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The Library in the 1920's

THE LET-DOWN AFTER THE WAR

AFTER the war the demand for library service did not drop to the prewar level but continued to grow. By 1922 it was estimated that the workload had increased threefold or more since 1914.¹ While the Library's work was increasing, the government was reducing its war-related spending as rapidly as possible. The Medical Department's funds were so limited that it could not provide even the few additional employees needed to maintain the Library in top shape. Also, vacant shelf space was becoming scarce. Under these conditions the Library had to concentrate on providing essential services—interlibrary loans, indexing for the *Index-Catalogue*, answering inquiries received by mail, acquiring publications, compiling of special requested bibliographies²—while allowing other tasks to lag behind. The shelf listing, recataloging, and rearranging that Garrison had hoped to undertake had to be left undone. The cataloging and arranging of documents and pamphlets dropped further and further behind. The public card catalog was not kept up to date. The acquisition of catalogs and announcements of medical schools and reports of hospitals and health organizations became haphazard because no one could be spared to keep track of and write for them. The systematic collection of photographs of physicians was curtailed for the same reason. The plan for expanding and mounting the collection of autographs and letters of famous physicians was abandoned. For a period after the war the Library could not even spare clerks to send out copies of its famous product, the *Index-Catalogue*.³

PAUL FREDERICK STRAUB, LIBRARIAN 1919

After the armistice as the American Army was busy demobilizing, Surgeon General Ireland appointed Colonel Paul Frederick Straub Librarian.⁴ Little is known about Straub, which is unfortunate for he was unique among the Librarians in possessing the Congressional Medal of Honor. Born in Germany on July 3, 1865, he was brought to the United States when his family immigrated and settled in Iowa. He received medical degrees from University of Iowa, 1885, and University of Berlin, 1892. He entered the Medical Department in

Paul Frederick Straub, awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for Heroism, Librarian, 1919.



1892 and served in the Spanish-American War, in the Philippines, and in World War I. In 1910 he published a little text, *Medical Service in Campaign: a Handbook for Medical Officers in the Field*, much of which was based on his own experience.

During the Philippine Insurrection, Straub was surgeon of the Thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry. At Alos, Zambales, Luzon, on December 21, 1899, a detachment from the regiment was attacked by insurgents. He helped fight off the attackers and risked his life to rescue and carry to safety a wounded comrade. For his heroism he was awarded the Medal of Honor. He was decorated on two other occasions.

At the end of World War I, Straub was within a few months of retirement age. The Surgeon General apparently thought that the Library was a quiet, restful place for him to wait out his remaining days in the Army. He sent Straub to the institution in early 1919. With Straub the Surgeons General began the practice that continued for a quarter of a century of assigning to the Library officers approaching the end of their Army careers.

The precise date when Straub entered the institution is not known, but by February he was signing outgoing correspondence. He did not have time to learn much about the art and science of librarianship for he left the Army on May 6, barely 3 months after he arrived at the institution. He moved to Hollywood, California, practiced medicine until 1927, and died in Los Angeles on November 25, 1937.

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FRANCIS ANDERSON WINTER, LIBRARIAN MAY-SEPTEMBER 1919

Francis Anderson Winter was born on a plantation in St. Francisville, Louisiana, June 30, 1867. His father was professor of Greek at Centre College. He attended Bethel Military Academy, Warrenton, Virginia, and St. Louis Medical College (M.D., 1889). In 1891 in St. Louis he watched the military funeral of General William T. Sherman and decided to join the Army. He served at several posts in the West, went to Cuba during the war with Spain, was stationed in the Philippines three times, taught at the Army Medical School, commanded the Army-Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and in 1917 was sent to Europe with the A.E.F., where he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general.

Returning to the United States in December 1918, he was appointed commandant of the Army Medical School and also on May 17, 1919, Librarian of the Surgeon General's Library.⁵ Winter had led an active life and did not relish desk jobs at the school and Library. After serving as Librarian for less than 4 months, he requested a transfer and in September was sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as chief surgeon, where he remained until he retired in September 1922. Thereafter he lived in Washington and died there January 11, 1931.⁶

Little can be said of Winter as Librarian. He served one of the shortest tenures, along with Straub and Walter Reed. One would assume that Garrison directed the operations much of the time; during Winter's absences he was officially Acting Librarian.⁷



Francis Anderson Winter, Librarian, May to September, 1919.

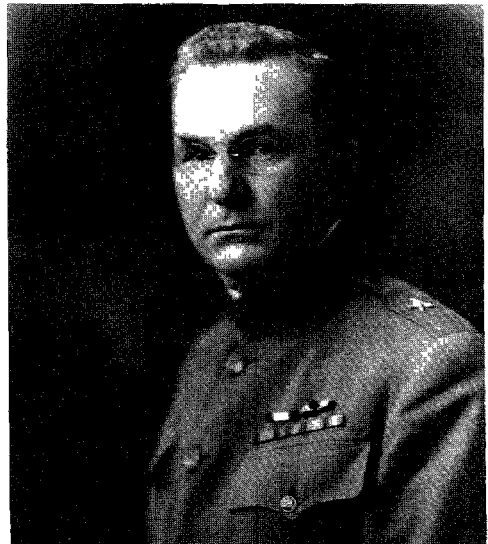
A HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

ROBERT ERNEST NOBLE, LIBRARIAN 1919–1925

The Librarian who had to contend with the postwar conditions was Robert E. Noble, sent to the institution in 1919 after two previous librarians had come and gone in 9 months. Noble had been born in Rome, Georgia, November 5, 1870. He studied civil engineering (B.S., 1890) and chemistry (M.S., 1891) at Alabama Polytechnic Institute before finally settling on medicine (M.D., Columbia, 1899). In 1901 he joined the Army as assistant surgeon and by 1918 had risen to the wartime grade of major general, with permanent grade as brigadier general. Along the way he served in the Philippines from 1903 to 1907, assisted Surgeon General William Gorgas in eradicating yellow fever in the Panama Canal Zone during construction of the canal, had charge of the anti-mosquito campaign in Puerto Rico in 1911–1912, accompanied a commission to Ecuador to study yellow fever in 1912–1913, was a member of the commission sent to Transvaal, South Africa, to study causes of pneumonia among miners in 1913–1914, and headed the Personnel Division of the Surgeon General's office from 1914 to October 1918, where he organized the Medical Service and Nurse Corps for war duty. Also from February 1918 to October he was in charge of the Hospital Division. He sailed for France in October and was chief surgeon of two A.E.F. units.⁸

In September 1919 he was appointed Librarian.⁹ Noble, an expert in disease control and medical administration, was now in a field about which he knew nothing, library administration. With Garrison as tutor he began to learn how to manage a library. But he barely started before Surgeon General Ireland placed him on the Rockefeller Foundation Yellow Fever Commission to the West Coast of Africa. When Gorgas, the leader, died on the way Noble became

Robert Ernest Noble, Librarian, 1919 to 1925.



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head of the commission. From May 1920 until Noble returned in December, Garrison ran the Library.¹⁰

Noble endeavored to continue the reclassification and other improvements started by McCulloch and Garrison and to obtain more funds and employees. But this was a period of poor economic times, with the government trying to bring the country back to normal following the war, and he obtained sympathy but little else. He saw the half-century old name "Library of the Surgeon General's Office," replaced by a new name, "Army Medical Library," on January 10, 1922.¹¹ Noble confined his activities in the Library to managing the day-to-day operations of the organization and, unlike his predecessors and successors, did not participate in extracurricular library activities. He wrote only two articles during his 5-year stay in the institution in contrast to other librarians who mined the rich resources of the collections to turn out books and articles on history, biography, bibliography, and library matters.

Noble remained in the Library until he retired from the Army on February 8, 1925. Thereafter he lived in Anniston, Alabama, devoting much of his time to volunteer work with the Boy Scouts. In 1955 he was named "Man of the Year" in Anniston for service to his community. He died September 18, 1956, aged 85.

JAMES MATTHEW PHALEN, LIBRARIAN 1925-1927

Noble was succeeded as Librarian by James Matthew Phalen. Born in Harvard, Illinois, November 26, 1872, Phalen studied pharmacy at Northwestern (Ph.G., 1892) but later turned to medicine (M.D., University of Illinois, 1900). He entered the Army on October 30, 1901, and advanced eventually to



James Matthew Phalen, Librarian, 1925 to 1927.

the grade of colonel. He served at several posts in the United States, was stationed in the Philippines twice, graduated from London School of Tropical Medicine in 1907, and lectured on tropical diseases at New York Post Graduate Medical School from 1911 to 1913. During World War I he was a division surgeon and medical inspector in the A.E.F. and after the armistice was a surgeon with the Army of Occupation.

Returning from Europe in 1920, Phalen attended three Army military schools, including the Army War College, and then directed the Hospital Division in the Surgeon General's office. In 1925 he was appointed Librarian.

Garrison once compared the Library to a "land-locked bay or hollow in the woods from which one emerges occasionally to see the world outside."¹² This describes the Library during Phalen's tenure. Nothing unusual happened to interrupt the quiet routine, and the organization moved along unobtrusively.

Phalen directed the Library only 2 years before his 4-year tour of duty in Washington expired. He was sent to the Panama Canal Zone where, he told Garrison, he was "somewhat homesick at times for the Library."¹³ In 1930 he returned to the United States and was attached to various National Guard units until he retired in 1936.

Phalen had a literary streak and was quite at home in the Library.¹⁴ During his term plans were being made for production of the monumental *Dictionary of American Biography*. Phalen agreed to write sketches of a number of prominent American physicians. He began researching and writing in 1927 and continued after he reached Panama; the necessary books and journals were sent to him on loan. By the time the 20-volume DAB was completed in 1936, Phalen had provided 101 biographies, which put him among the top 14 contributors.

After Phalen left the Army he settled in Washington and spent most of his days at the Library, researching history and writing biographies. In 1940 he published *Chiefs of the Medical Department, United States Army: Biographical Sketches*. That year he was appointed editor of *Military Surgeon* and wrote many editorials and biographies for the periodical during his long term. In 1942 he published *Sinnissippi*, a popular local history of Rock Valley in Illinois and Wisconsin. Four years later he wrote, *I Follow Mr. Thackeray*, an account of a tour he and his wife made through Ireland. In 1950 he brought out *In the Path of Stones*. Phalen continued to write and edit until a few months before he died of heart disease at Walter Reed on October 5, 1954, at the age of 81.¹⁵

PERCY MOREAU ASHBURN, LIBRARIAN 1927-1932

At the time Phalen's term was approaching its end and Surgeon General Ireland was considering a successor, Fielding Garrison thought he could have received the post of Librarian if he had requested it. He did not do so because, under the "Manchu" regulation, he would not have been permitted to remain long.¹⁶ Instead he stayed on as assistant and the Surgeon General appointed Percy M. Ashburn Librarian.

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Ashburn, born in Batavia, Ohio, on July 28, 1872, graduated from Jefferson Medical College (M.D., 1893) and joined the Army in 1898. He was stationed for a long time in the Philippines, where he was a member of the Army Board for the study of tropical diseases. While there he wrote *Elements of Military Hygiene* (1909, 1915). He served in Panama from 1914 to 1917, was in the A.E.F. from 1918 to 1919 and in the Surgeon General's office from 1919 to 1920. He established the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle in 1920 and directed it until 1923. From 1923 to 1927 he taught military hygiene at West Point, and in 1927 was appointed Librarian.

"Like most of those who will succeed me (unless the law be changed)," Ashburn recalled later, "I went to the Library without either training or experience in that sort of work." But Garrison took him in hand and instructed him in the fundamentals. "I was glad to have him to induct me into library work and he did it gladly and made me like it," wrote Ashburn. "By practicing what he taught me, I soon learned how he could be so well informed on ancient and current medical literature and I even came to feel that, had I been caught by the Library as early as he was caught and lived my life in it as he had lived his, I might have been able to know it as well as he."¹⁷

At first Ashburn contributed to the routine by scanning journals written in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, selecting articles for inclusion in the *Index-Catalogue*. Then at the request of Surgeon General Ireland he began to compile a history of the Medical Department. He had never done anything like this before, but with assistance from Garrison, whose office ad-



Percy Moreau Ashburn, Librarian, 1927 to 1932.

joined his, and Louis C. Duncan, a medical officer who had written many articles about the Civil War, he moved ahead and published the history in 1929. His interest in history thus awakened, Ashburn began to read everything he could find about the influence of disease on the early colonization of South and North America. After researching for 4 years he wrote a "Medical History of the Conquest of America in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" but could not find a publisher who thought the story would sell. Ashburn put the manuscript away. Several years after his death his son Frank found a firm willing to accept it, and it was published under the title *The Ranks of Death, a Medical History of the Conquest of America* (1947).¹⁸

By the time Ashburn was approaching the end of his term he liked library work so much that he attempted, with approval of Surgeon General Ireland, to circumvent the "Manchu" regulation and remain as permanent Librarian. He retired on December 31, 1931, but returned the next day on active duty. Since the 4-year rule did not apply to retired officers, he seemed safely entrenched in the post. Undoubtedly he would have continued as Librarian until he died or became incapacitated had not the Depression caused Congress to seek ways of reducing Federal spending. A law was passed cutting the pay of retired officers on active duty, and Ashburn left on August 15, 1932.

In 1934 Ashburn accepted the position of superintendent of Columbia Hospital in Washington and remained in that post until a few months before his death on August 20, 1940.¹⁹

SHORTAGE OF TRAINED PERSONNEL

During the 1920's the normal staff consisted of a Librarian (an Army officer), a principal assistant librarian, one or two assistant librarians, and 20 to 25 clerks.²⁰ Librarians asked for authority to hire more clerks, but the Medical Department, beset by requests from other units for additional men and bounded by congressional appropriations and War Department regulations, did not have necessary funds.²¹

A serious ailment of the organization was a chronic shortage of *trained* employees. Librarian Noble suggested in 1920 that the Medical Department establish a school to instruct "properly qualified men in all matters appertaining to a library, care of books, classification, cataloguing, etc., and that the Library School be a part of the educational system of the Army."²² Surgeon General Ireland told Noble that it was hopeless to ask for legislation to train civilians, but that there would be no difficulty in setting up a school for enlisted men when the Library moved to Walter Reed.

Many of the men who came into the Library did not have the spirit and dedication of the earlier clerks. Often newcomers decided, after they had experienced the preparation of the *Index-Catalogue* or other tedious duties, that they preferred to spend their lives at other tasks in other places at higher salaries.²³ Unable to hire qualified men, the Library hired women. Originally staffed by men, the organization had had to employ women during the war and

found them as proficient as male clerks. Thereafter women vied against men for vacant positions. By 1927 women outnumbered civilian men 12 to 11, and they held jobs as responsible and highly salaried as men.²⁴

As in every organization there were employees with idiosyncrasies. One librarian washed his socks and handkerchiefs somewhere in the building and hung them to dry on a line strung across his office. Another, who could not control his appetite, became so corpulent that he had difficulty walking up and down stairs. He was inordinately fond of strawberries with milk, and in the spring he would buy crates of berries from hucksters passing by. After he died his associates found dozens of empty berry boxes and milk bottles in his office. At the other end of the building museum employees prepared the skeleton from the body of one of their associates (he had willed his body to the museum) and sat it in a chair in front of a window facing homes across the street until neighbors complained.

Maintaining an adequate number of trained clerks was only part of the Library's personnel problem: the other part was maintaining continuity in important positions. In 1930 the lack of continuity in the directorship and leadership became critical. Garrison left. Allemann was past the compulsory age of 70 and would have to retire in February 1932. Neumann, 2 years older than Allemann, was forced to retire in July 1932 at the age of 74. Librarian Ashburn had to leave in August 1932. Ashburn had foreseen these departures and in the late 1920's he had persuaded Surgeon General Ireland to sponsor legislation, passed in 1931, that permitted the institution to establish the position of Principal Librarian. This was the highest civil service rating in the organization. The incumbent had to be a physician, have an intensive knowledge of medical literature, and an extended knowledge of European languages. Ashburn appointed a person whom he and Garrison knew to be highly competent, Beatrice Bickel, experienced as a practicing physician, medical editor, linguist, and public health physician.²⁵ Bickel took up her duties on May 12, 1931. She acted as deputy to the Librarian, she chose the articles to be indexed for *Index-Catalogue*, and selected the medical subject headings for the articles.

Ashburn also sought a person to edit the *Catalogue* when Allemann would leave. After a long search for a scholarly physician able to fill Allemann's shoes Ashburn found²⁶

a Hungarian doctor who would be a jewel in this setting if I could get him. He is about 35 years old, has taught pathology, specialized in urology, and is now in charge of a commercial laboratory in Brooklyn which does all sorts of medical laboratory work. He can work in all the modern European languages except the Slavic group, reads and talks Latin fluently, knows Greek and has studied Hebrew and several other Semitic languages, and he wishes to come to the Library. Doubtless you will consider this last fact an evidence of mental infirmity.

The Hungarian doctor, Claudius Francis Mayer, arrived on February 25, 1932, three days before Allemann retired.²⁷ From the beginning the duties of Mayer, as editor and compiler of *Index-Catalogue*, overlapped those of Bickel. At times

there was a difference of opinion about the subject classification, and then Mayer would change or subdivide Bickel's heading. Still, the two got along amicably although Mayer, a much more forceful person than Bickel, gradually overshadowed his superior and made the decisions regarding the *Catalogue*.

Garrison, now at Johns Hopkins, summarized the problems in Washington thus: "That Library is in a very bad way. 1. through dying off or evanishment of trained worthwhile personnel: 2. through too much rotation of presiding or commanding officers, nearly all of whom, after the death of Walter Reed, had to unlearn the mentality and way of life of army posts and of the two big wars they served in (1899 and 1917-18)."²⁸

THE *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*

Garrison had edited *Index Medicus* alone until World War I placed so many additional burdens upon him that he had to seek a coeditor. The person that he chose was Frank John Stockman, a young man who had started to work in the Library several years before and become so much interested in history of medicine that he had assisted with the proofs of Garrison's *History of Medicine*. In the evenings he had attended Georgetown University, receiving his D.D.S. degree in 1912. Later he had attended courses in medicine and received his M.D. degree from Georgetown in 1917.

In 1917 when Garrison entered the Army, Albert Allemann was promoted to the position of principal assistant librarian vacated by Garrison, and Stockman moved into the post of assistant librarian vacated by Allemann. Stockman then occupied the third highest position in the Library. He was Garrison's "right-hand assistant," working on the history of the Medical Department's participation in the war and coediting with Garrison *Index Medicus*, 1917-1919, and the War Supplement volume. At the end of December 1919 Stockman, whom Garrison now considered to be "the most talented young man we have ever had here," resigned to work for the American Medical Association, leaving Garrison again with the sole responsibility and labor of editing *Index Medicus*.²⁹

Garrison edited the 1920 volume by himself, but the work proved so burdensome that he recruited Albert Allemann as coeditor for the 1921 volume. He considered transforming the *Index* into a yearbook or having it published monthly by a medical journal. In the end he converted it from a monthly into a quarterly and changed the classification to alphabetical, under subject headings. He did this because most of the old-timers who had assisted by copying citations in their spare time were now gone, because it required so much of his time to sort index cards upon which citations were written, and because of his disenchantment with the subject classification.³⁰

In 1921 the Surgeon General's office decided that Garrison should serve a tour of duty overseas and scheduled him for the Philippines. Major Edgar E. Hume, Major Arthur Newman Tasker, and Captain William S. Dow were assigned to the Library as Garrison's replacement.³¹ Knowing that he could not assist with the editing of *Index Medicus* in the Philippines, Garrison asked

James Ballard, assistant librarian of Boston Medical Library, to coedit with Allemann. Ballard declined. Garrison then instructed Hume and Tasker in the art of bibliography, and while he was away they assisted the editor of the *Index-Catalogue*. Garrison handed the coeditorship of *Index Medicus* to Tasker, beginning with the July 1922 number.

Tasker was a 16-year veteran of the Medical Department, having served in the Philippines, been stationed at posts in the United States, campaigned with Pershing along the Mexican border, and been gassed at Ypres in World War I. He had taught military hygiene at West Point, zoology at New York Post Graduate Medical School, and, while assisting in the Library, was teaching medical entomology in the Army Medical School. A graduate of Wesleyan University, George Washington University Medical School and Johns Hopkins Medical School, he was well-read, spoke eight languages, and was considered by some of his associates to be the most erudite officer in the department.³²

Tasker coedited *Index Medicus* through 1924 and then returned his share of the editing to Garrison, who had come back from the Islands. By now Garrison was growing increasingly tired of the routine of indexing. He had been associated with the *Index-Catalogue* for more than a quarter of a century and *Index Medicus* for two decades. He referred to the preparation of the indexes of the latter as "drudgery of the most devitalizing kind, ruinous to the eyesight, with consequent impact upon the nervous system, and wearying to the flesh." Furthermore his labor on the periodical promised to increase because his assistant and sister, Florence Garrison, was leaving.

Florence Garrison had started to work at the Library during the war. Intelligent, competent, and industrious, she had been retained when most of the temporary employees had been discharged following the armistice. By 1927 she had risen to the responsible position of chief of indexers. Garrison referred to her as the "real prime mover and backbone of the old *Index Medicus*, doing all the drudgery on it and managing the finances."³³ But Florence finally felt obliged to stop assisting with the preparation of the *Index* in order to help care for their mother, who was in her eighties, half blind, partially deaf, and ill. "I had no one else to carry on" Garrison wrote, "in the sense of arranging and alphabetizing the pile of 15,000-20,000 cards which came up for every quarterly number, a gigantic game of poker requiring incredible patience, accuracy and industry."³⁴

Some years before Garrison had suggested to George H. Simmons, editor of *Journal of the American Medical Association*, that *Index Medicus* be combined with the AMA's *Quarterly Cumulative Index* and be published by the AMA. The *Quarterly*, started by the AMA in 1916, differed from *Index Medicus* in indexing only the most important journals, in classification, and in other details. A union of the two periodicals would save labor, time, and money. Simmons did not agree, but in 1925 when Garrison suggested the plan to Morris Fishbein, Simmons' successor, Fishbein favored it.³⁵

During the next year there was constant correspondence between Garrison

and Fishbein and conferences in Washington and Chicago between representatives of the AMA, Army Medical Library, and Carnegie Institution.³⁶ Finally an agreement was reached that provided for the publication by the AMA of a journal to be called *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*, with financial assistance from the Carnegie Institution for 5 years. Garrison would send index cards to Chicago every week where they would be interspersed among the cards prepared in the AMA Library. Two volumes would be published each year. The editorial board would consist of two persons from the Library and two from the AMA. There would be an advisory board composed of one representative from the Library, one from the AMA, and one from the Carnegie Institution.³⁷

The first number of the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus* appeared in January 1927. The final number of *Index Medicus* was published in June 1927, there being an unavoidable overlap.³⁸ The cooperative venture proceeded smoothly, considering the volume of indexing carried on in two libraries hundreds of miles apart, and the logistics.³⁹ Garrison was relieved of some of the routine work. He continued as one of the editors for 2 years, but he had had enough. In December 1929 he told Fishbein, "Due to abuse of the eyesight over close work, night and day, for a prolonged period, and its impact upon the nervous system . . . I conclude that, at my time of life, it is wiser to relax, go slow and take things as they come."⁴⁰ Garrison dropped off the editorial board and became a member of the advisory board.⁴¹ The cooperation between the two libraries continued until 1932 when the Carnegie Institution withdrew its financial support. The AMA then assumed complete responsibility for indexing and for publishing the *QCIM*.⁴²

THE YEARBOOK PROPOSAL

No one was more aware of the large, growing backlog of *Index-Catalogue* citations than Garrison. Perhaps this was because every month in *Index Medicus* he published citations that would not appear for years in the *Index-Catalogue*. In 1920 he suggested an alternative to the perpetual publication of series after series of the *Catalogue*; that the third series be finished in half the time by doubling the size of the volumes and that thereafter yearbooks be issued. Each book would list the complete medical literature of that year. Since the citations in the yearbook would duplicate those in *Index Medicus*, the latter could be discontinued. Thus two volumes, one of the *Catalogue* and one of *Index Medicus*, would be replaced by one volume, a yearbook. Physicians and researchers would be served better. The burden on the Library would be eased, and economies would result. The librarians of the 1920's adopted Garrison's idea in principle.⁴³ However, they could not obtain the unusually large sums of money needed to print double-size volumes of the *Catalogue*.⁴⁴

Back in 1916 at the end of series 2 the Librarian, McCulloch, had been afraid to take the responsibility of stopping the *Catalogue*. As the end of series 3 came in sight the librarians were ready, but the Surgeon General was re-

luctant. So in 1930 Surgeon General Ireland sent a form letter to libraries and institutions asking for their opinion. "As you know," Ireland stated, "all of the current literature is now indexed in two volumes per year by the Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus, and reprinting it in the *Index-Catalogue* is a somewhat expensive luxury."⁴⁵ But medical libraries and societies, not having to do any of the tedious bibliographical work and receiving the results free (or for only \$2.00–\$2.75 a volume if they had to pay), naturally voted for the continuation of the *Catalogue*.⁴⁶ Therefore even before the final volume of series 3 appeared in 1932 Librarian Ashburn had to put the yearbook from his mind and begin making plans for series 4.

In 1925 someone, probably Garrison, saw a means of completing the series within a decade, so the Library could switch to a yearbook. Garrison and Morris Fishbein of the American Medical Association had agreed to unite *Index Medicus* with the AMA's *Quarterly Cumulative Index* to form the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*, publication to start in January 1927. Since the *QCIM* would print references to current articles, the same references could be left out of the *Index-Catalogue* and the latter could be prepared much more rapidly.⁴⁷ The Librarian gave orders to do this and it was done starting with volume 6, 1926. The *Catalogue* thereafter listed only titles of articles that had appeared before 1926 and titles of books regardless of date.⁴⁸ With fewer citations to print the Library was able to complete series 3 in 10 volumes in 1932 instead of 25 volumes in the mid-1940's.⁴⁹ But by the time the series was completed the idea of a yearbook was dropped.

FIELDING GARRISON LEAVES THE LIBRARY

After the war Garrison continued to work in the Library as a temporary officer. He seems not to have been entirely content, the reasons are not clear, but after 30 years perhaps he was frustrated at not being able to move ahead in his profession. He hoped that an academic position would be offered—William Welch had suggested that Johns Hopkins would be the place for him, and Winford Smith, superintendent of Johns Hopkins Hospital, had discussed it with him—but none was forthcoming and in September 1920 he accepted a commission as a lieutenant colonel in the Regular Army.⁵⁰

Eventually the Medical Department, rotating officers around various posts, selected him for a tour of duty in Manila. Garrison felt that he was more useful in the Library than he would be in the Philippine Islands and he did not want to go, but he did not protest and he was sent in 1921.⁵¹

Garrison found existence in Manila monotonous, and he did not feel at home in the tropical climate, but for the first time since he entered the Library he had the leisure to reflect upon his life and it made him melancholy. He told his friend Arnold Klebs:⁵²

I myself have lived and worked for over 30 years in a drab, dull milieu of low spirits and lowered vitality and I am paying the piper for it now, when I really need the pep This alone saddens me that amidst all the bouquets and encom-

iums, no one gives a bibliographer credit for the horseloads of work he has done and how much it takes out of his vitality. At best, only a discerning few—e.g., the French medico who said of the *Index-Catalogue*, “C’est un travail herculéen,” or one or two sympathetic utterances of your own about me. I once asked Billings’ daughter: “Was the Doctor *always* so sad?” She replied immediately, “Always!” and went on to describe his nightly labors up into the small hours of the morning. The eyes of steely Prussian blue became rather bleared in the long run, although the bodily frame was a tremendous horse-power. . . . This brain-tire, a mortally depressing, at the same time, exasperating feeling of ennui and mental helplessness, goes back to all those years of dull drudgery in the Library, and if that sort of thing could take some starch out of even a superman like Billings, you will realize how well it has done its work in my case. . . .

As his stay in Manila neared its end, Garrison decided that he did not wish to return to the Library immediately. His self-examination of his 34 years in the institution had made him reluctant to take up his old position. Yet, there was still no academic opening for him and in the autumn of 1924 he was back in Washington as assistant to the Librarian. He did not display his feelings by decreasing the quality and quantity of his work, but his colleagues observed a change in his personality. Allemann noted that Garrison had been generally kind, pleasant, and polite, although occasionally nervous, before he went to the Islands, but after he returned he was irritable and “demonstrated at times moods which affected his relationship with associates and friends.”⁵³

While some of Garrison’s moodiness had been brought on by the tedium and monotony of decades of toil over bibliographies, some stemmed from his position as a perpetual subordinate in the Library. He had gotten along well with the early librarians. He said he “liked” Billings, Merrill, Reed, McCaw and Straub very much.⁵⁴ He wrote that McCulloch was “very good and kind to me in all really fundamental, first-class situations.”⁵⁵ But a recent librarian, probably General Noble, had embarrassed him, accused him of being a poor administrator, and made him determined to leave a situation where he would always be under the command of a person who was at the top because of his military rank, not because of proved professional ability. He confided to Klebs:⁵⁶

I don’t think you have ever realized how very painful and humiliating it has been to remain in a subaltern and secondary position, officially and militarily, for nearly forty years, the insults and rebuffs which must be weathered and (worse than that) the feeling engendered among friend and colleagues (e.g. [Harvey] Cushing, [Edward C.] Streeter and yourself) that one has, after all, no ‘administrative’ ability. In that very ungenerous pronouncement, all you people have overlooked the fact that the Library is run by *military* administration, i. e. with the aid of a good chief clerk (the equivalent of an efficient orderly or desk sergeant in the military) it is a machine that runs itself. When Noble was in Africa for six months, I ran it *mutterseelenallein* and everything went forward like clockwork, although, God knows, before that semester, I had never been given a chance to demonstrate so-called ‘administrative’ ability, which to my mind would be, getting a maximum amount of work done with a minimum of friction.

To my knowledge only one librarian, Noble, out of the 11 with whom

Garrison associated, said that Garrison could not administer.⁵⁷ But Albert Allemann, who worked under Garrison and succeeded him as principal assistant librarian, said, "He supervised the whole clerical force [i.e., library staff] and assigned to each clerk his or her work."⁵⁸ He was Acting Librarian during long absences of the regular Librarian. During 1918 he directed the Library for 6 months while McCulloch was overseas, and in 1919, when the establishment had four librarians in succession, he ran the Library most of the time. Librarian Straub wrote: "He was the main spring of the machine and in my time [1919] was almost entirely responsible for the success of the institution. He was most tactful, and I soon acquired the conviction that he was able to conduct an efficient and systematic library service in spite of amateurish ideas that may have influenced the officer in charge."⁵⁹ One can only wonder what administrative task Garrison could not have handled in an organization employing approximately 25 persons and spending \$20,000 a year on publications. It is now impossible to ascertain in what way Garrison failed to live up to Noble's standards for administration, but the charge seems unreasonable.

Another Librarian, Phalen, under whom Garrison worked after he returned from the Philippines, had a different opinion for the reason why Garrison had not been appointed Librarian: "I may say that Garrison was neurotic, very easily offended at times, suspicious, sensitive and shy, and that [he] was considered temperamentally unsuited for the duties of the librarianship, and for that reason, and that alone, he never attained that position."⁶⁰ Phalen may have been at fault, not Garrison, for he ran the organization in such a manner that Garrison asked visiting historians to meet him outside of the building, remarking that the Library was reserved for business.⁶¹

There is no indication that Garrison ever showed his dissatisfaction openly. He continued to work hard at the tasks that fell to his lot as assistant to the Librarian, and he instructed new librarians—Phalen, Ashburn, Hume—as they were detailed to the Library. But he kept looking for a different job, and finally in the fall of 1928 William Welch offered him the post of librarian and lecturer on history of medicine at Welch Medical Library, Johns Hopkins.

In January 1930 Garrison began to spend every Sunday and one other day during the week at the Welch Library. In the spring he moved his family to Baltimore, which he found he preferred to Washington. At the end of April he left the Library that he had entered 40 years earlier, as a young man of 20, and began to work full time at Johns Hopkins.⁶² Even then his sense of duty was so great that he traveled to Washington every Saturday to assist in the Library until his replacement arrived.⁶³

Before he left, Librarian Ashburn bemoaned the Library's loss, telling Morris Fishbein:⁶⁴

Colonel Garrison's method of work is to allow a tremendous pile of journals to accumulate throughout the week and then on some day, usually Friday just before the cards have to be sent away, he gets at them and heads about three times as many as anyone else can do in the same time and they are sent off to

you as promptly as any of the other cards. The other matter in which I fear I might have misled you was my rather silly remark that in a sense my job will be simpler when Colonel Garrison gets away. 'In a sense' simply means that I will know just what to expect from each person and will have no one else giving instructions that are at variance with my expectations but that is a very small sense and the total result of Colonel Garrison's leaving will be nothing but loss. My work will be more than doubled and there will be many problems whose solution I cannot now foresee.

Librarians Ashburn (1927–1932) and Edgar E. Hume (1932–1936) consulted him in person and by mail about the new library building the Army hoped to have built at Walter Reed Hospital, about proposed changes in the *Index-Catalogue*, and other matters.⁶⁵

At Johns Hopkins William Welch became very friendly with Garrison, whose advice he sought often on matters of history. "I count it the greatest piece of good fortune for our medical library," Welch told him, "that you were induced to leave the S.G.O. Library to take our librarianship, and nothing can deprive you of the only reputation worth having, recognition by your peers as a leader in your special field."⁶⁶

Garrison lived only a few years longer, dying of cancer on April 18, 1935. He had worked in the Library for four decades, a record surpassed by only a few persons, he had labored over many volumes of the *Index-Catalogue*, edited or coedited 26 volumes of *Index Medicus*, and become known as a top-notch bibliographer and historian throughout the medical profession of the Western world.

Ashburn, the last Army Librarian under whom Garrison worked, remembered him as⁶⁷

A rare and remarkable genius . . . His industry was prodigious and he worked without regard to hours. His mind was versatile and more nearly concerned with "all knowledge" than any other which I have known. His information was as though mentally card-indexed, always promptly available. And it was not merely medical information—music and higher mathematics were his hobbies and thoroughly familiar to him in theory and practice; he knew the world's literature, and I mean that statement literally. Not only did he know the good things of English, French and German literature, the Russians whom so many have read in translation, the Greek, Roman and Hebrew classics, but he was familiar with current trends in Spanish and Portuguese, in Scandinavian and Italian, and his knowledge of Chinese and Japanese literature, classical and modern, astonished me. And Garrison was not a man who tried to astonish. He always acted as though I were as familiar with the subject as he, and mentioned an author or quoted his works with an air of apology. . . . I even came to feel that, had I been caught by the library as early as he was caught and lived my life in it as he had lived his, I might have been able to know it as well as he. But only special gifts of God, which I know have been withheld, could have made me capable of loving and understanding mathematics, languages, and music as he did or could have made me as industrious. I trust that in some heavenly Academy he is walking with the great ones of intellect and of art, enjoying communion with Hippocrates, Galen and Harvey, with Newton and Galileo, St. Paul and Moses, with Beethoven and Mozart, that he hears the music of the spheres and is accompanist to the heavenly choir.

Notes

¹ Memo for Noble, unsigned, Feb 21, 1922 file Historical Information, MS/C/309

² Copies of many of these multipage bibliographies are in MS/C/151 and MS/C/166

³ "The delay which you experience in receiving volume 2 [of series 3, *Index-Catalogue*] arises from the fact that we have been reduced to such a point in our library personnel that we have been unable to undertake the general distribution of this volume", letter, Garrison to W S Miller, Nov 27 1920 MS/C/154

⁴ Dates concerning Straub's military career may be found in *Army Register* Brief obituaries are in *Military Surgeon* 82 74 (1938) and *New York Times* Nov 26 1937 Gerard F White of the Medal of Honor History Roundtable also provided information

Straub published a little text, *Medical Service in Campaign* in 1910 2nd edition in 1912

The earliest date I have seen in connection with Straub is a memo, Garrison to Straub, Feb 7, 1919 MS/C/309

⁵ Memo, by Col C R Darnall, May 17, 1919 MS/C/151

Librarian Paul Straub retired from the Army on May 6, 1919 Francis Winter was assigned to the Libravn on May 17 I assume that Fielding Garrison acted as Librarian during the interval

⁶ Autobiography MS/C/44 *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, vol 28, p 259 Obit by J R Kean, *Military Surgeon* 68 294-6 (1931)

⁷ Documents signed by Garrison as Acting Librarian are in MS/C/151

⁸ Biographical information on Noble may be found in MS/C/44, *Army Register*, obituary in *JAMA* 162 1408 (1956) and *Mil Med* 119 346 (1956)

⁹ Documents in MS/C/151 show that Noble was appointed Librarian in September 1919

¹⁰ See for example, letter, Garrison to Noble in Nigeria, Oct 7, 1920 reporting events in the Library MS/C/166

¹¹ Army Regulation 40-405 Jan 10, 1922

¹² Letter, Garrison to Phalen, Jan 18, 1928 MS/C/166

¹³ Letter Phalen to Garrison, Mar 15, 1928 MS/C/166

¹⁴ "I can understand how you might wish that you were back in the Library as you undoubtedly got a great deal of kick out of it, probably more than most officers", letter, Garrison to Phalen, Jan 18, 1928 MS/C/166

¹⁵ *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, vol 45, p 228-9 *Army Register* Obituaries in *Mil Surg* 115 473-4 (1954), *JAMA* 156 1265 (1954) *Washington Post*, Oct 6, 1954, *Washington Star*, Oct 6, 1954

¹⁶ "There was a juncture when I think I might have had the librarianship on application, about 1928 (I think), but in that case, my stay there would have been brief, and I preferred to go on serving there up to my promotion and on my initial station, at Walter Reed, instead of on a War Department detail, the limit of which is four years (1924-8)", letter, Garrison to Welch, Aug 9, 1932, JH

¹⁷ Ashburn, "A Greenhorn's Experience in the Library," *Med Life* 43 573-9 (1936) Most of the Librarians did not leave any reminiscences of their life in the Library Ashburn is one who did, in the above article, although unfortunately too briefly

¹⁸ Ashburn's manuscript and notes are in MS/C/27

¹⁹ Biographical data in MS/C/44 *Army Register* Obituaries in *JAMA* 115 872-3 (1940), *Washington Star*, Aug 20, 1940

²⁰ Lists of employees, their grades, duties, and salaries, are in memos for Library force, SGO, by Noble, Jan 26, 1920, Feb 14, 1920, memo for Heads of Divisions, SGO, Sept 13, 1920 MS/C/151 Memo, Librarian to Surgeon General (1921), memo for General Noble, Feb 21, 1922, list dated 1927 file Historical Information MS/C/309 Letter, Garrison to A Malloch, Apr 12, 1926 MS/C/166 File Personnel Authorization, MS/C/309

²¹ For example, see memo, Noble to Surgeon General, Dec 10, 1920, memo, Noble to Surgeon General, Sept 14, 1921, with memorandum for General Noble returning his memorandum of Sept 14, Sept 17, 1921, memo, Noble to Surgeon General, Sept 19, 1921 MS/C/151

"When you consider that the Library of Congress employs 600 persons, which is 24 times the number employed here, whereas we have about one-quarter as many items as they have, you will see that we are not particularly well off if the ratio were kept up We ought to have 150 people employed here Of course this is not an apt comparison because the two institutions are not alike", memo Jones to the Surgeon General, Sept 2, 1936 MS/C/205

²² Letter, Librarian to the Surgeon General, Jan 9, 1920, with 1st ind by Surgeon General, Jan 27 MS/C/151

²³ "Our main problem is to build up a new and adequate personnel", letter, Garrison to Klebs, June 12, 1930 MS/C/166 The size of the staff, number of vacancies, and other information can be found in the annual reports of the Surgeon General, 1920 to 1940

²⁴ List of employees, [1927] file Organization, MS/C/309

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²⁵ Beatrice Adelaide Bickel was born in Germany. She received her medical degree from Cleveland Medical College and then took graduate courses in comparative anatomy, anthropology, and physiology. She practiced medicine for a decade, was an acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. Public Health Service for 6 years, and a medical editor for 7 years. In 1930 she became a contract surgeon for the Medical Department and was assigned to the Library. When Garrison retired and went to Johns Hopkins, Bickel took over part of his duties, in the discharge of which Garrison considered her "highly competent." She was appointed Principal Librarian (sometimes referred to as Chief Librarian) on May 12, 1931. She retired Aug. 31, 1942, and died June 11, 1946.

Robert Austin, whose career in the Library spanned the 1930's and 1940's, had this impression of the Principal Librarian: "Dr. Bickel was a very private person and, as far as I know, only one or two people on the staff had a relationship with her that revealed very much about her private life. She owned a house in the Glen Echo area of Washington where she lived alone. I found Dr. Bickel a very interesting person. She was always gracious to me and cooperative and quick to understand my problems when I had occasion to go to her in the absence of the Librarian. Dr. Bickel was attractive, of medium build with a very nice figure. She wore expensive looking clothes of good taste. She was intelligent, had a good knowledge of foreign languages, was quick in her thinking and in her movements. She was tidy in her work habits and never left unfinished work on her desk at the end of the day. Her handwriting was very distinctive—rather masculine in appearance—using bold strokes with letters formed in a straight perpendicular position. One summer Dr. Bickel went to Mexico and someone said she had an interest in the ancient Indian culture of Mexican, Central American, and South American Indians."

Letters, Austin to W. D. Miles, Sept. 29, 1979, Jan. 3, 1980. HMD Letter, Garrison to M. Fishbein, Oct. 2, 1930. MS/C/166. Information on list AML personnel ca. 1935. MS/C/309. Brief obituary from Washington newspaper. MS/FB/120.

²⁶ Letter, Ashburn to McCaw, Dec. 1, 1931. MS/C/166.

²⁷ Allemann wanted to continue working like Fletcher, who retired at the age of 91, but he was already over the statutory age limit of 70 and had to leave. He died Dec. 10, 1940.

Mayer was born in Eger, Hungary, July 6, 1899. He attended Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Royal Hungarian Pazmany

Peter University, Budapest (M.D., 1925), and University of Leipzig. He served as pathologist to the Pathological Institute and intern in the Urological Clinic of University of Budapest, pathologist and serologist at the Hospital of National Institute for Social Insurance, Budapest, and consultant in medical history and bibliography to Ministry of Health, Museum for Public Health and Sociology, Budapest. He came to the United States in 1931 and worked as medical director of Lindsay Laboratories, Brooklyn, N.Y., until he accepted the post at the Library in 1932. He wrote articles, chapters, projected a biographical-bibliography of 16th century books, and edited the *Index-Catalogue* for a generation before leaving the Library in 1954. See biographical information in MS/C/42.

²⁸ Letter, Garrison to Welch, July 31, 1932.

JH

²⁹ Stockman was born in St. Louis, Aug. 28, 1887. After leaving the Library in December 1919 he worked for the American Medical Association, assisting Morris Fishbein, and then went to the American Institution of Medicine. He was hired by Winthrop-Stearns as medical director in 1925 and rose to the position of senior vice-president. He died on Apr. 17, 1955, while on vacation in Florida. See obituary, *N.Y. Times*, Apr. 19, 1955, letter, Garrison to V. Robinson, Dec. 23, 1919, containing quotes above, MS/C/166. Information was also obtained from AMA and Georgetown.

³⁰ Letter, Garrison to E. C. Streeter, Apr. 6, 1920, in Kagan, *Life and Letters of Garrison*, pp. 120-121.

³¹ Hume was assigned to the Library full time, Tasker and Dow of the Army Medical School part time, memo, Noble to Col. R. G. Humber, Oct. 24, 1923. file organization, MS/C/166.

³² Tasker was born in Washington, D.C., Feb. 3, 1878. His father, who had been a cavalryman during the Civil War, kept two horses, and equitation became one of Arthur's hobbies. Like Garrison he was fond of music. He was an excellent violinist, attended opera and symphonies, and collected recordings of classical works. He enjoyed traveling and toured many countries. After retiring from the Army with the rank of colonel he lived in Baltimore and died there May 30, 1977, at the age of 99 years. For biographical information, see items in NLM.

³³ Letter, Garrison to Klebs, June 12, 1930. MS/C/166. Garrison wrote to Klebs from the Philippines on Mar. 4, 1923, "The Index Medicus is now run by Major Tasker, Allemann and my sister." MS/C/166.

"My little sister was really the motor power of the Index Medicus after Dr. Fletcher's death, in the sense of doing all the drudgery and at-

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tending to all the business details, until the long last illness of my mother compelled her, and also me, to give it up', letter, Garrison to Henry B Jacobs, Aug 21, 1930 JH See also letter, Garrison to Welch, Mar 7, 1923 JH

Correspondence between Morris Fishbein and Florence Garrison regarding the *Index* may be found in MS/C/156 and MS/C/166

³⁴ Letter to Klebs, June 12, 1930

Florence Garrison entered the Library Jan 24, 1918, and resigned Feb 15, 1930

³⁵ Letter, Garrison to Fishbein, Mar 21, 1925 MS/C/166 See also letter, Fishbein to Richardson, Oct 23, 1925, MS/C/166, which gives the impression that Simmons and Fishbein initiated the joining of the two indexes

³⁶ Some idea of the differing viewpoints that had to be reconciled, particularly with regard to classification, may be seen in Garrison's correspondence, especially between Garrison and Fishbein beginning Mar 21, 1925, and extending through 1926, in MS/C/166 and MS/C/156 A few of these letters were printed by Kagan in *Life and Letters of Garrison*

Correspondence regarding the *QCIM* is in the records of the Carnegie Institution

³⁷ The method of cooperation between the AMA library and AML is explained in preface, *QCIM*, vol 1, Jan 1927

³⁸ In the "Valedictory," p 11 of the June 1927 issue, is a brief history of the *Index Medicus* from its inception in 1879, and a list of editors, publishers, and printers

³⁹ Many questions sent by the AMA to the AML regarding entries in the *QCIM* may be found in correspondence between Fishbein and Garrison, 1927-1932, MS/C/166 and MS/C/156, and Ashburn and Garrison, MS/C/151

⁴⁰ Letter Garrison to Fishbein, Dec 4, 1929, see also Fishbein to Garrison, Apr 22, 1929 MS/C/166

⁴¹ *QCIM*, vol 5 1929, was the last volume to carry Garrison's name as editor Garrison resigned from the advisory board in 1931, letter, Garrison to O West, Oct 20 1931 MS/C/166

⁴² Accounts of the joint venture may be found in Morris Fishbein *A History of the American Medical Association 1847 to 1947*, pp 1165-1169, F H Garrison, "The Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus, what it stands for and how to use it," *JAMA* 89 26-29 (1927)

⁴³ *Report of the Surgeon General*, 1921, p 170, 1922, 176-177, 1923, 178, 1924, 237 *Index-Catalogue*, vol 3, 1922, p 111, vol 4, 1936, p 114

In a number of letters and documents of the 1920's are indications that the Library planned to stop the *Catalogue* when series 3 ended and publish a yearbook, for example, Garrison to

M M Tye, May 8, 1925, and Garrison to Fishbein, Oct 15, 1925 MS/C/166

⁴⁴ The cost of printing series 1 and 2 was borne by congressional appropriations The first volume of series 3, 1918, was financed by an allotment from the general military fund of the War Department, in keeping with military procedure during the war The War Department "quietly and generously" continued to provide allotments for series 3 See Memorandum for the Surgeon General by Garrison, n d, MS/C/166

The printing of the *Catalogue* was meticulous and therefore expensive For example, the cost of printing volume 5 in 1925 was \$18,500 plus \$800 for proof corrections, or \$19,300 The usual number of copies, 1,000, was printed Copies were sold by the Government Printing Office for \$2.55 each Therefore, the government lost \$16.75 on each volume it sold In 1936, the cost of printing volume 1, series 4, was approximately \$33,000, or \$33 a volume The GPO sold the volume for \$2.50

⁴⁵ A copy of the form letter sent by Ireland to M Fishbein, May 6, 1930, is in MS/C/156

⁴⁶ Harvey Cushing's protest against abandonment of the *Catalogue*, May 5, 1930, is in MS/C/183

Index-Catalogue vol 10, 1932, p 111

⁴⁷ Garrison also suggested that efforts be made to bring the *QCIM* to such perfection that a yearbook would not be needed, and the Library would be freed from the task of publishing a bibliographical volume each year See Memo for the Surgeon General and the Librarian SGO on the *Index-Catalogue* and *Index Medicus*, n d MS/C/166

⁴⁸ The measures that Librarian Phalen took to reduce the number of citations in the *Catalogue*, thereby completing series 3 as quickly as possible, are given in detail in a memo by Albert Allemann, "Instructions of Col James M Phalen for preparing the subject cards for the printer," [1928] MS/C/154 See also *Index-Catalogue*, vols 6-10, 1926-32, letters of transmittal

⁴⁹ The disadvantage was, that a person now had to consult the *Catalogue* and the *QCIM* But researchers had been consulting both the *Catalogue* and *Index Medicus* for decades, so any disadvantage was minor One wonders why the plan was not adopted much earlier

For reasons beyond the control of the Library there were a few years during which the *Index-Catalogue*, series 3, was not published on schedule 1919, 1921, 1924, 1927 In 1924, for instance, the delay was caused by the lateness of the session of Congress, which in turn affected the schedule of the Public Printer

⁵⁰ "Welch put up the proposition to me at

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Atlantic City once Winford Smith canvassed the whole matter with me at the end of the war, but as nothing offered, I had to go into the Regular Army", letter, Garrison to Klebs, Mar 4, 1923 MS/C/166 See also letters, Garrison to Welch, Aug 4, 1920, Oct 22, 1922 JH

Garrison's official station was Walter Reed, but he was detailed to the Library as assistant to the Librarian (see, for example, letter, Garrison to E B Krumhaar, Aug 11, 1926 MS/C/166)

⁵¹ "I sometimes wish I had made a strenuous stand [against being sent to the Philippines] on the ground that I was doing the best work for the government where I was if it [a post at Hopkins] had been offered me before I left for this place [Manila], I should have accepted with alacrity", letter, Garrison to Klebs, Mar 4, 1923 MS/C/166

⁵² Letter, Garrison to Klebs, May 15, 1924 MS/C/166

⁵³ Allemann quoted by Kagan in *Fielding H Garrison*, p 78

Garrison was aware of his waspishness during this period "I am still very irritable, capricious, sensitive, cantankerous, jahzorning, critical and even unjust at times", letter, Garrison to Klebs, Sept 1, 1926 MS/C/166

⁵⁴ "I can recall some military chiefs—Billings, Merrill, Walter Reed, McCaw and particularly Straub, whom I liked very much", letter, Garrison to Klebs, Jan 3, 1923 MS/C/166

⁵⁵ Letter, Garrison to Klebs, Oct 17, 1928 MS/C/166

⁵⁶ Letter, Garrison to Klebs, June 26, 1926 MS/C/166

⁵⁷ "As a medical historian he was outstanding, as an administrator, a minus quantity", let-

ter, Noble to E E Hume, quoted in *Bull Inst Hist Med* 5 335 (1937)

⁵⁸ Allemann quoted by Hume, *Bull Inst Hist Med* p 341

⁵⁹ Straub quoted by Hume, *Bull Inst Hist Med* p 335

⁶⁰ Letter, Phalen to Solomon R Kagan, quoted by Kagan in *Fielding H Garrison*, p 28

⁶¹ "I request or insist that our meeting in future be outside the Library for the simple and sufficient reason that my position there has been and is subalternized and therefore painful and sometimes humiliating", letter, Garrison to Klebs, June 26, 1926 MS/C/166

"I should be content if I never saw the Washington Library again, on account of many painful memories associated with my last six years there", letter, Garrison to Welch Aug 9 1932 JH The librarians during that time were Phalen (1924-27) and Ashburn (1927-1932)

⁶² Correspondence between W Welch and Garrison at Welch Medical Library, particularly Welch to Garrison, Nov 27, 1928, Jan 11, 1928 [1929], Jan 6, 15, 1930

Garrison retired from the Army in May 1930 with the rank of colonel

⁶³ Letter, Garrison to Klebs, June 12, 1930 MS/C/166

⁶⁴ Letter, Ashburn to Fishbein, Feb 21, 1930 MS/C/151

⁶⁵ Correspondence between the librarians and Garrison may be found in MS/C/166, MS/C/151, MS/C/152, and in file New Building Construction in MS/C/309

⁶⁶ Letter, Welch to Garrison Aug 11 1932 Welch Med Lib

⁶⁷ *Med Life*, 43 573-5 (1936)