

THE WATERMARK

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

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Enabling Technologies for Digital Archiving

By Paul Schoening

Advances in information technology and digitization have paved the way for many institutions to begin providing digital access to their archival collections. Technological limitations, however, make it cumbersome to efficiently search or deliver the digital content—much of which now resides in the form of digital images. This article will briefly discuss how new technology might ease this situation as well as some of the remaining challenges.

The Information Consumer's Perspective

Settling contentedly into the Internet era, the information consumer has developed an insatiable demand for online access to all information. Not only does the consumer expect to find all sorts of information online—such as medical, historical, airfares, prices—but she also expects to retrieve graphical, audio, and video content. Internet searches for information are expected to yield high quality and meaningful results. The instantaneous gratification provided by the Internet has nurtured consumer impatience in the quest for information. If something takes too long to download, the consumer is likely to abort the download and try another site. The Internet's explosive growth almost guarantees that you can find the same information elsewhere. It has also fostered the notion among consumers that information on the Internet is free.

The Information Provider's Perspective

As providers, we have a different perspective on technology's impact on access. We have an intense desire to make the information we maintain readily available electronically to anyone who wants it. We look toward digitization and its promises as a method

of protecting our fragile assets while accommodating access to the content. Unfortunately, we are faced with budget pressures that often make it difficult to implement and maintain the technical infrastructure necessary to fulfill the promise of electronic access to everyone. Furthermore, the rapid pace of change in technology presents a challenge in "future proofing" the content that is digitized. And finally, we must be able to show some return on our investment in technology—are more people really using the collection, are more donors coming forward, is there tangible evidence that technology is adding value to our institution?

Enabling Technologies

Moore's Law has led to inexpensive, very small, very fast microprocessors and high capacity storage devices. It is now possible to build a low cost system for storing and maintaining a large amount of digital data. Making this data accessible is becoming easier with greater Internet penetration and higher speed networks. Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) and cable modem technologies offer data transmission speeds approaching one megabit per second—enough to carry excellent sound and acceptable quality video. Many of our users gain access through their high capacity academic networks, which provide well over the ten megabits per second necessary to carry high quality video. In general, advances in technology are removing many of the old barriers to digitizing archival material, but evolving digitization standards could eliminate many more.

Compressing and Encoding

Digitization often results in extremely large files

representing the original material. For example, a high-resolution color image (1024 x 1024 pixels at 24 bits-per-pixel) requires approximately three megabytes of storage space; documents scanned at 600 dots per inch can result in files as large as 100 megabytes (MB); 30 seconds of high quality audio consumes five MB; and 30 seconds of 16-bit 640 x 480 video requires at least four gigabytes. It is clear that some form of data compression must be used to make digitization a practical matter. Data storage may be getting cheaper, but creating the sort of data warehouses necessary to manage these potentially huge collections is both expensive and complex. Furthermore, delivering this content remains a significant problem. Even at DSL speeds it would take more than an hour to download the 30-second video described above.

TIFF is the reigning standard for uncompressed images and JPEG is a common standard for compressed images. As with most compression techniques JPEG sacrifices image quality in order to produce dramatic reductions in file size. The smaller the JPEG image file for a given image, the poorer the image quality. This means you end up creating multiple versions of an item at differing qualities to accommodate users' preferences. This is a long-standing problem with JPEG that is now being addressed by its successor JPEG2000. The JPEG2000 standard (<http://www.jpeg.org/JPEG2000.htm>), released in January 2001, is a wavelet-based compression technique, which supports both lossless and lossy compression. Two of its more exciting features are support of progressive transmission by pixel accuracy and by resolution and region-of-interest coding. These features overcome the quality versus size issue by allowing

one file to serve multiple resolutions and qualities depending on how much of the file is downloaded. Quality or resolution improves as more is downloaded. Interrupting the bit stream before completion results in a full image with reduced quality.

Compression may help reduce the amount of data stored, but it has no impact on content searching. Digitization makes no attempt at interpretation—it's just a digital representation of the original object. Knowing that a digital image is a tree, for example, is not encoded as part of the process. Existing file formats allow for simple content descriptions, but they do not allow for a complete detailed description of the object. For example, a MP3 (compressed audio standard) encoding of a speaker does not contain a searchable transcript of the speech itself—only the sound of the speech. It is nearly impossible to provide generalized searches on digital content when no description exists. Similarly, searching a collection of digital videos for a specific scene can only be done by manually viewing each video. This is clearly an unacceptable method when searching large archives.

Recent work on digital video standards is aimed directly at addressing the difficulty in indexing and searching video or audio content. MPEG-2 is the current standard for encoding digital videos on DVD. Its primary goal was to make the retrieval of digital audio and video material more efficient. No content representation is encoded. The next standard in the MPEG evolution is MPEG-4. It specifies a description of the digital audio and video scenes in the form of objects that have a relation in space and time. Developed in response to multimedia and interactive content this standard takes the first step in breaking video content

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into subunits. MPEG-7, scheduled for release in the summer of 2001, establishes a standard for completely describing video and audio content to allow fast and efficient searching for material of interest. (A complete description of MPEG standards can be found at (<http://www.cseit.it/mpeg>).

Streaming Media

Compressed digitized data is often still too large for impatient users to download over slow modem connections. As mentioned above, JPEG2000 addresses this problem for still images through its support of progressive transmission. Streaming technologies have been developed to overcome this problem for audio and video content. The basic idea behind streaming media is that content is delivered to the end user as a stream of compressed data that is decompressed and rendered by the recipient as it is received. In this way the content begins to display immediately rather than after the entire file is downloaded. The user can abort the transfer at any time.

Streaming media technology offered a big step forward in content delivery, but it still has its shortcomings. Creating and viewing streaming content requires special software. Currently, there are multiple streaming standards (Realplayer, Microsoft, QuickTime to name a few) with no clear leader—none of which are cross compatible. Streaming content must be created to accommodate a certain minimum bandwidth for the broadest audience—usually targeted at users with 56Kb modems—resulting in low quality sound and extremely poor video. Streams created for high bandwidth connections just don't play correctly at lower bandwidths. Network congestion can dramatically impact the user experience of streaming media. Any network delays introduce pauses, skips, or jerkiness. So unless you can control the quality and speed of the network between you and your audience you cannot control the quality of the delivered content.

Challenges


Although technology has enabled great strides in our digitization efforts, there are still many challenges ahead. Indexing and searching multimedia content will continue to pose the greatest challenge. Knowledge management software which promises to automatically identify relationships, create cross-object indices, and generally allow for a much more human-oriented mechanism for searching large amounts of data may offer some relief, but it is not yet mature.

Technology's rapid pace of change brings with it the challenge of migrating digitized content to new storage media to avoid obsolescence. New techniques in imaging and compression may require source material to be re-digitized as well. Finding adequate and continued funding to support digitization programs will always be a challenge. The technology infrastructure necessary for maintaining digital archives is complex, expensive and requires on-going funding. And finally there are people-oriented challenges. Who will do the digitization work? Who will create the finding aids and create the content descriptions? Should your digitization projects be outsourced or should this be considered a new core expertise within your library?

Lingering Questions

Having the right technology at our disposal to begin our digitization projects leaves us confronting other questions:

What is the role of libraries in managing historical digital content? Archiving content that is originally in digital form—such as electronic journals or institutional

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web pages—poses a new challenge. As a keeper of institutional history many libraries routinely archive print publications. Now that much of what an institution publishes is Web-based it seems reasonable that the library should be archiving that content as well.

Now that we can digitize almost anything, should everything be digitized and archived? The temptation to do this is fueled by the decreasing cost of data storage. Practically speaking, however, it's not possible because of the aforementioned challenges—time, money, and people. We will still need to prioritize what is digitized and create plans for maintaining these digital archives just as we have plans for maintaining our non-digital archives.

When will standards stabilize enough to justify going forward on an initiative? This is the classic “chicken and the egg” problem for which there is no solution. Each institution must weigh the issues for themselves and decide when it is best to take action.

Who is the target audience? Determining the target audience is important before any digitization takes place. They dictate what technology will be employed, the quality of the imagery, how complex the finding aids, etc. It is very difficult to develop one digital archive that adequately meets the wants and needs of everyone.

Is there a tangible return on our investment? Few libraries are blessed with unconstrained budgets so we have to prioritize how best to spend our precious dol-

lars. Digitization projects should be chosen that will yield a return on the investment for the library or community. Have a goal in mind for any project and plan on measuring the impact of the project on the library or its intended audience. Being able to show a tangible return will go a long way when trying to negotiate for additional funding for other digitization projects.

Conclusion

Libraries will be faced with difficult decisions about the value of their digitization efforts. Choosing the right direction in the ever-changing technological landscape will be challenging, but it is important to pursue the goal of providing better access even in the face of uncertainty.

* * *

History of the Health Sciences on the Web: Finding, Evaluating and Organizing

By Patricia E. Gallagher

As the Web has become more widely available, it is increasingly used as a reference tool in research libraries. There is quite a lot out there: over 35 million domain names are currently registered. It is estimated that, by 2005, there will be more Web pages than there are people on the planet. This new information explosion, however, is as much a curse as a blessing. Researchers and librarians are faced with a new frontier of information to explore, evaluate and organize. They are also faced with a population of users who are often convinced that, if it is on the Web, the information must be correct.

Much ink—real and virtual—has been spilled on this topic in relation to clinical medicine. The issue of accuracy is not confronted as frequently, or with as much urgency, in the humanities. Perhaps there is a perception that accuracy is not as vital when only a reputation is on the line. For whatever reason, the need to quality filter information in the history of the health sciences is apparent. As with other media, it falls to the librarian to begin the effort.

The History of the Health Sciences Web Links page (<http://www.mla-hhss.org/histlink.htm>) began as a set of links that was compiled for a class on Internet resources. Organization of the page was determined by

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sources. Organization of the page was determined by examining the kinds of questions most frequently encountered in libraries. Questions about biographical information, historical images, quotations, oaths, symbols, and the history and occurrence of specific diseases were most commonly asked. Also imperative was information on libraries and archives across the country as well as information about listservs and newsgroups. Since no collection can possess everything, easy referral to other professionals and collections was essential. Finally, with more and more journals mounting Web sites that offer varying degrees of services to subscribers and non-subscribers, links to their sites would assist librarians with journal-related questions. It was decided that the page would provide links to organizations not normally associated with the history of health sciences, such as the Folger Library, if they included relevant information, but that the Website would not include links to purely commercial organizations.

Finding appropriate sites is accomplished through a number of different methods. Originally, the research was conducted using search engines such as Excite, Altavista, and Northern Lights. Existing link pages were also examined for appropriate sites. *A Directory of History of Medicine Collections*, 5th edition, compiled by Elizabeth Tunis, and published by the NLM's History of Medicine Division, provided the initial list of history of health sciences collections whose Websites were searched. Each Website was examined on a regular basis to find dead or changed links, perceived gaps were filled, and, in some cases, the Webmaster received requests from other institutions to include their sites. Maintenance on the page is performed at least four times a year; however, should the need arise the page can be edited on a daily basis.

New sites are evaluated according to specific criteria before they are added to the page: Who is the authoring agency or person? What are the credentials of the person creating the page? Does the page contribute to an overview of history of the health sciences research by covering a specific topic better or in more detail than other sites? How does it look—is it easy to read and navigate? Does the page add to, enhance or expand upon information already there? Although content is of primary importance, the appearance and ease of navigation can be the deciding factor.

Which brings up another point: what if the site is merely the "best available" as opposed to "the best"? As with any publication, this is often the case. *Medi-*

cine in Quotations (<http://www.acponline.org/medquotes/index.html>), available in print from the American College of Physicians, is, like many medical quotations books, the best available, but certainly not the medical equivalent of *Bartlett's Familiar Quotations*. But, not to include it in a list of historical resources would be a disservice to historical researchers. Since finding precise quotations is more difficult on the Web page than if you use the book (the printed text contains a keyword index—a search feature not available on the Web), the temptation is to eliminate the resource entirely, and tell people to buy the book. That, however, is not an option for some researchers and, since requests for quotations are frequent, even a less-than-perfect resource will be beneficial to a large percentage of researchers. A true keyword search is available in the Web version of Bartlett's, and would be a welcome addition to the medical quotation resources.

Online resources are not new to librarians who for many years have had access to fee-for-service systems, such as RLIN's union catalog of print and manuscript collections. Relatively new, with the advent of the Web, is the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC) (<http://lcweb.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/>), a file of the manuscript holdings of the RLIN database, and available at no charge through the Library of Congress. The major difference between the two databases is the lack of any print materials in the NUCMC database. However, for those looking ex-



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clusively for the location of unique manuscript items, the location of print materials is less important; one need not wade through a list of print resources in order to discover the relevant manuscript holdings. While we frequently think of free being inferior, this database is not inferior to the original product, but is in fact a unique and more directed database.

The value of some Websites is less in the text and more in the visual or aural impact. Sometimes, images and sound files serve absolutely no useful purpose; all they achieve is to make a page load slower. However, in some cases, the impact of these kinds of files convey more than mere words can ever do. "Influenza 1918: The American Experience" (<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/influenza/>), the Web adjunct to the PBS documentary of the same name, is a very useful supplement to textbook information on this devastating pandemic. Of special note is the map that visually demonstrates the speed with which this disease spread across the United States. Accompanying text provides a useful overview of an important period in epidemiology and reveals the fear that overtook this country. Audio files can also add a new dimension to historical research, by exposing the investigator to someone or something that they had not thought possible. *Time Magazine*, as part of its series of biographies of "One Hundred People of the Century" (<http://www.time.com/time/time100/scientist/>), supplies, along with brief written biographies and images, an audio snippet of the subject speaking—a nice addition for someone interested in reading about as well as hearing the voice of noted historical figures like Sigmund Freud or Jean Piaget.

As the Web has grown, more and more pages are being developed by individuals rather than by educa-

tional institutions, government organizations and societies. Frequently, these people have few or no credentials. Perhaps they are students who have mounted a term paper or "fans" with an interest in a particular famous person or period of history. Pages of this nature must be examined with an extremely critical eye. While one may not agree with every statement on a personal page, it is not always necessary to "throw the baby out with the bathwater." As an illustration, two pages with very different theoretical agendas and mounted by very different people will be examined. The "Florence Nightingale Page" (<http://www.countryjoe.com/nightingale/>), maintained by country singer Joe McDonald, is an excellent resource for images of Nightingale and her family. It includes a detailed timeline of Nightingale's life and a respectable array of links to other Nightingale-related Websites. If there is any fault to be found, it is Mr. McDonald's unsubstantiated claim that Miss Nightingale was a victim of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. Also available on the Web and available at no charge is an article by D.A.B. Young, published in the *BMJ* (<http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/311/7021/1697>). Dr. Young asserts that Nightingale was the victim of Malta Fever, a recurring infection, caused by the bacterium *Brucella melitensis*. Who is correct? Either? Both? Neither? Probably, we will never know (it seems unlikely that consent would be given to autopsy the remains at this late date, and it is possible that even if such a thing were permitted nothing conclusive would be found). As with all historical debates, the reader is given the opportunity to choose. Neither Website hides the identity of the author. With this information in hand and with a detailed examination of the print literature, the scholar can make his/her own

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decision—and still enjoy the rarely seen images available on both sites.

As the Web expands, evaluation will become more difficult. There are already several more US domain suffixes being instituted (.biz, .info, .name, .pro, .museum, .aero and .coop) and more being discussed (.health among them), adding to the confusion of .gov, .mil, .edu, org, .com, and .net. Web development is also becoming more and more sophisticated. Gone are the days when a school child's page looked amateurish; frequently, the amateur's pages look as sophisticated (if not more so) than those of professional Web developers. It will remain the domain of the library professional to assist the user in finding, evaluating and organizing Web content.

Editor's Note: The papers by Paul Schoening and Patricia E. Gallagher were presented at the ALHHS Annual Meeting in Charleston on April 19, 2001. Mr. Schoening is Interim Director at the Bernard Becker Medical Library, Washington University; Ms. Gallagher is Special Projects Coordinator at The New York Academy of Medicine.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Please join me in an ovation for Jane Brown who, assisted by Kay Carter and other members of her staff, did a splendid job of local arrangements for the Charleston conference under very trying circumstances. Jane made it all look so easy and showed us what is meant by Southern hospitality. For our Wednesday dinner, Jane selected a delightful restaurant at just the right distance from the hotel to allow a pleasant evening's walk. On Thursday morning, she arranged a comfortable room generously supplied with refreshments in the Lightsey Conference Center adjacent to the hotel. Following the business meeting Lilla Vekerdy and her committee organized a fine program with three engaging and informative speakers. The afternoon tours gave us a chance to visit both the Waring Historical Library at the Medical University of South Carolina and the Leech Museum on the opposite side of town. Our thanks go to both Jane and Lilla for their many months of careful preparation that resulted in a successful meeting.

Looking to the year ahead, we will continue to work on several projects already well underway and begin a few new ones. At the business meeting, both Michael Flannery of Awards and Stephen Novak of Budget presented outstanding reports from their respective ad hoc committees. (The reports will appear in the Fall issue of *The Watermark*.) These committees will now address the additional charges that have emerged as a result of their work. Mike with the assistance of Toby Appel and Charles Greifenstein will establish clearer criteria for the Publications Award that will next be awarded in 2002. Steve with the help of Jodi Koste and Elizabeth Ihrig and both outgoing and incoming treasurers will draft a budget framework to be presented to the membership next year. Lucretia McClure has agreed to chair a committee to explore what kinds of things we might want to honor and the various forms recognition might take in lieu of a curatorship award that the Awards Committee recommended discontinuing.

growth of her revision of our bylaws to create a procedure manual that will document the responsibilities of each of the ALHHS offices, the standing committees and the local arrangements committee. Anyone who has held any of these positions is invited to send information to Pat.

Lilli Sentz has expressed her intention to step down as the editor of *The Watermark* in the summer of 2003 after five years of service. Ideally, she would like the incoming editor to begin working with her during the final year to ensure a smooth transition. Those who might be interested are urged to contact me for more information. The position of editor is very important and the final decision on the appointment will be made by the Steering Committee.

I have launched a discussion on our ALHHS listserv about what, if any, online form *The Watermark* and/or the *Directory* might take. Kathy Donahue and Lilli will begin a limited test of *The Watermark* for the next two issues. Please contribute your ideas.

Dale Smith, editor of the *AAHM Newsletter*, has expressed interest in having a regular column from ALHHS which could include library and archival items of possible relevance to researchers, such as the highlights of specific collections, new acquisitions, special lectures. Elaine Challacombe, our AAHM liaison, and I are exploring this.

Jonathon Erlen has indicated our new directory will be out by summer's end. If you want to be included,

you will need to have renewed your membership by July 1.

Congratulations to our newly elected officers, Jodi Koste, President-Elect, Micaela Sullivan-Fowler, Secretary/Treasurer, and Lucretia McClure and Stephen Greenberg, Members-at-Large. Thank you to those members of our Steering Committee who have completed their terms of office and a particular note of thanks to Stephen Greenberg who stepped forward to serve as Secretary/Treasurer this past year following the resignation of Steve Wagner. An updated list of our committees appears below. I look forward, with your help, to another busy year.

Suzanne Porter

Awards Committee

Michael Flannery, chair
Toby Appel
Charles Greifenstein

Publications Award Committee

Barbara Van Brimmer, chair

Honors and Recognition Committee

Lucretia McClure, chair
Christopher Hoolihan
Thomas Horrocks

Budget Committee

Stephen Novak, chair
Elizabeth Ihrig
Jodi Koste

Website Committee

Katharine Donahue, chair
Inci Bowman
Jonathon Erlen
Russell Johnson
Lucretia McClure
Lisa Mix
Lilli Sentz

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Program Committee

Christine Ruggere, chair

Local Arrangements Committee

Nancy Hulston, chair

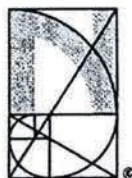
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AAHM Liaison

Elaine Challacombe

Archivist

Jodi Koste

Directory

Jonathon Erlen

ALHHS BUSINESS MEETING

Minutes

April 19, 2001 8:45 a.m. Lightsey Conference Center, Room 224, Charleston, S.C.

Attendees: Members of ALHHS

Recorder: Micaela Sullivan-Fowler, Sec./Treasurer, UW-Madison

(micaela@adhara.biostat.wisc.edu)

Rescheduled New Business

Suzanne Porter, President, welcomed everyone and then introduced Robert Martensen to the assemblage. He is the American Association for the History of Medicine (AAHM) host for the 2002 meeting in Kansas City, Missouri. We are also looking for an official local representative for ALHSS as Kelly Brown will not be able to chair the Local Arrangements Committee. Christine Ruggere will chair the Program Committee.

Dr. Martensen asked the members and administration of ALHHS to give him some feedback on where we would like our dinner to be held, either in the lobby of the Clendening Library, which has room for about 40 people, or in a local restaurant. He also wanted feedback on where we would like tours; options being the Nelson Art Gallery, the Spencer Library, Linda Hall Library or the Truman Library.

Jane Brown, our Local Arrangements Committee Chair, mentioned the Leech Museum that we could visit, and told us how we could contact the Avery Research Center.

Old Business

Suzanne asked new members to stand and introduce themselves.

The minutes of the 2000 Bethesda meeting were accepted by Suzanne, with the addition under "Nominations," of the words "were elected and" to the sentence: "...Richard Behles and Lilla Vekerdy were elected and have agreed to serve..." Motion made and approved.

Stephen Greenberg our Secretary/Treasurer for 2000-2001 assured the group that the financial records were in order. ALHHS now owns Microsoft Professional – the entire suite of products, which allows us to nicely organize our records. The Treasurer's accounting is in Quicken. He reported on our CD at Wells Fargo in Minnesota may be maturing. It has a 4.6% interest. We will look at alternative avenues to garner a larger rate of return.

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Stephen will send one more reminder out about membership before the new Directory is produced. It was also suggested that the printed vs. online Directory could be discussed online.

Susan Rishworth reported that she had examined the Treasurer's books and that everything was in order.

Joan Klein gave a report on the Nominating Committee. She received 66 completed ballots from our membership. 66 approved of the Proposed Revision of the ALHHS Bylaws. Jodi Koste was elected President-Elect, Micaela Sullivan-Fowler was elected Secretary-Treasurer, Stephen Greenberg and Lucretia McClure were elected Members-at-Large. All were introduced to the membership.

Patricia Gallagher gave a report on her work on the Proposed Revision of ALHHS Bylaws. Suzanne thanked her, and she received a round of applause, for the laborious task she completed. Patricia agreed to work on a Policies and Procedure Manual for next year.

Lilli Sentz filed a Report on *The Watermark*. *The Watermark* is "paying for itself," garnering \$2,700 in advertisements, and spending \$2,353.40 for producing and mailing the publication for Summer 2000-Spring 2001. *The Watermark*, formerly hosted by Ed Morman and the New York Academy of Medicine will now be hosted by Toby Appel at Yale University's Cushing/Whiting Library. Advertisers are up to 15.

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New Business

An Awards Committee Report was filed by Mike Flannery. Though the Committee was suffering from few records or organization of previous material, Mike, Toby Appel, and Charles Greifenstein rallied and reported that the Curatorship Award should be abandoned due to the vagueness of who is eligible for this award.

It was moved and motioned (unanimously) that the Curatorship Award would be discontinued. The Publication award was thought to be of value, and should be continued, although there should be written criteria about the award, as it's not clear what sort of writing is eligible, who is eligible, etc.

Charles Greifenstein and Toby Appel agreed to work on an Ad Hoc Committee with Mike on the criteria for the Publication Award. A new committee will be formed to discuss an alternative to the Curatorship Award, which would have an emphasis on Outreach, reaching people who might also be interested in joining ALHHS.

Stephen Novak filed a report on the Budget Committee. It was recommended that ALHHS establish a budget process. It would increase accountability to members. In order to begin the process, we must:

- 1) Establish a budget procedure.
- 2) Forward a budget to the Steering Committee in 2002 which is then approved for the following year.
- 3) It was also recommended in the Steering Committee that the budget committee and the incoming and outgoing Treasurers will come up with a skeleton budget for the current year.
- 4) The treasurer could authorize additional expenditures (apart from the budget) during the calendar year.
- 5) This money would come from establishing a "slush fund" of several hundred dollars for such unanticipated expenses.
- 6) Our reserve fund should be reconsidered. Perhaps part could be in a CD and part in a money market account.
- 7) *The Watermark* is self-supporting because of advertising revenue.

The Budget and Awards reports will be put in *The Watermark*.

Katharine Donahue reported on the Website. There have been no problems hosting at UCLA on their server. Our domain name, ALHHS.org, has been secured and paid for two years at the cost of \$70.00. The demands on Katherine's time have not been inordinate. The Steering Committee must decide what they want from *The Watermark* on the web. They may do a trial upload of a PDF of *The Watermark*. Questions surrounding the Web version are:

- 1) Whether the entire issue goes up, or just the main article, or "teasers,"
- 2) If the entire issue goes up, does it jeopardize our member benefit of having a printed version? In other words, would people join if *The Watermark* was "free?"
- 3) Should just the Table of Contents go up?
- 4) Should it be password protected?
- 5) Would advertisers want to pay for ads if it is on the Web?
- 6) One bonus, if the advertiser has a Web presence, *The Watermark* could link to their site—this might be especially attractive to book dealers.
- 7) Perhaps the issue could go up, after it has been mailed, so the one on the Web is one issue behind the one being mailed.
- 8) The Web version should be thought of as adjunct, it should *not* be a replacement for the printed version.
- 9) An index of *The Watermark* on the Web would be welcome.

Katherine did not think UCLA would have any concerns about commercial sites being linked to something on their server.

And what about the *Directory*?

- 1) Which fields would go on the Web? Would any fields be suppressed?
- 2) Should only the name and e-mail go on the Web?
- 3) The printed *Directory* should *not* be eliminated, people rely on it heavily.
- 4) Other groups could generate mailing lists from a web version- do we want that?

In both cases of *The Watermark* and the *Directory* it was mentioned that members should be queried before the Steering Committee decides.

Charles Greifenstein reported on the Archives. The College of Physicians of Philadelphia is getting an HVAC system, which will serve the environmental needs of the collection nicely. Jodi Koste visited the Archives and began weeding the material. There are now 11 linear feet of collections, though there are a number of Watermarks missing. There was a favorable notion of having a finding aid on the Web. Mention was made of listing the missing Watermarks on the Listserv and filling in the gaps.

In addition to individuals and committees already recognized for their work, Suzanne added Thank yous to Jane Brown and her Local Arrangements Committee, to Lilla Vekerdy and the Program Committee, and to Richard Behles for his ongoing contribution as the moderator of *Caduceus*. Everyone joined in hearty applause.

Business Meeting adjourned at 10:00 a.m., returned at 10:30 for the Program.

FROM THE EDITOR

Since I became editor three years ago, The New York Academy of Medicine has served as official host for *The Watermark*. Due to the many changes at The Academy and the inconvenience of a three-hour commute one-way between my house and The Academy, I have asked Yale Medical Library to host *The Watermark*. I would like to thank Toby Appel and the Yale Medical Library director, Kenny Marone, for their willingness to do so. I would also like to express my appreciation



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to colleagues at The Academy, Ed Morman, Lois Black, Caroline Melish, and Pat Gallagher for their support and friendship during the past three years. My new institutional mailing address as well as my home address, telephone number, and e-mail address can be found on the back page of this issue of *The Watermark*.

Lilli Sentz

EX LIBRIS

by Lucretia W. McClure

Congratulations

To Susan K. Rishworth on her appointment to the position of archivist at the American College of Surgeons in Chicago.

And to the following individuals earning Fellowships:

The first annual Reynolds Associates Research Fellowship awards have been announced by the Historical Collections Unit of Lister Hill Library of the Health Sciences at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. Chosen are Catherine Conner, MA candidate at Auburn University who will use the University Archives for her study of the impact of UAB on Birmingham's urban development; Jeffrey S. Reznick, Research Fellow in the History of Medicine, Science, and Technology at Emory University who will work on the history of prosthetics in the United States; Peter Jones, Fellow and Librarian of King's College, London, who plans to examine the incunabula in the Reynolds Library for his revision of Thorndike and Kibre's *Catalogue of Incipits of Mediaeval Scientific Writings in Latin*; and Ann Starr, Visual Artist and faculty member of the Northwestern University Medical School, who will make observational drawings of the Nott Pathological Specimens in the Alabama Museum of the Health Sciences.

Reynolds Associates Fellows are provided \$1,000 stipends to help defray expenses. The Fellowships are awarded annually to scholars who wish to use the resources of the Historical Collections of the Library.

For further information the Web site is <<http://www.uab.edu/reynolds/FellowshipFlyer.htm>>.

Winners of the Research Fellowships at the New York Academy of Medicine Library are announced by the Historical Collections Department. The Paul Klemperer Fellowship in the History of Medicine is awarded to Kenton Kroker, Ph.D., post-doctoral fellow at McGill University. His project is entitled "The First Modern Plague? An Historical Examination of the Role of Epidemic Encephalitis in the Development of Neurology and Public Health in the United States, 1919-1939."

The recipient of the Audrey and William H. Helfand Fellowship in the Medical Humanities is Michael Blackie, a doctoral candidate in English at the University of Southern California, for work on his dissertation, "Rest Cures: The Fictions and Culture of Regeneration."

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New Quarters

From Jonathon Erlen comes word that a new history of medicine room for readers using secondary history of medicine materials has been built at the Falk Library at the University of Pittsburgh. That is welcome news for readers and for John as the construction also included a new office for him.

On Exhibit

From Birth to Death at the Pan-American Exposition, a new exhibit celebrating the centennial of this event held in Buffalo, opens in July at the Health Sciences Library in Abbott Hall, South Campus of the State University of New York at Buffalo. The exhibit showcases interesting bits of information relevant to medicine, health, and hygiene at the Exposition—including the answers to these questions:

- Did you know that there were live babies being nurtured in incubators (new technology at the time) on the grounds of the Pan American Exposition?
- Ever wonder what medical instruments might have been used to tend to President McKinley's bullet wound?
- Did you realize the University of Buffalo medical students drove the ambulance on the grounds?
- Have you seen the 1901 edition (dubbed the *Pan American Issue*) of *The Iris*, the UB Medical School Yearbook?

The enormous task of overseeing daily medical care and disease prevention at the Pan-American fell to Dr. Roswell Park, Medical Director of the Exposition. Medical exhibits scattered throughout the grounds displayed the technical advances of the time. The hospital on the grounds treated everything from daily cases of diarrhea to President McKinley's gunshot wound, and staff made sure the numerous food vendors adhered to hygienic practices and monitored the lavatory facilities.

In addition, international nursing conventions, during which Buffalo nurses played a prominent role, were being held at the Exposition. Featured speakers included Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee and Lavinia Dock.

Information about the grand opening of the exhibit in July is found on the new Web page that links from <http://ublib.buffalo.edu/hsl> and provides links to all the exhibits at UB. Curators for the exhibit are Linda Lohr, Manager of the Robert L. Brown History of

Medicine Collection and Pamela Rose, Web Services & Library Promotion Coordinator.

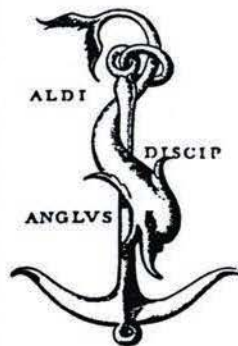
* * *

From Hippocrates to Gray's Anatomy: Highlights from Archives and Special Collections is the new exhibit of the Archives and Special Collections at Columbia's Augustus C. Long Health Sciences Library on display at the Kempner Exhibition Gallery of the University's Rare Book and Manuscript Library on the Morningside Campus. As far as is known, this is the first time the RBML has devoted an entire show to the Health Sciences Library's collections.

The exhibit highlights the strengths in anatomy, physiology, plastic surgery, and anesthesiology of the Archives and Special Collections. It also includes material from the department's Auchincloss Florence Nightingale Collection and from its Freud Library, both of which are on long-term deposit with the department. Included are rare books, manuscripts, photographs, and prints.

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Among the items on display are two pages from Freud's manuscript for his 1913 work, *Totem und Tabu*; several letters of Florence Nightingale; two copies of *De Humani Corporis Fabrica*, 1543, by Andreas Vesalius; the 3rd edition of Harvey's *De Motu Cordis*, 1639; Michael Maier's beautiful alchemical emblem book, *Atalanta Fugiens*, 1618; and the first illustration of bacteria from Anton Leeuwenhoek's microscopic investigations, 1695. Early natural history books, classics in the history of dentistry and anesthesiology, and early editions of Hippocrates and Galen can also be seen.

The exhibit was curated by Stephen Novak, Head of the Archives and Special Collections, and Robert Vietrogoski, Archivist, and will be on display through July 28, 2001. Further information is available from Stephen Novak <sen13@columbia.edu> or Jennifer Lee <jbl100@columbia.edu>.

* * *

A new mini-exhibit entitled *Benedict Lust & Bernarr Macfadden: Naturopathy and Physical Culture in New Jersey* is now on view at the George F. Smith Library of the Health Sciences at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey. The display includes books, ephemera, and historic postcards from the University Libraries Special Collections. New Jersey

had its share of alternative health practitioners. Benedict Lust and Bernarr Macfadden were but two of them.



Nature Cure, combining the techniques of hydrotherapy, air and light baths, vegetarian diets, and herbal remedies, originated in Europe through the works of Priessnitz, Rikli, Kneipp, and others. *Naturopathy* expanded these concepts by combining the nature cure with homeopathy, massage, spinal manipulation, and therapeutic electricity. It developed in the United States largely through the efforts of Benedict Lust, a German born in 1872, who immigrated to America in 1892.

Lust returned to Germany after developing tuberculosis, and underwent the water cure developed by Sabastian Kneipp. After a successful recovery, he returned in 1896 to popularize the Kneipp methods in America. In doing so, Lust expanded on Kneippism by including the methods of other European nature practitioners such as Kuhne, Lahmann, and Just. In the process, he established a school, clinic, magazine, and publishing house in New York City. Initially titled *Kneipp Water Cure Monthly*, the successful magazine was later renamed *The Naturopath*.

Lust, along with scores of other naturopaths, was repeatedly arrested on charges brought on behalf of the New York Medical Society for practicing medicine without a license. This did not deter him and he continued expounding natural healing methods to a receptive audience. It was not as a practitioner, however, but as an educator, promoter and organizer of naturopathy that Lust had his greatest impact.

One way Lust accomplished this was through the establishment of health sanatoriums in Butler, New Jersey (Yungborn) and Tangerine, Florida (Quisiana). The Yungborn, located in the Ramapo Mountains on sixty acres, developed into an extensive facility that could accommodate 100 guests. Here they would rise at 5 a.m. for a day of walks, sports, lectures, mud baths, vegetarian meals, health naps, stream plunges, and nude sun bathing. Benedict Lust died in 1945 and the Yungborn continued for a short time afterward.

Bernarr Macfadden (1868-1955) the originator of a philosophy of 'health for all through right living,' established a resort in 1905 called Physical Culture City.

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The resort was located on 1,800 acres in an area called Outcalt in Middlesex County, New Jersey. It encompassed sections of the towns of Helmetta and Spottswood, and Monroe Township. Macfadden believed diet, vigorous exercise, and nature cure principles were the key to maintaining good health and was against the use of ethical and patent medicines, alcohol, and "high living." For a time, he promoted his theories through the enterprises centered at Physical Culture City.

The Physical Culture City Land Company sold lots to the public. Homeowners were required to adhere to Macfadden's principles of 'right living.' In addition to housing lots, Macfadden established *Physical Culture* and *Beauty and Health* magazines using a printing plant in an old mill building on the property. Other businesses were the Physical Culture Restaurant, Macfadden Health Home for transient guests, and Bernarr Macfadden Institute and School of Physical Culture, where a one-year certificate course was offered. The curriculum included Physical Culture theory, anatomy, physiology, hygiene, dietetics, first aid, physical diagnosis, massage, obstetrics and gynecology, and exercise.

Physical Culture City did not last long. Macfadden published a story on venereal disease in *Physical Culture* and was indicted for using the postal system to send obscene material. He was convicted and fined \$2,000 as well as being sentenced to two years in prison. The sentence was pardoned and Macfadden and his followers left Outcalt about 1908. Nothing remains today of Physical Culture City.

For further information contact Lois Densky-Wolff at densky@umdnj.edu.

Commencement Address

Jonathon Erlen presented the commencement address, "The Changing Image of the American Physician Over the Past 150 Years," to the graduating residents at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Youngstown, Ohio, on June 16, 2001

Call For Papers

The Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science has issued a call for papers on the

history of medicine and science, broadly construed to include historical, literary, anthropological, philosophical, and sociological approaches as well as internal studies, for presentation at the 2002 meeting at the Ochsner Institute in New Orleans.

Prospective participants are asked to submit a brief abstract of each paper and a one-page resume with phone/fax and e-mail addresses to Michael Flannery, Reynolds Historical Library, Lister Hill Library of the Health Sciences, Birmingham, AL 35294-0013. Papers already published, presented, or scheduled for presentation at another meeting should not be submitted. The deadline for proposals is September 1, 2001, with the final program being announced by October 1, 2001. For further information contact Michael Flannery at flannery@uab.edu.

Recent Acquisitions

The National Museum of Health and Medicine has received a 55-year-old handwritten register of patients admitted to a Japanese hospital with injuries suffered from the dropping of the atomic bomb over Nagasaki. The document, which has lost its first page over the years, originally was 20 pages and listed the condition of 221 patients.

The donation was made by Dr. Thomas M. Brown of Edwardsburg, Michigan, who served as a battalion surgeon for the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II in the Pacific Theater. He received the document in September 1945 from Dr. Shigeru Kawada, chief of Saga Prefectural Hospital, located about ten miles from Nagasaki.

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The meticulous pen and ink notations on the pages of the 12 ½ by 17-inch document list the age, sex, and occupation as well as where each victim was when injured by the blast. Many of the sixteen columns for each patient deal with symptoms, tests, and outcomes. A majority of the patients were burn victims and most did not survive.

* * *

Nearly 150 cubic feet of patient records from the New York-Presbyterian Hospital have been accessioned by the Archives and Special Collections Department of the Augustus C. Long Health Sciences Library of Columbia University. Dating from the 1860s into the mid-20th century, the records are from Presbyterian, Babies, and New York Orthopedic Hospitals; the Neurological Institute of New York; New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute (later the Herman Knapp Memorial Hospital); Sloane Hospital for Women; and Vanderbilt Clinic. The records are available for scholarly research under the terms of the department's Access Policy for Patient Records.

On the Web

A bibliography of 760 secondary works relating to the history of electricity in medicine and the life sciences has been published on the Web site of the Bakken Library and Museum. Subjects include histories of electrotherapeutics, electrophysiology, electrocardiology, bioelectricity, electrodiagnosis, galvanosurgery, and electroencephalography. Entitled *Electricity in Life*, the bibliography will be of interest to historians of both physical and biological sciences, medical technology, and medicine and to historians of related aspects of art, literature, spiritualism, and religion. It was compiled by David J. Rhees, Eric S. Boyles, and Mary Ann Andrei.

In addition to secondary literature, there are separate sections devoted to bibliographies and reference works, guides to manuscript and archival resources, and modern editions of primary sources. The bibliography is organized alphabetically by author and is searchable electronically by using the "Find" function under the "Edit" menu of most Web browsers.

Regular updates are planned and scholars are encouraged to contribute additional citations via an E-mail

link. *Electricity in Life* may be accessed via the Research page of The Bakken's Web site <www.thebakken.org>. For further information contact David J. Rhees, Executive Director, at rhees@thebakken.org.

* * *

The Archives and Special Collections of the Augustus C. Long Health Sciences Library at Columbia University has unveiled a new Web site, a complete overhaul of the former site dating back to 1995. The new address is <<http://cpmcnet.columbia.edu/library/archives/index.html>>.

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To commemorate the 20th anniversary of the first publication about AIDS, the NIH History Office announces the launch of a Web site "In Their Own Words: NIH Researchers Recall the Early Days of AIDS" at <<http://aidshistory.nih.gov>>.

The site features some of the oral history interviews NIH Historian, Victoria A. Harden, and her colleagues have done since 1988 with NIH physicians, scientists, nurses, and administrators whose work comprised the NIH's response to AIDS between 1981-1988.

On the topmost pages of five "chapters," voice clips from the interviews can be activated and a "transcripts"

link leads the viewer to the complete texts of the interviews. A "timeline" contains a month-by-month chronology of items related primarily to activities of NIH and other DHHS agencies. A "document archive" contains selected published articles, unpublished documents and ephemera, and institute press releases. An "image archive" contains selected images related to the epidemic.

Many more interviews, documents and images will be added as time goes on with the goal of making the site an archival resource on the history of the biomedical response to AIDS.

The Web site was a joint project of the NIH History Office, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the National Cancer Institute, the NIH Clinical Center, and the NIH Center for Information Technology. Comments about the site should be sent to Victoria A. Harden at victoria.harden@nih.gov.

Nigel Phillips

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Project Bionics

The American Society of Artificial Internal Organs (ASAIIO) and The Smithsonian's National Museum of American History, Behring Center are pleased to introduce a new joint project—PROJECT BIONICS—Artificial Organs from Discovery to Clinical Use.

Project Bionics seeks to preserve and present artificial organ developments, emphasizing the people, devices and ideas involved from innovation to realization. By locating resource material and chronicling the past, present and future of artificial organs, this project will preserve the documentary history of artificial organs, encourage research and scholarship in the field, as well as educate and inform professionals and the general public about artificial organ developments.

Phase one of the project aims to identify what and where materials exist that relate to the history of artificial organs. ASAIO is interested in the location, contents and conditions of papers, records, films, photos, interviews, prototypes or other artifacts relevant to artificial organ history. Currently, ASAIO is gathering this information from known repositories in the United States and abroad as well as private and corporate holdings. This survey of resource material will assist them in their project planning and may evolve into educational material for both scholars and the general public, possibly through a virtual archives or museum.

ASAIO plans on compiling this information into a Collections Guide, which will be made available through the National Library of Medicine, History of Medicine Division, both online and in print format.

please contact Shelley McKellar, Ph.D.
ASAIO Scholar, Project Bionics
E-mail: mckellar@chass.utoronto.ca

or

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Directory of History of Medicine Collections

A reminder that the National Library of Medicine's 2001 *Directory of History of Medicine Collections* is now available on the Web. You can access the Web version of the Directory from the History of Medicine Division's (HMD) home page at

<<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/hmd.html>>

or directly at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/directory/directoryhome.html>.

NEWS FROM HMD

By Elizabeth Fee

Index Catalogue of the Surgeon General's Office

In September 1999, NLM began to convert the *Index Catalogue of the Surgeon General's Office* into digitized format applying SGML markup. (The project was begun before NLM's adoption of XML.) The *Catalogue's* first sixteen volumes, referred to as Series I, was organized and indexed by John Shaw Billings, the founder of the NLM. Series I established the criteria of excellence for all succeeding bibliographies from the NLM.

All sixty-one volumes published from 1880 through 1961 in five series are included in the digital conversion. The initial keying of all 61 volumes has now been completed. Series IV and V are still in quality review and this will continue through the end of September 2001. Several months will likely be needed for correcting errors, but we expect the process to be finished by the end of the year.

Quality assurance for reviewing keying accuracy is a cooperative effort involving the contractor, MCP Hahnemann University, the American Association for the History of Medicine, and the National Library of Medicine. NLM has provided most of the costs but the Burroughs-Wellcome Fund is also supporting the contractor for quality assurance costs.

At the end of this project, NLM will have SGML data for the complete *Index Catalogue* that will permit us to manipulate data for online storage, retrieval, and

display. The *Catalogue* has its own unique Definition Type because of its unique structure, mixed content (includes journal articles, books, pamphlets, authors, bio-bibliographies, obituaries, subject headings, subject cross-references), internal relationships (for example, it includes "see below," "see above," "see ultra," as notes referring to multiple previous or later entries), and languages (includes, in addition to a broad spectrum of European languages and Latin, Greek and Hebrew vernacular character sets with no English translations). Because the *Index Catalogue* was organized strictly for printed display and logic, it does not fit into NLM's current structures.

During the next project phase, NLM will determine how to best integrate the *Index Catalogue* with other NLM services to permit public access to the database.

The Once and Future Web

Our new exhibition, *The Once and Future Web: Worlds Woven by the Telegraph and the Internet*, opened with a reception on May 21 and will be open to the public through July 2002. It includes 15 interactive audiovisual kiosks that feature historic videos, originally recorded music, Hollywood film clips, slide shows, interviews with the leading figures who developed Internet technology, and a searchable glossary of key words and documents in the exhibition. In addition to historic and contemporary books, artifacts, photographs and graphics, the exhibition includes a digital lounge where visitors can access key Internet sites that relate to the topics raised in the exhibition. In conjunction with the exhibition, an original play—also titled *The Once and Future Web*—was performed to enthusiastic audiences.

Acquisitions

Books: More than 120 monographs were acquired in the first quarter of 2001. Among them were Dioscorides' [*De Materia Medica*] (Basle, 1529) and Eucharius Rösslin's *Der Schwangeren Frauen und Hebammen Rosegartten* (Augsburg, 1528). Dioscorides' seminal work on herbal, mineral, and animal drugs was composed in Greek during the first century A.D.; Rösslin's textbook for midwives was first published in 1513. The 1528 edition is notable for the lying-in woodcut on the title page.

Notable accessions for the Modern Manuscripts Collection in the first quarter of FY 2001 were papers from Marshall Nirenberg; from the Department of Health and Human Services, on early discussions re AIDS; from the Department of Health and Human Services, on discussions re alien excludability for medical reasons; papers of Julius Schreiber, a Washington, D.C., area psychiatrist who was active in social issues in the late 1940s; documents relating to "contraband hospitals," which treated freed slaves in the occupied South during the Civil War; and an 1834 prescription for treating slaves.

Notable accessions for the Historical Audiovisuals Collection were over 1,000 films and videos from the Food and Drug Administration, comprising public service announcements and media interviews; and for the Prints and Photographs Collection, posters relating to health and the war effort in World War I and World War II, and a stereoscope card documenting a Civil War amputation scene at a field hospital.

Other Highlights

For the Non-Book Collections, the highlights of the quarter were the completion of the processing of the Regional Medical Program archives collection; the completion and mounting of all extant manuscripts finding aids on the Web in EAD format; the substantial completion of the Marshall Nirenberg site, for May mounting on *Profiles in Science*; securing agreement with the American Philosophical Society for a Profiles site on Barbara McClintock, using their McClintock Collection; and securing agreement in principle with Oregon State University Library, for a Profiles site on Linus Pauling, using their Pauling Collection.

On March 29th, as part of Women's History Month, HMD sponsored a lecture by Susan Wells (Temple University) entitled, "Mary Putnam Jacobi and the Speaking Picture."

At Middlebury College's recent alumni convocation ceremonies, Jim Cassedy was elected to Alumni Membership in the College's chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, in recognition of his "scholarly accomplishments since graduation," specifically in the history of medicine.

NEWS FROM THE WELLCOME

By David Pearson

The 50th birthday of the Wellcome Library was reported in the Winter 1999/2000 issue of *The Watermark* and since then we have been busy on many fronts. Use of the Library continues to show a healthy increase, both of readers and of remote enquirers, and our visitor numbers have risen by more than 50% over the last five years. Last summer the Library's management structure was extensively overhauled and restructured, and the Librarian is now assisted by a new senior management group comprising Zina Sabovic (Head of Collection Management), Wendy Fish (Head of Public Services), Julia Sheppard (Head of Special Collections), Robert Kiley (Head of Systems Strategy) and Bridget Kinally (Head of Visual Resources). The Library's aims to "maintain and augment our important collections that preserve and record the history of medicine" were endorsed in the recently issued Corporate Plan of the Wellcome Trust, and the Library's place as an integral part of the Trust has also been confirmed after an exercise to look at possible alternative options.

Major acquisitions

The Library's acquisitions program, encompassing historic materials as well as new publications in the medical historical field, continues to flourish. Recent additions to the early printed book collections have included a rare (possibly unique) late 16th century printed almanac, with medical/astrological advice and dates for bloodletting, and a late 17th century scientific dictionary from the collection of Robert Hooke (J. Becher, *Novum organum philologicum*, 1674). On the manuscript side, we have acquired several medical recipe books of the early modern period, and a number of 19th century collections relating to medical education, or medical men on their travels. The contemporary archival holdings have also been further developed, including papers of both individuals and important medical organisations. Pictorial acquisitions have included a painting of the 1871 yellow fever epidemic in Buenos Aires, by Juan Blanes, and a painting of a century earlier by Zacharias Prey, showing Aesculapius converting *materia medica* into medicines.

The Wellcome Digital Library

Development of the Library's Innopac system is complemented by an image digitization project, which will scan 150,000 medical-related images (both current and historical) to an image management system. The cataloguing software is now installed, the web interface to allow public search and display of the images is due to appear in autumn 2001. Negotiations for the purchase of an automated system for the cataloguing of archives and manuscripts are almost complete, and the Medical Archives and Manuscripts Survey (MAMS) for the London area is now live on the Wellcome website at www.wellcome.ac.uk/mams. Looking ahead, the Library developed a five-year ICT strategy last year and a raft of new projects is about to begin, including further digitization work, the creation of a web gateway for medical history, and retroconversion of all remaining manual catalogues.

Collaboration and Partnership

Following on from the *Healthy Heritage* conference on the problems of retaining the record of medicine today for posterity (see Ed Morman's report in *The Watermark*, summer 1999), a Wellcome-funded project to map collection and retention policies in a number of major medical libraries in London will begin in May 2001. This will be an 18-month pilot study, to investigate the possibilities for developing a collaborative methodology. Meanwhile, we have also been working closely with the British Library's Co-operation and Partnership Programme in setting up *Research Resources in Medical History*, a new funding scheme for documentary collections in this area, set up by the Wellcome Trust with £1 million to disburse during 2001-02. The Library has been closely involved with the establishment of this initiative, which we were delighted to see launched; American readers may be frustrated to learn that funds are only available within the UK, but may still be interested to see further details which can be found at www.bl.uk/concord/medical.html.

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

Membership information may be obtained from Micaela Sullivan-Fowler, Historical Collections, W.S. Middleton Health Sciences Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1305 Linden Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1593; (608) 262-2402; FAX (608) 262-4732; E-MAIL micaela@biostat.wisc.edu

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

Submissions may be sent to: Lilli Sentz, The Historical Library, Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library, Yale University, 333 Cedar Street, P.O. Box 208014, New Haven, CT 06520-8014 or 18 Rockland Park, Branford, CT 06405; (203) 483-8408; FAX (203) 483-5037; E-MAIL lsentz@email.msn.com.

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