

THE WATERMARK

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

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"THE NETWORK ENVIRONMENT: WHAT'S IN IT FOR YOU?"

Nearly eighty individuals attended the workshop on electronic networking sponsored by the ALHHS at the AAHM Annual Meeting in Louisville, KY on 15 May 1993. The workshop, "The Network Environment: What's in it for You?", focused on the advantages of electronic communication and the resources relating to history and the health sciences accessible via the networks. The panel of speakers included Joel Howell, University of Michigan; Peggy Steele, University of Louisville; and Peter Hirtle, National Archives. Inci Bowman, University of Texas Medical Branch, served as Moderator.

Joel Howell emphasized the importance of e-mail in professional communication, and how participation in the networks is affecting the process of research at universities. Peggy Steele presented an overview of Internet and its applications, giving a number of hints on how one may utilize the networks efficiently. Peter Hirtle described the electronic conferences (discussion lists) that are of interest to the AAHM membership, library on-line catalogs, and the emerging reference services on the networks.

Electronic networking has already altered the way we communicate with colleagues. For example, the entire discussion relating to the organization of this workshop was carried out on the networks. The papers included here provide us with a glimpse of what the future holds for us in the world of electronic communication.

Inci Bowman
Moody Medical Library
University of Texas Medical Branch



SURFING THE INTERNET FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Introduction¹

The Internet is an outgrowth of ARPANET, funded by the Department of Defense, and NFSNET, the National Science Foundation networking backbone. This genesis has two implications when considering the possible resources of interest to historians and librarians of medicine. First, material related to the humanities has come to the network relatively late. It is still easier, for example, to find molecular sequence data on the network than it is to find source material for the history of medicine, though this is rapidly changing as more and more specialists in the humanities take advantage of the power of the network.

Secondly, the networks have been designed by computer specialists, and not by librarians or other informational professionals. This means that much of the information on the 'net is not readily identifiable or available; one almost has to know that information exists and where it exists before one starts to use the network. It has also led to the practice known as "surfing the Internet," the habit of wandering around in electronic space looking for things that may be of potential interest. When the networks were small, the kind of material available on them limited, and the people doing the searching computer professionals, the inchoate nature of the network did not matter too much. As the network has grown, however, new approaches have had to be developed to locate information of interest. I will discuss some of the tools that have appeared that make using Internet resources easier, and even better tools are under development. While looking for information on the Internet may not yet be as easy as using a card catalog in a library, one no longer needs to be a computer "hacker" to retrieve something of value.

I have identified two major areas of activity on the network that may be of interest to this workshop. They are electronic conferences and resource collections, including library catalogs, databases, and electronic texts. There are probably others, and I would be interested in learning the readers' experiences with the Internet and what they have found to be useful.

Electronic conferences²

One common use of the Internet is for electronic mail (e-mail). A specialized application of e-mail is the electronic conference. Electronic conferences provide a place for opinions, queries, conference announcements, job offerings, and disciplinary chit-chat. While there are several different forms of electronic conferences, they all work in basically the same way. Once you have subscribed to the list, any message you send to the list will be forwarded to all other subscribers. Similarly, you will receive a copy of any mail message sent to the list by any other subscriber.

Most of the electronic conferences on the Internet run some form of LISTSERV technology to manage the list. To subscribe to a list run by a listserv, one needs to know the address of the listserv (i.e., listserv@rutvm1). Simply send the message "SUBSCRIBE <name of list> <your name>" to the listserv. You should shortly receive a welcome message from the listserv management, and soon messages from the list should appear in your mailbox.

There are many different ways to identify lists of possible interest. Perhaps the simplest, but most unwieldy, is to send the command LIST GLO-

BAL to your local listserv. The listserv will send you a large file listing all lists known to that listserv. The listing is by name, with little other information available. It is more efficient to take advantage of one of the specialized lists categorizing electronic lists. One of the best is the list compiled by Diane Kovacs of scholarly electronic conferences. Kovacs's compilation identifies "scholarly" lists in a range of fields, and provides information as to subject matter.

History Lists

An excellent guide to lists specifically devoted to historical topics has been prepared by the History Network (or H-NET). There are history electronic conferences for regional, chronological, and topical areas. Examples of regional lists are ALBION-L@ucsbvm for British history; FranceHS@uwavm, a low activity list for French history; and World-L@ubvm for world history. Period lists include MEDTEXTL@uiucvmd for medieval texts and codicology; C18-L@psuvvm for 18th century studies; and FICINO@utoronto for Renaissance and Reformation studies.

The history subject lists of possible interest to this audience are fewer in number. They include HOPOS-L@ukcc, devoted to the History of the Philosophy of Science; HPSST-L@qucdn, for the History and Philosophy of Science; HTECH-L@sivm, for the History of Technology; and MEDSCI-L@brownvnm, for medieval and renaissance science. The amount of activity of possible interest to the history of medicine community on these subject lists varies. As a test, I searched for "medicine" or "medical" in the text of messages sent to the first three lists from January to April

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1993. Most active was HOPOS-L, with twenty-two hits—mostly thanks to Ed Morman, who seemed to be an active participant. HPSST had six; HTech-L had four. The same sort of information was found on all three lists: job announcements; announcements of conferences, including a conference on the human body at the Hagley Museum; a call for contributors to a new encyclopedia on the history of science, technology, and medicine in non-Western cultures; and queries for research help in new areas. For example, someone requested help in identifying what role animal research played in the development of antibiotics and in AIDS research.

Mention should also be made of some lists of general historical interest. Most active are HISTORY, a semi-popular list, and HUMANIST@brownvm, a broad-ranging, moderated list from Brown. The latter has an extensive archive of old call for papers, listings of electronic texts, and previous threads of discussion grouped together. For librarians, archivists, and booksellers there are other lists. ARCHIVES@arizvm1 is a very active list of interest to archivists, while EXLIBRIS@rutvm1 discusses matters of interest to the rare book community. A brand new list is ANTIQUARIA. "ANTIQUARIA," according to its announcement, "is a subscription mail list that is expressly for rare book dealers to exchange information and books amongst each other and to meet with individuals and institutions looking for specific books." Subscription requests should be sent to listserv@aol.com.

Health Lists

Lee Hancock of the University of Kansas Medical Center has compiled a guide to Internet/BITNET health science resources. Almost all the resources described in the Hancock guide are contemporary, rather than historical. Nevertheless, some of the resources may have information of interest to people working on contemporary history (i.e., the human genome project). In addition, some of these conferences may be places where historians can pose questions and ideas to contemporary practitioners in specialized fields. Conferences listed in Hancock's guide include EPID-L, on Topics in Epidemiology and Biostatistics; HUMBIO-L, the human biology, including paleobiology, interest group discussion list; Hyperbar-L, the hyperbaric and diving medicine list; and ETNET, more of a bulletin board than a formal listserv, with forums on medical education and the use of multimedia.

CADUCEUS

Special mention must be made of CADUCEUS, organized by Inci Bowman, Moody Medical Library, and owned by the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. While Inci intended the list to be of use to archivists and librarians in the history of the health sciences, by default it has become the most important list for the history of medicine in general. Perhaps some day one of the active institutional members of the AAHM will create a discussion list specifically for historiographical issues, but until such time, CADUCEUS will remain fundamental. CADUCEUS is not a listserv list and requires special instructions to subscribe.

Hints on Managing Electronic Conferences

Some lists generate much traffic, whereas others are relatively quiet. Some lists you may wish merely to monitor, while on others you may wish to participate actively. There are several features available in the most commonly used listserv software that can make monitoring lists easier. The following suggestions will help insure that three hundred messages are not in your mailbox each morning.

Use the INDEX or DIGESTS feature if it is available. When a discussion list is set to INDEX or DIGESTS, you will receive one message a day, with either an index of the day's messages or, with DIGESTS, the index and messages for that day. Both work best with moderated lists where an actual editor adds a consistent subject line to the messages. Most lists, however, are unmoderated, and merely distribute automatically whatever is sent to them.

Use a defined search strategy to search a list's archives. Messages in a list's archives are filed topically. You can, for example, search for "Billings" or even names that sound like "Billings" in all previous messages to a particular list and then retrieve just those messages.

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Online Resources: Access to Library Catalogs

One of the most widespread uses of the Internet has been to make library catalogues available to off-site patrons. There are literally hundreds of libraries whose holdings are now searchable on the Internet. There are several ways to access these libraries. The easiest way is to use one of the programs specifically designed to connect you to library catalogs. The two most commonly found are HYTELNET and LIBS. These can be run as stand-alone programs, but are more commonly found as one option in a university or library on-line information system. Both programs automate the process of connecting to a different library catalog and logging onto the system. A printed guide to Internet-accessible catalogs has been prepared by Dr. Art St. George of the University of New Mexico and Dr. Ron Larsen of the University of Maryland. It is available by sending the e-mail message "get library package" to listserv@umnvma or via anonymous ftp at [ariel.unm.edu](ftp://ariel.unm.edu).

Unlike the bibliographic utilities that collect information from many libraries, you can only search one library at a time on the Internet. In addition, few libraries have their entire holdings available on-line. Most commonly, only the data for the past decade or two is available, though this can serve as a guide to recent secondary monographic research. A list of libraries with strong collections in the history of medicine appeared in the Summer 1993 issue of *The Watermark*.

Special mention must be made of the catalogues of two of the national libraries. The National Library of Medicine (NLM) is of special importance to researchers in the history of medicine. NLM is one of the few libraries that has the bulk of its records in machine-readable form; its catalogue is now accessible over the Internet. To access the library, telnet to [locator.nlm.nih.gov](telnet://locator.nlm.nih.gov) and login as "locator." An interesting feature of NLM's locator is that you can have the results of your searches e-mailed to you. One can search NLM's holdings for books, audiovisuals, most manuscripts, and a list of the journals at NLM — though not the index to the journals. One caveat: with any library, the catalogue is only as good as the cataloguing. In NLM's case, pre-1800 items do not have subject headings, so you have to do word searches. Locator will allow you to limit your search by date.

The Library of Congress has also made many of its holdings available on-line. Perhaps the easiest way to access the library's catalogue, called

LOCIS, is through the library's gopher server called Marvel. To access Marvel, telnet to [marvel.loc.gov](telnet://marvel.loc.gov) and login as "marvel." A gopher server, by the way, is one of the most useful tools to have appeared in the Internet world. Developed by staff at the University of Minnesota, home of the Golden Gophers, and hence the name, a gopher lets a library or institution organize a large number of text files, programs, and communication links to other computers which can be easily browsed through a menu. Some gophers, such as the ones at Yale and Wheaton College, have made finding aids to manuscript collections available on-line. Oregon State has made available the guide to its archives and its records management handbook. A member of the faculty of the Department of the History of Science, Medicine, and Technology at Johns Hopkins has established a gopher server for an experimental project relating to Robert Oppenheimer, which includes other more general items as well. Found in the server, for example, are descriptions of some of the history of medicine courses at Johns Hopkins; digitized photographs of Andre Lwoff; and a copy of a paper on the history of Merck, Inc., written by Louis Galambos and Jeffrey Sturchio, and delivered at the history of technology meetings in Uppsala, Sweden in 1992. Guest logins to the server are allowed: telnet to [gopher.hs.jhu.edu](gopher://gopher.hs.jhu.edu), and login as "guest".

Online Searching

Bibliographic and index databases have been common staples of on-line resources. Most services allowed a telephone connection to their service, either over leased or voice telephone lines. Today, however, more and more indexes and other reference tools are available over the Internet. For most index databases, a user will be charged for his or her search, as in the past. But by using the Internet, additional telephone line charges can be avoided. For example, the MEDLARS databases can be searched using Grateful Med over Internet if one has an account with the National Library of Medicine. Files which are particularly useful for historical research include MEDLINE, a general index to the current medical literature; BIOETHICSLINE, for bioethics; POPLINE, devoted to population research; and HISTLINE (though the latter is not available at this time from the Grateful Med menu). Similarly, the Research Libraries Group (RLG) is making the ISIS bibliography available to subscribers, and they have an Internet connect point. One free, quick resource is UnCover from CARL, the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries. UnCover indexes over four million general interest articles from a wide variety of scholarly and popular magazines. While in most cases the full-text of the article is not available on-line, for a fee the CARL service will fax any designated articles directly to you.

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Full-Text Files and Software

Many full-text files and much software is available on the 'net. While exact figures are difficult to determine, the last ones I saw indicated that there were about 10 million files, and 1.6 million unique files, available on the Internet! Some data and software archives have been established, such as the Archive of Biology Software and Data at Indiana University or the nucleotide sequence information at the European Molecular Biology Laboratory. The Hancock guide to the health care resources to which I referred earlier, lists the most important health-related sites. A history archive has been established at Washington University; ftp to wuarchive.wustl.edu to see what is available.

Useful tools found on most gopher servers for identifying files that may be of interest are Veronica and WAIS. Veronica indexes the names of items found in gophers around the world, whereas WAIS indexes the content of selected text files. With quick searches in Veronica and some WAIS files, I found a number of items relating to the teaching of the history of medicine, including course descriptions and syllabi. Few documents or sources for the history of medicine are available on-line; the profession has yet to make more source material available. The Library of Congress recently mounted an exhibit on treasures from the Vatican Library. Included in the on-line files accompanying the exhibit are the text and images of several items from the section of the exhibit on medicine and biology. The sorts of things historians might want to make available include the full text in

machine-readable form of books, photographs, exhibits, or even audio-visuals.

Electronic Publishing

One area in which there has been much work is the electronic publishing of primary and secondary literature. There have been two main trends. The first has been the appearance of electronic journals that only appear, or appear first, in electronic form. *Psychology*, an interdisciplinary journal in psychology, was one of the first electronic journals; there are now more than one hundred, from the *Bryn Mawr Classical Reviews* to *Post Modern Culture* to the *Online Journal of Clinical Trials*. There is not as yet a general electronic history journal.

The second area of activity in electronic publishing is publishing the full text of books. There are several large efforts to convert texts into machine-readable form and make them available over the network underway; several centers have been established to collect information about electronic texts (e-texts). One of the oldest centers is CETH, the Center for Electronic Texts in the Humanities, at Rutgers and Princeton. CETH creates, in the machine data file of the RLG system catalogue records for e-texts. In addition to cataloguing, CETH is also working to make the texts themselves available on Internet, and to promote use of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) standard in conversion projects. Similar research and identification projects have begun at the University of Virginia and at Georgetown University.

One of the largest projects that is actively converting text into machine-readable form is Project Gutenberg. Using volunteer efforts to convert the text and check on the copyright status of works, Project Gutenberg hopes "to give away one trillion e-texts by December 31, 2001." Project Gutenberg makes the text available primarily in unformatted form. The Oxford Text archive has more than 1,000 texts in one gigabit of memory that they store for free, and then distribute on disk. The texts are not on-line yet, although the indexes to the archive are available via ftp. The Women's Writer Project at Brown University is also producing marked-up texts. Though the project's primary goal has been to print the texts, they also will be distributed as e-texts, and Brown hopes to make them available on an ftp server by the end of the summer. Among the texts available is Jane Sharp's late seventeenth-century treatise, *A Manual for Midwives*. The head of the project, Elaine Brennan, says that she would be delighted to find other texts by early women writers on medical issues. As she noted in an e-mail communication to me, "One of the joys of putting electronic texts online is the ease with which certain kinds of

comparisons can be made, and I would love to have more medical material from women's points of view to make available."

The Future³

As I noted at the start of this paper, the history of the Internet — the fact that it grew from defense and science-related networks and interests — has limited the historical material available on the 'net. New initiatives, however, are adding more material of interest every day. It is likely that humanities scholarship in the future will come to rely just as much as the scientific disciplines on networked resources for communication, information retrieval, and primary source material.

Go out and hunt on the network, and work to make your own resources available. Surf's up!

Peter Hirtle
National Archives and
Records Administration

Endnotes

¹The following has been written in my private capacity, and the views expressed are my own. Affiliation is provided for identification purposes only.

²My discussion here is limited to the BITNET/INTERNET lists. Historical topics are not discussed as frequently on the hundreds of USENET lists, though individuals with an interest in a specific country might wish to participate in one of the generic geographic interest groups, such as soc.culture.australian, which is devoted to Australian culture and society.

³For an excellent summary of trends in scholarly use of networked resources, see Avra Michelson and Jeff Rothenberg, "Scholarly Communication and Information Technology: Exploring the Impact of Changes in the Research Process on Archives," *American Archivist* 55 (Spring 1992): 236-315.



THE ELECTRONIC NETWORK: A HISTORIAN'S VIEW

To begin at the beginning: Electronic networking is a useful tool for medical historians. In addition, the electronic environment has become enjoyable, useful, and easy to use. Both the hardware and the software are changing so rapidly, however, that any specific recommendations I would give are likely to be unreliable within a short period of time. I would instead encourage anyone starting out to strongly consider purchasing a system that is similar to the systems being used in their local electronic environment. Purchasing a system familiar to your colleagues may increase your chance of getting assistance when necessary; the term for this type of aid is "sneaker support."

The process of historical research is being fundamentally changed by the new electronic universe. Scholars are bringing laptop computers into libraries and archives, sometimes with scanners attached. Archivists and librarians are thus forced to confront the need to create new standards for what constitutes acceptable use of the materials. Both quantitative and bibliographic data are now available electronically. Many scholars are now starting to electronically consult their local libraries as well as libraries across the country.

Collaborations are being made across networks that allow scholars to share ideas and information easily and cheaply. Using e-mail, people can exchange texts, edit them, and send them back, without the need to completely retype each successive version at each site.

Ongoing network discussion groups have led to a whole new sociology of interaction. People can now respond at a time most convenient for them, day or night. Electronic communication, which "looks" like a conversation but is devoid of the types of interpersonal cues that a face-to-face interaction involves, can at times lead to rapid escalation in the level of verbal conflict; this behavioral phenomenon is referred to as "flaming." Conversely, however, electronic communication, with its implicit nonpersonal interaction, empowers other people to participate who might normally be shy or wary of contributing their thoughts and exchanging ideas and information.

Joel Howell
University of Michigan

INDIVIDUAL ACCESS TO THE NETWORKS

It is possible for individuals not affiliated with educational institutions, government agencies, or large organizations to subscribe to services provided by commercial vendors. This section is intended primarily for individuals seeking access to the networks from a personal computer (with a modem and a communications software) through "dial-up" connections offered by network providers. Among the better known providers are America Online, Inc.; BIX; CompuServe; MCI Mail; PSI; and The World. The following sources may be consulted in choosing a suitable network connection:

Ed Krol, *The Whole Internet: User's Guide & Catalog.* Sebastopol, CA: O'Reilly & Associates, 1992.

This useful source covers common Internet applications such as e-mail, telnet, ftp, and WAIS. Appendix A, "Getting Connected to the Internet," includes a discussion of different levels of service and a list of service providers.

Daniel P. Dern, "Plugging into the Internet," *Byte* (October 1992): 149-56.

The article addresses the frequently asked question, "How do I get access to the Internet?" The most comprehensive guide I have seen is an electronic text, "Individual Access to Internet" by James Milles. Part IV has an extensive list of network providers through "dial-up" connections. It is available via anonymous ftp:

Host: liberty.uc.wlu.edu
Directory: /pub/lawlib
File: internet.access

You may be able to obtain a copy from your network services librarian.

DIRECTORY OF SCHOLARLY ELECTRONIC CONFERENCES, 7th Revision By Diane Kovacs and the Directory Team, Kent State University, listserv@kentvm or listserv@kentvm.kent.edu and via anonymous FTP to ksuvxa.kent.edu in the library directory.

This directory contains descriptions of electronic conferences on topics of interest to scholars. The term e-conference is the umbrella term that includes discussion lists, interest groups and forums, electronic journals, electronic newsletters, and Usenet news groups.

To retrieve the introductory file:

1. Send an e-mail message addressed to
LISTSERV@KENTVM or
LISTSERV@KENTVM.KENT.EDU.

2. Leave the subject and other info lines blank.
3. The message must read: GET ACADLIST README
4. The file will be sent to you, as a file to be "received."
5. If you need assistance receiving, etc., contact your local Computer Services people.

INTERNET/BITNET HEALTH SCIENCES RESOURCE Compiled by Lee Hancock, University of Kansas Medical Center, Le07144@UKnvm.Bitnet or Le07144@Ukanvm.cc.ukans.edu

This 30-page document includes discussion lists, Usenet groups, electronic journals, and newsletters in the health sciences. To retrieve the file by anonymous FTP:

Host: sura.net
Directory: pub/nic
File: medical.resources.2-23

H-NET GUIDE TO HISTORY CONFERENCES ON BITNET (5 April 1993)

This document includes eighty-three discussion groups relating to various specialties in history. Courtesy of H-Net, u12923@uicvm.bitnet.

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FROM THE EDITORS

Featured in this issue are articles based on presentations at recent workshops. The first, "The Network Environment: What's in it for You?", was held 15 May 1993 as a lunch-time workshop at the annual AAHM Meeting in Louisville. "The Network Environment" workshop was organized almost entirely over the Internet. A good portion of this issue of *The Watermark* was compiled in a similar fashion. We hope these articles will enhance your understanding of the electronic network and facilitate your navigation of the 'net.

In April of this year, the Historical Division of the Cleveland Medical Library Association sponsored a workshop on cataloging historical medical artifacts. In an effort to make our collections more accessible, some of us have adopted the various MARC formats for cataloging archives, manuscripts, and audio-visual materials. Describing medical artifacts for either MARC cataloging or other subject access is a labor intensive process. Those of you who are contemplating describing your artifact collections may find the articles by Jennifer Compton and Jim Edmonson extremely helpful.

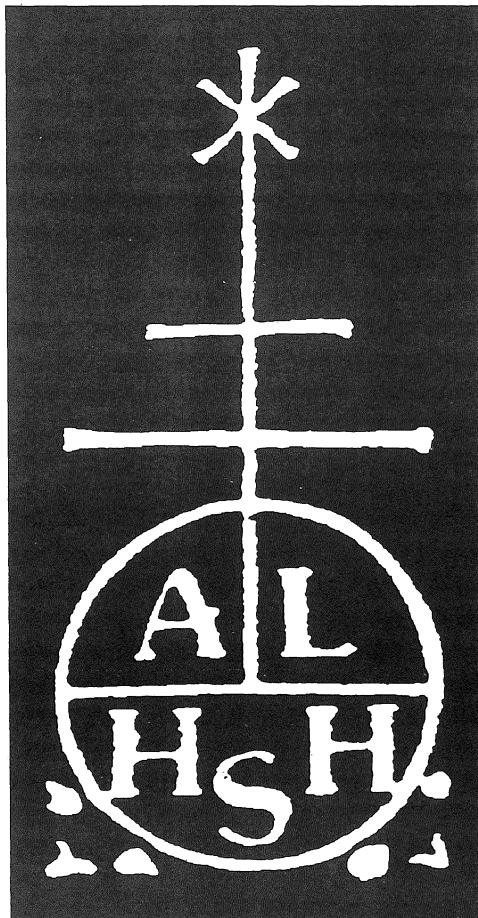
Like other investigative reporters, your editors ventured off to our nation's capital to gather first-hand information for this column. At a mini-ALHHS reunion, which included John Parascandola, Barbara Paulson, Susan Rishworth, Phil Teigen and bookdealers Pete Glaser, Barbara, Leon and Howard Rootenberg, Jeff Weber, and Bruce McKittrick and Wendy Wilson, we had the opportunity to visit with old friends and take in our first Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America (ABAA) international antiquarian bookfair. Not only was it our first but the city's inaugural ABAA-sponsored international fair. The columned and gilded splendor of the bookfair's venue, the Andrew Mellon Auditorium, located directly across Constitution Avenue from the National Museum of American History, provided an appropriately grand setting for the treasures on display. Among them were first and second editions of Vesalius's *De Humani Corporis Fabrica*; Beaumont's *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice*; Estienne's *La Dissection*; Galen's *De Affectorum Locorum Notitia Libri Sex*; Ketham's *Fasciculus Medicinae*; and a complete medical manual handwritten by the physician, philosopher, and future Pope John XXI.

Based on our experience, we highly recommend attending ABAA-sponsored bookfairs. We were pleasantly surprised to discover that quite a

few of the one hundred and nineteen booksellers participating either specialized in medicine and science or had significant offerings in these subjects. We enjoyed meeting many new booksellers, all of whom were eager to talk with librarians and learn of their collections. The whole experience proved to be professionally rewarding. If the ABAA sponsors a bookfair in your region, we urge you to go.

Thanks to all of you who commented favorably about the summer issue of *The Watermark*. As you will note, the newsletter continues its transition. We have added a table of contents and have begun printing on acid-free paper. We welcome all your comments and hope that you will take the time to make suggestions to improve ALHHS's newsletter, *The Watermark*.

Joan Echtenkamp Klein
Jodi Koste



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Some may be disappointed, but most will probably be relieved to learn that I have been unable to compose a proper President's Message for this issue of *The Watermark*.

Let me say that I am generally quite impressed with how our group has been functioning during the past few months. Various committees are going about their business, and I think that we will find ourselves with an excellent program next spring in Gotham. This morning I received the survey sent out by Nancy Zinn and Phil Teigen. I am sending my opinions on reference sources right back to them. Nancy and Phil are developing what I believe will be a first-rate AAHM luncheon, to be sponsored by ALHHS. I hope that everyone in the group cooperates with them. Their work will also be of great use to the awards committee, chaired by Chris Hoolihan.

I am still impressed with the general silence on the issue of eliminating our membership categories. I have had no personal communications on the matter, and CADUCEUS has had nothing since my last outburst. I hope this means that people are agreeable to the change, since I happen to be in favor of it. Again, I will distribute a mail ballot some time later this fall.

On the personal front, my wife and I took a short vacation in Maine. We drove past a memorial to Dorothea Lynde Dix, but we missed probably the most significant medical historical site in that state, Wilhelm Reich's institute in Rangely. I do not know why the two things I know about history of medicine in Maine both have to do with psychiatry. We also climbed Maine's highest mountain, risking death, and suffering severe muscle aches for several days. It was great!

Wishing I had more time to write further interesting stories, I remain, presidentally,

Ed Mormon



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DISCUSSION ON PROPOSED CHANGE IN MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

There certainly has been a thundering silence since I attempted to open debate on eliminating the distinction between voting and non-voting members within Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences. My thanks to Lucretia McClure, Susan Alon, and Inci Bowman, all of whom felt moved to respond. Unfortunately, from my point of view, I think their responses were each off the mark.

Inci says she supports the change in membership categories, but is afraid it would necessitate another name change. I think it would be awful to change our name twice within a few years, and I'm glad we came out the previous name change without having to change our acronym (my thanks to John Parascandola, who, as I remember, proposed our current name and pointed out this particular virtue of it). In fact, keeping our name as it is will indicate that the purpose of the group is to support the professional activities of librarians and archivists, even though anyone else may join and fully participate. The American Library Association is not an organization of librarians — anyone may join and vote — but its mission is clearly to support the work of libraries.

By not changing the name again, I think we address most of Lucretia's points. Lucretia was concerned about the organization losing its identity as a professional group. I can somewhat sympathize with her position, but I'm afraid that she failed to address the practical points I raised in my arguments — the most significant one being that it's apparently impossible to check up on who belongs in what category, and therefore unconstitutional conditions prevail for long periods (like Robin Overmier remaining editor of *The Watermark*, an elected position, for years after she stopped being responsible for the Wangenstein collection in Minneapolis and, therefore, should have lost her status as a voting member). In case you have erased your collection of CADUCEUSes, you can find my argument in the Summer 1993 issue of *The Watermark*.

Susan seconded Lucretia's argument, and seemed to be particularly concerned about the role booksellers would end up playing in the group. I don't think the booksellers in the ALHHS particularly care how the organization is governed and that

most will go along with the preferences of the archivists and librarians. I believe that the dealers join us because they like us and because it serves their businesses to maintain good relations with us. Giving them voting privileges, and the opportunity to hold elective office shouldn't threaten the integrity of the group. If medical rare book dealers felt they needed their own organization, it would not suit them very much to take over ours. I'm pretty certain that the most active booksellers among our members tend to feel the same way. Anyway, by no means was it pressure from the book dealers that led to the suggestion to change membership categories. I don't believe they care.

If you care (and I can understand why you might not), please read my original motivation for this proposed constitutional change. Let the rest of the membership know how you feel. The steering committee has decided to have vote on the matter and it is my intention to have a mail ballot in November or December,

Ed Mormon
ALHHS President
(CADUCEUS 2:18 28 July 1993)



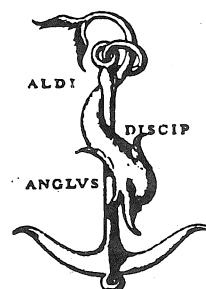
A WORKSHOP ON CATALOGING HISTORICAL MEDICAL ARTIFACTS

The Ohio Medical Artifact Cataloging project (OHMAC) is a cooperative venture of the Ohio academic health sciences libraries to catalogue 25,000 historical medical artifacts on OCLC using the MARC format for audio-visual materials which is currently funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. This project and the MARC fields used to catalog artifacts were discussed in an article by Patsy Gerstner, Chief Curator of the Historical Division of the Cleveland Health Sciences Library, in the Winter 1992 issue of *The Watermark*. The following articles by Jennifer Compton, Project Manager for OHMAC, and James Edmonson, Curator of the Dittrick Museum of Historical Medicine, were based on their presentations at the 29 April 1993 workshop on cataloguing historical medical artifacts.

LIBRARIAN OR SLEUTH?: THE IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORICAL MEDICAL ARTIFACTS

ANTIQUARIAN MEDICAL BOOKS

Specialist: *Rebecca Hardie*



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Medical librarians and archivists who specialize in the history of medicine often find that medical instruments are included with book and manuscript donations. Sometimes these instruments end up in boxes in a storage room in the library's basement. Some particularly ambitious librarians and archivists, however, may wish to create displays of these instruments or possibly make them available to researchers. Often, these collections become quite large and are a valuable source of information to researchers in the history of medicine. Before medical instruments can be displayed or catalogued, however, they must first be identified. For many of us with library and archival training, accustomed to working with books and manuscript collections, the thought of sorting through boxes of knives, scissors, and other even scarier-looking medical instruments, can seem quite overwhelming. Identifying antique medical equipment is indeed challenging. It is not, however, impossible and does not require special training, just some research and lots of persistence.

The identification and classification of historical medical equipment and instruments is often more difficult and time consuming than it would seem at first glance. After all, even someone with no experience whatsoever can distinguish a stethoscope from a scalpel. The difficulty arises, however, when one encounters the seemingly endless variations of forceps, scissors, curettes, and other surgical instruments. The 1926 Kny-Scheerer catalogue, for example, lists hundreds of forceps, often including dozens for one use, each designed and named after a different doctor. Instruments that seem identical at first glance, will, given a more in-depth look, vary in subtle ways, perhaps a slight curve in the handle or a slightly different shaped tip. Thus, while it may be a fairly easy task to classify instruments into various groups (i.e., forceps, aural specula, or tonsillotomes), it can be very difficult to determine exactly which kind of artery forceps or aural speculum. It takes very close observation and often quite a bit of research to positively identify many of these instruments.

The primary tools required for identifying medical artifacts are a variety of instrument makers' catalogues. These catalogues are illustrated and most contain indexes. Often, the instrument can be identified as a certain type, for example, some variety of forceps. The ability to classify instruments into general categories improves with experience. The more someone works with medical artifacts, the more familiar different types of instruments become. Someone with a medical or nursing background has an advantage at first, although this type of background is not necessary to be successful at instrument identification. If an instrument can be identified as belonging to a general category of instruments (i.e., aural speculum or curette), it narrows the search. Sometimes, however, an instrument is so unusual, or the cataloguer is such a novice, that the only way to begin is to page through the entire catalogue in an attempt to find anything even remotely like the instrument in hand.

One common mistake beginners make is to assume that if an instrument is marked with a manufacturer or distributor's name, then it will be found in that company's catalogue. While this does indeed occur, it is much more important to look at catalogues that are contemporary with the instrument. For example, if an instrument was manufactured in the 1890s, it often does little good to look for it in a 1950 catalog, even if the instrument is marked with that instrument maker's name. Instead, the instrument may be found in other manufacturers' catalogues that date from the same time period of the instrument. It is,

therefore, important to get at least an elementary feel for the dating of medical artifacts.

There are a number of factors to be considered when dating medical equipment. One of the most obvious things to look for is a patent date or number stamped on the instrument itself. Patent dates are, of course, extremely useful for establishing the earliest possible manufacture of an item. It is important to remember, however, that an instrument could have been manufactured well after that date. Therefore, patent dates are only useful in establishing the beginning of a date range; it cannot be assumed that the instrument was actually manufactured during that year. Patent numbers are also useful. The booklet, *Have a Number*, by Gary and Candy Floria, is an excellent tool for dating objects from patent numbers. It lists patent numbers issued, starting with the year 1859, and is a very simple and straightforward reference tool. Keep in mind, however, that if an instrument is marked with more than one patent number or date, the later date should be used as the earliest possible date of manufacture. An instrument marked with the patent dates July 1924 and September 1939, would not have been manufactured before 1939.

If an instrument is marked with a manufacturer or distributor's name, it can perhaps be determined when that company was in existence. Potential sources for this information include city directories; instrument maker's catalogues which often include a short history of the company; Audrey Davis and Mark Dreyfuss' bibliography, *The Finest Instruments Ever Made*; and the companies themselves if they still exist. City directories and instrument makers' catalogues can be especially useful if they can pinpoint the dates that a company used certain forms of their name or a certain trademark. Some instruments are marked with the company's address at the time of manufacture. This can also help narrow the date range, as often the company expanded and changed location. Information on the company of manufacture can allow a researcher to establish quite narrow date ranges, sometimes spanning less than ten years, especially if combined with some of the other clues for establishing an instrument's dates.

Another clue to an instrument's date can be determined from information on the instrument's designer. Often instrument catalogues will identify instruments with the eponymic name of the designer. A little research may uncover the full name and dates of this designer. The designer's dates can also help establish the first possible date of manufacture of an instrument. In addition, designers often published articles in medical jour-



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nals describing their new inventions. These articles can be extremely useful, not only for establishing dates, but also for verifying an instrument's identification, sometimes providing an illustration of the instrument, and for clarifying how the instrument was actually used. These articles are often indexed in *Index Medicus* as well as the *Index Catalogue of the Library of the Office of the Surgeon-General's Office*. Occasionally an instrument maker's catalogue will also include a citation for an article written by the designer. Even if the researcher does not have direct access to these journals, copies of the articles can often be obtained through interlibrary loan.

One of the most important considerations in the dating of medical artifacts is the materials of which the object is made. Identifying materials takes practice and it can even be helpful to visit a local hardware store to get an idea of the appearance of different kinds of metals. Some objects are made of ivory, plastic, and rubber, each of which may help to establish both a possible beginning and end date of an instrument's manufacture. The Ohio Medical Artifact Cataloging Project (OHMAC) cataloguers have done some research on plastics, metal finishes, and other man-made materials and would be glad to share this information. Again, used in conjunction with some of the other methods of dating an object, a fairly narrow range of possible dates can often be established.

Once a general idea of dates has been established, instrument makers' catalogues and other reference sources can be consulted. These catalogues are, of course, often historic objects in

their own right and can be difficult to come by. A few are available as reprints; others may be purchased through various antiquarian book dealers or acquired through donation. The usefulness of individual catalogues depends mostly on the collection of objects to be identified. As mentioned before, the dates of the instruments are a major factor in determining which catalogues will be most useful. In addition, if a large number of the objects in a collection are of foreign manufacture, catalogues from manufacturers in that particular country may be most helpful. Obviously, if most of the instruments are dental or ophthalmological, catalogues that specialize in these types of instruments may be most helpful.

Even with the help of catalogues and various other reference sources, identification of medical objects can be tedious and frustrating. Even the so-call "experts" sometimes make mistakes. OHMAC project catalogers have come across a number of identification errors in the Dittrick Museum. These errors include a cystoscope that had been identified as a stethoscope; cooking tongs that had been put with the sterilizing forceps; and a fish poacher that had been misidentified as an instrument sterilizer. Although the process of classifying and identifying medical equipment can be difficult at times, as with many things, practice does make the process easier and the satisfaction of identifying an instrument after hours or even days of paging through catalogues often makes it all seem worthwhile.

The following is a short listing of some of the most helpful resources, besides instrument maker's catalogues, for identifying medical instruments and supplies. This is far from comprehensive, but it does give someone just beginning to identify instruments some ideas for places to start.

Davis, Audrey B. and Mark S. Dreyfuss. *The Finest Instruments Ever Made: A Bibliography of Medical, Dental, Optical, and Pharmaceutical Company Trade Literature, 1700-1939*. Arlington, Massachusetts: Medical History Publishing Associations I, 1986.

This book is an indispensable tool for locating information about medical manufacturers. Entries include a listing of catalogues and pub-

lications issued, which institutions have them, and some information about duration of operation of particular manufacturers.

Medical Device Register. Greenwich, Connecticut: DSI, 1993.

Recent copies of both the U.S. and Canada and the International volumes are essential resources for locating manufacturers. Information is current, and includes location and nature of operations. These also are good records of corporate mergers, proper and preferred names of companies, and indicate whether a particular business is still in operation, often an important clue in dating artifacts. Earlier editions of the volumes may also prove useful in locating historical information about manufacturers and distributors.

Index Medicus. New York: F. Leypoldt, 1879. This is among the most useful of resources for conducting research in the history of medicine. Searching through the reams of information may prove tedious, but ultimately the results are almost always rewarding.

Miller, Genevieve, ed. *Bibliography of the History of Medicine of the United States and Canada, 1939-1960*. With a historical introduction by W. B. McDaniel. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1964.

This work contains especially useful information regarding important physicians and the development of instruments and medicine in specific fields.

Rutkow, Ira M. *The History of Surgery in the United States, 1775-1900*. 2 volumes. San Francisco: Norman Publishing, 1988.

This recently completed, two-volume set is a good bibliography of the works of eminent physicians during the period covered. There are numerous illustrations and biographical sketches of the personalities involved. Two of the proposed four volumes are currently available.

Welcome Institute for the History of Medicine. *Subject Catalogue of the History of Medicine and Related Sciences*. London: Kraus International Publications, 1980.

This is a good source for articles concerning medical instruments.

Wilbur, C. Keith. *Antique Medical Instruments*. West Chester, Pennsylvania: Schiffer Publishing, 1987.

This is a useful source for some general information about various types of frequently en-

countered instruments. It is an excellent place to start, although some information may need to be verified by primary sources.

Floria, Gary and Candy. *Have a Number: A Guide for Dating through Patent Numbers* 1976.

A helpful guide for establishing the dates of instruments from the patent numbers. It is a quick and handy reference, originally available through: Candyland Antiques, P.O. Box 6633, St. Paul, Minnesota 55106

Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office. 1880-

This is an invaluable index for finding articles written by the designer about his instrument. Since it is a dictionary catalogue, it is much easier to use than *Index Medicus*, although perhaps less comprehensive.

Jennifer Compton
Dittrick Museum



DOCUMENTATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR MAKERS

Information about the maker(s) of an instrument can be used to establish the date or age of a medical artifact, as well as its place of origin in many instances. In addition to learning the age of an instrument and its place of manufacture and/or sale, information about the maker may reveal something of the relative rarity, quality of craftsmanship, and costliness of a particular instrument. Taken together, these pieces of information determine the overall worth of the object, both in terms of its intrinsic historical interest and its monetary value (of interest to dealers, donors, and insurance appraisers).

Gathering information about instrument makers can be difficult and frustrating. At the Dittrick Museum, documentation of surgical instruments and related medical equipment begins with research in the older books, journals, and trade catalogues of the Allen Medical Library. From these it is possible to determine who introduced a particular instrument and who made it. Research in the medical library often needs to be supplemented by investigation in non-medical materials. This is particularly true for instrument makers, who as non-physicians seldom appear in medical literature, and when they do, it is usually

only in an incidental way. Consequently, to start building a picture of the instrument trade, we must turn to a variety of sources, including business records, city directories, census records, and so forth. In these we find information about the people who made instruments and this, in turn, becomes the key to dating the objects in our collection.

Sources of Makers' Names

The customary starting point seems to be the individual instrument, with its markings, and the instrument trade catalogue. Instruments often bear the name of the maker, or at least the name of the firm marketing the article. Tracking down information about the name customarily takes one to the pages of the trade catalogues of the company in question. There we may gain some clues about the history of the firm and, if we are lucky, the likely date of the instrument. Another source is the trade card, or business card, but this is seen far less frequently in the United States than in Great Britain.

Sources of information about instrument makers and instrument-making companies include city directories, which are an essential source of information about a maker or company, the "style" of the individual or company's name, as well as the street addresses found for a sequence of years. This information can help establish the date of an artifact. In many cities, one may find a business directory as an appendix to the normal city directory. This practice began as early as the 1840s, but became common only from the 1860s. For a listing of the earlier sources see Dorthea N. Spear, *Bibliography of American Directories Through 1860* (Worcester, Mass: American Antiquarian Society, 1961). Business directories, published separately from the larger city directories, became available only as cities became large enough to support a diverse economic activity. Such business directories are organized by type of trade, enterprise, or profession.

Other published sources that corroborate and supplement the information found in city directories include listings in medical registers, which are available only for some major cities (i.e., *The Medical Register of New York City, Brooklyn, and Vicinity*. Edited by Guido Furman, New York, 1862-); advertisements in medical and pharmaceutical periodicals; surgeons' and physicians' endorsements in the context of medical literature; and patent records which are indexed by name of inventor and by category of invention, and are available on microfilm at designated repositories of federal or government documents.

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Unpublished sources, consulted less often, include ship passengers' lists, which can be used to establish the arrival date of early instrument makers. Census of population records can be useful to determine when an immigrant instrument maker arrived in America or who else in the family was in the instrument trade. Genealogists can be especially helpful in supplying tips on consulting these records, which are on microfilm and microfiche. Census of manufacturers' records, in the form of manuscript census returns, indicate name of firm and the principals; size of workforce and wages paid; types of power and machinery; amount and cost of materials; and volume of annual sales. These records are available for 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Business credit reports of R. G. Dun & Co., predecessor of Dun & Bradstreet, are on file at the Baker Library, Harvard University, and can be a remarkable source of details about the business activities of instrument makers. These credit reports cover the period 1850-1890. Wills and probate inventories can also be illuminating, but the effort and sometimes the cost entailed in consulting them will probably discourage extensive use of this source.

To illustrate how these sources can illuminate the story behind a particular instrument or artifact, I will provide an example from the Dittrick Museum. The item in question is a cupping set on display in a bloodletting exhibit. It is an especially fine and complete set of cupping glasses, aspirating pump, and scarificator, all housed in a mahogany case lined with deep rose colored velvet. On the interior of the lid is a paper label that reads

"Wm. R. Goulding & Co./Surgical Instrument Maker/ 57 Chatham St./New York." After consulting city directories to find William R. Goulding, I discovered that his firm and its successors spanned the period from 1837 to the 1890s. During that time the company used no less than eleven different names and changed street location on at least eight separate occasions. From the name as used on the paper label on the cupping set and the address, I determined that the set dated to the period 1845-49. In addition to dating the item, my research yielded more information on Goulding, who called himself "Surgical Instrument Maker to the New York Hospitals, Dispensaries, Etc." In his advertisements in city directories, Goulding also published personal endorsements by prominent surgeons, including Valentine Mott, M.D., "Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New York and Consulting Surgeon to the New York Hospital."

Census records of the period reveal that Goulding was born in England in 1805 and probably came to America before 1831, based upon the location of the birth of one of his children listed in the census of population. Credit reference reports of R. G. Dun & Co. (Originals in the Baker Library, Harvard University) revealed that Goulding was probably a better craftsman than businessman; a subsequent partnership dissolved in 1854 when he ran up unauthorized personal expenses on the firm's account. Despite this indiscretion, Goulding remained in the surgical instrument field, and he brought in a talented young mechanic, William F. Ford, as his business associate. The firm, later known as W. F. Ford & Co., persisted as one of the leading New York instrument-making establishments through the second half of the nineteenth century.

All these details give us a brief, but intriguing sketch of a career and a business that cannot be traced in most conventional medical research materials. Establishing the date of a particular piece, as this example illustrates, can lead to greater knowledge about the structure and character of the instrument trade in nineteenth-century America. This, in turn, can provide revealing insights into the process of innovation in medical and surgical technologies in that same period. All this information becomes central to our understanding and interpretation of the instruments in museum collections, and the sociological, scientific, and technological milieu in which they originated.

James M. Edmonson
Dittrick Museum

ALHHS Archives

In July, ALHHS completed its deposit agreement with the College of Physicians of Philadelphia officially placing its archives at the College of Physicians. Below is an inventory of the records of the ALHHS on deposit at the College. ALHHS members may consult these records during the regular working hours of the Library.

1. Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences. Office of the President. Records, 1980-1992. (.8 linear feet)
2. Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences. Publications Committee. Correspondence, 1986-1990. (.2 linear feet)
3. Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences. Office of the Editor. Records, 1977-1991. (1.25 linear feet)
4. Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences. Office of the President. Records, 1975-1991. (.4 linear feet)
5. Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences. Office of the Secretary-Treasurer. Records, 1978-1993. (1.7 linear feet)
6. Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences. Office of the President. Correspondence, 1974-1991. (.6 linear feet)
7. Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences. Honors and Awards Committee. Office of the Chair. Records, 1990-1993. (.2 linear feet)
8. Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences. Local Arrangements Committee. Records, 1989-1990.

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A FEW THOUGHTS ON BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES

One of the principal connections between bookseller and librarian is the bookseller's catalogue. As often as not, it is the main contact between the two and is the most important representation of the bookseller to the librarian.

Booksellers' catalogues come in a wide variety of styles, reflecting the fact that booksellers have a wide variety of personal tastes, styles, and points of view. While some degree of idiosyncrasy is not undesirable, there are certain traditions and values that should be followed.

Legibility and typographical interest are paramount. Many dealers' catalogues come across a librarian's desk daily and compete for attention. Obviously, the catalogues which adhere to basic principles of typography and legibility are at an advantage. This is not to say that a deluxe catalogue with a plethora of color illustrations in large format on glossy paper is necessarily more attractive to a professional librarian than a more modest format—so long as the more modest format is done with taste and care. With the recent revolution in printing and publishing, it is within the budget of almost any bookseller to produce an attractive, well-printed catalogue. Good books deserve a respectful presentation and this can be accomplished in a variety of styles.

The second necessity in a bookseller's catalogue is uniformity of descriptions within the accepted conventions familiar to both librarian and bookseller. The bookseller must provide the librarian with the information the librarian needs to form an accurate picture of the book: author, title, place and date of publication, publisher, description of binding and condition, collation, bibliographical comments where appropriate, and citations of references consulted.

Booksellers' catalogues are invariably produced under the pressures of deadlines. The faster the catalogues can be produced, the more quickly books can be sold, the sooner the checks can come in, the sooner the bills can be paid, etc. Booksellers must take into consideration the economic fact of life that they cannot often afford to spend \$100 worth of catalogue space describing a \$50 book, no matter how brilliant an essay they have written on the item. Considering the time and economic constraints, many booksellers' catalogues are remarkably interesting and informative.

Description of condition will always be problematic. The librarian reads a description of a book in the catalogue, forms a mental image, and places an order. When the book arrives, the librarian discovers that the "slight foxing" is not as slight as expected, and the "tender joints" are beyond tender and into decrepit. While, obviously, we are trying to sell books and will attempt to present our wares in a favorable light, the prudent and responsible bookseller endeavors to describe books in such a manner that the recipient will be pleasantly surprised when they arrive.

As in all trades and professions, there is a distinctive language and argot of the antiquarian book world. A few years ago, the distinguished San Francisco bookseller, David Magee, published his *Course in Correct Cataloging* and had a great deal of fun spoofing the cliches commonly found in booksellers' catalogues. The following are a few of his definitions: **Octavo**: A convenient size designation when you are not quite sure. **Foxing**: This is always "slight". **Third edition**: These are always hard to sell. If you can, however, discover a three-line preface or a couple of corrected spellings, you may with all honesty describe your book as "Third (and best) edition." **Hinges Trifle Weak**: It is not necessary to mention the rubber band that holds the covers on. **Offsets**: If these are very strong and you are brave enough, you may say "plates in two states." **Blanks**: Stress their importance when your copy happens to possess them.

In summary, the catalogue represents the bookseller and his or her books. It should be produced within the time and budgetary constraints of the bookseller and in such a way that the catalogue captures the attention of the recipient, enabling him or her to make intelligent purchasing decisions. Just as the bookseller heeds the librarian's plea for legibility, the librarian should honor the bookdealer's request to glance through his or her catalogue before discarding. Attention to these principles will best serve the interests of booksellers and librarians.

Edwin V. Glaser
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Reminder:
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is 1 December 1993

ALHHS Award for Outstanding Reference Work

ALHHS is soliciting nominations for the best medical historical reference work published in the last five years. Nominations may include reference tools which exist in an electronic format, as well as traditional print materials. The award recipient will be announced at the 1994 ALHHS meeting to be held in New York City. Nominations should be sent by 30 October to Christopher Hoolihan, History of Medicine Section, Edward G. Miner Library, 601 Elmwood Avenue, Rochester, New York 14642.

REFERENCE BOOKS IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Johnston, Stanley H. *The Cleveland Herbal, Botanical, and Horticultural Collection: A Descriptive Bibliography of pre-1830 Works from the Libraries of the Holden Arboretum, the Cleveland Medical Library Association, and the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland*. Kent, Ohio: The Kent State University Press, C1992.

To some of us the publication of *The Cleveland Herbal, Botanical, and Horticultural Collections* is doubly surprising, not only because of the depth of the collections revealed, but because in an age increasingly dominated by "medical informatics" (an orientation not always sympathetic to traditional bibliography), fewer libraries seem willing to make the financial and intellectual investment required for bibliographies of this kind. The willingness of three different institutions to combine their forces in such an effort may indicate a promising trend, and points the direction other libraries need to follow.

The intention of this publication, of course, is to make known the extensive botanical holdings of three Cleveland libraries. The test of a catalog of this kind lies in its comprehensiveness, that is, in its ability to describe the historical literature of a subject in general, not just holdings of the issuing library. To this end, the Cleveland catalog is a success. Although the chronological scope of

the Cleveland bibliography is narrower (1479-1830) than that of the recently reprinted catalog of the Hunt Botanical Library (1150-1800), it equals the latter in the quality of items described.

Their similarity extends to arrangement, as well. Entries in both bibliographies are arranged by date of publication, and alphabetically by author when multiple entries are listed within a given year. Alternate points of access are provided, both through the author and title indices. *The Cleveland Herbal* also includes an index of printers and publishers, and more importantly, an index of illustrators which should prove invaluable to the study of a literature in which illustration is so prominent a feature.

To what extent the compiler of the Cleveland catalog was influenced by the Hunt bibliography is difficult to determine. Similar elements in each are what one might expect to find in any such publication. Stanley H. Johnston, Jr., presently Rare Book Librarian at the Holden Arboretum, prepared the 975 entries which describe the combined holdings of the three Cleveland collections. For each entry, Dr. Johnston has provided a quasi-facsimile title-page transcription; physical descriptions in the Greg-Bowers format, supplemented by illustration counts less fully developed here than in the Hunt bibliography; well-researched historical and bibliographic notes; and references to the major botanical bibliographies.

The virtues of quasi-facsimile transcription are limited and somewhat confused by the inability of the publisher's automated typesetting system to reproduce gothic type faces, ligatures, or the accents and breathings over Greek vowels. This is a little disturbing when one considers that the book was produced by a university press.

The overall accuracy of Dr. Johnston's entries can only be established in time. A cursory comparison of the physical descriptions of several titles against the holdings of the Edward G. Miner Library confirms their accuracy and Dr. Johnston's expertise as an analytic bibliographer. In all likelihood, this work will remain a valuable record of botanical collections that rank Cleveland with such cities as New York, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis as places to be visited for the study of botanical literature.

Christopher Hoolihan
Edward G. Miner Library

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

The following list of illustrated books was compiled from CADUCEUS issues 1:47 (18 December 1992) and 1:48 (22 December 1992) by Sarita Oertling of the Moody Medical Library. The partial lists were originally sent to CADUCEUS by Inci Bowman, Barbara Irwin, and Susan Alon.

Bettmann, O.L. *A Pictorial History of Medicine*. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1956. (Also 1979 ed.)

Carmichael, A.G. and Ratzan, R.M. *Medicine: A Treasury of Art and literature*. New York: High Lauter Levin Associates, 1991.

Choulant, Ludwig. *History and Bibliography of Anatomic illustration*. Translated and annotated by M. Frank. New York: Schuman's, 1945.

Cowen, D.L., and Helfand, W.H. *Pharmacy: An Illustrated History*. New York: Abrams, 1990.

De Lint, J.G. *Atlas of History of Medicine*. London: Lewis, 1926.

Donahue, M. Patricia. *Nursing, The Finest Art: An Illustrated History*. Princeton: C.V. Mosby Company, 1985.

Herrlinger, Robert. *History of Medical Illustration from Antiquity to A.D. 1600*. n.p.: Pitman Medical & Scientific Publishing Co., 1970.

Laignel-Lavastine, M., ed. *Histoire Generale de la Medecine, de la Pharmacie, de l'Art Dentaire et de l'Art Veterinaire*, 3 vols. Paris: Albin Michel, 1936-49.

Lyons, A.S., and Petrucci, R.J. *Medicine: An Illustrated History*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, 1978.

Marti-Ibanez, F., ed. *The Epic of Medicine*. New York: Clarkson N. Potter, 1962.

Mayor, A. Hyatt. *Artists and Anatomists*. New York: Artist's Limited Edition in association with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1984.

Poulet, J., and Sournia, J.-C., eds. *Histoire de la Medecine, de la Pharmacie, de l'Art Dentaire et de l'Art Veterinaire*, 8 vols. Paris: Michel, Laffont, Tchou, 1977-80.

Richer, Paul and Charcot, J.M. *Les Différmes et les Malades dans l'Art*. Paris: Lecrosnier & Babe, 1889.

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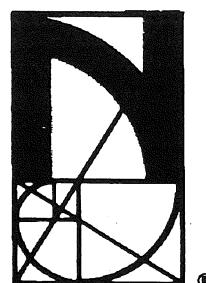
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EX LIBRIS

[Editors' note: Kathy Donahue, our normally reliable editor of Ex Libris, was unable to compile this column. A summer bird-banding trip took her to Christmas Island, a remote atoll in the Pacific. Apparently, transportation to and from the island is infrequent at best. At deadline time, Kathy was still stranded on the island. We are happy to report that she has subsequently returned to bustling Los Angeles and can be reached at the Louise Darling Biomedical Library at UCLA. During her absence, we attempted to produce her column. We look forward to Kathy's contribution to the next issue of *The Watermark*.]

Acquisitions

Elizabeth Tunis reported that the National Library of Medicine acquired four broadsides from the Hamburg Plague Hospital. Each of the broadsides is dated (1743, 1745, 1746, and 1750) and includes an engraving of the hospital. These broadsides, apparently printed to show the hospital in operation and to plead for funds for a new building, present a vivid picture of an eighteenth-century hospital.

Analytics

The National Library of Medicine's Historical Audiovisuals Collection consists of approximately 4,000 titles in a variety of formats including videocassettes, audiocassettes, motion pictures, filmstrips, and slides as reported by Sarah Richards. They range in date from circa 1910 to the present, though most were produced pre-1970. Genres include: teaching films made for medical and allied schools; experiment documentation films which record research data or were used as part of a biomedical experiment; publicity or promotional films regarding preventative medicine or specific health agencies; films depicting significant persons, events, research, methodology, facilities, or equipment in the health sciences; and films showing the evolution or development of medical motion pictures.

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) has completed some preservation work on over 2,000 audiovisuals and almost all 4,000 titles in the historical collection are available for loan through the interlibrary loan program. Additionally, barring copyright or other restrictions, the NLM will send an historical audiovisual item to an approved laboratory to have a copy made for a patron.

Titles are cataloged along with the current collection of audiovisuals on-line through AVLINE, which is an on-line computer file of audiovisuals—one of a number of on-line databases on NLM's MEDLARS computer system. For further information, please contact: Sarah L. Richards, Curator, Historical Audiovisuals Collection, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD 20894, (301) 496-8949; Internet: sarah_richards@occshost.nlm.nih.gov

The University of California San Francisco is pleased to announce the award of a two-year grant to fund the AIDS History Project (AHP). The grant, from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), will aid the AHP in its effort to preserve and make accessible primary source material documenting the AIDS pandemic in San Francisco

Last year, working under a smaller NHPRC grant, the AHP performed a records survey of approximately sixty AIDS-related agencies and organizations in San Francisco to determine the size, scope, condition, and historic value of records held by these agencies. Some 500 cubic feet of non-current records were identified that merit preservation. Archival acquisitions will be selected from this body of records.

The new grant allows the AHP to utilize the information gleaned in the records survey. Records identified as historically significant from the survey will be acquired, arranged, and preserved, in order to provide physical and intellectual access to them. Eventually, the material will be deposited at the UCSF Library and Center for Knowledge Management, and San Francisco's New Main Public Library.

The AHP already retains records of the Guerrilla Clinic, the AIDS Service Providers Association, and Bay Area HIV Support and Education Services. Agreements to participate have also been made with agencies such as the AIDS Office of the SFDPH Ward 86, the AIDS Health Project, and the Third World AIDS Advisory Task Force.

This new venture started 1 August. Project archivist Bill Walker, based at the UCSF Library, will contact agencies, negotiate agreements, arrange transport of donations, and process records. Project Director Nancy Zinn, Head of Special Collections, UCSF Library, will supervise progress and act as Project Administrator. A diverse group of educators, historians, researchers, service providers, and community ac-

tivists will meet regularly as the AHP Advisory Board.

For more information, contact Bill Walker or Nancy Zinn, UCSF Library, by calling (415) 476-4570 or (415) 476-8112.

The Reynolds Historical Library Associates are pleased to announce the publication of an exhaustive, annotated bibliography of the eighteenth-century holdings of the Reynolds Historical Library. The volume is hardbound, illustrated, and thoroughly indexed, and numbers 246 pages, including preliminaries. Copies will be available at the price of \$60.00 each, sales tax, handling, and shipping charges included. Inquiries may be made of **Mr. Marion McGuinn**, Curator of the Reynolds Library, at the following electronic mail address: 1h10017@uabdpo.uab.edu or at the following mailing address: Reynolds Historical Library, The University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1700 University Boulevard, Birmingham, Alabama 35294-0013, (205) 934-4475.

The Library of the SUNY Health Sciences Center at Syracuse has just published "Thirty-Five Treasures of Special Collections" (OCLC # 28489710), a richly illustrated catalog of some of its most prominent rare medical holdings. The catalog gives full bibliographic descriptions of all items, including quasi-facsimile title page transcriptions, detailed contents and collation paragraphs, historical remarks, and copy-specific notes.

The selection comprises works by Thomas Addison, William Beaumont, Theodric Romeyn Beck, Artur Biedl, Jacob Bigelow, Elizabeth Blackwell, the Charaka Club, Jules Germain Cloquet, Valerius Cordus, William Cowper, Jean Cruveilhier, Ysbrand van Diemerbroeck, John Syng Dorsey, Albrecht von Haller, Frank Hastings Hamilton, Thomas Hodgkin, Everard Home, David Hosack, Carl Gustav Jung, Giovanni Maria Lancisi, Fortunio Liceti, Pierre F. O. Rayer, Benjamin Rush, Joannes Donatus Santorus, Johannes Scultetus, Jean-Baptiste Senac, William Smellie, David Verbezius, Andreas Vesalius, James Webster, and others. There are many first editions and many items with interesting marginalia, autograph signings, bindings, or provenance.

Copies of this catalog are \$5.00 each. Please send orders to: **Eric v. d. Luft**, Ph.D., Project Staff Assistant for Rare Books and Special Collections, SUNY Health Science Center Library Syracuse, NY 13210.

The Medical Library Association invites health sciences librarians to submit essays for the Murray Gottlieb Prize Essay Award. The Gottlieb Prize was established in 1956 by Ralph and Jo Grimes of the Old Hickory Bookshop, Brinklow, Maryland, in memory of Murray Gottlieb, a New York antiquarian book dealer. The purpose of the prize is to recognize and stimulate the health sciences librarian's interest in the history of medicine.

The author of the winning essay receives a cash award of \$100.00 and a certificate at the MLA annual meeting. The prize is awarded for the best unpublished essay on the history of medicine and allied sciences written by a health sciences librarian.

Please contact **Billie Broaddus**, Chairman, Gottlieb Prize Committee for criteria, procedures, deadlines, etc., at (513)-558-5120 or Billie.Broaddus@UC.Edu@PMDF@UCBEH.

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Main Entries

Marvin J. Taylor reports that he has accepted a new position as Head of the Fales Collection of 150,000 volumes in English and American literature. His new address is: Fales Library, Elmer Holmes Bobst Library, New York University, 70 Washington Square South, New York, New York 10012, (212) 998-2599.

Mrs. June Schachter was appointed History of Medicine Librarian at McGill University. Mrs. Schachter comes to the Osler Library from McGill University's Humanities and Social Sciences Library. Prior to that, she was in charge of the University's Islamic Studies and Biology Libraries. During 1992/93 Mrs. Schachter was on sabbatic leave, studying conservation issues in England and France.

Sherrill Redmon has accepted the position of Head of the Sophia Smith Collection of Women's Manuscripts at Smith College. A number of the collections document women in health professions and organizations and include papers from such notable individuals as Margaret Sanger. Sherrill plans to continue her association with ALHHS and looks forward to hearing from you at her new address: Sophia Smith Collection, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts 01063, (413) 585-2970.

Exhibits

"Hospital Postcards: The New Jersey View" is the theme of a mini-exhibit at the G.F. Smith Library, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, in Newark. Organized by Lois Densky-Wolff, Archivist, the display marks the centenary anniversary of the picture postcard in America and showcases a new collection being developed by Ms. Densky-Wolff.

The collection of "realphotos," black and white, and colored linen-textured postcards documents ninety-three New Jersey hospitals thus far. Some were former tuberculosis or psychiatric sanatoriums; some of the buildings no longer exist. Ms. Densky-Wolff finds the postcards at state postcard club meetings, postcard and ephemera shows, and through personal contacts with postcard dealers.

Elizabeth Tunis reports that "Paracelsus, Five Hundred Years: Three American Exhibits," an exhibit of books and pictures commemorating the 500th anniversary of the birth of Paracelsus will

be on display at the National Library of Medicine, September through December, 1993. Paracelsus exhibits will also appear at the Library at Hahnemann University in Philadelphia (October through December, 1993) and at the School of Medicine Library, Washington University, St. Louis (March through July, 1994). The Owen H. Wangensteen Historical Library of Biology and Medicine will also feature an exhibit on Paracelsus from mid-September through December, 1993.

On 25 September the Bakken Library and Museum of Electricity began opening on Saturdays in order to make its exhibits and educational programs more accessible to the general public. September 25 was "Rediscover the Bakken Day" and featured the opening of a new exhibition, "Treasures of the Bakken," a display of the most interesting rare books, manuscripts, and antique scientific instruments in The Bakken's extensive historical collection. A special guest at the exhibit opening was "Benjamin Franklin," who performed electricity experiments for children.

A traveling, social history photographic exhibition on "African-American Physicians from Slavery to World War II" is available to museums, libraries, medical schools, professional organizations, and universities without cost. This unique and informative public humanities display has been hosted by the New Jersey School of Medicine and Dentistry (1993); Pearson Museum at Southern Illinois University (1992); the Harvard Medical School Library (1991); University of Kentucky Medical School (1990); Washington Hilton, during annual meeting of the ASA, (1990); the Kentucky Historical Society (1989); and by other institutions. The exhibit may be structured thematically to focus on physicians from slavery to the beginnings of the twentieth century or from 1890 to the Depression. For further information contact, AASRP, c/o Department of History, University of Kentucky, Patterson Tower #1769, Lexington, KY 40506, (606)-257-3593 or (606) 257-4415.

Calendar

"AIDS and the Public Debate: Epidemics and Their Unforeseen Consequences," a conference sponsored by the AIDS History Group of the American Association for the History of Medicine will be held 28-29 October at the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications. Contact Dr. John Parascandola at (301) 443-5363 for registration information.

The annual meeting of the History of Science Society will be held 11-14 November in Santa Fe, New Mexico. For registration information contact the HSS Executive Secretary, DH-05, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-001.

The Modern Archives Institute will offer two sessions in 1994. Session I is scheduled for 24 January-4 February and Session II, 6-17 June. For further information, contact the Office of Public Programs, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408.

Lectures

The C. G. Jung Foundation of New York is planning a series of lectures for late April and early May to commemorate the 500th anniversary of Paracelsus. Please contact Dr. Maurice Krasnow, 6 Turtleback Road, Wilton, CT 06897, (203) 762-8301 for further information.

The History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series of The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library of the University of Virginia Health Sciences Center announces its fall lecture scheduled 18 November at 5 pm in the Wilhelm Moll Rare Book and Medical History Room. The lecture, entitled "The Campaign for the Common Health in the Commonwealth: Four Centuries of Health Care in Virginia," will be presented by Joan Echtenkamp Klein and Jodi Koste.

New From The NET

The following news items were all downloaded from Listservs: The name of the list, the author, date and the number follow each entry.

Darwin-L@ukanaix.cc.ukans.edu is a network discussion group on the history and theory of the historical sciences. Darwin-L has been established to promote communication among practitioners in a range of fields all of which are concerned with reconstructing the past from evidence in the present. Darwin-L is not restricted to the work of Charles Darwin, but rather covers the entire range of historical sciences, including: evolutionary biology, archeology, historical linguistics, cosmology, textual transmission, paleontology, historical anthropology, historical geology, systematics, and historical geography.

Darwin-L welcomes discussion of any of these fields with special reference to history, theory, and interdisciplinary comparison. Appropriate topics might include the development of historical linguistics in the 18th and 19th centuries; strati-

graphic approaches to historical reconstruction in geology and other fields; the genealogical trees produced by systematic biologists, historical linguists, and students of textual transmission; the comparative movements of the 19th century (comparative philology, comparative anatomy, comparative ethnography); and the historical clocks used in radiometric dating, molecular systematics, and historical linguistics. Darwin-L also welcomes queries, notices, course outlines, and bibliographies.

To subscribe to DARWIN-L, send the following command to listserv@ukanaix.cc.ukans.edu in the BODY of e-mail: SUBSCRIBE LISTNAME yourfirstname yourlastname For example: SUBSCRIBE DARWIN-L John Smith. Owners: Robert J. O'Hara darwin@iris.uncg.edu and Lynn H. Nelson nelson@ukanaix.cc.ukans.edu.

Darwin-L is supported by the Center for Critical Inquiry in the Liberal Arts, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, and by the Department of History and the Academic Computing Center, University of Kansas.

(CADUCEUS 2:25 10 September 1993 Robert J. O'Hara)

ANTIQUARIA is a subscription mail list that is expressly for rare book dealers to exchange information and books amongst each other and to meet with individuals and institutions looking for specific books. The list is open to anyone that has e-mail access to the internet. The nature of this list is somewhat unique in two ways. First its purpose is to partially fill the gap left by the demise of Bookquest and second it is an experiment in running a listserv that is not affiliated with a public institution and is not on the internet. The first three months of operation will be a period of assessment of both the concept and the software. The number of subscribers its rate of growth and the amount of maintenance will be weighed to determine how much it will cost to keep the list operating. At the end of this period if it appears that this list will be successfully an annual subscription fee in the range of a typical magazine will be asked of the dealers and institutions that are members of the list. No subscription fee will be asked of the general public. It is my hope that this dealer/institution sponsored list will provide a forum that will bring together those that have and those that are looking for rare and out of print material. I realize that this type of venture could be considered by some to be treading on internet rules and by others a welcome service. I have deliberated for sometime over how to run this list without any public funding and still stay within the boundaries of internet etiquette. This

is the best format that I have been able to come up with. I hope that this announcement will be met with good will and constructive suggestions.

To subscribe to ANTIQUARIA, send email to listserv@aol.com with the following message:
SUBSCRIBE ANTIQUARIA firstnamelastname substituting your own first and last names. Example:
SUBSCRIBE ANTIQUARIA Alice Adams

If you have problems subscribing or want to send suggestions, contact the list's owner. Joshua Capy JoshuaC2@aol.com
(CADUCEUS 2:23 18 August 1993 Joshua Capy)

Many of us are simultaneously excited and concerned about the prospect of totally computerized patient records (CPRs); therefore, Lee Hancock at the University of Kansas Medical Center established an interdisciplinary list (CPRI-L) which will focus on our concerns as professionals or patients.

The purpose of CPRI-L is to provide a public list for health professionals, patients and researchers to discuss issues and information related to: Telecommunications in health care/social services; Computerized patient records (CPRs) as a dynamic entity Computerized Patient Record Institute (CPRI).

CPRI was formed in 1992 as a link between professional organizations to facilitate and promote the routine use of computer-based patients records. This list will be an individual to individual electronic link.

You can join the list by sending a message to: Listserv@ukanaix.cc.ukans.edu with the BODY containing the command: subscribe cpri-l Your Full Name. For example: subscribe cpri Joan Doe.

NOTE: While the mailing address is "listserv", the list manager is UNIX list processor software and not LISTSERV by Eric Thomas. Editor: Individuals can address specific questions to the list editor: Deanie French DV02@academia.swt.edu.
(CADUCEUS 2:20 6 August 1993)

The Watermark is issued quarterly to members of Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences and is edited by Joan Echtenkamp Klein and Jodi Koste with production assistance of Susan Deihl of Media Production Services, Virginia Commonwealth University.

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

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, jre@virginia.edu or Jodi Koste, Special Collections and Archives, Tompkins-McCaw Library, MCV Box 582, Richmond, VA 23298-0582, (804) 786-9898, FAX-(804) 371-6089, jkoste@gems.vcu.edu.

Submissions for Ex Libris should be sent to: Katharine E. S. Donahue, History and Special Collections, Biomedical Library, UCLA, 10833 Leconte Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024, (310) 825-6940, FAX-(310) 206-8675, ecz5kat@mvs.oac.ucla.edu