

THE WATERMARK

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"DOCTORS AT THE GATE" EXHIBIT AT ELLIS ISLAND

An exhibit entitled "Doctors at the Gate: The United States Public Health Service at Ellis Island" is on display at Ellis Island from 24 May through 31 July 1996. The Public Health Service (PHS) was responsible for the medical inspection of arriving immigrants and for providing the medical care required by some of the new arrivals, both at Ellis Island and at other immigration depots. By 1924, more restrictive laws had greatly slowed the flow of immigrants to the United States, but Ellis Island remained open until 1954.

The Office of the Public Health Service Historian, the National Library of Medicine, and the Technical Services Branch, Program Support Center, Department of Health and Human Services co-operated with the Ellis Island Immigration Museum of the National Park Service in the preparation of the exhibit. The exhibit occupies six rooms at the Museum, and covers the founding and early history of the PHS, the beginnings of quarantine, medical inspection of immigrants, the hospital facilities at Ellis Island, and the structure and functions of the PHS today. Professor Alan Kraut of the Department of History, American University, an expert on immigration history, served as a consultant on the project. The exhibit is accompanied by a brochure, the text of which is incorporated below.

Ellis Island in New York Harbor opened as an immigration station in 1892, the beginning of the peak period of immigration in United States history. During its first year of operation, Ellis Island processed nearly half a million people, an annual number that more than doubled within fifteen years. By 1924, when more restrictive laws greatly slowed the flow of immigrants to America, some twelve million people had passed through the Island. Each of these immigrants passed under the watchful eyes of physicians of the United States Public Health Service before being admitted to this country.

The Public Health Service (PHS) began in 1798 as the Marine Hospital Service, a Federal government program to provide health care to merchant seamen. A series of marine hospitals were established in port cities across the country to care



A woman immigrant is examined by a female physician at Ellis Island, about 1915. For a woman who had never been touched by a strange man, a medical examination by a male physician could be a traumatic experience. PHS policy required the presence of a matron during the examination of a woman by a male physician, and in 1914 the first two women doctors were appointed to the medical staff at Ellis Island. (Photograph courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.)

for the seamen. An 1870 reorganization converted the loose network of local hospitals into a centrally controlled system headed by a Supervising Surgeon (later Surgeon General). The physicians of the Service were organized into a Commissioned Corps, with uniforms and ranks modeled after the military.

As public concerns about the spread of epidemic diseases intensified in the late nineteenth century, the Marine Hospital Service (renamed the Public Health Service in 1912) was given increasing responsibilities for quarantine inspection of ships arriving from foreign ports. Federal legislation in 1891 also mandated the medical inspection of all arriving immigrants and assigned this task to the Marine Hospital Service. The law stipulated the exclusion of "all idiots, insane persons, paupers or persons likely to become public charges, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease," and criminals.

First and second class passengers on steamships arriving in New York were examined in the privacy of their cabins, but the "huddled masses" in steerage disembarked at Ellis Island. Given the flood tide of immigrants, the medical examinations were necessarily brief and superficial. The medical inspection began as the immigrants ascended the stairs to the Registry Room in the main building, with PHS physicians at the top of the stairs watching for signs of heart trouble, difficulty in breathing, or physical disabilities.

The immigrants proceeded through the Registry Room in lines, with each newcomer's hands, eyes, throat, and scalp inspected by a uniformed physician at the head of the line. Eyelids were everted with a button-hook to detect the telltale signs of trachoma, a contagious eye disease that could lead to blindness. The scalp was probed for lice or scabs, symptoms of favus, a contagious skin disorder. Although modern technology was increasing the doctor's diagnostic abilities, the speed with which physicians had to act during the line inspection made an experienced glance the best diagnostic instrument at hand.

Physicians were also required to observe the facial expressions and behavior of immigrants for any sign of mental illness or deficiency. In time, psychological tests were developed to improve the ability to detect mental deficiency and insanity. Frequently these tests were nonverbal, such as wooden block puzzles, to circumvent problems due to language barriers.

During the line inspection, whenever an immigrant's condition aroused concern, the doctor made a chalk mark on the right shoulder of the newcomer's garment to signal the need to detain the person for further examination. Letters symbolized the suspected condition, e.g., K for hernia, G for goiter, X for mental deficiency. Most newcomers filed through the line medical inspection in less than an hour, and most passed. Fewer than

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The fear of disease being imported from abroad is reflected in this engraving (*Harper's Weekly*, September 5, 1885) depicting an angel representing "cleanliness," with the aid of a barrier labeled "quarantine," preventing the specters of cholera, yellow fever, and smallpox from entering the port of New York. (Photograph courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.)

three percent were rejected on medical grounds, with trachoma the most frequent cause of rejection.

The PHS erected several hospital buildings on Ellis Island, including communicable disease and psychiatric wards. Immigrants with acute contagious diseases might be detained and treated on Ellis Island until healthy and then admitted into the country. The PHS doctors, nurses, and other health professionals on Ellis Island faced all types of conditions, from broken arms to tuberculosis. One observer commented about the hospital complex: "It was at once a maternity ward and an insane asylum." More than 350 babies were born on Ellis Island.

The uniformed PHS officers constituted the immigrants' first contact with Americans in the United States, and no doubt many newcomers were intimidated by the martial quality of a process that they little understood. Given the large number of immigrants to be processed, the public pressures to exclude "unfit" immigrants, and the widely-held cultural biases concerning many of the newcomers, in general the PHS physicians "served as even-handed - even benevolent keepers of the gate"

(Fitzhugh Mullan, *Plagues and Politics: The Story of the United States Public Health Service*, New York: Basic Books, 1989, p. 48).

For further information, contact Dr. John Parascandola, PHS Historian, 18-23 Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857; (301) 443-5363; FAX (301) 443-4193; E-MAIL jparasca@psc.ssw.dhhs.gov. See also Alan M. Kraut, *Silent Travelers: Germs, Genes, and the Immigrant Menace* (New York: Basic Books, 1994).

John Parascandola
U. S. Public Health Service

ALHHS 1996 PROGRAM

When Barbara Irwin became President of ALHHS two years ago, she appointed Elaine Challacombe, John Parascandola, and me to the Program Committee for the 1996 meeting and suggested that we explore a contributed papers program. We had never had one before and the time seemed right, so we did. We had a gratifying response to our call for papers and subsequently selected four. The texts of their presentations follow below after some brief introductory remarks about each of speakers.

Joan Echtenkamp Klein is the Assistant Director for Historical Collections and Services at The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library at the University of Virginia. She received her academic degrees from Gettysburg College and The Catholic University of America. At the latter she focused on rare books, manuscripts, and archives. Joan has been at the Health Sciences Library since January 1982 and is the Library's first and, thus far, only curator for Historical Collections. Before moving across Grounds to the Health Sciences Library, Joan worked in the Manuscripts Department at the Alderman Library. She coordinates the Library's annual "History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series" and creates the majority of the exhibits displayed in the Library. She and Jodi Koste are currently co-editors of *The Watermark*.

Richard Eimas is the Curator of the John Martin Book Room, Hardin Library for the Health Sciences at the University of Iowa in Iowa City. He has held this position since July 1974. Prior to that he was Director of the Medical-Dental Library at the Medical College of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. He earned degrees from the University of Colorado at Boulder and the University of Denver. Dick has many publications and presenta-

tions to his credit. He is the editor and compiler of the third edition of *Heirs of Hippocrates: The Development of Medicine in a Catalogue of Historic Books in the Health Sciences Library, The University of Iowa*. (1990) He has been active in the American Osler Society and at their most recent meeting in San Francisco in April he gave a paper on "Conservation and Preservation of William Harvey's *De Motu Cordis*."

Katharine Donahue is the Head of the History and Special Collections Division of the Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library at the University of California at Los Angeles. Before coming to the Biomedical Library in 1987, she was the Museum Librarian at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County for seventeen years. Kathy received both her undergraduate and graduate degrees from UCLA. She has been involved with ALHHS in a variety of ways since joining in 1987 and attending her first meeting in New Orleans.

Inci Bowman is the Curator of the Blocker History of Medicine Collections in the Moody Medical Library, The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. She received her graduate library degree from the University of Tennessee and her Ph.D. from Indiana University. Inci has produced nearly 70 papers, book reviews, exhibition catalogues, and audiovisual programs relating to medical history and the administration of special collections and has made over 20 presentations at professional meetings. She was the editor of *The Bookman*, the newsletter of the Moody Medical Library for eight years. She is most widely known as the founder and moderator of CADUCEUS-L which originated in 1992.

Suzanne Porter
Duke Medical Center
1996 ALHHS Program Chair

THE KERR WHITE HEALTH CARE COLLECTION ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHY AND EXHIBIT

INTRODUCTION

My presentation focuses on the Kerr White Health Care Collection Online Bibliography and Exhibit, a World Wide Web project currently under development at the University of Virginia Health Sciences Library. The project's conceptual evolution dramatically reflects and assimilates rapidly changing technologies and their impact on and integration into history of the health sciences collec-

tions. The project's development team demonstrates the successful marriage of the ideas and strengths of public services and technical services.

We have benefited from Dr. Kerr L. White's enthusiastic participation as a consultant, collaborator, and a living historical resource. The project illuminates his pioneering contributions in defining the field and methods of health care research and includes his ideas. The publishers of some of Dr. White's notable works granted permission to scan the tables of content, introductions, and prefaces and these were incorporated into the framework of the project. Since Dr. White himself defined many of the available links and hypertext encourages non-linear searching, each user will be actively engaged with Dr. White's thought processes during research, a unique and exciting aspect of this particular project. The Kerr White Health Care Collection Online Bibliography and Exhibit, which will be a valuable health sciences research tool and an innovation in the use of hypertext for information services, presents bibliographic information, exhibits documents, and encourages research in the history and practice of the health sciences.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON DR. WHITE

Dr. Kerr L. White was Deputy Director for Health Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1978 to 1984. From 1964 to 1977 he was Professor of Health Care Organization and founding chairman of that department at The Johns Hopkins University. Educated at McGill University in economics, political science, and medicine, Dr. White did postgraduate work at Yale University, the London Hospital Medical School, and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. For a decade he practiced and taught internal medicine at the University of North Carolina with a special emphasis on the influence of emotional factors on venous pressure and congestive heart failure. During this period, he introduced the term "primary medical care" and conducted a number of studies in the field that was later defined as "Health Services [Care] Research". He is the author or co-author of some 225 publications, including ten books, in the field of health services, health statistics, epidemiology, public health, and medical education.

While at the Rockefeller Foundation, he was responsible for establishing the International Clinical Epidemiology Network, or INCLEN. He has also worked with the World Health Organization, the Milbank Memorial Fund, the American Cancer Society, the United Hospital Fund, Hospice Inc.,

the National Center for Health Services Research and Development, and many more national and international associations.

THE KERR L. WHITE HEALTH CARE COLLECTION

The Kerr L. White Health Care Collection is a unique resource of materials on national and international health care systems, health policy studies, health services research, and epidemiology. Predominantly composed of monographs spanning the time period of 1960 to the present, the collection also includes many government documents, working papers of Dr. White, seminal article reprints, and documents published by the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization. Works from Australia, Canada, China, Finland, Mexico, Russia, and the United Kingdom are represented in the Collection.

As the name indicates, it was Dr. White's personal resource collection which he graciously donated to The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library. His intention was to have this collection available to all who are interested in the growing fields of health services research and health care planning, as well as the historical development of health policy and epidemiology.

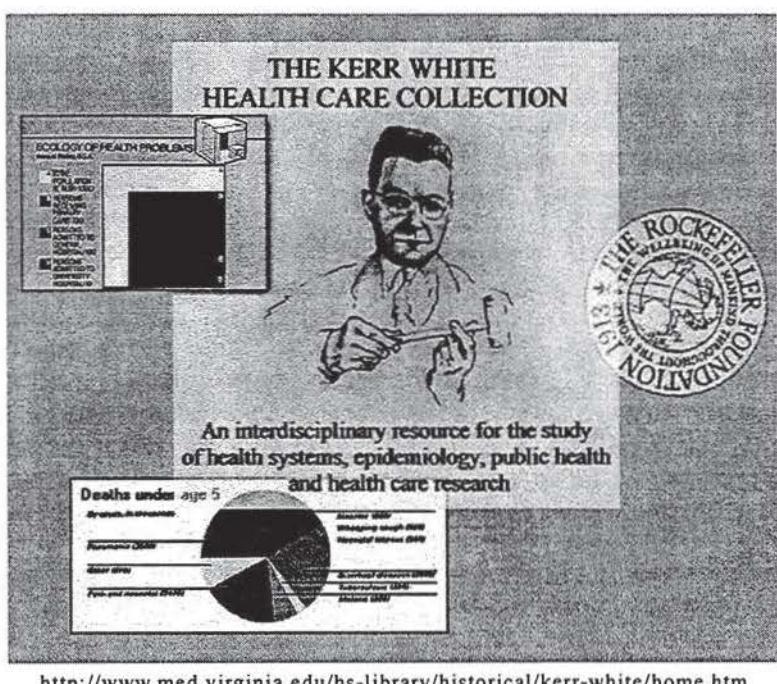
We continue to be delighted that Dr. White chose to donate his collection to the University of Virginia as other universities were also actively interested in acquiring it. This honor encouraged us to seek the best possible ways to follow through on Dr. White's strong desire to have his collection accessible to researchers interested in the field of health services care. The discipline that Dr. White helped pioneer thirty years ago has grown exponentially in the last several years, dramatically expanding the field of possible users of the Kerr White Health Care Collection Online Bibliography and Exhibit. Examples include the University of Vir-

ginia Health Sciences Center which recently created a Department of Health Evaluation Sciences and appointed Dr. William A. Knaus as its new chair and Emory University which just dedicated its new Kerr L. White Institute for Health Services Research.

CHRONOLOGY

In our original proposal, submitted to the Rockefeller Institute in December 1993, we requested funding for processing and preserving the collection, as well as preparing a printed descriptive catalogue and an annotated bibliography. We stated that bibliographic information would also be available online and accessible via the Internet. Dr. White would contribute introductions to the printed works and assist with the annotations. The fact that the Rockefeller Foundation did not respond to our original grant request in a timely fashion actually worked to our advantage, permitting us to rewrite and resubmit an application utilizing state-of-the-art technologies not available in 1993. From the original kernel we progressed to the more technologically-advanced idea of using hypertext links to permit researchers to move freely between bibliographic records (both long and short records of works written or edited by Dr. White and other contributions to health care research); statistical information and analytic methods used in health care research; and illustrated narrative (an online biography of Dr. White and his reflections on the current national dialogue concerning health care and the

place of health care research in it, which Dr. White will be able to continue updating). We received \$20,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and work began on the project in February 1995.



<http://www.med.virginia.edu/hs-library/historical/kerr-white/home.htm>

A sidebar to the story of the Kerr White Health Care Collection: When the materials first came to the Library, Historical Collections and Services was not involved, a decision

that later proved to be short-sighted in terms of processing, cataloguing, and preservation decisions made, as well as defining policy, e.g. to circulate or not to circulate — that was the question! My speculation is that, since the items in the collection were "only" thirty or so years old, they were not considered rare. When it was finally decided to tackle the Collection as a team effort under the umbrella of the Library's Historical Collections and Services department, the members of the team — through necessity — worked closely together and learned a good deal from each other.

Having received the green light and funding from the Rockefeller Foundation, we concurrently worked through the philosophical and the technological aspects of the project. Our initial project team included members drawn from both the Public and Technical Services Divisions of the Library; perhaps not surprisingly, our strengths and weaknesses were complementary. We needed, as a team, to be able to see the big picture conceptually and then do what was necessary to make it a reality. Fortunately, this divide and conquer approach — or perhaps invoking the image of split windows on a computer monitor screen is an even more appropriate analogy — worked beautifully! We all agreed on where we wanted to go, and met regularly to ensure that we were actually going there together. Our team was enhanced by the enthusiastic and knowledgeable contributions of a wonderful graduate student in the University of Virginia's History Department. After learning some of the basic technologies required by the project, such as HTML, and some bibliographic control essentials, like cleaning up records, in addition to spending some quality time with Dr. White, Mitch Hammond seamlessly merged history and technology and made our idea of having Dr. White serve as a virtual guide, pulling books with complementary ideas off the virtual shelves in his virtual library, possible.

Our first step was to order the state-of-the-art computer equipment we knew we would need for the project. While we waited for its arrival, we undertook an exhaustive shelf-reading, comparing the books actually on the shelves with the records in existence, as materials had been received from Dr. White at different times; all the books were labeled and wrapped and any identified as uncatalogued were subsequently catalogued. This included the approximately five hundred additional monographs and other materials Dr. White donated to us at the inception of this particular project. (We will be receiving more materials from him following completion of his next book, as he still needs

some resources close to hand; he is currently also working on a chapter for another publication and called last week to apologize that his last "homework" assignment from us would have to be turned in late due to an upcoming publication deadline. Dr. White is obviously a remarkable individual, not to mention octogenarian!) A book-by-book preservation survey of the collection was also undertaken. It was decided that whatever moneys remained at the end of the project would be used for the preservation of items identified as needing assistance.

When we first embarked upon the project, we wanted to remain true to the "electronic bibliography" concept which had figured prominently in our Rockefeller Foundation grant re-application, but since we had made up the idea and coined the phrase, we weren't quite certain how to carry it out. As far as we were able to determine at the time, we were on the bleeding edge of merging bibliographic records and hypertext technology. With some initial brainstorming with the Health Sciences Center systems people — and then using some common sense, scaling back a bit from the more futuristic, elaborate, and expensive scenarios they proposed, asking some of our own relatively Webbed-up staff (keep in mind that the Web was just coming on the scene in 1993) to first advise us and then eventually co-opting one of them for our team, and using the good old trial and error on a small subset method — we mapped out a strategy for coalescing the records and their links. Our energetic and multi-talented history graduate student began this part of the project but then trained two equally capable Historical Collections and Services graduate students to take over these tasks.

The tasks proved to be equal parts high and low technologies. We decided on a small subset of the nearly 2,000 total records, approximately 100 works written or edited by Dr. White, as our test case. The records were first electronically captured by the student assistants from our soon-to-be-turned-out-to-pasture-with-no-regrets online system into a word-processing program. Printed copies of the records were then given to Dr. White who assigned categories based initially on the twelve sections of the table of contents in his comprehensive work on the field, *Health Services Research: An Anthology* (Washington, DC: Pan American Health Organization, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the World Health Organization, 1992). We had decided that this format based on the table of contents of a classic work was manageable and made sense; we had also received permission from the publisher to utilize the work's

table of contents in this fashion. Once categories were assigned by Dr. White, the printed records were cut (with scissors), classified by category, and kept in call number order. The electronic records were then manipulated to follow the physical sorting and transferred from Microsoft Word to HTML (Hypertext Markup Language). After some discussion, we decided to make available both the long bibliographic citation and a short form of the record so users could get as much or as little information as they felt they needed. The next step, cleaning up the records, proved time intensive. The long and short records were then linked utilizing hypertext. On many of the records, Dr. White had assigned more than one category so the steps just outlined were repeated. The records were proof-read and then put on the server. Joby Topper and Amanda McDaniel, the two student assistants most actively working on the project during this academic year, were able to turn around approximately twenty records a day, although when they were more comfortable with the system or working on records that didn't require that all the steps be taken, they found they could actually do between fifty and sixty records a day. Joby and Amanda, although never sharing computer time, evolved a system in which they overlapped tasks; in phases such as record clean-up, therefore, they were checking each other's work and catching mistakes. This strategy also eliminated the element of surprise and kept both actively apprised of where the project was in relation to the time remaining on the grant.

We continued to tackle the project by adding in discrete sets of records, e.g. the INCLEN records, building in a logical scheme upon the original small subset of works written or edited by Dr. White. Having felt that we had gone as far as we could with the concept of adding small sets to the original twelve sections defined by the table of contents of *Health Services Research: An Anthology* and having been granted an extension from the Rockefeller Foundation until 30 June 1996 rather than the original 30 December 1995, it was time to figure out how to best add in the remaining 1,200 records so the complete holdings of the Kerr White Health Care Collection would be accessible. Once again we turned to Dr. White for assistance and called upon our original graduate student guru, Mitch Hammond, who had stayed involved with the project but primarily in the role of advisor and designer. Dr. White helped us define thirty or so categories, distinct from the twelve originally chosen, which our Bibliographic Control librarian and common sense helped us collapse into four umbrella themes. We funneled the remaining 1,200 records to Dr. White to assign categories. When he had

completed his homework (in record time, it should be noted) and returned the annotated records to us, we then repeated the process we had evolved for our initial sets. We also redesigned the Kerr White pages to reflect the new organizational scheme.

One of the real joys of working on this project has been the active interest in and direct involvement of Dr. White. It should also be noted, however, that there is a caveat to include at this point concerning having the creator of the library upon with the project rests as a primary resource. Given the time and funding limitations of the project, we were interested in including only one and perhaps two links to each subject division. We asked Dr. White to take this limitation into consideration when doing his homework.

In retrospect, we should not have been surprised to discover that in working with the virtual books and creating links between them, Dr. White was true to the enthusiasm he continually demonstrated when pulling down numerous books in his collection from the shelves to help a researcher answer a question or explaining to us relationships between concepts in health care services. He understandably saw a myriad of connections among the resources comprising his life's work and consequently found it nearly impossible to limit himself to one or two categories for many of the works. As a result, some of the categories and the files behind them grew dramatically.

FUTURE

The Kerr White Online Bibliography and Exhibit will be incorporated into the Library's new online system, which will have a World Wide Web interface. The finished product will be used as the foundation and a template for allowing greater access to and research use of other special collections in the Library. We will be asking potential researchers in various disciplines, such as epidemiology, statistics, medical history, and special collections librarians to access the site and help us evaluate its usefulness and format and make necessary changes. As technology continues to develop, information will be presented in a combination of media accessible in ways other than the traditional hierarchy. Through this project, we are providing a glimpse into accessing information across format and discipline and supporting non-linear thought processes.

Joan Echtenkamp Klein
University of Virginia
Health Sciences Center

DESIGN AND USE OF A COLLECTION SURVEY FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND SCHEDULING OF CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

My purpose this morning is to describe the inception, design, and implementation of a collection survey. Although the collection condition survey I am going to describe this morning was done at the University of Iowa Libraries, it could easily be adapted by any library that is committed to preserving its invaluable and largely irreplaceable historical collections.

If you were to review the literature of preservation surveys, you would find considerable material regarding building and environmental surveys, evaluation of the needs and conditions of collections, and protection of collections from sudden loss by fire and water or other disasters. However, there is very little available that addresses the 'collection condition survey.' This type of survey is intended to examine a quantity of artifacts with recommendations for treatment and estimation of associated costs. For most of us, our building, its environment, and the general condition of our collections is well known. What we were interested in was documenting the condition of individual items in the collection and, following that, organizing some systematic way in which those items needing conservation or restoration could receive it.

Since each of us works in an organizational structure that is unique to our particular institution, we necessarily take that into consideration whenever we develop strategies for implementing new programs because our success or failure is often dependent on how we work within our organization. So I should give you some idea of how the University of Iowa Libraries is organized because it does have some bearing on how we approached the situation.

In addition to the Main Library, the University of Iowa Libraries has eleven departmental libraries located around the campus. The largest of these is the Hardin Library for the Health Sciences and it is nearly a mile from the Main Library in the midst of the Health Sciences Center which it serves.

Administratively, the Hardin Library reports to the Director of Information Systems and Technology and is organized into five teams: Access Services Team, Administrative and Outreach Team, Collection Management Team, Educational and Information Services Team, and Electronic Services

Team. Each of the five teams is led by a liaison who also sits on the Coordinating Group. The Coordinating Group is responsible for the overall operation of the library and seeing that the library's strategic plan is implemented.

The Access Services Team, for which I also serve as liaison, includes Circulation, Reserve, Stack Maintenance, Interlibrary Loan, and the John Martin Rare Book Room.

Since we are physically some distance from the Main Library, all books, journals, supplies, equipment, and so forth come to us via the library delivery van once a day. All ordering, cataloguing, binding, marking, and processing are done by Central Processing Services at the Main Library. With the exception of very minor repairs, all preservation activities are also done at the Main Library by the Preservation and Conservation Department.

As has become common in large academic and research libraries, the Preservation and Conservation Department reports administratively to the Director of Collections and Information Resources. Also included in this directorate are the Main Library Bibliographers, and Special Collections and Archives. The Preservation and Conservation Department includes Conservation, Binding, Book Repair, and Microfilming Projects. The Conservation Unit is also a part of the Iowa Center for the Book, which has no central location but does have components at various locations around campus.

The Conservator has an ample, well-lighted, and well-equipped conservation laboratory on the main floor of the Main Library. In addition to the Conservator, there are, at the present time, two apprentices being trained in a four-year program in rare book conservation and papermaking that has been funded by the Mellon Foundation since the mid-1980s. In addition, there are usually two to three volunteers working in the laboratory on a regular basis.

Over the years, we have profited from a close working relationship with the Conservation Unit and they have always done very high quality work for us. It was done, however, for the most part, on an "as needed" basis. Neither we nor Special Collections had ever established a formal program with the Conservation Unit whereby books or materials needing conservation or restoration could be sent on a regular basis or when required for a particular element of training needed by their apprentices.

In late 1992, after our present Conservator, Pamela Spitzmueller, had had ample time to become acclimated to her new position, I initiated discussions about the possibility of establishing a pilot program whereby we could send or she could request materials needing specific repairs or restorative techniques on a regular basis. She immediately recognized that this would be an efficient way to manage the preservation of our collection. Since Ms. Spitzmueller had long experience in the conservation arts, she could estimate the time requirements for various conservation processes and would be able to schedule work in such fashion that we would not have materials off our shelves for any more time than necessary and the laboratory would not have too many items on the shelf awaiting their turn on the bench. It would also be possible for her to request items requiring a certain type of conservation or restoration. For example, when her apprentices were ready to build boxes, she could identify and request as many items as she needed from our collection. In this way she could tailor the training for her apprentices and be assured that there would be adequate materials available when they reached various stages of their instruction. Both of us were pleased that we could ultimately use the survey results to forecast staff requirements and cost estimates for preservation activities.

Ms. Spitzmueller was quite interested in developing such a program so we decided to proceed with the project. Because we could work laterally within our organization structure, it was not necessary to receive formal approval before getting started. However, it was necessary to make sure that our intentions were clearly addressed in our goals and objec-

tives. The first step was to work together to design a condition survey form to meet our needs. The second step, as you may have already suspected, was to acquire a machine-readable database of our collection. Since we have an OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) called OASIS, it would seem to be a simple matter to ask OASIS management to create a database of our collection for us. However, because of system priorities, it was then and is still not possible to create subsets of any collection that is part of OASIS. Luckily we already had a database and that allowed us to move ahead quickly once we had developed a suitable format for collecting the data we wished to use in the collection condition survey.

Our database had been in use for over twelve years and was used to produce the third edition of

Table 1: CONSERVATION DATABASE RECORD

FIELD NAME	DESCRIPTION
1. CALL NO	Call number
2. AUTHOR	Author
3. TITLE	Title
4. EDITION	Edition
5. VOLUMES	Number of volumes in set
6. PLACE	Place of publication
7. PUBLISHER	Publisher
8. DATE	Date of publication
9. COLLATION	Number of pages, plates, etc. present
10. SIZE	Height of title page in centimeters
11. BINDING	Description of binding
12. SURVEYOR/DATE	Initials of individual doing survey and date
13. LEATHER DRY	Leather binding is dry
14. RED ROT	Binding has red rot
15. LOOSE CASE	Book block is loose in its case
16. SPINE BROKEN	Spine is cracked, torn, or missing parts
17. BOARDS DETACHED	One or both boards are detached
18. BINDING TEARS	Tears or holes in binding
19. SEWING BROKEN	Sewing is broken or very loose
20. LEAVES DETACHED	One or more leaves are detached
21. PAPER TEARS	Paper has tears, holes, or other weaknesses
22. PAPER SOILED	Paper is soiled
23. CREASES/COCKLES	Creases or cockles in paper
24. TAPE	Pressure sensitive tape on binding or paper
25. MOLD	Binding or paper contains mold
26. INSECT DAMAGE	Binding/paper shows evidence of insect damage
27. EMBRITTLED	Paper is embrittled
28. OTHER DAMAGE	Description of damage
29. ENCLOSURE	Enclosure should be provided for protection
30. COMMENTS	Comments as needed

the *Heirs of Hippocrates*, which was published in 1990. It was maintained in a database management system called Notebook, developed and marketed by Pro/Tem Software in Stanford, California. At the time we began, Notebook was recommended and, more importantly, fully supported by our campus computing center. Of course, hardware and software change very quickly and several years ago Pro/Tem upgraded Notebook to a new software package called NoteBuilder and within the last year has gone out of business. Although we will continue to use Notebook, future plans include changing to a Windows-based database management system.

In Notebook each item in a database is called a record and each record may contain as many fields as the database designer wishes. The record as we finally designed it consists of thirty fields. The first eleven are used to describe the item bibliographically and were taken from the original database. The only field that may need comment is field ten in which we have elected to record the exact height of the title page in centimeters because it may reveal useful information to another owner of the same book about whether or not it has been trimmed. Fields twelve through thirty were developed for this project and are used to record the condition of the item. See Table 1 for a list of the fields and their descriptions.

We use three codes to indicate condition: 1 is severe, 2 is moderate, and 3 is previously treated. We had long discussions about using various gradations but finally reasoned that an item either needs immediate attention or can be allowed to wait for treatment. We also wanted to know which items had previously been treated and, if possible, who had done the work because they might be the work of noted conservators or binders. On the other hand, as we discovered, previously treated items occasionally need additional conservation.

Table 2 is a sample record from the database management system. From the number of severe condition codes, you can see that this book obviously needs some major restoration. Notice that we only code those fields where conservation or restoration is needed. This makes it possible to later search the database and retrieve items needing specific types of repairs based on their condition reports. As with any database management sys-

Table 2: SAMPLE RECORD

CALL NO	xQM21 .C5 1722
AUTHOR	WILLIAM CHESELDEN
TITLE	The anatomy of the humane body.
EDITION	2nd ed.
VOLUMES	
PLACE	London
PUBLISHER	Printed by S. Collins
DATE	1722
COLLATION	xv, 326 pp., 31 plates (1 fold.).
SIZE	19.4 cm.
BINDING	Full sheep with cloth spine
SURVEYOR/DATE	JS/RE 11/01/95
LEATHER DRY	1
RED ROT	1
LOOSE CASE	1
SPINE BROKEN	1
BOARDS DETACHED	1
BINDING TEARS	
SEWING BROKEN	1
LEAVES DETACHED	1
PAPER TEARS	2
PAPER SOILED	
CREASES/COCKLES	
TAPE	
MOLD	
INSECT DAMAGE	
EMBRITTLED	
OTHER DAMAGE	
ENCLOSURE	
COMMENTS	

tem, it is possible to prepare a wide variety of reports depending on what particular output is desired.

Both the Conservator and the Hardin Library maintain identical databases and the Conservator can easily search the database whenever she needs materials for a certain type of repair. For actually doing the survey, we have mounted the database on a laptop computer so the two individuals who do the survey can work right at the shelves where the books are located.

I would like to be able to report that once such a program is begun all goes smoothly and a collection can be quickly surveyed. Unfortunately, in real life, that's not always the case. It is a time-consuming task and it can easily take three to five minutes--sometimes considerably longer--to thoroughly examine a book. Multiply this by a collection of from 3,000 to 5,000 books and you can see that it will take from five to eight weeks to com-

plete the task--provided you do nothing else during that time.

Scheduling time to conduct the survey has frequently been a problem for us because of individual and institutional commitments. As a result, we have found that we can only devote from two to four hours a week to the survey and that is mostly during the academic year because our Conservator and apprentices are often away at workshops, training programs, and vacations during the summer. As a result progress has been slow and we still have a lot to accomplish.

In the end we will have invested well over three years in completing the survey but it will be time well invested because we will know exactly what must be done, how many staff will be required to do it, and how much it will cost to adequately preserve our rare book collection.

Richard Eimas
University of Iowa

THE CREATION OF A NEW COLLECTION DOCUMENTING THE HISTORY OF PAIN STUDIES IN THE HISTORY AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION OF THE LOUISE DARLING BIOMEDICAL LIBRARY, UCLA

I am going to tell you a story. In truth there are two stories. One is a story about putting together a collection which focuses on the history of pain studies. It is a story of the growth of an idea and the growth of a very fruitful collaboration. The other, which is the big one, the important one, is the story of pain - what it is and how it has been explained and understood through the ages and how it has been alleviated. I am going to concentrate on the first story. It is our hope that through the building of this collection we will facilitate the telling of the second story.

I will begin in the recent past with the threads of our story. In January of 1994 an historian of medicine, Dr. Roselyne Rey, from the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, came to UCLA to give a talk in our lecture series, "UCLA Programs in Medical Classics". Her talk was on Xavier Bichat and as interesting as it was, her talk and Bichat do not figure into our stories. I mention Dr. Rey here because she had just finished a very comprehensive work entitled succinctly *The History of Pain*. The book was published in French and in English and was given out to all attendees of the 1993 World Congress of the International Associa-

tion for the Study of Pain which was held in Paris. One of the things Dr. Rey especially wanted to do was to meet with Dr. John Liebeskind, a UCLA Professor of Psychology and Anesthesiology, and an internationally known researcher and specialist on pain. They rendezvoused in the History Division, and since they had not met, I introduced them and off they went to lunch. In hindsight it was a fortuitous encounter. Dr. Liebeskind and I would meet again in the future. Unfortunately, none of us would meet with Roselyne Rey who died young last year in Paris.

The genesis and the exodus (to stretch a metaphor) of the pain collection lies with John Liebeskind. Liebeskind has been involved with the study of pain and the professionalization of the pain field since the early 1970s. He was a founding member of the International Association for the Study of Pain and he founded The Western Pain Society in 1975 which subsequently merged with The Eastern Pain Association to form the American Pain Society. In the early 1990s Liebeskind, upon reflection, decided that his field had changed tremendously and that many of the most productive and influential people in the field were retiring. He realized that these people could contribute important insights into the change and the growth of the field since World War II. With that idea in mind, he embarked on a program of oral histories. Being a thorough researcher, he first attended two workshops on the making of oral histories given by the head of UCLA's Oral History Program.

Liebeskind's first oral history was with a good friend and colleague, John L. Reeves, Ph.D., Psychologist at Cedars-Sinai Pain Center Los Angeles. As Liebeskind stated, "This was a trial on friendly ground." With the first oral history done (at least recorded), he went on in March to John J. Bonica, M.D., Anesthesiologist, Professor and Founding Chairman, Department of Anesthesiology, University of Washington, Seattle. Bonica, having been struck by the complexity of pain cases he encountered during the war, subsequently developed a multidisciplinary pain clinic at his medical school. Bonica and neurosurgeon, William K. Livingston, were pioneers in the establishment of pain clinics.

From 1993 to 1995, Liebeskind conducted twenty-two oral histories with prominent people from a variety of specialties all concerned with the phenomenon of pain. The interviewees were psychologists, anesthesiologists, neurophysiologists, nurses, neurologists, medical pharmacologists and

neuropharmacologists, and neurosurgeons. He interviewed Dame Cicely Saunders, M.D., the founder of St. Christopher's Hospice in London. The interviews are substantial and vary in length from two hours to ten hours.

In addition Liebeskind did two group interviews which were videotaped. The first, done in 1993, and entitled "Perspective on Pain," was an interview with all the past Presidents of the American Pain Society. The second, done in 1994, was "The Bonicas: Passion is the Fuel of Life" and was reminiscences of John Bonica and his wife Emma.

As with many valuable projects, this one went forward without too much initial thought as to the ultimate destiny of the tapes. However in 1994, Liebeskind began to think more seriously about this and contacted Dale Trelevan, the head of UCLA's Oral History Program and broached the subject of deposition with him. Because of the subject matter, Dale set up a lunch with the three of us. It was at that lunch that the idea of a collection focusing on pain began to coalesce. I offered to accession, catalogue, and house the tapes and transcripts in our Special Collection. I also suggested to John, regardless of where he decided to put the oral histories, that he was in a unique position to encourage the subjects of the tapes to preserve their papers somewhere.

During the next weeks, Liebeskind and I met frequently to discuss the idea of a collection focused on pain studies with the oral histories at its core. We discussed soliciting papers from the interviewees; we discussed acquiring the records of the American Pain Society and the International Association for the Study of Pain. We also looked to the fine rare book collection (dating from the twelfth to the twentieth century) of the Division and the superb journal collection of the Biomedical Library's general collection for support.

We began to look for natural allies on campus; to identify complementary programs; and to survey possible constituents of the collection. A number of people and programs were of interest to us and we to them. Specifically, within the History Department, the Center for the Cultural Study of Science, Technology, and Medicine proved to be interested as did the Neuroscience History Archive which is part of the Brain Research Institute. Of course we hope and assume that the students and faculty from the School of Medicine, the School of Nursing, and the School of Public Health would find the collection stimulating.

The project by this time was beyond twenty-two oral histories and of much broader scope. It had implications concerning workload for the History and Special Collections Division. (It should be understood that we have primarily been a rare book collection with some manuscript collections most of which are fairly small. However, it has become clear that if we are to document twentieth-century medicine and serve the historians of medicine of the future, we need to be judiciously acquiring and saving the papers of notable and not so notable physicians and researchers and the records of societies.) Still we are a small division, employing only two fulltime people. Special collections acquisitions is my responsibility, but in this instance, I wanted the Biomedical Librarian aware of the potential scope of this undertaking and to understand the commitment. Liebeskind and I met with Alison Bunting, the Biomedical Librarian. It was agreed that Biomed (as we are colloquially and universally known) could easily handle the oral histories and that we would handle the papers and records on a case by case basis and, importantly, that we would always look for support for the processing of a collection. This having been said, and since the collection fit in with our collection development plan and would be used, we got our support.

With that support and approval won, we began to actively plan, to seek materials, and to cultivate potential contributors. Allow me to say at this point that the most active thing I did was to cultivate John Liebeskind. I cannot overstate his importance to this collection and its success. As a respected scientist and researcher, as a member of the National Academy of Science, and as an active and influential member of the seminal pain societies, he is the key. His association and interest gives the collection, even in its infancy, great credibility.

We were fortunate that Marcia Meldrum came to UCLA on a postdoctoral appointment in the Center for the Cultural Study of Science, Technology, and Medicine and became materially involved in the project. Meldrum is interested in pain studies and has extensive experience processing collections of papers.

In addition to the papers of individuals, we were and are very interested in the records of the two major societies: The International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP) and its national chapter, The American Pain Society (APS). The IASP came about through the efforts of John Bonica. In 1973 he organized the multidisciplinary International Symposium on Pain in Issaquah, Washington. In advance of the meeting, he discussed his

idea for an international pain society with a few influential people. With their help, he recruited a group of twenty-five key individuals to attend an organizational meeting on the first evening of the symposium. Three days later, neurophysiologist Edward Perl presented this group's proposal for an international society to the assembled conferees (Meldrum, "Growth of the Multidisciplinary Pain Field" 1995 exhibit); it was endorsed unanimously. The IASP was incorporated a year later in May 1974. By December 1974, 652 members from 60 different professional disciplines and 42 countries had joined. The American Pain Society was founded in 1978 through the merger of the Western Pain Society (begun by John Liebeskind) and the Eastern Pain Association (started by B. Berhold Wolff).

We have discussed the donation of their records with both societies. Let me however focus on the American Pain Society, who have agreed to give us their records, and our activities for them and with them. It proved fortunate for us that the American Pain Society was having its 1995 annual meeting in Los Angeles. During a preliminary scouting trip by the president and the business manager of the Society in January 1995, at Liebeskind and Alison Bunting's invitation, the two paid a visit to the History and Special Collections Division where we gave them an overview of our plans and ambitions for this collection and asked that they consider giving the records of the APS. A variety of people attended the meeting, which was pleasant and successful, and they indeed decided to deposit their archives with us. In response to their agreement we decided to host a reception during the annual meeting for the entire Board and various friends from around the country as well as important local people. We decided to use the occasion to formally announce the formation of this collection. The reception, called the Founders' Preview, was held on 8 November. We sought and received support for the reception from the APS and Astra Pharmaceuticals, among others. It was held in the rare book room and the adjacent reading room which was closed to the public for the evening. In addition to providing good grazing food and libations of various kinds, we planned a number of things to highlight the collection. We put together exhibits titled:

"John J. Bonica, Champion of Pain Control;"
"Growth of the Multidisciplinary Pain Field;"
"Pain Mechanisms: A New Theory;"
"William K. Livingston, A Personal Journey;"
"Bishop-Hebb Correspondence;"
"Causalgia: A Historical and Contemporary Problem."

We also set up listening stations so that people could hear parts of various oral histories. The two videos were also set up and running. The Division's collection of works by Silas Weir Mitchell was put on display along with a synoptic collection of rare books on pain from the History Division.

The reception was originally planned to be small, but by the time we finished, approximately 125 people attended. The reception was mostly a party, but there was also a short program consisting of a welcome by Gerald Levey, Dean and Provost of the Medical School, and remarks by John Liebeskind and me. To commemorate the evening and the collection, we prepared and distributed a booklet outlining our project and the evening's offerings.

Since the reception, we have continued to work on various aspects of the collection. Liebeskind has done more oral histories and will be doing one soon with Madame Denise Able-Fessard, a well-known French neurophysiologist and the first president of the IASP. We have acquired the set of very interesting correspondence on the problem of pain that took place between neurophysiologist George Bishop of Washington University and psychologist Donald Hebb of McGill University in the 1950s, which was initially borrowed for the exhibit. Liebeskind and Meldrum have written a grant, which was submitted optimistically to the ever more anemic NEH. The History Division has purchased some very interesting books not already in the collection. In fact one antiquarian dealer went through his stock and provided us with twenty-two books on pain which we purchased, including *Neuralgia: Its Various Forms, Pathology, and Treatment* (1851) by C. Toogood Downing, and a *Treatise on Headaches, their Various Causes, Prevention, and Cure* (1841) by G. Hume Weatherhead. We are identifying appropriate titles and are marking them online with a special searchable mnemonic.

Our timing has been fortunate. It was fortuitous that Marcia Meldrum came to UCLA when she did and now we are fortunate to have the talents of a librarian named Russell Johnson who will be working on archival materials in the sciences for the next year and our collections will be part of his purview. We are actively soliciting interns from the Library School at UCLA, where Anne Gilliland-Swetland, who has a strong background in the health sciences, has just launched a full-fledged archives program.

We have done a lot in a relatively short period of time. The collection should continue to grow and flourish as will, I hope, the cooperative aspect of the activity.

Originally I planned to begin my talk with some quotes about pain, but that didn't work out, so I will end with some quotes: "Pain is a more terrible lord of mankind than even death itself" (Albert Schweitzer, 1933 *On The Edge of the Primeval Forest*); "Pain is the most disabling disease" (John Bonica, 1973); "Pain has an element of blank -- It cannot recollect when it begun -- Or if there were a time when it was not" (Emily Dickinson, 1862).

Katharine E.S. Donahue
UCLA

DISPOSITION OF DUPLICATE AND OUT-OF-SCOPE MATERIALS

INTRODUCTION

Last summer, Moody Medical Library disposed of over one thousand titles, rare and out-of-print books and serials, in the history of the health sciences. We offered approximately two-thirds of the surplus collection, consisting of secondary sources, reprints, classical textbooks, and serials, to rare book dealers and solicited bids. The remaining one-third of the collection, which consisted of books published in the nineteenth century and earlier, was consigned to an auction house and subsequently sold at a public auction (at Christie's East in New York City). Encouraged by these sales, we then moved to dispose of duplicate visual materials, namely postage stamps and prints. Postage stamps and related philatelic materials will be sold at a Christie's auction in June 1996, and the auction of the prints will be handled by Charles Moore Americana, Ltd., of New York City in September 1996.

In this paper, I intend to discuss elements of a deaccessioning policy, methods of disposal, and handling the auction process. This paper is basically a description of what we have done at the Moody Medical Library. Some of the institutional guidelines we had to follow may not be applicable to other institutions, but I believe that there will be similar rules.

Selling the surplus property of a public institution is not a routine duty we perform in the administration of special collections. Duties such as cataloguing books, assisting users, or attending to conservation needs of the historical collections are

not normally subject to public scrutiny. Any attempt to dispose of public property, however, potentially puts one in a vulnerable position. Questions will be asked: What are you selling? Why are you selling? How are you selling? To whom are you selling?

DEACCESSIONING POLICY

In order to justify our actions and to protect ourselves against possible criticism, we needed to have a Deaccessioning Policy. The first thing to do, of course, is to find out what kind of institutional guidelines exist for the disposition of surplus property. Needless to say, such a departmental policy incorporates all the pertinent institutional rules and guidelines¹. It would be advisable to have the policy approved also by an office other than the library administration, such as Vice President for Business Affairs and/or Legal Affairs. If there are plans to deaccession out-of-scope materials as well, then there must be a sound collection development policy in place, clearly defining the scope of the collections.

In our case, there are two sets of guidelines relating to disposal of surplus property: the rules of The University of Texas Board of Regents, and the specific guidelines, issued by the Regents, for the sale of duplicate rare books and works of art that are held in various institutions of the University of Texas System. These guidelines define for us what we need to do in order to sell our duplicate materials:

1. Prepare a list or description of the item(s) intended for disposal, determine fair market value, and have the items certified as surplus by a panel of three members of the faculty, including an expert bibliographer.
2. Offer the University of Texas institutions first choice in acquiring any such item. If there is no interest at this level, then the surplus property may be offered to dealers or auction houses.
3. Keep a permanent record of transactions relating to the disposition of property.
4. Sale of property estimated to bring \$2,000 or more has to be made on a basis of competitive bids.
5. Proceeds from the sale are used for purchases to improve the collection from which the item is withdrawn.

This last rule of the Board of Regents is intended to protect the collection against any external influences or pressures, and prohibits the use of the funds thus raised for other purposes.

In addition to the above guidelines, our Deaccessioning Policy includes sections on donor restrictions, Internal Revenue Service regulations relating to gifts², and a clause about removing or cancelling marks of Library ownership (which will indicate that it is a withdrawn item). Under methods of disposal, the Policy addresses sale to dealers, auction sales, and trades/exchanges with dealers, donations to other institutions, and discarding unsold items. In this paper, I would like to focus on auctions and to share with the readers the insights we gained from contacting auction houses.

AUCTIONS

Selling surplus collections at a public auction has many advantages: Not only does one meet the requirement of competitive bids but also, through the mailing lists and catalogues of the auction house, the seller has access to a wider range of potential buyers. The auction catalogue serves as a permanent record of the items sold. Clearly, the auction house knows better how to market the items to be sold. They catalogue and divide the collection into appropriate lots, often with the right sales pitch. In return for all the work the auction house does, the seller is charged a fee, called the seller's commission.

The selection of an auction house is a very important factor in the successful sale of surplus materials. An auction house which has had experience in selling medical books, for example, would be preferable. One must also consider factors such as the commission rate, which may vary from eight to fifteen percent, the distribution of auction catalogues (the size of the subscription list), and the extent to which the auction house advertises their sales. Here are some suggestions for contacting auction houses:

1. Call a number of auction houses and ask whether they would be interested in what you have.³
2. Offer to send a list or description of the items you intend to sell. If they are interested, they will ask to see the list anyway.
3. Ask for a sample contract and an auction catalogue. Some auction houses have brochures designed to promote their services.

One such booklet, "Selling and Buying at Swann Auctions," is very useful and explains the steps of the auction process.

4. When auction houses respond with a letter offering the terms for the auction or a contract, study the terms carefully. It is very likely that your administration will depend on your judgement and recommendations, and the selection of an auction house has to be justified.

5. Most auction contracts cover the same conditions such as the responsibilities of the auction house and the seller, commission rate, charges for insurance, illustrations, and unsold items. While some terms are not negotiable, one could negotiate on commission and related charges. Some auction houses may also arrange for the shipment of the items but the seller is generally responsible for the shipping charges.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The disposition of duplicate and out-of-scope materials has obvious advantages. Those items that are sitting idle on shelves or in storage boxes are placed in the possession of individuals who appreciate and want them. The institution reclaims the space occupied by these surplus materials, often expensive space, as it is climate controlled, and protected by security systems. Most importantly, the income from the sale of duplicates impresses the administration and allows for the purchase of additional items for the collection or provides funds for other related projects.

On the negative side, the disposition of duplicates is a tedious and time-consuming process, especially if one is required to follow a set of elaborate institutional rules. If the items intended for disposal are of small monetary value, for example, the time spent to prepare them for sale according to established policy guidelines may be greater than they are worth. One must also keep in mind that the seller receives not the full retail value, but a percentage of it. (Depending on the mode of sale and nature of the items, the percentage varies from twenty-five to sixty). It is thus very important to weigh the positive and negative factors in the disposition process before one goes on a selling spree.

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

Endnotes

¹One may obtain a copy of The Blocker History of Medicine Collections Deaccessioning Policy by e-mail by sending the command SEND DEACCESS.TXT to: Mailserv@Beach.UTMB.Edu.

²For example, any gift sold or exchanged within two years must be reported to the IRS by completing Form 8282, Donee Information Return. IRS Publication 526, Charitable Contributions, and Publication 561, Determining the Value of Donated Property, are useful to have on file. They are available free of charge from the IRS.

³A list of auction houses is given in Table 1 for the convenience of interested readers. The inclusion of names does not imply endorsement by the author or her institution. Trade publications such as *AB Bookman's Weekly* carry announcements of upcoming book auctions, which may be another source of information on auction houses. Auctions Online serves as a central site for auction information: <http://www.auctions-on-line.com>.

Table 1: AUCTION HOUSES

Californian Book Auction Galleries
965 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone: (415) 243-0650

Charles G. Moore Americana, Ltd.
32 East 57 Street, New York, NY 10022
Phone: (212) 751-1900

Christie's
502 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022
Phone: (212) 546-1000

Christie's East
219 East 67th Street, New York, NY 10021
Phone: (212) 606-0400

Richard E. Oinonen Book Auctions
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ELIZABETH LATIMER SHRIMPTON, M.D. (1875-1955): UNSUNG HEROINE OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANSHIP

Not until the 1890s did American medical schools realize that well-stocked and well-maintained medical libraries would be essential components of the rapid modernizing of medical pedagogy which had begun in the 1870s with the shift from proprietary schools to graded instruction.¹ This lack of attention to medical libraries was the prevailing attitude not only in medical schools but throughout the entire medical community. As Charles Perry Fisher noted during his tenure as Librarian of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, individual physicians practicing prior to 1879 were obliged to acquire and maintain private collections of medical journals, often at great expense, only to have these gatherings of a lifetime scattered and wasted after their deaths.²

C.D. Spivak, referring to the state of medical libraries in the United States in 1898, lamented: "There is no profession which has such a large and valuable literature as ours, and there is none in which the care of its literature is so sadly neglected."³ In his survey of 120 medical schools he was able to obtain reports from only 24 affiliated libraries, and urged his colleagues to "revive the libraries which are in a state of syncope."⁴

A paper read before the American Academy of Medicine on 29 May 1897 by ophthalmologist George Milbry Gould, founder of the Medical Library Association, is evidence of the growing ap-



Syracuse University College of Medicine Library in 1898. (Photograph courtesy of SUNY Health Science Center Library.)

preciation within the medical profession of the importance of organized medical libraries just before the turn of the century.⁵ Gould recognized the importance of securing the collections of retiring or deceased physicians for distribution to libraries, and of establishing a system among libraries for the exchange of duplicates.⁶ In the first year of its existence the exchange listing which Gould published in *JAMA* was amazingly successful: "3934 journals and pamphlets, and 1921 bound volumes, most of them of great value, have been rescued, preserved, and, for all time, placed at professional disposal."⁷ By coordinating these efforts through the fledgling group then called the Association of Medical Librarians,⁸ Gould was instrumental in building collections and gaining support for numerous medical libraries, including the Syracuse University College of Medicine (SUCM).⁹

In the time of Elizabeth Blackwell the library of Geneva Medical College (GMC) was excellent, holding not only current works but also older classics donated by Dean Edward Cutbush, Professor of Botany and Medical Jurisprudence Anson Colman, and many others. But for the next twenty-five years after the transfer of GMC to SUCM in 1872, the collection was mostly in storage, unused, unattended, pilfered, and who knows what else.¹⁰ Although SUCM from the beginning had designated a member of the clinical faculty as "Librarian," the title rotated and was merely pro forma. The collection was regarded as a quaint curiosity from a bygone era. *The Fourth Annual Catalogue of SUCM*, 1875-76, was the first to mention the library, and described it as comprising "the entire collection of the Geneva School, with some addi-

tions made by contribution and purchase. It is especially rich in the medical literature of an earlier day."¹¹

Professor of Ophthalmology Frank William Marlow (1858-1941) became Librarian in 1890 and remained so until his death, even after his retirement from medical teaching and practice. Marlow seems to have been the first to discern the harm to SUCM caused by neglecting the medical library. He was especially disturbed that students were not using the Library because there was neither a serviceable reading room nor a regular attendant.¹² In 1896 he created a library committee consisting of himself, Professor of Pediatrics A. Clifford Mercer, and Lecturer on Hygiene and Public Health William H. Mills. He appointed the SUCM secretary, Abby M. Bond, and assistant secretary, Mary A. Barker, to serve as assistant librarians. The minutes of the earliest library committee meetings are in Bond's hand.

Marlow also began to build the collection, despite the fact that library funding remained inadequate for respectable acquisitions. He negotiated a marvelous gift of about 1,100 titles from Stephen Smith, founder of the American Public Health Association and erstwhile schoolmate of Elizabeth Blackwell at GMC; a bargain purchase of about 2,500 volumes for \$300 from Gould; a substantial bequest from the estate of SUCM Professor of Anatomy Scott Owen; and ongoing gifts from such SUCM faculty members as Mercer, Professor of Surgery John Van Duyn, and Dean Henry D. Didama.¹³

But the situation did not really begin to improve until the fall of 1897 when Marlow hired a first-year medical student, Elizabeth Latimer Shrimpton, to reorganize the library in the new medical school quarters on McBride Street and to serve as the first regular library attendant in the history of SUCM.

Shrimpton was born on 1 July 1875, in Fayetteville, New York. After receiving her B.S. from Knox College in 1896, she entered SUCM in 1897 and received her M.D. in 1901. Her medical career was entirely in Syracuse, in general practice until her retirement in 1951. She never married, yet at the age of 44 adopted a son, David MacDill Shrimpton. She died at her home in Syracuse on 6 June 1955.

Little of Marlow's dream for the library could have been actualized without Shrimpton's tireless toil as she bravely contributed to her medical tuition at the rate of only twelve and a half cents an hour! She was the first "real" medical librarian at SUCM. Her four years in charge of daily activities marked the turning point for the library in terms of its utility and relevance to modern medical education. Most of the thousands of accession entries from 1897 (the year SUCM accessions started) to 1901 are in her hand, with many in Bond's and some in a third, perhaps Barker's.

Judging by GMC accessions noted on bookplates, there were at least 811 and probably over a thousand volumes in the original GMC library. Yet when the SUCM accession process for these books was completed in 1898, only 406 GMC volumes were found to be still in the collection. What happened to the remainder is anyone's guess. But thanks to Marlow's collection development and Shrimpton's management skill and initiative, the SUCM library had officially recorded 5,072 volumes by the end of 1901. That total would have been far fewer without her.

Shrimpton's effort and dedication brought the library into the twentieth century with efficient methods of cataloguing, inventory control, and reader services. She can be credited with instituting the policies and practices which continue to make the resources of the Library accessible to its main group of users, the medical community of Syracuse.

Eric v. d. Luft
SUNY Health Science Center,
Syracuse

Endnotes

¹Albert T. Huntington, "The Medical Library Movement in the United States," *Medical Library and Historical Journal*, 2 (1904): 119-128, esp. p. 120: "... it is ... only within the last decade that the medical library movement has become active and widespread."

²Charles Perry Fisher, "Medical Libraries, Medical Publishers, and the Medical Profession," *Medical Library and Historical Journal*, 2 (1904): 192-195.

³Charles D. Spivak, "The Medical Libraries of the United States," *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, 2 (1898): 851-858; here, p. 853.

⁴Spivak, pp. 852-853.

⁵George Milbry Gould, "The Organization and Support of Public Medical Libraries," *Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine*, 3 (1897): 148-149.

⁶Marjorie B. Wannarka, "Dr. George Milbry Gould: Ophthalmologist and First President of the Medical Library Association," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 42, 3 (1968): 265-271.

⁷Gould, pp. 148-149.

⁸"The History of the Medical Library Association," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, 1 (1911): 7-12.

⁹SUNY Health Science Center at Syracuse Library. *Thirty-Five Treasures of Special Collections* (Kennett Square, Pa.: KNA Press, 1993), p. 21.

¹⁰*Thirty-Five Treasures*, pp. 1-2.

¹¹Page 9. The local data for this article comes from SUCM course catalogs, annual announcements, library committee minutes, library accession books, alumni biographical records, etc. in the Archives of the SUNY Health Science Center at Syracuse Library. Much of it has been incorporated in: Kenneth W. Wright and Eric v. d. Luft, "From Teaching College to Research University: The First Hundred Years of the SUNY Health Science Center at Syracuse College of Medicine, 1834-1934," unpublished mss. pp. 9, 15-17.

¹²W. Freeman Galpin. *Syracuse University*, v. 2, The Growing Years (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1960), pp. 91-92.

¹³*Thirty-Five Treasures*, pp. 25, 35.



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FROM THE EDITORS

We had a wonderful time in Buffalo! We thoroughly enjoyed seeing so many of our friends and colleagues again (and have the pictures to prove that a good time was had by all.) Special thanks go to Lilli Sentz for arranging first-rate Wednesday evening dinner and Thursday meeting venues. Fortunately, not one of the speakers on the ALHHS program chaired by Suzanne Porter were shot while giving their presentations! President William McKinley was not so lucky. The papers from the ALHHS annual meeting are found in this issue. Special thanks to Inci Bowman, Kathy Donahue, and Dick Eimas for submitting their papers so promptly.

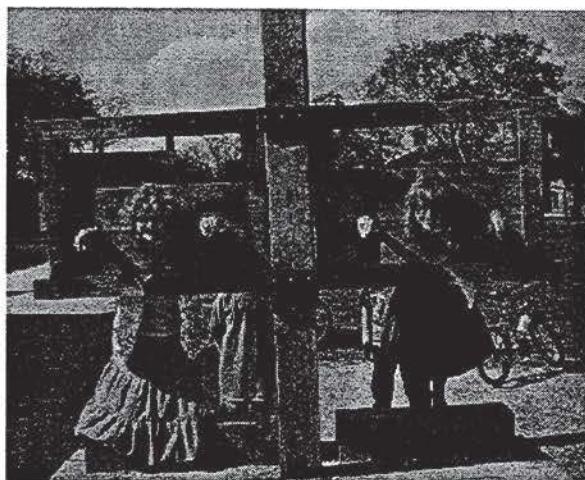
The cover story for this issue of *The Watermark* describes the new Public Health Service Exhibit at Ellis Island. We hope to get up to New York City to see the exhibit before it closes at the end of July. Our first visit to Ellis Island occurred during the 1994 ALHHS/AAHM Meetings in New York City. We were moved by the experience and look forward to seeing "Doctors at the Gate: The United States Public Health Service at Ellis Island". Since John Parascandola had a large role in the development of the exhibition, we will be sure to look for covert tomato paraphernalia as we roam the hallways of the Ellis Island Immigration Museum.

As is customary, we have included the minutes from the ALHHS Steering Committee Meet-

ing and Annual Meeting as well as the 1995-96 financial report. We hope to publish the list of committee members and chairs as well as a President's Column in the fall issue. Family illness prevented Beth White from contributing to this issue. Beth would appreciate hearing from anyone wishing to submit a proposal for an ALHHS-sponsored luncheon workshop for the 1997 AAHM Meeting in Williamsburg; abstracts are due to the AAHM 1997 Program Committee by 15 September, so please contact Beth with your ideas soon.

While the 1997 ALHHS annual meeting is in the distant future for some of you, it looms large on our horizon. Plans are underway for our meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia. We have met with representatives from the Medical Museums Association and look forward to a joint program of mutual interest in Virginia's colonial capital. We can assure you this will not be a stock meeting and you will be captivated by Colonial Williamsburg's charm.

With this issue we mark the beginning of our fourth year and second term as editors of *The Watermark*. The members of ALHHS at the annual



meeting in Buffalo approved changes to the bylaws that make the position of editor an appointed one. This means that the President and Steering Committee will be looking for individuals who might be interested in editing the Association's newsletter. If you are interested in learning more about this opportunity, please contact ALHHS President Beth White.

We welcome Martayan Lan who joins the group of *Watermark* advertisers with this issue. ALHHS appreciates the continuing support of the antiquarian book dealers. The annual meetings serve as heartening reminders of how amicable all the members of our organization are, including our antiquarian book dealer colleagues.

We also wish to extend a very warm welcome to a number of new ALHHSers. Three of our new members are captured below in the act of filling out their ALHHS membership forms in Buffalo. We are uncertain whether they are smiling because they know how much fun, camaraderie, and useful information their \$10 annual dues will net them or whether it is the prospect of the promised libations awaiting them upon completing the forms and handing over the money! Joan's wildcat, membership-by-intimidation campaign, completely unsanctioned by the official ALHHS Membership Committee, proved highly successful. Elizabeth Ihrig deserves special thanks for cheerfully complying with the late-night S.O.S call for "more forms!"



New ALHHSers Ray Kondrates, Ynez O'Neill, and Garth Huston

Kathy Donahue joined the Steering Committee as Member-at-Large in Buffalo. While Kathy is known to many of you from her time as editor of *Ex Libris*, we asked her to follow tradition and introduce herself below.

Have a health and happy summer.

Joan Echtenkamp Klein
Jodi Koste

Steering Committee Member

I have been the Head of the History and Special Collections Division of the Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library at UCLA since 1987. Prior to coming to UCLA, I was the Museum Librarian of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

I have been a member of the ALHHS since 1987 and have served on a variety of appointed committees. I served as the chair of Publications Committee for several years and wrote and compiled the *Ex Libris* column from 1988 to 1995. I produced the 1994 *ALHHS Directory of Members*.

I am particularly interested in medical and natural history illustration from the fifteenth through the nineteenth century.

Katharine E.S. Donahue
UCLA

NEWS FROM HMD

Last winter was a difficult one for HMD staff as well as for everyone else working for the federal government. We often didn't know from day to day whether we would continue working or be furloughed, whether we would ever have a budget, or whether the Congress would decide that a country that could do without national health insurance might well manage without books and libraries. It was irritating for many devoted professionals to be informed that they were considered "non-essential," and upsetting to be told that federal workers were not committed or hard working. Anyone who still has suspicions on that score should visit HMD, where some of the staff arrive before 6:00 a.m., some are to be found still working away at midnight, and others think nothing of putting in twelve hours of additional work on a Sunday. I am impressed and delighted to be the newest member of this talented and dedicated group.

The good news is that HMD, along with the rest of NIH, has survived these multiple disruptions and uncertainties, that we have been declared "exempted" from further furloughs, this year, and that we have a confirmed, somewhat increased, budget. In some specific areas--outreach, for example--the National Library of Medicine has given HMD a significant increase in resources. This makes my job, as the new Chief, much more pleasurable, and I look forward to reporting on some of our new projects in future issues of *The Watermark*.

One exciting item of news is that HISTLINE will be accessible through Internet Grateful Med, which has recently been released. HISTLINE will not be the first database to be made available on the system, but will be added at some time in 1996; at the moment, we are scheduled for October. Internet Grateful Med is a very user-friendly search system, accessible by the World Wide Web, and we expect it to play an extremely important role in providing easier entry to NLM's resources. Users will still need a password but will not require any special training to use HISTLINE, which will be accessible to anyone on the Internet.

The availability of HISTLINE on Internet Grateful Med will help fill part of the gap created by the earlier decision to cease paper publication of the *Bibliography of the History of Medicine*. I regret to report that this decision seems irreversible: the National Library of Medicine is committed to developing new modes of electronic access but has decided against putting its limited resources into the production of printed bibliographies which duplicates information resources which are more effective and more up-to-date. I sympathize and empathize with everyone who valued and

used the printed *Bibliography*--as I certainly did myself-- but I can, at this point, only commit HMD to making the electronic form of the bibliography as available, accessible, comprehensive, up-to-date and useful as possible.

At least until HISTLINE is available on Internet Grateful Med, and perhaps for some time thereafter, we will need to provide ways in which scholars, physicians, and students can gain easier access to the current system. Phil Teigen has prepared a brief and, we hope, easy-to-follow set of instructions for users, and especially potential users, which he will mail on request to any member of ALHHS. We ask for your assistance in spreading the word--to historians, physicians, students, and others at your institution, in your locality, and on your networks; let them know that this aid is available and distribute copies to anyone who might benefit from its use. Phil is also conducting several workshops to demonstrate HISTLINE and the "Images in the History of Medicine." So far, he has made presentations to the Cogan Ophthalmological Society, the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, and the University of Mississippi Medical Center in Jackson. Soon, he will be on his way to Houston, Texas. Phil is open to invitations and suggestions, especially from any of the western states: let us know if you would like him or another staff member to conduct such a workshop/demonstration in your institution.

This week, Stephen Greenberg attended the Medical Library Association meeting in Kansas City. There, he was awarded the 1996 Murray Gottlieb Prize "for the best unpublished essay on the history of medicine and allied science written by a health sciences librarian." For this year's meeting, Stephen organized a session on "History for the Future: Special Collections on the Information Frontier," with Patricia Gallagher, Maggie Yax, Billie Broaddus, and Lois Fischer Black as participants. Stephen is Chairman of the History of Health Sciences Section of MLA for 1995-97.

Last month, four members of HMD participated in the ALHHS and AAHM meetings in Buffalo: Sheila O'Neill organized a most successful luncheon session on "Piecing Together the Past: Reconstructing Medical Life Through Ephemera," with Katherine Ott and Scott Eberle. Elizabeth Fee gave a report on HMD activities to the ALHHS business meeting, presented a paper at the Sigerist Circle session, organized by Jane Eliot Sewell, on "Poverty and Health" with speakers Charles Rosenberg, Gerald Grob, and Mary Fissell, and she also chaired the AAHM session on "Doctors, Drugs,

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History Month lecture, on 14 March 1996. In the regular History of Medicine Seminar Series, Elizabeth Fee gave a talk entitled "Anything but Amabilis": Henry Sigerist's Impact on the History of Medicine in America," on 7 February, and on 14 February, Terry Sharrer, Curator of Medicine at the Smithsonian Museum, spoke on "The Development of Gene Therapy."

Discoveries, and Debates." Phil Teigen presented a paper for the AAHM session on "Animal Stories" and was proud to present the Curatorship Award to William Helfand on behalf of ALHHS for his exhibit catalogue, *Potions, Pills, & Purges: The Art of Pharmacy*. For the first time at AAHM, HMD obtained tables in the book exhibit area. Stephen Greenberg and Patricia Gallagher both spent many hours staffing the table, demonstrating the "Images in the History of Medicine," talking about research resources in the history of medicine, handing out literature, and talking to everyone interested.

Back at the National Library of Medicine, a very successful and enjoyable symposium on "Public Health, Demography, and American Medicine" was held in honor of James H. Cassedy. The speakers included Donald A. B. Lindberg, Sheldon Cohen, Philip Curtin, Alan Kraut, Caroline Hannaway, Victoria Harden, and John Parascandola; Philip M. Teigen was the organizer and moderator. This symposium was jointly sponsored by the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine, the Washington Society for the History of Medicine, and the Office of the Public Health Historian. The day was capped by a buffet dinner in the Natcher Conference Center of the National Institutes of Health.

The History of Medicine Division has also sponsored a lively series of seminars and special lectures. Evelyn M. Hammonds of the History of Science Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gave a talk on "Race, Gender, and AIDS: An Historical Perspective" on 29 February 1996, the latest in a series of African American History Month lectures. Mary Fissell of the Johns Hopkins Institute of the History of Medicine gave a lecture entitled, "Vernacular Bodies: Popular Medical Works for Women," NLM's first Women's

HMD's current exhibit, planned and installed by David Vecchioli, is "Death and Disease in the Neighborhood: Medical Maps of Washington, DC," on display in the lobby of the National Library of Medicine from February through June 1996. The exhibit documents the epidemiological mapping of disease in the nation's capital from 1878 through 1909, and includes a brief movie about the geographical history of Washington, narrated by Richard W. Stephenson, former head of reference services at the Library of Congress Geography and Maps Division. The next exhibit, opening in July, will be "Reflections of Their Time: Unique Items from the History of Medicine Collections," organized and arranged by Margaret Kaiser and Sheila O'Neill, with the assistance of Cynthia Ronzio, one of our new part-time staff members.

An online version of NLM's exhibit, "Here Today, HERE Tomorrow: Varieties of Medical Ephemera" has been developed for the World Wide Web. One hundred and thirty six items from the exhibit prepared by William Helfand and Sheila O'Neill were scanned and catalogue text entered by library technician, Roxanne Beatty, using HTML. The exhibit is a very handsome addition to the other online exhibits produced by HMD. To check it out, go through the NLM World Wide Web server HyperDOC: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/>.

There are many other activities going on here at HMD and I'll discuss some of them in future issues of *The Watermark*. At the meetings in Buffalo, I was delighted to meet many members of the ALHHS and I look forward to working with you in the future. Your comments and suggestions are always welcome!

Elizabeth Fee
National Library of Medicine

**ALHHS STEERING
COMMITTEE MINUTES
Room 165, Health Sciences Li-
brary, University of Buffalo
Wednesday, 8 May 1996**

The meeting was called to order at 4:00 p.m. by President Barbara Irwin who welcomed those attending. They were: Elaine Challacombe, Katharine Donahue, Elizabeth Ihrig, Phyllis Kauffman, Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Jodi Koste, Suzanne Porter, Lilli Senn, Phil Teigen, Elizabeth (Beth) White, and Maggie Yax (representing Billie Broaddus). Joan Echtenkamp Klein moved that the minutes of the 1995 Steering Committee Meeting as they appeared in *The Watermark* be accepted. Jodi Koste seconded and the motion was approved. Elizabeth Ihrig read the financial report for 1995-96; Elaine Challacombe delivered her audit of the financial accounts. Beth White moved to accept the 1995-96 financial report; Phyllis Kauffman seconded and the report was accepted.

OLD BUSINESS

Lilli Senn welcomed us to Buffalo and gave an update on plans for the next day's business meeting, luncheon program, and travel arrangements to the Historical Society Building where the events will be held. There are 63 people registered for this year's annual meeting. Suzanne Porter reported satisfaction with the Program Committee's work in selecting four papers for this year's program, the first time we have had such a program; she suggested we do something similar every few years. Barbara Irwin asked us to think about opening up the call for papers to non-members.

Elaine Challacombe reported for the Nominations Committee, which had selected a slate consisting of Katharine Donahue for member-at-large and Joan Echtenkamp Klein and Jodi Koste for editors of *The Watermark*. The slate was approved by a vote of the membership last February. Jodi reported for Carol Clausen on the completion of *The Watermark Index*, extra copies of which were printed, with plans to sell it. Carol had submitted a written report suggesting making it available as an online file on Gopher or WWW. A resolution will be written and read at tomorrow's annual meeting thanking Carol for her indexing work. Joan and Jodi, reporting on *The Watermark*, made the point that costs of printing and mailing the newsletter have increased over the years and suggested we think about raising dues (currently \$10;

overseas members add \$6 for postage). Ensuing discussion concluded with Barbara's recommendation that a committee be formed to study the possibility of raising membership dues.

Beth White presented a resolution to change the Bylaws as follows:

In Article II. Elected Officers. Section A.
Eliminate the words "Editor of *The Watermark*".

In Article II. Section F.
Eliminate Section F; Section G be renamed Section F.

In Article V. Committees. Section 2.
New wording: With the advice and consent of the Steering Committee, the President shall appoint the editor of *The Watermark*, editorial assistants for *The Watermark*, and such other committees as are necessary for the work and enhancement of the Association.

Elaine Challacombe seconded the motion. Discussion focused on the need to shorten the length of the editorial term (from three to two years) in the event an editor takes on a second term; to create a more flexible arrangement that will ensure continuity when the editorship passes from one editor to another; and to provide experience for incoming editors. Suggestions included contracting out layout and printing of the newsletter so the editor may focus on more strictly editorial functions. We also discussed adding another member-at-large to the Steering Committee to replace the gap left by removing the editor; editors would continue to attend Steering Committee meetings to present reports. Beth's resolution passed unanimously.

Beth then proposed another resolution that the Bylaws be changed as follows:

Article II. Section A.
Change "two members-at-large" to "four members-at-large".

Article II. Section F.
Change "one being elected each year" to "two being elected each year".

Phyllis Kauffman seconded the motion; it carried unanimously. The new Nominations Committee will work out the details of establishing four members-at-large for the next election.

Phil Teigen presented the Honors and Awards Committee report. This year they selected William H. Helfand to receive the first Curatorship Award. The Committee recommends that non-members of ALHHS also be eligible for this award. Discussion followed; it concluded with Phil's recommendation that an ad hoc group be formed to evaluate the Honors and Awards program and to consider the idea of setting up an endowment to provide funds for cash awards. All present approved accepting a check for \$200 from Michael Phelps, a bookdealer, to use as seed money for such an endowment, should it come into being.

Barbara summarized the progress of the Oral History Project. Four of the five interviews are complete (Dorothy Whitcomb by Phyllis Kauffman; Lisabeth Holloway by Nancy Zinn; Lucretia McClure by Chris Hoolihan; Glen Jenkins by Pat Gerstner); Nancy Zinn by Robin Overmier is being conducted. Barbara recommends the interview with Lucretia be published; Kathy Donahue suggested all the interviews be catalogued on OCLC.

A written report was submitted by the Membership Committee, which proposes that ALHHS create a homepage on the World Wide Web. Following discussion, it was agreed that Steve Wagner of that Committee be asked to develop a homepage and submit it to the Steering Committee for comments, and that it be limited initially to the following aspects of ALHHS: general information; constitution and bylaws; officers; membership application form; previous and upcoming meetings and related announcements; *The Watermark* (editors, deadlines, general information); CADUCEUS-L; honors and awards (descriptions, recipients).

Phyllis reported on the work of the Archives Committee: the archives are located at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; during the past year, there were seven new accessions, approximately one linear foot, and five reference inquiries; the policy of having all ALHHS records open for research was informally confirmed. Members are reminded to send materials to the archives; the address is: Kevin Crawford, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 19 South 22nd Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103; (215) 561-6050 x216; E-MAIL crawford@hslc.org

Barbara announced that Inci Bowman will be the new editor of the *AAHM Newsletter* and then read Inci's report on CADUCEUS-L. Membership as of 1 May includes 690 individuals from the U.S. and 26 other countries. During the past year, membership has grown forty-five percent and CADUCEUS-L has averaged ten issues per month.

Since its inception four years ago, over 390 issues have been distributed. Inci thanks all who participate and contribute to CADUCEUS-L for helping make it a major tool of communication in the history of the health sciences.

NEW BUSINESS

Barbara Irwin, the out-going President turned the meeting over to our new President, Beth White.

Elizabeth Ihrig reported that a new ALHHS directory is due. Following discussion it was agreed that this will be done this year or early next by the Secretary/Treasurer working with the Membership Committee.

Phil Teigen summarized the AAHM historian/physician conflict for us. He will give some thought to writing an article on the subject for an issue of *The Watermark*.

Joan and Jodi, co-chairs for the next annual meeting to be held on 2-3 April 1997 in Williamsburg, Virginia, reported on their plans. The conference will take place at the Woodlands, a conference facility; dinner the evening before the meeting will be at a Williamsburg tavern; the annual meeting on 3 April will be held in the Public Hospital; a joint program with the Medical Museums Association will take place in the DeWitt Wallace Museum of Decorative Arts, located in the Public Hospital building. The afternoon will be set aside for extensive touring of Williamsburg. Everyone is advised to make reservations early.

Everyone looked over and approved the agenda for the next day's business meeting. Jodi raised the issue of appointing a strategic planning committee; out of the discussion came the suggestion that the ad hoc committee suggested earlier by Phil might include strategic planning among its activities. All generally agreed that a strategic planning group was a good idea, that our growing membership required more planning, and this would help new members find a place to fit in and help do the work of ALHHS.

Barbara Irwin, the out-going President, remarking on the pleasures of the presidency, thanked everyone for their contributions. Jodi Koste motioned to adjourn, seconded by Joan Echtenkamp Klein, and the meeting was adjourned at 6:10 p.m.

Elizabeth Ihrig
Secretary/Treasurer, ALHHS

**ALHHS BUSINESS MEETING
Buffalo and Erie County
Historical Society, Buffalo, NY
9 May 1996**

The annual business meeting of the ALHHS was called to order by President Barbara Irwin at 9:00 a.m., who welcomed everyone and introduced new members and first-time attendees. In her opening remarks, Barbara thanked everyone for the opportunity of having served as President for the past two years. She discussed some of the most interesting developments in our professional world over the past few years, including the appointment of a Chief for the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine, ALHHS's twentieth anniversary in 1995, its name change and growing membership (due in great part to the growth and quality of the ALHHS newsletter, *The Watermark*), our first call for papers for the 1996 meeting, and the birth and growth of CADUCEUS-L.

The minutes of the 1995 business meeting were approved as they appeared in *The Watermark*. Secretary/Treasurer Elizabeth Ihrig read the 1996 financial report and announced that the membership stood at 202 paid members. Barbara Irwin reported on the audit of the books; a motion was made, seconded, and approved unanimously to accept the financial report.

OLD BUSINESS

Lilli Sentz welcomed everyone to Buffalo and the meeting on behalf of the Local Arrangements Committee. She expressed the sentiments of all present in praising the powers that be for the absence of snow and pointed out the exhibits in the building where we were meeting.

Sheila O'Neill announced the AAHM luncheon workshop planned for Friday, 10 May on the subject of medical ephemera as historical resources.

In addition to Sheila, there will be two other speakers: Katherine Ott of the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, and Scott Eberle of the Strong Museum in Rochester, New York.

Jodi Koste and Joan Echtenkamp Klein reported on *The Watermark*, thanked everyone for their contributions to it, and reminded us of the upcoming deadline (1 June). They reported the completion of *The Watermark Index* by Carol Clausen and Joan read a resolution thanking and honoring Carol for all the work and care she expended in creating the index. (See text following minutes.)

Beth White read the proposed changes in the bylaws that had been unanimously approved by the Steering Committee at its meeting the day before. (See the minutes of the Steering Committee meeting above for the text of bylaw changes.) A motion was made and seconded to accept these changes; following a brief discussion, there was an unanimous vote of affirmation.

Phil Teigen reported for the Honors and Awards Committee, which this year selected William Helfand to receive the first ALHHS Curatorship Award recognizing outstanding individual achievement by an ALHHS member in the field of medical historical curatorship. Mr. Helfand received the award for the exhibit catalogue *Potions, Pills, & Purges: The Art of Pharmacy*, the record of an exhibit held at the Philadelphia Museum of Art from June to October, 1995. The award had been presented to Mr. Helfand the night before at the ALHHS dinner at the Calumet Restaurant. (See text of resolution following these minutes.) Next year's award will be the Holloway Award, recognizing significant individual contributions to ALHHS and to the profession. Phil reminded us to start giving thought to possible nominees for that award. In 1998, the Publications Award will be given.

Lucretia McClure delivered the report on the Oral History Project. Four of the five interviews are complete: Lisabeth Holloway by Nancy Zinn; Dorothy Whitcomb by Phyllis Kauffman; Glen Jenkins by Pat Gerstner; and Lucretia McClure by Chris Hoolihan. Robin Overmier is completing her interview of Nancy Zinn. All the interviews will be available at the ALHHS Archives at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

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John Erlen spoke for the Membership Committee, which recommends the creation of an ALHHS homepage on the WWW. To begin with, Steve Wagner of the Committee will make a demonstration homepage available to the President and the Steering Committee members for comment; it will include general information on the organization, its constitution and bylaws, officers, descriptions of honors and awards and past recipients thereof, membership application form, previous and upcoming meetings and related announcements, and information on *The Watermark* and CADUCEUS-L.

Reporting on the progress of the Archives group, Phyllis Kauffman praised and thanked Kevin Crawford for all the work he has done and reminded everyone to send things to him at: The College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 19 South 22nd Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103; (215) 561-6050 x216; E-MAIL crawford@hslc.org.

Barbara Irwin recognized and thanked Genevieve Miller who is retiring from editing the *AAHM Newsletter*. Barbara announced that Inci Bowman will become the new editor of that newsletter. Inci then delivered her report on CADUCEUS-L. Membership has grown forty-five percent over the past year: as of 1 May it stands at 690 individuals from the U.S. and 26 other countries. About 80% of the subscribers live in the U.S., and another 10% are from Canada, Australia, and the U.K. It has been averaging 10 issues per month, and since its establishment 4 years ago, over 390 issues have been distributed. Inci thanked everyone for their support of CADUCEUS-L.

Elizabeth Fee, Chief of the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine, delivered an update in which she thanked the ALHHS for its support of the HMD during its recent period of changes. Looking to the future, the hope is to increase the Division's outreach activities; our suggestions are solicited and may be communicated to Phil Teigen. By this summer or fall, HISTLINE should be up on Grateful Med. Exhibits at the HMD will be put on the WWW, including one on ephemera, another on treasures in the HMD collection, and an upcoming exhibit on the relation between emotions and disease.

NEW BUSINESS

Beth White, our new President, thanked outgoing President Barbara Irwin for her many contributions and service during her term, and pre-

sented her with a gift. Beth expressed her pleasure and anticipation in taking up the presidency.

The next annual meeting will be held in Williamsburg, Virginia, on 2-3 April 1997. Joan Echtenkamp Klein and Jodi Koste, co-chairs of the local arrangements committee, presented a short slide show extolling the beauties and interests of that city. The business meeting will take place in the Public Hospital; the luncheon program will be at the DeWitt Wallace Museum of Decorative Arts in the Public Hospital building. The afternoon will be given over to tours of Williamsburg. Dinner the evening before the meeting will take place in a Williamsburg tavern.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Stephen Greenberg, National Library of Medicine, reported on the History of the Health Sciences Section of the Medical Library Association. Lilla Wechsler, Bernard Becker Medical Library, St. Louis, announced the publication of a new catalogue of their ophthalmology collection; Lois Fischer Black, New York Academy of Medicine, announced the publication of a catalogue of the NYAM's collection of medical trade catalogues; and Maggie Yax, Wright State University, announced publication of a new guide to her institution's manuscripts. All these publications may be purchased; contact these people at their institutions. John Parascandola announced the opening of an exhibit, "Doctors at the Gate: The United States Public Health Service at Ellis Island" on display at the Ellis Island Immigration Museum in New York from 24 May through 31 July this year.

Barbara Irwin closed the meeting with remarks on the need of all of us to continue to communicate with clinicians, historians, and any others who make use of the collections for which we are responsible. The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 a.m.

After a break for refreshments, we returned to the program of presented papers. The speakers were Joan Echtenkamp Klein, "Kerr White Health Care Collection Online Bibliography and Exhibit"; Richard Eimas, "Design and Use of a Collection Survey for the Management and Scheduling of Conservation Activities"; Katharine Donahue, "Creation of a New Collection Documenting the History of Pain Studies"; and Inci Bowman, "Disposition of Duplicate and Out-of-scope Materials." Lunch followed and after lunch we were treated to a talk by William H. Loos, Curator of the Grosvenor

Rare Book Room at the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library who spoke on "The Recent Adventures of Huck Finn: The Reunion of the Two Halves of the Manuscript after a Separation of 105 Years."

Elizabeth Ihrig
Secretary/Treasurer, ALHHS

Resolution Read at the ALHHS Business Meeting, 9 May 1996

Whereas, Carol Clausen read *The Watermark* cover-to-cover from Volume 1, Number 1, through Volume 18, Number 4; whereas, she compiled an index with entries from "Abbey Newsletter" to "Nancy Zinn"; whereas, thanks to her efforts the history of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences is now accessible to all; resolved, we, the members of ALHHS, heartily thank Carol Clausen for her herculean effort in indexing *The Watermark* from its founding through 1995.

Resolution Read at the Calumet Restaurant, 8 May 1996

Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences Curatorship Award for 1996 to William H. Helfand for *Potions, Pills, & Purges: The Art of Pharmacy*.

The 1996 Curatorship Award goes to William H. Helfand for the exhibit catalogue, *Potions, Pills, & Purges: The Art of Pharmacy*. Published by the American Institute of Pharmacy, the catalogue is the record of an exhibit held at the Philadelphia Museum of Art from June to October 1995.

There are many virtues in this splendid work, but I have time to mention only a few. Chronologically the images range from the sixteenth to the late twentieth centuries; geographically they come from not only the usual suspects -- France, Germany, England, and the United States, but also Holland (#27), Japan (#67), Belgium (#77), Switzerland (#59), and Poland (#21 and 22). As varied as the images are, Helfand's careful selection and arrangement avoids visual or historical incoherence. Instead he demonstrates that while disease, death, and our efforts to maintain or restore health with drugs are universal, our perceptions of disease and death and our effort to delay or deny them result in a cornucopia of historical images.

Helfand's eye is especially drawn to caricature. Indeed, this is the most frequent genre appearing in the catalogue: Rowlandson's apothecary's assis-

tant as Death (#39), a lead plaster for blistered buttocks (#40), and this verse beneath an eighteenth-century image of three physicians:

How merrily we live
That doctor's be
We humbug the public
And pocket the fee. (#42)

Helfand's eye is also keen in recognizing potential historical value in overlooked images. Among them are the uncut labels of a pharmacist and a physician (#81 and 82), which provide insight into the process of selling and administering drugs, backdrops to nineteenth-century children's theater (#5 and 6), and advertisements in county atlases (#7 to 11).

Throughout the catalogue, Helfand unobtrusively teaches us how to look at historical images. Through the juxtaposition of four images of Cosmos and Damien (#51 to 54), for example, we learn not only about the persistence of these images in Western culture but also about the remarkably different purposes to which artists have put them. There are several examples of this comparative technique, others involving commercial architecture in the 1870s (#7 to 11), satire (#31 to 46), and landscapes (#48 and 49).

It would be hard to find in the history of science, medicine, and technology, a precedent for the nature and scope of Helfand's project. For a similar enterprise in the historical vitalization of images, we must leave the history of the health sciences and turn to the nineteenth-century French critic and historian Champfleury (Jules Fleury-Husson). By means of pathbreaking books and his journalistic skills Champfleury championed the collection and study of caricature and the "popular arts," that is, what we now call ephemera, for what they could reveal about the texture and tones of French history. Helfand has done the same and more for the history of the health sciences. By redefining historical sources to include popular, mass-produced visual images, he is dissolving the barrier between the textual and the visual, and undermining the hegemony of the former over the latter.

In recognition of this achievement, it gives me great pleasure to present to you, on behalf of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences, our first Curatorship Award.

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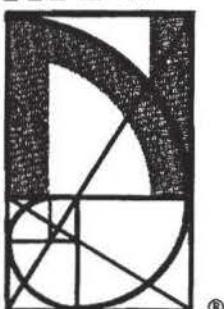
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CALL FOR PAPERS AAHM 1997

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

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

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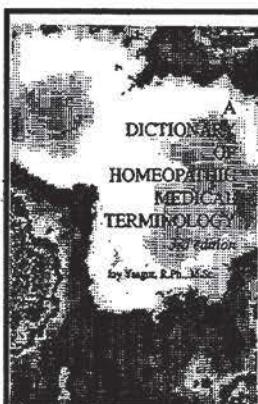
The following biographical information is also required: Name, title (occupation), preferred mailing address, work and home telephone numbers, present institutional affiliation, and academic degrees. **Abstracts must be received by 15 September 1996.** Please note that abstracts submitted by e-mail or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

As in the past, the 1997 program will include lunch-time roundtable workshops. Those wishing to submit abstracts for these sessions should follow the instructions given above.

1997 HOLLOWAY AWARD

The ALHHS Awards Committee is seeking nominations for the Lisabeth M. Holloway Award which recognizes an individual who has made significant contributions to ALHHS. Nominees must be members of ALHHS. Deadline for nominations is 31 October 1996. Send nominations to Philip M. Teigen, Deputy Chief, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20895; FAX (301) 402-0872; E-MAIL phil_teigen@occshost.nlm.nih.gov.

The Lisabeth M. Holloway Award is named for the first President of ALHHS. Estelle Brodman received the first Holloway Award in 1993.



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ALHHS ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEWS

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW WITH LUCRETIA W. MCCLURE (LM) CONDUCTED BY CHRISTOPHER HOOLIHAN (CH), 15 MARCH 1996

CH: ALHHS got its beginnings in the mid-1970s... How would you contrast the composition of the original group in the mid 70s--people like Mildred Langner and Estelle Brodman--with the composition of the group we have today in the late 90s?

LM: I think the composition that we have today reflects the composition of the library world today. Just as the composition back in the 70s represented the composition of the library world. Most of the librarians who were history of medicine librarians--or many of these were also now library directors but had been involved in history during their careers--had come from a period in librarianship that was quite different. I think that the chief difference between a librarian of today and one of thirty years ago was the degree to which automation has become a part of our lives. If you think about how libraries functioned and the jobs that librarians had in the 1960s and early 70s, you will think about the collections first because we were really involved in building collections. And when you talk about collections, then you talk about how you help the user get the most out of the collections. And because there was no automation, you had to do bibliographies as a librarian, and you had to do it by reading the material. And this is the way a lot of librarians became so skilled and so knowledgeable in the field, not only of history, but of medical literature in general, because their work required that they become a student of medical literature.

That was also the most enriching part of our work, and the part that I think is being lost today. Because today librarians have many databases and various other kinds of access point to the literature. So in order to find something, they don't have to read it. And so of course because of the time pressure, they don't. And I think they've lost the very best part that librarianship used to offer, and that was the ability to become knowledgeable in the discipline. This isn't only true of medicine. Any library that was focused on a disci-

pline, the librarian of that era had to be skilled in the literature of that discipline. So the most enjoyable part of the work was being able to go into many, many titles, and to read widely, and to look for answers to the questions that you receive as a librarian. At the same time you had an appreciation, not only of the content; but when you worked in the rare book areas, you had an appreciation of the binding and of the paper and of the workmanship of the past. And you got acquainted with the grand old-timers who created medicine from the days of Hippocrates onward.

And so I think that the librarians in that era, in the 60s and the early 70s, came from a time period in which the literature was what they did in their job. And from the time that we had automation, then that began to move away, and the library field became more involved with the technology aspect. So we have people nowadays who are skilled in technical fields, but we don't have as many people who are skilled in the fields of history of medicine.

CH: In the early years of ALHHS, how were the programs relevant to actually what went on in medical historical collections? Or weren't they?

LM: Some of the early programs we had in the ALHHS were excellent, and gave us a new kind of skill, I think, in that they presented programs that helped enrich what we did in our jobs. For example, there was a fine program in San Francisco when our meeting was there. It was held at the University of California Library at San Francisco, and it was a program on restoration and protection and storage of pictures. And of course most of us in our libraries have a collection of photographs, and most of us are ignorant about that field: How do you deal with photography, and how do you take care of the photographs that you have? Many of them are, perhaps, old and very fragile. This was a program presented by people who were experts in the area, and it was one of the best pro-

grams, I think, we had for many years. It's certainly something that most of us had little knowledge about, and it brought a very relevant idea to the people who attended that meeting...

CH: Do you think that the programs that have been offered recently provide the same kinds of wake-up calls? Would you contrast the two differently, or are they much the same?

LM: I think the programs, the more recent programs, have been quite different. And in some ways I think we've become parochial in what we present during our annual meetings. For example, we have more programs in which we focus on our own members and our own problems. And so these are useful. But I don't think they bring to us the kind of thing that a program does where you have an expert in some other area, and you learn a new skill rather than concentrating on what we can bring to each other. That's not to say the programs aren't interesting. Or that people don't find them helpful. But I think we've become used to having a program by ourselves, for ourselves, and about ourselves. And I think that one of the things we need to consider is how we can expand our knowledge rather than reinforce what we do in our own work. And I think that's the big difference between the programs...

CH: ... you made a very interesting point, in that at these meetings, we might have taken ad-

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vantage of being in different places and promoting ourselves and making ourselves known to the local medical historical community.

LM: Yes. I think that one of the things that we need to think about is what's happening to our history libraries. And one of the reasons that it may be happening is that our librarians do not have the clout in their own institutions that we ought to have because history librarians are very skilled people. They have knowledge; they have skills in a very, very narrow sort of discipline that very few people have. Now it seems to me that one of the ways we could help ourselves get better exposure in our institutions and for our history collections would be to utilize people in these places where we go. Now, we're going to go to Buffalo this year, and we went to Pittsburgh last year. In each of these places there are people, knowledgeable people, in the field of history or history of medicine. There are knowledgeable people in the book world. And we ought to be going to places in these towns and getting acquainted with faculty and people who might give us some of the benefit of their knowledge. But also letting them see that the kind of people who are in the history of medicine libraries can make a great contribution. We're not doing that. Instead, our meetings are for ourselves. And I think that time has come when we need to go away from ourselves and broaden our view, by inviting people from history faculty and from medical schools and from other relevant sources to come to our meetings and to be part of us. If we're going to survive, we have to have more friends than we have right now in our institutions.

CH: Speaking of friends at the institutions, we touched a little bit earlier on the changes that have happened in medical libraries just in the last five to ten years. We see that several collections have been closed. From the late 80s to the present time, we have a whole new generation of library directors coming in. We see that libraries are under increasing financial strictures for support of collections. Scarce resources. Many history librarians now have split responsibilities in reference or technical services. Do you want to comment on that phenomenon and what's going on in the medical historical profession at large?

LM: I think that one of the problems, not only in the library and educational world, but we see it in business as well, and that is that as the dollar shrinks, you have to put your priorities in order. And so in the library field all of us have learned to cut titles that we can't justify any longer. We've learned to cut hours if we have to and to pare down our staffs. One of the difficulties is that if you have a library administration that is not familiar with or concerned about the history of medicine, then that collection and that division seems to be one that is easy to cut back. And we've seen this happen in a number of important libraries around this country. Part of the problem is that the demands today in the library for funding don't stretch to all of the things that need to be done...

And so one of the things that's happening is that when a library says we have to cut back, unless there's strong support within the institution, unless you have faculty who say this is so important to my work that I must have it, unless you have an administration that recognizes the value of the library and all of its parts, then you see that the first thing some people say is, "Well, we'll stop buying rare books."... Something has to go. And so if you don't have librarians with enough skill, enough strength, and enough support, then the history of medicine collections are being cut back, and the staff and the hours are being cut back. And I think that part of it is that the interest of today's librarian lies in automation. The high percentage of them.

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And in my era the first librarians that I tried to emulate were people like Estelle Brodman and Helen Crawford, who were scholarly, research-oriented, writing librarians whose interest were quite different. That isn't to say they didn't automate their libraries. But they started out with the work of the history section because they were also interested in the literature. And that's where I think the dividing line has come.

CH: I think a great many medical historical librarians today feel powerless within their own institutions for these various reasons. Do you think there's something we could be doing collectively to counter these trends?

LM: I think the most important job facing organizations such as ALHHS is to look at what they can do to support the history of medicine within the library. Now, as a little group ourselves, I don't think we can do very much, because I don't think honestly that most of the librarians have any power. Unfortunately, there are many people, including trustees of big and famous universities, who think it would be just wonderful to sell the rare book collection and make a little money. I know that this happens in institutions all the time, where this looks like a very great source that they say, well, we can do without that. So I think the first thing we need to do is at our meetings get together and talk about the ways that we could strengthen our hold on our own institutions. I think you have to do that beginning with the faculty who would give you support, and you have to do it with the administration. And I think you have to do it by being such a high quality person yourself that you can show them that you have the skills. For example, you teach in the program here, giving a course in the history of medicine. Well, that in their minds equates you with the faculty. You are publishing. I think this is what our people have got to do, is to be a relevant part of the curriculum, a relevant part of the publishing that comes out of an institution. They've got to show that they equate with other people in the field that they're in. And to do this we need to enlist the help not only of physicians who are interested in history and the faculty who include history in their teaching, but we need to branch into the history departments of our university or perhaps the museums in our community or the historical societies in our community. Or even the local public broad-

casting station. To let them know that there are scholarly people who can help with this kind of information.

Now, there are authors all over this country. There are people writing everywhere. And if we don't get a group of people to say, you must protect this library, you must continue to support, I see that we're going to have fewer and fewer of these history of medicine collections throughout our country. And I think someday people will wake up and say, This is terrible! Why did we let this happen? Well, our group ought to take the lead in saying, it should not happen and we won't let it happen. But we have to show how we could do it.

Now, I think perhaps we ought to also start looking at some other things. There is the ALA Rare Books [and Manuscripts Section], and I think perhaps our members ought to look at that as a way to go. Could we somehow meet in conjunction with them? Could we use that as a way to find out what other rare book groups are doing? We're not the only ones losing support for rare books and special collections. And so I think maybe we ought to say, it isn't just enough to go to AAHM, but we ought to look at other organizations as well. And there are other possibilities: the Society of [American] Archivists; there are all kinds of biblio groups that we might get connections with. I think we've got to expand ourselves. Because we're a small enough group that we don't have the facility or the funding to go it alone. But I think we could start the ball rolling by saying, let's see what steps we could take to insure that our libraries are not cut back, and are not given short shrift when it comes to whatever has to be taken out of the library. I think we're losing the most important kernel of our collections when we don't support history and we don't support staff to work in those collections. It doesn't mean a thing to have it on the shelf unless there's somebody there that can help you get into it.

[Editors' note: The interview tape and complete transcript are available in the ALHHS archives at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.]

Reminder:
Deadline for submission to the
Fall issue of *The Watermark*
is 1 September 1996

TRIBUTE TO VIRGINIA A. HENDERSON, 1897-1996

The greatest nurse advocate for libraries died 19 March 1996. Her stature as a nurse, teacher, author, researcher, and consumer health advocate warranted an obituary in the *New York Times*, Friday 22 March.¹ Her nursing accomplishments have been noted on many listservs. Many have called her "the 20th century Florence Nightingale."

Coincidentally, the Interagency Council on Information Resources for Nursing (ICIRN) held their semi-annual meeting last Friday at the offices of the American Journal of Nursing Co. in New York. Miss Henderson was one of the founding members of ICIRN and a passionate advocate for the use and sharing of health information resources. Her life was honored with the following actions:

A moment of silence;

A donation to the Sigma Theta Tau International Virginia Henderson Electronic Library;²
Plans to establish an ICIRN nursing information research fund in her honor;

A letter of condolence to her family;

Authorization of this tribute, which may be shared as you see fit.

Virginia Henderson's contributions to information resources for nursing -which she referred to as "library tools" - include the following:

Compilation of the *Nursing Studies Index*.³ According to the obituary provided by the family, "Miss Henderson claimed her work on the *Nursing Studies Index* was her most important contribution to the nursing profession."⁴ This was an eleven year project while she was at Yale. A five volume review of nursing research studies.⁵ Writings compiling library tools for nursing and promoting their use⁶⁻¹¹. Note that she considered library resources so important that she included a compilation in *The Nature of Nursing*. Cofounder of ICIRN. Cofounder of the New England Regional Council on Library Resources for Nursing. First chairman of the *International Nursing Index* Editorial Advisory Committee.

As Margaret Lunney, Ph.D., RN, CS, noted on the nursing informatics listserv, "She provided great leadership to the nursing profession in the area of information management, long before popular use of computers. She stimulated nurses to be active participants in the work that librarians do in clas-

sifying nursing knowledge. I worked with her when she was active on the Advisory Board of INI. At 93 years of age she took the train from Yale/New Haven, Connecticut to come to meetings in the heart of NYC. I mourn her loss and think of her as a true heroine."

Regarding ICIRN, The Interagency Council was founded in response to a pressing need. Virginia Henderson, RN, a founder had stated: "Everyone realized that there was no control over the literature in nursing. Reports were lost and some studies repeated. There was no way of recording what had been done."¹² ICIRN presented an award to Miss Henderson in January 1995, with representatives visiting her retirement home in Connecticut to present the award in person. For many years, she represented the New England Regional Council on Library Resources for Nursing.

In 1985, Miss Henderson was honored at the Annual Meeting of the Nursing and Allied Health Section of the Medical Library Association. In accepting this award, Miss Henderson noted nursing students called her "little Miss 3x5" because of her insistence on documenting their sources with bibliography cards. This is also noted in a biography by Halamanaris¹³, which includes interesting photographs of her life. For an online picture of Miss Henderson with a tribute, see the AJN Online home page, <http://www.ajn.org>.

Numerous videos on nursing featured Miss Henderson¹⁴⁻¹⁸, preserving her unforgettable style as well as her words. In conclusion, I cannot resist including the following poem from her obituary⁴, written by Yale Dean Margaret Arnstein when the project concluded in 1972:

The staff and you have labored long
For thirteen years unless I'm wrong
The work you've done is quite immense
To help us find the lost reference

Funeral services took place Saturday, 23 March in Virginia. A memorial service was held 10 May 1996 at 4:00 p.m. at the Yale University School of Nursing, New Haven, Connecticut.⁴

The Interagency Council on Information Resources for Nursing (ICIRN) was founded in 1960 by leading nurses and nursing librarians "to address information issues in nursing."¹² Originally the Interagency Council on Library Resources for Nursing, it was renamed in 1995. It is a voluntary group of agencies and organizations concerned with providing library and informational resources for

Endnotes



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nursing and improving access to library services for all nurses. Each member organization appoints a representative and an alternate, usually a nurse or librarian. Published projects include *The Guide to Archival Sources in Nursing* (revised edition in progress) and the biennial "Essential Nursing References." A new nursing journals project is also underway, and a presentation on the council's history will be part of the American Nurses Association centennial convention in Washington, DC this June. The 23 member organizations include: American Association for the History of Nursing, American Hospital Association, American Journal of Nursing Company, American Library Association - Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, American Nurses Association, American Public Health Association, Association of Operating Room Nurses, Canadian Nurses Association, Center for the Study of Nursing History - University of Pennsylvania, CINAHL Information Systems, Division of Nursing - USPHS, Health Sciences Library Association of New Jersey, Medical Library Association, Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference, National Federation of Licensed Practical Nurses Inc., National League for Nursing, National Library of Medicine, National Student Nurses Association Foundation, New York State Nurses Association, Nursing Archives at Mugar Library, Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society of Nursing, and SilverPlatter Information Resources Group.

¹Thomas, Robert M. Jr. Virginia Henderson, 98, Teacher of nurses, Dies. *New York Times* Obituaries, Friday, March 22, 1996, p D20.

²Hudgings C. The Virginia Henderson International Nursing Library: Improving access to nursing research databases, in Arnold JM, Pearson GA eds. *Computer applications in nursing education and practice*. New York: National League for Nursing Press, 1992. xv, 383 p. (NLN Pub. No. 14-2406), pp. 3-8. An enlightening account of the development of this library by Sigma Theta Tau, this item explains how its goals expand on the traditional concept of a library as a collection to provide services to

enhance those currently available.

³*Nursing Studies Index, 1900-1959: An annotated guide to reported studies, research in progress, research methods and historical materials, in periodicals, books, and pamphlets published in English*. Edited by Virginia Henderson and associates at Yale. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1963, 1966, 1970, 1972. Reprinted 1984, Garland. This retrospective index developed following the study directed by Simmons. It is very important to read the selection criteria for types of materials that were included before beginning a search of the four volumes in this set. Ten types of materials were included, making this a selective index. Emphasis was placed on articles about nurses and nursing and on research studies.

⁴Miss Virginia A. Henderson: Nurse, Author, Educator. Fax from Judith B. Krauss, Dean, Yale University School of Nursing, 21 March 1996, to Joan Meehan, ANA Communications. 10 pp.

⁵Simmons LW, Henderson V. *Nursing research: a survey and assessment*. New York, Appleton, 1964. This project developed a bibliographic file which became the foundation of the Nursing Studies Index. Grants from the U.S. Public Health Service financed this study conducted at Yale under the joint sponsorship of the School of Nursing, the Department of Public Health in the School of Medicine, and the Department of Sociology in the Graduate School.

⁶Henderson, Virginia A. *A Virginia Henderson Reader*, edited by Edward Halloran. New York: Springer, 1995. On 21 March Bruce K. Wilson, RN, Ph.D., suggested the following on the nursing informatics and nursing issues discussion list: "I urge all the list members to read "The Essence of Nursing in High Technology" and "Preserving the Essence of Nursing in a Technological Age" (included in this book) as I can think of no greater tribute to this international leader, than to ponder her words."

⁷ _____ *Basic Principles of Nursing Care*, for the International Council of Nurses, a publication now available in 27 languages.

⁸Harmer B., Henderson V. *Textbook of the Principles and Practice of Nursing*. 4th ed. New York: Macmillan, 1939; 5th. ed. New York: Macmillan, 1955. My faculty believed this to be the finest nursing text ever written. The last edition published was Henderson V, Nite, G. 6th. ed. New York, Macmillan, 1978. Miss Henderson worked on this revision for six years, beginning at the age of 76. It was on the 1982 Brandon List for nursing, and translated into a four volume work in Japanese, still used by Japanese nurses.

⁹Henderson V. Library resources in nursing - their development and use, Part I: *Int Nurs Rev* 1968; 15(2): 164-73. Part II: *Int Nurs Rev* 1968; 15(3): 236-46. Part III: *Int Nurs Rev* 1968; 15(4): 348-53. Following an extensive history and discussion of reference sources appropriate for nursing use, Miss Henderson makes recommendations to improve nursing libraries that include nurse participation in collection development decisions, requiring documentation from the literature in written reports, including library instruction in nursing education, and faculty status for librarians.

¹⁰*The Nature of Nursing* New York: Macmillan, c1966.

¹¹ _____ *The Nature of Nursing., a Definition and its Implications for Practice, Research, and Education.: Reflections after 25 Years*. New York, National League for Nursing Press, 1991. (NLN Pub. No. 15-2346.) Provides background information on Henderson's definition of nursing and its relationship to nursing research and education needs. Virginia Henderson has championed nursing information access her entire career, so it's not surprising to find "Library Tools for Nursing" as an appendix in this book. This is a good snapshot of the limited access in the mid 1960s - notes that seven nursing journals were included in *Index Medicus*. This ap-

pendix is a good guide to tools for historical research. The "revision" contains the unabridged original, with an addendum to each chapter where Miss Henderson expresses what has and hasn't changed in her thinking. It is fascinating reading, yet poignant, at 95 Miss Henderson had to enter a retirement center and knows that she is confused. This is just two years after her reflections - amazingly on target for a woman then 93.

¹²Picciano, Jacqueline. The Interagency Council on Library Resources for Nursing: Changes in the information environment of nursing. 1987 (Sept) 9(1):1-2.

¹³Halamandaris VJ. A Tribute to Virginia Henderson, the First Lady of Nursing. *Caring* 1988 (Oct) 7(10): 56-63, 65

¹⁴*A Conversation with Virginia Henderson*. New York, National League for Nursing, 1989. 1 videocassette (26 min.) Patricia Moccia discusses nursing theory with Miss Henderson, one of the leading pioneers in nursing.

¹⁵*Distinguished Leaders in Nursing* (series). National Medical Audiovisual Center, in cooperation with Sigma Theta Tau:[Bethesda, Md.] : Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, National Library of Medicine. videocassettes, also available as a 16 mm. motion pictures. Virginia Henderson. no. 3, 1978.

¹⁶*The Nurse Theorists: Portraits of Excellence. Virginia Henderson*. produced by the Helene Fuld Health Trust. [Oakland, Calif.]: Studio Three Productions, a division of Samuel Merritt College of Nursing, c1988. 1 videocassette (43 min.)

¹⁷*Nursing in America: a History of Social Reform* New York: National League for Nursing, 1990. 1 videocassette (30 minutes) This video celebrates the achievements of nurses as social activists. The program presents renowned nursing historians, women's historians, nurse educators, and legendary nursing leaders who relate the proud history of the American nurse. Virginia Henderson is the first nurse speaking as the program begins. It is accompanied by archival photos, period music, historic film footage, and oral histories.

¹⁸*Sentimental Women Need not Apply: a History of the American Nurse*. Florentine Films: A film by Diane Garey & Lawrence R. Hott. Direct Cinema Release, 1988. 1 videocassette (60 minutes) A documentary history of American nursing as a "women's

profession", beginning with the Nightingale model from England. Following historical vignettes, focuses on current roles and issues. Includes comments by Virginia Henderson - "Society couldn't get along without nurses any more than they could get along without mothers."

Margaret (Peg) Allen
Interagency Council on
Information Resources for Nursing

[Editors' note: The Interagency Council on Information Resources for Nursing (ICIRN) is the representative organization for those agencies interested in nursing and librarianship. Those agencies with a particular focus on history include the American Association for the History of Nursing (AAHN), the Mugar Memorial Library Nursing Archives, the Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, and the Special Collections of the Milbank Memorial Fund. Reprinted with permission of the Interagency Council on Information Resources for Nursing.]

FROM THE 'NET

The Anesthesia History Association's fifth annual Spring Meeting will be held April 3, 1997, at the Woodlands Inn, Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. The opening plenary address will be delivered by Audrey C. Shafer, M.D., Assistant Professor of Anesthesia, Stanford University School of Medicine and the author of "Metaphor and Anesthesia" (*Anesthesiology* 83:1331-1342, 1995). Abstracts for twenty-minute papers are invited on historical aspects of anesthesia, critical care medicine and pain management. Abstracts on medical humanities and/or ethical topics that relate to the history of one or more of those broad areas are also invited. Abstracts should be no longer than one sheet of paper. If possible, abstracts should indicate the research problem, sources used, methodological approach and may contain no more than ten references.

Abstracts may be submitted by mail, fax or electronic mail (in plain text format). Disk submission in DOS-compatible form is also permitted. Abstracts submitted in electronic format may be made available to registrants in advance of the meeting and at various Internet sites as chosen by the Organizing Committee. ALL accepted abstracts will be included in the abstract book distributed to meeting registrants.

Individuals who wish to organize a paper session around a theme should contact the committee. Deadline for submission of all abstracts is 31 January 1997. Address inquiries and abstracts to: A.J. Wright, MLS, Chair AHA97 Spring Meeting Organizing Committee, Department of Anesthesiology Library, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 619 19th Street South, JT965, Birmingham AL 35233-6810. Call (205) 975-5114, ext. 304 for more information.

(CADUCEUS-L 4:04 27 May 1996)

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Conference Announcement: "The Normal and the Pathological: Life, Disease, Cure" - A conference in honour of the memory of Georges Canguilhem sponsored by Economy and Society, to be held on Saturday 14 September 1996 (9.30 - 5.30) at SOAS, University of London Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG. Speakers include: Paul Rabinow, Ian Hacking, Colin Gordon, Mike Gane, Richard Horton, Camille Limoges, Nikolas Rose, Graham Burchell and Francois Delaporte. Further details and registration forms are available from Professor Nikolas Rose, Goldsmiths College, University of London, SE14 6NW, UK (Tel: 0171 919 7770; Fax: 0171 919 7773; e-mail n.rose@gold.ac.uk). General inquiries to Dr. Thomas Osborne,

Department of Sociology, University of Bristol, BS8 1UQ, UK (Tel: 0117 928 7507; Fax: 0117 970 6022; e-mail thomas.osborne@bris.ac.uk).
(CADUCEUS-L 5:01 21 May 1996)

Conference Announcement: The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Medical Collector's Association will be held at the Frankfurt Marriott Hotel in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, September 1 - 4, 1996. This four day event will include tours of Saalburg - Roman Castle, old medical instruments, Heidelberg Castle - Pharmacy Museum, and other sites. The Scientific Program will include the following topics: Medical Objects as Historical Sources Research Methods; The House of Holzhauer - The Manufacture of Surgical Instruments in Marburg, Hess.; The Development of Methods for Measurements of Blood Pressure: 100 Years since Riva Rocci; and The Early History of the Artificial Kidney. All Medical Collector's Association Members and Non-members are invited to attend.

For further information and registration, please contact: Mitchell H. Stromer, M.B.A. 1695A Eastchester Road Bronx, New York 10461; (718) 405-8465; FAX (718) 824-1369; E-MAIL huvane@ aecom.yu.edu.

(CADUCEUS-L 4:13 17 May 1996)

Call for Papers: "Rereading the Past: New Methodologies and Approaches to the History of the Book." 38th Annual Rare Books and Manuscripts Preconference, Claremont, California, June 24-27, 1997.

The Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of Association of College Research Libraries of the American Library Association, is seeking proposals for papers presenting current research related to the history of manuscript and print culture for presentation at the 1997 Annual Preconference to be held at the Claremont Colleges in southern California, 24-27 June 1997. Selected participants will have twenty minutes to present a paper on completed research or work in progress. Papers will be presented in small group sessions. Audience response will be encouraged. Research papers should not have been submitted for publication or published. Four copies of the paper proposal should be submitted no later than 1 September 1996 to Nora J. Quinlan, Chair, RBMS Preconference Program Committee, c/o Archives and Special Collections, Richter Library, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, 33124-0320; E-MAIL nquinlan@umiami.ir.miami.edu. Proposals should be not exceed 250 words and should include a cover sheet with title, author's name and affiliation, mailing address, phone number and e-mail address, if available. Applicants should note if they are a member of RBMS.

Faxes and e-mail will not be accepted. Please indicate if the paper has been previously submitted or accepted by any other national or international conference or convention, and, if so, how it has been revised. Final papers should not exceed 3000 words in length or ten double spaced letter-size pages. Speakers will be notified by 31 January 1997. Submissions are encouraged from all interested individuals although priority will be given to proposals from members of the Rare Books and Manuscript Section of ACRL, ALA. Final acceptance of papers will be based on the relevance of the paper to the theme of the Preconference, as well as its originality, currency, and interest to RBMS members.

(ARCHIVES 29 Apr 1996)

Conference Announcement: "Medicine and the Colonies," St Edmund Hall, Oxford, 19-21 July 1996. This conference has attracted many of the most prominent academics working in the field of medicine and imperialism, colonial rule and indigenous medicine. Bookings are now being taken, but places are limited so please contact Harriet Deacon as soon as possible if you wish to attend. Harriet Deacon, The Queen's College, Oxford OX1 4AW, England; +44 1865-279186 FAX +44 1865-790819; E-MAIL harriet.deacon@queens.oxford.ac.uk

(CADUCEUS-L 4:124 26 Apr 1996)

The New York Academy of Medicine Library has prepared a finding aid to its collection of nearly 1,500 medical trade catalogs. The collection, which dates from 1831-1964, is nearly as varied as medicine itself. It includes catalogs of medical and surgical instruments; dental and ocular equipment; pharmaceutical products; and hospital furnishings, among others.

This illustrated guide is divided into the following sections: Trade Catalogs Listed Alphabetically by Company Name; Trade Catalogs Listed by Subject; and a List of Company Names with Subject Headings. Medical subject headings (MeSH) are used whenever possible; Library of Congress (LCSH) are substituted if no MeSH heading is applicable.

Copies of the 105-page catalog are for sale for \$15.00 (all orders require prepayment), and may be ordered by writing to: Historical Collections, The New York Academy of Medicine, 1216 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10029. For further information, please send e-mail to history@nyam.org, or call (212) 876-8200, ext. 313.

(CADUCEUS-L 4:123 26 April 1996)

New publication: Jay Yasgur, *Cumulative Index to the Homoeopathic Physician* (1881-1899), with foreword by Julian Winston.

The Homoeopathic Physician was a high quality classically oriented homeopathic journal. In toto, it ran nearly 10,000 pages and contained countless clinical articles, communications, book reviews, proving reports, editorials, and historical materials related to the homeopathic community. Now, one of the finest pieces of homeopathic literature can be searched easily and quickly. There are nine sections to the Index: two article title sections (one listed by volume, the other alphabetically), two author sections (one listed by volume, the other alphabetically), two book review sections (one listed by volume, the other alphabetically), an obituary section, and two remedy sections (one listed alphabetically, the other listed alphabetically as the remedy appeared in the article title). In addition to the Index, thirty-five pages of clinical material and historical tidbits as gleaned from the journal are included.

The cumulative index is available in xerox form, approximately 330 pages in length, sectioned with tabbed dividers, all ready to be placed into a three-ringed binder. The cost is \$75 USD post included (overseas orders must add \$10). Prepayment is required. For brochures, inquiries or orders, contact Jay Yasgur, Van Hoy Publishers, PO Box 1001, Tempe, AZ 85280; (602) 756 2878.

(CADUCEUS-L 4:123 25 Apr 1996)

1997 LARRY J. HACKMAN RESEARCH RESIDENCY PROGRAM -- Deadline 30 September 1996

The New York State Archives and the Archives Partnership Trust announce the availability of awards for qualified applicants (those working on doctoral dissertations or at the postdoctoral level are particularly encouraged to apply, but any advanced research will be considered) to pursue research (advanced work in New York State history, government or public policy) using the holdings of the New York State Archives. Projects involving alternative uses of the Archives, such as background research for multimedia projects, exhibits, documentaries, and historical novels are also eligible. The topic or area of study must draw, at least in part, on the holdings of the New York State Archives. Preference will be given to projects: (1) that have application to enduring public policy issues, particularly in New York State, (2) that rely on holdings that have been little used and are not available electronically or on microfilm, and (3) that have a high probability of publication or other public dissemination.

A total of \$15,000 will be available beginning in February 1997 for research to be carried out during 1997. Awards of \$6,000 each will be made for in-depth research over a substantial period of time, and awards of \$1,500 each will be made for shorter research visits. The awards are intended to defray costs of travel, living expenses, and other research-related expenses.

Complete program announcement and application forms are available via gopher at: gopher.sara.nysed.gov; or via the WWW at: http://www.sara.nysed.gov (found under "What's New at SARA"); or from: Jill A. Rydberg, Archives Partnership Trust, Cultural Education Center, Room 9C49, Albany, New York 12230; (518) 473-7091; FAX (518) 473-7058; E-MAIL jrydberg@mail.nysed.gov. (ARCHIVES 20 Apr 1996)

The Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts and the Virginia Historical Society are co-sponsoring a one-day environmental workshop, "Instituting a Conservation Environment Monitoring Program," in Richmond, VA on Thursday, 19 September 1996. The workshop is partially funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The workshop is intended for library, archives, house museum, and museum professionals, as well as for architects, engineers, and staff involved in facilities management and design. The workshop will supply the technical background to develop support and documentation for improving environmental conditions for long-term preservation of cultural collections.

The workshop will present the rationale, techniques, and equipment used to monitor the critical environmental conditions for cultural collections. Ways to develop realistic methods to monitor humidity, temperature, lighting, particulates, and gaseous contamination will be discussed, including analysis and interpretation of hydrothermograph data. Various types of monitoring equipment will be demonstrated, and a useful packet of supportive information will be provided.

Speaker William P. Lull is a principal and senior conservation environment consultant at Garrison/Lull Inc. and is Adjunct Associate Professor of Building Technology at New York University. He consults with libraries, archives, and museums on establishing and maintaining a conservation environment for renovations, expansions, systems improvements, and new facilities. He has been an invited lecturer for many university, professional, and state-sponsored training programs. Mr. Lull is active in many professional organizations, including ASHRAE and AIC, and has published several articles on conservation environment issues in building construction.

A registration fee of \$50.00 includes a box lunch and materials. The registration deadline is Wednesday, 11 September 1996. For further information and a registration form, please contact Ann Craddock, Preservation Services Representative, Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts, 264 South 23rd Street Philadelphia, PA 19103; (215) 545-0613; FAX (215) 735-9313; E-MAIL ccaha@shrsys.hslc.org.

(ARCHIVES 2 Apr 1996)

Conference announcement: The First International Conference on the History, Function, and Study of Watermarks. 10-13 October 1996, Blacksburg, Virginia. Invited Speakers include Paul Needham, Vice President, Sotheby's of New York and formerly Astor Curator of Printed Books and Bindings at the Pierpont Morgan Library; and Prof. Dr. Ulrich Konrad, Professor of Music and Head of the Department of Musicology at the Hochschule fur Musik, Freiburg i.B. Others to be announced. For further information, contact Daniel W. Mosser, Center for Textual & Editorial Studies, English Department, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0112. E-MAIL dmosser@vt.edu. Or visit our website at: <http://ebbs.english.vt.edu/watermarks/watermarks.html>

(EXLIBRIS 11 Apr 1996)

The Board of Trustees of the Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology has chosen three 1996 fellows. Dr. Bing Du of the University of New York at Buffalo was named the first Rod K. Calverley Fellow. Dr. Du will investigate the American influence in the development of anesthesia in China. The Calverley Fellowship is awarded to the best applicant, which honors the memory of Rod K. Calverley, M.D. who conceived and initiated this fellowship program in 1987. A noted anesthesia historian and anesthesiologist, Dr. Calverley died a year ago in a motor vehicle accident. The Department of Anesthesiology at the University of California, San Diego in cooperation with the Wood Library established the Calverley Fellowship for the study of the history of anesthesia as a permanent tribute.

The Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology will accept applications for the 1997 WLM Fellowship from now until 31 January 1997. Successful applicants will be invited to visit the WLM to conduct historical research for up to 15 working days with paid air travel within the U.S. and per diem expenses. Upon completion of the research, the candidate will be awarded an honorarium. For further information, please contact: The Librarian, Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology, 520 N. Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, IL 60068; (847)

825-5586; E-MAIL wlm@asahq.org.
(CADUCEUS-L 4:116 08 Apr 1996)

The Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC) will present four workshops on preservation microfilming. The first workshop will be May 13-15, 1996 in Sacramento, California at the California State Library; the second from 10-12 June 1996 at the New Mexico University Library, Las Cruces, New Mexico; the third 9-11 September 1996 at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC; and the fourth from 7-9 October 1996 at the American Bible Society in New York City.

The program is designed to train project administrators in libraries, archives, and other research institutions to plan, implement, and manage filming projects. It will also present information on digital technologies and their role in hybrid systems. In addition, participants will learn skills for planning preservation microfilming projects; for selecting materials for filming; for developing specifications; and for writing contracts with vendors.

Susan Wrynn, Director of Reprographic Services at NEDCC, will conduct the workshops. Other faculty will join her for the digital technologies sessions.

The cost to participants is \$210. The price of the workshop includes the cost of *Preservation Microfilming: A Guide for Librarians and Archivists*, 2nd ed., edited by Lisa Fox, Preservation Consultant. If a participant does not wish to order the book, the cost of the workshop is \$150.

Fliers for each workshop will be available about six weeks before the workshop. Fliers include all registration materials. For more information about the workshops or to put your name on the list for a flier contact, Gay Tracy at the Northeast Document Conservation Center at (508) 470-1010; FAX (508) 475-6021; E-MAIL nedcc@world.std.com.

(ARCHIVES 20 Mar 1996)

Conference announcement: The Visual Resources Association will meet in conjunction with the Comite International d'Histoire de l'Art (CIHA) during CIHA's XXIXth International Congress of the History of Art, 1-8 September 1996, in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Specifically, the VRA Satellite Meeting program is scheduled to begin on Wednesday, 4 September and continue through Saturday, 7 September; the program will include three formal sessions, three tours, and a workshop titled, "Writing Effective Job Descriptions." The three formal sessions are scheduled for Saturday, 7 September, and will explore the visual

dimensions of the Congress theme, "Memory and Oblivion."

If you have questions or would like to receive additional information concerning general conference arrangements, please contact Jenni M. Rodda, VRA/CIHA Liaison Committee Co-chair, Curator, Visual Resources Collections, Institute of Fine Arts, 1 East 78th Street, New York, New York, USA 10021-0178; (212) 772-5872; FAX (212) 772-5807; E-MAIL roddaj@is2.nyu.edu; or Joy Blouin, Curator of Slides and Photographs, Department of the History of Art, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA 48109-1357; (313) 763-6114; FAX (313) 747-4121; E-MAIL jblouin@umich.edu.
(ARCHIVES 30 March 96)

The DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Museum of Medical Research at the National Institutes of Health invites applications for the Stetten Memorial Fellowship in the history of twentieth-century biomedical sciences and technology. The fellowship supports either one year of dissertation research or up to one full year of postdoctoral work for a fellow in residence at the museum. The annual stipend ranges from \$12,000-17,000 for a predoctoral appointment and from \$25,000-28,000 for a postdoctoral appointment. Deadline for receipt of applications is 5:00 p.m. EST, December 16, 1996. The fellowship is funded by a nonfederal organization, the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc. (FAES). For application materials, write to: Ms. Lois Kochanski, Executive Director, Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc., 1 Cloister Court, Bethesda, MD 20814-1460.
(CADUCUS-L 5:07 3 June 1996)

MURRAY GOTTLIEB PRIZE

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

Deadline for submissions of papers is 1 November 1996. For more information contact: Maggie Yax, M.L.S., Special Collections and Archives, Fordham Health Sciences Library; Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio 45435; (513) 873-4075; FAX (513) 879-2675; E-MAIL myax@library.wright.edu

EX LIBRIS

by *Elaine Challacombe*

MAIN ENTRIES

Katherine E. S. Donahue and Joan Echtenkamp Klein are co-teaching a course for the Rare Books School at the University of Virginia this summer. The course, entitled "Introduction to the Curatorship of Historical Health Sciences Collections" and runs from 22-26 July. Kathy and Joan's class will focus on all aspects involved in the curatorship of a history of the health sciences collection and is aimed primarily at those individuals who do not have extensive experience in planning for and managing a special collections department. The course will include some discussion of the philosophical issues involved with strategic planning, collection development, outreach strategies and opportunities, reference services, and leadership responsibilities, as well as practical guidance concerning staffing, the physical plant, security, archives, artifacts, exhibits, and fund-raising for historical health sciences collections. There are still spaces available in the class. To apply or for further information about any aspect of Rare Book School, contact Terry Belanger, 114 Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903; (804) 924-8851; FAX (804) 924-8824; E-MAIL biblio@virginia.edu; URL <http://poe.acc.virginia.edu/~oldbooks/>.

Elaine Challacombe has been appointed to develop the history of medicine page of HealthWeb, a WWW project which lists health-related Internet resources that have been selected and evaluated by librarians.

HealthWeb is a joint project of the twelve health sciences libraries of the CIC (Committee on Institutional Cooperation), which consists of the Big Ten universities plus the University of Chicago. The participating institutions are:

Indiana University
Michigan State University
Northwestern University
Ohio State University
Pennsylvania State University
Purdue University
University of Chicago
University of Illinois-Chicago
University of Iowa
University of Michigan
University of Minnesota
University of Wisconsin

The project is an outgrowth of discussions among librarians concerning the difficulty of locating accurate and reliable resources for teaching Internet courses and for reference. To avoid the duplication of effort, staff members formed the project under the guidance of Patricia Redman at the University of Michigan and Julie Kelly at the University of Minnesota.

ANALYTICS

Kevin Crawford announces that the College of Physicians of Philadelphia now has a Website. The URL is <http://www.hslc.org/cpp.html>. This is the first version. Future plans include the creation of a comprehensive history of medicine site. They are looking for comments and feedback so please visit the site and send your responses to Kevin, Curator of Archives and Manuscripts, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 19 South 22nd Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103; (215) 561-6050 x216; FAX (215) 561-6477; E-MAIL Crawford@hslc.org.

The Board of Trustees of the Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology has chosen three 1996 fellows. Dr. Bing Du of the University of New York at Buffalo was named the first Rod K. Calverley Fellow. Dr. Du will investigate the American influence in the development of anesthesia in China. The Calverley Fellowship is awarded to one researcher which honors the memory of Rod K. Calverley, M.D. who conceived the idea of supporting the study of the history of anesthesia, and initiated the fellowship program in 1987.

The Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology will accept applications for the 1997 WLM Fellowship from now until 31 January 1997. Successful applicants will be invited to visit the WLM to conduct historical research for up to fifteen working days with paid air travel within the U.S. and per diem expenses. The honorarium is awarded upon completion of research. For further information, please contact: The Librarian, Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology 520 N. Northwest Highway Park Ridge, IL 60068; (847) 825-5586; E-MAIL wlm@asahq.org.

Elizabeth Ihrig announces The Bakken Library and Museum in Minneapolis has awarded four visiting research fellowships for 1996 to the following scholars: Paula Gould, a doctoral student in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Cambridge; Dr. Ellen Koch, an independent scholar from Houston, Texas; Trent Mitchell and Catherine West, both masters' students in the Department of History at the Uni-

versity of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. Additionally, a summer internship has been offered to Kevin Tapp, a student in the Joint History of Science/Library Science masters' program at the University of Oklahoma.

The Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine has recently issued a revised edition of their finding aid for contemporary medical archives. The fourth edition of *A Guide to the Contemporary Medical Archives Centre* was compiled by Shirley Dixon, Lesley Hall and Julia Sheppard. The 101-page guide includes a brief description of the collections, both personal papers and organizational records, added to the Contemporary Medical Archives Centre from the period 1991 through 1994. To obtain a copy of this guide contact the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 183, Euston Road, London NW1 2BE

EXHIBITS

Barbara Irwin relates the following: A joint opening reception and book publication party took place on 29 May at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey's G. F. Smith Library in Newark. The exhibit, "Foxglove, Featherfew & Candleberry: Herbals from the UMDNJ Libraries History of Medicine Collections," features rare and antiquarian books from Special Collections. The publication party honored Bart K Holland, Ph.D., of the UMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School, who edited a new book, *Prospecting for Drugs in Ancient and Medieval European Texts: A Scientific Approach* (Harvard Academic Publishers, 1996). Prior to the reception, Dr. Holland delivered a talk on the history of herbal medicine.

A lecture series with the theme of "Herbals in Medical History" will be held during the fall in conjunction with the exhibit. "Herbal Medicine in Nigeria" will be discussed by Thurman E. Hunt, M.S., on 26 September; Helen Sheehan, Ph.D., will present "History of Classical Medical Systems in India: Ayurveda and Unani in Hyderabad" on 31 October; and Karen Reeds, Ph.D. will discuss "Renaissance Medical Students and Their Books" on 21 November. All lectures will take place in the afternoon and pre-registration is required.

CALENDAR

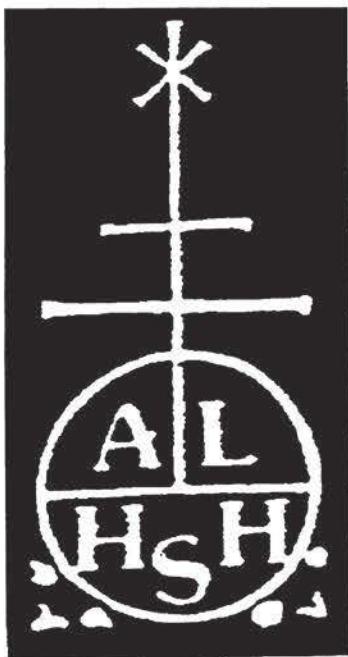
From Lois Fischer Black -- This fall, the lecture series "Making Choices: The History of Conflict in Medical Ethics" will resume at the New York Academy of Medicine with the following speakers:

David Rothman, Ph.D., Columbia University, **10 September 1996** "Human Experimentation in the United States: The Lessons of History"

Alan R. Fleischman, M.D., The New York Academy of Medicine, **10 October 1996** "Health Care Decision Making for Gravely Ill Children"

Barron Lerner, M.D., Columbia University, **7 November 1996** "Public Health Versus Civil Liberties: The Use of Coercion for Patients With Tuberculosis"

Each evening's festivities begins with refreshments at 5:30 p.m., followed by the lecture at 6:00 p.m. This ten-part series, sponsored by the New York Council for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Humanities, is free and open to the public. The series explores the controversial and ethical questions put into historical perspective, in order to expand the understanding of ethical issues through open discussion, historical investigation, and rational arguments. The spring portion of the calendar was a tremendous success -- we hope to see you at the Academy this fall. For further information contact Lois Fischer Black, The New York Academy of Medicine, 1216 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10029; (212) 876-8200; E-MAIL history@nyam.org.



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

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

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

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

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