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The Library During World War I

CHAMPE CARTER MCCULLOCH, LIBRARIAN 1913–1919

LIEUTENANT Colonel Champe Carter McCulloch* was born in Texas, September 10, 1869. He earned an A.B. degree from Baylor University, a civil engineer degree from Texas A & M, an M.D. degree from Virginia in 1891 and another M.D. from Columbia in 1892. Later he acquired an M.S. degree from Columbia. With these five degrees he was looked upon as somewhat of a student by his fellow officers after he entered the Army Medical Department in 1892.

McCulloch's career for the next two decades was typical of that of the medical officers of his time. He was stationed at a succession of posts, served with the Army in the Philippines during the insurrection and spent 2 years in the Panama Canal Zone. On July 3, 1913, he was assigned to the Library. While he was Librarian he was on the faculty of the Army Medical School as professor of military and tropical medicine and later professor of military hygiene, and from August 1915 to June 1916 he was also curator of the museum.

McCulloch revived the old practice of collecting photographs of prominent physicians, a custom that had declined since Billings departed a generation earlier. He went about it systematically, writing many letters requesting photos each year.¹ He had the photos mounted and placed in portfolios, perhaps the first time this was done.² He also began to purchase photographs from commercial studios.³

McCulloch seems not to have a uniform policy in lending. He declined to send out pamphlets by Jenner because they were "very old and rare and can never be taken from the Library,"⁴ and a book by Purkyne because it was in the Exhibition & Historical Collection and "we don't lend it outside the Library."⁵ On the other hand he loaned incunabula and rare books of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

During the first half of his term the institution moved along normally, McCulloch overseeing administration, Garrison editing the *Index-Catalogue* and directing Library operations. McCulloch had more than a passing interest

*His name was Champe Carter McCulloch, Jr., but he seldom appended Jr. to his signature



Champe Carter McCulloch, Librarian, 1913 to 1919.

in the organization he headed; he joined the Medical Library Association and presided over it from 1914 to 1916. Then ripples from the World War grew into waves, and the Library became a busy, crowded establishment. McCulloch and Garrison acquired additional duties, one of which was laying the foundation for the official history of the Medical Department's activities during the conflict. McCulloch, who had wanted to go to Cuba with the Army in 1898 and had to remain in Florida, who had wanted to go to France with the AEF and had to remain in Washington, finally went to France in July 1918 as a planner of the history. Soon after he returned from Europe in December 1918 he was transferred from the Library. Garrison, with whom he remained on friendly terms all his life, remembered him as "a kindly, yet a very strange man, with the sombre contrariness of the Scotch, crossed by some ply that yearned to function as a play-boy, yet not really jolly in the English sense but rather saturnine and sardonic."⁶ McCulloch retired from the Army on November 30, 1922. Thereafter he was deputy state health officer of Maryland until he died at Walter Reed on October 14, 1928.⁷

INFLUENCE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

McCulloch, like other officers during the period of the Army trusteeship of the Library, did not know anything about, or presumably have any thoughts about, running a library before he was sent there by the Surgeon General. But after he arrived he set about to learn the fundamentals of library science and

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to try to improve the organization's way of doing things. He was impressed by some of the practices followed by the Library of Congress and decided to adopt them.

One of McCulloch's innovations was a card catalog for the use of the public. Earlier, when Billings had begun cataloging, printed catalogs had been the usual form. Billings had published catalogs in 1868, 1872, 1873-74, and finally the *Index-Catalogue* from 1880 onward. But the lower cost and other advantages of card catalogs had caused many libraries to swing from printed to card, and McCulloch decided that it was time for his organization to do so.

In 1916 McCulloch made arrangements to receive from the Library of Congress printed author cards for books.⁸ These cards began to arrive July 1, 1916. The Library also purchased a quantity of lined index cards, identical in size and quality to the Library of Congress printed cards, with the intention of preparing author cards for volumes in the Library, for which LC cards would not be available.⁹ The preparation of cards was not carried very far at the time because clerks were too busy with other tasks, and the war soon disrupted normal operations. After the armistice the Surgeon General assigned six hospital corpsmen temporarily to the organization. One of the jobs given these men was to cut author entries from pages of the *Index-Catalogue* and paste them on blank filing cards.¹⁰ These were interspersed among the LC printed cards and handwritten cards in the filing cabinet. Thus came into existence the motley array of typed, handwritten, pasted, and LC printed filing cards that constituted the main public card catalog of the Library for a third of a century, from the 1920's through the 1950's.

McCulloch was impressed by other things at the Library of Congress. He pointed out to Surgeon General Gorgas that the salaries at LC and elsewhere in the government were higher than those in the medical library and that "this was due, perhaps, principally to the fact that the employees here have been designated as clerks, although doing the same class of work as men with professional titles elsewhere."¹¹ His reasoning may have been logical, but it did not lead to an increase in salaries or a change in titles.

McCulloch also requested that the Library be permitted to remain open until 10 o'clock at night, instead of 4:30 in the afternoon, and on Sundays and legal holidays from 2 to 10, like the Library of Congress. Earlier librarians had considered the advantages to the public of the institution's remaining open in the evening, but they had been stopped by lack of funds to pay additional employees. McCulloch asked the Surgeon General to request an additional \$5,000 in the next appropriation to allow the Library to remain open longer, but \$5,000 was a large sum compared with the \$10,000 appropriation for books and the approximately \$28,000 for salaries, and McCulloch did not receive it.¹²

WORLD WAR I DISRUPTS PROCUREMENT OF EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS

Soon after World War I began in Europe during the summer of 1914 its effects were felt in the Library. Before the year was over all Belgian medical

periodicals, most of the French, and many of the Italian had suspended publication. By 1915 the supply of Russian, Russian-Polish, German, and Austrian journals was cut, and the flow from other countries was impeded.¹³ Turmoil within belligerent countries was partially the cause of the stoppage, but the Library's system of payment was also responsible.

The Librarian, by government regulation, could not pay dealers for journals, books, and other publications until they reached the institution; in other words, the Librarian could not pay in advance.¹⁴ If a European bookseller sent a bundle of journals to the Library and the journals went down with a torpedoed freighter, the seller bore the loss. Therefore sellers accumulated journals for the Library but would not ship them.

The absence of European journals delayed the preparation of many citations for the *Index-Catalogue* and *Index Medicus*. McCulloch endeavored in vain to restore the flow of Russian journals by asking the U.S. Embassy in Petrograd to help him locate a bookseller (Russian periodicals had been coming through a dealer in Leipzig, Germany).¹⁵ He borrowed some German and Austrian journals from the Boston Medical Library and New York Academy of Medicine and from the editors of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, who were still managing to procure the periodicals from Europe.¹⁶ With these borrowed copies the Library kept somewhat up-to-date with its indexing of German and Austrian periodicals.

In Europe hundreds and finally thousands of dollars of the bookseller's capital was tied up in bundles of journals that gathered dust. It became apparent that after the war a large quantity of journals from Germany and Austria, and a lesser quantity from France, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and other countries would reach the Library. The Library could not put aside money to pay the sellers because, by law, an appropriation that was not spent within a certain time reverted to the Treasury. Congress rescued the Library from its dilemma by doubling the usual appropriation to \$20,000 for the fiscal year ending June 1919 and again for 1920. The larger appropriation would also permit the purchase of rare works that might be offered for sale at comparatively low prices after the war, plus publications of the 1914–1918 period that were expected to be higher in price because of inflation.

After the fighting ceased the channels of communication opened rapidly, and during 1919 practically all of the missing periodicals from Germany, Austria, and a few other countries arrived. The Library was still unable to locate a bookseller in Russia, and gaps remained in the serials of that country.¹⁷

With European books and pamphlets the situation was different. Routine ordering procedures had been disrupted. The Library had not ordered books published in enemy countries. Dealers had not accumulated books for the institution, as they had journals. In 1919 the Library had begun purchasing from Europe, but many of the volumes had been printed in small editions because of wartime conditions and were no longer available. The Library was unable to acquire as many works published between 1914 and 1918 as it desired.

THE WARD HEALER

Weekly Chatter of U. S. Army Hospital No. 12

Vol. VI—No. 6

5c PER COPY

July 26, 1919



HOW TO KEEP 'EM DOWN ON THE FARM

Title page of one of the short-lived magazines published by doughboys in World War I Army hospitals

Aside from the customary publications, the Library sought official documents issued by European army medical departments, especially from 1917 onward when the United States was involved in the war. In the view of the librarians these documents might contain information, based on actual wartime conditions, about the operations of military and civilian medical agencies that would be of use to the United States Army Medical Department.

McCulloch suggested to his superiors that they order the medical officers at the U.S. embassies in London and Paris to obtain such reports.¹⁸ He requested the French Ambassador in Washington to have French military publications brought across the Atlantic by diplomatic couriers.¹⁹ He asked the director of the British Army Medical Service for manuals, reports, and other publications issued by the Royal Army Medical Department.²⁰ British and French officials cooperated by supplying documents, not numerous in total number but relatively complete for the war period.²¹

Another type of wartime publication sought by the Library soon after the armistice was the Army hospital magazine. Published by enlisted men at a number of general and base hospitals during 1918 and '19, their titles reflected the doughboy humor of the times: *Gee Aitch 43* (from General Hospital no. 43, Hampton, Va.), *Mess Kit*, *Ward Healer*, *Biand-Foryu*, *Star Shell*, *Plattsburgh Reflex*, *Trouble Buster*, and others. Garrison, Acting Librarian, wrote to editors for copies and succeeded in obtaining almost all of them.²² Because of his foresight the Library contains one of the best collections of these scarce magazines, containing photos and drawings of surgeons, soldiers, and nurses now dead and buildings and facilities now gone.

IMPACT OF THE WAR ON EMPLOYEES

The war affected the staff of the Library in several ways. Divisions of the Surgeon General's office continued to reach into the Library and borrow clerks, occasionally for long periods of time. In 1916 during the trouble with Pancho Villa along the Mexican border, the SGO requisitioned half of the clerks and retained them for 4 or 5 months. In March 1917, just before the United States entered World War I, six clerks were borrowed for more than a month. When these clerks were elsewhere the indexing of journals and preparation of the *Index-Catalogue* slowed down.²³

The expansion of the military services as the United States approached the war drew men from the Library. Charles Toepper, who had left the Library in 1905 to accept a lieutenancy in the Philippine constabulary and returned in 1908, left again to become an officer in the ordnance department. Howard M. Savage also accepted a commission in the Army. Two other clerks transferred to combat-related parts of the Surgeon General's office.

Garrison, who had joined the Officers Reserve Corps with the grade of major in April 1917, was called to active duty in July 1917.²⁴ He went to the military camp at Plattsburgh, New York, for training and thereafter was sta-

tioned at the Library. He was appointed to the Medical History of the War Board in August and spent much time on the history during the next 2 years. Therefore, although he was assistant to the Librarian and ran the Library when the commanding officer was away, he could not devote much of his time to library affairs.

There were veteran employees, men who had been with the organization for decades, who simply could not work at an accelerated wartime pace. David O. Floyd, principal clerk, died April 23, 1918, after 36 years of service. Frederick W. Stone, who had joined the Union Army in 1861, later gone into the Surgeon General's office and been Billings' secretary, had a stroke in 1918 but continued to work. Harry O. Hall, brought to the Library by Billings in 1875, still presided over the reading room. Robert W. Hardy, a clerk for 49 years, had slowed down because of ill-health and age. John J. Beardsley, in the Federal service since 1863, was now so infirm as to be "deadwood."²⁵

Instead of obtaining the sort of intelligent, hard-working persons that McCulloch desired, the organization had to fill some vacancies with clerks "whose usefulness had ended in other divisions" of the SGO and were sent to the Library "largely as pensioners." One of these was unable physically to perform the work in other divisions, another was transferred without the knowledge or consent of the Librarian, and another, blind in one eye and almost blind in the other, was sent "in order that he might be given a desk at which to sit until he could no longer report."²⁶ McCulloch protested, telling his superiors that "this branch of the [Surgeon General's] Office should no longer be used as Botany Bay to which the wreckage of all other divisions of the Office are sent to die. Each part of the Office should be compelled to [take] care of its own wreckage, and not make this a dumping ground."²⁷

Morale was low because of the department's policy regarding the grades of library clerks. During the previous two decades the grades and salaries of clerks gradually slid downward. As clerks with higher grades died, resigned, or retired, the Medical Department forced the Library to hire clerks at lower grades. In 1894 six clerks earned \$1,800 a year; by 1917 only two. Six \$1,600 clerks of 1894 decreased to four in 1917; nine \$1,400 clerks gave way to four, and eight \$1,200 clerks to six. In contrast, four \$1,000 clerks in 1894 increased to 13 by 1917.²⁸ While the SGO was cutting the number of high grades in the Library, it was bestowing promotions elsewhere. McCulloch noted that the "M. & L. force is demoralized by the fact that the work devolves upon low grade clerks, and there is no inducement to become efficient."²⁹

To enable the Library to continue to operate, the War Department permitted it to hire temporary employees. Several of these were women, among them Audrey G. Morgan, M.D., and Loy McAfee, M.D. As in factories and offices throughout the country, the war period opened the Library for the first time to women employees in significant numbers.³⁰ None of these women were trained librarians, but they learned quickly what they needed to know. A few

found they liked the profession and stayed on during the 1920's and 1930's. In 1919, the war over, the government began to lay off temporary employees and by the end of the year the Library had lost many of its new workers.

In 1919 as the temporaries were being discharged, the Surgeon General assigned six sergeants to the Library. These men prepared cards for the new public card catalog by clipping entries from the *Index-Catalogue* and pasting them on blank cards. They rearranged books, pending the preparation of a proposed shelf list and a new classification.³¹ They remained about a year, until their enlistments were up in 1920, and then departed.³²

WARTIME COMPRESSION IN THE BUILDING

The war forced the Medical Department to jam more officers, NCO's, and civilians into the crowded building. Besides the Library and museum the structure still housed the 50-year-old accumulation of Civil War pension records administered by the Adjutant General's office. Chemists and draftsmen occupied other rooms. The editor of *Military Surgeon* and the officer in charge of Confederate graves had offices there. At least 11 rooms in the center wing, the capacious first floor room under Library Hall, and much of the cellar was occupied by these intruders.³³

Now the department decided that the studio of a group of photographers, recruited to produce movies, slides, filmstrips, and photos for instruction at army camps, would be installed in the building. Space also had to be made for several artists of the anatomical art section; for additional officers detailed to the museum for work in pathology; for other groups, and for specimens shipped from the war zone. The museum was compressed much more than the Library, but the latter lost space usually reserved for clerks, readers, and acquisitions.

The room in the basement where duplicates were stored was overflowing, and donations of duplicates, accumulated for presentation to needy libraries, had to be refused because there was no place for them.³⁴ There was no shelf space for incoming government documents, and some had to be piled on the floor of the third tier of stacks. The staff wondered where they would shelve the flood of European publications expected to arrive after the war ceased.

Fortunately for the Library, in 1918 the War Department agreed to remove the pension records filed in the large room beneath Library Hall and in the cellar. Garrison, the Acting Librarian, proposed to convert the front end of the room into a reading room and stack area for journals and the back end into a stack area for documents. This was done; temporary wood stacks were erected therein as soon as possible. The floor of this room consisted of wood planks laid atop wood joists. The area, therefore, with wood floors, furniture, and stacks, and paper publications was considered to be somewhat of a fire hazard by the safety-conscious staff. Garrison recommended that the wood floor be replaced by concrete and the wood stacks by iron, but this was not done until some years later.³⁵

Bound periodicals and public documents were moved from the second levels

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of stacks in Library Hall to the lower room, freeing considerable space for acquisitions. With space available on the shelves Garrison hoped to reclassify and rearrange the books.³⁶ The reclassification did not come about, but new works soon came aplenty, so much so that within a few years an officer of the Corps of Engineers would advise caution in adding more books else the safe capacity of the floor beams and girders in Library Hall would be exceeded.³⁷

PROPOSAL TO MERGE THE SURGEON GENERAL'S LIBRARY WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Another side effect of the war was an attempt to remove the institution from the Medical Department and integrate it into the Library of Congress. A member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs suggested that this be done. The reasons for the proposal are not known, but perhaps the Senator was puzzled by the presence in the Army of a major research library whose readers were largely civilians, just as a later generation of Pentagon executives would question the arrangement. The Secretary of War did not object, so the following amendment was added to the Army Appropriation Bill: “. . . on or before January 1, 1915, said Library shall be transferred to and become a part of the Library of Congress, and so much of the amount herein appropriated as may be necessary is made available for paying the expenses of such removal.”

There were reasonable arguments in favor of the move. The Library of Congress was open until 10 o'clock in the evening and therefore accessible to more readers than the Army Library, which closed at 4:30 in the afternoon. It would be to the advantage of scholars and students to have libraries in one location rather than separated. There were opinions that it would be more economical.

The Medical Department opposed the legislation. Librarian McCulloch asked physicians and organizations to influence their congressmen against the amendment. Medical societies cooperated, sending resolutions opposing the move to senators and representatives of their states. Editors stirred up their readers.³⁸

The House Committee on Military Affairs would not agree to the amendment, and it was deleted from the bill.³⁹ The Library remained where it was, but it may have come close to being severed from the Medical Department and sent to the congressional library building on Capitol Hill.

THE HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN WORLD WAR I

The idea that a history of the Medical Department's activities in the war be written probably occurred to a number of persons, but the architect of the history was Garrison. In August 1917 McCulloch requested Surgeon General William Gorgas to create a board to collect material for the preparation of a medical and surgical history of American participation in the war, the board to consist of Garrison (a major since July 1917), Captain John S. Fulton, and McCulloch.⁴⁰ Gorgas established the board a few days later.⁴¹ Thereafter Gar-

arrison was not only involved in library affairs, but for the next 3 years he spent much time planning for, corresponding in connection with, and advising on the history.

Garrison initiated the collecting of much of the basic information for the history, although other names often appeared on orders and letters. Upon his suggestion reports by medical officers who had been sent to Europe as observers were obtained and cataloged. He arranged for the compilation of administrative histories of the divisions of the Surgeon General's office. He suggested the preparation of semiannual histories by each division of the office. He was responsible for instructions being sent to camps and hospitals to compile histories. Between May 19 and June 19, 1918, Garrison visited 20 camps and air fields in the South Atlantic, gulf, and mid-Western states to show surgeons the proper way of compiling histories of their installations. He asked the Surgeon General to send a circular to camps and base hospitals in the United States and France requiring that war diaries be kept. Also at his suggestion circulars were sent to officers informing them of the proposed history and asking them to collect material.⁴²

As the collection of documents progressed there was not sufficient space in Garrison's office or elsewhere in the Library-Museum Building for the expanding historical work, and another room was obtained in the Surgeon General's office, which had moved into temporary building F in the center of Washington.⁴³

On July 2, 1918 the Surgeon General appointed to the History Board an advisory council composed of Casey Wood, Victor Vaughan, and William Welch, all three temporary officers. Wood was the most active in the history program and was soon placed in charge of the office in Tempo F.

The History Board encouraged medical officers to publish articles about their experiences. To make certain that articles would meet professional standards and not reveal military secrets, the Surgeon General established a board of publications in April 1918. McCulloch presided over the board, Garrison was secretary for a few months.⁴⁴

During the time that the Nation was in the war McCulloch was eager to sail to Europe with the troops. In May 1917 he had offered his services to former President Theodore Roosevelt, who had planned to raise a volunteer regiment and lead it overseas.⁴⁵ After the War Department's disapproval had ended Roosevelt's dream of an expedition, McCulloch remained at his post in Washington while all around him medical officers headed for the war zone.

In July 1918 McCulloch finally managed to be sent overseas, using as his excuse the necessity for conferring with the chief surgeon and other medical officers of the A.E.F. about the proposed history. He saw the medical sights of London, visited medical headquarters in France, toured battle areas, went to the great library of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, and started home in December. McCulloch's desire of serving in France was never fulfilled, but he had a glimpse of the war at close range.

During the 6-month period that McCulloch was overseas, Garrison worked on the history of the war, reviewed manuscripts sent to the board of publications, coedited *Index Medicus* (he had asked Frank Stockman to assist) and, as Acting Librarian, directed the organization.

In October 1918 Surgeon General Gorgas retired and Merritte Ireland became the chief medical officer. Ireland reorganized the Surgeon General's office. The Historical Board of Garrison, McCulloch, and Fulton was renamed the Historical Section of the Library Division.⁴⁶ By this time Garrison had a firm conception of the history. He and Casey Wood conferred with Ireland, who approved a tentative draft of the publication program for a 15-volume series and assigned authors.⁴⁷

Shortly after the armistice the Surgeon General's office began to consider the writing and publication of the individual volumes. On January 8, 1919, an editorial board of 30 officers, Garrison among them, was created to judge the manuscripts submitted for publication. Garrison concentrated on writing a history of the administration of the SGO, but during the year four different officers were given command of the Library, and Garrison had to spend much of his time keeping the organization running smoothly.

The compiling, writing, and editing of a multivolume history by more than a score of authors was a major undertaking, and the Surgeon General finally decided to establish a much larger, formal group, to produce the volumes. On December 4, 1919 he abolished the Library's History Section, replacing it by a History Division in the SGO. The History Division was headed by Francis A. Winter, then by Paul F. Straub, concurrently with their jobs as librarians. Contract surgeons were sent to the Division to help manage the large project.⁴⁸

Garrison was not assigned to the History Division. Busy in the Library, he continued to write the administrative history of the SGO.⁴⁹ But those who followed in Garrison's footsteps changed the scope of the volume and omitted his name from the title page and chapter headings when the volume was published in 1923.⁵⁰ The complete series of 15 volumes was published from 1921 to 1929 under the title, *The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War*. No other branch of the Army compiled a history of comparable size. The foundation of this massive, impressive set lay in Garrison's conception, planning, and hard work that inspired and stimulated the senior officers in the SGO to develop and continue the project until it was completed. By-products of Garrison's research were the lectures on the history of military medicine he delivered at Carlisle Barracks in 1921 and the articles he published in *Military Surgeon* between 1916 and 1922.⁵¹

MCCULLOCH SUGGESTS ABOLITION OF THE *Index-Catalogue*

At about the time the long war was beginning in Europe the Library gave away its last complete set of the *Index-Catalogue*, first series. Shortly thereafter the Patent Office Library, needing shelf space for its expanding collection, offered to return its set. Librarian McCulloch gladly accepted the offer. Sur-

mising that other governmental, nonmedical libraries might not be using their copies, McCulloch asked them to return idle sets.⁵² Within a few years all sets reclaimed from Federal agencies had been given away. Thereafter libraries could only obtain recent volumes from the Library or Superintendent of Documents and had to pick up early volumes as they appeared occasionally in catalogs of antiquarian booksellers, who acquired them from estates of physicians.⁵³

The distribution of the *Catalogue* in 1914 was typical of yearly distribution during this period. Out of 1,000 copies 403 were donated to libraries in the United States, 303 to libraries in other countries, 25 copies were retained for use in the Library, leaving only 269 copies for sale by the Superintendent of Documents.⁵⁴ Since all of the latter volumes were sold within a few years of publication (the price was only \$2 a volume, more later, always an extraordinary bargain) there remained for distribution only the 25 copies stored in the Library. The Librarian doled these copies out carefully, generally to new libraries.

During the war copies of the *Catalogue* on the way to European libraries were lost when ships were sunk in the Atlantic. The Library stopped sending volumes abroad until the conflict was over; then it dispatched copies again. But some years elapsed before connections were reestablished with all its European friends.⁵⁵

Useful as the *Index-Catalogue* was, it could not keep up with current literature. The number of journals and books published each year increased while the *Catalogue* fell further and further behind. The most recent references might be 15 or 20 years old. For instance, a reader in 1912 seeking references to articles on tuberculosis would find them in the volume published back in 1893, 19 years earlier. The reader would then have to consult all the volumes of the *Index Medicus* between 1893 and 1912 to be up-to-date.

Furthermore, the preparation of the *Catalogue* was a never ending task that absorbed much of the library's resources. Therefore when the preparations for the final volume of the second series were completed in 1916. McCulloch wanted to end the work unless the medical profession overwhelmingly favored continuation. Garrison, the principal assistant, had mixed feelings. He opposed continuing the work unless the medical profession demanded it.⁵⁶ On the other hand from his viewpoint as a historian of medicine he was reluctant to see the bibliography stopped. ". . . the value of the *Index-Catalogue* is not so much for the immediate present as for the future, where it would be difficult to bring these things together again," he told a correspondent, "I should like to say that the medical profession will lose a great deal if it passes up the *Index-Catalogue*."⁵⁷

McCulloch sent a circular letter to medical libraries, medical school faculties, medical societies, and prominent physicians requesting their opinion. As an alternative he promised to continue indexing, placing the cards in a public file cabinet, and to publish special bibliographies on topics of wide interest, such as pellagra and influenza.⁵⁸

The replies were unanimous for the continuation of the *Catalogue*.⁵⁹ McCulloch felt that he had to go ahead, and he requested an appropriation for printing the first volume of series 3. This volume was published in 1918 (normally it would have appeared in 1917, but was delayed a year by war conditions) with changes designed to save time and money. Reprints were no longer listed, contractions were used, a smaller font of type was adopted, and articles of little value were omitted. Garrison noted that thereafter the "process of exclusion [of worthless articles] had to be carried out with the utmost rigor" because of the high cost of printing.⁶⁰

Albert Allemann, who had assisted Garrison with the editing of the *Catalogue* since 1912, became the chief editor when Garrison went into the Army. Allemann was a conscientious, hard-working Swiss with deep affection for the institution. Born in 1860, he had immigrated in 1884 and supported himself by teaching languages. At the age of 40 he had come to the Library and, believing that he ought to learn something about medicine since he was reading about it every day, attended Georgetown Medical School in the evenings, receiving his M.D. degree in 1904. He edited practically all of series 3 (1918–1932), carrying out the "process of exclusion" and other policies suggested by Garrison and the librarians to reduce the cost and hasten the preparation of the volumes.

FIRST STEP TOWARD A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INCUNABULA

The war was responsible for the temporary abandonment of the Library's compilation of a bibliography of incunabula. The first incunabula had been obtained by Billings in the 1860's. He did not go out of his way searching for them but picked up several each year, purchasing copies when they were advertised at comparatively low prices.⁶¹ Copies also arrived through gift and exchange. Through the slow but steady acquisition of pioneer printings, the institution had a sufficiently large collection to be of use to John Stockton-Hough, the first American physician to study medical incunabula in the 1880's. Billings loaned some incunabula to Stockton-Hough, sent him transcriptions, and allowed him to have photographs taken (Billings did not want photos made and gave permission grudgingly).⁶²

During the early 19th century the clerk most interested in incunabula was Felix Neumann.⁶³ Urged by Garrison, Neumann agreed in 1915 to compile a catalogue of the Library's holdings.⁶⁴ Garrison searched through 800 pamphlet boxes looking for items for Neumann.⁶⁵ Their enthusiasm for the early printings infected McCulloch, who directed that they be purchased whenever possible⁶⁶ and even thought of bringing Arnold Klebs, a Swiss physician and expert on incunabula, to the Library to work on the volumes by employing him under contract as an acting assistant surgeon.⁶⁷

In late 1915 Klebs came to Washington at his own expense and remained almost a year, working on the Library's collection.⁶⁸ During that period the old publications, which were dispersed throughout the building shelved ac-

ording to subject, were brought together and placed in glass exhibition cases. Klebs and Neumann cooperated, intending to produce a bibliography which would have been published in the *Index-Catalogue* and as a reprint, but because of the war it was not completed.⁶⁹ McCulloch finally published the first list of the Library's 231 incunabula in *Annals of Medical History* in 1917.⁷⁰

OWEN'S DREAM

The first move to obtain a new Library-Museum Building came not from the Library but from the museum. In 1882 a young physician named William O. Owen demonstrated his abilities to an examining board and was accepted by the Medical Department as an Assistant Surgeon. Over the years he rose to the rank of colonel and then in 1914, owing to a mix-up in the records, was retired. In May 1916 the error was rectified, and he was called back into the department and placed in charge of the museum.

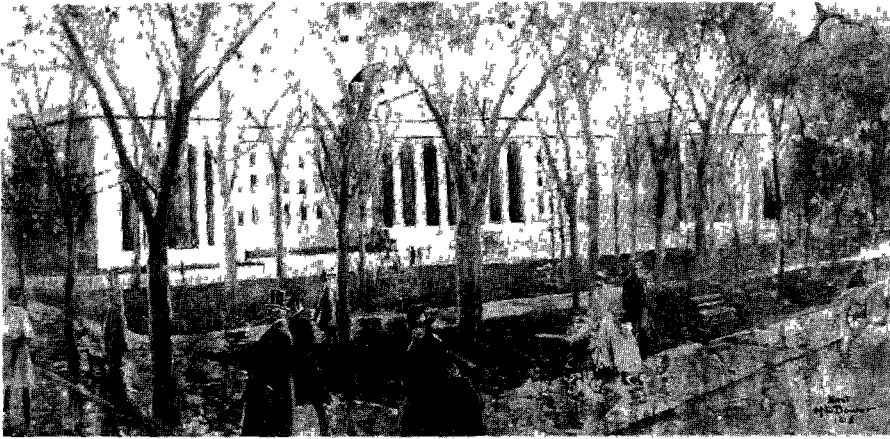
As a coincidence in 1916 Congress established the Public Building Commission to determine what buildings would have to be constructed to contain all the government agencies in Washington. Perhaps this survey was the stimulant that started Owen thinking about a new home for the crowded museum and Library.

Owen began to plan a large three-story structure that would house the museum, Library, Army Medical School, and Field Medical Supply Depot (the latter was then in a rented building at 21 M St., N.E.) and also have rooms where medical and scientific societies could meet. The structure would have 118,260 square feet of floor space (the current building had somewhat more than 40,000) and would cost an estimated \$2,300,000. It would sit on the south side of the Mall between 12th and 14th Streets.⁷¹

Owen circulated his plan among his colleagues.⁷² Only the commanding officer of the school objected, on the grounds that the structure would not be suitable *if* the department enlarged the school in the future. Surgeon General William Gorgas was captivated by the concept and told Owen to proceed. Owen consulted the Commission of Fine Arts to ascertain the style of architecture and design that the building should have and had an architect draw up floor plans and a front elevation. Gorgas requested, but did not receive, \$10,000 from the Secretary of War to engage an architect to draw up detailed plans and specifications. Gorgas also asked Lieutenant Maurice L. Bower, an artist who was with the museum during the war, to paint a picture of the proposed building, and for more than a quarter of a century this painting hung in the Surgeon General's private office.

The Commission of Fine Arts, a body authorized to approve the design of proposed buildings for the purpose of maintaining architectural harmony along the Mall, assigned a site between 4½th and 6th, A and B Streets, S.W., and told Owen to redesign the structure, making it less ornamental and grandiose. Owen had plans drawn up for a plainer, four-story structure.⁷³

Owen not only planned and pushed for the building within the Medical



A third of a century after John Shaw Billings planned the first Library-Museum building, Colonel William O. Owen proposed this new, larger building. The painting was made by Lt. Maurice L. Bower, who served in the Medical Department during the war.

Department, he also directed Major Robert W. Shufeldt to rally civilian physicians to urge Congress to give approval and funds. Shufeldt had retired from the Medical Department in 1891, begun to practice medicine in Washington, and been recalled to active duty in January 1918.⁷⁴ He sent a circular letter to scores of prominent physicians and officers of local and state medical societies, asking them to endorse legislation for a new building. He mimeographed copies of the replies and stapled the copies together in a volume an inch and a half thick. He presented copies of this volume, which he entitled "Letters from Medical and Surgical Societies, Deans of the Medical Colleges of Class A, and from Eminent Physicians and Surgeons of the United States making an Appeal to Congress for an Appropriation to be applied to the building and equipping of the proposed new Army Medical Museum . . ." to members of the House and Senate committees on military affairs, and to other influential legislators. He visited Representative Julius Kahn and asked him to introduce a bill on the subject. Kahn replied that the House committee had discussed the proposal to some extent and advised Shufeldt to postpone action until a more propitious time. Apparently military matters connected directly with the war monopolized the committees' attention and kept the Museum-Library's friends from proceeding.⁷⁵

Surgeon General Gorgas retired on October 3, 1918, and was succeeded by Merritte W. Ireland, who preferred that the new library be erected close to Walter Reed General Hospital rather than on the Mall.⁷⁶ This was the beginning of a debate that would last a third of a century over the site of a new library building.

Owen's "dream," as he called it, of a new building stopped here.⁷⁷ Nevertheless he and Shufeldt had impressed the Medical Department and Congress, and in 1919 a bill was passed appropriating \$350,000 for the purchase of land "for the final location of the Army Medical Museum, the Surgeon General's Library, and the Army Medical School," contiguous to Walter Reed, where the department hoped to establish a great medical center.⁷⁸

World War I marked the end of an era in the Library. During the period the last of the first generation of clerks and almost all of the second generation clerks, men who had been indoctrinated by the founders, disappeared. Women employees began to displace men. The last long-term Librarian was gone, and hereafter the normal tenure of librarians would be 4 years. Shelf space became scarce. The dearth of trained employees at a time when the war was stimulating the demand for more service caused the organization to fall behind in its work.⁷⁹ "The business . . . is actually several years in arrears, with the current and absolutely necessary work several months in arrears," noted an Acting Librarian in 1920.⁸⁰ The war years marked the first peak in the Library's existence, during the next two decades it would slide downhill.

Notes

¹ See McCulloch's correspondence in MS/FB/101

² *Index-Catalogue*, 3 series, vol 1, p iv

³ On one occasion he bought 43 photogravures from Berlin Photographie Co. Letters, Mar 16, 20, 25, 1916, MS/FB/101

⁴ Letter to librarian, N Y State Lib, Sept 25, 1914

⁵ Letter to librarian, N Y Acad Med, Apr 6, 1916

⁶ Letter, Garrison to A Klebs, Oct 17, 1928 MS/C/166

⁷ Biographical information on McCulloch may be found in MS/C/137, *Army Register*, *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 13:21-3 (1923-24) (an editor's account of McCulloch's autobiographical speech at an MLA meeting), and *JAMA* 91:1564 (1928)

⁸ *Index-Catalogue*, 2nd series, vol 21, 1916, p vi. Letter, Garrison to W Gilbert, Mar 7, 1921 MS/C/166

"We have arranged with the Library of Congress to have all our author cards printed in modern style for consolidating our four author catalogues into one (the whole to be placed in cabinets in front of the book stacks pro bono publico)", letter, Garrison to William Osler, copy at JH

⁹ Memo, McCulloch to Mr Wilson, Jan 24, 1917 MS/C/137. C C McCulloch, "Classification and Arrangement of Books in the Library of the Surgeon General's Office," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* ns 6:61 (1917-18)

¹⁰ Memo, Garrison to Straub, Feb 7, 1919 MS/C/309

¹¹ *Report of the Surgeon General*, 1916, p 215

¹² *Report of the Surgeon General*, 1916, p 215

¹³ Letters, McCulloch to F A Brockhaus, Jan 22, 1915, to librarian, Mass Gen Hosp, Feb 24, to H Goulon, Paris, May 1, to K L Rikker, Petrograd, June 3 MS/FB/101

¹⁴ Letter, McCulloch to O Harrascowitz, Leipzig, July 24, 1915 MS/FB/101

¹⁵ Letters, McCulloch to A Wadsworth, Feb 11, 1916, to U S Embassy, Petrograd, Feb 17 MS/FB/101

¹⁶ Letters, McCulloch to J F Ballard, Boston Med Lib, Mar 18, 31, Apr 12, 1916, to C M Williams, N Y Acad Med, Apr 13, to G Simmons, *JAMA*, Feb 25, Mar 11, 17, 24, 31, G Smith, *Boston Med Surg J*, Mar 1, 18, 31, Apr 12 MS/FB/101. Letter, Garrison to John W Farlow, Boston Med Lib, May 12, 1916 JH

¹⁷ *Report of the Surgeon General*, 1920, p 365, 1921, p 170. Memo, Librarian to Surgeon General, Jan 9, 1920, memo, Garrison to Surgeon General, Aug 3, 1920, letter, Secretary of State to Secretary of War, Aug 23, 1920 MS/C/15

A brief account of the effects of the war on the supply of European medical publications is in the section by McCulloch on the Library in

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The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War, vol 1, The Surgeon General's Office (1923), p 516-519 See also McCulloch's preface to *Index-Catalogue*, 3S, v 1, 1918

¹⁸ Draft of memo for the Surgeon General, no date, memo for the Surgeon General, Mar 15, 1917, letter, Surgeon General to Col A E Bradley, American Embassy, London, Mar 15, 1917 MS/C/137

¹⁹ Letter, McCulloch to J J Jusserand, French Ambassador, Oct 8, 1917 MS/C/137

²⁰ Letter, McCulloch to Surgeon Sir Alfred Keogh, Oct 8, 1917 MS/C/137

²¹ Letters, Surgeon Sir A Keogh to McCulloch, Oct 29, 1917, McCulloch to Keogh, Nov 12, 1917, Col A E Bradley to the Surgeon General, Apr 24, 1917, listing official documents obtained for the Library MS/C/137

²² For example, letters, R Davis, ed *Bombproof*, to Garrison, Dec 15, 1918, A Wikel, ed *Bayonet*, to Garrison, Dec 18, Garrison to Davis, Dec 19 MS/C/151

²³ Memos, McCulloch to Surgeon General, Oct 13, 1916, Apr 14, 1917 MS/C/137

²⁴ Albert Allemann moved into the post of principal assistant librarian, vacated by Garrison, and Frank Stockman into the assistant librarianship vacated by Allemann

Garrison was promoted to lieutenant colonel in August 1918

²⁵ Memo, Owen to Surgeon General, Aug 20, 1918 MS/C/151 Beardsley died in August 1920 Stone died Mar 25, 1919 Hall retired in 1921

²⁶ Memo, Noble to Surgeon General, Sept 19, 1919, memo, chief clerk to Col P Straub, Apr 2, 1919 MS/C/151 Letter, Noble to Surgeon General, Apr 23, 1920 file Personnel authorization MS/C/309

²⁷ Memo, McCulloch [to Surgeon General?], July 17, 1917 MS/C/137

²⁸ Comparison of number of clerks in M & L Division 1894-1917 MS/C/137

²⁹ Unsigned memo, 1917 MS/C/137

³⁰ The trend to hire women continued as vacancies occurred during the 1920's and 1930's, and by World War II women comprised 80 percent of the staff

The wartime recruit who remained at the Library the longest time may have been Christine C Hilbrandt, who assisted with the *Index-Catalogue* until she retired in September 1954 During one stretch of 26 years she was never absent on sick leave, surely somewhat of a record in the Library

³¹ Letter, Garrison to Noble, Oct 7, 1920, memo, Librarian to Surgeon General, Jan 9, 1920 MS/C/151 A 15-page "Tentative classifi-

cation for arrangement of books," 1917, is in MS/C/137 *Report of the Surgeon General*, 1920 p 365

³² Letters of recommendation that Garrison wrote for these men are in MS/C/166

Lists of names, salaries, and duties of persons employed in the Library including temporary employees, may be found in MS/C/137 under dates Oct 3, 1916, June 30, 1917, Oct 3, 1917, 1918 in MS/C/151 under dates 1918, Apr 10, 1918, Feb 12, 1919, Feb 18, 1919, Apr 4, 1919, Apr 25, 1919, Sept 19, 1919 and in MS/C/309, file A9a, Feb 7, 1919

³³ Letter, [W Owen?] to Surg Gen Gorgas, May 22, 1917, with attachments and indorsements file Space Information MS/C/309

³⁴ See, for example, letter, Garrison to Secretary of the National College of Pharmacy at George Washington University, Oct 3, 1918, declining an offer of journals MS/C/151

³⁵ Memo, Garrison to C R Darnall, Dec 27, 1918 MS/C/151 Memo, Garrison to Straub, Feb 7, 1919 MS/C/309 *Report of the Surgeon General*, 1918, p 433, 1919, p 1258

³⁶ In the NLM manuscript collection is a 15-page "Tentative classification for arrangement of books in Surgeon General's Library," 1917, apparently drawn up by Garrison and McCulloch for the proposed reclassification MS/C/137

Garrison considered adopting James Ballard's classification in use at the Boston Medical Library, letter, Garrison to J W Farlow, Oct 16, 1917 copy at JH See also letter, Garrison to Welch, Oct 17, 1919, mentioning that Librarian R Noble was to visit medical libraries to examine classifications JH

³⁷ Letter, Maj B Somervell, Corps of Engineers, to officer in charge, Army Medical Museum, Nov 7, 1928, letter, S Blackman junior engineer, to Mr Merrick, Oct 27, 1928 file Old Building and Restoration, MS/C/309

³⁸ Letters, McCulloch to J A Spalding, May 1, 1914, McCulloch to Rep E Y Webb, Apr 30, 1914 MS/fb/101 Letter, McCulloch to J A Spalding, Apr 25, 1914 MS/C/137 Memo, McCulloch to Acting Surg Gen, 1915 file A-9a, MS/C/309 Editorials, *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 3 56-57 (April, 1914), *JAMA* 62 1100 (1914)

Rep James Lloyd of Missouri became involved in a confused, interesting misunderstanding with the secretary of the Missouri State Medical Society over the amendment See letter, McCulloch to E J Goodwin, June 15, 1914, MS/fb/101 *J Missouri State Med Assoc* 11 27, 90-91, 95-97 (1914) Statement by Lloyd, *Congressional Record*, Jan 22, 1915, pp 2277-2278

Statement opposing transfer of Library, 1914,

given to committee by Neilson Falls of the Library MS/C/137

³⁹ The House did not single out the amendment regarding the Library. It disagreed with all Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill.

⁴⁰ Letter, McCulloch to Gorgas, Aug. 9, 1917 MS/C/137. Fulton was secretary of the Maryland State Board of Health, a captain in the Reserve Corps, and an expert in medical statistics.

⁴¹ A G O Special Orders 196, para 217, 218, Aug. 23, 1917.

⁴² Plan for a medical and surgical history of the American participation in the present European war, [1917] MS/C/137. Medical and surgical history of the war—July 1917—July 1918 [July 1, 1918] MS/C/151, also published in *Military Surgeon* 43, 347–350 (1918). Report of the Division of Medical and Surgical History of the War, attached to letter, McCulloch to Surg. Gen. Gorgas, July 12, 1918 MS/C/151. *Report of the Surgeon General* 1918, pp. 436–437.

At the Library there were four temporary employees working on the war history under Garrison's direction.

⁴³ The room was on the second floor of Tempo F, occupied by the SGO from May 3, 1918, to Aug. 30, 1920. See floor plan in *The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War*, vol. 1, p. 128.

⁴⁴ An account of the work of the Board and a list of the persons on it is in *The Medical Department in the World War*, vol. 1, pp. 520–523.

⁴⁵ Letters, McCulloch to Roosevelt, May 8, 1917, W. E. Dame to McCulloch, May 11, McCulloch to R. Derby, May 16, Derby to McCulloch, May 17 MS/C/137.

⁴⁶ SGO Office Order 97, Nov. 30, 1918. The Museum and Library Division, established in Billings' time, was split. The Library Division was set up, consisting of the Library Section and the History of the War Section. The museum was placed in a new Laboratory Division. See organization chart, *The Medical Department in the World War*, vol. 1, p. 540.

⁴⁷ Letter, Garrison to Brig. Gen. W. McCaw, Dec. 11, 1918 MS/C/151.

Garrison's outline of the series is in an article by him and Wood, *Military Surgeon* 44, 521–529 (1919).

⁴⁸ A brief account of the work of the History Division of the SGO and its predecessors, the History Section of the Library Division and the History Board, is in *The Medical Department in the World War*, vol. 1, pp. 525–528. See also Loy McAfee, "Book Making Thru Military Channels," *Med Rec* 101, 130–4 (1922).

⁴⁹ Letter, Garrison to Wood, July 27, 1920 MS/C/166. See also letters in Kagan, *Life and Letters of Fielding H. Garrison*, pp. 111, 125, 135.

⁵⁰ An acknowledgement of Garrison's services is on p. 13 of *The Medical Department in the World War*, vol. 1.

⁵¹ Titles of these articles may be seen in the bibliography of Garrison's writings in Kagan, *Life and Letters of Fielding H. Garrison*. Some of Garrison's correspondence, outlines, draft, instructions and notes regarding the war history may be found in MS/C/137, MS/C/151, and MS/C/166.

⁵² Letters, McCulloch to Librarian of Weather Bureau and Justice Dept., June 29, 1914 MS/IB/101. McCulloch likely wrote to every non-medical federal library.

⁵³ "The entire first series and the first ten volumes of the 2nd series of the *Index-Catalogue* are entirely out of print. Because of this fact, recently established medical institutions in the United States and Europe are unable to secure a complete set of the *Catalogue*", letter, R. E. Noble to W. W. Strang, Apr. 24, 1922, see also Circular letter No. 2, by Col. C. R. Darnall, Feb. 4, 1928 MS/C/154.

⁵⁴ Letter, McCulloch to Superintendent of Documents, Jan. 29, 1915 MS/C/137.

See also Memorandum concerning the mailing and distribution of *Index-Catalogue*, by McCaw, Sept. 13, 1912 MS/C/116.

⁵⁵ Letter, Phalen to Director, Bibliothèque Cantonale et Universitaire Lausanne, Mar. 16, 1927 MS/C/154.

⁵⁶ Memo, Garrison to Col. Darnall, Nov. 26, 1920 MS/C/151.

⁵⁷ Letter, Garrison to C. P. Fisher, Apr. 20, 1916 JH.

⁵⁸ Memo, Garrison to Col. Darnall, Nov. 26, 1920 MS/C/151. Memo, Garrison to Surgeon General, May 31, 1922 MS/C/166.

⁵⁹ Resolution of the Medical Library Assn. for the continuation of the *Catalogue*, *Bull. Med. Lib. Assoc.* n. s. 6, 14 (1916), copy in MS/C/154. On p. 14 of the *Bulletin* is a statement that the Mass. Med. Soc. and the Boston Med. Lib. had also passed such resolutions. Letter, J. C. Hay, John Crerar Lib., to Garrison, Apr. 27, 1916, resolution of medical faculty of Johns Hopkins, May 1, 1916, and other letters from groups in the United States and Great Britain favoring continuation, Feb.–July 1916, in MS/C/154.

⁶⁰ Memorandum for the Surgeon General and the Librarian SGO on the *Index Catalogue* and *Index Medicus*, by Garrison, no date MS/C/166.

⁶¹ Have never tried especially to obtain them", letter, Billings to J. Stockton-Hough, Aug.

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30, 1889 MS/C/81 As late as 1908 the Library was offered an incunabulum for \$15.50, letter, C. P. Fisher to McCaw, Apr 17, 1908 MS/C/116

⁶² Correspondence between Billings and Stockton-Hough, 1880's, in MS/C/81

⁶³ Felix Neumann was born in Hoenigsberg, Germany, Sept 10, 1858, and emigrated to the United States as a young man. From May 1, 1900, to Sept 30, 1907, he was employed in the Library of Congress reference division, and from Oct 1, 1907 to April 1, 1908, in the Smithsonian's bureau of international exchanges. He then came to the Library where he selected, ordered and cataloged all books purchased and also selected books from the Library of Congress duplicate copyright volumes. Eventually he rose to the position of assistant librarian. Interested in early printers and their publications, he was the Library's first expert on incunabula and became well-known in this field. In 1931 Georgetown University awarded him an honorary doctor of laws degree. In his later years he was in poor health, but he continued to work at the Library until he was forced to retire by the Economy Act on July 1, 1932, almost 74 years old. He died in February 1934.

Robert Austin remembered Neumann thus:

I always enjoyed conversing with Mr. Neumann as his German accent in pronouncing words in English fascinated me. He would invariably greet me with the expression "Ach! Life is so sad." Mr. Neumann had a fine sense of humor and, from time to time, would drop by and visit with library staff. He was somewhat "eccentric" in his work routine—he always insisted on locking the door to his room upon leaving each day. This caused somewhat of a problem for cleaning personnel at night when they cleaned the entire building. By special arrangement one of the library's messengers would do the necessary chores in Mr. Neumann's room when he would arrive at work each morning. This room, the largest private office in the library, had bookshelves down thru the center of it and bookshelves from floor to ceiling along two walls and in spaces between windows. Books were everywhere and very little space was left for work area. Perhaps it was just as well the cleaning people couldn't get into the room as it was a hopeless place to clean—only the work area around Mr. Neumann's desk could be touched. Going to and from the library, Mr. Neumann *always* carried a green cloth bag under his arm and employees wondered what was in the bag—perhaps his lunch and/or his home work?

Document, Felix Neumann applying for job at Library, Feb 14, 1908 MS/C/116. P. Ashburn, *Med Life* 43:575 (1936). Clipping from Washington *Sunday Star*, with portrait, n.d.

HMD Letter R Austin to W. D. Miles, Sept 29, 1979 HMD

⁶⁴ Letter, Garrison to A. Klebs, Apr 7, 1915 MS/C/166

⁶⁵ Archivists who handle dusty documents occasionally develop allergies or other ailments. This happened to Garrison. He remarked to his friend Arnold Klebs: "I have never cared particularly for those venerable items [incunabula] because the fine, impalpable dust they engender, like that from the crepe-cloth of an Egyptian mummy, will get up into air-passages, causing considerable physical discomfort unless you plug the nostrils with cotton" (letter, Jan 24, 1930 MS/C/166). Garrison was annoyed with abscesses on his fingers caused, he thought, by dirt from incunabula.

⁶⁶ "Notwithstanding the limited means I have tried to enlarge our collection of early printed books and during my administration have succeeded in increasing the number of our incunabula", McCulloch, *Ann Med Hist* 1:301 (1917).

McCulloch gave a talk "On Incunabula" before the MLA, May 1915, published in *Bull Med Lib Assoc* n.s. 5:1-15 (1915-16).

⁶⁷ Letter, Garrison to Klebs, June 27, 1915 MS/C/166. Other letters from Garrison to Klebs regarding incunabula are in this collection.

⁶⁸ "One of our most distinguished authorities on old-book lore, Dr. Arnold C. Klebs spent over ten months in connection with the recataloging of our collection of 15th century medical books", memo for the Surgeon General, June 12, 1917 MS/C/137.

⁶⁹ Letter, McCulloch to Public Printer, Feb 1, 1916 MS/FB/101. McCulloch, *Bull Med Lib Assoc* n.s. 5:14 (1915-16).

Klebs published an article while he was studying at the Library, "Desiderata in the Cataloging of Incunabula," *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, 10:143-163 (1916).

⁷⁰ "A Check List of Medical Incunabula in the Surgeon General's Library," *Annals Med Hist* 1:301-315 (1917).

R. W. Shufeldt, an officer on temporary duty with the museum, wrote an illustrated article about the collection, "Various Incunabula and other Rare Works in the Library of the Surgeon General's Office," *Med Review of Reviews* 24:326-341 (1918).

⁷¹ 65th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Doc. 155, Report of the Public Buildings Commission pp. 172-173, 194-195.

⁷² Owen's correspondence, drawings, and photographs regarding the building are in MS/C/47. Memo, Owen to Surg. Gen. Gorgas, Dec 8, 1916 MS/C/309.

The need for a new building, from the museum's viewpoint, is discussed in Henry *The*

A HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, pp 167–169, 191–195

Two typed drafts of a proposed bill that Owen drew up, hoping a new building would be authorized, are under the date Feb 15, 1917 MS/C/137

⁷³ A bird's-eye view of a model of the mall, showing the proposed location of the building close to the Capitol, is in MS/C/47, and in Owen's article, "The Army Medical Museum," *New York Med J* 107 1034–36 (1918)

⁷⁴ A sketch of Shufeldt (1850–1934), a versatile, interesting person, is in Edgar E Hume, *Ornithologists of the United States Army Medical Corps*, pp 390–412, portrait, and biographical refs

⁷⁵ Some of Shufeldt's correspondence, a volume of the mimeographed letters, and a bound volume containing the original letters, are in MS/C/133 Shufeldt wrote illustrated articles on the proposed building, "The New Army Med-

ical Museum on the Map," *Med Review of Reviews* 24 596–599 (1918), and "The Need of a New Army Museum," *Nat Humane Rev* 6 108–109 (1918)

⁷⁶ Memo, Surg Gen Ireland to Owen, Nov 16, 1918 file New Building Location, MS/C/309

⁷⁷ Owen called it his "dream" in a letter to the Fine Arts Commission, Dec 14, 1917 MS/C/47

⁷⁸ Act approved July 2, 1919 (41 Stat L , 122) Also, Act of Sept 22, 1922 (42 Stat L , 1029) appropriating funds for, among other things, the "site of the Medical Museum and Library"

⁷⁹ For example, interlibrary and local loans tripled between 1915 and 1920, memo, Noble to the Surgeon General, Dec 10, 1920 MS/C/151

⁸⁰ Memo, Maj James Coupal, acting librarian, to chief clerk, SGO, Sept 9, 1920 MS/C/151