

## No Place Like Holmes: The Rare Books & Special Collections Department of The Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine

By Thomas A. Horrocks

Oliver Wendell Holmes Hall, the reading room of the Countway Library's Rare Books & Special Collections department, re-opened its doors to researchers on May 17, 1999 after being closed for two months while the department moved into newly renovated quarters. Holmes Hall—or the “new,” elegant Holmes Hall—is the crown jewel of the “new” Rare Books & Special Collections department. The department, formerly located on the 5th floor of the Countway Library, had outgrown its space soon after the Countway Library opened in 1965. The department has just moved into



The new reading room of the Rare Books & Special Collections department has maintained the name of the Boston Medical Library's old reading room, Oliver Wendell Holmes Hall.

an area that is comprised of spacious, environmentally-controlled stacks; a handsomely-appointed reception area; a seminar room; an exhibition area; processing and work space; a suite of offices and workstations; and, of course, the new reading room. The new space will enable the Rare Books & Special Collections department to carry out its mission of preserving, adding to, and providing access to one of the finest history of medicine collections in the world.

One might ask how the Countway Library could

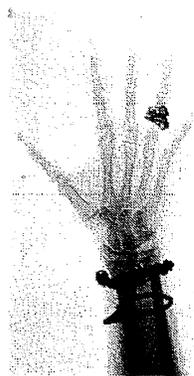
have assembled such a magnificent collection in less than four decades. Well, it didn't. Although the Countway celebrates its 34th birthday this June, its collections are much older. An understanding of the history – or histories – of the Countway may explain this apparent contradiction. The Countway was created in 1960 as a result of a merger of the Boston Medical Library (BML) and the Harvard Medical School Library (HML).

The BML was originally established in 1805 by Dr. John Warren, Harvard's first professor of anatomy and surgery, and other prominent Boston physicians. Within two decades the library had become moribund and its collections were transferred to other libraries, such as the Boston Athenaeum. The BML was re-established in 1875 by Drs. James Reed Chadwick, Henry Ingersoll Bowditch, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. Holmes was elected the BML's first president and Chadwick was appointed Librarian. As a result of the tireless efforts of Librarian Chadwick, the BML grew from a collection of approximately 4,000 volumes in its first year to more than 50,000 by the time of his death in 1905. Dr. Chadwick acquired the private libraries of many prominent Boston physicians, including almost 1,000 volumes from Dr. Holmes' private medical collection. Under Dr. Chadwick and his successors, including Dr. John W. Farlow, Mr. James Ballard, and Dr. Henry Rouse Viets, the BML became the medical library of Boston and one of the largest medical libraries in the United States.

While the revived BML was building its collections to meet the needs of the city's growing medical profession, the HML was struggling to meet the needs of the school's faculty and students. Although there were a number of medical titles in the Harvard College Li-

brary, the Harvard Medical School began to collect books soon after its founding in 1782. The medical school's library grew slowly and even merged with the original BML for a time in the early nineteenth century. As the medical school grew, a decentralized library system evolved. Following an 1884 directive from the medical school, many departments assembled their own libraries and these tended to be accessible only to the faculty and students of the parent department. The departments of anatomy and physiology, to cite two examples, assembled sizable collections. The anatomy department's library included an embryology collection formed by Dr. Charles C. Minot and a teratology collection assembled by Dr. William McMichael Woodworth. The physiology department's library was named for Harvard's first professor of that subject, Dr. Henry Pickering Bowditch, who donated many books from his personal collection. In the early decades of this century, steps were taken by Harvard Medical School to form a centralized library. The central library, at that time located in the school's main administration building (along with the Warren Anatomical Museum), grew as one department after another transferred their collections. By the 1950s the HML, which had by this time amassed a small rare book collection as well as a sizable archives collection, was in desperate need of a new building.

In 1958, Harvard Medical School made the building of a new library one of its top priorities. This was made possible by a gift of \$3.5 million by Miss Sanda Countway, sister of Francis A. Countway, the former president of Lever Brothers' American branch. Countway had died three years earlier and left most



X-ray of the hand and wrist of Alexandra, Empress of Russia (Photograph, 1898) reflects the richness of the department's collection of historical images as well as the richness of its holdings in radiology.

of his \$6 million estate to his sister. Miss Countway's gift, memorializing her brother Francis, was soon followed by additional gifts from Harold S. Vanderbilt (\$1.5 million), the Rockefeller Foundation (\$1.5 million), the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation (\$200,000), and others. With the funding to construct a new library in hand, Dr. George Packer Berry, dean of the medical school, revived the idea of a merger with the BML. Previous attempts to merge the two libraries – all of them initiated by Harvard – had been dismissed by the BML. By 1958, however, the BML, concerned about its financial stability and its overcrowded building at 8 The Fenway, was ready to listen. In fact, Dr. Howard Sprague, the president of the BML, proposed a "marriage" of the two libraries.

After a year of negotiations, the BML and HML had reached an agreement, which was ratified by the BML's fellowship on January 5, 1960. The agreement stipulated that although the two libraries would combine their collections, each would maintain their autonomy, manage their own funds, and retain

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ownership of their collections and future acquisitions. The medical school agreed to build the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine on its own land, to furnish and maintain the building, and reserve for the BML a trustees room, an administrative office, certain named rooms, and to rent office space to both the *New England Journal of Medicine* and the *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery*, who had been tenants at 8 The Fenway. The agreement stipulated that the Countway would be administered by a joint library committee, comprised of three representatives each from the BML and the medical school. Ralph Esterquest (from the HML) became the Countway's first librarian. It was agreed that his successors would be named by the Harvard Corporation and approved by the BML. Charles Colby, librarian of the BML, was appointed Assistant Librarian for BML Services, responsible to the Countway librarian except in affairs and books of the BML. His successor would be selected by the BML on approval of the medical school. Finally, the staff of the Countway would be officers and employees of Harvard University.

The merger created the second largest medical library in the United States after the National Library of Medicine. The BML brought to the "marriage" a collection of more than 245,000 volumes and HML brought 167,000. The Countway's total of 412,000 volumes included an extensive and valuable rare book collection, mostly comprised of BML items. The Countway's total, however, did not include the vast collections of archives, manuscripts, and artifacts that both institutions brought to the union, which, together with its rare book collection, made the Countway one of the leading medical history libraries in the world. In 1965, Librarian Esterquest hired Richard J. Wolfe to establish the Countway Special Collections department and to organize its vast holdings. During Mr. Wolfe's thirty-two-year tenure the department became known worldwide as a center for scholarly research in the history of medicine. A great acquirer in the Chadwick mold, Mr. Wolfe added, through gift and purchase, many significant collections of institutional archives and the personal papers of prominent physicians.

Today the Countway's Rare Books & Special Collections department is recognized as one of the finest of its kind. It has strong holdings in virtually every medical discipline, including anatomy, anesthesiology, radiology, surgery, plastic surgery, dentistry, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry,

neurology, medical botany, and pharmacology. It is also rich in the subject areas of phrenology, popular medicine, forensic medicine, public health, travel (written by physicians), and Judaica. The Countway's Solomon M. Hyams Collection of Hebrew Medical Literature is rich in both printed material and manuscripts. The department's Warren Library, bequeathed to the HML by Dr. John Warren, who died in 1928, belonged to five generations of the Warren family. This 3,000 volume collection contains many rare volumes on travel, natural history, paleontology, anatomy, surgery, and medicine, and includes one of the Countway's many copies of the first edition of Vesalius's *De humani corporis fabrica* (Basel, 1543).

Of the Countway Library's 700,000 volumes, approximately 250,000 are designated as part of the Rare Books & Special Collections department because they were either published before 1920 or because of their association value and/or rarity. The department's printed holdings include one of the best and most

Dear Sir  
 Monticello Aug. 21. 1801.  
 I had the pleasure of informing you on the 16<sup>th</sup> inst. that I supposed the inoculation of the knee joint to have taken effect in two subjects. These were from the matter you were kind enough to send July 26. that of July 26. succeeded with 2. Others that of Aug. 1. with 4. on the 16<sup>th</sup> inst. we inoculated from the 2. first subjects 15. Others, 14. of whom very evidently have the infection, so that we have 25. nos of my family on whom the disease has taken, besides some recent inoculations. some of them have slight fevers, headache, kernels under the arms, & one only has a very sore arm. most however experience no inconvenience; and have nothing but the inoculated pustule, well defined, <sup>marked</sup> filled with matter, & hollow in the center. I have this day impregnated some bread, & half a dozen tooth-picks, which I forward to Doct<sup>r</sup>. Barthe, who writes me that his inoculation's all failed. Doct<sup>r</sup>. Barthe's of this neighborhood has so much other business that he has been able to be with us only twice. however I expect that the extent of my experiment will encourage the neighborhood generally to engage him to introduce it in their families. to you they will be indebted for it, and I am sure they will be sensible of the obligation. accept assurances of my great esteem & respect.

Thomas Jefferson

Doct<sup>r</sup>. Benjamin Waterhouse

A letter written by President Thomas Jefferson to Benjamin Waterhouse, dated 21 August 1801, in which he describes how vaccine matter sent to him by Dr. Waterhouse was used in his household at Monticello.

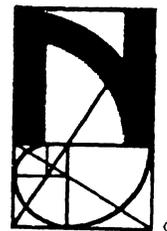
complete medical periodical collections, the world's largest incunabula collection (800+) in a medical

library, extensive holdings of European medical texts issued from the fifteenth century to the twentieth, and exceptional collections of pre-1800 English texts and pre-1900 American imprints. Not surprisingly, New England and Boston imprints are well represented in the Countway's Americana collection. In short, the Countway contains nearly all of the landmark works (multiple copies of many) in the history of medicine.

The Countway Library's collection of medical archives and manuscripts, numbering between 7-10 million pieces (a conservative estimate), is the largest in the United States. The manuscript collection includes the personal and professional papers of many prominent American physicians, especially those who practiced and conducted research in the Boston area, and who were associated with Harvard Medical School. The papers of Benjamin Waterhouse (containing letters from presidents Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and John Quincy Adams), Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jacob Bigelow, James Jackson, Henry Ingersoll and Henry Pickering Bowditch, David Linn Edsall, Walter B. Cannon, Paul Dudley White, and Nobel Laureate George Richards Minot are just a few of the hundreds of manuscript collections in the Rare Books & Special Collections department. The department houses an extensive collection of institutional archives, including the records of the Harvard Medical School. The records of the Massachusetts Medical Society, founded in 1781, and the National Archives of Plastic Surgery (NAPS), sponsored by five plastic surgery organizations, are deposited in the department. Since the creation of NAPS in 1972, the Countway Library has become this country's leading center for the history of plastic surgery.

The department's photograph and print collection contains an estimated 100,000 items. The collection includes portraits of physicians, images of buildings (exteriors and interiors), operations, and instruments, as well as an extensive collection of satires. The department is responsible for the BML and the Harvard Medical School art collections, which include an outstanding assemblage of portraits of famous Massachusetts physicians by such renowned artists as Gilbert Stuart, John Singleton Copley, and Rembrandt Peale. The department also houses a small artifact collection comprised of instruments, machines, plaques, and medals. The Horatio R. Storer Collection of Medical Medals, containing 6,000 items, is considered to be one of the largest in the world. The

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department recently assumed responsibility for the Warren Anatomical Museum, which was presented to Harvard by Dr. John Collins Warren in 1847. Containing some 10,000 items, the Warren Museum was one of this country's leading medical museums during its heyday. Today the Warren, along with the College of Physicians of Philadelphia's Mutter Museum and the museum of Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (now the National Museum of Health and Medicine), is one of the few medical museums established in the nineteenth century still in existence.

A researcher once told Richard Wolfe that "[l]etting a scholar loose in your library is like letting a child loose in a candy store with a thousand dollar bill." Compliments of a similar nature are heard quite often from the many scholars who use the rich historical resources of the Countway's Rare Books & Special Collections department. Anyone conducting serious research in the history of medicine would do well to consult the printed, manuscript, illustrative, and artifactual material contained in this magnificent collection. First-time visitors will discover what veteran users of the reading room have long known: there's no place like Holmes.

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**“A Healthy Heritage: Collecting for the Future of Medical History” Symposium held at the Wellcome Library, February 25-26, 1999: One American’s View of the Proceedings**

By Edward T. Morman  
Associate Librarian for Historical Collections  
The New York Academy of Medicine

When this symposium was announced last November, I was struck by how much the issues to be discussed were exactly those that occupy my own thoughts during much of the working day. Shortly before I left Johns Hopkins in 1997, I was confronted with the possibility of the Welch Library losing its offsite storage space and with that the ability to retain its important pre-1970 collections. At The New York Academy of Medicine, we are faced with the urgent task of making sure our extensive collection of nineteenth- and twentieth-century books and journals are available for the use of future health professionals and historians. The issues involved at the turn of the millennium are more complicated than they have ever been: we live with the legacy of more than a century of acidic paper, documents are currently produced in a wide range of formats, and in all formats (print, manuscript, electronic, multi-media) the rate of production is greater than ever. Of course we continue to face the perennial problems: shortages of space and money.

I went to London with the hope of getting more of a handle on how to deal with these issues, by listening to experts and having informal chats with thoughtful like-minded people. The symposium did not accomplish all I would have liked to see, but the trip was certainly worthwhile.

The first day of the conference was devoted to three plenary sessions: “The Contemporary Record of Medicine,” “What Should We Keep and How Can We Save It?” and “Who Will Keep It?” We broke into six workshops Friday morning, and reconvened that afternoon for workshop reports, general discussion, and a summing up. The 150 registrants—six from North America—included librarians, archivists, museum curators, and historians. Some of the presentations and discussions very specifically applied to conditions in the U.K., but the general problems are the same on both sides of the Atlantic and most of the discussions were useful to this participant. The solution most often discussed was inter-institutional collaboration. Digitization was frequently raised, and I was surprised at how gently those in the know pointed out that this is unlikely ever to be regarded as an acceptable means of preservation. I was also disappointed to see that microfilming was seldom mentioned despite its virtues as a means of saving space and as a preservation strategy. Were I British, I think my most serious regret would have been the failure of the symposium to conclude with an action plan or specific recommendations. The meeting adjourned with little more than expressions of hope for further funding from the Wellcome Trust, and vague interest in future collaboration. As it was, I was able to leave the conference with new ideas about how to proceed at the Academy and with thoughts about an analogous meeting in North America that would have more specific objectives.

David Pearson, Director of the Wellcome Library, introduced the program with an excellent overview of what we face in trying to preserve research materials for future historians. He asked participants to see the growth of resources in terms of preservation for posterity, pointing out that one-half of everything ever

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published about medicine has appeared since 1970 and that not all of it needs to be preserved. He urged a strategy of distributed resources, where libraries would avoid duplication while making sure that nothing important falls through the cracks. Collaborative development ought to include regional cooperation with non-medical libraries as well as cooperation with medical libraries on a national and international scale. He concluded by recommending that we be wary of making assumptions about the research priorities of future historians.

Bruce Madge (Head of the Healthcare Information Service of the British Library) led off "The Contemporary Record of Medicine" with a discussion of "The Present and Future Shape of Printed Medical Literature." He began by reminding the audience that the advent of the computer has been accompanied by an increase of 65% in the use of paper in the U.K. Over 17,000 monographs in science, medicine and technology were published worldwide in 1997, and the number of biomedical serial titles continues to grow exponentially, having now reached more than 32,000. Meanwhile, fewer than two thousand journals are now available in electronic form. While a mere one hundred titles are electronic-only, some libraries have stopped taking print journals where a choice exists. As electronic journals become more common, one-stop shopping—from MEDLINE and other databases to OVID and other online serial vendors—becomes more feasible and more attractive. Madge pointed out that users' consortia can act as brokers to bring down the cost of e-journals, and that at the Stanford University libraries he set up "High Wire Press" to make titles from smaller publishers available online. He did not address the question of a strategy for preserving medical literature published only in digital form. I believe this is a substantial problem that must be addressed by medical librarians.

Madge went on to discuss multi-media sources in medicine and related fields. As yet, he claimed that they are (1) largely not true multi-media, (2) not very interactive, and (3) educational rather than research-oriented. On the other hand, hand-held electronic books that mimic books on paper are here and demand the attention of librarians both for current use and preservation. The Internet now provides a new means of publishing, with virtual peer review. Again, he hinted at preservation problems inherent in these electronic developments, but he presented nothing in the way of solutions.

He concluded with five points: (1) paper will stay with us for some time; (2) medical libraries will become increasingly hybrid as electronic sources grow; (3) the print literature must be preserved; (4) archiving electronic sources is still a problem; and (5) people will continue to prefer reading from paper rather than a screen.

Next, Julia Sheppard (Head of the Wellcome Library's Contemporary Medical Archives Center) spoke on "Archival Record of Medical Activity." She first pointed out that archivists and historians are constantly turning up manuscript records that are actually quite old. Records of interest to medical historians include primarily clinical data, but also business records, research records, social research data, and material from granting agencies, medical charities, pressure groups, and professional bodies. These records exist in government archives, specialized repositories such as her own, organizational archives, and in the offices where they were created. A good archivist will retain between three and seven percent of all records—but this is enough to create an immense accumulation. The CMAC at the Wellcome has developed an excellent database on hospital records in the UK, and in the course of gathering the data for this she has discovered that certain types of records are being allowed to disappear: patient records, images, electronic records, and records related to surgery, alternative medicine, and small voluntary organizations. Often the quality of records retained is too low.

Sheppard proposed five means by which archives collectively can improve decision-making about record-retention: (1) by preparing better, more specific acquisition policies, (2) by recognizing that you can't anticipate every type of thing that may turn up, (3) by paying attention to the type of questions being brought to the CMAC, (4) by developing documentation strategies for the organizations generating the records, and (5) through surveys. There is too much material being created. It can't all be retained, and hard decisions have to be made about deaccessioning, recognizing that some categories of material are more at risk.

Jeremy Wyatt (Director of the Health Knowledge Management Programme at the School of Public Policy, University College London) followed Sheppard, speaking on "The Changing Truth: Capturing Electronic Medical Knowledge." He distinguished between personal knowledge



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(conversation, letters, information leaflets, E-mail, and personal Web pages) and shared knowledge (published books and journals, practice guidelines, specific types of electronic media equivalent to publishing, and television). The problem with the Web is the variable quality of the knowledge available there. Bizarre claims are made, commercial interference is not policed, a lot of stuff appears that is very specifically wrong or harmful. Wyatt was concerned mainly about the need to archive the high-quality information from the Web. I found that in expressing the position of a “knowledge manager,” he missed what historians and librarians concerned about history must pay attention to; namely, the need to at least have a sample of all knowledge, even if it’s wrong or harmful. Even so, he recognized that after selecting pieces of electronic knowledge we face the problem of storing a “frozen version” of what’s necessarily a dynamic source. He also pointed out that metadata must be archived as well as the sources themselves—if future historians will ever be able to find the sources. He pointed out that future historians will have additional problems in interpreting knowledge, the results of misspellings, fraud, near-synonyms, and changes in terminology.

The first session was closed out by Kelly Loughlin (of the Health Promotion Research Unit, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine). Her topic was “The Image of Medicine,” more specifically the preservation of multimedia sources and especially moving pictures. I did not take extensive notes during her presentation because this is not a major concern at The New York Academy of Medicine. Her own

scholarship has been in how the mass media construct an image of medicine and she expressed concern that we build a historic sense of interest in the media. Her talk did succeed in reminding me that the Academy owns a substantial number of radio broadcasts on consumer health, currently preserved on oversize fragile disks that require specialized hardware that we do not possess. I’m struck with the necessity of taking steps to preserve these sound recordings.

After lunch, Tilli Tansey of the Wellcome Institute’s Academic Unit began the session “What Should We Keep and How Can We Save It?” with a provocative talk called “Why Keep It at All, Throw It in the Dustbin of History: The Historian’s Perspective.” She asserted that we must be prepared to throw things out, so that a manageable amount remain. Regarding published literature, she claimed that too much is produced and we must use “clustering,” a technique for determining where the most significant articles appear, to determine which journals are worth keeping. She proposed four biological metaphors for the survival of records: (1) Darwinian—where official records survive because they’re seen as of most significance, (2) Eugenic—based on a deliberate, positive selection policy, (3) Opportunistic—the archives that are turned up in the course of a historian’s work, and (4) Carcinogenic—massive and uncontrolled proliferation. Tansey proposed four solutions: (1) establishment of consortia with distributed acquisition and retention criteria, (2) increased electronic distribution of records, (3) programmed record removal, where the responsibility does not lie with the archivist alone, and (4) creation of new records to provide guidance as to which other records are truly significant (oral histories, autobiographies, etc.). Once more, I was surprised to hear a sophisticated person talk about electronic distribution of records as a means of preservation. I also thought Tansey was a bit cavalier about destroying records.

Following Tansey was Tom Treasure, professor of cardiothoracic surgery at St. George’s Hospital, with a talk entitled “Why Keep It at All — The Clinician’s Viewpoint.” Dr. Treasure is a very enthusiastic amateur looking into the history of his own subspecialty. His talk was largely a reflection of how wonderful it was that some seemingly insignificant items had been preserved, since they helped him piece together a cohesive story.

Closing out this session was Helen Shanton, Deputy Director of Preservation at the British Library, talking on "The Challenge of Preservation." She first pointed out that diversity of media is characteristic of late-twentieth-century information. I think this is a good point to keep in mind when discussing preservation. She talked about a specific preservation needs assessment being done in Britain, and then discussed technical issues relating to deacidification and optimal ambient conditions for paper. Regarding preservation decision making, she suggested that clear criteria have to be established, based on value, use and condition of the material to be preserved.

Regarding digital preservation, Shanton remarked that we live in a period when standards are just being developed. This is all very primitive, but she claimed that work is being done. Issues include potential obsolescence of both hardware and software, as well as the instability of many of the physical media on which electronic information is stored. Potential solutions include planned preservation of software and hardware; copying electronic files by refreshment, emulation or migration; and careful environmental control and handling delicate media. I remain skeptical, believing that microforms (and in some cases reproduction onto acid-free paper) remain the best means—if for no other reason that neither requires electronic devices for access to the documents. I think plans must be developed to capture electronic files on microfilm or paper, if future historians are going to have access to any of the ephemeral things that flit across our computer screens today. Shanton acknowledged that documents that are "born digital" (rather than digitized from another format) have a particular problem, since no other copy exists. She also acknowledged the problems inherent in trying to preserve a dynamic Web site.

After tea, we reconvened to hear two talks on "Who Will Keep It?" Both of these were more specific to the UK than the earlier talks. Ian Milne, Librarian of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh was first, speaking on "The Collection and Retention Policies of Libraries Today." He asked whether long-term thinking plays a part in current retention policies, and answered in the negative, pointing out that more urgent questions come first, like dealing with the information explosion and space shortages. He discussed a typology of what is currently being collected and suggested that some digital enthusiasts claim that very little outside of digital format will be

collected in the future. I believe that this is an issue we have to lay aside for the moment and deal, rather, with Shanton's point that our period is characterized by a diversity of media. Milne characterized various types of medical libraries in Britain in terms of their commitment to short- or long-term retention (e.g. National Health Service Libraries have no long-term commitment, whereas the academic sector libraries do). This is a useful starting place for a discussion of shared retention policies, and Milne closed his talk with a plea for cooperative disposal policy.

The final talk, "Mapping the Future of Research Libraries," was given by Derek Law, Director of Information Strategy, University of Strathclyde. This talk interested me because Law was unable to come to London and instead delivered his talk by a remote computer-to-computer feed. This was the first time I had experienced this and I must say that I had the sense of experiencing a technology at a very primitive stage. The content of Law's talk interested me considerably less because it was very specific to Britain. Two general points stand out though. First, finally someone explicitly stated: "The much reviled microform remains the preferred preservation medium." And secondly, Law proposed preparing a map of research collections and providing money to organizations that own special collections and are not able to do the needed preservation. I think it is evident that this needs to be part of a broader strategy for cooperative retention and preservation.

The Friday morning workshops covered (1) oral history, (2) archives and records, (3) printed material, (4) journals, (5) images, films, and slides, and (6) electronic media. I signed up for the "printed material" workshop, which was distinguished from "journals" by having the charge to discuss only post-1918 monographs. In fact, we discussed whatever we cared to. Besides me, two other North American librarians were at this workshop—Kelly Brown, recently appointed to the Clendening Library in Kansas City, and David Crawford, Director of the Health Services Library at McGill (who is, for the moment, also responsible for the Osler Library). The other twenty people in this workshop were all librarians, mainly from the London area, but also from other parts of Britain. They represented libraries ranging from the Royal College of Physicians of London, now strictly a historical library with a great rare book collection, to the Royal Society of Medicine, with a major collection of nineteenth- and twentieth-century printed

material, to small current libraries of specialty societies. I felt as if the discussion ranged all over the place, and I was impressed by how our convener, Chris Hunt, Director of the University of Manchester Library, managed a coherent summary at the afternoon session. Among the things we discussed were problems with space and money, the problems of collections that did not regard themselves as historical, the need to retain oddball items, the decline of printed union lists and union catalogs, the need to centralize retention and avoid duplication of seldom-used material, the relation of decisions regarding retention and preservation, and resource mapping.

After lunch the conveners of each workshop reported on what has been achieved in their areas, what problems exist, proposed solutions, and specific recommendations. This session and the subsequent panel discussion (with lots of audience participation) were the most specifically British part of the symposium and do not merit too much attention here.

I commend David Pearson and the Wellcome Library for convening this conference. I certainly think it was worth my time to fly to London for a few days to attend it. David's introductory remarks, in particular, set the proper tone for serious discussions of a major problem faced by anyone concerned about future work in medical history; and most of the papers were useful and informative. British medical librarians, medical historians, and medical history librarians now have a clear sense of what they must do. I hope they don't lose their momentum.

The most significant thing that I got from this conference was the sense that we need a similar effort in North America. My thought is that a North American symposium needs to be more focused; that a small number of medical library directors and historical collection chiefs—representing the most significant collections, with some deliberate representation by geographical region—should meet with a small group of medical historians who have demonstrated concern about the retention and preservation problems that librarians face. This should be regarded as a working session, intended to take the first steps towards a national (or continental) cooperative program for retention and preservation of medical information sources—dating to whenever, and in whatever format.

## AWARDS

### **Genevieve Miller receives AAHM Lifetime Achievement Award**

Congratulations to Genevieve Miller on receiving the AAHM Lifetime Achievement Award at the 1999 Annual Meeting in New Brunswick, NJ. In addition to her impact on AAHM and medical history, Genevieve has been a member and strong supporter of ALHHS for many years. The following tribute to Genevieve highlighting her contributions to the Cleveland Medical Library Association and the Dittrick Medical History Center was written by James A. Edmonson, Chief Curator of the Dittrick Medical History Center.

\* \* \*

Genevieve Miller began her long, fruitful association with the Cleveland Medical Library in 1952, while doing research for her dissertation at Cornell. At that time she made several trips to the rare book collection of the Army Medical Library, then housed in the Allen Memorial Medical Library of the Cleveland Medical Library Association. During these visits, Genevieve met several of the Association's trustees, who eagerly sought to promote the Library's own rare book collection. The trustees offered her a position in 1953 as research associate in medical history, with an assistant professorship in medical history at Western Reserve University (now Case Western).

As always, Genevieve's enthusiasm was infectious. She instilled great local interest in medical history, principally through the meetings of the Handerson Medical History Society and in the pages of the *Bulletin of the Cleveland Medical Library Association*. In 1962 her responsibilities expanded to include the Dittrick Museum of Medical History and, with her usual vigor, Genevieve encouraged the use of the museum artifact collection as an important historical resource. She consolidated the Allen Library's rare book holdings into a special collection, with its own Stecher Rare Book Room, and in 1967 started the Archives. Within a few years her staff grew to include a curator of the Dittrick Museum and a rare book librarian. In short, Genevieve professionalized the medical history activities of the Cleveland Medical

Library Association, and developed the resources and physical facilities devoted to its historical materials. Under Genevieve's direction, the Museum and the rare book collection, along with the new archives, were united in a Historical Division (now the Dittrick Medical History Center).

Genevieve directed the Dittrick until her retirement in 1979. She thought her days in Cleveland were over at that juncture and moved to Baltimore. She found, however, that she simply missed too many old friends and associations and therefore returned to Cleveland, where she now lives. Genevieve continues the study of medical history and an avid life-long interest in travel and architectural history.

Submitted by James A. Edmonson  
Dittrick Medical History Center

### **The Lucretia W. McClure MLA Excellence in Education Award**

Lucretia McClure is the first recipient of the Lucretia W. McClure Excellence in Education Award established by the Medical Library Association in her honor.

The Committee on Continuing Education of MLA wanted to give recognition, publicity and encouragement to our educators and those interested in education. A member of the staff of the Miner Library at the University of Rochester School of Medicine wrote the proposal and guided it toward acceptance by the MLA Board. Lucretia was the uncontested MLA member to receive this honor. The initial goal is the establishment of a fund of \$25,000 to be raised independently without any financial support from MLA.

The purpose of the award is to honor an outstanding educator in the field of health sciences librarianship and education who demonstrates skills in teaching, curriculum development, mentoring, research or leadership in education at the local, regional, or national level. Beginning in 2000, an award of \$500 will be given to an outstanding educator.

To honor excellent teachers is a necessity for the survival and development of our profession. It is especially gratifying to see Lucretia McClure honored.

She has done everything and done it well. Lucretia was director of the Edward G. Miner Library at the University of Rochester Medical Center from 1979 until 1993 and served as president of the Medical Library Association in 1990/1991. Currently, she works as a consultant to the Countway Library of Medicine. A mentor to countless medical librarians, she has taught MLA-sponsored courses around the world. She has also had an unshakable and vocal commitment to the history of medicine. She has been an original member of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of Health Sciences and the section on the History of Medicine of MLA and written on the importance of the history of medicine in medical education. It honors us to have such an outstanding educator a member of our group.

The ALHHS and the MLA section on the History of Medicine have each contributed \$500 to the endowment, and the New York/New Jersey Chapter and the Upstate New York and Ontario Chapter of MLA have each given \$1,000. Contributions may be made by check payable to the Medical Library Association marked McClure Award Endowment and sent to Ray Naegele, Medical Library Association, 65 East Wacker Place, Suite 1900, Chicago, IL 60601-7298.

Submitted by Erich Meyerhoff  
Medical Library and Archives  
New York University Medical Center

### **The Murray Gottlieb Prize**

The Murray Gottlieb Prize was awarded to Eric v.d. Luft and Godfrey Belleh for their paper "Financing North American Medical Libraries in the Nineteenth Century." The prize was established by the Old Hickory Bookshop to recognize and stimulate interest by health sciences librarians in the history of medicine. Eric, curator of Historical Collections at the SUNY Health Science Center Library at Syracuse, contributes the column "From the 'Net' to *The Watermark*, and Godfrey Belleh is head of technical services at HSCL, Syracuse. Congratulations to both.

### **FROM THE PRESIDENT**

The annual meeting in New Brunswick was not only

worthwhile, but highly enjoyable. I would like to publicly express my thanks to Lois Fischer Black, Lois Densky-Wolff, Ed Morman, Pat Gallagher, Caroline Duroselle-Melish, and others who helped plan and coordinate the meeting for us.

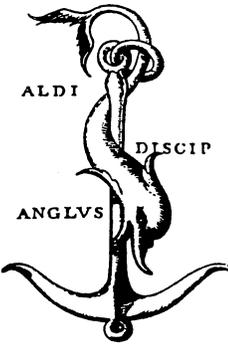
Many ideas were exchanged and initiatives begun as a result of our meeting. I am pleased to announce that the Steering Committee voted unanimously to donate \$500 to the endowment for the Lucretia W. McClure MLA Excellence in Education Award. Lucretia has contributed greatly to the work and direction of ALHHS for many years. Congratulations to Lucretia as the first recipient of the Lucretia McClure Award.

The need to reestablish the work of the Archives Committee was discussed at the Steering Committee. Adele Lerner, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, has graciously volunteered to chair the committee, and Charles Greifenstein, College of Physicians in Philadelphia, has volunteered to record photographically our activities at annual meetings. Other individuals wishing to assist them in organizing and gathering material should feel free to contact Adele.

Many thanks (and apologies) to Eric v.d. Luft; thanks

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for establishing a listserv dedicated to the membership of ALHHS and apologies for misspelling his name and affiliating him with the wrong institution in the mailing you received from me. Please send your e-mail address to Eric as soon as possible if you wish to join the list. CADUCEUS was originally established to function as a communications tool for the organization, but it has grown to fill a larger need for a broader community. Richard Behles will continue to moderate CADUCEUS. ALHHS-L has been created for the discussion of ALHHS business and to facilitate communication among members. Both lists will continue to grow in value to our membership, and the efforts of Richard Behles and Eric v.d. Luft are much appreciated.

Soon, you will receive a mailing concerning the mission statement as drawn up by the long-range planning committee. Approval will need to come from you, the membership, before we can establish activities based on its premise.

Planning is underway for next year's meeting in Bethesda with Stephen Greenberg of NLM as our local arrangements chair and Tom Horrocks of Harvard as our program chair. Discussion has also begun for planning the 2001 meeting in Charleston. Those wishing to be part of the "planning and execution" of coming meetings should feel free to contact Stephen, Tom, or myself. Not only will the organization benefit from your expertise, but it is a great opportunity to get to know fellow members.

I wish you a relaxing and healthy summer and look forward to working with you in the coming year.

Elaine Challacombe  
President, ALHHS

#### **ALHHS STEERING COMMITTEE MINUTES**

Hyatt Regency, New Brunswick, NJ  
Wednesday, May 5, 1999.

The meeting was called to order at 3:38 P.M. by Elaine Challacombe, President. Also attending were: Lois Fischer Black, Lois Densky-Wolff, Stephen Greenberg, Thomas Horrocks, Elizabeth Ihrig, Lucretia McClure, Edward Morman, Suzanne Porter, Lilli Sentz, Patrick Sim, Mary Teloh, Barbara

VanBrimmer, Stephen Wagner, and Ann Whitaker.

## Old Business

The minutes from the 1998 Steering Committee were approved unanimously without emendation.

Elizabeth Ihrig distributed and reviewed the 1998/99 financial report. The Certificate of Deposit was moved from Little Rock to Minneapolis and will remain there with Ihrig maintaining it. Ihrig will forward statements to the current Secretary-Treasurer for records-keeping. The report was accepted unanimously.

Thomas Horrocks presented the report of the Nominating Committee. After thanking committee members Lucretia McClure and Christopher Hoolihan, he noted incoming ALHHS officers: Suzanne Porter as president-elect, Stephen Wagner as secretary-treasurer, and Patrick Sim and Mary Teloh as new Steering Committee members-at-large.

Editor Lilli Sentz distributed and reviewed her report on *The Watermark*. She thanked the contributors responsible for different sections of TW (Lisa Mix, Eric v.d. Luft, Elizabeth Fee, and Lucretia McClure), her proofreaders (Linda Lohr, Ann Sarjeant), and current ALHHS officers (Elaine Challacombe, Elizabeth Ihrig). Sentz reviewed the results of the Reader Survey, which can be summarized as "Keep up the good work of previous editors!" She noted that, because of bookseller advertisements, TW almost breaks even. The next four issues are largely set; suggestions for contributions to future issues are welcome. Lucretia McClure noted that she expects all to contribute to the Ex Libris section!

Chair Suzanne Porter presented the report of the Long Range Planning Committee. Eight issues were discussed. (1) Having a formal budget with regular budget lines was recommended to replace the current reimbursement system, with categories including *The Watermark*, awards, and President's fund. (2) Dues were discussed, including the possibility of different membership categories. The option of credit card payments for dues was rejected, primarily because of the cost it incurs (especially for international members, for whom it was in part directed). (3) The possibility of some type of formal association with AAHM was discussed, in order to raise our profile, clarify our

relationship with AAHM, and increase our participation in AAHM. (4) A task force was recommended for reviewing our awards. We did recommend that procedure manuals for each award be written, that we would not announce all nominees (with a possible exception of an honorable mention), and that there is a strong need for much better records-keeping for the awards process, which led to a discussion of... (5) archives and records. Since Phyllis Kauffman retired, ALHHS has (ironically) had no archivist. We need to write a records schedule and have an individual responsible for having ALHHS records transferred to our repository. Elaine Challacombe will assemble a group to do this. (6) Concerning programs, the group recommended that program chairs be appointed two years in advance and that we reach out more for speakers (see also Education Committee report below). (7) A discussion followed concerning *The Watermark*. Elaine Challacombe and Lilli Sentz will explore the possibility of an editorial board, mainly as a sounding board for ideas and for making suggestions. Obvious candidates for this board are the ALHHS president and contributing editors of columns to TW. We also discussed what items from TW to include on a future Web site, and generally agreed that full contents and advertisements are not a good idea; a table of contents listing would be better. Ideas about this topic are sought and should be forwarded to Elaine Challacombe and/or Suzanne Porter. (8) A proposed ALHHS mission statement was reviewed and slightly modified. The mission statement will be mailed to the membership for approval.

Edward Morman distributed and reviewed the report of the Education Committee. He summarized the results of a member survey. Topics discussed included offering possible CE credit for ALHHS programs (which would involve a more formal process than we currently use for developing our programs), continuing to submit one proposal for the AAHM lunch workshops (which have been well attended in the past, including this year), and recommending to Terry Belanger that the Rare Book School class on special collections in the health sciences be offered again soon. Tom Horrocks also suggested an alternative to CE credits and RBS, namely that our members develop programs for MARAC and SAA (which ALHHS members already do for MLA). Stephen Greenberg also noted that we can in turn

## ALHHS BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Ellis Island, NY

Thursday, May 6, 1999.

The meeting was called to order by ALHHS president Elaine Challacombe at 10:30 A.M. New members were welcomed and introduced themselves to the group.

Edward Morman read John Parascandola's paper on health care at Ellis Island; John was unfortunately not able to make the meeting. George Tselos followed with a presentation on Ellis Island and the archives program there.

### Old Business

The 1998 Business Meeting minutes were the next order of business. Stephen Greenberg moved for their acceptance, Lois Densky-Wolff seconded, and they were approved without change by unanimous voice vote. Elizabeth Ihrig distributed and briefly reviewed the Treasurer's Report.

Patricia Gallagher moved to accept the report, Jonathon Erlen seconded, and the report was accepted without change by unanimous voice vote.

Thomas Horrocks reported for the Nominating Committee and introduced new officers Suzanne Porter (president-elect), Stephen Wagner (secretary-treasurer), and Patrick Sim and Mary Teloh (new Steering Committee members-at-large).

Suzanne Porter reviewed the recommendations of the Long Range Planning Committee, including: the mission statement (soon to be reworded and forwarded for a vote by members), the need for a formal budget, the need to revisit our awards process, possible help for *The Watermark* editor, the recommendation to appoint program chairs two years in advance, the possibility of CE courses (see below), the need for a better archives and records program, the possibility of a formal relationship with AAHM, and the issue of a possible dues increase to support any additional approved programs.

Edward Morman reviewed the Education Committee's recommendations: to certify our annual meeting for

provide MARAC/SAA/MLA/etc. programs at our ALHHS annual meeting. Elaine Challacombe also noted that we may not be a large enough organization to sustain the cost and maintenance of such programs on a regular basis. The Program Committee will continue exploring these issues, the Steering Committee will review the AAHM luncheon proposals, and the Education Committee will draft criteria for reviewing programs for CE credit, should we move forward with this proposal.

Following was a discussion of the possible ALHHS Web page. Several individuals have expressed an interest in helping. Next was a discussion of CADUCEUS. We generally agreed that, with its large membership (c. 500), we needed our own ALHHS listserve for association business. Elaine will follow up on these issues.

### New Business

Local Arrangements chair Stephen Greenberg updated us on the arrangements for the 2000 ALHHS meeting at NLM in Bethesda, MD. We will be having our dinner at the Navy Club, our program can be at the well-equipped Lister Hill Auditorium, and lunch at NLM. The Steering Committee is leaning towards having our program at the conference hotel (Hyatt Bethesda). Tom Horrocks reports that he is now assembling the program committee.

AAHM lunch and ALHHS program proposals will be sought from notices in both *The Watermark* and CADUCEUS.

The Medical Library Association requested of ALHHS a contribution for the Lucretia W. McClure MLA Excellence in Education Award fund. Suzanne Porter made a motion, Tom Horrocks seconded it, and the Steering Committee unanimously approved a \$500 ALHHS contribution to this fund.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:35 P.M.

Submitted by  
Stephen C. Wagner  
Secretary-Treasurer, ALHHS

CE credit, to have an independent Education Committee to monitor this program, to have a better process for ALHHS-sponsored AAHM luncheon proposals, and to inform Rare Book School of our desire to see health sciences' special collections librarianship taught again.

Lilli Sentz reviewed *The Watermark* report, including the reader survey. She thanked section contributors, and asked for ongoing feedback, news items, and constructive suggestions.

Elaine Challacombe presented the President's Report. She thanked Suzanne Porter and Elizabeth Ihrig for distributing the Directory. She reviewed the discussion about an ALHHS Web site and listserv. She requested AAHM lunch workshop proposals and also encouraged ALHHS members to submit their own research for AAHM papers. She noted the need for an ALHHS archivist and the need for a committee to draft a records schedule; those interested should contact Elaine.

#### New Business

Stephen Greenberg reviewed some details about the 2000 Meeting in Bethesda, including the availability of the Officers Club and Lister Hill Auditorium for our meeting. Tom Horrocks requested a possible "treasures of the NLM" tour; Greenberg also noted that the asthma exhibit will still be on display.

Following was a presentation by Howard Rootenberg (B&L Rootenberg Rare Books) and Elizabeth Fee (Head, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine) on the recovery of a 12th century medical manuscript. Rootenberg reviewed the contents of the manuscript and its recent provenance. The manuscript was originally in the National Library of Medicine and disappeared decades ago. The Wellcome Library identified the item, and it has been returned to NLM. Elizabeth Fee read the NLM letter thanking the Rootenbergs for their substantial efforts in the recovery of this missing manuscript. It is now undergoing conservation treatment at NEDCC under the direction of Carol Clausen of NLM-HMD.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:45 P.M.

Submitted by  
Stephen C. Wagner, Secretary-Treasurer, ALHHS

## ARCHIVISTS AND LIBRARIANS IN THE HISTORY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

Financial Statement, May 1, 1998 - May 4, 1999

### INCOME

Checking account balance, 5/1/98	\$11,499.75
Deposits:	
1998 Dues	106.00
1999 Dues	2,979.00
1998 Annual Meeting Registration	152.00
1999 Annual Meeting Registration	3,752.00
Watermark Ads	2,040.00
Interest Income	75.99
Total Deposits	+ 9,104.99
Total Income	\$20,604.74

### EXPENSES

1998 Annual Meeting	3,467.58
1999 Annual Meeting	2,665.42
2000 Annual Meeting	200.00
Watermark printing and mailing	2,645.85
1999 Directory	1,267.81
(printing & binding, \$1,102.00;	
envelopes, \$38.36; postage, \$127.45)	
Misc. expenses	230.21
Postage	140.82
Office supplies	48.02
Bank charges	70.50
Total Expenses	\$10,736.21

### CURRENT BALANCE (5/4/99) \$9,868.53

CD purchased 10/5/92 *	
original amount	\$5,369.54
previous balance	6,601.39
interest to 10/5/98	303.67
New Balance	\$6,905.06

\* Last fall the CD was transferred from the Little Rock bank where Edwina Mann had purchased it in 1992 to the Minneapolis Norwest Bank, where its account number is 4300330765.

Paid Membership as of 5/4/99: 194

## EX LIBRIS

By Lucretia W. McClure

### DEDICATION

The University of Maryland's new Health Sciences and Human Services Library just dedicated its Historical Collections Reading Room this past June in honor of Dr. Theodore E. Woodward, Professor Emeritus of the School of Medicine. The Library takes great pride in this dedication as a fitting acknowledgment of Dr. Woodward's extensive support of the Library.

Dr. Woodward is the author of many monographs and journal articles, including his *200 Years of Medicine in Baltimore: Outstanding Contributions of University of Maryland Medical Alumni and Faculty*. His fascination with the specific history of the University of Maryland is reflective of his broader interest in the global history of medicine. Dr. Woodward's participation as a member of a team that successfully used Chloromycetin as a treatment for scrub typhus in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, in 1948, solidified his own place in that history and earned him a Nobel Prize nomination. Dr. Woodward was a distinguished member of the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board for many years and he was honored by the American Medical Association for his many years of service to his country and his profession with the Distinguished Service Award in June of 1995.

A photograph of the Theodore E. Woodward Historical Reading Room appeared in the April, 1999 issue of *American Libraries* as part of an article entitled "The Boom Goes On: a Facilities Showcase."

### ON EXHIBIT

Four North Carolina medical school libraries: Duke University, East Carolina University, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Wake Forest University are mounting a joint exhibit at the Duke University Museum of Art, Durham, NC. *The Physician's Art: Representations of Art and Medicine from Four North Carolina Collections* will be on display from November 4, 1999 through January 16, 2000. An opening reception with a speaker will take place at 6 P.M. on Friday, November 12. The exhibit

will feature more than 100 books and objects along with a 144-page full-color catalogue. For more information, please contact Suzanne Porter, History of Medicine Collections, Duke University Medical Center Library (phone: 919-660-1143; E-mail: porte004@mc.duke.edu).

\* \* \*

An exhibition entitled *From the Smith Papyrus to Joseph Lister: Highlights in the Evolution of Surgery* opened at The New York Academy of Medicine on June 15, 1999. Drawing on the rich collection of the Academy Library, the exhibition features a facsimile of the Smith Papyrus, the oldest extant surgical document in the world, and a facsimile of a manuscript in English by Guy de Chauliac, the most renowned surgeon of the late Middle Ages. Major surgical works by Ambroise Paré, Hieronymus Brunschwig, Hans von Gersdorff, John Hunter and others illustrate the history of surgery from the Old Kingdom in Egypt to the discovery of anesthesia and antiseptic surgery in the nineteenth century. Also included in the exhibition are surgical instruments used by leading New York surgeons. The exhibition is open to the public Monday through Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. in the Main Reading Room of The New York Academy of Medicine until October 13, 1999.

### HAPPENINGS

In March, the first edition of *A Catalogue of Valuable and Rare Collections of Civil War Medical Books and Miscellany in the Reynolds Historical Library* was distributed during a reception held in the Library in honor of Dr. Arnold G. Diethelm. Dr. Diethelm is the chair of the University of Alabama, Birmingham,

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Surgery Department and is a benefactor of the Library. An updated version of the catalogue is now available at <http://www.uab.edu/reynolds/cwbib.html>.

Celebrations in honor of the 50th anniversary of the School of Dentistry were held in April with a lecture on the history of the school by Dr. Charles A. McCallum, Jr., former dental dean and university president. Following the lecture, an exhibit of materials from the Alabama Museum of the Health Sciences and the UAB Archives was officially opened. The exhibit chronicles the history of the school and highlights the instruments used in dentistry in Alabama over the past 100 years.

The UAB Archives has processed three collections in the history of the health sciences: the archives of the Southern Surgical Association, the Southeastern Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons, and the International Organization for Mycoplasma. Archivist Tim Pennycuff reports that these collections are now open and available for research by the public.

\* \* \*

Historical activities at the Annual Clinical Meeting of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in Philadelphia, May 16-19, included some oral history videotaping of Arthur Herbst, M.D. of DES fame and Jane Hodgson, M.D., women's rights advocate. The third Annual Clinical Seminar in History, "Key Moments in Ob/Gyn History," included presentations by ACOG president-elect W. Benson Harer, M.D. on "A. B. Granville, Pioneer Ob-Gyn," who discovered gynecological operations in Egyptian mummies, and Martha H. Verbrugge, Ph.D, 1998 ACOG-Ortho-McNeil History Fellow, on "Concern About the Effects of Physical Activity on Women's Reproductive Health in Twentieth-Century America."

The Special Interest Group in the History of Obstetrics and Gynecology featured Michael Schellpfeffer, M.D., speaking on "N. Sproat Heaney and His Place in the History of Gynecological Surgery," along with a video of some of Heaney's operations from the 1930s. Archival photos of ob/gyn banquets in the early 1950s were displayed in the Senior's Lounge for identification of some of those photographed, as a resource for ACOG's 50th anniversary celebration in 2001.

## AT AUCTION

*Thursday, October 21*  
*at 10:30 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.*

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### NEW PUBLICATIONS

*A Guide to Resources in Medical History in New Jersey* is a new publication of the Medical History Society of New Jersey. This 1999 directory is a summary of the holdings of 36 historical societies and five special libraries in New Jersey. Historical sites of interest to the public as well as to historians and students are also included. There are four indexes to aid the reader in locating names of persons, organizations, archives, and artifacts. With financial support from the New Jersey Historical Commission, copies of the directory were distributed to registrants at the recent meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine in New Brunswick, NJ, and have been sent to the societies and libraries that contributed information as well as to hospital and industrial libraries in the state. The Guide is available for sale for \$7.00 (including postage and handling) from Claire Pabers, Executive Secretary, Medical History Society of New Jersey, 14 Washington Road, Suite 101, Princeton Junction, NJ 08550. Please make checks payable to the Medical History Society of New Jersey.



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## NEW WEB SITE

Kelly Brown announces the new Web site for the Clendening History of Medicine Library at Kansas University Medical Center as:

<http://clendening.kumc.edu>.

## GOOD READING

Jame Witherspoon sends word of the publication of volume three of *The History of the Ohio State University*. This work of 330 pages and more than 200 photographs promotes the pride and heritage of the Medical Center. The author, Dr. George Paulson, Kurtz Professor of Neurology, makes this statement concerning the project:

“What should have been included in a history of the College of Medicine? Surely Starling Loving, our early dean, but what about Swango, our most recently-publicized scoundrel? Is the great man—and most were then men—the true key to growth or was it funds from the legislature to build new hospital buildings? Should we emphasize which department has garnered the most research funds, or should the major topic be innovative educational advances such as the independent study program and problem-based learning?”

Copies of the book (and to find out how the author answered the questions above) are available from the OSU Medical Heritage Center, Attn: Barbara VanBrimmer, 376 W. 10th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210. The check for \$25.00 plus \$5.00 S/H should be made payable to MHC-Prior Health Sciences Library, Acct#535434. All proceeds support the Medical Heritage Center Endowment Fund.

## GOOD LISTENING

Eric v.d. Luft reports that since 1996, irregularly, but in the best of times twice a year, the SUNY Health Sciences Library in Syracuse has presented lectures on the medical humanities, chiefly medical history. This lecture series was conceived by then Interim Library Director Patricia W. Onsi early in 1996. She envisioned lectures on topics of general interest to the health care community, non-technical, non-clinical, and conducted informally, with plenty of time for discussion. Her brainchild has proved quite successful.

The series is coordinated through the Department of Historical Collections. Each session is recorded on audiotape as part of an oral history project called “Health Science the Way It Was.”

The first Health Sciences Library Lecture was “The Fightin’ 52nd: A Multimedia Presentation” by otolaryngologist David W. Brewer, M.D., neurosurgeon Arthur D. Ecker, M.D., and internist Max Kutzer, M.D. These three veterans of the U.S. Army 52nd General Hospital offered impressions of their time in the Medical Corps during World War II. The 52nd was founded at the Syracuse University College of Medicine just before the war, trained in Louisiana and New Jersey, and was stationed in England from 1943 to 1945. Among the highlights of the presentation was the replaying of a BBC and WSYR radio broadcast from August 21, 1943, by Lt. Col. Richard S. Farr, Capt. Ivy Wadsworth, and SSgt. Thomas Wagoner, reporting from the 52nd to families and friends back home. The 15-minute recording was transcribed from 78 RPM vinyl to cassette tape by the Belfer Archive of Syracuse University. Another veteran of the 52nd, ophthalmologist Eugene W. Anthony, M.D., was unable to participate, but donated an autographed copy of the *ETOUSA Journal of Ophthalmology*, the publication he edited in 1943 for the benefit of military ophthalmologists serving in the European Theatre of Operations. This rare volume was included with many other artifacts of the 52nd in an accompanying display of World War II medicine. For more information about the 52nd, visit its Web page: <<http://www.hscsy.edu/~luft/52nd.html>>.

Le Moyne College sociologist Janet Carlisle Bogdan, Ph.D., offered the second Library Lecture, a slide show and discussion about “Childbirth in Hospitals: A

History of 'Why?'" The presence in the audience of such outspoken home-birth advocates as direct-entry midwife Roberta Devers-Scott <<http://www.goodnewsnet.org/>> ensured that the discussion was very lively.

The third featured Thomas S. Szasz, M.D., Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry at the SUNY Health Science Center and internationally known author of *The Myth of Mental Illness* and 22 other books. Using humorous slides as illustrations and fielding questions with acumen and rapier wit, Szasz spoke on "Psychiatry and the Concept of Disease: Reconciling Psychiatric Theory with Psychiatric Practice," outlining the controversy that has surrounded him since the 1960s. Szasz's lectures often become debates, and this one was no exception.

Seven librarians, four archivists, and two genealogists comprised the audience for the fourth, "So Your Great-Grandfather was a Physician: Local Resources for Researching Medical Genealogy," in which Eric v.d. Luft offered specific tips about where to look in Onondaga County, New York, for data on American medical ancestors.

The largest audience ever to attend a Library Lecture, a diverse group of twenty-nine SUNY Health Science Center and Syracuse University students, professors, and librarians; HSC residents; one high school student; several people from the community at large; and several prominent women, including Donna Woolfolk Cross, author of *Pope Joan*, gathered for the fifth. The speaker was anthropologist Lana Thompson, author of *The Wandering Womb: A Cultural History of Outrageous Beliefs about Women*. Her topic was "Womb with a View: Medical Images, Cultural Beliefs." She used overheads to present several social, political, theological, and physiological interpretations of the uterus from ancient Egypt to the present day, and a spirited discussion followed.

The sixth will probably concern evidence-based medicine (EBM) and is tentatively scheduled for the Spring 2000 semester. Each lecture is connected to a widely recognizable event or celebration. The talk about the 52nd was held during the medical alumni reunion weekend. Childbirth in hospitals was discussed during National Hospital Week. Szasz's speech commemorated the 100th anniversary of the

founding of the Medical Library Association in 1898. Luft's presentation was a National Archives Week event co-sponsored by the Library and the Central New York Genealogical Society. Thompson's lecture was a Women's History Month event.

No regular funds are available to support the series. Instead of offering honoraria, the Library usually asks potential speakers to donate their time. So far there has been no problem with this policy. The entire series is free and open to the public. Audiences have been small but enthusiastic and the overall response has been positive.

For more information and to become aware of future lectures as they are scheduled, visit the lecture series Web page at <<http://www.hscsyr.edu/~lufte/librarylectures.html>>.

## ON THE WEB

By Lisa A. Mix

**The Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine Library** <http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/en/old/HOMlib.html>

The Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine <<http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/en/1/hom.html>> is a component of the Wellcome Trust <<http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/en/1/hme.html>>, and includes a library, an academic unit, a research funding

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program, and university-based research units. The Wellcome's Web sites are large and complex, yet simple to use because they are designed for easy navigation. (I believe it's possible to navigate back and forth between various sections and never use the back button on your browser.) This column will focus on the Library, though I encourage readers to explore all of the Wellcome's Web sites.

The Library's site is part of "Library and information resources" <<http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/en/1/lib.html>>, though one can link directly to the library from other parts of the Wellcome's overall site. Like other sites in the Wellcome family, the Library's pages have a consistent design format that is used on every page at every level. At the top of each page is a navigation bar with links to "Collections", "Access", "Use", "Catalogues", "Services", "Exhibitions", "Publications", and "Home". Below the bar is a pull-down menu offering links to other locations on the site. On the Library's home page, a column on the left repeats the links from the top bar, with brief descriptions of what each offers, and adds two more: "Links", a list of other Web sites in the history of medicine, and "Contacts", a list of library staff E-mail addresses. The column running down the right side of the home page is labeled "News", and tells of new acquisitions, upcoming events, and library improvements; each item is brief and to the point, with a link to more information. The overall effect is that the page is attractive and easy to use. Readers know exactly where to link to find pertinent information. Those who want just the basic facts are spared from reading more than they want to know. Another good design feature is that the address, phone number, fax

number, and E-mail address for the Library are given at the bottom of the home page, so users don't have to hunt for contact information.

The Library's collections are separated into "General Collections" and "Special Collections". Since the Library's site is so vast, I'll focus on the parts dealing with special collections, as that is most likely to be of interest to *Watermark* readers. Special Collections has five sections: "Contemporary Medical Archives Centre", "Early Printed Books", "Iconographic Collections", "Oriental Collections", and "Western Manuscripts".

### Archives and Manuscripts

Linking to either "Contemporary Medical Archives Centre" or to "Western Manuscripts" takes the reader to the "Archives and Manuscripts" page. In addition to descriptions of (and links to) these two collection areas, this page also links to reports of archives and manuscripts surveys conducted by the Wellcome to "gather information about archive and manuscript material relevant to the history of medicine held in other locations" in the United Kingdom. These surveys are: "Medical Archives and Manuscripts Survey", covering all types of medical records produced in the UK between 1600 and 1945, "Hospital Records Database", providing information about hospital records throughout the UK, and "British Industry Pharmaceutical Records Database", a national survey of records relating to the pharmaceutical industry. Note that these three pages provide reports on the surveys and databases, along with information on how to use them, not the actual survey results and databases themselves.

### Contemporary Medical Archives Centre (CMAC)

CMAC's collections focus on "twentieth century medical science and healthcare in all its aspects". The Web pages for CMAC are more detailed and offer more information than the pages for the other areas in Special Collections. CMAC's collections are divided into six sections: "Personal Papers"; "Societies, Associations and Organizations"; "General Collections"; "General Practice"; "Wellcome Tropical Institute collections"; and "Royal Army Medical Corps Muniment Collection". The Web page for each section provides a catalogue (arranged alphabetically) for that

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area; essentially, there is a catalogue card for each paper collection, giving the name, dates, volume, and a brief description. At the top of each CMAC page, the Library's navigation bar appears; below that is a block of links to each section of CMAC'S collection, as well as links to search pages. There is then an alphabet bar, allowing the reader to jump to paper collections beginning with a particular letter. Readers can search across CMAC's six collection areas using either the collection index or a subject index. The collection index is simply an alphabetical list of all of the collections; each item has a link to the catalogue "card". The subject index lists pertinent collections (again, each linking to its catalogue "card") under each subject. Another helpful page in the CMAC site is "Sources Leaflets". In each of these 46 online leaflets, the staff has pulled together a list of collections centering on significant topic areas, such as "Women in Medicine", "Medical Education", and "Alternative Medicine". The leaflets give brief descriptions of the collections relevant to each topic. This section is a very useful starting point for researchers interested in a broad subject area. It is worth noting that CMAC also provides contact information at the bottom of the front page (none of the other special collections areas does this).

The pages for the remaining areas in Special Collections are organized slightly differently from CMAC's page, and the information is not as detailed (with some exceptions in the Iconographic Collections). The other Special Collections pages share a consistent design format with each other. Each page presents a well-chosen image of an item from the collection, followed by a general description of the types of items located in that collection area. Along the side of each front page is a series of links. Most of the pages start with a link highlighting a new acquisition. Next is a "Gallery" link, then links to "Subcollections", then a section called "Finding Aids". The "Recent Acquisitions" links give detailed descriptions of new items. The "Gallery" link shows off some gems of the collection. From the "Gallery" page readers can link to enlarged images of selected items, each accompanied by a brief description. The page for each subcollection contains a general description of the items in that section and tells how to locate them. The links under "Finding aids" do not link to actual finding aids, but generally present lists of published finding aids and guides that can be

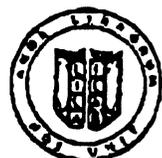
consulted in the library. This is mildly disappointing after looking at CMAC's online collection descriptions, but the information is still quite useful. There is also a "Procedures" link in this section, which links to a page detailing access procedures.

### Early Printed Books

The Early Printed Books collection consists of over 66,000 books and periodicals published before 1851, as well as a variety of ephemera. In addition to the general collection, there are two subcollections: "Incunabula", consisting of over 600 fifteenth-century books, and the "American Collection", a special collection of books and pamphlets published in both South and North America.

### Iconographic Collections

The Iconographic Collections contain over 100,000 prints, drawings, paintings, photographs, moving films, and other media, ranging in date from the fourteenth century to the present. Subcollections include "Paintings", "Moving films", "India", "Turkey", "John Thomson", and "Rita Simon Collection". The subcollection pages serve as finding guides, giving specific information about items in the subcollections, in addition to the general overview. The "Paintings" page provides a catalog of the paintings (much like that provided by CMAC for the



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paper collections), listed alphabetically by painter. "Moving Films" lists each of the films in the collection and gives call letters. "India" gives an overview of the images of India and links to a page on publications (which gives brief descriptions of each publication), a list of artists, and a list of publishers. "Turkey" gives a general description of the images of Turkey, followed by links to "Subjects", "Artists", "Printmakers", and "Print Publishers". The "Subjects" list provides short descriptions of each image. The pages concerning the John Thomson and Rita Simon Collections, respectively, each provide detailed guides to those collections. "Exhibitions" gives a schedule of exhibitions featuring images from the Wellcome. A "Resources" link provides a list of leaflets on subjects covered in the collections (though not the leaflets themselves).

### **Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books**

The Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books Collection comprises some 11,000 manuscripts and 4,000 printed books in 43 different languages. Some of the items are on rare media such as leaves, bone, or papyrus. Subcollections include "Near East", "South Asia", "South East Asia", "Far East". This area of Special Collections makes especially good use of images on the Web site.

### **Western Manuscripts**

Subcollections include "Main Manuscript Series", "Medical Society of London Manuscripts", "Autograph Letters", "Large Collections", and "Microfilms". "Main Manuscript Series" gives an overview of the manuscript collections and highlights several notable items with links to fuller descriptions; this page also tells readers how to find catalog information. "Large Collections" and "Microfilms"

list the items in these areas and give brief descriptions. The other subcollection pages give overviews, and link to other areas in Special Collections when relevant.

The Wellcome Library's Web site is one of the best I've seen. The Library pages fit seamlessly into the Wellcome's overall Web site. The site manages to present a vast number of Web pages in such a way that it is easy to navigate between them. The Special Collections pages are attractively designed, make stunning use of images, and present impressive amounts of information. Special kudos go to the Contemporary Medical Archives Centre for their online catalogue and search feature. The pages I've reviewed here are merely the tip of the Wellcome iceberg. The Wellcome Trust's Web pages contain other sites that are bound to be of interest, such as the "Medical Photographic Library" <<http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/en/1/homlibmpl.html>>, or the "Science and Art" page <<http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/en/1/sci.html>>. I encourage you to explore the Wellcome's sites and discover the offerings that interest you. For those of us who can't manage a real visit to the Wellcome Institute, a virtual visit is still immensely satisfying.

### **Other Web Sites of Interest**

Remember to E-mail the URLs of any relevant Web sites to <[lmix@welchlink.welch.jhu.edu](mailto:lmix@welchlink.welch.jhu.edu)>. Note my new (slightly different) E-mail address.

### **Sites Related to Health Care or Science**

American Association for the History of Medicine —  
\*new URL <http://www.histmed.org/>

American Hospital Association Resource Center  
<http://www.aha.org/resource/>

American Nurses Association  
<http://www.nursingworld.org/>

American Philosophical Society Library  
<http://www.amphilsoc.org>

British Society for the History of Science  
[http://www.man.ac.uk/Science\\_Engineering/CHSTM/bshs/](http://www.man.ac.uk/Science_Engineering/CHSTM/bshs/)

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Cheiron: The International Society for the History of Behavioral and Social Sciences  
<http://www.yorku.ca/dept/psych/orgs/cheiron/cheiron.htm>

Classics in the History of Psychology  
<http://www.yorku.ca/dept/psych/classics/>

Cleveland Health Sciences Library: Archives  
<http://www.cwru.edu/chsl/archives.htm>

Dittrick Museum of Medical History  
<http://www.cwru.edu/chsl/museum.htm>

Health Heritage Research Services  
<http://www.interlog.com/~cjrutty/HHRS/hhrs.html>

History of Science Society — \*new URL  
<http://depts.washington.edu/hssexec/>

International Society for the history of Arabic/Islamic Science and Philosophy, on-line Newsletter  
<http://hsc.tamu.edu/humanity/newsletter/index.htm>

The Joshua Lederberg Papers site  
<http://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/BB/>

MUSHM-link: Museums of Health and Medicine  
<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/mushm-link/>

NLM's LOCATORplus  
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/locatorplus/>

Scientific Instrument Commission (SIC) International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science (IUHPS)  
<http://www.sic.iuhps.org/>

Virtual Museum of the Iron Lung  
<http://members.xoom.com/lungmuseum>

#### **Sites of interest to Archivists and/or Librarians**

American Society of Appraisers  
<http://www.appraisers.org>

The Archive Company  
<http://www.thearchives.org/>

Art and Antique Research Site  
<http://www.booklook.com/antref/antref.htm>

Consortium for the Computer Interchange of Museum Information (CIMI)  
<http://www.cimi.org>

The Copyright & New Media Law Newsletter  
<http://www.copyrightlaws.com/index2.html>

Digital Information and Electronic Records Archives and Museum Informatics-  
<http://www.archimuse.com/>  
Electronic Records Projects and Information Sources  
<http://www.indiana.edu/~libarche/other.html>  
The Five College Archives Digital Access Project -  
<http://clio.fivecolleges.edu>  
InterPARES Project (International Research on Permanent Authentic Records in Electronic Systems) - <http://www.interpares.org/>  
Preserving Digital Information / Report of the Task Force on Archiving of Digital Information -  
<http://lyra.rlg.org/ArchTF/tfadi.index.htm>  
The Universal Preservation Format -  
<http://info.wgbh.org/upf/>

FOOTAGE.net Directory of Database Systems  
<http://www.footage.net/directory/dbsystems/>

Hull House Museum  
[http://www.uic.edu/jaddams/hull/hull\\_house.html](http://www.uic.edu/jaddams/hull/hull_house.html)

LAMA Directory: A Guide to Institutions in Louisiana Holding Genealogical and Historical Records Collections  
<http://home.gnofn.org/~nopl/lama/guide/guide.htm>

Library and Archival Exhibitions on the Web — \*new URL  
<http://www.sil.si.edu/SILPublications/Online-Exhibitions/online-exhibitions-title.htm>  
(This Web site was formerly maintained at the University of Houston)

National Anthropological Archives  
<http://www.nmnh.si.edu/naa/>

New Orleans Public Library's online exhibits  
<http://www.gnofn.org/~nopl/exhibits/exhibits.htm>

Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts  
<http://www.hmc.gov.uk/main.htm>

SPECTECH-L (A new listserv to provide a forum on special collections and the Internet)  
<http://web.uflib.ufl.edu/spec/spectech/index.htm>

Texas A&M University Library, Humanities and Social Sciences  
<http://library.tamu.edu/hss/>

City of Vancouver Archives  
<http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/ctyclerk/archive>

## FROM THE 'NET

By Eric v.d. Luft

Why Not Turn Walking Pencils Into an Archives Marketing Tool?

Misappropriated research pencils are NOT a problem; they are an opportunity.

Surely anyone here can think of a brief but effective message to imprint upon institutional pencils to encourage people to join as members of the Archives or Historical Society or Museum, or to contribute to the valuable work of the organization. And look how much mileage you get if someone takes a pencil home—it can be a constant reminder to become a member or supporter or donor.

([archives@listserv.muohio.edu](mailto:archives@listserv.muohio.edu), 2 March 1999)

With apologies for cross-posting, I was just sent an offprint of a great paper in a journal that few historians of medicine are likely to see, so I thought I'd spread the word:

Jones, Claire (Department of English Language, University of Glasgow) "Formula and Formulation: 'Efficacy Phrases' in Medieval English Medical Manuscripts," *Neuphilologische Mitteilungen/Bulletin de la Societe Neophilologique/Bulletin of the Modern Language Society* (Helsinki, Finland) 2 XCIX 1998, 109-209.

Claire gives a very clear and thoughtful analysis of the phrases that often end medical recipes in herbals, antidotaria, etc. to the effect that this remedy has been tried and it worked. This is a subject that has long needed to be addressed, and Claire has done it beautifully.

I expect to be citing this paper the rest of my scholarly life—and not just in medieval contexts. It's germane to an early 19th century Pennsylvania Dutch family's home remedy ms that I'm using in an exhibition on the history of New Jersey medicine (Jacob Zimmerman of Pequaharry Township NJ recommended warm fish-brine for frost bite: "this last did draw all the frost out of my feet by putting them twice in for one hour each time.").

([history@pharmweb1.man.ac.uk](mailto:history@pharmweb1.man.ac.uk), [ishm@creighton.edu](mailto:ishm@creighton.edu), 3 March 1999)

The National Library of Medicine is seeking a writer/historian to research and write a history of the institution. The project is to begin as soon as possible, with the completed volume to be ready for publication by September 2001. The new history should take as its basis the earlier text by Wyndham D. Miles, "A History of the National Library of Medicine: The Nation's Treasury of Medical Knowledge," which covered the NLM's history from its inception in 1836 to the late seventies. The new history would be expected to focus on the development of the library since 1942, especially its rapid expansion in recent years.

The last two decades have been especially eventful, with the introduction of online searching via personal computers, the creation of an extensive long-range plan, a biotechnology information R&D program, a health services research component, new environmental health databases, cutting-edge research programs such as the Visible Human Project and the Next Generation Internet initiative, consumer health initiatives, historical exhibitions and public programs, and the delivery of a wide range of information services via the World Wide Web.

The NLM seeks a writer/historian who can independently research the development of the

National Library of Medicine, conduct research in the extensive NLM archives available at the Library, interview leading figures in the Library's evolution as an internationally renowned center for biomedical information, and present this history in an intelligent and engaging manner, setting the Library center stage within the communications revolution. Some familiarity with computer communications and medical language will be important qualifications, in addition to strong analytical ability and an attractive writing style. Candidates should submit 3 copies of their CV and a copy of a previously published book, articles, or other evidence of significant publication record to Dr. Elizabeth Fee, Chief, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894.

(caduceus-1@list.umaryland.edu, 5 March 1999)

The Society for the History of Alchemy and Chemistry ... invites entries to the Partington Prize Competition for an original and unpublished essay on any aspect of the history of alchemy or chemistry. The competition is open to anyone who has not reached 35 years of age by the closing date, 31 December 1999. ... Anyone who is interested ... is asked to e-mail me at the address below.

John Hudson, Hon. Secretary  
Society for the History of Alchemy and Chemistry  
<J.A.Hudson@anglia.ac.uk>

(anes-hist@harpo.med.yale.edu, 8 March 1999)

“Medicine - Magic - Religion”

SSHM Annual Conference, Southampton, 17 - 18 July 2000

This conference aims at a re-assessment of the boundaries and intersections between medicine, magic and religion in the light of: the current upsurge of scholarly interest in the area of pre-modern history of medicine; conceptual debates on the epistemological status of science and medicine vis-à-vis magic and religion; recent writing on ‘colonial medicine’ and on the inter-relationships, hegemonic tendencies and conceptual incompatibilities of different cosmologies

and systems of healing; recent contributions by post-colonial and subaltern histories to the critique of dichotomous categories such as ‘East’ versus ‘West’, ‘rationality’ versus ‘irrationality’, ‘science’ versus ‘belief’; the rise of ‘alternative’ medicine in western countries and its construction as a ‘holistic’ and more ‘spiritual’ alternative to ‘scientifically’ based biomedicine.

It is intended to bring together historians and social scientists working on the development of medical theories and practices during different periods of time and within diverse cultural contexts. Offers of papers based on interdisciplinary and comparative perspectives are particularly welcome.

If you would like to present a paper at the conference, please send an abstract (pasted into an e-mail) to <WER@soton.ac.uk by 31> January 2000.

Contact for registration details: Dr. Waltraud Ernst, Department of History, University of Southampton, Southampton SO17 1BJ. E-mail: <WER@soton.ac.uk>. Bookings should arrive no later than 1 April 2000. You are advised to register in time as the conference venue can only accommodate a maximum of 90 participants.

(cirila-1@augustana.ab.ca, 17 March 1999)

Prize for work on history of scientific instruments: Paul Bunge Prize 2000. For a little more information about the Paul Bunge Prize, see the German Chemical Society site at <<http://www.gdch.de/ehrung/bungeo.htm>>.

(histneur-1@library.ucla.edu, 22 March 1999)

Staff members at the New York Academy of Medicine Library have recently completed cataloging over 10,000 pamphlet titles published in the United States between 1840 and 1960. This work was funded by a two-year grant of \$150,000 from the Charles E. Culpeper Foundation. The cataloging records are available through the internet in the electronic catalog for the Academy Library ([www.nyam.org](http://www.nyam.org) or telnet [library.nyam.org](http://library.nyam.org)) and through the major bibliographic utilities.

The Academy Library has systematically collected materials which document public action to avoid disease and other health threats. It has developed and maintained a comprehensive, multi-language collection of urban public health materials. From its inception the Academy Library recognized the significance and importance of pamphlets. Consequently through donation and purchase the Academy Library has been avid and methodical in acquiring pamphlets including those that document the shaping of modern public health and serve as primary source material for the history of public health and the sanitary movement. The public health pamphlets serve as the historical connection between public health theories and the mass marketing of public health in popular culture.

This pamphlet collection, one of the largest of its type in the world, documents the shaping of modern public health and activities to avoid disease and other health threats. They are evidence for the prevailing medical concepts and social attitudes, the effects of disease and sanitary conditions on society, and changing mores and customs in the United States.

(caduceus-1@list.umaryland.edu, histneur-1@library.ucla.edu, h-sci-med-tech@h-net.msu.edu, 7 April 1999)

Anes-hist archives are finally becoming available via the work of Dr. Keith Ruskin; they can be accessed at <<http://gasnet.med.yale.edu/discussion/anes-hist>>.

(anes-hist@harpo.med.yale.edu, 9 April 1999)

#### Museums of Health and Medicine Mailbase List

A new mailbase list, mushm-link, has been set up for all those interested in museums of health and medicine. The group exists to foster links between museums, academic researchers and others interested in the preservation and interpretation of medical collections. Although established to promote discussion between academic institutions and museums in the UK the list encourages international subscribers.

To join mushm-link, send a message to <[mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk](mailto:mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk)> with the text: join mushm-link firstname lastname ... The Mailbase computer will then send you a message asking you to confirm your subscription by posting back a code. This is a security measure. ...

Mushm-link has grown out the London Museums of Health and Medicine - a group of sixteen museums and other institutions with medical collections in London. They range from the Chelsea Physic Garden and the Freud Museum to the Wellcome Trust and the Science Museum, and cover all aspects of medical history from veterinary medicine and nursing to surgery and pharmacy.

The list welcomes original and cross-postings relevant to medical museums, the history of health and medicine, medical antiques and museum studies. We would prefer not to vet postings, and ask that users refrain from posting inappropriate or commercial material. We do however encourage postings about job opportunities in museums and related fields, and details of museum and other relevant publications. Other items suitable for posting include: details of exhibition openings; conferences and symposia announcements; reviews of exhibitions and publications; information or inquiries about museum collections.

An archive of postings will be maintained on the list web-page. ... <<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/mushm-link/>>.

If you have any questions about the list, or would like to know more about the London Museums of Health and Medicine please contact the list-owners: Deborah Walker, Royal Veterinary College <[dwalker@rvc.ac.uk](mailto:dwalker@rvc.ac.uk)>; Simon Chaplin, Museum of The Royal College of Surgeons of England <[schaplin@rcseng.ac.uk](mailto:schaplin@rcseng.ac.uk)>.

(maiser@listserv.ngate.uni-regensburg.de, h-sci-med-tech@h-net.msu.edu, 19 April 1999)

A new listserv is setting up to provide a forum on special collections and the Internet: spectech-1. For information: <<http://web.uflib.ufl.edu/spec/spectech/index.htm>>.

(exlibris@library.berkeley.edu, 22 April 1999)  
National Library of Medicine Publication Grants

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) awards small grants, for up to three years, to provide short-term assistance for the preparation of book-length manuscripts and, in some cases, the publication of important scientific information needed by U.S. health professionals. The program is authorized by the Medical Library Assistance Act and its extensions, and is administered by the Extramural Programs of NLM. Work judged to have significant commercial viability will not be supported. Grants are awarded for major critical reviews and analyses of current developments in important areas of the health sciences, historical studies, works about health sciences informatics, librarianship, and certain kinds of secondary information and literature tools in the health sciences. Publication may be in formats other than print-on-paper (e.g., electronic, film, etc.), and may involve new and innovative ways of organizing and presenting information.

Types of projects supported [include] ... Scholarly works in the history of medicine and the life sciences, the history of the development of medical research and health services, and historical studies on the interrelationship of medicine and society. Publications about health sciences informatics, health sciences librarianship, biomedical communications, and health information science. ... English-language translations of important current, foreign biomedical monographs, and foreign-language classics in the history of medicine. ...

Potential applicants are strongly encouraged to discuss projects early with Program staff who will discuss program status and experience, provide additional information in response to specific application plans, and review draft proposals for completeness if desired. Contact: Publication Grant Program, Division of Extramural Programs, National Library of Medicine, Rockledge One Building, Suite 301, 6705 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892. Phone: (301) 594-4882. Fax: (301) 402-2952. Email: <sparks@nlm.nih.gov>.

(caduceus-l@list.umaryland.edu, 28 April 1999)

I would like to take this opportunity to tell you about the American Neurological Association's website: <<http://www.aneuroa.org>>, and for the archives it is: <<http://www.aneuroa.org/archives/>>. In the archives section, please check the new publication: Fifty Years of American Neurology: An Historical Perspective. It is a semicentennial essay (1875-1925) by Smith Ely Jelliffe which has been annotated by Dr. Arthur S. Link and foreword by Dr. James F. Toole.

(histneur-l@library.ucla.edu, 11 May 1999)

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries Resident Scholar Programs offer short-term study grants for 2000 with stipends of \$1,800/month for duration of one to three months. Three awards are in the Smithsonian Institution Libraries Dibner Library Resident Scholar Program supported by The Dibner Fund for research in the Dibner Library of the History of Science and Technology. A fourth is in the Smithsonian Institution Libraries Resident Scholar Program for research in other special collections of the Libraries. Historians, librarians, doctoral students and other scholars are invited to apply. Deadline for applications: December 1, 1999. Applications and more information will be posted after June 15, 1999, visit <<http://www.sil.si.edu/Information-Files/dibner-fellowship.htm>>.

Applications are also available by writing to Smithsonian Institution Libraries Resident Scholar Programs, Smithsonian Institution Libraries, NHB 22, MRC 154, Washington, D.C. 20560-0154. Tel: (202) 357-2240, or send e-mail to <[libmail@sil.si.edu](mailto:libmail@sil.si.edu)>.

(histneur-l@library.ucla.edu, hopos-l@listserv.nd.edu, anes-hist@harpo.med.yale.edu, 20 May 1999)

The German History of Pharmacy Museum is now on the Web: <<http://www.deutsches-apothekenmuseum.de/>>.

(anes-hist@harpo.med.yale.edu, 20 May 1999)

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Call for Papers

**American Association for the History of Medicine  
Bethesda, MD, May 18-21, 2000**

The American Association for the History of Medicine (AAHM) welcomes papers on topics related to the history of health and healing; of medical ideas, practices and institutions; the history of illness, disease, and public health, from all eras and regions of the world. The program committee welcomes session proposals and proposals for luncheon workshops. As in previous years, the papers for such sessions will be judged on their individual merits. All papers must represent original work not already published or in press. 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. Please send six copies of a one-page abstract of no more than 350 words to Harry M. Marks, Department of the History of Science, Medicine and Technology, The Johns Hopkins University, 1900 E. Monument Street, Baltimore, MD 21205. Abstracts should not merely state a research question, but describe findings and conclusions sufficient to allow assessment by the program committee. Please also provide the following information: name, preferred mailing address, work and home phone numbers, present institutional affiliation and academic degrees. Abstracts must be received by October 1, 1999. E-mail or faxed proposals will not be accepted.

### Center for Hospital and Healthcare Administration History

The American Hospital Association (AHA) Resource Center announces the publication of *Matthew F. McNulty in First Person: An Oral History*, the 90th entry in an oral history program jointly sponsored by the AHA and the Health Research and Educational Trust, and coordinated through the AHA Resource Center. Dr. McNulty first entered the field of hospital administration during World War II, and went on to administrative positions at veterans hospitals in Birmingham, Alabama, and Chicago, the University of Alabama Hospitals and Clinics, and Georgetown

(DC) University Medical Center, where he served as chancellor from 1974 to 1986. He held several academic positions at the University of Alabama, including director of the graduate program in hospital administration and dean of the School of Health Services Administration.

The hospital administration oral history collection is a special feature of the Center for Hospital and Healthcare Administration History, a component of the AHA Resource Center. Through oral histories, the experiences of leaders of the past build knowledge for leaders in the present and the future. Copies of the oral histories are available for on-site research at the AHA Resource Center or may be borrowed through the AHA Resource Center's fee-based document delivery service. A complete list of the men and women included in the oral history collection is available through the AHA Web site at [www.aha.org/resource](http://www.aha.org/resource). For additional information, contact the AHA Resource Center at (312) 422-2000.

### Winners of the 1999 Fellowship Competitions at The New York Academy of Medicine Library

The Paul Klemperer Fellow in History of Medicine is Eric C. Schneider, Assistant Dean and Associate Director for Academic Affairs at the University of Pennsylvania College of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Schneider's project is entitled "The Golden Spike: Heroin in the Postwar City." His application was particularly attractive to the selection committee because he plans to utilize a resource uniquely available at the New York Academy of Medicine, namely manuscript records of the Academy's interest in heroin trafficking and heroin abuse in New York during the 1950s.

The winner of the Audrey and William H. Helfand Fellowship in the Medical Humanities, awarded for the first time in 1999, is Carolyn Thomas de la Pena, a doctoral candidate in American Studies at the University of Texas. Ms. de la Pena will use her fellowship for research on her dissertation, "Powering the Modern Body: Theories of Energy Transfer in American Medicine, Science, and Technology, 1880-1930." We look forward to having important material, some of which is uniquely available at the Academy Library, utilized by a scholar of Ms. de la Pena's promise.

The fellowships each carry a grant of up to \$5000, and are open to all regardless of nationality or scholarly discipline. The Klemperer award requires at least four weeks' residence in the Academy Library. Preference for both is shown to projects requiring use of material held by the Academy Library, and to junior scholars or others who might have difficulty otherwise using collections in the Academy Library.

The competitions for the year 2000 will be announced in July 1999. For further information, contact the Office of the Associate Librarian for Historical Collections and Programs, The New York Academy of Medicine, 1216 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10029; (212) 822-7314; or [history@nyam.org](mailto:history@nyam.org).

## NEW MEMBERS

ALHHS welcomes

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*The Watermark* is issued quarterly to members of Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences and is edited by Lilli Sentz.

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

Submissions may be sent to: Lilli Sentz, Special Projects Librarian, New York Academy of Medicine, 1216 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10029-5293; (212) 822-7313; FAX (212) 722-7650; E-MAIL [lsentz@health.nyam.org](mailto:lsentz@health.nyam.org).

Submissions for Ex Libris should be sent to: Lucretia W. McClure, 164 Elmore Road, Rochester, NY 14618-3651; (716) 244-8703; E-MAIL [1mcl@accglobal.net](mailto:1mcl@accglobal.net)