Frances L. Chen
francesc@ahsl.arizona.edu

Oren S. Cooley
FAX (317) 635-7349

Nancy C. Erdey
nce@po.cwru.edu

Elizabeth Fee
elizabeth_fee@occshost.nlm.nih.gov

Eloise C. Foster
AHA Resource Ctr.
American Hospital Association
One North Franklin
Chicago, IL 60606
(312)422-2000
FAX (312)422-4700
aharcntr@class.org

Anne J. Gilliland-Sweetland
UCLA Grad. School in Education & Information Studies
Box 951520
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1520
(312) 206-4687
FAX (310) 206-4460
swetland@ucla.edu

Brenda Heagney
02-2565413

Margaret Jerrido
FAX (215) 204-3681
mj@astro.ocis.temple.edu

Russell A. Johnson
zip: 90095-1761

Elton R. Kerr, M.D.
74532.264@compuserve

Shaw Kinsley
(212) 987-4033
skinsley@nyam.org

Michelle M. Mears
FAX (817) 771-8446

Adrienne Millon
FAX (212) 263-6534
milloa01@library.med.nyu.edu

Barbara J. Niss
BN2@doc.mssm.edu

Jeremy Norman
JNorman@JNorman.com

Linda Ordogh
Acting Head, Howard Ross Library of Management
McGill University
Bronfman Building
1001 Sherbrooke St. W.
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 1G5
(514) 398-4691
FAX (514) 398-5046
adnl@musica.mcgill.ca

John Parascandola
18-23 Parklawn Building
5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857
FAX (301) 443-4193
jparasca@psc.ssw.dhhs.gov

Michael Phelps
Allfreys House
Bolney Road
Cowfold
West Sussex RH13 8AZ
England
01403-864049
FAX 01403-864730

Chris Phillips
zip: 60164
cap@aans.org

Suzanne Porter
(919) 660-1143

Judith A. Quioter
(613) 9665-9331
FAX (613) 9639-1808
rveeh@vicnet.net.au
ANNUAL CALL FOR ADDITIONS TO THE ALHHS ARCHIVES

Please check your files for records that you might contribute to the ALHHS Archives. Include anything that you think would be useful for understanding the mission, structure, policies, history, growth, or evolution of ALHHS. Consider any materials that represent the roles of the group or individuals and the resulting activities, projects, or documents. Any physical medium is acceptable.

A special reminder is extended to any current or previous officers or chairs to examine ALHHS files for materials that will not be needed by the person elected/appointed to your position next year.

Give particular consideration to items from our 20th anniversary celebration in Pittsburgh last year. A number of photographs were taken to record that moment in time. If you have photos you can share, please do send them to the ALHHS Archives.

Send items to: Kevin Crawford, College of Physicians of Philadelphia Historical Collections, 19 South 22nd Street, Philadelphia PA 19103.

The ALHHS Archives are housed at the College of Physicians. If you would like a copy of the agreement ALHHS and the College of Physicians made for depositing our materials there, I would be happy to send you one. Kevin Crawford has graciously said that he is willing do reference work involving these archives. If you have a question that you believe could be answered by information from this collection, contact Kevin to see if it is possible for him to help you. He will also give you information about making arrangements to visit the ALHHS Archives. The general hours are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Visitors are welcome.

Any efforts you spend searching for archival materials will be much appreciated! Please direction questions about the disposition of ALHHS records to Phyllis Kauffman, University of Wisconsin, Center for Health Sciences Library; (608) 262-2402; FAX (608) 262-4732; E-MAIL pkauff@macc.wisc.edu.

Phyllis Kauffman
ALHHS Archivist
NEW MEMBERS

Welcome to new ALHHS members:

Steve Bean
Archivist
American Dental Association
Department of Library Services
211 E. Chicago Avenue
Chicago, IL 60611
(312) 440-2647
FAX (312) 440-2774

Charlotte G. Borst
Executive Director, Historical Collections
Lister Hill Library
The University of Alabama
1700 University Boulevard
Birmingham, AL 35294-0013
(205) 934-4475
FAX (205) 934-3545

Susan Brock
Library Director
Texas Medical Association
401 W. 15th Street
Austin, TX 78701
(512) 370-1540
FAX (512) 370-1634
susan_b@texmed.org

Caryolyn S.H. Ching
Special Collections Librarian
Hawaii Medical Library
1221 Punchbowl St.
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808) 536-9302 x113
FAX 808-524-6956
ching@hml.org

Margaret Cummings
Special Collections
Washington University School of Medicine
Bernard Becker Medical Library
Archives and Rare Books
660 South Euclid Avenue
Box 8132
St. Louis, MO 63110
(314) 362-6450
FAX (314) 362-6839
cummings@medicine.wustl.edu

Alan Ginsberg
Archivist
Montefiore Medical Center Archives
Health Sciences Library
Tishman Learning Center
111 East 210th Street
Bronx, NY 10467-2490
(718) 920-6149
FAX (718) 920-4658
alginsbe@aecom.yu.edu

Jane Kenamore
Archivist
American Medical Association
Archives & Records Management
515 N. State St
Chicago, IL 60610
(312) 464-4083
FAX (312) 464-4184
Jane_Kenamore@ama-assn.org

Michael North
Special Collections Librarian
New York Academy of Medicine
1216 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10029
(212) 876-8200, ext 313
FAX (212) 722-7650
mnorth@nyam.edu

Mary J. Peck
Director
Phillips Library
c/o Beth Israel Medical Center
First Avenue at 16th Street
New York, NY 10003
(212) 420-2855
FAX (212) 420-4640
mpeck@life.jsc.nasa.gov

Keir Reavie
Reference Librarian
Shiffman Medical Library
Wayne State University
4325 Brush Street
Detroit, MI 48201
(313) 577-8587
FAX (313) 577-0706
kreavie@shiffman.med.wayne.edu

Helen K. Yam
Head, Special Collections
University of Nebraska Medical Center
McGoogan Library of Medicine
600 South 42nd St
Omaha, NE 68198-6705
(402) 559-7091
FAX (402) 559-5498
hyam@unmcvm.unmc.edu
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the School of Information and Library Science announces the 1996 "Libraries and Librarianship Past, Present and Future" conference, to be held 19 May - 1 June 1996.

Join all types of library professionals and graduate students in the field of library science and spend two weeks in Oxford, England learning firsthand about one of the great library centers in the world - the Bodleian Library at the University of Oxford, England.

You will be guided by experts in a comprehensive survey of contemporary English librarianship. While the emphasis will be on the academic library, national and public sector libraries will also be covered. You will live within walking distance of the Bodleian Library and have ample opportunity to learn about the wonderful collections housed there. During the second week, some free time will be available for further lectures, small group tutorials, or special excursions.

For additional information and to register, please contact Carrie Stolle, Program Facilitator, (919) 962-3345; E-MAIL cks.ce@mhs.unc.edu, or Rachel Davies, Program Director, (919) 962-1124; E-MAIL rmd.ce@mhs.unc.edu, or call 1-800-845-8640 and ask for Libraries and Librarianship.

(ARCHIVES 15 February. 1996)

Professor Janice Radway (Duke University) will deliver the A. S. W. Rosenbach Lectures in Bibliography for 1995/6: "Books, Reading and the Struggle for Control of Literary Culture in the Age of Mass Productions." The lectures will take place on 26, 27, 28 March (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday), 5:30 P.M. in the Rosenwald Gallery (6th floor), Van Pelt-Dietrich Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. A reception will follow each lecture. Admission is free. Please have a photo i.d. available for admission to the Library. Parking available at 36th & Walnut Streets. For further information: (215) 898-7552.

(EXLIBRIS 16 February 1996)
Manuscripts are requested for submission to the Journal of Medical Humanities. "The Journal of Medical Humanities is dedicated to interdisciplinary inquiry in medicine and medical education. Such inquiry can emerge in the following ways: (1) from the medical humanities, which includes a wide variety of disciplines including literature, history, philosophy, and bioethics as well as those areas of the social and behavioral sciences that have strong humanistic traditions; (2) from cultural studies, a multidisciplinary activity involving literary and aesthetic theories, feminist theories, media analyses, interpretive theories and disciplines, sociological and anthropolological theories, and popular cultural criticism as strategies to examine the practice of medicine and medical education with a special focus of relations of power; and (3) from a pedagogical perspective that elucidates what and how knowledge is valued in medicine, how knowledge is expressed and transmitted, and the ideological basis of medical education". Please send manuscripts to: Delese Wear, Northeastern Ohio Universities, College of Medicine, 4209 State Route 44, P.O. Box 95, Rootstown, OH 44272; (216) 325-2511; E-MAIL dw@neoucom.edu (CADUCEUS-L 4-96 15 Feb 1996)

A third panelist is needed for a panel on "medical discourse and the humanitarian narrative" for the January 1997 Meeting of the American Historical Association (New York City). An abstract of the session is presented below. Those interested should contact Mike Sappol at ms109@columbia.edu, as soon as possible.

"The Humanitarian Narrative and Medical Discourse": Thomas Laqueur, in 1989, drew our attention to new forms of medical and nonmedical writing crucial to the development of humanitarianism. By conveying in precise detail the suffering of the individual body, these narratives engendered an empathic response in readers that made ameliorative action seem not only possible but morally imperative. This is not to say that Laqueur denies "anti-humanitarian" aspects of medical narrative; rather his work investigates how the medical narrative of suffering works, how it is complicated by different and even competing notions of the humane, how it appears in alternative narrative forms, why investigative details are presented in particular forms, and how the abstract body figures in these narratives. In this session we explore the different ways in which nineteenth and twentieth-century medical narrative, broadly defined, worked to pull us toward humanitarianism or push us away. (CADUCEUS-L 4:95 13 Feb 1996)

Planning for the 10th annual Western Archives Institute is well underway. The intensive, two-week program will be held at The Guest House at Fuller Seminary in Pasadena, California, 28 July - 9 August 1996. The Institute is designed to offer an introduction to modern archival theory and practice for a variety of participants, including those whose jobs require a fundamental understanding of archival skills, but have little or no previous archives education, those already in the profession who want to update and renew their archival knowledge, and those who wish to explore the possibility of an archival career.

The 1996 program will feature as the principal faculty member David B. Gracy II of the University of Texas at Austin, Graduate School of Library and Information Science. Dr. Gracy has written extensively on archival and historical topics and is author of Archives and Manuscripts: Arrangement and Description (Society of American Archivists, Chicago, 1977). He has also taught numerous archives workshops. Joining him on the faculty will be distinguished working professionals noted for selected fields of archival education. In addition, the program will include site visits to historical records repositories in the area.

Topics will include history and development of the profession, theory and terminology, records management, appraisal, arrangement, description, manuscripts acquisition, archives and the law, photographs, preservation administration, reference and access, automation, outreach programs, managing archival programs and institutions, and several practica.

Tuition for the program is $475 and includes a selection of archival publications. Housing and meal plans are available at The Guest House at Fuller Seminary for additional charges. Enrollment is limited. The application deadline is 15 May 1996. For additional information and an application form, contact: Administrator, Western Archives Institute, 1020 O Street, Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 653-7715 FAX (916) 653-7134. (ARCHIVES 14 Feb 1996)

The University of Manchester, Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine and Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine announces postgraduate courses and studentships.

We invite applications for four Wellcome Trust studentships from candidates with (or expecting) good first degrees who wish to study History of Medicine. The awards are available in connection with our MSc in History of Science, Technology and Medicine and our MA (Econ) in the History and Social Anthropology of Science, Technology and
Medicine. Both are one year (full-time) courses involving taught and research components. Both courses are also eligible for British Academy and ESRC funding.

We are also keen to hear from students who may wish to undertake MSc or PhD research in history of science, technology and medicine. A studentship is available for research on the history of the biological sciences in Manchester, and further studentships may shortly become available. For further information and application materials, contact: Postgraduate Officer, CHSTM, Maths Tower, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL; (0161) 275 5850; FAX (0161) 275 5699; E-MAIL chstm@fs4.ma.man.ac.uk

(CADUCEUS 4:92 8 February 1996)

The Library at the University of California, Berkeley is pleased to announce WWW access to sample HTML and SGML encoded finding aids (http address below). The source finding aids for both kinds of network delivery are encoded using the FindAid DTD developed in the Berkeley Finding Aid Project. The HTML version of the finding aids are being converted “on the fly” from SGML to HTML through Electronic Book Technologies DynaWeb. The full SGML finding aids are available through SoftQuad’s Panorama.

Please note that the FindAid DTD has been superseded by the Encoded Archival Description (EAD) DTD being developed by the Society of American Archivists and the Library of Congress in collaboration with archivists and SGML experts. Release of an alpha version of the EAD DTD and an EAD Tag Library are imminent.

A history and progress report on EAD is also available at the WWW site given below. When the alpha version of the EAD DTD is released, we will provide a Web page linked to the site below providing information on how to become an early implementor, and where you can obtain the DTD and Tag Library http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/FindingAids/.

A listserv for discussing standards for encoded finding aids is also available. If you would like to subscribe to the FINDAID listserv, send to the following address the following message: address: listserv@library.berkeley.edu; subject: <blank>; message: sub FINDAID <your name>

Daniel Pitti, Librarian for Advanced Technologies Projects, 386 Library, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, California 94720-6000; (510) 643-6602; FAX (510) 642-4759; E-MAIL dpitti@library.berkeley.edu.

(Archives 1 February 1996)
Physicians of London/The Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine/The Royal College of Pathologists.

For full details of the programme (including Guest Lecture and Soiree at Royal Society on 14 May and the section on “Immunology of Vaccines,” Royal College of Physicians, 15 May), enquiries and information on how to register contact: Conference Office, Royal College of Physicians, 11 St Andrews Place, Regent’s Park, London NW1 4LE; (0171) 935 1174 ext 252/300, FAX (0171) 487 5218.

(CADUCEUS-L 10 January 1996)

The Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts (CCAHA) encourages Mid-Atlantic institutions with paper-based collections to apply for Preservation Overview Surveys, generously subsidized by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. CCAHA continues to offer, for the next two years (1996-1997), subsidized preservation overview surveys for non-profit organizations, including libraries, archives, museums, educational institutions, and historical organizations, that have paper-based collections of long-term value to the study and understanding of the humanities.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: The purpose of a preservation overview survey is to assess an institution's current care of its paper-based collections and to provide strategies for addressing immediate needs and developing extended strategies for the collections' long-term preservation. The Conservation Center is conducting a limited number of preservation overview surveys in 1996 and 1997. There is a fee of $300 for a survey, plus travel expenses for the surveyor. Applications are reviewed in order of receipt. The selection process continues throughout each year.

A survey consists of a one-day site visit by a member of the Center’s staff and submission of an extensive report. An overview survey encompasses a general review of an institution’s preservation needs with regards to environment (temperature, relative humidity, pollution, and light), housekeeping, pest control, fire protection, security, disaster preparedness, storage, handling, exhibition, treatment, and preservation planning. To identify the preservation needs of the institution, the visit consists of a review of the site, an examination of the collection, and interviews with relevant staff, including those responsible for collection care, the physical plant and building maintenance, and security. A report that provides observations and recommendations to serve as a guide in the development of a comprehensive preservation plan for the paper-based collections is submitted to the participating institution.

CRITERIA FOR PARTICIPATION: To be considered for participation in the Conservation Center’s Subsidized Survey Program, your institution must have a humanities collection available to the public. Preference is given to institutions that conform to the following criteria: institutions with collections that are either unique or of significant value to the study and understanding of the humanities; institutions that can make a commitment to developing and implementing a long-range preservation plan and that have an individual staff member or volunteer willing to assume responsibility for preservation activities; Institutions in the Mid-Atlantic region.

APPLICATION PROCESS: To apply for participation in the Subsidized Survey Program, please contact the Conservation Center for an application form. To request an application form or additional information, please contact: Ann Craddock, Preservation Services Representative, Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts, 264 South 23rd Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103; (215) 545-0615; FAX (215) 735-9313; E-MAIL CCAHA@shrsys.hslc.org

(ARCHIVES 19 December 1995)

The University of Massachusetts Press is pleased to announce the inaugural titles in its new series: *Studies in Print Culture and the History of the Book*. The two new titles -- available in Fall/Winter 1996 -- are:

1. David D. Hall, *Cultures of Print: Essays on the History of the Book*. This is a selection of Professor Hall’s methodologically and historiographically significant essays on American print cultures from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. David Hall is the general editor of the forthcoming multi-volume History of the Book in America.

2. Michele Moylan and Lane Stiles, eds., *Reading Books: Essays on the Material Text and Literature in America*. Foreword by Michael Winship. This is a collection of innovative essays on interpreting the book as a material object. It includes studies of Melville’s promotion; Twain’s *The Innocents Abroad*; the Tauchnitz edition of Hawthorne’s *The Marble Faun*; editions of Helen Hunt Jackson’s *Ramona*; editions of *Dante in America; The Spirit of the Age;* Ticknor and Fields’s house styles; Houghton Mifflin’s series; and high school literary texts.

Those interested in the series and the new titles could visit Paul Wright at the UMass Press booth at MLA this December, or OAH next spring. Further information can be obtained by contacting: Paul Wright, Editor, Boston Office, University of Massachusetts Press, University of Massachusetts Press, University of Massachu-
working behind the frontlines in a myriad of direct support services to the fighting front through camp-followers to prostitution, working in munitions factories, liberation movements, serving as prisoners of war, killing.

The catalogue lists 275 items. We aim to allow for duplication of already existing holdings by asking the purchaser to take at least 200 titles. If this interests you and for further information please contact: Michele Kohler, C.C. Kohler Antiquarian Booksellers, 12 Horsham Road, Dorking, Surrey RH4 2JL, England; E-MAIL cornflwr@cornflwr.demon.co.uk; +44-1306-881532; FAX +44-1306-742438

(EXLIBRIS 7 December 1995)

"Science and the Artist's Book," the Smithsonian Institution Libraries' current exhibition, is now available on the WWW at http://www.sil.si.edu/exhibits.htm

The exhibition explores the links between scientific and artistic creativity through books. The exhibition pairs up twenty-seven distinguished scientific volumes, such as Pliny the Elder's *Historia Naturalis* (1469), Robert Hooke's *Micrographia* (1665), and Marie Curie's "Recherches sur les substances radioactives" (1903), with artist's books that were created in response to the themes, illustrations, or theories presented in these scientific works. The historic texts shown in the exhibition have been drawn from a collection of 200 rare scientific editions known as the "Heralds of Science", housed in the Dibner Library of the History of Science and Technology, the largest special collections library of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries.

For comments about the SIL Home Page and the online version of the exhibition or about the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, send an e-mail message to sil.libmail@ic.si.edu.

(EXLIBRIS 6 December 1995)
EX LIBRIS
by Elaine Challacombe

MAIN ENTRIES

Pat Gerstner submits the following: The Cleveland Health Sciences Library announces the appointment of Jeffrey P. Martin as Rare Book Librarian/Archivist, replacing Glen Jenkins who retired at the end of 1994. He will join the staff in early May. Jeff is currently Special Collections Librarian at the Southern Illinois University School of Medicine Library.

Elisha Sukoff and Sue-Anne Pascucci have joined the staff of the Archives & Special Collections on Women in Medicine in Philadelphia. Elisha holds an MLS with an emphasis in archives and trained with Richard Cox at the University of Pittsburgh. She has also been staff at the Staten Island Historical Society. Sue-Ann wears two hats in that she works not only in the archives, but is director of art programs as well. Her background is in art and architectural history and she has extensive experience with archaeological and preservation groups. Sue-Ann previously worked with the New York State Archives and Records Administration.

Gretchen Worden of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia received the following rave review in Juxtapoz for an exhibit that she curated: "Philly's Mutter Museum put on a deadly show at the Threadwaxing Space, no doubt Mutter's hip-as-heck director, Gretchen Worden hooked it up right." Gretchen also wrote the section on "Mutter Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia" and Lisabeth Holloway contributed "Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine" for the book Invisible Philadelphia: Community through Voluntary Organizations, edited and compiled by Jean Barth Toll and Mildred S. Gillam (Philadelphia: Atwater Kent Museum).

ANALYTICS

Peter Nelson writes that the Archives & Special Collections department at Thomas Jefferson University is proud to announce the publication of a new book, Jefferson Medical College: Legend and Lore. The book is edited by Drs. Frederick Wagner and Woodrow Savacool and draws extensively from holdings in the archives. This is the third and final work in the "trilogy" of Thomas Jefferson University history undertaken by Drs. Wagner and Savacool, the forerunners being Tradition and Heritage and A Chronological History. As the title implies, Legend and Lore is an anecdotal history of JMC (which became Thomas Jefferson University when it expanded to include other colleges and programs in 1969), loosely organized around broad themes and covering the entire span of the College's history from the founding in 1824 to the present. It is not so much a merely factual account of Jefferson's past, but rather supplements Tradition and Heritage by telling lively, more expansive and often droll stories of JMC people and events, many of which never made the news. One section also highlights many of the beautiful medical instrument kits and object collections available in the University Archives. Chapters on the squabbles and political infighting during the early period of JMC were written by archives technician Dan Flanagan. To order the book, call the Thomas Jefferson University bookstore at (215) 955-7922.

"Public Health, Demography, and American Medicine," a symposium recognizing James H. Cassidy's contributions to the history of medicine, will be held at the National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland, on Wednesday afternoon 22 May 1996. Speakers will be Philip D. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University; Caroline C. Hannaway, Historical Consultant, Baltimore; Victoria A. Harden, National Institutes of Health; Alan M. Kraut,
American University; and John L. Parascandola, Public Health Service. Their presentations will focus on yellow fever in Senegal, AIDS in France and the United States, the development of a vaccine for yellow fever, Joseph Goldberger and pellagra, and the Public Health Service's use of motion pictures during the 1930s and 1940s.

A buffet will follow the conclusion of the symposium. Admission to the symposium is free but there will be a modest charge for the buffet. The symposium is sponsored by the History of Medicine Division, The National Library of Medicine, the Washington Society for the History of Medicine, and the office of the Public Health Service Historian. For further information write, call, or email Philip M. Teigen, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894; (301) 496-5405; E-MAIL phil_teigen@nih.gov.

Congratulations to Michael A. Flannery on the publication of the first issue of Lloydiana, the publication of the Friends of the Lloyd Library. The Lloydiana is a quarterly that will appear in January, April, July, and August, and will contain scholarly book reviews, feature articles on medicinal plants and pharmacy, and notification of the speakers' series. To receive Lloydiana, one must become at Friend of the Lloyd Library by submitting the annual $20 dues. Membership benefits include the subscription to Lloydiana, free admission to the speakers' series, and 10% off on all Lloyd Bulletins. To become a member, write: Friends, The Lloyd Library, 917 Plum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45202.

The Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, London has published Volume IV of the Institute's Catalogue of Printed Books as of 21 December 1995. It continues the series of books printed from 1641 to 1850, from M to R. Volume I (pre-1641) appeared in 1962, Volume II (1641-1850, A to E) in 1966 and Volume III (1641-1850, F-L) in 1976. The new volume rounds off the entries for authors who figure in Volume I, such as Gervase, Markham, Paracelsus, Ambroise Pare, and Johann Remmelin and continues with Malpighi, Mead, Morgagni, Newton, Priestley, Ramazzini, Ray, Redi, and Ruysch. A Catalogue of Printed Books in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library IV, Books printed from 1641 to 1850, M-R. Compiled by JHM Symons and HR Denham (London: Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 1995). Hardback, ISBN 1 869835 71 1. 45 pounds plus postage and packing. Pre-publication orders in the U. S. are $95, $125 after publication. Volume III is still available at 30 pounds. Volumes I and II are to be reprinted by Maurizio Martino, New York, incorporating handwritten corrections from the Library's working copies.

Susan Rishworth reports that ACOG has been accepted to participate in the subsidized Survey Program, funded by the NEH through the Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts in Philadelphia. Through the program, a staff member of the Center will visit ACOG, examine the collections, interview relevant staff, including those responsible for collection care, the physical plant, and building maintenance and security, to identify the preservation needs of the institution. Following the survey, the College will receive a report that provides observations and recommendations to serve as a guide in the development of a comprehensive preservation plan for the paper based collections, particularly in the History Library and Archives.

Maggie Yax writes that on 30 March 1996 Fordham's Special Collections and Archives Department will host the annual meeting of the Ohio Academy of Medical History. Several papers will be presented, a short business meeting will be held after lunch, and tours of the department will be available.

NEW ACQUISITIONS

From Elizabeth Ihrig -- The Bakken Library and Museum has added two rare works to its large collection of manuscript and print materials documenting the therapeutic doctrines of Franz Mesmer (1734-1815). They are an eleven-page letter to Mesmer from Baron Pierre-Victor Malouet, written from Toulon on 26 August 1784, in which the writer discusses his conception of Mesmer's theory and practice of animal magnetism. The second work is a copy of the Regulations for the Societies of Universal Harmony published in Paris circa 1785. I was through these societies that Mesmer's ideas were disseminated. For a lengthier discussion of these and other acquisitions, see the Bakken's home page at http://www.umn.edu/nlhomem557/rhees001/blmwelcome/html.

Among several recent acquisitions to the Wangensteen Historical Library, Elaine Challacombe wishes to announce the purchase of Vier Bucher von Menschlicher Proportion (1528) by Albrecht Durer. The Library is particularly excited to acquire this work for although there is an extensive collection of anatomy atlases, the absence of the Durer represented a large gap now filled.
This is the first edition of Durer's work on "comparative, differential, and aesthetic anthropometry, i.e., the mathematic and aesthetic basis of proportion".

EXHIBITS

The latest exhibit at the Fordham Health Sciences Library Special Collections and Archives Department of Wright State University is "Gregory G. Floridis: A Life of Service to Community and Country". The exhibit will be up until 31 May 1996. Dr. Floridis was a Dayton physician for over 50 years. During WWII, he served for five years in the European Theatre and was awarded a Bronze Star for his bravery in the Battle of the Bulge. While in Europe, he collected German medical instruments which he brought back to Dayton after the war. In 1993, his niece, Mrs. Marily Floridis Tolnich, donated his collection of instruments to Fordham Library. The exhibit displays some of the instruments and other memorabilia from his military career. On Friday 9 February, a reception was held to open the exhibit and formally thank the Floridis family for the collection and financial support of the School of Medicine.

The Bakken Library and Museum is celebrating the centenary of x-rays with an exhibit opening 23 March 1996. It will include a poster exhibit from the Radiology Centennial Society, Inc., with a detailed time-line that carefully traces the history of x-rays from 1895 to 1995 in the fields of diagnostic medicine and cancer treatment. In addition, instruments and books from the Bakken's collection will be on display and will include induction coils, control panels, x-ray tubes, and x-rays from the early part of this century. Also included will be an Adrian Shoe X-Ray Fitter (ca. 1950s) used to x-ray the proper fit of shoes. Books, trade catalogues, and articles from the early days of x-ray, including Roentgen's Eine neue Art von Strahlen will also be on view.

The Wangensteen Historical Library, University of Minnesota will host the first of several lecture series that are funded in memory of Sarah D. Wangensteen. The lectures will take place on the first four Mondays in April at 4:00 in the Wangensteen Library. The speakers and their topics are as follows: 1 April Stephen Greenberg, History Division of the NLM will present "Diseases of Greatest Difficulty: Plague, Printers, and Public Health in Early Modern England". 8 April Richard Leppert, Chair of the Department of Cultural Studies & Comparative Literature, University of Minnesota will give a presentation entitled "Anatomy, Punishment, and Visual Aesthetic: The Erotics of Dissection in Early-Modern Europe" derived from his new book Art and the Committed Eye. 15 April Alice Domurat Dreger, History of Science & Technology, University of Minnesota, will present "But my good woman, you are a man!: An Historical and Ethical Analysis of the Biomedical Treatment of Human Hermaphroditism. 22 April Drs. Carol B. Gartner, Department of English, Purdue University, and Lawrence M. Gartner, Department of Pediatrics, University of Chicago will...
present “Shoemakers’ Children: Diphtheria and the Doctors Jacobi”. This lecture is derived from research by the Gartners on Abraham and Mary Putnam Jacobi and includes information from unpublished archival material given the Gartners by a descendent of the Jacobis.

Jonathon Erlen of the Maurice and Laura Falk Library of the Health Sciences at the University of Pittsburgh reports that the following lectures will be presented by the C. F. Reynolds Medical History Society this spring: Thursday 28 March 1996: Eighth Annual Mark M. Ravitch History of Medicine Lecture, Eugene S. Flamm, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Neurosurgery, University of Pennsylvania, “Percival Pott and the 18th Century World of Neurosurgery”; Thursday 2 May 1996: Second Annual Sylvan E. Stool History of Medicine Lecture, Joseph Berman, Ph.D., Dean, Honors Tutorial College, Ohio University, “On the Small Screen: The Image of Medicine in the Television Age”.

For further information on the lectures or the C. F. Reynolds Medical History Society, contact John Erlen at the Falk Library of the Health Sciences, 200 Scaife Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15261; (412) 648-8927; FAX (412) 648-9020.


Susan Rishworth reports that the 1995 ACOG/Ortho History Fellows will be presenting the papers resulting from their research in the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists History Library and Archives at the meeting of the Special Interest Group in the History of Obstetrics and Gynecology at ACOG’s Annual Clinical Meeting in Denver. The lectures will begin at 4:00 pm on Wednesday, 1 May 1996 in Room A101 of the Colorado Convention Center. Janet Golden, Ph.D., will present “Framing Fetal Alcohol Syndrome: A Cultural Study”. Jimmy Elaine Meyer, Ph.D., will present “Motherhood and Morality: American Physicians’ Attitudes Toward Birth Control”.

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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 obtained 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 June, 1 September, 1 December, and 1 March.

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.