

XVII

The End of the Old Library and the Beginning of the New

CHANGES DURING WORLD WAR II

AFTER the United States declared war in December 1941, Jones prepared the Library for emergencies that might arise. He appointed air raid wardens for the building and for each floor. Staff members were taught to use firefighting apparatus. On Sundays an employee designated as the "Library Officer of the Day" remained in the building to provide emergency service (later the Library expanded its service because of the war and remained open on Sundays). Consideration was given to moving the 1.5 million index cards that had been prepared over a span of 15 years for printing the *Index-Catalogue*, but eventually the cards were microfilmed and the film safeguarded. The portrait collection was readied for shipment out of Washington on 24-hours notice.¹

The Surgeon General changed the status of the Library and museum from departmental to field installation on July 1, 1942.² The Library was now comparable to a medical supply depot or medical equipment laboratory. It had greater independence from the Surgeon General's office which, from the librarian's viewpoint, led to easier operation.

It became practically impossible to buy books and journals of enemy countries, for which the Library in normal times spent about two-fifths of its appropriation.³ The number of journals received dropped from about 2,200 to around 1,300. Jones borrowed some missing journals from libraries that managed to obtain them and had microfilm copies made for the compilers of the *Index-Catalogue*. The microfilms were kept on the shelves until the missing issues were acquired after the war. He also borrowed and filmed journals from the Office of Alien Property Custodian and from military intelligence agencies. Late in the war the number of journals received rose to approximately 1,900, chiefly owing to the acquisition of Latin-American and newly established U.S. periodicals.

Early in the conflict the demand for library services increased only slowly. But as the country concentrated on the war and the armed forces expanded, requests from Army and Navy hospitals and other military medical units for

services accelerated. More and more orders arrived for microfilm, translations, abstracts, bibliographies, and information. Much translating was done for medical officers who could not read certain foreign languages, for the Military Information Division of the Surgeon General's Office, and for other parts of the War Department. Many bibliographies were compiled and sent out, the highest 12-month production being 554 between July 1944 and June 1945, 90 percent going to members of the armed forces.

Loans, which had reached 15,000 a year before the war, gradually decreased to the 12,000 range. The loan policy was liberalized. If a book or journal could not be sent because it was needed in Washington a photostat or microfilm copy was offered. The development of microfilm facilities made possible the mailing of film copies and reduced the number of volumes that had to be sent. Previously the largest borrowers had been universities and medical societies, as Medical College of Virginia, Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, Tulane, Louisiana State, and Yale, but now the Army, National Institute of Health, and Department of Agriculture requested the most volumes.

The largest increase in service was the demand for microfilm copies of articles and even entire books from military hospitals and units and research institutions. Copies of *Current List of Medical Literature* sent to military medical units kept the personnel informed of recent articles, and as a result the number of requests for microfilm of articles rose beyond all expectations. It was much easier and cheaper to send microfilm overseas than to send books and journals. Filming made possible the filling of requests from several places for the same article. Indeed, one wonders what the Library would have done if microfilm had not been perfected and simultaneous requests had arrived for the same journal from the South Pacific, North Africa, and other theaters of war. Jones considered the development of microfilm as one of the two most notable events in the Library during his tenure.

The increasing work in the Library could not have been carried out without additional employees. One officer and eight civilians were added during fiscal year 1942, raising the total number of workers to 46. The authorized total in FY 1943 grew to 69. By June 1, 1945, it had leaped to 156.⁴

Shortly after the war started the Library lost men to the armed forces and two of its top staff, Beatrice Bickel, the Principal Librarian, and Charles Toeper, the chief assistant librarian, through retirement.⁵ Fortunately from time to time Jones managed to acquire top-notch professional librarians. The first of these was Thomas Keys, who obtained a leave of absence from Mayo Clinic, received a commission as 1st lieutenant in the Medical Department and came to Washington in June 1943. Jones and Keys became close, and Jones relied upon him for advice in many matters.⁶

Shortly after war arrived Jones tried to obtain additional space by suggesting that a temporary two-story fireproof brick annex, large enough to hold 80,000 to 100,000 volumes, be constructed close to the west side of the building, connected by a bridge, but the War Department disapproved.⁷ Fortunately he

THE END OF THE OLD LIBRARY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW

soon acquired, under very reasonable conditions, use of part of a building in Cleveland, and moved about one-quarter of the Library's possessions there.

The shifting of books to Cleveland set free space for microfilm cameras, developers, other equipment, and for new employees, but before long the Library was again crammed full of readers, workers, volumes, and furniture. Finally in 1943 Jones was able to obtain about 5,000 square feet of space on the ground floor of the Washington Auditorium, 19th and E Streets, N.W., and there the indexing, translating, and binding assembly units and a few thousand books were placed. But the auditorium was almost 2 miles from the Library, and a truck had to carry volumes back and forth. Eventually Jones gained permission to use more than 8,000 square feet in the Fisheries Building Annex, east of the Library on Independence Avenue, and the Fisheries Building at 8th and Independence Avenue. This accommodated the indexing, translating, binding, and emergency shelving units, the finance section, the acquisition division, and tens of thousands of books.⁸

Space became available within the building as employees and books moved to other locations. Some stacks were removed from the reading room to give visitors more space. Units were moved up, down, and sideways to improve the flow of material. A general house cleaning was carried out. New lights were installed in the reading room and stack area. Stacks were lighted adequately for the first time; previously attendants had to use flashlights. A new telephone system was installed with additional outside lines and interoffice communications; before this only two lines led into the building, and if one division phoned another division, all service was blocked and no outside calls could come in.

In the midst of the war Jones obtained a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to finance a detailed study of the Library by a group of practicing librarians. The group's criticism of the method of operations and the crowded, poorly maintained building caused Jones to turn his thoughts again to the proposed new building, plans for which had been put away early in the conflict. The approved location was still Capitol Hill, more so now than ever because President Roosevelt had approved Archibald MacLeish's idea of a cultural center around the Capitol comprising Folger Shakespeare Library, Library of Congress, National Archives, Army Medical Library, and museums.⁹ Jones asked for \$5,500 to pay architects to revise plans along lines suggested by Keyes Metcalf, Harvard librarian, one of the study group. Congress approved the sum in the Army Appropriation Bill, and Jones changed the plans in many ways, including the insertion of a tunnel to connect the building with the Library of Congress.¹⁰

During the replanning Jones made a new estimate of the growth of the Library and museum. Owing to the wartime expansion of both institutions, and the establishment of the Army Institute of Pathology (spawned by the museum in 1943), it appeared that the proposed building would have to be much larger than conceived originally. But the Fine Arts Commission had placed restrictions on the height of buildings and setback from the street;

therefore a bigger building could not be erected on the chosen site. Jones decided to ask for twice as much land, so the building could be broader and wider.

Government agencies and private firms coveted land on the Hill, and Jones' request was certain to stir up considerable opposition. But before it proceeded very far Surgeon General Norman Kirk, Museum Curator James Ash, Jones and other officers began to debate the future relationship between the Library and museum. Kirk decided on May 5, 1945, that while the Library would be in a logical location adjacent to the Library of Congress, the museum and Army Institute of Pathology ought to be close to hospital facilities at Walter Reed. The Library was to be separated from its old partner, the museum, and it could now look forward to expanding into the entire proposed building. Jones had to think about revising plans again.¹¹

During the first 2 years of the war Jones was busy finding room for expansion of the Library, enlarging facilities to provide services to United States military forces in all parts of the world, and solving the many abnormal problems in acquisitions, circulation, and services caused by the war. In the remaining years of the war he would begin to change the Library drastically, pushing it from the old into the modern era.

SURVEY OF THE LIBRARY BY PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS

In 1943 the Army, not satisfied with the performance of a segment of the Medical Department, conducted a thorough inspection of the Surgeon General's office. Jones worried that the inspection might extend into the Library, and the investigators find "what they might regard as a state of confusion." He decided to head off a possible military survey by having a group of professional librarians visit the Library, observe the staff at work, and suggest ways of improving the operations and management. Jones asked the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations to finance a survey. Largely through the urging of Alan Gregg, the Rockefeller Foundation agreed to provide \$20,000 to pay expenses for such a study under the sponsorship of the American Library Association.¹²

The ALA appointed a team of six librarians: Keyes D. Metcalf, Harvard University; Janet Doe, New York Academy of Medicine; Thomas P. Fleming, Columbia University; Mary Louise Marshall, Tulane University; L. Quincy Mumford, New York Public Library; and Andrew D. Osborn, Harvard University. These persons visited the institution several times during the summer and autumn of 1943. They called in experts in certain fields, as William Jackson of Harvard, who gave an opinion about the rare book division at the Cleveland Branch.

The surveyors criticised the old building for its lack of space and inconvenient arrangement of rooms (which would have been remedied by a new building had the war not intervened), the administrative and organizational structure (which Jones was improving), the low appropriation, the insufficient

number of professional library employees, the absence of a shelf-list, and other things.

They noted that the rate of growth of the Library, which had been the most rapid in the country, perhaps in the world, during Billings' time, had decreased until it was probably the slowest among large research libraries. The acquisition of monographs and texts was not comprehensive, and many important works were missing. The acquisition of publications of international congresses and of state health reports had been incomplete, and these collections were no longer outstanding. The acquisition of publications in the fields related to medicine, such as biochemistry, biophysics, and nursing, was particularly weak. A number of important journals were not being received, and there were gaps in some series.

The surveyors pointed out that the incompleteness of the collections was largely the fault of the relatively small appropriations that the Library had been receiving for many decades while the output and prices of medical publications had been climbing. On the other hand they felt that the Library could have acquired more items if exchanges and gifts had been pursued more vigorously and if acquisition procedures had been more efficient.

The surveyors were distressed by the shabbiness of the main card catalog, a hodge-podge of cards of different designs. They also discovered that the catalog was incomplete; when 4,690 titles of publications on the shelves were verified against the catalog, 1,047 titles were not found among the cards. A reader in search of a book might have to check the card catalog, all four series of *Index-Catalogue*, plus the cards being compiled for *Index-Catalogue*. Furthermore, a reader might not find a book he was searching for because many entries did not conform to American library practice. Finally a reader might find a card that had no classification mark, in which case an attendant might not be able to locate it (surveyors estimated that some staff members spent two-thirds of their time tracking down books for readers).

The surveyors recommended that the card catalog be scrapped and a new catalog be compiled not from old cards, but from the publications, according to standard library practice. The preparation of a new card catalog would be a long, expensive (\$500,000 to \$750,000) job; yet the surveyors felt that it was worth it and that the longer it was delayed the worse readers would suffer.

Examining the classification system the surveyors found that it was no longer as useful as it had been in the 1870's when Billings had developed it. The Library had grown and there were too many publications for a simple classification. The system had been revised on occasion, most recently by Jones in 1942, but it was inadequate. Furthermore the majority of the collections (dissertations, pamphlets, statistical works, reference volumes, periodicals, rare books) were not classified; each group had its own arrangement.

Among the books that had been classified, the classification names had not been written on the spines of the volumes where they could be seen but on bookplates inside the front covers. Many class names had not been written on

cards in the catalog, and attendants could not tell, except by experience, where the books were located in the stacks. Because there were no class marks on the spines, books were frequently misshelved when they were returned to the stacks. The surveyors believed that the only solution was the adoption of a new classification system, and the reclassification of every item in the Library.

The surveyors found much fault with *Index-Catalogue*; such as unnecessarily complete coverage of some journals (as *Journal of the American Chemical Society*), the inclusion of books and journals remote from medicine, excessive coverage of some books and insufficient coverage of others, lack of uniformity in subject headings within the four series, use of little-known headings, lack of cross references, and even the punctuation, format, and typography. They felt that the Library had concentrated on the *Index-Catalogue* to the detriment of reader service, acquisitioning, cataloging, and other functions; and to remedy this they recommended that the Index-Catalogue Division be reduced in size and responsibilities to that of a publication office for *Index-Catalogue*.

The surveyors criticized the Library for not having taken part in important cooperative ventures of the library world, such as the compilation of the monumental *Union List of Serials*. They recommended that Jones forget his proposed "World List of Medical Literature" that the Library had started to compile a few years earlier. They suggested that Mayer discontinue, at least for the present, the "Bio-Bibliography of XVI Century Medical Authors" already begun in series form as a supplement to *Index-Catalogue*.

The surveyors disclosed their observations and recommendations in a small book, *The National Medical Library: Report of a Survey of the Army Medical Library*, published by the American Library Association in 1944. The surveyors also provided a typed appendix, giving additional comments for the staff but of less interest to outsiders.

The report criticized the Library strongly. Yet it was remiss in not emphasizing that the Library's plight was not of its making; that former librarians extending back to McCaw, McCulloch, and Garrison (and the Surgeons General as well) were aware of some of the shortcomings but could not obtain the necessary funds, space, and employees required to maintain the Library on the trajectory set by Billings. The report could leave a reader who did not know anything about the history of the institution with the false impression that the employees, from the Librarian down, were responsible for the low state of affairs, which was far from the truth.

The report reiterated the need for improvements that Jones was bringing about. It gave him and his successors guidelines for further action, and, by publicizing the poor, shabby condition of the Library, it put pressure on the Army to support requests for larger appropriations that would prevent the institution from slipping backward into its prewar mediocrity and keep it moving upward in search of excellence.

The survey started the transformation of the Library but in so doing brought about conflicts between the past and present, conservatives and modernizers.

The leader of the conservatives was Claudius Mayer, Principal Librarian and editor of *Index-Catalogue*. Mayer was a genius, with great energy and drive. But he was unwilling to delegate authority and despite his productivity was somewhat of a one-man bottleneck in the publication of the *Catalogue*. He resented bitterly the criticism of the *Catalogue* in the survey report. He resented the coming of nonmedical people—professional librarians, administrators—to reorganize the institution. Conservative Mayer did not get along well with reformer Jones; they had battles ending with each man storming into his office and slamming the door behind him. Still Jones was never deterred from his aim to improve the Library, and Mayer never ceased resisting change.

Jones accepted the survey report as his Bible. In doing so he marked the beginning of the end of the old Library and the beginning of the new. To aid him in carrying out the recommendations of the surveyors he brought to the AML on November 3, 1943, Private Francis R. St. John, in peacetime a skillful administrator of the New York Public Library. Jones recommended St. John for Officer Candidate School, and after St. John had been commissioned as a 1st lieutenant appointed him as his assistant.¹³

St. John knew many competent library specialists, and he recommended persons whom Jones persuaded to move to Washington and help lead the reorganization. Among St. John's suggestions was M. Ruth MacDonald, head cataloger of the Detroit Public Library, whom Jones lured to the AML to supervise recataloging of the collections. Another was Scott Adams of the order-cataloging department of Providence, Rhode Island, Public Library, whom St. John invited to head the AML Acquisitions Department. Another was Sergeant Ralph R. Shaw, head of the Department of Agriculture Library in peacetime.¹⁴ Not all those whom St. John and Jones sought were willing to uproot themselves and come to the capital, but by June 1945 there were 48 professional class employees on the staff whereas in 1940 there had been only 5.¹⁵

St. John and Shaw introduced up-to-date management practices and the latest library technology. Time-studies were made of operations; functions and responsibilities of employees were clarified, records were kept to demonstrate effectiveness of employees; and the compilation of a manual of operations was begun. St. John and Shaw moved sections around to bring about the most efficient flow of materials and cooperative working conditions. By the end of the war the employees were organized into 6 divisions composed of 26 sections, compared with the first organization, 4 years earlier, of 3 divisions and 1 department.¹⁶

With experienced librarians as supervisors and with additional employees and space, Jones was able to improve the AML in many ways. Shelf listing was started. When completed in 1945 the Library had for the first time an inventory of its books (but still not of its pamphlets and dissertations). The development of a new classification was begun under the direction of Mary Louise Marshall of Rudolph Matas Medical Library, Tulane, assisted by a group of librarians. Revision of the standard list of subject headings was started. Modernization of

the card catalog began with consolidation of files of cards, preparation of new guide cards, and insertion of new typed cards in place of cards on which were pasted clippings from the *Index-Catalogue*. Journals, previously arranged by country or language, were rearranged according to the *Union List of Serials*. Steps were taken to reorganize the portrait collection along subject lines.¹⁷

In May 1944 Jones reached the peak of his reorganizations by persuading Surgeon General Kirk to change his title from Librarian to Director and by obtaining permission to place the operations of the Library in the hands of a civilian professional librarian titled The Librarian.¹⁸ Jones appointed St. John as Acting Librarian on September 1.¹⁹ After considering 35 persons for the job, Jones appointed Wyllis Wright as Librarian in the summer of 1945.²⁰

Wright had begun his career at New York Public Library, continued at the American Academy in Rome, and returned to New York as chief cataloger before coming to Washington in July 1945. Arriving at the Library he faced the formidable task of modernizing the organization and solving the problems that arose with the end of the war and the return of peace. He studied problems thoroughly before choosing solutions, and for a time the long, slow rebuilding of the Library proceeded smoothly. But unfortunately the authorities of the Director and Librarian had not been adequately defined. The dual responsibility for administering the institution did not work as well in practice as in theory. Friction developed between the two top administrators, and later the split had to be mended.

PART OF THE LIBRARY MOVES TO CLEVELAND AND BECOMES THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION

The destruction of cultural treasures in Europe aroused fear for the safety of similar objects in the United States. Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, and Robert D. W. Connor, Archivist of the United States, asked libraries, museums, and agencies in Washington about their plans for storing irreplaceable objects in safe areas.²¹ Jones looked over the Library's collections and estimated the amount of storage space that would be needed.²² He took precautions to protect rare manuscripts and publications. The title page of each incunabulum was photographed for identification, the volumes were placed in numbered boxes and moved to a room in the basement. Sixteenth century books were shelved in steel cases in the same room. Seventeenth and eighteenth century books (about 27,000 in all) scattered through the stacks were brought together over a period of months, inventoried, and boxed.

The necessity for a safe place to store the Library's prized possessions became a lever that Jones used to pry space from the government. In January 1942 he suggested that a small branch library be set up in a temporary building at Army Medical Center or in a town close to Washington, perhaps Rockville, Frederick, Warrenton, or Fredericksburg. Into this tempo would be moved

rare books and other works needed least during the war, such as documents and older statistical publications.²³

Jones was told to seek a place in the Midwest. He looked at sites offered to the government and in a short time selected part of the Dudley P. Allen Memorial Library Building owned by the Cleveland Medical Library Association. This was located at 11000 Euclid Avenue about 4 miles from the center of Cleveland. The trustees offered rooms rent-free, requesting only that the government reimburse the association for a proportionate share of the cost of maintaining the building.²⁴ The final agreement called for a rental payment of \$1 a year plus \$8,000 a year for expenses effective June 1, 1942, with privilege of renewal for 8 years. The Army Medical Library utilized most of the rooms on the third floor of the structure, plus tiers 8 and 9 of the stacks.²⁵

On July 3, 1942, Jones detailed Thomas Keys to direct the Cleveland Branch, arrange facilities, hire employees, receive shipments of books from Washington, and start the work of unpacking and shelving. Keys, with advice from the Army district engineer office and a firm of architects, ordered steel and wooden shelves. He engaged typists, two librarians, and Max H. Fisch, assistant professor of philosophy at Western Reserve University, to be civilian head of the branch and curator of rare books.²⁶

The first shipment of rare books left Washington on August 25, 1942. Other shipments followed until almost all the rare books, documents, and statistical volumes, packed in 952 boxes weighing 75 tons, had been sent. A steel cabinet for storing elephantine folios and anatomical atlases was dismantled, packed into a dozen crates and shipped. Students from Western Reserve, hired temporarily, unpacked, dusted, and shelved the books in the tiers of steel stacks. Incunabula were placed in a separate room in locked, glass-door cases sent from Washington. Documents and statistical works were arranged on wooden shelves in a large central room.

The early tasks of the branch were cataloging, shelf-listing, repairing, re-binding, and microfilming. The two librarians began to draw up a shelf-list of the rare books, and Fisch a catalog of incunabula. For the classification of rare books it was decided to arrange them by century, and alphabetically by author within each century. Documents and statistical publications were classified by country, United States documents by state or city. Efforts were made to obtain missing documents from the issuing agencies.

While arranging books members of the staff culled the ones that needed rebinding or repairing. It was found that several thousand 16th-, 17th-, and 18th-century volumes were in poor condition. Some had been badly treated before they reached the Library, some had been handled carelessly afterward. All had been exposed to dust and dirt, and to the extremes of humidity and temperature. Covers were warped and split, spines broken, leather torn and crumbling. Pages were loose, torn, cracked, stained, and missing. Corners were bent and broken.

It was estimated that three-fourths or more of the pre-1800 volumes needed



Binding Studio in Cleveland, 1945. Jean Eschmann works by the window, right.

restoration. With advice from experts, Jones and Keys laid out a plan. The books were to be considered as part of a research library, not museum pieces. The volumes, then, were to be restored to a condition where they could be handled easily and without damage. Original bindings would be repaired if practical. If not, the oldest volumes would be rebound in a simple, dignified leather binding with a few lines of tooling, rather than in a "period" binding that slavishly imitated those used in the place and at the time when the book was printed. Only the best English oasis morocco would be used. Metal clasps would be restored or replaced. Slipcases would be made for books whose clasps might damage adjacent books and for volumes with delicate or easily soiled bindings. All books printed before 1600 would be rebound in full leather; those before 1700 in half leather; those before 1800 in quarter leather. Furthermore the volumes were placed in one of three groups: those that, because of rarity or importance, would be painstakingly restored, those that would receive lesser treatment, and those that would be repaired as economically as possible.

In its restoration program the branch was aided by advice from Thomas Holmes, a professional bookbinder who had also compiled monumental bibliographies of the writings of Cotton Mather, Increase Mather, and other members of the Mather family. Holmes walked into the reading room one day for a bookman's chat with Keys and to look at the old volumes. Keys grasped the

THE END OF THE OLD LIBRARY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW

opportunity to enlist him for service in the Honorary Consultants. After becoming a consultant Holmes delivered an informative lecture entitled "The form of the Book and the Restoration Programs at the Army Medical Library" at one of the meetings in order to stimulate interest in the important work going on in the bindery.²⁷

In February 1943 a contract was entered into with National Library Bindery Company, East Cleveland to repair and rebind the early books, and also to machine-bind later books, pamphlets, and documents. In September 1943, because of difficulties under government regulations of having manuscripts and rare books restored, repaired, and rebound by contractors, the Library set up its own bindery. A studio was leased in the building of the National Library Bindery Company for \$75 a month, and several persons were employed to do this work under the direction of Jean Eschmann, a master craftsman who had learned the art in Europe and practiced it in Cleveland for many years. This bindery became, according to experts who visited it, the best of its kind in the United States.²⁸

The rare book collection soon became the chief concern of the Cleveland Branch. In 1943 Fisch's designation as "Curator and Civilian Head of the Branch Library" was changed to "Curator of Rare Books." There were not as many visitors as there would have been in normal times, but scholars stopped by occasionally to consult the collection.²⁹ Exhibits were arranged for visitors, the first being a display of the works of Vesalius in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of publication of *Fabrica*. In March 1944 Fisch began a preliminary inventory of incunabula. On June 1 Dorothy Schullian, instructor in classics at Albion College, joined the branch and began to prepare a full bibliography for eventual publication as a printed catalog.³⁰

In 1945 Keys suggested that the Cleveland Branch be named the Medical History Division and that all the branch's functions concerned with rare books be kept together as a division when the branch returned to Washington. Jones agreed. The division was organized into three sections; the Rare Book section, consisting of a reference and catalogue unit; the Rare Book Binding Section; and the Medical History Section, consisting of a Medical History Unit and a Medical Biographical and Portrait Unit.³¹ Thus the Cleveland Branch, conceived as a means of freeing space in Washington and as a safe storage place for valuable and hard-to-replace publications, metamorphosed into the History of Medicine Division of the Library.

Separated from the main library in Washington, the History of Medicine Division in Cleveland was obliged to maintain most of the activities of an independent library, including book selection, cataloging, reference use, interlibrary loans, microfilming, and binding. It continued many of these functions, acting as a library within a library, after it returned from Cleveland to join its parent. The size of the staff at the end of the war, 19 (fewer later), was almost as large as that of the main library in prewar years.³²

MEDICOFILM SERVICE ENDS, PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE BEGINS

The Library service that increased most during the war was the providing of microfilm for the armed forces, hospitals, and researchers. During fiscal year July 1941 to June 1942, 6,208 orders arrived from 1,198 customers requiring exposure of 3 miles of film. After war started the Medicofilm Service received a huge order from the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China to film 14 copies of 67 complete medical journals for air delivery to Chinese institutions. Expressed in other terms, 425,538 pages were filmed 14 times, for a total of 7 million frames, requiring 60,000 feet or 12 miles of film.³³ Later, the Library microfilmed 100 journals regularly and more than 100 texts for Chinese medical centers. Chinese hospitals and institutions had practically no current medical literature except that sent by the Library.

The privately sponsored Medicofilm Service functioned quite satisfactorily, but with the arrival of war Jones decided that the Library needed a unit under his command to microfilm material for the armed forces and to copy material for safe keeping. During March 1942 the Library started its own Photoduplication Service, as the microfilm operation was named.³⁴ Hundreds of thousands of index cards, and thousands of pages of books and journals were filmed in 1942. Photoduplication Service also began to microfilm articles for military hospitals. For persons who did not have a viewer for reading microfilm the service at first made photographic enlargements. Later it used V-mail equipment to produce photoprints.

In January 1943 Jones adopted a policy that Atherton Seidell had been advocating for years, that microfilm be furnished free in place of volumes being loaned. Seidell announced this in *Current List of Medical Literature*:³⁵

A notable if experimental step toward facilitating the dissemination of medical literature which has just been taken by the Librarian of the Army Medical Library, is the decision to substitute microfilm copying without charge for the interlibrary loan of books in all cases where they may be desired by accredited libraries. This has been made possible by the acquisition of equipment required for the expanding needs of photoduplicating service to military and emergency establishments. The increased facilities now permit the Library to send out limited amounts of microfilm copies of articles in bound journals at no greater cost than it entailed in sending out and getting back books on interlibrary loan, considering the damage suffered by the passage of books in the mails. It is thus now able to extend its service to medical research by the adoption of this highly efficient means of rendering its collections more widely available.

This marks the beginning of the recognition of microfilm copying as a service which public reference libraries might render to those at a distance on the same gratuitous basis that long custom has authorized them to serve those who are unable to come in person to the library. The gradual extension of microfilm copying in lieu of loans of scientific journals may perhaps contribute as much to the advancement of science as any other innovation of library practice of recent times.

Now that the Library was offering free microfilm to almost all customers,

only commercial firms and persons who did not have access to interlibrary loans patronized Medicofilm Service. The latter filled a diminishing number of orders from home and abroad until the end of 1943, and then it expired.³⁶

While the Friends of the Library were publicizing and encouraging the use of microfilm, Seidell was persuading manufacturers to devise inexpensive viewers that researchers could use in laboratories, at desks, at home, or in new military installations where large viewers were not available. By the summer of 1943 three types of hand-held viewers had been developed, selling at prices from \$3.50 to \$7.00.³⁷ The Library helped civilians obtain them by accepting and passing orders to the manufacturers. It provided viewers free to military personnel who needed them. In the autumn of 1943 Cosby Brinkley, chief photographer of Photoduplication Service, developed a monocular viewer with variable focus.³⁸ Seidell had 300 of these manufactured for \$1,000 and offered them to readers for \$3.75 each.

The demand for microfilm increased greatly as the war progressed. In January 1943 Photoduplication Service filled 1,229 orders for 49,769 pages, in January 1944, 3,030 orders for 117,496 pages, and in December 1944, 9,032 orders for 509,138 pages. In 1945 it produced 2,034,306 pages of negative film and 4,550,000 pages of positive film, about 90 percent of which went to medical units overseas. It filmed regularly each issue of 45 medical journals and sent the film by air to more than 90 military installations.³⁹ It produced photoprints and photostats for government agencies upon request. And the service was fast, only 48 to 72 hours elapsed between the arrival of an order and the sending of the film.

To handle the large number of orders, to expose, develop, dry, package, and mail hundreds or thousands of feet of film each day, the Library had to purchase additional cameras, and developing and drying equipment. It had to hire more men until there were eight, including the supervisor, Brinkley. The service finally took over the periodical reading room and the two adjacent offices used by indexers of *Index-Catalogue*—for whom office space had to be found in another building.⁴⁰ The Army War College and National Archives assisted with film processing, otherwise the Library might not have been able to handle the volume of orders that poured in toward the end of the war.

Microfilming proved so useful during the war that Jones called it one of the two most important events in the Library during his term in office. If microfilm facilities had not been available, the Library would have had to send volumes. The logistics, then, would have been overwhelming. More persons would have had to be hired, large numbers of identical copies of journals would have had to be purchased, more shelf space would have had to be found somewhere, and volumes sent out would have displaced other cargo on military air transports. In Jones' opinion, an adequate quantity of medical literature could not have been supplied to the armed forces in the field without the use of microfilm.⁴¹

A HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Current List CHANGES HANDS AND THE FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY EXPIRE

In the autumn of 1941 it had occurred to Seidell that he might be able to widen the circle of users of microfilm and *Current List* if the Medical Library Association would accept cosponsorship with the *Friends*. He began corresponding with Mary Louise Marshall, president of the association, and after considerable discussion the association agreed to his proposal at its spring 1942 meeting.⁴² Beginning with the July 1, 1942, issue *Current List* appeared under the auspices of both organizations.

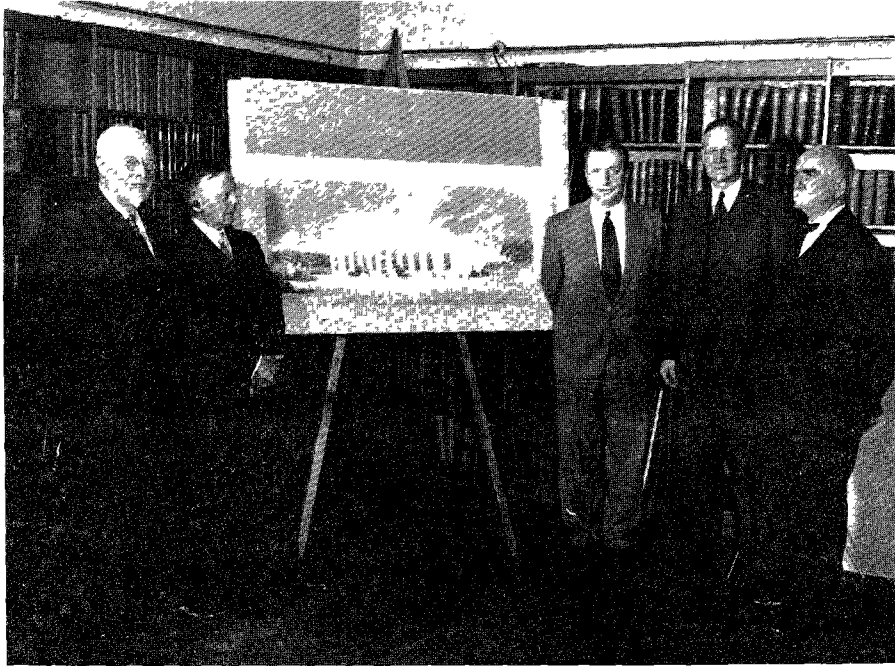
The Friends and MLA were very generous in distributing copies of *Current List*. They sent free copies to more than 100 libraries that did not subscribe. In 1942 with the cooperation of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and funds provided by Nelson Rockefeller the Library began to send copies to medical schools, libraries, and scientific institutions in Central and South America. This gave Latin American institutions access to material in the Library and benefited the Library by bringing exchanges.⁴³

By 1945 free copies of *Current List* were being sent to all U.S. and Allied military hospitals and medical units. More than 500 copies were being sent as exchanges. Jones felt it was not justifiable to ask the Friends and MLA to continue to be responsible for a bibliographic journal so important to the Medical Department and Library. Furthermore Seidell was scheduled to go to France and would no longer be available to edit the periodical. Jones obtained permission from the Army to publish *Current List*. The August 31, 1945, issue was the last under the sponsorship of the Friends and MLA, the September 7 issue the first under the Library.

Gone, now, were the main reasons for which the Friends had been formed 5 years earlier. Although the organization had attracted more than a thousand members, no one in the Library had the vision to see other uses for the group or the initiative to keep it going. Seidell was busy elsewhere.⁴⁴ Without a leader and a purpose for existing the organization expired.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE HONORARY CONSULTANTS TO THE ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY

In 1933 at the request of Librarian Hume, Surgeon General Patterson had invited several prominent physicians and librarians to become an advisory committee to the Library.⁴⁵ Apparently Hume never consulted with any of these persons, and his successor, Librarian Jones, was not aware of them until he began to think about getting advice on the proposed new building in 1938. Jones then suggested to Surgeon General Reynolds that the committee be revitalized and enlarged, but Reynolds did not do so. The idea of an active advisory committee remained in Jones' mind, and in the spring of 1943 he asked Surgeon General Kirk for permission to revive the group of volunteer consultants. Jones felt that experts in areas of medicine, librarianship, and book



Five members of the Honorary Consultants viewing a drawing of a proposed new Library-Museum building, 1944. From left to right: Thomas J. Holmes, bibliographer; Pierce Butler, professor of bibliographical history, University of Chicago, John F. Fulton, professor of physiology, Yale University, Keyes D. Metcalf, director of Harvard University libraries; Thomas S. Cullen, professor of gynecology, Johns Hopkins University.

collecting could give worthy, practical suggestions about improving the organization and its services. Kirk approved the idea, and through 1943 invitations went out to carefully selected persons to become Honorary Consultants to the Army Medical Library.⁴⁶

The thought occurred to Jones that the consultants would be an effective "lobby" for the Library, particularly for a new building, if they were organized into a group. He sounded out a few of them about organizing, and the positive answers encouraged him to go ahead. He arranged a meeting on October 5 and 6 in Washington, to acquaint the men with the plight of the Library and need for a new building. He made arrangements for them to form an association if they wished to do so.

Fifty-seven of the seventy-seven consultants attended. After receiving a thorough briefing on the operation of the Library they organized themselves into a formal association with John F. Fulton as president, Chauncey D. Leake, vice president. Jones, secretary-treasurer; and these three plus four others

(Clyde Cummer, Wilburt Davison, Morris Fishbein, and Henry Viets) as the executive committee.

The executive committee met a month later in Cleveland. They revised the draft constitution, applied for a grant from Rockefeller Foundation to cover expenses, and appointed committees to give advice on acquisitions, rare books, a new building, and endowments and grants. Rockefeller Foundation agreed to provide \$6,000 a year for 5 years (later reduced to a total of \$19,500) and the American Medical Association offered \$1,500.

The Honorary Consultants and its executive committee were now organized and ready to function. The first request for the committee's advice came from the Surgeon General in April 1945, when there was a discussion about sites for the new building. Two months later Jones called together the acquisition and rare books committees to discuss ways of strengthening the collections. Thereafter the consultants met with Jones individually, in committees, and annually as the full organization to assist with the development of the Library.

DIRECTOR JONES RETIRES

So many moves, changes, and improvements were made during the 3½-year period from 1942 to mid-1945 that readers who went away at the beginning of the war and returned at the end must have been amazed. Service was faster, surroundings were much more conducive to studying, and more literature was available. The credit belongs to Jones. He had recognized some of the faults of the Library—lack of space for employees and literature, out-of-date facilities—after he had arrived in 1936 and made his first inspection. He learned of others—low salaries, obsolete classification, no shelf-list, too few employees, insufficient funds—after he had been there a while and become involved in the operations. His perception of the need for improvements was broadened by his emergence from medicine into the library field and by his mixing with and learning from medical librarians. He became so active in the Medical Library Association that he was elected president in 1940 and 1941 and edited the association's *Bulletin* in 1941 until his war-related duties forced him to give it up. He was courageous for requesting a survey and for beginning what must have seemed a very expensive, interminable modernizing of the institution. Under his direction the Library began to ascend out of the mediocrity into which it had been sliding for a quarter of a century. Next to Billings, Jones was the librarian who had the greatest impact on the old institution.⁴⁷

By VE Day Jones was 5 years past the normal retirement age and was not in good health.⁴⁸ On August 31, 1945, he was relieved from duty. The last major act of the Friends, before that organization dispersed, was to raise a fund to have Jones' portrait painted by Rolf Stoll of Cleveland School of Art. The inscription read: "Presented by the Friends of the Army Medical Library in recognition of his contributions to the advancement of medicine, and of his interest in extending the Library's service to the field of microfilm copying."⁴⁹

THE END OF THE OLD LIBRARY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW

Western Reserve University bestowed an honorary doctor of laws degree on him in 1945, the citation reading. "We owe more than we can acknowledge to Colonel Jones for his reorganization and expansion of the Army Medical Library"

During retirement Jones coedited *Blakeston's New Gould Medical Dictionary*, and later the medical sections of *Encyclopedia Americana*. The Medical Library Association presented to him the Marcia C. Noyes Award in 1956 for his outstanding services to the medical library profession. He died April 5, 1958⁵⁰

Notes

¹ The most useful sources of information on the impact of, and changes during, the war are in files in MS/C/309

² Office of the Surgeon General, Office Order 237, July 1, 1942

³ Some literature being sent to the Library was lost when ships were sunk at sea. Conversely, copies of the *Index-Catalogue* being sent to Europe went to the bottom in one shipment. 65 copies of volume 6 for Great Britain went down

⁴ Lists of names, grades, salaries and duties of employees may be found in files Personnel Authorization, Personnel Control Forms, MS/C/309

During the war the Library also acquired a few enlisted men who were placed in charge of supplies and given other housekeeping duties. The detachment was gradually disbanded during 1951

⁵ Toepper was born in Missouri, Feb. 9, 1874. He joined the Navy when he was 16, came out when he was 19, attended Michigan Military Academy for a year, enlisted in the Army and served as a sergeant in the Sixth Cavalry until 1898. Leaving the military for a time he worked at the Washington Navy Yard, then for a firm in Joplin, Mo. On Aug. 1, 1905, he entered the Library, but left on Dec. 26 to accept a commission as a lieutenant in the Philippine Constabulary. He returned to the Library on Feb. 15, 1908, and remained until 1916 when he became a captain in the Ordnance Department. He returned again in 1920 and stayed until ill health forced him to retire on Jan. 31, 1942. He died in Florida on Mar. 21, 1942, and was buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Toepper was the last of the second-generation librarians. When he began working, Fletcher, Garrison, McCaw, and Civil War veterans ran the Library. He was the final survivor of that group, and with his death the last per-

sonal tie between the old library and the new was severed.

Robert Austin, who associated with Toepper for a quarter of a century, recalled him thus:

Mr. Toepper was a mild-mannered, soft-spoken, man of medium height and build, who, like Garrison, was inclined to have moody periods and preferred to be left alone. He was always cooperative when I needed his help in locating library materials, and I owe a lot to him in helping me to learn the off-beat locations of books and the clues to pursue that usually produced results. If Mr. Toepper couldn't find a book or pamphlet, no one on the staff could. When I had to go to him, I told him all the places I had looked, he would then take the request from me, pick up his flash light, and start the search, but he would never let me go with him—he had his own special routine based on many years of servicing the collection and he didn't want to share it. However, when he located the material, he would tell me where he found it so I could mark the location in the book or on a card.

Document, C. G. Toepper applying for reinstatement, May 28, 1908, with favorable endorsement by McCaw, May 29, MS/C/116. Brief obituary, *Bull. Med. Lib. Assoc.* 30, 372 (1942). Letter, R. Austin to Wvndham Miles, Jan. 3, 1980.

As in World War I, some members of the staff entered the military forces. One of these was I. Nathaniel Markfield, a graduate of George Washington University, who came to the Library in December 1931, volunteered after the U. S. entered the war, was commissioned as a second lieutenant, was seriously wounded in France in November 1944, and returned to the Library in 1946, where he served until he retired in 1971.

⁶ Keys came to the Library June 1, 1942, in compliance with War Dept. special orders 129, according to Office Order 12, July 7, 1942 file, Library Orders MS/C/309.

A HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Thomas Edward Keys was born in Greenville, Miss., Dec. 2, 1908. After receiving his B. A. degree from Beloit and M. A. from Chicago he began his library career at Newberry Library, Chicago. He went to Mayo Clinic Library in 1934 and from there came to the Army Medical Library in 1942. During the war he advanced from the rank of lieutenant to lieutenant colonel and was awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon. In 1946 he returned to Mayo Clinic as librarian, retiring in 1972. In the latter year Beloit awarded him an Sc. D. degree, h. c. At Mayo he also taught history of medicine from 1956 to 1972. Keys wrote many articles, *Cardiac Classics* (with F. A. Willhus), *The History of Surgical Anesthesia*, *Foundations of Anesthesiology* (with A. Faulconer), *Applied Medical Library Practice and Classics and other Selected Papers for Medical Librarians* (with J. D. Key). He presided over the Medical Library Association and received the Marcia C. Noyes Award. He lectured extensively at home and abroad. From 1959 to 1962 he served on the Board of Regents. See biographical sketch in *Bull. Med. Lib. Ass.* 63, 415-7 (1975), unpublished memoirs (copy in NLM) and *Who's Who in the World* (1978-79).

⁷ Memo, Jones to Exec. Officer, SGO, Jan. 29, 1942, file, Security, War Measures MS/C/309.

⁸ Library business ended at the auditorium and began at Fisheries on July 7, 1944, Office Order 17, July 11, 1944, file, Office Orders MS/C/309.

⁹ Letter, MacLeish to Jones, July 22, 1943, file, Location of New Building MS/C/309.

¹⁰ Eggers & Higgins, office instructions and report, Feb. 7, 1944, file, New Bldg Construction MS/C/309.

¹¹ Annual Report, 1944-45, p. 16-19, file, Consolidated Fiscal Year Activities MS/C/309. Henry, *Armed Forces Institute of Pathology*, p. 270-4.

¹² Jones' statement of the origin and an outline of the survey are in minutes of the first staff meeting at the Army Medical Library, Mar. 31, 1943, file, Min. Div. Chief Meetings MS/C/309.

An account of the background of the survey, what the surveyors saw, and what they recommended is in *The National Medical Library Report of a Survey of the Army Medical Library*.

By Keyes D. Metcalf, et al., (1944), and in the typed, unpublished appendix to the report. Copies in archival collection, NLM. Information is also in file, Survey Library MS/C/309.

Articles summarizing the report are: F. R. St. John, "Survey of the Army Medical Library," *Library J.* 70, 195-197 (1945); W. B. McDaniel, "Study of the Army Medical Li-

brary," *Coll. & Res. Libr.*, 6, 191-192 (1945); H. W. Jones, "The Army Medical Library in Retrospect and Future," *Bull. Med. Libr. Assoc.* 34, 3-11 (1946).

¹³ Office Order 4, Mar. 10, 1944, file, Library Orders MS/C/309.

Francis R. St. John was born in Northampton, Mass., June 16, 1908. After receiving his A. B. degree from Amherst in 1931 he became assistant in the reference department of New York Public Library, 1931-1939. While at NYPL he attended Columbia and received his B. L. S. degree in 1932. He was assistant librarian of Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, 1939-1941, chief of circulation at NYPL, 1941-1947, director of library service of the Veterans Administration, 1947-49, and chief librarian of Brooklyn Public Library, 1949-1963. At the end of the war St. John received the Army's Legion of Merit for his assistance in reorganizing the Library. He was an advisor on library matters, organized the firm of Francis R. St. John Library Consultants in 1964, and published many professional articles. He died July 19, 1971. For obituaries see *New York Times* July 20, 1971, *Lib. J.* 96, 2725 (1971), and other library publications.

¹⁴ Office Order 4, Mar. 20, 1945, file, Library Orders MS/C/309.

Ralph Robert Shaw was born in Detroit, May 18, 1907. He was hired as an assistant at the Cleveland Public Library in 1923 and held this position until 1928, concurrently attending Western Reserve and receiving his A. B. degree in 1928. He then moved to New York and worked at the New York Public Library, 1928-29, and Engineering Societies Library, 1929-36, also attending Columbia and obtaining his B. S. and M. S. degrees in 1929 and 1931. From 1936 to 1940 he was chief librarian, Gary, Ind., public libraries, 1940 to 1954 director of the U. S. Department of Agriculture libraries, 1954 to 1964 professor (and sometimes dean) of Rutgers University Graduate School of Library Service, and 1964-69 professor at University of Hawaii. Shaw was a vigorous, energetic, imaginative person who tried to find ways of improving library service and transmission of knowledge. Among his inventions, some of them patented, was the rapid selector and the photoclerk. He founded the Scarecrow and Nokaoi presses for publishing works in the library and book fields. He served as a consultant to government and industry, and was recipient of the Dewey Medal. Shaw died Oct. 14, 1972. "Essays for Ralph Shaw," edited by Norman D. Stevens (1975) contain a biographical sketch and reminiscences of Shaw.

¹⁵ Lists of names, grades, salaries, and duties of employees may be found in files Personnel

THE END OF THE OLD LIBRARY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW

Authorization and Personnel Control Forms MS/C/309

¹⁶ The many organizational changes during World War II may be traced through Library Orders and other files in MS/C/309. The function of each section and division in the Library in mid-1945 is given in detail in Annual Report, 1944-45, in file, Consolidated F Y Activities, MS/C/309.

¹⁷ Letter, St John to Romona Javitz, NYPL, Nov 10, 1944 file, Personnel Authorization, MS/C/309

¹⁸ Office Order 13, May 23, 1944 Army Regulation 40-405, change 1, July 3, 1944

¹⁹ Diary in file, Historical Information, MS/C/309

²⁰ Wyllys Eaton Wright, born in Jacksonville, Fla., Dec 13, 1903, died in California, Oct 2, 1979. He received his B A and M A degrees from Williams College and his B S from Columbia School of Library Science. He was sworn in as Librarian, AML, on July 2, 1945. After leaving Washington he was librarian of Williams College, 1947-68, then was associated with Stanford until he retired in 1974. He was an officer in several library societies, served on international and national committees, edited books, wrote articles and published *Colonel Ephraim Williams*. He was awarded the Dewey Medal and Margaret Mann Citation. See *Who's Who in America*, profile by Deoch F F Fulton in *Bull Bibliog* 20, 105-7 (May-Aug, 1951), files in MS/C/309, and letters, Wright to Wyndham Miles in NLM.

²¹ Letter, MacLeish to Jones, Dec 11, 1940, file, Security, War Measures MS/C/309

²² Letters, Jones to MacLeish, Jan 17, Sept 24, 1941, Jones to Brooks, chief clerk, SGO, Sept 23, 1941 file, Security, War Measures MS/C/309

²³ Memo, Jones to Surgeon General, Jan 27, 1942, file, Security, War Measures MS/C/309

²⁴ Resolution of Board of Trustees, May 11, 1942, letter, Clyde Cummer, Cleveland Med Lib Assn to Jones, May 12, 1943 file, Misc Civilian Committees MS/C/309

Information regarding events in Cleveland may be found in annual reports of the branch, 1942-1948 file, HMD Fiscal Year Activities, MS/C/309. A scrapbook of clippings, letters, photos, and other memorabilia is in the possession (1980) of Thomas E Keys.

²⁵ Diagrams of the third floor and of the tiers are attached to inspection reports, U S Army Insector General, 1944-50. Diagrams showing arrangement of books in the tiers are in report of operations and activities, Cleveland branch July 13, 1942 to July 1, 1943, file, HMD Fiscal Yr Activities MS/C/309

²⁶ Max Harold Fisch, born Dec 21, 1900, educated at Butler and Cornell (Ph D, 1930), taught philosophy at Cornell and Western Reserve before joining the Library in 1942. From 1946 to 1969 he was professor of philosophy at University of Illinois. He has also been a visiting professor at several universities, here and abroad, and an officer in learned societies. Fisch has written, edited and translated a number of books, including *Nicolaus Pol Doctor 1494*, and has written scores of articles, biographical sketches, and other contributions. At present he is working on a two-volume biography of Charles S Peirce, the great American philosopher, and editing a 20-volume series of Peirce's works. A biographical sketch of Fisch and a list of his writings is in *Studies in Philosophy and in the History of Science Essays in honor of Max Fisch* (Richard Tursman, ed., 1970). See also *Who's Who in the World* (4 ed., 1978-79), and sketch with port. in *Illinois Alumni News* March 1965.

²⁷ For Honorary Consultants see later in this chapter.

Letter, Keys to Wyndham Miles, Mar 3, 1979 NLM

Thomas James Holmes was born in Newcastle-under-Lyme, England, on Dec 27, 1874. After serving an apprenticeship to a bookbinder he entered the trade. In 1902 he and his wife emigrated to the United States. He bound books in New York and in Cleveland. Eventually he became personal librarian to Samuel and William Mather and compiled bibliographies of the works of their ancestors. In his later years Holmes lived on a farm in Newbury, Ohio. He died Feb 7, 1959. See *The Education of a Bibliographer an Autobiographical Essay by Thomas James Holmes, Bibliographer of the Mathers* (1957), T E Keys, "Bookmen in Biology and Medicine I have known," *J Hist Med Allied Sci* 30, 326-30 (1975), Holmes, "The Form of the Book," *Proceedings of the Second General Meeting of the Honorary Consultants* Oct 5 and 6, 1945.

²⁸ "Having been thwarted in the attempt to secure the money in a mass appropriation to repair it [rare book collection] because of legal restrictions, we hit on the idea of opening our own studio. This was perfectly legal" letter, Jones to R Fritz, Mar 14, 1944 MS/C/148

Jean Charles Eschmann was born in Basel, Switzerland, 1896, served his apprenticeship there, and came to the US in 1919. He worked at Riverside Press, Cranfield Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., Artisan Guild, Highland Park, Mich., National Library Bindery, Cleveland, and Cleveland Branch of AML. His hand bindings were exhibited at the Groher Club and other places in America and Europe. See

A HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

NLM *Bulletin* Jan 25, 1961 "Jean Eschmann," *Bookbinding and Book Production* 49 No 6, 44-45 (June 1949), G Miller, "Medicus Librorum, Jean Eschmann, Restorer of Rare Books," *Bull Cleveland Med Lib* 3 3-8, (1956) Eschmann died Jan 18, 1961

Thomas Keys, "The Restoration Program," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 33 172-4 (1945)

²⁹ The register signed by visitors starting February 1943 is in NLM

³⁰ Dorothy May Schullian, born in 1906, attended Western Reserve and University of Chicago (Ph D in Latin) She was a fellow of the American Academy in Rome for several years and then taught at Western Reserve and Albion before coming to the Library In 1961 she went to Cornell as curator of the history of science collections and held this position until she retired on June 30, 1972 She has translated, edited and written several books, including *A Catalogue of Incunabula and Manuscripts in the Army Medical Library* (with F E Sommer), *Musie and Medicine* (with M Schoen), and *The Baghivi Correspondence from the Library of Sir William Osler* Most of her many articles deal with history of medicine, and several concern the Library and books in HMD A very readable history of NLM by her and Frank B Rogers appeared in *Library Quart* 28 1-17, 95-121 (1958) She has edited the notes and events section of *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* for a quarter of a century and is engaged in other historical endeavors A brief biography by Max H Fisch and partial bibliography of her writing is in *Bull Hist Med* 47 91-96 (1973)

³¹ Annual Report of Library Activities for 1945, p 33 file, Consolidated Fiscal Year Activities MS/C/309 Report of annual general inspection, Oct 17, 1945 NLM

³² The chiefs of the division were Major Thomas Keys, July 3, 1942-Dec 31, 1945, Max Fisch, Jan 1, 1946-September 20, 1946, Robert Austin, Sept 21, 1946-June 15, 1947, Wilham J Wilson, June 16, 1947-Aug 31, 1954, Harriet C Jameson, Sept 1, 1954-Oct 1959, Dorothy May Schullian, 1959-July 1961

³³ Annual report of Photoduplication Service for 1942, file, Photoduplication Sect F Y Act , MS/C/309

³⁴ Office order 5, Mar 7, 1942, file, Library Orders, MS/C/309

³⁵ Volume 4, No 1, Jan 7, 1943 The policy of the Library in furnishing microfilm free was stated in *Current List* 6 No 15, April 14, 1944, 7 No 1, July 7, 1944, 9 No 1, July 6, 1945 The policy regarding loan, sale, or gift of microfilm varied at times The variations are not dealt with here

³⁶ *Current List* 4 No 16, April 22, 1943, 5 No 12, Sept 23, 1943 Monthly statistics of the number of orders, customers, and other data of Medicofilm Service for the period September 1940 through February 1941 are in *Current List* 1 No 15, April 9, 1941, March 1941 through September 1941 in 1 42, Oct 15, 1941, for October 1941 through September 1942 in 3 No 16, Oct 15, 1942 The annual report of Photoduplication Service for 1943 is the last in which statistics for Medicofilm Service are given, but the service may have functioned on a small scale into 1944

³⁷ *Current List* 4 No 21, May 27, 1943, and later issues

³⁸ Office Order 20, July 31, 1944 file, Library Orders MS/C/309 Brinkley received an award for developing this viewer file, Library Orders MS/C/309

³⁹ In *Current List* 6 No 3, Jan 21, 1944 is a map of the world showing locations to which microfilm was sent

⁴⁰ A floor plan showing the location of the Photoduplication Service's equipment in the reading room and offices is in *Current List* 6 No 11/12, Mar 12/24, 1944

⁴¹ "The most important events in the library in the last ten years have been (2) the growth of the Photoduplication Service on a large scale as a vital contribution to the war effort, without which medical literature could never have been supplied the Armed Forces in any adequate amount", H W Jones, Annual report of the library activities for 1944 file, Consolidated F Y Act MS/C/309

Jones wrote the following articles and notes publicizing and describing the Library's microfilm service "Medical Research and the Microfilm," *Military Surgeon*, 89 172-6 (1941), "Extension of the Loan Service of the Army Medical Library to include Photoduplication for Army Hospitals," *Military Surgeon* 90 328 (1942), "Nicer Film Service," *Canadian Med Assoc J* 46 391 (1942), "Photoduplication Service of the Army Medical Library," *J Chem Educ* 21 342-3 (1944)

⁴² Correspondence between Seidell, Marshall, and Jones beginning Oct 28, 1941, is in file, Friends of the AML MS/C/309 Letter, Jones to Marshall, Dec 18, 1941, "I think the main purpose of Dr Seidell's proposal is to get someone to take over the actual responsibility of the publication of the *Current List* He is not a physician or a librarian and he is seeking someone identified with library work who could take his place now that the Army Medical Library itself cannot take this over, but the financial responsibility involved makes it impossible for

THE END OF THE OLD LIBRARY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW

anyone here to assume any responsibility for the publication ”

⁴³ Editorials and announcements on the covers of *Current List* provide information about distribution and subscriptions, for example 1 No 27, July 2, 1941, 4 No 1, Jan 7, 1943, 8 No 1 Jan 5, 1945, 11 No 20A

⁴⁴ Lists of members were printed in *Current List* 1 No 7, Feb 12, 1941, 1 No 8, Feb 19, 1941, 1 No 17, April 23, 1941

⁴⁵ The names of members and other information about the committee, 1933–41, are in The National Medical Library Report of a Survey, Appendixes, pp 19–22

⁴⁶ The idea of reviving the advisory group was arrived at by Jones and Thomas Keys. Keys was then Jones' assistant

Correspondence, notes, minutes of meet-

ings, and other records of the Honorary Consultants are in MS/C/148. Accounts of several of the consultants' annual meetings were published in *Bull Med Lib Assoc*. A bound set of reprints of accounts of all meetings is in Archival Collection

⁴⁷ John Fulton wrote a long editorial in appreciation of Jones' work at the Library in *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 33 409–12 (1945)

⁴⁸ Jones' remarks about his health are in a letter to John F. Fulton, Sept 18, 1945 MS/C/8

⁴⁹ Jones' portrait hangs in the reading room, NLM. *Current List* 6 No 20, May 19, No 22, June 2, 1944, has information on the Friends' role in providing the portrait

⁵⁰ Obituary by Thomas E. Keys, *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 46 646–9 (1958)