

Medical Archives: An Annotated Bibliography

by **CARL SPADONI**

When I first began working as a medical archivist, I used to ask other archivists if they could recommend any relevant professional literature. What was the state of archival practice with respect to the papers of hospitals, health-care organizations, physicians, nurses, and bio-scientists? Were the problems and issues of hospital archives different from those of other institutional archives, or were they basically the same but in a different setting? These questions concerned me, as no doubt they would concern any archivist who is embarking upon a new field of archival endeavour. Out of this inquiry grew a small collection of articles that I continually consulted. As the collection grew, I began a more systematic search for literature. I perused archival journals, medical journals, and those in the history of medicine, and finally I checked indexing tools such as *Index Medicus*, *Current Work in the History of Medicine*, *Bibliography of the History of Medicine*, and *Library Literature*. All this searching and accumulation of literature led me to think that an annotated bibliography would be a useful source of information.

A few words are needed to explain the organization of this bibliography and its scope. The bibliography is a checklist of all publications in English and French on medical archives. These publications cover a wide range of subjects. I have interpreted "medical archives" broadly to include archival literature on medicine and the allied health sciences related to health care, research, and education.

There are publications that discuss such subjects as how a particular archival programme was established, and what material the archive contains in terms of its importance for history of medicine. By way of specific publications, I have included catalogues, finding aids, and directories, but have excluded leaflets and other ephemera which archives often distribute to advertise their holdings. In this latter category of exclusions are leaflets advertising the publication of archives on microfilm.

Publications of a general nature discuss how to go about establishing and maintaining an archive, the acquisition and preservation of papers, arrangement, description, appraisal, access, confidentiality and the law, and a host of other issues.

Since the emphasis of this bibliography is archival, I have excluded publications on history of medicine which use medical archives for research purposes but do not

focus on medical archives *per se*. For this reason, for example, Charles G. Roland's column in *Ontario Medicine* entitled "Ontario Archives" is not cited in the bibliography. His column discusses the lives and work of Ontario physicians and other personalities but does not specifically address archival concerns. Another area of exclusion is scientific archives outside of the health sciences. This area has its own archival literature although it sometimes overlaps with medical archives. Readers interested in the literature on scientific archives are directed to the Society of American Archivists' publication *Appraising the Records of Modern Science and Technology: A Guide* (1985), which contains selected readings and a list of scientific and technological discipline history centres.

In medical publications, the phrase "medical archives" is sometimes used to refer to the efficient storage of clinical records.¹ Similarly, in French publications, one finds that "les archives médicales" means medical records and that "l'archiviste médical" means a medical records librarian.² Publications in which this kind of meaning of "medical archives" occurs are excluded from the bibliography. The bibliography does however include publications on records management in an archival context.

The bibliography is arranged thematically. The following classification has been used:

- I. General Overviews
- II. Theoretical Pieces
- III. Preservation, Appraisal, and Records Management
- IV. Specific Archives (divided by country)
- V. Confidentiality and the Law
- VI. Archives in Medical Libraries
- VII. Oral History
- VIII. Union Lists, Directories, and Surveys
- IX. Exhibition Catalogues
- X. Reports of Conferences

Each bibliographical entry has been numbered, and an index provides further access to these numbered entries. The annotations are descriptive in nature and are not intended as judgments about a publication's character. The categories under which the entries have been placed are to a certain extent artificial. Browsing, I would suggest, is ultimately the best way of becoming familiar with the bibliography. Some publications, because they discuss many topics, defy classification. Nevertheless, I think that the categories are helpful and do reflect the literature.

What does this literature tell us about the state of medical archives? Are there gaps in the literature that need to be addressed? I hope that this bibliography will challenge other archivists to examine these questions. An increasing number of publications have appeared in the last fifteen years. Yet, when one compares the literature with similar literature in other areas (for example, business archives or religious archives), one surmises that the work on medical archives has only just begun.

I would like to express my thanks to Robin G. Keirstead and Barbara Lazenby Craig, who commented on the bibliography at various stages. If readers should

notice any significant omissions, I would be grateful if these could be drawn to my attention.

Notes

- 1 See, for example: Paul E. Kalish, "Requests for Retrieval of Laboratory Results from Archive," *American Journal of Clinical Pathology* 77 (March 1982), pp. 337-40.
- 2 See, for example: Madeleine Berthault, "Archives médicales: la nouvelle législation protège les patients des hôpitaux," *Archives* 69 (July-December 1969), pp. 10-11; and Soeur Rita Boissonnault, "Les Archives médicales," *Revue d'histoire et de tradition populaires de la Gaspésie* 14 (April-September 1976), pp. 249-54.

I. GENERAL OVERVIEWS

1. Craig, Barbara Lazenby and Dodds, Gordon. "The Picture of Health," *Archivaria* 10 (Summer 1980), pp. 191-223. This article consists mainly of photographs accompanied by commentary about hospital health service in Ontario between 1880 and 1930. The authors discuss the evidentiary aspects of visual records and "encourage a catholic appraisal of these documents within the sphere of medical history."
2. Desert, Gabriel. *Les Archives hospitalières: source d'histoire économique et sociale*. Caen: Cahier des Annales de Normandie, no. 10, 1977. This work emphasizes the importance of French hospital archives as a valuable source of economic and social history. It is also an extended study of certain subjects such as prices and food consumption in France from 1800 to 1914.
3. Désorcy, Jose. "Les Archives hospitalières," *Archives* 12 (December 1980), pp. 43-60. Hospital archives, Désorcy maintains, are a rich but neglected source of information for the historian. He provides a brief history of early Quebec hospitals and comments on the nature and use of administrative and clinical records, the role of the medical records librarian, preservation, and the Quebec statutes relating to hospital records. The relevant sections of these statutes are contained in an appendix.
4. Keirstead, Robin G. "An Archival Investigation of Hospital Records," M.A.S. thesis, The University of British Columbia, 1985. This thesis contains chapters on the nature and disposition of hospital records, the institutional use of hospital archives, external research, establishing a hospital archives, appraisal, and the problems of access and confidentiality, as well as five appendices.
5. Kucherenko, Eugenia. "Something Old, Something New," *Hospitals* 47 (16 September 1973), pp. 102, 104-05, 120. Kucherenko maintains that "every hospital should have an archives for the systematic storage of both historical records and temporary records." She attempts to dispel the usual myths about archives and provides information on the physical requirements for a storage area and on the steps to be taken in the establishment of an archival programme.

6. MacLeod, Ron. "Waiting for the Archivist: Techniques for Novices," *Dimensions in Health Service* 59 (December 1982), pp. 28-31. MacLeod "explains some of the basic steps in establishing a hospital archives and gives important hints on funding, staffing, and servicing hospital historical records." Included is a master series list which the novice archivist can employ as a guide to archival arrangement.
7. Newman, Charles. "Medical Records," *Archives* 4, no. 21 (Lady Day 1959), pp. 1-8 (see also p. 12 for discussion). Newman explains the variety of records at British hospitals and allied organizations, their clinical and administrative use, and their importance for historical research.
8. Roubert, J. "Les Archives médicales en France," *Archivaria* 10 (Summer 1980), pp. 253-58. Roubert explains the contents of a hospital chart in France, reviews the regulations regarding the retention of hospital records, and indicates the extent to which French archivists are involved in the preservation of these records.
9. Shuter, E.H. "Save Those Old Pictures," *Hospital Administration in Canada* 20 (July-August 1978), p. 31. The author states that a hospital's history should not be overlooked by hospital administrators and advocates the hiring of an archivist to collect, preserve, and index vital records and other interesting documents and memorabilia.
10. Washington University School of Medicine Library. *Archives Procedural Manual*. St. Louis, Mo.: The Library, 1974; 2nd ed. rev., 1978. Primarily an in-house tool of procedures for the organization and control of medical archives, the manual is divided into sections on basic subjects, such as acquiring new donations, physical processing, and arranging an acquired collection. The sections usually state a policy and delineate a set of instructions, and are accompanied by a flow chart. Reviews: Ellen B. Wells, *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 62 (October 1974), p. 440; Barbara Lazenby Craig, *Archivaria* 3 (Winter 1976-77), pp. 135-37.

II. THEORETICAL PIECES

11. Blake, John B. "Medical Records and History," *The American Archivist* 27 (April 1964), pp. 229-35. Blake discusses the broad scope of medical history and the variety of records of interest to the medical historian. He urges archivists to take an active role in preventing the heedless destruction of potentially important medical papers held by government, institutions, and individuals.
12. Craig, Barbara Lazenby. "The Canadian Hospital in History and Archives," *Archivaria* 21 (Winter 1985-86), pp. 52-67. This article discusses hospital historiography, record-keeping practices in Canadian hospitals (the results of a survey of 740 Canadian hospitals undertaken by the Association of Canadian Archivists), and the role of the archivist and the hospital administrator in preserving and appraising hospital records. Although the focus is primarily on the Canadian scene, Craig refers to hospital record-keeping in other settings, in particular the appraisal of clinical records according to Britain's Public

Records Act. Lamenting the indiscriminate destruction of hospital records, she calls for "a clearly articulated archival scholarship" in the establishment of hospital archival programmes.

13. Gelfand, M. "Archives and Medical History," *The Central African Journal of Medicine* 31 (October 1985), pp. 208-11. Gelfand recounts how the historical resources at the African national archives in Harare, Cape Town, and elsewhere enabled him to write medical histories of Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia.
14. Hunter, Richard A. "Some Notes on the Importance of Manuscript Records for Psychiatric History," *Archives* 4, no. 21 (Lady Day 1959), pp. 9-11. The author maintains that published material does not divulge the full picture of the practice of psychiatry in England during the seventeenth century. Drawing upon his considerable research spent in archives and record offices, he cites various documents that illustrate how practice was conducted.
15. Jordan, Philip D. "The Challenge of Medical Records," *The American Archivist* 23 (April 1960), pp. 143-51. This article contains Jordan's thoughts on the challenges to archivists in view of the "tremendous interest in the history of medicine." Medical archives are a rich historical resource for the study of social change and often pertain to matters outside the practice of the physician. The author appeals to archivists to collect and appraise records of all types.
- 16a. Keirstead, Robin G. "Hospital Archives: A Professional Challenge," *ABCA Newsletter* 12 (Winter 1987), pp. 9-11. Keirstead maintains that hospital records pose a formidable challenge to the Canadian archival profession. Hospital archives, like other institutional archives, need to be marketed in such a way that hospital administrators are convinced of their utility. Part of the problem lies in educating people on the nature and use of archives.
- 16b. _____. "Hospital Archives Revisited: History at Work," *Dimensions in Health Service* 65 (May 1988), pp. 21-23. In emphasizing the historical value of hospital archives, Keirstead explains the nature of hospital archives and clarifies some common misconceptions about archives. He maintains that an archival programme can help to promote public relations and can provide background information for decision making, planning, and policy formulation.
- 16c. Leuilliot, Paul. "Problèmes de méthode: histoire (et archives) de la santé" in *Médecine et assistance en Alsace, XVI^e-XX^e siècle: recherches sur l'histoire de la santé*, Georges Livet and Georges Schaff, eds. (Strasbourg: Librairie Istra, 1976), pp. 13-17. A commission on the archives of public health and social security was created in Alsace in 1971. The author states various principles for the study of the history of medicine and comments on the collections of hospital archives in light of the commission's work.
17. Mitchinson, Wendy. "Gynecological Operations on the Insane," *Archivaria* 10 (Summer 1980), pp. 125-44. This article initially focuses on the increasing interest in Canadian medical history and the challenges for the historian and archivist, before examining the use of gynecological surgery on women at the London, Ontario, Asylum for the Insane between 1895 and 1900.

18. Shortt, Samuel. "The New Social History of Medicine: Some Implications for Research," *Archivaria* 10 (Summer 1980), pp. 5-22. Shortt examines changes in medical historiography in four representative areas: providers of health care, instruments used to convey medical attention, individual diseases, and recipients of health care. He also considers the implications of the new social history of medicine for the researcher and the archivist.
19. Stanley, G.D. "Medical Archives and Their Relation to the Profession," *Calgary Associate Clinic Historical Bulletin* 15 (August 1950), pp. 28-35. Stanley interprets "archives" as synonymous with historical accounts of sentimental value that reveal an individual's innermost self. With respect to archives in the usual interpretation of the word, he says, "We have no desire to belittle these records but they themselves are bare, soulless things and it is our contention that ideal records take cognizance not merely of professional achievement but also of the small and intimate details which go to making up the whole personality ..."

III. PRESERVATION, APPRAISAL, AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

20. Anderson, Paul G. "Appraisal of the Papers of Biomedical Scientists and Physicians for a Medical Archives," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 73 (October 1985), pp. 338-44. This article sets forth criteria for selecting papers of biomedical scientists and physicians and reviews definitions of appraisal, manuscripts, papers, records, and series. The author explains how appraisal is conducted at both the collection and series levels.
21. Annan, Gertrude L. "Medical Archives: Resource for Historians," *AB Bookman's Weekly* 53 (18 February 1974), pp. 648-49. Emphasizing the importance of appraisal as a necessary component of archival work, Annan refers to the records of the Public Health Committee of the City of New York which were rescued by the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine and filled "two filing cases" after appraisal.
22. Berrios, German *et al.* "Psychiatric Hospital Archives at Risk," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 39 (December 1986), pp. 83-86. The authors maintain that the records of psychiatric hospitals are in danger of destruction, particularly when hospitals close or relocate. Several solutions to this problem (e.g., the setting-up of regional health authority archive centres) are put forward.
23. British Records Association. "Preservation of Medical Records: A Memorandum," *The Lancet* no. 7120 (13 February 1960), pp. 379-80 (also issued separately as Memorandum, no. 16). This memorandum is directed primarily to the general practitioner since hospital records come within the purview of the Public Records Act (1958). Information is given on the types of records that may be found in medical practice, records worthy of preservation, and terms under which confidential records may be passed to the jurisdiction of the archivist. A list of organizations and qualified individuals is also given. For comment, see: A.H. James and John Morgan, "Preservation of Medical Records [letter to the editor]," *The Lancet* no. 7121 (20 February 1960), p. 435.

24. Candille, M. "Le Règlement des archives des hôpitaux," *Revue hospitalière de France* 39 (November 1975), pp. 845-63. In 1968, a decree was passed in France regulating the management of hospital records. Candille explains the clauses of the decree and recommends the transfer of records which are over fifty years old to the provincial archives.
25. Carnegie, M. Elizabeth. "Archives-Historical Researchers' Treasures," *Nursing Research* 27 (March-April 1978), p. 83. In this editorial, Carnegie maintains that any profession has an obligation to ensure that its history can be told and that its records are preserved. She illustrates her point by reference to some of the major nursing archives located in American libraries.
26. Department of Health and Social Security. *Health Service Management: Retention, Preservation and Destruction of Records. Responsibilities of Health Authorities under the Public Records Acts*. London: DHSS, December 1985. This circular is designed to replace previous guidance (HM(61)73 and HN(76)48) available to health authorities on the retention and disposal of records. It is founded on the requirements of the Public Records Acts of 1958 and 1967 and takes into account the recommendations of the Public Records Committee chaired by Sir Duncan Wilson.
27. "Evidence Presented to the Public Records Committee," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 25 (December 1979), pp. 68-76. This brief, submitted to the Public Records Committee chaired by Sir Duncan Wilson in May 1979, consists of six sections with supporting documents in which the work of the Society for the Social History of Medicine is explained, the uses and value of medical records are stated, and recommendations are put forward for changes in the Public Records Act.
28. Gill, James F. and Mitchell, Thornton W. "Ohio-Disposition of Medical Records in State Mental Hospitals," *The American Archivist* 26 (July 1963), pp. 371-78. This is a report of a records management programme carried out by the Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction. The authors comment on the retention, scheduling, and destruction of various types of medical records.
29. Glass, Bentley. "The Preservation of Historical Materials in Genetics," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 57 (April 1983), pp. 98-105. This is primarily a report on the History of Genetics Project at the Library of the American Philosophical Society. The project has compiled a list of distinguished living American geneticists, contacted them about the disposition of their papers, and encouraged them to deposit their papers in the society's archives.
30. Greffe, Florence. "La Règlementation des archives hospitalières en Angleterre et en France," *La Gazette des archives* no. 108 (21 April 1980), pp. 49-51. The author compares the French and British statutes concerning the preservation of hospital records.
31. "Hospital Records," *The Lancet* 255 (31 July 1948), p. 188. This editorial pleads with hospital staff to ensure the preservation of "minutes of boards of management and of staff meetings, matrons' reports, notes of operations ..." However drab these records may appear, they are the "stuff" out of which social history is made and should be appraised by an expert.

32. Kerling, N.J.M. "Hospital Records," *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 5 (April 1975), pp. 181-83. The Ministry of Health and the Standing Medical Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council have issued instructions and guidelines on the preservation and disposal of hospital records. The author comments on these directives.
33. Lake, Virginia. "Pioneering in the Control of Medical-Clinical Case Records," *The American Archivist* 24 (July 1961), pp. 303-07. This article describes a records management programme for the disposition of case records in Illinois. The kinds of records that the State of Illinois Archives has accepted for retention are specified.
34. Moulds, Harold A. "Hospital Archives: Necessity or Frill?," *Dimensions in Health Service* 59 (October 1982), pp. 38-40. Moulds "reviews the necessity for an archival records management program to meet corporate information needs and to produce substantial economies in records administration." Six categories of records having permanent value are identified: administrative, financial, personnel, legal, public relations, and research and development.
35. Nicol, Alexandra and Sheppard, Julia. "Why Keep Hospital Clinical Records?," *British Medical Journal* 290 (26 January 1985), pp. 263-64. The authors review the guidelines on record retention and the attempts by government bodies and other interested groups to cope with clinical records. They announce an upcoming symposium organized by the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine and the King's Fund Centre. For replies to this article, see: P. Sherwood Burge *et al.*, "Why Keep Hospital Clinical Records? [letters to the editor]," *British Medical Journal* 290 (16 February 1985), p. 563.
36. Pelling, Margaret. "Medical Records No. 1," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 35 (December 1984), pp. 62-63. This short article reviews the efforts in Britain since the mid-1970s to control the indiscriminate destruction of medical records. The author cites the recent case of the records of the City of Oxford Health Department where wholesale destruction occurred.
37. Pickstone, John V. and Coyne, Liz., eds. *The Preservation of NHS Records: A Handbook for the Guidance of NHS Personnel and Archivists in the North Western Health Region*. Occasional Publication No. 1. Manchester: Department of History of Science and Technology, UMIST, 1979. Reprinted with minor changes in 1984. This booklet delineates guidelines and statutory requirements as to how non-current administrative and clinical records of the National Health Service should be handled. Information is given about the types of records, their research importance, legislation concerning their use and preservation, retention, and disposal. There is also a brief discussion about the problem of post-1948 patient records.
38. Renze, Dolores C. "Colorado State Hospital Records Program: An Experiment in Instant Retrieval," *The American Archivist* 28 (October 1965), pp. 585-88. The author gives an account of a records management programme carried out by the State Archives of Colorado at the Colorado State Hospital (Insane Asylum). Records were inventoried, appraised, scheduled for disposal or retention, and microfilmed.

39. "SSHM and Public Records," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 39 (December 1986), pp. 87-90. This is the text of the society's comments on the DHSS Draft Circular on Public Records (issued in December 1985).
40. Spencer, D.A. "A National Museum of Health? [letter to the editor]," *British Medical Journal* 287 (8 October 1983), p. 1068. Spencer raises the question of whether there should be a National Museum of Health that could serve as a repository of archives and old equipment from hospitals. Spencer's letter elicited replies from Julia Sheppard, "A National Museum of Health?," *British Medical Journal* 287 (12 November 1983), pp. 1467-68, and from R.F. Fisher, [same title] 287 (19 November 1983), p. 1555. Sheppard applauds Spencer's concern about preservation, gives some information on statutory requirements governing hospital records, and mentions some of the work by various groups, in particular the Contemporary Medical Archives Centre of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine.
41. Webster, Charles. "Health and Hospital Records," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 18 (June 1976), pp. 2-3. In this editorial, Webster states that historians need to be concerned about the systematic preservation of important medical records and their accessibility for scholarly research. He proposes the formulation of a policy.
42. _____. "Preservation of Health Records," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 19 (December 1976), p. 4. A report of a discussion on the preservation and accessibility of health records that occurred at a conference. A resolution was passed affirming the importance of the preservation of medical records, calling for urgent action to ensure such preservation, and asking for further discussion.

IV. SPECIFIC ARCHIVES

Australia

43. Owen, Morris D. "The Archives of the College," *Australasian Radiology* 12 (August 1968), pp. 195-96. This is the first of eight articles in *Australasian Radiology* written by the same author between 1968 and 1981 on the Archives of the Royal Australian College of Radiologists. The articles usually are prefaced by a brief introduction, describe holdings arranged by document number, and are accompanied by illustrations. The other articles are the following: "The Archives of the College of Radiologists of Australia: Guide to the History Collection. New Zealand: Pre-College Documents H345-537," 15 (August 1971), pp. 269-79; "The Archives of the College: Guide to the History Collection H586-H621. Inauguration of the College and Earlier Documents," 15 (August 1971), pp. 280-84; "The Archives of the Royal Australasian College of Radiologists: Guide to the History Collection. H568 to H585-Edwards Miller Correspondence, 1901-1904," 21 (September 1977), pp. 226-30; "The Archives of the College: Guide to the History Collection. Sundry Accessions H645-H656," 21 (September 1977), pp. 231-33; "Archives on Display: A First Selection from the Archives of the Royal Australian College of Radiologists," 22 (March 1978), pp. 32-33; "The Archives of the Royal Australasian College of

Radiologists: Guide to the History Collections H681-H705," 23 (March 1979), pp. 15-19; and "The Archives of the Royal Australasian College of Radiologists: Guide to History Collection H706-H765," 26 (March 1982), pp. 30-40.

Austria

44. Stool, Sylvan E. "Biological Photographic Collections: The Picture Archives of the Institute of the History of Medicine, University of Vienna," *Journal of Biological Photography* 55 (January 1987), pp. 18-19. Established in 1960, the picture collection comprises some 30,000 items. This article describes the variety of photographs and explains how the archives are accessible to researchers.

Belgium

45. Servais, P. and Roger, F.H. "Les Archives médicales hospitalières: organisation et possibilités d'utilisation," *Annales de la société belge d'histoire des hôpitaux* 18 (1980), pp. 71-96. The authors discuss the nature of medical records and their organization, then focus on the records of several Belgian hospitals, extracting data as examples of research that can be done.

Britain

46. Allderidge, Patricia. "Hospital Archives," *British Hospital Journal & Social Service Review* 77 (27 September 1968), pp. 1786-87. The author, who is the archivist of the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals, describes some of the records in her care. She maintains that hospital records provide a unique perspective on social history. She gives useful advice on how hospitals can make their records accessible to the researcher and directs administrators to the legal provisions concerning the preservation of hospital records. See also Allderidge's "The Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 29 (December 1981), p. 40.
47. Barry, Jonathan. "Guide to Sources and Writings on the History of Medicine in Bristol, 1600-1900," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 35 (December 1984), pp. 48-52. This article lists bibliographical and archival material for the study of the history of medicine in Bristol between 1600 and 1900. Material is cited under five categories: general; hospitals and institutional care; medical training and practice; public health; and Bristol Hotwells.
48. Bird, D.T., comp. *Catalogue of the Printed Books and Manuscripts (1491-1900) in the Library of St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School*. London: St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, 1984. Although this catalogue is mainly devoted to describing over 3,000 books and journals, it does describe an interesting collection of manuscripts and letters, including the case books of Samuel Solly, John Flint South, and Charles Murchison. Review: Lindsay Granshaw, *Medical History* 30 (April 1986), p. 239.
49. Cameron, Alan. "Hospital Records in the Manuscripts Department, Nottingham University Library," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 24 (June 1979), pp. 46-49. Cameron describes the types of records that have been

acquired by the Library from individual hospitals in the Nottinghamshire Area Health Authority (Teaching) South Nottingham District.

50. _____. "The Records of Nottingham General Hospital," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 20 (June 1977), pp. 31-33. In 1975, Cameron was asked to survey the non-current administrative records of the Nottingham General Hospital and to make recommendations for their future preservation and cataloguing. This article is a report of Cameron's work, which resulted in the transfer of the Hospital's records to the Nottingham University Library.
51. Conrad, Lawrence I. "The Sami Haddad Collection of Arabic Medical Manuscripts," *Medical History* 31 (July 1987), pp. 354-57. This article discusses ninety-five medieval Arabic medical manuscripts from the collection of Dr. Sami Ibrahim Haddad which were purchased by the Wellcome Institute. The article provides a biographical sketch of Haddad, describes some of the manuscripts of well-known authors, and discusses the importance of this collection for historical research.
52. Coyne, Liz; Doyle, Dennis; and Pickstone, John V. *A Guide to the Records of Health Services in the Manchester Region (Kendal to Crewe): Part One, Hospital Services and Part Two, Public Health and Domiciliary Services*. Occasional Publication Nos. 3 and 4. Manchester: Department of History of Science and Technology, UMIST, 1981. These two volumes list the location of hospital and public health records between 1750 and 1945 in the North West of England with the exception of Merseyside. Part 1 identifies the medical institutions of each locality, their date of foundation, and the whereabouts of the records. Part 2 traces, district by district, the records of public health authorities (e.g., reports of Medical Officers of Health, school clinic records, drainage and sanitary committee minutes).
53. Craig, Patricia. "The 'Biographical Memoirs' of the Bristol Infirmary," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 35 (December 1984), pp. 53-54. This short article describes a fourteen-volume collection of documents held in the Bristol Record Office. The collection was assembled by Richard Smith, who was surgeon to the Bristol Infirmary from 1796 to 1843. Smith attempted to write a history of the Infirmary, and recorded the background and education of more than two hundred surgical students.
54. Dodd, John. "The Archives of Hospital Contributory Schemes," *Archives* 1, no. 1 (Lady Day 1949), pp. 35-38. Hospital contributory schemes developed in Britain after the First World War. Four hundred and twenty-eight schemes existed in 1948. The author urges all contributory schemes to deposit their annual reports and minute books in public libraries or local record offices.
55. Dow, Derek A. "All Trivial Fond Records: Medical Archives in Scotland," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 38 (June 1986), pp. 88-91. This article discusses how the medical archives system in Scotland has developed and has become more comprehensive than any comparable area in Great Britain. Dow emphasizes the importance of promoting medical archives by exhibitions, lectures, and the written word.

56. _____. "The Archives of the Greater Glasgow Health Board" in *Health Care as Social History: The Glasgow Case*, Olive Checkland and Margaret Lamb, eds. (Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press, 1982), pp. 158-69 and pp. 234-47 (Appendix IV). Dow discusses the concerns of historians about the destruction of hospital records, recounts how the archives of the Greater Glasgow Health Board came to be established, and gives examples of how the records can be used in research. Appendix IV contains an index to the archives and brief descriptions of the record groups.
57. Eaves Walton, P.M. "Hospital Archives," *Scottish Genealogist* (September 1978), pp. 65-72. The author gives a brief history of hospitals in Scotland. She provides information on the preservation of hospital records in England and Scotland and discusses the records of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh from the perspective of the genealogical researcher.
58. _____. "The Raw Material of History: Archives in a Hospital," *Book Trolley* 3 (June 1972), pp. 10-14. The author, who is the archivist of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh and Associated Hospitals, recounts how an archival programme was established, provides information on the legal requirements for the preservation of hospital records in keeping with the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, describes the kinds of records that have been kept, and discusses the duties of the archivist and possibilities of research.
59. Hall, Lesley A. "The Stopes Collection in the Contemporary Medical Archives Centre at the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 32 (June 1983), pp. 50-51. Most of the papers of Marie Stopes, the pioneer of birth control and sex education, are located in the British Library. This article explains why some of her papers are housed at the Wellcome Institute and what they contain.
60. _____ and Morgan, Neil. "Illustrations from the Wellcome Institute Library: The Archives of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine," *Medical History* 30 (April 1986), pp. 212-15. Founded in 1891, the Lister Institute was the most important medical research institution in Great Britain for more than twenty years. The archives of the Institute were recently transferred to the Wellcome Institute's Contemporary Medical Archives Centre. This article explains how this material was sorted and points to its importance for the study of anti-vivisectionism, tropical diseases, brucellosis, and public health.
61. Hamarneh, Sami K. *Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts on Medicine and Pharmacy at the British Library*. Cairo: Les Editions Universitaires d'Egypte, 1975. This is the third volume in the series entitled *History of Arabic Medicine and Pharmacy*. (Vol. 1 is titled *Index of Arabic Manuscripts on Medicine and Pharmacy at the National Library of Cairo*, Vol. 2 is *Index of Arabic Manuscripts on Medicine, Pharmacy and Allied Sciences in the Zahiriyah Library*.) In the introduction Hamarneh explains how these manuscripts came to the British Library. The catalogue consists of two parts: manuscripts of works whose authors are known; and anonymous manuscripts. Entries are arranged chronologically. The descriptions contain biographical information, commentary, physical description, and further references. There is an index, and a selected bibliography cites other reference sources that describe Arabic medico-pharmaceutical manuscripts.

62. Illingworth, Sir Charles. "William Hunter's Manuscripts and Letters: The Glasgow Collection," *Medical History* 15 (April 1971), pp. 181-86. William Hunter (1718-83) bequeathed his library and papers to the University of Glasgow. Among his papers were manuscripts on medical topics, correspondence from his students, and letters about patients and specimens. This article discusses how the papers have been arranged and provides a synopsis of their contents.
63. Jordanova, Ludmilla, ed. *Medical Records Newsletter*. Research Publications No. IV. Oxford: Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, 1980. The purpose of this publication is to draw attention to medical records projects underway or nearing completion. It consists of eleven short essays: D.A. Dow, "Greater Glasgow Health Board Archives"; E. Coyne and J. Pickstone, "Location and Preservation of Health Service Records in the North-West Region"; S.C. Morrow, "The Records of University College Hospital Medical School"; four essays by A.R. Allan on record surveys in the Mersey Regional Health Authority, work undertaken in the Liverpool Area Health Authority, and lists of hospital records held at the Historical Manuscripts Commission; "National, University and Special Repositories Forum of the Society of Archivists"; J. Sheppard, "The Study of Contemporary Medicine"; M. Pelling, "Records of the Society of Medical Officers of Health"; and "ESRC Survey Archive, University of Essex".
64. [Keynes, Geoffrey]. "The Hospital Archives and Possessions" in *A Short History of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1123-1923*, Sir D'Arcy Power and H.J. Waring (London: Printed for the hospital, 1923), pp. 75-86. The outstanding items in the hospital archives (manuscript deeds, charters, ledgers) are described.
65. Livesley, Brian and Pentelow, Gillian M. "The Burning of John Hunter's Papers: A New Explanation," *Annals of the Royal College of Surgeons of England* 60 (March 1978), pp. 79-84. The authors contend that Sir Everard Home destroyed Hunter's papers in order to protect the identity of the person who was the subject of Hunter's famous inoculation experiment.
66. Moorat, S.A.J. *Catalogue of Western Manuscripts on Medicine and Science in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library*. 2 vols. in 3. London: The Wellcome Institute of the History of Medicine, 1962, 1973. (Vol. 1 Mss. Written Before 1650 A.D., Vols. 2 Mss. Written After 1650 A.D.). The compiler of this monumental reference work spent twenty-five years studying, cataloguing, and indexing this rich collection. Over 5,000 separate manuscript pieces are fully described. The descriptions include collation, places and dates of composition, biographical notes, information on provenance, and so on. Material is organized alphabetically by author with many cross-references and detailed indexes. Reviews: Lee Ash, *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 51 (April 1963), pp. 295-97 and 62 (October 1974), pp. 440-41.
67. Palmer, Richard. "Illustrations from the Wellcome Institute Library: The Wellcome Collection of Papers Relating to Edward Jenner," *Medical History* 29 (April 1985), pp. 200-05. This article explains the provenance of Jenner's papers at the Wellcome Institute and describes the extant material.

68. Parry-Jones, Brenda. "Locating and Preserving Oxfordshire Hospital Records," *Medical Record and Health Care Information Journal* 18 (November 1977), pp. 328-29. The author reports on a project to locate, describe, and advise on the care and safe-keeping of the records of the three oldest hospitals in Oxfordshire: Radcliffe Infirmary, Warneford Hospital, and Littlemore Hospital. See also "Health Records in Oxfordshire," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 20 (June 1977), p. 34.
69. Patterson, Stephen. "Finding Fife's Medical Records," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 38 (June 1986), pp. 92-97. This article is a report of a project "to locate and list the historical records produced by the health services in Fife before the formation of the National Health Service."
70. Pelling, Margaret, comp. *Handlist of Records of the Society of Medical Officers of Health Deposited at the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, Oxford, 4 May 1976, with Later Deposits and Other Locations*. Research Publications III. Oxford: Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, 1980. This is a finding aid to the records of the Society of Medical Officers of Health. The records are briefly described according to the following categories: central records; branch records; group records; framed portraits and testimonials; offprint and circular collection; *Medical Officer* and other journals of the Society; and miscellaneous.
71. Pepler, Jonathan. "The Archives of Tower Hamlets Health Authority," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 39 (December 1986), pp. 80-82. Tower Hamlets Health Authority, which encompasses an area of East London historically associated with economic and social deprivation, appointed an archivist in September 1984. This article by the archivist highlights some of the important records at the London Hospital (Whitechapel) and its associated Medical College.
72. Sayer, Kathy. "The ESRC Data Archive," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 35 (December 1984), pp. 59-63. The ESRC Data Archive is a national research facility whose primary objective is the acquisition, storage and dissemination of computer-readable files of social science data. This article examines the multi-disciplinary coverage of the archive, its acquisition policy, distribution service and accessibility, and also focusses on those files containing socio-medical data.
73. Sheppard, Julia. *The Contemporary Medical Archives Centre in the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine*. London: Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 1987. The Contemporary Medical Archives Centre (CMAC) has a mandate to preserve the records of British practitioners and bio-scientists. In this illustrated booklet, Sheppard describes the holdings of CMAC: personal papers; societies and associations; general collections; and general practice. There is also information on services provided by the CMAC.
74. Smith, G. Joan. "A Note on Recent Work on the Archives of the Incorporated Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 22 (June 1978), pp. 27-29. This article is a report on the work done in arranging and describing the archives of the Liverpool School of

Tropical Medicine. The Liverpool University Archives reached an agreement with the school whereby the University Archives would complete the work on the school's archives and would exercise an advisory and supervisory role in the care of the archives. The archives of the school are also briefly described.

75. Smith, K.J. "Records Recently Selected for Preservation from Central Government Sources," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 37 (December 1985), pp. 108-11. Smith describes various classes of records of the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) and the Health and Safety Executive that will soon become available for research at the Public Record Office. He also lists areas where the records of DHSS have been targeted for retention.
76. Smith, William. "A Medieval Archive from Trinity Hospital, Salisbury," *Archives* 16 (April 1983), pp. 39-46. Most of the records of Trinity Hospital were deposited in the Wiltshire Record Office and consist of extensive holdings from 1277 to the end of the nineteenth century. This article provides a history of the hospital and describes some of the important records.
77. Thompson, D.N. "Wirral Hospital Records," *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 7 (April 1985), pp. 421-42. The author provides an historical survey of hospital service in England and Wales from 1800 to the present. He then presents a detailed report of a project on the appraisal and transfer of important Wirral hospital records to the Wirral Archives. Various general problems related to hospital records and local archives are also discussed.
78. Wood, P.B. and Golinski, J.V. "Library and Archive Resources in the History of Science and Medicine at the University of Leeds," *The British Journal for the History of Science* 14 (November 1981), pp. 263-81. Most of this article is devoted to book collections and non-medical archival material. However, the Medical and Dental Library houses some material relating to the history of the Leeds Medical School: notes by William Hey, the elder, on medical and surgical cases; a group of manuscripts by Thomas Scattergood, the Dean of the Medical School from 1884 to 1900; and lecture notes taken by the Leeds surgeon James Tatham in the late eighteenth century.

Canada

79. Andison, A.W. "CMA Archives," *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 113 (4 October 1975), p. 602. In this editorial, the curator of the CMA archives states that "our aim should be to provide a resource and reference centre in medical archives and history." See also: A.D. Kelly, "CMA Archives [letters to the editor]," *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 114 (24 January 1976), p. 113.
80. Burkinshaw, Sylvia M. "A Look at Kingston General Hospital's Archives," *Dimensions in Health Service* 59 (November 1982), pp. 20-21. Burkinshaw reviews the events which led to the establishment of an archives at her hospital in cooperation with Queen's University Archives. She points out the advantages of having an archives and looks forward to the implementation of a records management programme.

81. Canadian Nurses Association. *Guide to the Historical Collections of the Canadian Nurses Association*. Ottawa: Canadian Nurses Association, 1987. This finding aid consists of four parts: an introduction; the papers of the Canadian Nurses Association; the papers of related organizations; and special collections. Each part is broken down into component units, often featuring historical background and collection or series description.
82. Crawley, Dianne. "Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital Safeguards Its History," *OHS Bulletin* 47 (Winter 1986), p. 3. This article gives an introduction to the collection of artifacts and documents maintained by the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital Museum. Among the prized items in the collection is the correspondence from the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons to Dr. R.M. Bucke, the first medical superintendent of the Hamilton Asylum.
83. Godfrey, Charles M. "The History of Medicine Museum Academy of Medicine," *Ontario Medical Review* 32 (December 1965), pp. 868-71. Although this article is devoted primarily to a discussion of the artifacts collected by the Toronto Academy, it does mention a pictorial collection of Ontario physicians, and the reader is told that "the museum's main attraction for the student of history is in its large collection of letters, diaries, account books and records of practice of Ontario and early Canadian doctors."
84. *Griffin-Greenland Archives Newsletter* 1 (May 1986, Christmas 1987). [Vol. 1, no. 2 is titled *QSMHC Archives Newsletter*.] This newsletter explains the provenance of a treasure-trove of material on Canadian psychiatry located at the Queen Street Mental Health Centre in Toronto. The archives include the records of the Canadian Mental Health Association, correspondence of Dr. Clarence Hincks, and extensive biographical files and photographs. A project is underway to produce an inventory of the archival holdings, to catalogue the printed items, and to create an index. A further reference to the project is "Griffin-Greenland Collection on History of Mental Health in Canada," *TAAG Newsletter* 13 (March-April 1986), p. 8.
85. Jameson, Mary Ann, ed.; Brock, Daniel *et al.*, comps. *Richard Maurice Bucke: A Catalogue Based upon the Collections of The University of Western Ontario Libraries*. London, Ont.: The Libraries, The University of Western Ontario, 1978. This catalogue is not only a guide to the Bucke papers at the University of Western Ontario, but it is also a bio-bibliographical guide. The catalogue is divided into sections on subjects such as manuscripts, published works, and Bucke's library.
86. Kelly, A.D. "Archives and Ethics," *Ontario Medical Review* 42 (May 1975), pp. 268-69. Kelly traces the development of the Ontario Medical Association's code of ethics through the use of archival documents and concludes by saying, "Who says archives are not interesting?"
87. _____. "The Room at the Bottom of the Stairs," *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 103 (24 October 1970), p. 897. This short article discusses the purpose of the CMA's Archives Committee and explains where the CMA archives are stored and what they contain.

88. Lewis, Jim, comp. *A Guide to the Medical Archives of British Columbia*. [Vancouver: B.C. Heritage Trust], 1986. The mandate of the Archives is to acquire and to make accessible to scholars archival material that documents the growth and development of the medical profession in that province. This guide is divided into the following parts: British Columbia Medical Association; Canadian Medical Association; College of Physicians and Surgeons of B.C.; Osler Society of Vancouver; Vancouver Medical Association; medical organizations and institutions; and personal papers. Each part contains an introduction, an administrative history or biographical sketch, a scope and content note, and description at the series and file levels. Review: Robin G. Keirstead, *Archivaria* 25 (Winter 1987-88), pp. 122-25.
89. MacDougall, Heather. "Researching Public Health Services in Ontario, 1882-1930," *Archivaria* 10 (Summer 1980), pp. 157-72. The archival documents for the study of public health in Ontario are identified and evaluated. In particular the author draws attention to two record groups housed in the Archives of Ontario (RG 10, the Provincial Board of Health and RG 21, Municipal Records).
90. MacKinnon, Charles. "Post-Confederation Medical Sources in the Manuscript Division," *The Archivist* 12 (September-October 1985), pp. 10-11. In 1970, the Manuscript Division of the Public (now National) Archives of Canada began a systematic programme to collect medical archives of national significance. This article outlines the division's collections policy and briefly describes some of the acquired archives and their importance for medical history.
91. McDonnell, C.E. and Lewis, Jim. "The Usable Past: Medical Archives of British Columbia," *The British Columbia Medical Journal* 28 (September 1986), pp. 625-26. In 1986, the B.C. Heritage Trust awarded a grant to the B.C. Medical Association to hire an archivist on a contractual basis. This article explains the origins of the archival programme, its mandate, and objectives. See also: C.W. Fraser, "Can You Identify Any of These Men?," *The British Columbia Medical Journal* 29 (February 1987), p. 92.
92. McGinnis, Janice P. Dickin. "Records of Tuberculosis in Calgary," *Archivaria* 10 (Summer 1980), pp. 173-89. Dickin McGinnis was commissioned to write a history of Calgary's Baker Memorial Sanatorium and was given access to the San's voluminous records. The range and variety of the records are described, and their importance in terms of research is discussed. In making a plea for the preservation of the San's records, the author maintains that it is the duty of historians and archivists to educate hospital administrators about archives.
93. Morton, Sandi. "Alberta Mental Hospital of Ponoka Museum Collection," *Museum Quarterly* (Spring 1983), pp. 35-38. Although this article chiefly concerns the artifacts in the museum collection, the author refers to "extensive medical records" on the early methods of treating patients, as well as a collection of photographs.
94. Nesmith, Tom. "The Early Years of Public Health: The Department of Agriculture, 1867-1918," *The Archivist* 12 (September-October 1985), pp. 1-3. Prior to 1919, the Department of Agriculture was responsible for medical services provided by the federal government of Canada. Nesmith briefly describes

the records of this department (RG 17) at the National Archives of Canada in terms of their importance for the history of public health.

95. Pettigrew, Eileen. "The Healing Archives: Exploring Our Medical Past," *The Review* 66, no. 4 (1982), pp. 10-13. This article focuses on Canada's medical museums, such as the Academy of Medicine's Museum of History in Toronto and the museum at the Brandon Mental Health Centre. Pettigrew refers to archival documents such as the letters and papers of Dr. Michael Sarrazin at the museum of Quebec City's Hotel-Dieu.
96. Radford, Teresa C. "CMA Archives: Keeping History Alive," *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 134 (15 March 1986), pp. 648-49. Radford explains the origins of CMA's archival programme, from the formation of an archives committee in 1924 to the hiring of an archivist in 1984. She also discusses the objectives of the programme and highlights the types of documents in the archives.
97. Ray, Arthur J. "Opportunity and Challenge: The Hudson's Bay Company Archives and Canadian Science and Technology," in *Science, Technology, and Canadian History/Les Sciences, la technologie et l'histoire canadienne*, Richard A. Jarrell and Norman R. Ball, eds. (Waterloo, Ont.: Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 1980), pp. 45-59. Ray discusses the Hudson's Bay Company Archives as a source of information for work in medical, nutritional, technological, and architectural history.
98. Ridge, Alan D. "Arranging the Archives of the School of Nursing of the Montreal General Hospital," *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 3 (October 1968), pp. 403-11. This article outlines the procedures taken in sorting and describing the archives of the School of Nursing.
99. The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. *Library and Archival Holdings in the Roddick Room / Le Collège Royal des Médecins et Chirugiens du Canada: contenu de la bibliothèque et archives dans la salle Roddick*. Ottawa: Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, 1978. This volume reproduces the catalogue cards of the books, pamphlets, offprints, journals and museum pieces collected by the library of the College. A list of diplomas and other documents is also included.
100. Sandomirsky, Janice R. "Toronto's Public Health Photography," *Archivaria* 10 (Summer 1980), pp. 145-55. Between 1911 and 1930, Dr. Charles J. Hastings, Toronto's Medical Health Officer, engaged the City's chief photographer, Arthur S. Goss, to take photographs for the promotion of public health. Accompanied by illustrations of Goss's photographs obtained from the City of Toronto Archives, this article surveys Hastings' public-health crusade.
101. Spadoni, Carl. "Medical Archives at McMaster," *ACA Bulletin* 10 (January 1986), pp. [25-26]. This is a report of a programme for medical archives established at the Health Sciences Library of McMaster University.
102. Stevenson, Joan. "A Little about the Medical Museum," *The University of Western Ontario Medical Journal* 54 (May 1985), verso of the back cover. This short article refers to various artifacts contained in the Medical Museum at University Hospital and highlights the papers of Dr. J.W. Crane (Western's first full-time Professor of Pharmacology).

- 103a. Sullivan, Patrick. "CMA Archives Finally Finds Permanent Home," *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 137 (1 October 1987), pp. 669-70. This article tells how the CMA archives were relocated in the CMA House in Ottawa and describes the extent and contents of the CMA archives and the type of research inquiries received by the archivist.
- 103b. Teigen, Phil. "Bethune Manuscripts in the Osler Library," *HSTC Bulletin* 15-16 (1980), p. 3. Teigen announces that the Osler Library at McGill University has acquired two collections of material related to Norman Bethune from Bethune's biographer, Roderick Stewart.

France

- 104a. Burg, André-Marcel. "Les Archives hospitalières de Haguenau" in *Médecine et assistance en Alsace, XVI^e-XX^e siècle: recherches sur l'histoire de la santé*, Georges Livet and Georges Schaff, eds. (Strasbourg: Librairie Istra, 1976), pp. 113-15. This article provides historical sketches of several hospitals of the medieval village of Haguenau and describes the types of extant records.
- 104b. Desert, Gabriel. "Une Source historique trop oubliée: les archives hospitalières," *La Gazette des archives* n.s. no. 94 (1976), pp. 145-63. Desert maintains that French hospital archives, particularly for the nineteenth century, contain a wealth of information on social and economic conditions. This type of archival material, he claims, has not been used to its potential by researchers. To illustrate his point, he presents research undertaken by le Centre de recherches d'histoire quantitative de l'Université de Caen which focuses on series X of the departmental archives of Calvados.
105. Imbault-Huart, M.J. "Sources de l'histoire de la médecine aux Archives Nationales de 1750 à 1822," *Revue d'histoire des Sciences* 25 (January-March 1972), pp. 45-53. Dispersed in different series at the Archives nationales are various documents relating to the history of medicine during the last years of the Ancien Régime, the Revolutionary period, and the Empire and the Restoration. The author lists these series and describes their contents.
106. Prévost, Marie-Laure. "Manuscrits et correspondance de Pasteur à la Bibliothèque Nationale," *Bulletin de la Bibliothèque Nationale* 2 (1977), pp. 99-107. This article highlights the papers of Louis Pasteur, which consist of scholarly papers, scientific manuscripts, notebooks, and correspondence.

Spain

107. Sherwood, Joan. "The Archives of the Inclusa," *Archivaria* 10 (Summer 1980), pp. 69-72. The Inclusa served as a foundling hospital in Madrid during the eighteenth century. According to the author, the archives of the Inclusa, which go back to the Inclusa's founding as a Royal Hospital in 1582, contain important information of demographic interest and on social attitudes towards women and children.

United States

108. *AAMC Archives: Preliminary Inventory, 1876-1973*. Washington, D.C.: Association of American Medical Colleges, 1974. In this finding aid, the AAMC archives are grouped into the following categories: AAMC history, biomedical communications, biomedical research policy, continuing education, curriculum, graduate education, health services, institutes of AAMC, international education, medical school operations, premedical education, research in medical education, and students.
109. Abdellah, Faye G. "National Library of Medicine Is Official National Nursing Archives," *Nursing Research* 24 (January-February 1975), p. 64. A letter to the editor in which the author lists what nursing archives are located at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) and what advantages there are of having nursing archives at this central repository. A response from Mary A. Shopa, "Historical Materials in Nursing," *Nursing Research* 24 (July-August 1975), p. 308, questioned the "official" character of NLM's mandate. Abdellah defended her position in "The Nursing Archives at the National Library of Medicine," *Nursing Research* 24 (September-October 1975), p. 389.
110. Appel, Toby A. "The Archives of the American Physiological Society," *The Physiologist* 27 (June 1984), pp. 131-32. When the American Physiological Society (APS) was founded in 1887, thought was given to preserving an account of the Society's activities. Appel describes the official minutes, treasurer's reports, programmes of meetings, correspondence, and other material that have survived. See also Appel's "The APS Photograph Collection," *The Physiologist* 28 (April 1985), pp. 88-90.
111. Apple, Rima D., comp. *Illustrated Catalogue of the Slide Archive of Historical Medical Photographs at Stony Brook*. Westport, Conn. and London: Greenwood Press, 1984. This catalogue illustrates 3,171 images collected by the Center for Photographic Images of Medicine and Health Care at the Health Services Library of the State University of New York at Stony Brook. The images are reproduced in order of accession, and the captions identify the subjects, geographical locations, and the collections containing the original photographs. Several indexes provide access by such terms as personal name, subject, and photographer. There are also three appendices which contain archival and institutional sources, a bibliography, and hints on how to locate historical medical photographs. Review: Gertrude M. Prescott, *Medical History* 30 (April 1986), pp. 237-38.
112. "Archive of Medical Visual Resources," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 57 (July 1969), p. 293. This note announces that the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, Boston, Mass. has been awarded a grant to collect "original paintings, drawings, and renderings of important medical illustrators."
113. *Archives and Manuscripts: The Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives, The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions*. Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University and The Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1980. This finding aid describes the records of six separate archives of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, the personal papers of faculty and staff, photographic holdings, and archival

and manuscript holdings in other repositories at Johns Hopkins University. It also has information on the rules governing the use of material, the archival staff, and the archives' advisory committee.

114. Ballard, James F. *A Catalogue of the Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts and Incunabula in the Boston Medical Library*. Boston: Privately printed, 1944. Seven hundred and twenty-six manuscripts and incunabula are described in this catalogue. The descriptions are numbered, and include such items of information as author, title, place written, and date of publication, if applicable. The manuscript collection (1200-1600 A.D.), consisting of 52 items, is representative of the type of written books that might have been assembled by a scholarly physician of the period.
115. Becker, Ruth Anne. "The John Jacob Abel Papers: Primary Sources for the History of American Pharmacology," *Pharmacy in History* 24 (1982), pp. 115-16. Abel is regarded as the "father of American pharmacology." This article describes his papers and the biographical material collected after his death by Dr. E.M.K. Geiling. Abel's papers and the Geiling-Abel collection are housed at the Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions.
116. Berlin, Ira R. "The Northwestern Memorial Hospital Archives," *Illinois Libraries* 63 (April 1981), pp. 333-34. An archival programme was established at Chicago's Northwestern Memorial Hospital in 1974. This article explains the mandate of the archives and its collections policy and provides a synopsis of the holdings.
117. Bragg, Terry Alan, comp. *Guide to the Archives of the McLean Hospital Corporation*. Belmont, Mass.: McLean Hospital Corporation, 1984. Founded in 1811, the McLean Hospital is a major center in the United States for psychiatric treatment, teaching, and research. Divided into six sections based on distinct record groups of the hospital, personal papers of professional staff, and a fine arts collection, this finding aid contains a statement of the archival policy, descriptions of the archival material, historical sketches, illustrations, and lists of chronological events. Review: *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 41 (April 1986), p. 241.
118. ———. "The McLean Hospital Archives," *Massachusetts Nurse* 8 (September 1984), p. 3. This article traces the origins of the McLean Hospital Corporation Archives to the establishment of an Archives Committee in 1966. Bragg describes the subsequent events that led to an archival programme. He discusses the objectives of the programme and highlights the major record groups.
119. Burns, David D. "Michael Reese Hospital: Archives and Public Affairs," *Illinois Library* 63 (April 1981), pp. 335-36. Burns relates how the archives of Chicago's Michael Reese Hospital developed as a by-product of the hospital's public relations department. He also draws attention to some of the significant documents in the archival holdings.
120. Campbell, Anne. "FNS Archives to Be Presented to University of Kentucky during 60th Anniversary Observances in November," *Frontier Nursing Service Quarterly Bulletin* 61 (Summer 1985), pp. 2-3. This article documents the range of material contained in the FNS archives throughout the organization's sixty years.

121. Cassidy, Phoebe A. and Sokol, Roberta S., comp. *Index to the Wm. Beaumont, M.D. (1785-1853) Manuscript Collection*. St Louis, Mo.: Washington University School of Medicine, 1968. This is a computer-generated finding aid to the papers of William Beaumont which consists of a name index, place index, date index, subject index, and shelf list. Each section is colour coded. The finding aid also has genealogies of the Green and Beaumont families and contains information on how the finding aid was produced and can be used.
122. *Catalogue of the Florence Nightingale Collection*. New York: Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Columbia University, Presbyterian Hospital, School of Nursing, 1956. This catalogue describes the collection of Nightingaliana belonging to the School of Nursing at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. The collection consists primarily of Nightingale's correspondence, and letters about her written by her family. The descriptions include date, name of the recipient or correspondent, place where the letter was written, and content notes, often with extracts. The letters are grouped under several categories, both chronologically and alphabetically, and also according to whether Nightingale was the recipient or correspondent of the letter in question.
123. Chaff, Sandra L. "Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine," *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association* 38 (May-June 1983), pp. 73-74 (see also p. 79, which solicits archives of women physicians). The Medical College of Pennsylvania was the world's first medical school founded expressly for women. Chaff describes the events that led to the establishment of an archives at the college.
124. . "Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine at the Medical College of Pennsylvania," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 66 (January 1978), pp. 55-57. Chaff gives an historical sketch of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania from 1850 to the present, and also gives an account of the archival programme. In addition to the records of the college, the archives houses the American Medical Women's Association collection of materials, and serves as a repository for the papers and collections of women physicians and related organizations.
125. Crellin, J.K. "Manuscripts of Benjamin Waterhouse at Duke," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 34 (July 1979), pp. 356-58. Benjamin Waterhouse introduced Jennerian vaccination to the United States. Crellin draws attention to a collection of Waterhouse material in the Trent Collection of the Duke University Medical Center. The collection was amassed by Josiah Trent, whose premature death prevented him from writing a biography of Waterhouse.
126. Darby, William J. "An Accessible Archive of Human Experience," *Nutrition Reviews* 33 (October 1975), pp. 310-12. An historical collection of scientific papers, correspondence, and other memorabilia pertaining to the work and research of Dr. Joseph Goldberger and Dr. William Henry Sebrell, Jr. was donated to the Vanderbilt Medical Center Library. The collection covers a sixty-year period in the conquest of pellagra. The author comments on the collection's importance.
127. Devlin, Mary and Fallucco, Marguerite. "The Archives of the American Medical Association," *Illinois Libraries* 63 (April 1981), pp. 337-38. The authors

portray the archival programme of the American Medical Association (AMA), which was established in 1960 to preserve records, publications, and artifacts related to the activity of the AMA's governing bodies.

128. Durkin, Joseph T. "The Alexis Carrel Collection of Georgetown University," *The Georgetown Medical Bulletin* 17 (August 1963), pp. 47-48. Alexis Carrel won the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1912 in recognition of his work on the suturing of blood vessels and transplantation of organs. This article explains how his papers were obtained by Georgetown University and discusses the content and extent of his papers.
129. Engle, Ralph L., Jr. "Medical Archives," *Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science* 4 (October 1977), p. 23. Engle highlights some of the important records in the archives of the New York Hospital — Cornell Medical Center and discusses aspects of the archival programme.
130. Ernst, Joseph W. "The Rockefeller Archive Center," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 49 (1975), pp. 576-78. Located in Pocantico Hills, New York, the Rockefeller Center is the archival repository for The Rockefeller University, The Rockefeller Foundation, The Rockefeller Brothers' Fund, members of the Rockefeller family, and organizations and individuals who have shared in Rockefeller endeavours. This article describes these archives in terms of their research potential for the history of public health and medical education.
131. Finch, Herbert. "New York Medical Archives in Upstate Area," *New York State Journal of Medicine* 71 (15 June 1971), pp. 1553-55. The author surveys the holdings of medical archives in the repositories of upstate New York. He discusses the medical archives programme at Cornell University where he serves as curator and archivist. He emphasizes the importance of oral history and encourages the preservation of papers of medical interest and the transfer of these papers to research centers where they will come to the attention of the scholarly community.
132. Gallagher, Nancy Elizabeth. *Arabic Medical Manuscripts at the University of California, Los Angeles*. Malibu: Undena Publications, 1983. This publication describes approximately one hundred Arabic medical manuscripts from UCLA's major collection of over five thousand manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Armenian. The descriptions include author, manuscript number, supplied title, dimensions, date, foliation, and references to other manuscript sources.
133. Geller, L.D. and Daly, Ira. *The Hadassah Medical Organization Archives, 1947-84: A Guide to the Microfilms in the New York Archives*. [New York]: Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc., 1984. This is a guide to the microfilms of Hadassah's Central Files Department in Israel, covering the period from June 1949 to May 1984. Descriptions are at the series and subseries level. A major series concerns the construction of the Ein Karem Medical Center which contains material on Hadassah's and the State of Israel's contribution of medical aid to the developing nations of Africa and Asia.
134. _____. *The Hadassah Medical Organization Papers in the Hadassah Archives*. [New York]: Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc., 1984. Since 1918, the Hadassah Medical Organization has been responsible for a network of health-care services and teaching facilities in Israel. This is a

- finding aid to the archives (1918-60) of its national offices in New York. Included are descriptions at the series level of subjects like directors' correspondence, board minutes, Nurses Training School correspondence and minutes.
135. Goldwyn, Robert. "The National Archives of Plastic Surgery," *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery* 51 (April 1973), p. 436. The American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons has designated the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, Boston, Mass., as the official repository for a "national archives" of plastic surgery.
 136. Hamarneh, Sami K. "Arabic Manuscripts of the National Library of Medicine, Washington, D.C.," *Journal for the History of Arabic Science* 1 (May 1977), pp. 72-108. Hamarneh recounts how collections of Arabic manuscripts came to be housed at the National Library of Medicine and provides some background history about the composition of the manuscripts. Descriptions of the manuscripts are in chronological order according to the lifetime of the author.
 137. *The Harvey Cushing Collection of Books and Manuscripts*. New York: Schumann's, 1943. Although most of this catalogue is devoted to books (incunabula and general works), the sections on manuscripts, Orientalia, and Cushing memorabilia list documents of an archival nature, including Cushing's personal papers.
 138. Hirsch, Rudolph, ed., with the assistance of Timothy L. Bratton and Ericka Thickett Miller. *A Catalogue of the Manuscripts and Archives of the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia*. Prepared by the Francis Clark Wood Institute for the History of Medicine. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1983. This finding aid, which is arranged alphabetically by author or name of the society or institution, comprehensively describes 1,139 manuscripts and archives. The holdings include lecture notes, the records of hospitals, medical colleges and societies, reports of clinical cases, and correspondence. There are cross references and name and subject indexes. Review: Manfred J. Waserman, *Transactions and Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia* 5 (December 1984), pp. 385-87.
 139. *The History of Nursing: An Index to the Microfiche Collection. Volume Two: The Archives of the Department of Nursing Education, Teachers College, Columbia University*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms International, 1985. This is a finding aid to the records of the Department of Nursing Education, Teachers College, Columbia University and to the personal papers of the successive department heads, Mary Adelaide Nutting, Isabel Maitland Stewart, and R. Louise McManus. The archives are available on microfiche.
 - 140a. Iskandar, A.Z. *A Descriptive List of Arabic Manuscripts on Medicine and Science at the University of California, Los Angeles*. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1984. This work describes 122 manuscripts and fragments, most of which relate to the practice of medicine. The arrangement is alphabetical by "book-title", and there are indexes by manuscript number, author, copyist, former owner, and place. Each entry contains an in-depth description of the manuscript in question and has information such as the author, translation of the title into English, size, length, and bibliographical cross-references.

- 140b. Jensen, Joseph E. "Manuscript Notes of William Shippen, Jr., MD Found in the Faculty Library," *Maryland State Medical Journal* 33 (June 1984), pp. 438-40. The author recounts how he discovered manuscript notes of William Shippen (founder of the first medical school in North America at the University of Pennsylvania) bound inside a copy of Herman Boerhaave's *Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis morbis*.
- 140c. Kronenfeld, Michael R. and Thompson, James A. "Archival Processing: The Papers of Senator Lister Hill," *Alabama Journal of Medical Sciences* 15 (October 1978), pp. 338-41. The papers of Senator Lister Hill were arranged and described in January 1978 under a contract with the National Library of Medicine. The authors survey Senator Hill's career with emphasis on his role in the Senate in the passing of health-related legislation.
141. Kucherenko, Eugenia. "Archives of University Hospitals of Cleveland, Ohio: A Prototype," *New York State Journal of Medicine* 72 (15 May 1972), pp. 1199-1202. This article describes how an archival programme was established at the University Hospitals in Cleveland. The author discusses the physical requirements of archival storage, the kind of material collected, and the many roles played by the archives within the hospital administration.
142. Kurland, Leonard T. and Molgaard, Craig A. "The Patient Record in Epidemiology," *Scientific American* 245 (October 1981), pp. 54-63. Since the first decade of the century, the Mayo Clinic has maintained an archive of patient records that is indexed for retrieval by patient identification number and by diagnosis. The importance of the archive as a source of data for epidemiology is discussed.
143. Lerner, Adele A. with the assistance of Bonnie Wilkinson. *An Introduction to the Medical Archives of the New York Hospital — Cornell Medical Center*. [New York]: New York Hospital — Cornell Medical Center, 1976. Established in August 1974, the Medical Archives houses its own institutional records as well as the papers of affiliated institutions and individuals. This booklet describes in broad terms all the major record groups, many of the sub-groups, and selected record series.
144. Littlemeyer, Mary H. "AAMC Archives: 1876-1973," *Journal of Medical Education* 49 (April 1974), pp. 392-93. The author explains how the archive of the Association of American Medical Colleges was established in the 1960s. The arrangement of the material and its contents are also highlighted. Littlemeyer's article drew a reply from Ward Darley, "The AAMC Archives: Their Timeliness and Importance," *Journal of Medical Education* 49 (December 1974), pp. 1201-02.
145. McCall, Nancy. "The Passing of the Mantle: A New Archivist for the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 56 (Winter 1982), pp. 574-76. In January 1982, Dr. Thomas Turner resigned as archivist of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions. This article looks at Dr. Turner's contribution and provides information on his successor and other staff who have also played a part in the development of the archival programme.
146. _____ and Kanarek, Harold. "The Alan Mason Chesney Archives of The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 56 (Spring 1982), pp. 88-92. The authors review the development of the archival

- programme, describe some of the interesting record groups and collections of personal papers, and discuss how the holdings came to be processed under a two-year grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.
147. Miller, Erika Thickman, comp. *Guide to Collections in the Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine at the Medical College of Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia: The Medical College of Philadelphia, 1987. The 273 listings in this guide have been divided into three sections: the records of the Medical College of Pennsylvania (MCP); the papers of women physicians and the records of institutions and organizations administratively separate from MCP; and "additional holdings" (i.e., artificially created collections grouped by subject).
 148. Monteiro, Lois A., ed. *Letters of Florence Nightingale in the History of Nursing Archive, Special Collections, Boston University Libraries*. Boston, Mass.: Boston University, Mugar Memorial Library, Nursing Archive, 1974. This book describes 151 letters written by Nightingale that are housed in the Nursing Archive. The letters are arranged chronologically, and the descriptions include name of the correspondent, address where the letter was written, date, type of letter (e.g. ALS), length of letter, and extracts. There are also notes on the correspondents and an index.
 149. Morain, William D. "History and Plastic Surgery: Systems of Recovering Our Past," *Clinics in Plastic Surgery* 10 (October 1983), pp. 595-601. Morain reports on developments in the historical study of plastic surgery to compile a bibliography and to preserve archives. With respect to the latter, he discusses the acquisition of papers at the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, Boston, Mass.
 150. Nelson, Max. "Archival Status of State Associations," *Asha* 21 (February 1979), pp. 110-12. This article concerns the archives of the American Speech and Hearing Association and its state associations, which are deposited at the California State University Library at Fullerton. Nelson describes the findings of his own survey of state associations regarding retention of official records.
 151. Norwood, Terrence S. "The Cook County Hospital Archives," *Illinois Libraries* 63 (April 1981), pp. 338-39. Established in 1973 to alleviate the "paper explosion" in the hospital's administrative offices and libraries, the archives of the Cook County Hospital contain approximately 700 cubic feet of records from four different institutions. Norwood traces the development of the archival programme and draws attention to some of the interesting records of each record group.
 152. Pizer, Irwin H. "Source Materials and the Library: the Dispersion of the Beaumont Papers," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 52 (January 1964), pp. 328-36. The papers of William Beaumont have been said to be located in the National Library of Medicine whereas, in fact, they are housed in the Washington University School of Medicine Library. Pizer discusses why this confusion has occurred and how the Beaumont papers came to the Washington University School of Medicine Library. The author also considers some of the general problems which the dispersion of documentary source materials creates for the scholar.

153. "Plugging Your Archives," *Profiles in Hospital Marketing* 9 (January 1983), p. 87. This short article profiles the archives of the Medical College of Pennsylvania and reprints the archives' brochure.
154. *Rockefeller Archive Center Newsletter* (Summer 1987). This newsletter contains information on research carried out at the centre, on recent accessions, and on guides to the archival collections. Much of the information relates to health care.
155. Richter-Bernburg, Lutz. *Persian Medical Manuscripts at the University of California, Los Angeles: A Descriptive Catalogue*. Malibu: Undena Publications, 1978. In this catalogue, 135 Persian and two Arabic medical manuscripts are described. There are three major sections: datable authors and works in chronological order; non-datable Persian versions of Arabic works; and non-datable Persian works by subject. Several indexes, chronological lists, and concordances help to make the catalogue accessible to users.
156. Schullian, Dorothy and Sommer, Francis E. *A Catalogue of Incunabula and Manuscripts in the Army Medical Library*. New York: Henry Schuman, [1948]. This catalogue consists of two parts: incunabula and Western manuscripts; oriental manuscripts grouped according to language. Descriptions of the manuscripts include author, title, date, and size. There are also useful indexes which provide access by name and title.
157. Schwartz, Albert M. "Archives of Beth Israel Medical Center," *New York State Journal of Medicine* 71 (1 October 1971), pp. 2337-38. The author describes how he accidentally discovered the hospital's oldest records in the board room behind some oak panels. He urges all hospital administrators and staff members to preserve records and to consult with the personnel of the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine.
158. Shelley, James A., comp. *A Survey of Manuscript Sources for the History of Psychiatry and Related Areas in the Rockefeller Archive Center*. Tarrytown, New York: The Rockefeller Center, 1985. This finding aid provides access to the archival materials on psychiatry from 1910 to 1974 in the Rockefeller Archive Center. Material is described under a particular record group by box number, folder number, file name, and date. There is also a name index to the files of certain record groups. Review: *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 41 (April 1986), p. 234.
159. Smith, Dale C. "William Budd Manuscript at the National Library of Medicine," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 35 (July 1980), pp. 318-19. Budd's manuscript on the "cause and mode of propagation of the common continued fevers of Great Britain and Ireland," which he submitted for the Thackeray Prize of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association in 1840, has been presumed lost by scholars working on Budd. Smith argues that the manuscript of Budd's lost Thackeray Prize essay is in the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine.
160. Sonnedecker, Glenn. "The Papers of Rho Chi Honor Society in the AIHP Collection," *Pharmacy in History* 16 (1974), pp. 108-09. The Rho Chi Honor Society is an honour society which recognizes distinction and scholarly achievement in pharmacy. The Society's records are housed at the State Historical Society

of Wisconsin in the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy Collection. This article briefly describes the Society's records and comments on their arrangement.

161. _____ . "The Papers of Rufus Ashley Lyman (1875-1957)," *Pharmacy in History* 19 (1977), pp. 89-91. The founding editor of the *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education*, Lyman held several academic posts at the University of Nebraska and was one of the most influential figures in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. Insights into the character and contributions of Lyman can be gleaned from his papers, which are part of the AIHP Collection at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
162. _____ and Hocking, G.M. "The Richtmann Archive at Auburn University," *Pharmacy in History* 26 (1984), pp. 179-81. William O. Richtmann (1876-1947) was a professor of pharmacognosy at the University of Wisconsin. This article comments on the research significance of his papers, explains how they came to Auburn University in Alabama, and describes the papers at the series level.
163. Sparks, Randy J. *The Papers of Hilde Bruch: A Manuscript Collection in the Harris County Medical Archive*. Houston: Houston Academy of Medicine-Texas Medical Center Library, 1985. The papers of Hilde Bruch, who was an important psychiatrist, clinical investigator, teacher, and authority on eating disorders, are described in terms of the following series: biographical materials; teaching career; unpublished papers; publications; general office files; patient files; letters; anorexia and obesity; miscellaneous; and Harry Stack Sullivan.
164. "Special Collection Documents History of Psychoanalysis," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 60 (July 1972), pp. 501-02. In 1971, an archival programme was established at the Abraham A. Brill Library of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute. This article explains the objectives of the programme and highlights some of the important archival collections (the Anna Freud Collection, the Freud Collection, the Smith Ely Jelliffe Collection).
- 165a. Spencer, Anthony G. and Spencer, Frederick J. "The G.R.B. Horner Papers: A Source for the Study of Nineteenth Century Medicine," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 41 (April 1986), pp. 200-02. A prolific diarist and artist, Dr. G.R.B. Horner (1826-92) wrote several books on medical topography and naval medicine. His papers, which are at the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia, are surveyed by the authors for their research potential.
- 165b. *A Survey of Sources for the History of Nursing at the Rockefeller Archive Center*. Tarrytown, New York: Rockefeller Archive Center, 1987. This survey of sources is a subject guide to archival material on nursing, nursing education, and public health nursing. It surveys the archives of Rockefeller-associated institutions, the records of external organizations, and lastly papers of individuals. Historical information is provided for each record group, and description is at the file level.
166. Sutnick, Alton I. and McLeer, Susan V. "Programs Developed from Concerns for Women in Medicine," *Journal of Medical Education* 54 (August 1979), pp. 627-31. When the Medical College of Pennsylvania became

co-educational in 1969, a concerted effort was made to maintain the institution's commitment to its heritage of women in medicine. The authors discuss some of the programmes that have been instituted, in particular an archives and special collections, an oral history project, and a bibliography of the literature on women physicians.

167. Thompson, James A. and Kronenfeld, Michael R. "The Papers of Senator Lister Hill at the University of Alabama in Birmingham," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 66 (October 1978), pp. 466-67. During the last fifteen years of his life, Senator Lister Hill was regarded as the most powerful member of the Senate on health-related issues. This article tells how Hill's papers were finally deposited at the Lister Hill Library of the Health Sciences at the University of Alabama in 1978 and how the Library was awarded a contract from the National Library of Medicine to process and arrange these papers.
168. "A Tribute to Mary Ann Garrigan," *Journal of Nursing History* 2 (November 1986), pp. 3-15. This article contains a series of tributes to Mary Ann Garrigan, founding curator of the Nursing Archives in the Department of Special Collections, Mugar Memorial Library at Boston University. Several tributes describe the development of the Nursing Archives and its holdings.
169. Wheelock, Lewis F. "The Freud Collection of the Menninger Foundation Museum," *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic* 29 (September 1965), pp. 279-82. The author describes some of the rare editions of Freud's works, correspondence, and other artifacts of Freud in the Menninger Foundation Museum.
170. Wittman, Elisabeth. "The Historical Records and Archives of the University of Illinois at the Medical Center," *Illinois Libraries* 63 (April 1981), pp. 339-42. The University of Illinois at the Medical Center, one of three campuses of the university, began in the nineteenth century as three separate institutions: the College of Pharmacy; the College of Dentistry; and the College of Medicine. Wittman traces the history of the Medical Center and the development of the archival programme at the Library of the Health Sciences. She also describes some of the important records and personal papers of the Medical Center Archives.
171. Wygant, Larry J. "Archives and Manuscripts in the Moody Medical Library," *The Bookman* 10 (September-October 1983), pp. 3-8. The archival programme at the Moody Medical Library of the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston began in 1977. Wygant briefly describes the personal papers (e.g. Kenneth H. Aynesworth and Thomas T. Jackson) and the organizational records (e.g. the Galveston County Medical Society and the Texas Surgical Society) in the Library's holdings.

V. CONFIDENTIALITY AND THE LAW

172. Bornet, Vaughn D. "The Manuscripts of Social Welfare," *The American Archivist* 23 (January 1960), pp. 33-48. The author provides a classification scheme for social welfare (which includes health services), and he urges archivists to become aware of the need to preserve these records in government, social agencies and organizations. He points to the National Archives and the Franklin

- D. Roosevelt Library as examples of repositories where records of social welfare are kept. His discussion also focuses on the problems of appraisal and confidentiality.
173. Lock, Stephen. "A Question of Confidence: An Editor's View," *British Medical Journal* 288 (14 January 1984), pp. 123-25. This article addresses the problem of patient confidentiality. The author, who is the editor of *British Medical Journal*, contends that the guidelines of the General Medical Council are too strict and are a disservice to the historian.
 174. Loudon, Irvine. "How It Strikes a Historian," *British Medical Journal* 288 (14 January 1984), pp. 125-26. This article continues Stephen Lock's discussion of patient confidentiality and disclosure in historical publication.
 175. Stewart, Virginia R. "Problems of Confidentiality in the Administration of Personal Case Records," *The American Archivist* 37 (July 1974), pp. 387-98. The author contends that the acquisition and administration of case records from hospitals and social agencies pose ethical and legal problems for the archivist. Not only must the archivist decide on what should be kept, he or she must also balance the public's right to know with the individual's right to privacy. The author's discussion of this complex issue is based on the responses to a questionnaire.

VII. ARCHIVES IN MEDICAL LIBRARIES

176. Annan, Gertrude L. "Archives in a Medical Library," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 46 (July 1958), pp. 313-19. Annan admits that it is no longer the responsibility of the librarian to take care of archives in government and large institutions. The medical librarian should collect and make accessible the records of his or her own organization or institution. Annan offers advice on what type of material should be saved, how the librarian should go about acquiring material, and how it should be described and stored.
177. _____. "Archives in the New York Academy of Medicine," *Academy Bookman* 19, no. 2 (1966), pp. 6-8. This short article on the archival programme at the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine states that the library is concerned about the problem of paper preservation, works in conjunction with the Medical Archivists of New York, and encourages medical organizations to deposit their records in the Library.
178. _____. "Community Medical Archives," *New York State Journal of Medicine* 70 (15 March 1970), pp. 796-98. Annan describes how the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine became a haven for medical archives in the New York vicinity. She regrets that due to space considerations, the Library can no longer act as a storehouse. She applauds the development of other medical archival programmes and advocates the creation of a separate facility to carry on the Library's work.
179. _____. "Medical Libraries and Medical History," *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine* 2nd series, 21 (March 1945), pp. 163-67. This article on the duties of the medical librarian in fostering and stimulating historical research argues that "it should be the responsibility of both librarian and physician to

- publicize the necessity of preserving such records [minutes of medical organizations, correspondence, diaries, etc.] and depositing them in the library."
180. Britt, Betty J. "Archives and Rare Books in the Small Medical College Library," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 37 (January 1949), pp. 46-51. Britt advises that the chief archival responsibility of a medical library is to collect the records of one's own institution. She admits, however, that most librarians are not equipped with the knowledge or ability to take care of archives. Various topics such as arrangement and indexing receive brief discussion. Britt suggests that Gertrude L. Annan's writings would prove helpful to "the neophyte medical librarian who undertakes the care of rare books and archives."
 181. Cavanagh, G.S. Terence. "Rare Books, Archives, and the History of Medicine" in *Handbook of Medical Library Practice*, Gertrude L. Annan and Jacqueline W. Felter, eds., 3rd ed. (Chicago: Medical Library Association, 1970), pp. 254-83. This essay chiefly concerns the care, acquisition, and description of rare books of the history of medicine. There are a few pages, however, on the role of the archivist in the medical library.
 182. "Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine," *The American Archivist* 28 (October 1965), p. 400. The Francis A. Countway Library houses the Harvard Medical School Library and the Boston Medical Library. This report briefly comments on the Medical School Archives and other archives and collections at the Library.
 183. Jenkins, Glen P. "The Archives at the Library," *Bulletin of the Cleveland Medical Library* 23 (October 1977), pp. 76-80. This article is a progress report describing the archival material collected by the Cleveland Medical Library and the activity undertaken to preserve and to make the material accessible.
 184. Kucherenko, Eugenia. "Library Archives," *Bulletin of the Cleveland Medical Library* 14 (October 1967), p. 108. Kucherenko announces the start of an archival programme and appeals to the Cleveland medical community to collect and to preserve historical papers.
 185. Myers, Grace Whiting. "Hospital Records in Relation to the Library," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* n.s. 1 (January 1912), pp. 55-57. Writing at a time when hospitals did not uniformly preserve their clinical records, Myers advocates that the records department and hospital library should be in close proximity to each other and that if possible, both should come under the supervision of the librarian.
 186. Overmier, Judith and Lerner, Adele A. "Archival Services in Hospital Libraries" in *Hospital Library Management*, Jana Bradley, Ruth Holst and Judith Messerle, eds. (Chicago: Medical Library Association, 1983), pp. 382-96. Although this article is written specifically for medical librarians, it can profitably be read by anyone contemplating archival work in a hospital setting. The article is divided into five sections: administration; acquisitions; intellectual and physical control; preservation of materials; and reference services. Each section is broken down into further areas of discussion (e.g., staffing, space, legal aspects, and policies for administration). There are also five useful appendices, including a sample policy statement and an entry from a guide.

187. Sammis, Stuart K. "Building an Archives in a Medical Library," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 72 (July 1984), pp. 270-73. This paper examines the requirements in building an archives and in developing a coherent collections policy. The problems of acquisition, appraisal, and preservation are discussed in the context of the relationship between the archives and the medical library.
188. Spadoni, Carl. "The Contribution of Librarianship to Medical Archives," *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana* 9 (1987), pp. 53-66. This article explores the extent to which librarians have contributed to the preservation and control of medical archives. The literature on the topic written by librarians is examined, and the major holdings in Canadian libraries are surveyed. Work in Canadian archives outside of the library field is briefly referred to, and some of the important issues concerning medical archives are also discussed.
189. Stecher, Robert M. "Paper Salvage in a Doctor's Waste Basket: Some Historical Opportunities for Medical Libraries," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 33 (October 1945), pp. 465-72. The author argues that the medical librarian must have the instincts of a true collector. A medical library should contain not only published works but also private writings, letters, diaries, prescription blanks, admission cards, and other ephemera — anything that gives an intimate picture of the "passing parade."

VII. ORAL HISTORY

190. Olch, Peter D. "A Dirty Mind Never Sleeps and Other Comments on the Oral History Movement," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 59 (July 1971), pp. 438-43. Although this article is a theoretical discussion of the virtues of oral history in the life sciences, it comments on the National Library of Medicine's programme and on how NLM has attempted to make these interviews accessible to the public.
191. _____ . "Oral History and the Medical Librarian," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 57 (January 1969), pp. 1-4. Olch states that "the medical librarian is in a unique position to combine the acquisition of an individual's or institution's papers with an oral history program." He discusses the purposes of oral history and outlines the oral history programme carried out by the National Library of Medicine.
192. Wasserman, Manfred J. "Manuscripts and Oral History: Common Interests and Problems in the History of Medicine," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 58 (April 1970), pp. 173-76. In emphasizing the importance of oral history as an integral part of the history of medicine, Wasserman maintains that a unified conceptual approach must be taken in the acquisition and preservation of manuscripts and oral interviews. He sets forth various alternatives for the arrangement and description of oral histories, and gives an outline of the programme undertaken by the National Library of Medicine in this area.

VIII. UNION LISTS, DIRECTORIES AND SURVEYS

193. Allan, Adrian. "Underneath the Archives," *Health and Social Service Journal* 92 (22 April 1982), pp. 496-99. This article focuses on the efforts of Allan and

his associates at the University of Liverpool to survey hospital archives in the Mersey Region Health Authority. Allan describes some of the types of records that were found, and also draws attention to the need for this kind of work in other health regions.

194. Bearman, David and Edsall, John T., eds. *Archival Sources for the History of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology: A Reference Guide and Report*. Lists and indexes of archival collections by Margaret Miller, with a bibliography by Matthew Konopka. Boston: American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1980. This reference tool is the result of a survey of sources recorded on a data base and carried out under the auspices of two societies. Between 1975 and 1979, nine issues of a newsletter containing lists of archival collections of interest to historians of biology and biochemistry were published. The publication lists and describes 595 archival collections alphabetically, and there are several indexes provided for easy access. Chapter I reprints Edsall and Bearman's "Historical Records of Scientific Activity: The Survey of Sources for the History of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology," *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 123 (October 1979), pp. 279-92. Other publications in this area of archival endeavour are listed on p. 26 of the tool.
195. Craig, Barbara Lazenby. "Hospital Record Surveys: From Listings to Paper Archaeology," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 41 (December 1987), pp. 112-15. A number of hospital record surveys have recently been undertaken. Craig refers to three in Canada. Attention is also brought to bear on two comprehensive projects: a three-year study at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions by the National Historic Publications and Records Commission to examine the records in major teaching hospitals of the United States; and a survey of records in hospitals and local record offices in Britain carried out by the Contemporary Medical Archives Centre in cooperation with the Public Record Office. Craig herself has studied records in sixty hospitals in London, England, and in Ontario. She discusses how changes in records and record-keeping are a reflection of health care and hospital management.
196. Dunn, Margaret. "The Medical Archives Inventory Project," in *Science, Technology and Canadian History / Les Sciences, la technologie et l'histoire canadienne*, Richard A. Jarrell and Norman R. Ball, eds. (Waterloo, Ont.: Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 1980), pp. 202-05. Dunn gives an account of her work on behalf of the Hannah Institute for the History of Medicine to locate, identify, and prepare a directory of medical archives within the province of Ontario.
197. Dunn, Margaret, comp., and Baldwin, Mary, ed. *A Directory of Medical Archives in Ontario*. Toronto: The Hannah Institute for the History of Medicine, 1983 (index by Colette Morin issued separately by the Hannah Institute, 1984). This reference tool lists archives located geographically in Ontario that have material of a medical historical interest. Divided into seven sections, the publication is organized by the type of repository or institution. Individual entries contain a capsule history of the archive in question, a description of the medical holdings, and information such as the address, telephone number,

- access restrictions, and reference aids. Reviews: *Ontario Medical Review* 51 (January 1984), p. 7; Barbara Lazenby Craig, *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 1 (Winter 1984), pp. 101-07; and Heather MacDougall, *Archivaria* 19 (Winter 1984-85), p. 228-29.
198. Fairman, Julie A. "Sources and References for Research in Nursing History," *Nursing Research* 36 (January-February 1987), pp. 56-59. This is an annotated list of American nursing history research centres. The author describes the archival holdings of each repository, hours of service, and other regulations governing the use of material. For further information on nursing archives, see Lilli Sentz, "Sources of Nursing History," *Watermark* 11 (Fall 1987), pp. 20-22.
199. Foster, Janet. "Medical Archive and MSS Survey," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 40 (June 1987), p. 99. This note announces that a survey is being carried out at the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine to locate and register on a regional basis all archival resources related to history of medicine open to public access in Britain.
200. ——— and Sheppard, Julia. "Archives and the History of Nursing," in *Rewriting Nursing History*, Celia Davies, ed. (London: Croom Helm, 1980), pp. 200-11. Foster and Sheppard offer helpful hints to finding nursing papers in British archives. Their essay has two appendices, "Reference Books and Background Reading" and "Useful Addresses."
201. Goldie, Sue, comp. *A Calendar of the Letters of Florence Nightingale: An Introduction Published to Accompany the Microfiche Edition*. Oxford: Oxford Microform Publications for the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 1983. This pamphlet describes the project to collect, organize, and microfiche the letters of Florence Nightingale obtained from various libraries, archives, and private holdings throughout the world.
202. *Hospital Records and Local Repositories*. Oxford: Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 1980. In 1980, the Contemporary Medical Archives Centre at the Wellcome Institute conducted a survey of hospital records held by ninety local record repositories. This report is a summary of the findings with conclusions.
203. Lindberg, David C. *A Catalogue of Medieval and Renaissance Optical Manuscripts*. Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 1975. Arranged alphabetically by author and subdivided into two sections, "Optics excluding Ophthalmology" and "Ophthalmology," this catalogue describes the works of 83 known authors and 130 anonymous authors, whose writings can be found in over 500 manuscripts. Most entries are supplemented with bibliographical references and commentary. Review: Nicholas H. Steneck, *Journal of the History of Medicine* 32 (April 1977), pp. 218-19.
204. MacKinney, Loren. *Medical Illustrations in Medieval Manuscripts*. London: Wellcome Historical Medical Library, 1965. In part II of this book, the author has compiled a checklist of extant manuscripts having medical miniatures. The checklist is arranged alphabetically by city and then by repository. Descriptions of the manuscripts consist of the following items of information: author, title, date, foliation, manuscript number if available, and annotation.

205. Miller, Genevieve. "The Teaching of Medical History in the United States and Canada: Historical Resources in Medical School Libraries," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 44 (May-June 1970), pp. 251-78. This is a survey of special collections of history of medicine housed in medical school libraries of the United States and Canada. Miller provides information not only on collections of books and journals but also on "archives, historical materials about the school or region, portraits, prints, artifacts, and memorabilia." One hundred and three libraries in the United States were contacted and 13 in Canada.
206. Nicol, Alexandra, Sheppard, Julia, and West, Jenny. "The Hospital Records Project," *The Society for the Social History of Medicine* 40 (June 1987), pp. 96-97. This is a report of a survey whose purpose is to assemble a computerized database about hospital records in Great Britain. The survey was carried out by a questionnaire to more than 700 hospitals, requesting information on the background of each hospital and on the location, nature, and extent of each hospital's records.
207. Patterson, T.J.S. "Some Indian Sources for the Study of the History of Medicine," *The Indian Archives* 29 (January-June 1980), pp. 27-30. This article is a report of a search for history of medicine materials in the archives and libraries of the cities of Hyderabad, Madras, Calcutta, Varanasi, Delhi, and Bombay.

IX. EXHIBITION CATALOGUES

208. *Canadian Medical Archives: A Selection of Archival Material Relating to the History of Medicine in Canada*. Prepared with the co-operation of the Public Archives of Canada, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, and the Hannah Institute for the History of Medicine. Ottawa: [Public Archives of Canada], 1980. This bilingual pamphlet was distributed to people attending an exhibit on Canadian medical archives. Containing a preface by G.R. Paterson of the Hannah Institute, the pamphlet consists of three sections (Access to Health Care, Cholera, and the Spectrum of Medical Archives) in which particular documents of the exhibit are described in relation to the history of medicine.
209. Canadian Psychiatric Association, Committee on the History of Psychiatry. *Richard Maurice Bucke: Catalogue to the Exhibition*. Canadian Medical Association and Canadian Psychiatric Association Annual Meetings, 10-14 June 1963, Toronto. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1963. This brochure, which is a guide to an exhibit on R.M. Bucke, contains a list of sources used, a chronology of Bucke's life, illustrations, a select bibliography, and two short essays on Bucke.
210. Payne, L.M., ed. *Catalogue of an Exhibition of Medical Records in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians, London*. London: British Records Association, 1958. This is a catalogue to an exhibition held at the Royal College of Physicians. Sixty-seven items, covering a period of nearly 400 years, were culled from various archives. In his introduction to the catalogue, Payne summarizes the achievements of medicine and directs the historian to various sources of primary material. Review: E.M. Dance, *Archives* 4 (Michaelmas 1959), p. 114.

211. Vallée, Arthur, comp. *Notes breves sur quelques documents et pièces du trésor de l'Association des médecins de langue française d'Europe*. Quebec: Imp. P. Larose, 1934. 2nd ed., 1937 with slightly different title. This brochure describes 192 historical documents, artifacts, and books concerning Quebec City's Hotel-Dieu.
212. *William Harvey, 1578-1657: An Exhibition of Books and Manuscripts Illustrating His Life and Work*. London: Royal College of Physicians, 1957. This is an exhibition catalogue describing thirty-nine pieces by and about Harvey on the tercentenary of his death. Approximately one-third of the items are either manuscripts or letters and the remainder are books, portraits, and other ephemera.

X. REPORTS OF CONFERENCES

213. Garner, Jim. "History of Canadian Science and Technology Not Well Organized," *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 119 (23 December 1978), pp. 1446, 1451. This is a report of a conference held at Queen's University. The author refers in particular to two addresses that were given, one by A.J. Ray on the richness of health-related information in the Hudson's Bay archives, and the other by Norman Ball on the papers of the geologist-physician, Robert Bell.
214. *The Continuing Saga of Medical Records: Proceedings of a One-Day Conference held at Yeovil District Hospital, 21 June 1985*. South West & South Wales Region: Society of Archivists, 1986. These proceedings include two panel discussions and ten short papers on the use and retention of clinical records, confidentiality, medical records systems, preservation, the contribution of local record authority offices, and record surveys. Some of the papers are: Alexandra Nicol, "Current Guidelines on the Preservation of NHS Records"; Clive Quinell, "Hospital Records and the Medical Historian"; and Adrian Allan, "Undertaking a Regional Survey".
215. *Hospital Clinical Records: Symposium at the King's Fund Centre, Wednesday 8 May 1985, in Collaboration with the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine Contemporary Medical Archives Centre. Proceedings*. London: King's Fund Centre, 1985. This publication contains the proceedings of a symposium on clinical records chaired by Dr. Stephen Lock, the editor of the *British Medical Journal*. There are eight discussion papers which discuss a range of topics such as the legal position, hospital statistics, the methods of keeping such records, and confidentiality. The authors of these papers are A.P. Andrews, M.R. Alderson, Alexandra Nicol, Julia Sheppard, W.B. Marshall, M. O'Donnell, J. Pepler, and M. Roper. A list of participants and a copy of the day's programme are also included. For commentary on the symposium, see: C.M. Short, "Symposium on Hospital Clinical Records," *Journal of the Society of the Archivists* 7 (October 1985), pp. 565-67; and Nicol and Sheppard, "Hospital Clinical Records," *British Medical Journal* 291 (7 September 1985), pp. 614-15. Review: Paul G. Anderson, *The American Archivist* 50 (Winter 1987), pp. 125-26.
- 216a. MacDonald, Wilma. "Archives and Medical History," *The Ontario Association of Archivists Newsletter* 5 (Summer 1988), pp. 6-7. This is a brief report of a one-day programme on the use of archives in researching history

of medicine, jointly sponsored by the Eastern Ontario Archivists Association and the School of Continuing Education at Carleton University. Three researchers gave accounts of problems that they encountered in using medical archives.

- 216b. *The Preservation of Medical and Public Health Records*. Research Publications No. I. Oxford: Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, 1979. This publication contains the proceedings of a one-day conference on the preservation of medical records held at the King's Fund Centre in May 1977, as well as several other discussion papers. The contributions are the following: Charles Webster, "Medical Records"; Patricia Barnes, "The Statutory Position and Its Limitations"; Public Record Office Staff, "Records Management in National Health Service Organizations"; Eric Freeman, "Medical Administrators and Their Records"; Huw Francis, "The Local Authorities and the Health of Communities" and "The Records of the Independent Contractors"; and Brenda Parry-Jones, "Locating and Preserving Oxfordshire Hospital Records." For reports of the conference, see: "King's Fund Centre: The Preservation of Medical and Public Health Records," *Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin* 20 (June 1977), pp. 34-35; and Pauline Sears and Patricia Allderidge, "Medical Records Conference," *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 5 (October 1977), pp. 554-55.

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