

Medical Archives: An Update of the Spadoni Bibliography, 1986-1995

by **GEOFFREY REAUME** and **BARBARA L. CRAIG**

Introduction

The bibliography that follows updates Carl Spadoni's annotated bibliography published in the Summer 1989 issue of *Archivaria*.¹ Our citations begin in 1988 but include earlier articles that were not included in the original list.

We have adopted the classification scheme developed by Spadoni, with some modifications. We have not included the categories "Exhibition Catalogues" and "Reports on Conferences," but have integrated these within the general scheme. We have added a category, "Developments in Contemporary Medical Record-Keeping," to provide readers with sources on the changing nature of clinical data in the late twentieth century. We think this addition useful because some current clinical records will eventually be accessioned by archives.

The categories for this updated bibliography are:

- I General Overviews
- II Theoretical Pieces
- III Preservation, Appraisal, and Records Management
- IV Specific Archives (by country)
- V Confidentiality and the Law
- VI Archives in Medical Libraries
- VII Oral History
- VIII Union Lists, Directories, Guides, and Surveys (by country)
- IX Developments in Contemporary Medical Record-Keeping

We have included important monographs relating to medical archives; however, our list is not exhaustive and needs to be further refined. It does give the reader direction to important new publications. We have not included a comprehensive list of finding aids, guides to holdings, or thematic guides to sources. Some have been published--and these are included in our list--but many more reside only in the pertinent local repository and are not included in the sources we examined.² Readers should be aware that there is a wealth of information about medical archives which is neither published nor available beyond the home repository.

We searched *Medline*³ and the contents of English language journals which customarily publish articles relating to medical archives in Britain, Canada, the United States, and Australia.⁴ Every article has been annotated.⁵

I. General Overviews

1. Acker, Caroline, "A Historian's Initiation," *UCSF: History of Health Sciences Newsletter* 2, no. 2 (Winter, 1991), p. 2. The author, a doctoral student in the history of medicine, writes about her research at the Rockefeller Archive Center in Tarrytown, New York.
2. Booth, Christopher, Julia Sheppard, and E.M. Tansey, "Archives of Contemporary Medicine and Science," *British Medical Journal* 301, no. 6766 (22-29 December 1990), p. 1408. This article encourages people in the health care field to consider donating historical records to various repositories in Britain.
3. Branch, Katherine, "Computerized Sources of AIDS Information," *Medical Reference Services Quarterly* 7, no. 4 (1988), pp. 1-18. The author provides a comparison of the available research-level databases to help researchers doing a comprehensive search of AIDS literature.
4. Coldsmith, Elizabeth and Beth A. Evitts, "The Creation and Maintenance of a Hospital Archives," *Medical Reference Services Quarterly* 10, no. 1 (Spring, 1991), pp. 35-48. Overview of the classification, storage, and display of the archives of the Capital Health System, Harrisburg Hospital, and York Hospital assigned as a responsibility to the libraries of these institutions. Designed to provide guidance to other librarians who are given similar responsibilities. Includes select bibliography on conservation, a conservation survey self-questionnaire, a sample introduction to a finding aid, and an archives policy statement.
5. Connor, Jennifer, "Review Essay: Medical Bibliography, Publishing, and Libraries," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 9, no. 2 (1992), pp. 261-68. A discussion of strong and weak points of guides to sources in medical history.
6. Cox, Linda et al., "Creating the Archives," *New Jersey Medicine* 85, no. 9 (September 1988), pp. 734-53. Describes the impetus for the archives of the Medical Society of New Jersey which was organized in 1766. Organized in 1988 with funds from the New Jersey Historical Commission, the archives is located in the editorial offices of *New Jersey Medicine*. Deposits are encouraged. The collection contains textual and graphic materials and instruments. Points to the strength of the materials gathered from 1938 to 1941 in preparation for the

175th anniversary. The archives is 180 linear feet and the historical book collection is 325 linear feet. Reproduces a condensed version of the accession register as a guide to the holdings. Includes illustrations.

7. Craig, Barbara L., *Medical Archives: What They Are and How to Keep Them* (Toronto, undated), 39 pp. This booklet provides an introduction on why archives are important and the various types of material relating to medical history that can be deposited in them. Noted in *ACA Bulletin* 15, no. 5 (May, 1991), p. 17. Reviewed in *Archivaria* 36 (Autumn 1993), p. 263.
8. ——— "Artifacts and Archives: Memories and the Memorial: Developing and Managing Nursing Archives for Canada," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 11, no. 1 (1994), pp. 237-48. This article discusses a number of issues related to preserving documents on the history of nursing in Canada, including their geographical dispersion and the importance of building a network among collections, such as with a guide to holdings, in order to sustain a cohesive foundation for nursing archives.
9. Dow, Derek A., "They Tell You What Was Really Done to Patients: Health Records Tell a Story," *Medical Record & Health Care Information Journal* 29, no. 1 (February 1988), pp. 18-20. A hospital archivist in Scotland traces the development of medical record-keeping and responsibility for it from clinicians to lay people. Outlines the problems of archives as the ultimate repository for historically-significant medical records. Identifies the emergence of modern concern for these records in Britain as being coincident with a 1957 letter to the *Times* which was prompted by the proposed destruction of King's College Hospital case notes from 1839. Points to the potential loss which may come in the wake of the Wilson Committee Report (1982) and subsequent government white paper which recommended that administrative and clinical records be treated separately, the latter to be removed from the protection of the *Public Record Acts*. Argues that the interpretation of clinical records is dependent upon information in the administrative records. Urges medical records professionals to help locate old materials.
10. Gilardi, Ronald L., "The Archival Setting and People with Disabilities: a Legal Analysis," *The American Archivist* 56, no. 4 (Fall 1993), pp. 704-13. The author offers an introduction to the *Americans with Disabilities Act* (1990) and its relevance to archives. Gilardi emphasizes that archives must make their facilities accessible to all citizens, including people with disabilities.
11. Hall, Lesley A., "Archival Research for Beginners," *History of Nursing Society Journal* 5, no. 1 (1994/95), pp. 46-50. A general introduction to understanding and locating archival sources with specific reference to British holdings.
12. Hannah Institute for the History of Medicine, *Enhancing Communication and Community: a Proactive Healthcare Archives Assistance Policy* (Toronto, 1994), 57 pp. This document offers recommendations about increasing coordination and awareness among collectors and researchers dealing with a wide range of material on the history of medicine in Canada. Recommendations include setting up a toll-free number for archival assistance and developing a database of material in private and public hands. This report includes a list and brief survey

of 136 individuals and institutions contacted for this survey, including medical organizations, lay advocacy groups, and educational facilities.

13. McCue, Michael P., Connie Poole, and Eloise C. Foster, "Establishing Hospital Archives," *Hospital Topics* 67, no. 5 (September-October 1989), pp. 33-36. Reviews the uses of archives to a hospital and describes the key steps in setting one up and operating it as part of the hospital's organization. Includes a list of types of hospital records for the archives.
14. Ross Kerr, Janet C., "Nursing History at the Graduate Level: State of the Art," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 11, no. 1 (1994), pp. 229-36. The author discusses the development of nursing history research in Canada, the continuing gender bias among university administrators and faculty which this work has encountered, and the importance of providing funding for future studies in this area.

II. Theoretical Pieces

15. Beckley, Susan, "The Use of Archives with Disadvantaged Groups in the Community," *Health Libraries Review* 7, no. 2 (June 1990), pp. 113-15. The author, the senior assistant archivist in charge of the West Glamorgan Area Record Office in Swansea, outlines the components of "archive therapy" for the elderly, disadvantaged, and mentally handicapped as developed in the Dyfed archives service in western Wales in the 1980s. She discusses the positive results of the programme for socialization and communication. Builds concrete links to the past of local communities which provides stability in times of rapid change. Programme was also beneficial to the county record office through building contacts.
16. Connor, Jennifer J., "Methods and Issues: Estate Records and the History of Medicine in Ontario," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 10, no. 1 (1993), pp. 97-114. This article discusses the importance of utilizing documents from doctors' estate files to help illustrate the material, intellectual, and clinical environment in which they practiced.
17. Craig, Barbara L., "Methods and Issues: a Guide to Historical Records in Hospitals in London, England and Ontario, Canada c. 1800 - c. 1950. Part I: An Overview of the Continuities and Changes in the Content and the Forms of Records," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 8, no. 2 (1991), pp. 263-87. The author analyzes the records of fifty-seven hospitals, twenty-nine in London, England and twenty-eight in Ontario, Canada in an effort to understand how their record-keeping systems evolved during this period. (For Part Two of this report, see below, Section VIII, Union Lists, Directories, Guides, and Surveys).
18. ——— "Hospital Records and Record-Keeping c. 1850-c. 1950. Part I: The Development of Records in Hospitals," *Archivaria* 29 (Winter 1989-1990), pp. 57-87.
19. ——— "Hospital Records and Record-Keeping, c. 1850-c. 1950. Part II: The Development of Record-Keeping in Hospitals," *Archivaria* 30 (Summer 1990), pp. 21-38.

20. ———“The Role of Records and of Record-Keeping in the Development of the Modern Hospital in London, England, and Ontario, Canada, c. 1890-c. 1940,” *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 65, no. 3 (Fall 1991), pp. 376-97.
21. Embree, Valerie C., Donald A. Enarson, and Clyde Hertzman, “Historical Employment Records as Data Bases for Occupational Disease Research,” *Canadian Journal of Public Health* 80, no. 1 (January/February 1989), pp. 50-53. This study was undertaken in order to ascertain the long-term health effects of chemicals used by workers in the British Columbia coastal lumber industry between 1940 and 1981. The findings were compared to an earlier study of steelworkers in Hamilton, Ontario. Union and employer records were analyzed. The authors note: “Where there was a habit of retaining records in perpetuity, additional space needs often became the initiating factor in destroying records. Sometimes this was by purposeful clearing of shelves and in other cases, storage became so casual that flooding or other unforeseen events resulted in record loss. Interested parties should move swiftly to ensure the security of records as soon as a possible research need is identified.”
22. Erkelens, D. Willem, Tjerk W.A. de Bruin, and Manuel Castro Cabezas, “Tulp Syndrome,” *The Lancet* 342, nos. 8886/8887 (18/25 December 1993), pp. 1536-37. The authors discuss a document dating from 1641 which was retrieved from the archives of the descendants of an Amsterdam physician, Dr. Nicolaes Tulp (1593-1674). In highlighting this 350 year old archival source, they propose renaming a disease after Dr. Tulp, who, they claim, accurately described what is now called hypertriglyceridaemia, which can contribute to premature atherosclerosis.
23. Fergusson, J.D., “Urological Records,” *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine* 61, no. 4 (April 1968), pp. 417-22. The Winsbury-White lecture delivered 27 June 1967 provides a brief biography of Winsbury-White, urologist, co-founder of the *British Journal of Urology* (1929), and author of *A Textbook of Genito-urinary Surgery* (1948). Reviews the history of the specialty and looks to the future. Based on use of reports and literature as “record.” Anecdotal, clubby, and literate.
24. Gray, Paul D., “The Human Record of Conflict: Individual Military Service and Medical Records,” *Prologue: Quarterly of the National Archives* 23, no. 3 (Fall 1991), pp. 306-13. Discusses the impact of personnel records of the military in World War I and II on the origin and development of the National Archives of the United States. Focuses on the form, content, and uses of the medical records of service personnel. Discusses the National Personnel Records Center, its origin, holdings, cost, budget, and reference work. Reviews the effects of the fire of 12 July 1973 and the efforts to salvage the records and the development of the Records Reconstruction Branch. Illustrated.
25. Greenberg, Morris, “Knowledge of the Health Hazard of Asbestos Prior to the Merewether and Price Report of 1930,” *Society for the Social History of Medicine* 7, no. 3 (December 1994), pp. 493-516. Framed by the 1930 publication of a seminal study warning about the dangers of asbestos, this article looks at earlier reports “in the context of unpublished archival material at that time.”

26. Hardy, Anne, "'Death is the Cure of All Diseases': Using the General Register Office Cause of Death Statistics for 1837-1920," *Society for the Social History of Medicine* 7, no. 3 (December 1994), pp. 472-92. A discussion of methodological problems encountered when using GRO death statistics for this period.
27. Leneman, Leah, "Lives and Limbs: Company Records as a Source for the History of Industrial Injuries," *Society for the Social History of Medicine* 6, no. 3 (December 1993), pp. 405-27. This article shows how accident registers from a coal mining company and textile mill in Scotland help to shed light on a previously neglected area of medical history. Utilizing sources from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Leneman demonstrates how company records can provide a wealth of evidence on occupational health and safety.
28. Luckey, James W., Andy Broughton, and James E. Sorensen, "Archival Data in Program Evaluation and Policy Analysis," *Evaluation & Program Planning* 5, no. 4 (1982), pp. 319-26. Reviews the pros and cons for using archival data in policy analysis. Suggests a method of bridging the functions of ongoing data-systems, evaluation research, and policy analysis by using CHAMPUS (civilian health and medical program of the uniformed services), a reimbursement data system for health care services for dependents of military personnel and retirees who do not yet qualify for Medicare.
29. Noll, Steven, "Patient Records as Historical Stories: The Case of the Caswell Training School," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 68, no. 3 (Fall 1994), pp. 411-28. Noll discusses how researchers can write history in a "patient-centered manner." He does this by looking at the case files of people who were incarcerated at the Caswell Training School in North Carolina, founded in 1914, which includes letters written between patients.
30. Potter, Paul, "Methods and Issues: Ancient Texts and the Historian," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 7, no. 2 (1990), pp. 169-76. A discussion of methodological challenges historians encounter when editing and translating ancient works.
31. Pressman, Jack D., "Reconstructing Medical Decisions Through Patient Records," *UCSF: History of Health Sciences Newsletter* 1, no. 3 (Winter 1990), p. 2. A discussion of the challenges historians of medicine encounter when analyzing medical records, whether from a "micro" or "macro" perspective. "We need both levels of analysis; the historian's craft at its core has always been the integration of the general with the particular. The use of patients' records as an historical resource, however, uniquely brings to light this tension, a reality which I have appreciated all too well in my own work on the use of psychosurgery (lobotomy) at an elite private asylum in the 1940s. Through the use of computer generated graphics and analysis, we can 'see' the hospital population *in toto*, represented in various (and prolific) contour maps and scatter plots. Yet, each data point on any of these maps represents a-unique individual, whose own story cannot fairly be reduced to two or three sensitive axes..."
32. Reaume, Geoffrey, "Methods and Issues: Keep Your Labels Off my Mind! Or 'Now I am Going to Pretend I am Crazy but Don't be a Bit Alarmed': Psychiat-

- ric History from the Patients' Perspectives," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 11, no. 2 (1994), pp. 397-424. A discussion about the value of using clinical records to understand the views of psychiatric patients, with examples taken from the Toronto Hospital for the Insane.
33. Riegler, Natalie, "Methods and Issues: Some Issues to be Considered in the Writing of Biography," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 11, no. 1 (1994), pp. 219-27. A discussion of the challenges biographers face when writing history, including historical context and limited evidence, with a focus on how this applies to the history of nursing.
34. Reiser, Stanley J., "The Clinical Record in Medicine. Part 1: Learning from Cases," *Annals of Internal Medicine* 114, no. 10 (15 May 1991), pp. 902-7. General history of clinical record-keeping from a theoretical perspective from the ancient world to World War I.
35. ——— "The Clinical Record in Medicine. Part 2: Reforming Content and Purpose," *Annals of Internal Medicine* 114, no. 11 (1 June 1991), pp. 980-85. General history of clinical record-keeping, from its participation in the evaluation of outcomes to its uses in monitoring in a computerized environment, based on theory and practice reported in the literature.
36. Risse, Guenter B., and John Harley Warner, "Reconstructing Clinical Activities: Patient Records in Medical History," *Society for the Social History of Medicine* 5, no. 2 (August 1992), pp. 183-205. The authors discuss the potential benefits of using clinical records when writing medical history, such as uncovering issues relating to class, gender, race, and age among the patient population and medical practitioners. They also note that researchers should be aware of the limitations of these records since they "already contain built-in analysis and interpretation" based on contemporary diagnostic criteria at the time they were recorded.
37. Rossignol, Michel, "Completeness of Provincial Workers' Compensation Files to Identify Fatal Occupational Injuries," *Canadian Journal of Public Health* 85, no. 4 (July-August 1994), pp. 244-47. Using files for 1987 and 1988 from the Quebec Workers' Compensation Board and the Coroner's death certificates, the author illustrates problems when using these statistics for workers over the age of fifty-five and for agricultural labourers.
38. Sorensen, Elaine Shaw, "Archives as Sources of Treasure in Historical Research," *Western Journal of Nursing Research* 10, no. 5 (October 1988), pp. 666-70. Reviews importance of primary sources for nursing history, discusses pertinence of archives to the past and history, and points to some key archives with collections that are pertinent to nursing history.

III. Preservation, Appraisal, and Records Management

39. Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences, "Critical Issues in the Preservation of Hospital Archives: An International Perspective," *Watermark* 14, no. 4 (summer 1991), pp. 48-50. Report of a luncheon workshop on hospital archives at the American Association for the History of Medicine meet-

- ing, 3 May 1991 in Cleveland conducted by Barbara L. Craig, John Parascandola, and Nancy McCall. Gives summary results of a telephone survey of health care archivists in Canada, the United States, England, and Australia in three areas: management, preservation, and use of hospital records. Survey revealed common patterns in the problems and challenges faced. A list of documents circulated at the workshop is provided.
40. Ball, Marion J. and Judith V. Douglas, et al., "Perspectives On: The Redesign/ Reengineering of an Information Service Division in a Major Health Sciences Institution," *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* 45, no. 5 (June 1994), pp. 321-44. This is a collection of several articles on the implementation of the Integrated Advanced Management Systems at the University of Maryland at Baltimore. Topics discussed include improving information technology, analyzing user needs, and re-training staff in medical libraries.
 41. Brown, K.C. and R.E. Jacobson, "Archival Permanence of Holograms?" *Journal of Audiovisual Media in Medicine* 9, no. 2 (April 1986), pp. 50-55. "This article is so apposite to our continuing series on aspects of image permanence and conservation in all its forms,...we...reprint it in its entirety from *The Journal of Photographic Science* 33 (1985), pp. 177-181..."
 42. Collett-White, James and Kevin Ward, "Appraisal of Mental Hospital Patient Case Files: the Bedfordshire Record Office Experience," *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 15, no. 2 (Autumn 1994), pp. 181-86. Along with the Health Authority Archivists Group, the authors devised an appraisal policy for patient files of Fairfield Psychiatric Hospital, known as the Three Counties Asylum before 1948. Opened in 1860, it is slated to close in 1997. Collett-White and Ward offer their experience and the guidelines they helped to create, as a way to assist other archivists who will have to deal with an enormous quantity of clinical and administrative material from institutions which are running out of space and time. The guidelines primarily concern files of patients admitted from 1950 onwards, as records of people admitted before the mid-twentieth century have been preserved in toto. The files of ten per cent of patients admitted after 1950 have been saved, while ninety per cent have been destroyed. The selection criteria is set out in full in this article.
 43. Digby, Anne, "Archive News Appendix: Preservation of Health Records: Department of Health Circular HC (89) 20," *Society for the Social History of Medicine* 3, no. 1 (April 1990), p. 152. Note about guidelines issued in August 1989 which apply mainly to twentieth-century documents in Britain.
 - 43a. Duranti, Luciana, "Medical Health Records: Truthful, Deceitful or Opinionated? Does it Really Matter?," *ABCA Newsletter* 15, no. 1 (Summer 1989), pp. 5-8. Discusses the nature and characteristics of the patient health record. Identifies its value for the creator, the patient, for scientific research, and for historical and humanistic research. Reviews the barriers to preserving medical records in law, in professional ethics, in custom, and in physical bulk. Suggests ways of preserving medical records to meet the needs of society today and tomorrow. Urges renewed efforts to develop solutions to the preservation of medical records.

44. Irwin, Barbara S., "Preservation and Conservation Management in Medical Archives and History of Medicine Collections," *Conservation Administration News* 43 (October 1990), pp. 11-12. Report of the Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences (ALHHS) programme "Preservation and Conservation Management on Medical Archives and History of Medicine Collections" at 10 May 1990 meeting in Baltimore. Title and overview of papers presented, including "Preservation Decision Making in Medical Historical Libraries" by Barbara Paulson of Columbia University; "The Conservation Survey as a Tool for Planning" by Jill Rawnsley; and Karen Garlick, "Holdings Maintenance: An Integrated Approach to Collections Care."
45. Krizack, Joan D., "Hospital Documentation Planning: The Concept and the Context," *The American Archivist* 56, no. 1 (Winter 1993), pp. 16-34. "This article has presented an overview of the U.S. health care system from an archival perspective, a typology of hospitals, and a functional analysis of aspects of hospitals that have an impact on records creation, location and retention. When combined with an understanding of institutional goals, culture, and resources and a knowledge of historical trends, historiographic techniques, and traditional archival appraisal criteria, this analysis will enable archivists, with the assistance of planning committees, to assess how adequately a specific hospital has been or should be documented, to devise documentation plans for specific institutions, and to devise cooperative collecting agreements."
46. ——— ed., *Documentation Planning for the U.S. Health Care System* (Baltimore, 1994). 260 p. Index. ISBN0-8018-4805-9. Includes "Overview of the U.S. Health Care System" by Joan D. Krizack; "Facilities That Deliver Health Care" by Joan D. Krizack; "Health Agencies and Foundations" by Peter B. Hirtle; "Biomedical Research Facilities" by Paul G. Anderson; "Educational Institutions and Programs for Health Occupations" by Nancy McCall and Lisa A. Mix; "Professional and Voluntary Associations" by James G. Carson; "Health Industries" by James K. Kopp; and "Documentation Planning Case Study" by Joan D. Krizack.
47. Léger, Lucien-Alexis, "Vieux papiers. A conserver? A jeter?," [Old papers. To keep? To throw away?] *Presse médicale* 78, no. 32 (June 1970), pp. 1453-54. "On ne sait jamais, cela peut servir" (p.1453). Reviews the legal complexities of keeping paper records.
48. Maxwell-Stewart, Hamish, Alistair Tough, John Hope McColl, and Johanna Geyer-Kordesch, *Selecting Clinical Records for Long-term Preservation: Problems and Procedures* (Publication no. 5) (Glasgow, 1993), 61 pp. This study is based on primary sources in Scottish hospitals. Section I is a discussion of how modern records have been maintained by hospitals. Section II provides various possibilities for preservation, including different sampling methods. Reviewed in *Medical History* 38, no. 3 (July 1994), p. 351.
49. Nicol, Alexandra and Julia Sheppard, "A Pile of Old Rubbish?," *AMRO* 30, no. 1 (February 1989), p. 27. A medical archivist and the liaison officer of the Public Records Office report on the King's Fund Symposium in 1987, which recommended sampling and selection as the best way of preserving clinical records and the setting up of a working party to continue the discussion. Re-

views the hospital records project begun in 1986 with the participation of the Public Record Office and the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, Contemporary Medical Archives Centre (CMAC) and supported by the Society of Archivists and the Association of County Records Archivists. In phase one, questionnaires were sent to 150 repositories in Great Britain and in phase two to hospitals in the four Thames Region Health Authorities. Returns of record holdings were entered in a computer-controlled database. Reports of record holdings by hospital, type of record, type of hospital, and date can be generated on request. The goal of the project was to help archivists make informed local acquisition decisions and to assist users in locating sources.

50. Reingold, Nathan and Robert I. Watson, "The Organization and Preservation of Personal Papers," *American Psychologist* 21, no. 10 (October 1966), pp. 971-73. Report of an *ad hoc* committee on psychological archives of the American Psychological Association convened after the conference on Science Manuscripts published in *Isis* in 1962. Provides suggestions to psychologists on arrangement and deposit of papers in archives. Discusses the differences between archives, papers, and collections and reviews the network of "collecting" institutions and the archival criteria for appraisal.
51. Sutherland, L.M., "Terms of Reference for the Management and Retention of CHLA/ABSC Archival Documents," *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana* 13, no. 3 (1992), pp. 154-56. Terms of reference, guidance on material to be "archived," location, description, and use of the archives.

IV. Specific Archives

Britain

52. Allan, Adrian, "Caring for Records?: Records of Health Care on Merseyside as Untapped Resources for the Historian," *Medical Historian: Bulletin of the Liverpool Medical History Society* 4 (July 1991), pp. 29-36. Reviews sources for health care history on Merseyside. Provides a list of deposited records by institution, type of records, and their span date. Draws attention to relevant theses, Poor Law and Ministry of Health records at the Public Record Office. Discusses the value of contemporary printed sources, particularly for workers and charity organizations, which may fill in gaps in the primary material. Discusses the relevance of the records of the Charity Commissioners, certain records in the Merseyside Records Office, and the historical records of important local charities. Some locations for these are given. Suggests possible uses for collections, including oral interviews at the University of Liverpool archives. Citations.
53. Allan, Nigel, "Illustrations from the Wellcome Institute Library: A Polish Rabbi's Circumcision Manual," *Medical History* 33, no. 2 (April 1989), pp. 247-54. Discussion of a seventeenth-century manuscript written in Hebrew by Rabbi David ben Aryeh of Lida.
54. Allderidge, Patricia, "The Bethlem Royal Hospital Museum," *History of Nursing Society Journal* 4, no. 4 (1992/93), pp. 199-202. The author, who is the

Archivist and Curator to the Bethlem and Maudsley Royal Hospitals, writes about the collection of paintings and drawings by psychiatric patients, many of which were assembled by two doctors in the 1930s and 1940s who worked at the Maudsley. This collection was transferred to the Bethlem Archives and Museum in 1980 (the repository was founded in 1967). There are also other artistic holdings from earlier periods, including watercolours by Richard Dadd and by other inmates of Bethlem who are not as well known. Together, "their work creates a lasting impression which is not easily forgotten, though it may not be a particularly comfortable one."

55. "Archive Collections," *British Journal for the History of Science* 25, no. 4/87 (December 1992), pp. 453-56. List of major acquisitions obtained by British archives in 1991 relating to the history of science. This includes: Contemporary Medical Archives Centre--papers of Sir Christopher Howard Andrews, virologist studying influenza and the common cold, 1911-1933, and the records of The Physiological Society, 1876-c.1991; Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine--papers of the Medico-Botanical Society of London, 1812-1852.
56. Arnold-Foster, Kate, "The Museum of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," *Pharmacy in History* 33, no. 1 (1991), pp. 11-18. Established in 1842, this museum in London, England contains more than forty-five thousand items dealing with the history of pharmacy, particularly in Britain. This article records how the museum developed, the scope of its collection, and the management of material.
57. Aspin, Richard K., "Illustrations from the Wellcome Institute Library: The Papers of Sir Thomas Barlow, BT, KCVO, FRS, PRCP (1845-1945)," *Medical History* 37, no. 3 (July 1993), pp. 333-40. A specialist in childhood diseases, Barlow identified infantile scurvy in the 1880s. He was also physician to three British monarchs. These papers cover both his professional and private life.
58. Baker, P.A., "Illustrations from the Wellcome Institute Library: The National Birthday Trust Fund Records in the Contemporary Medical Archives Centre," *Medical History* 33, no. 4 (October 1989), pp. 489-94. This article deals with records covering a span of more than fifty years from the founding of this organization in 1928. The purpose of the Trust Fund was to train midwives and improve maternity services in Britain.
59. ——— "Illustrations from the Wellcome Institute Library: The Moran Papers," *Medical History* 36, no. 4 (October 1992), pp. 455-59. A discussion of the acquisition and collection of papers from Lord Moran, or Charles Wilson, President of the Royal College of Physicians during the 1940s, and Winston Churchill's doctor and biographer.
60. Bakewell, Sarah, "Illustrations from the Wellcome Institute Library: The Life and Times of the Myers Collection," *Medical History* 37, no. 2 (April 1993), pp. 197-200. The Charles Myers Library was acquired by the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine in 1991. Named after the co-founder of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, which lasted from 1921 to 1977, this collection contains over ten thousand items dealing with "industrial efficiency and...human and social improvement."

61. Baron, J.H., "Medicine and Art: Rogoyska at the BMA: How Medicine, Art and Architecture Interweave in London," *British Medical Journal* 296, no. 6629 (16 April 1988), pp. 1103-06. A discussion of the artistic and architectural heritage that can be found among London's medical structures. A recently commissioned tapestry by Marta Rogoyska for the BMA building is also mentioned.
62. Berridge, Virginia, "The Archives of Addiction: the Society for the Study of Addiction," *Archives: The Journal of the British Records Association* 20, no. 88 (October 1992), pp. 286-95. The author relates how she uncovered and assembled archival material on the Society for the Study of Addiction (founded in 1884) and the problems encountered along the way. Upon the completion of her doctoral research, Berridge arranged to have this material deposited in the Contemporary Medical Archives Centre at the Wellcome Institute. Noting the conscious efforts of AIDS groups in Britain to develop an archives, she calls for "a similar exercise in the addictive area and for other key areas of the contemporary history of health policy."
63. "The Bethnall Green Museum of Childhood," *History of Nursing Society Journal* 5, no. 2 (1994-95), p. 109. Note about a museum in London which preserves material on the history of childhood since the seventeenth century.
64. Borsay, Anne, "Using the Records of an Eighteenth-Century Infirmary," *Archives: The Journal of the British Records Association* 21, no. 92 (October 1994), pp. 172-82. Borsay notes the poor condition in which many medical records are stored and demonstrates the importance of one such repository, the General Infirmary at Bath. It was founded in 1739 for the care of "cripples and other indigent strangers." The author writes: "Hospital records are still the core of hospital history and, therefore, the threat posed by institution closures, reorganization and sheer pressure of space is a matter of urgent concern."
65. Dixon, Shirley, "Illustrations from the Wellcome Institute Library: The Royal Medical Corps 'muniment collection,'" *Medical History* 38, no. 4 (October 1994), pp. 459-69. Dixon discusses the publication of a new two-volume catalogue which lists the varied items in this British army medical history collection, which is stored at the Contemporary Medical Archives Centre. She notes most of the material dates from the Crimean War (1854-56), with some exceptions, while there are also many miscellaneous items.
66. Douglas, Gina L., "History of Science and Technology Resources at the Linnean Society of London," *British Journal for the History of Science* 21, no. 4/71 (December 1988), pp. 489-93. Founded in 1788, this collection includes holdings from both the natural and life sciences, with a more recent specialization in biology.
67. "Editorial: Archive Collections," *British Journal for the History of Science* 24, no. 4/83 (December 1991), pp. 401-03. A listing of recent acquisitions in the history of science. This includes: Contemporary Medical Archives Medical Centre--family correspondence of psychoanalyst Melanie Klein, 1874-1939; papers of the Society for the Study of Addiction, 1919-1976; Medical Eye Centre Association records, 1929-1990; Imperial War Museum--records of Sir

- George Vance Allen, nutritionist in a Japanese internment camp, Singapore, 1942-1945; Royal College of Surgeons of England--collection of papers by John Menzies Campbell, 1887-1974, dental historian; Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine--Neonatal Society minutes, abstracts of meetings, 1982-1986; papers relating to Sir Charles Locock, 1799-1875, obstetrician; journals of Henry Piers, naval surgeon, from his travels in East Africa, 1844-1847, and Vancouver Island, 1856-1859.
68. "Florence Nightingale Museum," *British Medical Journal* 298, no. 6670 (11 February 1989), p. 350. A note about a new museum in London on the life and work of Florence Nightingale.
 69. Forbes, Thomas R., "Mortality Books for 1774-1793 and 1833-1835 from the Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London," *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine* 47, no. 12 (December 1971), pp. 1524-36. Discusses the content of the eight volumes held by the Guildhall Library in London, England. Provides a statistical analysis of data after discussing the accuracy and completeness of the records. Makes conclusions about mortality, social conditions, and diseases from the evidence in the books. Reviews conclusions in light of current theories of mortality and morbidity in the eighteenth century.
 70. "The Freud Museum," *British Medical Journal* 299, no. 6706 (21 October 1989), p. 997. Note about Freud's Hampstead home, now a museum. He lived in this residence for the last year of his life, in 1938-39, after escaping the Nazi take-over of Austria.
 71. Gibbin, John, "The Jennifer Meglaughlin Collection," *History of Nursing Society Journal* 3, no. 6 (1991), p. 31. Report on the arrival and sorting of a dozen boxes (to be reduced by one) at the Royal College of Nursing Historical Room. Items include British nursing badges, notes, photographs, slides, and reference books. The material was donated by Jennifer Meglaughlin, a former nurse.
 72. Gould, Angela, "A Letter to History of Nursing Society Members," *History of Nursing Society Journal* 3, no. 5 (1991), p. 33. Report of a bequest of Jennifer Meglaughlin who donated a large collection of nursing badges and relevant papers to the Royal College of Nursing. Prior to her death, Meglaughlin had written one of two prospective volumes detailing these badges. At the time of writing, this material had not been transferred to the RCN (see above citation by Gibbin).
 73. Hall, Lesley A., "Illustrations from the Wellcome Institute Library: The Eugenics Society Archives in the Contemporary Archives Centre," *Medical History* 34, no. 3 (July 1990), pp. 327-33. A description of the records of this organization, founded in 1907.
 74. Harley, David, "English Archives, Local History and the Study of Early Modern Midwifery," *Archives: The Journal of the British Records Association* 21, no. 92 (October 1994), pp. 145-54. Harley observes that there are few organized references to midwifery in Britain during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He discusses the crucial role that archivists and local historians can perform in making people aware of disparate sources on the lives of midwives, especially as new material is uncovered.

75. Hunter, Isobel, "Illustrations from the Wellcome Institute Library: The Archive of the Physiological Society in the Contemporary Medical Archives Centre," *Medical History* 38, no. 3 (July 1994), pp. 328-35. A discussion of the haphazard history of this collection, prior to the acquisition by the CMAC of the Physiological Society's papers in 1991 and photographs in 1993. The Society's documents date back to its founding in 1876.
76. Major, Mary Leonara, "The Central Archives of the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries," *Catholic Archives* 8 (Great Britain, 1988), pp. 73-81. Reviews the origins of the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries, the aims of its founder, Anna Dengel, and its inspiration in the work of Dorothy Agnes McLaren. Beginning as a religious community in 1925, it became a fully-fledged religious congregation in 1945. Although it was associated through McLaren with the St. Catherine Hospital for Women and Children in Rawlpindi, Pakistan, the Society is found in Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, and Europe. Outlines to holdings of the archives, including its textual archives and photographs.
77. Marsh, Julia, "Documentation at the British Dental Association Museum," *Bull. Hist. Dent* 41, no. 1 (March 1993), pp. 15-17. The author, a museum officer at the BDA, describes the state of the archives in 1987, with particular emphasis on the catalogue and its system of classification. The museum began in the 1930s and has over ten thousand items. Describes the objectives of the new documentation system which is based on an analysis of the purposes for which it will be used, the method followed to ensure complete and uniform coverage of current and new acquisitions, and the system of indexing. Uses the MODES (Museum Object Entry System) developed by the Museums Documentary Association (MDA), which is simple, cheap, and compatible with manual systems and standards for museum documentation.
78. McGann, Susan, "The Archives of the Royal College of Nursing," *History of Nursing Society Journal* 4, no. 3 (1992/93), pp. 117-24. The author is the RCN Archivist and describes their holdings by focusing on the records of the College, not on other records deposited in the archives. This archives was founded in 1916. The editors of this journal note: "As far as the Society knows, Ms. McGann is the only fulltime nursing archivist in the world."
79. Moore, Keith, "Illustrations from the Wellcome Institute Library: Some Recently Acquired Papers of Robert Whytt (1714-1766), FRS," *Medical History* 37, no. 1 (January 1993), pp. 80-86. A discussion of the 1991 acquisition of documents relating to this eighteenth-century Scottish physiologist and clinician.
80. ———, "Illustrations from the Wellcome Institute Library: Nicholas Gainsford: His Book," *Medical History* 37, no. 4 (October 1993), pp. 442-47. This article describes the recent acquisition from the British Medical Association Library of fourteen miscellaneous volumes, many of which contain the notes of students. The oldest notebook from this collection is by student Nicholas Gainsford of Hartfield, East Sussex. His book "provides a snapshot of the medical profession in a provincial location during the early eighteenth century..."

81. Nolan, Peter, "Reflections of a Mental Nurse in the 1950s," *History of Nursing Society Journal* 5, no. 3 (1994/95), pp. 150-56. Nolan discusses problems that exist when it comes to locating material which highlights the ordinary lives of mental health nurses. He offers a partial remedy to this by using the records of the Association of Chief Male Nurses (1953-1974), which include presentations made by an attendant, Tom Catherell, Deputy Chief Male Nurse at Deva Mental Hospital in Chester.
82. Palmer, Richard, "Illustrations from the Wellcome Institute Library: Thomas Corbyn, Quaker Merchant," *Medical History* 33, no. 3 (July 1989), pp. 371-76. These are the documents of a wholesale chemist and druggist, based in London, who built up a fortune trading with America. Corbyn lived from 1711-1791 and Palmer describes his papers as "a rich source for the rise of the English drug industry, pharmacy in colonial America, and the role of the Quaker merchant."
83. Pitman, Joy, "David M. Moir: Cholera Papers," *Proceedings of the Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh* 22, no. 4 (October 1992), pp. 543-54. Discusses the importance of the papers of David Macbeth Moir (1798-1851) for the history of the cholera epidemic in Musselborough in 1832. At that time Moir, a physician by profession but best known as an author, was the secretary of the Musselborough Board of Health. His papers should be used in concert with others relating to the 1832 epidemic, particularly those of W.P. Alison and John Abercrombie. Provides a brief biography of Moir, a list of his works, and a narrative of his role in the epidemic.
84. Poulter, Margaret, "The Archives of the British Red Cross," *Society for the Social History of Medicine* 6, no. 1 (April 1993), pp. 143-47. The author gives a brief history of the Red Cross and describes its archival holdings. These records date back to 1870, with the creation of the National Aid Society, which was reconstituted in 1905 as the British Red Cross.
85. Russell, Colin A. and Shirley P. Russell, "The Archives of Sir Edward Frankland: Resources, Problems and Methods," *British Journal for the History of Science* 23, no. 2/77 (June 1990), pp. 175-85. The authors describe the widely dispersed records of this nineteenth-century chemist (1825-1899), who began his career as a pharmacist's apprentice. Frankland was most well known by contemporaries for coming up with an effective system to monitor water supplies to Britain's burgeoning urban population. Ninety-five per cent of his material is in private hands, but was made accessible through microfilming and the development of a computerized index. The contents of this material are described, as are the challenges encountered in assembling and reproducing primary sources for wider dissemination.
86. Sheppard, Julia, "Archive News," *Society for the Social History of Medicine* 3, no. 1 (April 1990), pp. 149-51. Note about recent developments in Britain including: work in progress on the Wellcome Institute's Medical Archives and Manuscripts Survey; the efforts since 1985 of the Hospital Records Project to record material in a database on over one thousand hospitals; acquisitions by the Contemporary Medical Archives Centre from the Research Defense Society; Tyne and Wear Archives Service containing records from a 1947-1965

study of children's health in Newcastle upon Tyne; Greater London Record Office Archives of King Edward's Hospital Fund; Oxford Video Archive of Contemporary Biomedical Science consisting of interviews with physicians.

87. ——— "Archive News (1990)," *Society for the Social History of Medicine* 4, no. 1 (April 1991), pp. 181-84. Reference to medical history holdings in university archives; work of the Radiology History Committee; National Health Service record-keeping and accessibility; plans to establish an archives on nutrition; a plea to build a National Food Museum and Archive; collection of documents relating to environmental epidemiology; Liverpool University records on the National Children's Home dating back to the 1860s; the papers of Havelock Ellis deposited in the British Library; the papers of Thomas Hodgkin deposited in the Western Manuscripts Department of the Wellcome Institute; survey of AIDS Archives in the U.K. due to be published.
88. Summers, Anne, "Archive News: Sources on Medical History in the Manuscript Collections of the British Library: A Preliminary Guide to Researchers," *Society for the Social History of Medicine* 3, no. 3 (December 1990), pp. 519-23. A discussion of sources ranging from the medieval to modern period.
89. Tansey, E.M., "Illustrations from the Wellcome Institute Library: Sir Henry Dale's Laboratory Notebooks, 1914-1919," *Medical History* 34, no. 2 (April 1990), pp. 199-209. Description of laboratory records of Dr. Dale (1875-1968) over a five year period. He was one of Britain's most well known medical researchers.
90. "2 Years of Weekes' Letters," *The Lancet* 1, no. 1988:8589 (9 April 1988), p. 840. A brief note about 121 letters written primarily by Hampton Weekes and his family in 1801-1802 which describe medical training and practice at that time. These letters have been stored since 1942 at the St. Thomas Hospital Library, where Weekes had been a student.
91. Webb, K., "The Archives Project at York Health Authority," *AMRO* 32, no. 2 (May 1991), pp. 21-25. Describes the nature of archives work in the context of the archives of the York Health Authority, which was begun in 1990. As background, the author reviews the medical history of York from the 1740s, concentrating on hospitals that were inherited by the York Health Authority in 1948. The archives began with a project to survey and catalogue extant records. Identifies archival and administrative problems which cloud the future of the archives.
92. Wolstenholme, Sir Gordon, "The Medical Video-Archive of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Oxford Polytechnic," *Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of London* 26, no. 1 (January 1992), pp. 103-106. Appointed in 1979 as Harveian Librarian of the Royal College of Physicians, the author discusses the audio tape collection of interviews with prominent physicians and the plan to begin video-tape interviews with potential for broadcast. The first interviewee on video-tape was Sir Richard Doll in 1985. Reviews the technical assistance of the Oxford Polytechnic and the terms of the formal agreement between them. Lists the sixty-two interviews undertaken and the main subjects they cover. Reminisces on the process of the interviews and training of interviewers. Plans for the eventual sale of the tapes.

Canada

93. Queen Street Mental Health Centre, "Archives on the History of Canadian Psychiatry and Mental Health Services," (Toronto, undated), 4 pp. Pamphlet outlining the mandate and holdings contained in this repository, formerly known as the Griffin-Greenland Collection on the History of Canadian Psychiatry. Records include documentation relating to patients, their families, support groups and artwork, doctors, mental health institutions, and media representations.
94. Bailey, Catherine, "The Medicine Chest Clause - Indian and Northern Health Services," *The Archivist* 20, no. 1 (1993), pp. 18-20. A discussion of the 1992 acquisition by the National Archives relating to the history of health among Indigenous people in Canada. These holdings include the federal Medical Services Branch's central registry between 1870-1987. Contained among these records are the files of the Indian and Northern Health Services Directorate. Topics covered by these documents include "birth control, child and maternal health/nutrition, dental care, rehabilitation, suicide, optometrists and ophthalmologists, specific diseases affecting natives (e.g., tuberculosis), sanitation, medical insurance, and native alcohol and drug treatment programs."
95. Connor, Jennifer J. and Jean Harris, "Artifacts and Archives: Estate Records of Health Practitioners in Ontario, 1793-1900," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 10, no. 1 (1993), pp. 115-43. A discussion of the development of these records, stored among provincial Court Records at the Archives of Ontario, Toronto. There is also a reference list of estate records.
96. Dodd, Dianne and Catherine Bailey, "Strengthening the Canadian Family: The Blue Books and Family Allowance," *The Archivist* 20, no. 4 (1994), pp. 14-16. The authors discuss records in the National Archives from the federal Department of Health, established in 1919, with a particular focus on documents from the Child Welfare Division. These include a series of publications offering advice to mothers written by Dr. Helen MacMurphy, which are known as the Blue Books.
97. "Hannah Institute for the History of Medicine," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 66, no. 2 (Summer 1992), p. 293. Note about the availability of videocassettes and films.
98. Hardwick, Martina, "Methods and Issues: Planning and Presenting a Medical Exhibit: Fanshawe Pioneer Village and the Dr. William Anson Jones Collection," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 8, no. 1 (1991), pp. 91-100. This article discusses the development, funding, and exhibiting of medical instruments of a late nineteenth-century physician from southwestern Ontario.
99. Heald, Carolyn, "Health Archivists Interest Group Formed," *Off the Record* (October-December 1993), p. 12. The author, who is also the Health/Social Archivist at the Archives of Ontario, discusses the formation of a medical archivists group. The purpose of HAIG is to work in a mutually supportive relationship with researchers and record holders to preserve and promote documents related to medical and health care history.

100. Kidd, Jim, "Mercury Alert: Grassy Narrows and Whitedog Anti-Mercury Campaign," *The Archivist* 20, no. 1 (1993), pp. 26-28. Discussion of efforts by Ojibwa Natives in Northern Ontario to publicize mercury pollution in fish during the 1970s. This included visits to Minamata, Japan to see how people there dealt with poisoning in the 1950s. The author notes that while documentation on this topic is available in the National Archives, more material is needed.
101. McNally, Larry, "The First of Its Kind: The Canadian Medical Association," *The Archivist* 19, no. 1 (1992), pp. 13-14. A brief description of the CMA records from 1867-1980 which are stored in the Manuscript Division of the National Archives.
102. "National Archives Now Home to More Than 100 Years of CMA History," *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 147, no. 7 (1 October 1992), p. 1041. Note about the deposit of 1867-1980 records.
103. Pope, Felicity, "Artifacts and Archives: Bovell's Obstetrical Set," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 7, no. 2 (1990), pp. 177-78. Report on obstetrical set owned by Toronto physician, James Bovell, 1817-1890. It was stored at the now closed Museum of the History of Medicine in Toronto. (Some of the artifacts from this collection are due to be put on display at the Toronto Hospital.)
104. Robertson, Peter and Guy Tessier, "'He Sells Them as Cheap as we Buy Them': The Pharmaceutical Association v. Livernois," *The Archivist* 15, no. 3 (May-June 1988), pp. 20-21. Discussion about a dispute, which lasted throughout the 1890s, between J.E. Livernois, Quebec City's leading photographer and drug-store owner, and the provincial Pharmaceutical Association about who should control the sale of chemicals and drugs to the public. Livernois's records are deposited in the Archives nationales du Québec and the National Archives of Canada.
105. St. Denis, Guy, "The London District and Middlesex County, Ontario, Coroner's Inquests, 1831-1900," *Archivaria* 31 (Winter 1990-91), pp. 142-53. The author discusses the origins of the coroner's inquests and the value of these documents for studying causes of death over a seventy-year period in the area that is now southwestern Ontario. These inquest reports are located in the Regional Collection of the D.B. Weldon Library, University of Western Ontario, London.
106. ——— "Passing the Means Test: The Old Age Pension Applications of Norfolk County, Ontario, 1929-1948," *Archivaria* 37 (Spring 1994), pp. 75-95. This article discusses the research potential of pension applications submitted by elderly residents of Ontario during a two-decade period. The information comprises a significant amount of social and economic detail on people who were seventy or older, and includes applications described as "blind pensions." Original applications were filed at the municipal, provincial, and federal levels. Copies of old age pensions for Norfolk County are stored in the Regional Collection of the D.B. Weldon Library, University of Western Ontario, London.
107. Stark, Donald F., "History of the Society," *CSACI Newsletter* (September 1992), p. 1. A brief note about a project to write a history and organize the records of the Canadian Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology.

108. Stieb, Ernst W., "The Ortho Museum on the History of Contraception," *Pharmacy in History* 31, no. 4 (1989), pp. 183-84. This museum in Don Mills, Ontario, is located in the headquarters of Ortho Pharmaceutical (Canada) Ltd. On display are contraceptive devices, dating back four thousand years to the time of the ancient Egyptians.
109. Sullivan, Patrick, "The CMA Archives Wants Your Papers," *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 139, no. 2 (15 July 1988), p. 157. Discussion about the donation of papers by former CMA President Dr. Gordon Fahrni. The author requests physicians from all walks of life to consider donating their records.
110. Tétrault, Martin, "Archives et artefacts de la pratique médicale: Les archives médicales de la quarantaine du ministère fédéral de l'agriculture aux Archives nationales du Canada, 1867-1918," *Bulletin canadien d'histoire de la médecine* 9, no. 2 (1992), pp. 255-59. The author discusses medical quarantine records contained in the federal Department of Agriculture files at the National Archives. These records can help to illuminate public health policies and treatment, particularly in regards to immigrants during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
111. Young, Rodney, "Lifting the Mental Health Curtain," *The Archivist* 14, no. 4 (July-August 1987), pp. 12-13. This article refers to the existence of records in the National Archives from the Department of National Health and Welfare which document federal funding of psychiatric research during the 1950s. Particular emphasis is placed on the notorious brainwashing experiments on unsuspecting patients at Montreal's Allen Memorial Institute by Dr. Ewen Cameron, which were also partially funded by the CIA.

India

112. Sheppard, Julia, "An Encounter With Indian Archives: The Christian Medical College and Hospital at Vellore," *ACARM Newsletter* 11 (1992), pp. 1, 7-8. Reports on an archives consultation visit to the Christian Medical College Hospital in India. Discusses medical record-keeping and the problems encountered. Points up the importance of bureaucratic culture and professional training in developing workable new systems. Speculates that the problems of a specific hospital are symptomatic of the situation throughout India and elsewhere. Points to specific programmes and suggestions for assistance that have been made by archivists in Britain.

New Zealand

113. Miller, P.R., "From Wooden Shack to Ward Block: The Archives of the Otago Hospital Board, 1863-1980," *Archifacts* (1988), no. 4 and no. 1 (1989), pp. 8-14. Describes the major series in the archives of the Otago Hospital Board from 1851, some of which are stored at the Hocken Library, University of Otago. Discusses the uses that have been made of the major series and their potential for further use and discusses conditions of access.

Poland

114. Ekiert, Leszek and Anna Stabrawa, "New Exposition in the Museum of Pharmacy at the Medical Academy of Cracow," *Pharmacy in History* 34, no. 3 (1992), pp. 166-69. A report on the new facilities and floor plan of this museum.
115. Pabis-Braunstein, Mirosława, "Museum of Pharmacy at the Medical Academy of Cracow," *Pharmacy in History* 30, no. 1 (1988), pp. 39-42. The author writes about the large collection in this museum, founded in 1946. "At present the exhibition includes 21,000 pieces, 7,000 library items, 437 sets of old prints and 853 photographs. The Museum possesses the country's largest collection of pharmaceutical literature, newspapers, periodicals, and calendars, along with innumerable advertisements, prescription records past and present, historical documents of the District Chamber of Apothecaries, and also a unique collection of literature concerning international pharmaceutical conferences and exhibitions, as well as an imposing amount of drawings, sketches, apothecary bills, herbaria, diplomas, and related documents. We may see here the diploma of Konstancja Studzińska, a 'grey' nun and the first woman to earn a university degree in pharmacy in 1824 at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow."

United States

116. "AIDS History Project," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 66, no. 1 (Spring 1992), p. 133. Note about a project coordinated by the University of California at San Francisco to "identify primary source materials of value for future historical research" on AIDS from thirty-five agencies, hospitals, and clinics in the San Francisco area.
117. "Archives," *Journal of the History of Medicine* 45, no. 2 (April 1990), p. 496. Note about the establishment of archives to document the development of neurological surgery by the American Association of Neurological Surgeons, Park Ridge, Illinois.
118. ——— *Journal of the History of Medicine* 45, no. 2 (April 1990), p. 496. Note about plans to preserve archives on the history of health care in Brooklyn, New York at the State University of New York Health Sciences Center, Brooklyn.
119. "Archives and Sources," *Journal of the History of Medicine* 46, no. 3 (July 1991), pp. 369-70. Note about Yale University School of Medicine making available on microfilm the forty-six volumes of diaries by neurophysiologist Dr. John Fulton.
120. ——— *Journal of the History of Medicine* 46, no. 3 (July 1991), pp. 370-71. Note about the Rockefeller Archive Center permitting limited access to the papers of Dr. Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915), haematologist, histochemist, and immunologist. This is also noted in *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 65, no. 3 (Fall 1991), p. 413.
121. Berg, Eileen, "Keeping History Alive. Archivists at Nation's Oldest Hospitals Face Shortages of Money, Space in their Work to Preserve the Past," *Modern Healthcare* 21, no. 46 (18 November 1991), pp. 36-39 (published erratum ap-

- pears in *Modern Healthcare* 21, no. 49 [9 December 1991], p. 32). Reports on the archival efforts of several old American hospitals and the problems of financing and space. Interviews key administrators and archivists and outlines some public programmes using hospital archives.
122. "Black Women Physicians: A Historical Slide Presentation," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 64, no. 3 (Fall 1990), p. 476. Note about slide presentation offered by The Black Women Physicians Project, Archives and Special Collections on Women, Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. This repository holds a large collection of papers and images, as well as oral interviews with black women doctors.
 123. Callahan, Catherine L. (with Mary Ann Ganigan), "A Record of Nursing: Boston University Nursing Archive," *Nursing Outlook* 20, no. 12 (December 1972), pp. 778-81. Illustrated article reviewing the history of the Boston University Nursing Archives, located in the library, from its origins in the Massachusetts League for Nursing, Massachusetts Nursing Association, and the nursing professors at Boston University. Collection is national in scope and combines historical print material with institutional and personal papers. The author lists key collections and outlines indexing and research services.
 124. Carson, James G., "The American Medical Association's Historical Health Fraud and Alternative Medicine Collection: An Integrated Approach to Automated Collection Description," *The American Archivist* 54, no. 2 (Summer 1991), pp. 184-91. This article is about the cataloguing and indexing on software of three hundred cubic feet of AMA files on "quackery" and alternative medicine which the Association assembled between 1913 and 1975.
 125. Center for Historical Studies of Twentieth Century Health Sciences: University of California, San Francisco, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 64, no. 1 (Spring 1990), p. 88. Note about plans to create a California History of Health Science Faculty and California Health Care Archive Program. This latter project "intends to identify, preserve and make accessible to scholars the most important health-related documents available by encouraging preservation of records and by supplying advice and direction on preservation of such materials." This project is also noted in: *UCSF: History of Health Sciences Newsletter* 1, no. 1 (undated), p. 2.
 126. Center for Hospital and Healthcare Administration History, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 65, no. 3 (Fall 1991), p. 411. Report about updating collections stored at the American Hospital Association Resource Center in Chicago. This includes the papers of John A. McMahon and the AHA Testimony and Comment Letters Collection, 1989-1990. A new archival collection is also mentioned: the papers of John Robert Mannix.
 127. ——— *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 66, no. 2 (Summer 1992), p. 288. Note about two new collections at the Center for Hospital and Healthcare Administration History, Chicago, Illinois. One collection consists of various publicity materials and papers and is entitled National Hospital Week Collection, 1948-1982. The other collection is the papers of Dr. Odin W. Anderson, a health care sociologist and economist.

128. ——— *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 68, no. 2 (Summer 1994), p. 308. Note about the updating of two archival collections at the Center: papers and artifacts of Dr. Edwin L. Crosby, President of the American Hospital Association, 1954-1972; addition to the oral history collection of Everett Johnson.
129. ——— *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 68, no. 3 (Fall 1994), pp. 504-505. Update on collection, including oral history as well as over one thousand post-cards from 1905-1981 on hospital exteriors and interiors.
130. ——— *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 68, no. 4 (Winter 1994), p. 686. Notice of a new acquisition, the "Papers of Malcolm T. MacEachern, M.D."
131. Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 63, no. 1 (Spring 1989), p. 122. Note about a summary of the Center's Archives, located at the University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing, and about recent acquisitions, including nursing papers from the Philadelphia General Hospital.
132. Cheng, Leland P., "The National Museum of Health and Medicine," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 264, no. 21 (5 December 1990), p. 2819. A brief article on this facility, located in Washington D.C. Holdings include pamphlets on sexually transmitted diseases from the early twentieth century as well as body parts of two assassinated presidents, Lincoln and Garfield.
133. "Collections," *Journal of the History of Medicine* 44, no. 2 (April 1989), pp. 242-43. Note about the pharmaco-historical collections at the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus, and financial assistance for historians to conduct research. A pamphlet identifying these holdings is also noted in *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 63, no. 3 (Fall 1989), p. 461.
134. Cronewett, Susan E., "Ophthalmic Heritage at the Foundation of the American Academy of Ophthalmology," *Caduceus* 5, no. 1 (Spring 1989), pp. 52-67. The Ophthalmic Heritage Department of the Foundation of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, founded in 1980 as a museum for ophthalmic artefacts, has expanded to include a historical library, an oral histories programme, and the Academy archives. Reviews the role of each in support of the interpretation of artefacts to "arouse curiosity, not to instruct." The archives includes material from a number of predecessor organizations back to 1896. The library manages the tapes and transcripts of interviews. Lists those completed and published. Reviews the governance of the department. Illustrated.
135. Dudas, Susan, "The Midwest Nursing History Resource Center," *Journal of Professional Nursing* 7, no. 5 (September-October 1991), p. 266. Reviews the origin of the Centre in the historical methodology interest group of the Nurse Faculty Research Development in the Midwest project of 1978. Became a regional clearing house for nursing history located at the University of Illinois. Opened in 1982 in the Neuropsychiatric institute and relocated to the College of Nursing in 1989. Reviews the documentary aims of the Center, its backbone collections of documents and artifacts, and the scholarly use made of these holdings.

136. Edmonson, James M., "Artifacts and Archives: Groves' Amputation Knife," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 8, no. 2 (1991), pp. 289-91. The author discusses the knife and antiseptic practices used by Ontario physician Dr. Abraham Groves (1847-1935). This artifact is stored at the Dittrick Museum of Medical History, Cleveland, Ohio.
137. "Frink Family Papers, Johns Hopkins Medical Archives," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 62, no. 1 (Spring 1988), p. 97. Note about the acquisition of the papers of Dr. Horace W. Frink (1883-1935) by the Alan Mason Chesney Archives of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions. Chesney was a student of Sigmund Freud and Adolf Meyer, as well as a patient of Dr. Meyer.
138. "Harvard Medical School - Resources in the History of Medicine and Biology," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 66, no. 4 (Winter 1992), p. 630. Note about the commencement of interview series with Harvard scientists to document their work.
139. Higby, Gregory J. and Elaine C. Stroud, "Pharmaco-historical Resources in Madison, Wisconsin. I. An Introduction," *Pharmacy in History* 30, no. 1 (1988), pp. 33-36. This article discusses some of the extensive holdings of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy (AIHP) at various libraries on the campus of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Noting that these resources are underused, the authors mention that included in this collection are rare pharmacopoeial books dating back to the sixteenth century, as well as a large number of documents relating to the history of pharmacy in the United States.
140. ——— "Pharmaco-historical Resources in Madison, Wisconsin. II. Periodical Literature," *Pharmacy in History* 30, no. 2 (1988), pp. 99-102. The authors describe the AIHP collection of nearly two hundred pre-1900 pharmaceutical periodicals from both Europe and the United States. These journals can be found at various libraries around the University of Wisconsin campus.
141. ——— "Pharmaco-historical Resources in Madison, Wisconsin. III. Kremers Reference Files," *Pharmacy in History* 30, no. 3 (1988), pp. 157-62. Located in the F.B. Power Pharmaceutical Library, University of Wisconsin, this collection of documents and artifacts assembled by Edward Kremers, a former director of the University's pharmacy programme, as well as by his students, is "so large and so diverse that it almost defies description." The authors include in their article a list of the main reference files. This includes items relating to Native peoples in the Americas prior to European colonization, sources from Byzantine and ancient Islamic cultures, all the way up to twentieth-century documents from around the world.
142. ——— "Pharmaco-historical Resources in Madison, Wisconsin. IV. Manuscript Collections," *Pharmacy in History* 30, no. 4 (1988), pp. 195-98. An article about the primary sources held at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin as part of the AIHP Collection. This article notes that manuscript sources on the history of pharmacy can also be found at archives on the University of Wisconsin campus. These documents include personal and professional papers of American pharmacists and their professional organizations.

143. Hiltzik, Lee R., "Paul Ehrlich Papers," *Rockefeller Archives Center Newsletter* (Fall 1991), p. 9. A notice of the opening of the Erlich papers. Gives outline sketch of the contents. Prepared by the University Archivist.
144. Howell, Joel D., "The Purchase of Health Care by Selected American Households in 1917-1919: A Machine-Readable Source," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 67, no. 4 (Winter 1993), pp. 696-702. The author discusses a database consisting of a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the cost of living in the United States over three years, and its possible uses by medical historians. The original manuscript data collection forms are stored in the National Archives and "include a wealth of explanatory notes." The survey was conducted among 12,817 families with employed members, in ninety-nine cities, all of whom were white, except 850 households where black families resided. The original survey forms have been converted to machine-readable form by the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research.
145. Lerner, Adele A., "The AMWA Archives," *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association* 45, no. 5 (September-October 1989), p. 199. The archivist of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center outlines the reason for the move of the archives from Ithaca to New York in December 1979. Reviews the contents of the archives and suggests pertinence for historians.
146. Levine, Murray and Julius Wishner, "The Case Records of the Psychological Clinic at the University of Pennsylvania (1896-1961)," *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* 13, no. 1 (January 1977), pp. 59-66. Discusses the history of the records of the Institute and their pertinence to institutional history and to the history of the practice of psychology.
147. "Medical History Collection - UMDNJ," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 65, no. 3 (Fall 1991), p. 412. Note about a small collection of material relating to Dr. Lewis Johnson (1704-1773), acquired for the New Jersey Medical History Collection at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey.
148. "Naval Medicine Records in the National Archives: Northeast Region," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 64, no. 1 (Spring 1990), pp. 87-88. Note about acquisition of Public Health Service records by the National Archives regional office in Bayonne, New Jersey. This includes fifty-seven volumes of the Staten Island Seaman's Fund and Retreat, 1831-1882, and twenty-two volumes of U.S. Marine Hospital records from two bases in New York State between 1879-1914 and 1924-1930.
149. Peterson, E., "Reflections Upon an Organization's Life from its Records: A Study of Stockton State Hospital Records from 1856 to 1949," *Communicating Nursing Research* 8 (March 1977), pp. 216-23. Report of an exploratory study of the patient records to determine what they reveal about the organization, its employees, and the treatments from a sociological perspective. "As used in this study, analytical induction focuses on the evolution of encompassing propositions. In this context, analytical induction was the method of discovery that guided progressive redefinition of the research process in the light of the existence or contiguity of unique particulars. From this process, substantive categories were identified and generalizations of varying scope and generality were

formulated" (pp. 216-17). The records are discussed according to purpose, content, and change.

150. "Philadelphia Museum of Art," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 63, no. 4 (Winter 1989), p. 643. Note about a recent donation to the museum of more than three hundred prints on the history of medicine and pharmacy from William H. Helfand. His collection contains 30,000-40,000 objects and "is one of six major medical arts collections in the world."
151. Pyle, Christine A., "The Curt Teich Postcard Collection in Wauconda, Illinois," *Pharmacy in History* 30, no. 4 (1988), pp. 192-94. Over two thousand boxes of loose postcards printed between 1898-1974 by Curt Teich and Company, Chicago are stored at Lake County Museum in Wauconda, Illinois. Computer print-outs of images and writing from these postcards are now available for researchers and include categories relating to health care and pharmaceutical history.
152. Risse, Guenter, "View from the Chair," *UCSF: History of Health Sciences Newsletter* 3, no. 1 (Summer 1992), p. 1. Note about plans to create a Center for Historical Studies in Twentieth-Century Health Sciences at the University of California at San Francisco. This work includes educating the public and academics about the importance of saving historical records; rescuing from destruction two thousand volumes of early UCSF hospital patient records; oral history projects on the AIDS epidemic as well as on university faculty; plans for a California Health Care Archive. Also noted in: "Archival Development," *Journal of the History of Medicine* 47, no. 3 (July 1992), pp. 345-46.
153. Rockefeller Archive Center, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 62, no. 1 (Spring 1988), p. 99. Note on acquisitions, including papers of the microbiologist and experimental pathologist Dr. Rene Dubos for the period 1939-1984; antivivisection papers covering the years 1908-1951, from various advocates and opponents of the use of animals in medical research.
154. ——— *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 63, no. 1 (Spring 1989), p. 125. Note about the opening of records from the Division of Rural Hospitals of the Commonwealth Fund, which existed from 1926-1951. The availability of records from an early social work institution is also mentioned: the Russell Sage Foundation, 1907-1982.
155. ——— *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 66, no. 2 (Summer 1992), p. 290. Note about the opening of forty-seven cubic feet of papers from the John and Mary Markle Foundation Records, 1927-1980, the primary purpose of which was to fund medical research. A smaller collection of papers is also mentioned, those of Albert B. Sabin, medical researcher.
156. Rosenbaum, Thomas, "The Archives of the China Medical Board and the Peking Union Medical College at the Rockefeller Archives Center: Some Sources on the Transfer of Western Science, Medicine, and Technology to China During the Republican Period. North Tarrytown, N.Y.," Rockefeller Archive Center, 1989, 34 p. A paper originally presented at a panel "Modern Science, Technology and Medicine: Archival and Library Resources on China and Japan in the Mid-Atlantic Region" of the Mid-Atlantic Region Association for Asian Studies Sixteenth Annual Meeting, October-November 1987. Provides a history of the Board from 1914 and an overview of the pertinence of the holdings.

157. Skolnick, Andrew A., "Museum Scholars to Apply Holocaust Experience to 1990s Biomedical Issues," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 268, no. 5 (5 August 1992), pp. 575-76. A discussion of the new U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington D.C. (which opened in 1993) and its purpose of remembering and documenting the millions of victims of Nazi genocide. This facility includes a 100,000-volume library and an archives. The prominent role of physicians in committing atrocities during the Third Reich receives particular attention, with a view to addressing contemporary issues in medical ethics.
158. Smith, Jill Gates, "Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine, Medical College of Pennsylvania," *Picturescope* 32, no. 2 (Spring 1986), pp. 53-57. Paper originally presented by the curator of non-print materials at the Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine at the Medical College of Pennsylvania at the spring meeting of the mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference and the South Atlantic Archives & Records Conference in Richmond, Virginia, 26 April 1985. Discusses the history of the collection, its contents and preservation, and the methods of intellectual access using a computer.
159. Smithsonian Institution, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 66, no. 3 (Fall 1992), p. 467. Original collection of videotapes open for use, including topics in American science, mainly since the 1940s, such as DNA sequencing, as well as Soviet space medicine (taped in Moscow). These tapes were made by Smithsonian employees.
160. Sonnedecker, Glen, "The Records of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America," *Pharmacy in History* 31, no. 3 (1989), pp. 117-18. These unpublished records date mainly from the 1880s, and are part of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy Collection at the Archives Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The Pharmacopoeia, first published in 1820, "is the oldest continuous collaboration between medicine and pharmacy" in the United States. The purpose of this collaboration, detailed over the last century by these documents, has been to develop a cooperative relationship between physicians and pharmacists to control the distribution, type, and sale of medicinal drugs.
161. ——— "The Personal Papers of Francis E. Stewart (1853-1941)," *Pharmacy in History* 31, no. 4 (1989), pp. 173-74. Stewart was a physician and pharmacist who worked in the pharmaceutical industry and professional organizations. His personal and professional papers are stored at the Archives Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.
162. ——— "The Personal Papers of Donald E. Francke (1919-1978)," *Pharmacy in History* 33, no. 4 (1991), pp. 167-68. Involved in national and international pharmaceutical associations, Francke's papers are in the Manuscript Collection of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, in Madison, Wisconsin. These records include his work in "reconstituting and reforming the Japanese pharmaceutical system" in 1949.

163. ——— "Papers of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy," *Pharmacy in History* 34, no. 3 (1992), pp. 151-52. AIHP records from 1941, when it was founded, to 1986 are stored at the Archives Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison.
164. Sonnedecker, Glen and Myrna Williamson, "The Personal Papers of Robert Fischelis," *Pharmacy in History* 35, no. 2 (1993), pp. 83-85. This article outlines the extensive holdings left by Robert Fischelis (1891-1981), who wrote, taught, and conducted research in the field of pharmacy. His records consist of 140 manuscript boxes, eight disks, and two cubic feet of photographs, all of which are stored at the Archives Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.
165. Sparkman, Robert S., "The Collection and Preservation of the Archives of the Southern Surgical Association," *Annals of Surgery* 207, no. 5 (May 1988), pp. 533-37. Report of a centennial project (1987) of the Council of the Southern Surgical Association undertaken by a planning committee set up in 1981. Names the committee and describes its efforts to collect archives, including photographs of presidents, reprints of presidential addresses, and other "acquisitions" of interest. Many items are described. Discusses the negotiations for a home for the collection and the instrument of trust to support the collection at the Lister Hill Library of the University of Alabama. Council also established the position of Archivist as the responsibility of the treasurer.
166. University of Virginia, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 66, no. 3 (Fall 1992), p. 468. Note about the opening of the Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry which will work with the University's Claude Moore Health Sciences Library "to acquire and preserve important historical information about health."
167. Voss, Paul R., "Population Data in Social Science Data Archives: The Survey Holdings of the Roper Public Opinion Research Center," *Demography* 14, no. 1 (February 1977), pp. 141-44. Reviews history of the Roper Public Opinion Center established at Williams College in 1946 and places it in the context of development of survey research and data archives generally and other data archives, nationally and internationally, specifically. Reviews the population data sets at the Center.

V. Confidentiality and the Law

168. Capen, Karen, "BC Court of Appeal Provides Guidelines for Disclosure of Medical, Psychiatric Records," *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 151, no. 6 (15 September 1994), pp. 847-48. A report on a recent decision in British Columbia dealing with the confidentiality of patient records requested in court cases of sexual assault and abuse victims.
169. Kearsey, Irene, "Some Problems in Placing Medical Records in Public Archives," *Archives and Manuscripts: The Journal of the Australian Society of Archivists* 17, no. 2 (November 1989), pp. 183-96. This article discusses issues dealing with confidentiality of patient records, which is not guaranteed in any statute in Australia. Various options for retaining and reducing the volume of records of patients admitted to hospitals in Victoria since 1950 are also presented, such as keeping one file out of every one thousand.

170. Paton, Alex, "Confidentiality in Medical Illustration," *British Medical Journal* 297, no. 6650 (17 September 1988), p. 704. Observing that there are millions of illustrative records available, the author implores doctors to be careful when using such images without a patient's permission, and also warns of the misuse of these sources.
171. Moodie, Peter, "The Role of the Local Research Ethics Committee," *British Medical Journal* 304, no. 6835 (2 May 1992), pp. 1129-30. This article discusses recent developments in Britain in which guidelines and reports have been issued to govern medical research.
172. Wald, Nicholas, et al., "Use of Personal Medical Records for Research Purposes," *British Medical Journal* 309, no. 6966 (26 November 1994), pp. 1422-24. This article proposes alternative guidelines for the use of medical records in research in contrast to those already proposed by the Department of Health, British Medical Association, and European Union, which the authors believe threaten future clinical investigations.

VI. Archives in Medical Libraries

173. "Archives and Sources," *Journal of the History of Medicine* 46, no. 3 (July 1991), p. 371. Note about the donation to the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Maryland of 120 manuscript boxes from Dr. John Adriani (1907-1988), anaesthesiologist and pharmaceutical expert. This is also noted in *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 65, no. 3 (Fall 1991), p. 411.
174. "Canada," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 62, no. 4 (Winter 1988), p. 640. Report that the Osler Library, McGill University, Montreal, has acquired 22,500 medical theses from nineteenth-century France (mentioned in the June 1988 issue of the *Osler Library Newsletter*).
175. "Collection on Cholera and Public Health," *Journal of the History of Medicine* 48, no. 3 (July 1993), p. 340. Note about the donation to the Library of the University of California at San Francisco, by Dr. Reinhard S. Speck, of over six hundred works on cholera and public health around the world from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries.
176. Doughty, Barbara Parr and Lisa Rains Russell, "An AIDS Information Center," *Medical References Services Quarterly* 8, no. 1 (Spring 1989), pp. 1-11. The authors describe a facility at the University of Alabama Health Sciences Library, which includes books, videos, and, in particular, journal articles for easy access by patrons, free from copyright laws.
177. Dupont, Ginny and Gale A. Dutcher, "AIDS Information from the National Library of Medicine," *Medical References Services Quarterly* 9, no. 2 (Summer 1990), pp. 1-19. A discussion of the constantly expanding volume of AIDS literature being acquired at the NLM for health and information professionals.
178. DeBakey, Michael E., "The National Library of Medicine: Evolution of a Premier Information Center," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 266, no. 9 (4 September 1991), pp. 1252-58. An article about the history of the NLM.

179. "Early Western Manuscripts in the National Library of Medicine," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 64, no. 1 (Spring 1990), p. 90. Reference about a short-title list of ninety seventeenth-century manuscripts at the NLM.
180. Emmerson, Joan S., "Local Sources for the Study of Medical History," in *The Pybus Society for the History and Bibliography of Medicine, Medicine in Northumbria: Essays on the History of Medicine in the North East Coast of England* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1993), pp. 81-91. The author discusses the collections contained in the Robinson Library at the University of Newcastle and the Library of the University of Durham. This includes donations by local physicians of medical texts dating back to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
181. King-Evans, Josephine, "Developing an Archival Collection in a Research Library," *College and Research Libraries News* 51, no. 7 (July/August 1990), pp. 655-56. Report on author's project to acquire valuable material for preservation and use from numerous locations in the Mental Health Institute. Describes steps in developing the collection and description using MARC-AMC for entry into LUIS (Library User Information System).
182. "National Library of Medicine: Biomedical Poster Collection Project," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 63, no. 2 (Summer 1989), pp. 277-78. Note about the poster collection in the NLM's Prints and Photographs Collection, and a request for contemporary examples.
183. "Osler's Letters," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 62, no. 3 (Fall 1988), p. 467. Note about the inventory of unpublished letters from William Osler, stored at the Osler Library, McGill University, Montreal, printed in the February 1988 issue of *Osler Newsletter*.
184. Pizer, Irwin H., "Libraries and Archives," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 77, no. 3 (July 1989), p. 303. Editorial prompted by discussions at the second European Conference on Archives held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, 9 to 13 May 1989. Fifty archivists from twenty countries discussed topics of mutual concern including computerization, the archivist's role in records management, archives education, and professional identity. Draws a parallel to similar concerns among librarians a generation before. Reviews librarians' experience in standardization, networked user services, and education. Suggests a broad perspective needed to avoid the waste of re-inventing wheels already in place.
185. Stahl, Elvira, "Stepping into Medicine's Past at McGill's Osler Library," *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 144, no. 10 (15 May 1991), pp. 1329, 1332-33. The author describes the collection of approximately eight thousand volumes from Osler's library housed at Montréal's McGill University.
186. Zylke, Jody W., "Physicians Turn to Association Libraries," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 259, no. 1 (1 January 1988), p. 17. This article describes the library services available to members of the AMA, including archival documents, such as policy papers, photographs, and records of the association.

VII. Oral History

187. "Archives and Sources," *Journal of the History of Medicine* 46, no. 3 (July 1991), p. 371. Note about the availability of oral histories from the University of California at Berkeley on virologist and naturalist Harald Norlin Johnson and interviews with physicians, administrators, and others involved in Kaiser Permanente Medical Care, the largest Health Maintenance Organization in the United States. The work on the Kaiser Permanente programme is reviewed in *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 65, no. 4 (Winter 1991), pp. 575-80.
188. Brodman, E., "Possible Uses of MLA's Oral History Taped Interviews," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 69, no. 1 (January 1981), pp. 34-36. Reports the origin and early history of the Medical Library Association oral histories and the activities to continue the project, which was supported by a 1980 National Library of Medicine grant to Nancy Zinn and Estelle Brodman. The Oral History Project Committee established a list of the most active early librarians connected with the association. Interviewers were trained and equipped. The fifteen interviews completed are listed and the reasons given for their inclusion in the programme. One copy of the tape is kept by the Association's archives in Chicago at the library of the University of Illinois Medical Center. Tapes are indexed and available for use. The author identifies six broad topics of medical library history for which the tapes are key sources. Argues the history of ideas in medical librarianship is as important as in medical sciences.
189. Fenwick, David, "Recollections of Mrs. Bedford Fenwick," *History of Nursing Society Journal* 5, no. 2 (1994/95), pp. 92-99. Edited version of an oral history interview from the 1970s with the grandson of Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, recalling his grandmother, founder of the Royal British Nurses' Association (1887) and founder of the International Council of Nurses (1899).
190. Higby, Gregory J. and John Scarborough, "Oral Histories on Microfilm," *Pharmacy in History* 31, no. 2 (1989), p. 91. Note about the National Library of Medicine producing oral histories on microfilm, including the history of pharmacy, medical education, and homeopathy.
191. Johnson, Patricia, "Oral History: Nursing and the National Life Story Collection," *History of Nursing Society Journal* 4, no. 1 (1992/93), pp. 41-44. This article discusses approximately thirty-five cassette tape recordings from the oral history collection of the Royal College of Nursing Archives. Most are interviews with women who received their nursing training in the 1920s or earlier. A majority were from lower middle class backgrounds, and made up the rank-and-file of their profession. The other tapes are primarily recordings of prominent women within the nursing community since the 1960s. "(T)hese recordings are a rich source of information on how nursing has changed and developed over the past seventy or so years."
192. McGann, Susan, "Royal College of Nursing Oral History Project," *History of Nursing Society Journal* 4, no. 5 (1992/93), p. 258. Note about the expansion of oral history project and efforts to obtain interviews with nurses trained before 1940.

193. "Oral History, University of California," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 62, no. 4 (Winter 1988), p. 638. Note about the deposit of two oral histories at the Regional Oral History Office, University of California at Berkeley and at the Department of Special Collections, UCLA. One is on the career of virologist Dr. Edwin H. Lennette. The other deposit is on the work of Jessie Bierman, first professor of maternal and child health at the School of Public Health, University of California at Berkeley.
194. Rockafellar, Nancy, "The UCSF Oral History Project," *UCSF: History of Health Sciences Newsletter* 2, no. 1 (Summer 1991), p. 3. Beginning in late 1990, medical historians at the University of California at San Francisco have been collecting oral histories of faculty members, dating back to a 1911 graduate. Contributions of written and photographic material are also encouraged by participants in this project.
195. Thompson, Paul, "Archive News: Oral History and the History of Medicine: A Review," *Society for the Social History of Medicine* 4, no. 2 (August 1991), pp. 371-81. The author discusses methodological issues and oral medical history projects.

VIII. Union Lists, Directories, Guides, and Surveys

Canada

196. Connor, J.T.H. and Jennifer Connor, "Archives and Artifacts: Medical and Related Museums, Historic Sites, and Exhibits in Ontario: An Annotated Guide and Review," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 8, no. 1 (1991), pp. 101-119. The authors provide a commentary, directory, and bibliography of medical heritage work and locations in Ontario. This includes "four main types - collections of artifacts in medical museums, reconstruction or commemoration of historic sites, biographical tributes, and permanent exhibits of historical artifacts."
197. Craig, Barbara L., "Artifacts and Archives: A Guide to Historical Records in Hospitals in London, England and Ontario, Canada c.1800 - 1950. Part 2: A Consolidated List of Records," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 9, no. 1 (1992), pp. 71-141. A survey of fifty-seven hospitals, twenty-nine in London, England and twenty-eight in Ontario, Canada. "Records are entered at either the item or the series level by title and/or type, physical format, date, and linear extent in feet."
198. Lewis, Jim, *A Guide to the Medical Archives of British Columbia* 2nd. ed. (Vancouver, 1988), 150 p. This publication updates acquisitions at this archives since the first edition was compiled in 1986. The Medical Archives of British Columbia are housed in the B.C. Medical Association Building in Vancouver. Reviewed in *Archivaria* 30 (Summer 1990), p. 150.
199. MacMillan, Kathleen and Judith Young, *A Guide to Nursing Historical Materials in Ontario* (Toronto, 1994). Indexes.
200. Newman, Sylvia, *Directory: Toronto Health Libraries Association* (Toronto, 1994), 21 p. Contains a list of personal and institutional members of the THLA,

including addresses, as well as phone and fax numbers of the various health libraries and resource centres throughout the Toronto area.

201. Spaulding, Mary and Penny Welch, *Nurturing Yesterday's Child: A Portrayal of the Drake Collection of Paediatric History* (Philadelphia, 1991), 338 p. This book catalogues a collection of documents and artifacts on children's health assembled by Dr. Theodore Drake (1891-1959). Subjects include maternal nursing, dry and wet nursing, foundlings, amulets and magic medicine, education, and play. The collection was stored at the now closed Museum of the History of Medicine, Toronto.

Britain

202. Craig, Barbara L., see number 197 above.
203. Creaton, Heather, "Starting Research in Medical History: Preparing the Ground," *Society for the Social History of Medicine* 3, no. 2 (August 1990), pp. 285-89. A general introduction about where to find the latest primary and secondary material on medical history in Britain.
204. Foster, Janet, *AIDS Archives in the UK* (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 1990). Guide entries, including summary descriptions of holdings relevant to AIDS research, for twenty-eight locations, including established repositories and offices of origin. Includes information about access to materials and a subject index.
205. Getz, Faye, "Medical Practitioners in Medieval England," *Society for the Social History of Medicine* 3, no. 2 (August 1990), pp. 245-83. An updating and correction to the register by the same name, originally published in 1965 by the Wellcome Historical Library.
206. Olney, Richard, "British Records Association Annual Conference 1989," *Archives [UK]* 19, no. 83 (April 1990), pp. 145-47. Report on the Fifty-Seventh Annual Conference, 4-5 December 1989. Includes survey of medical archives and manuscripts based at the Wellcome Institute, which aims to identify sources for history of medicine from 1600. Janet Foster, Project Archivist, directs attention to midwives' registers and casebooks, records of nursing associations, and "material incidentally preserved" in local authority, business, and family collections.
207. Tough, Alistair, *Medical Archives of Glasgow and Paisley: A Guide to the Greater Glasgow Health Board Archive* (Glasgow, 1993), 69 p. A guide to over four thousand linear feet of documents stored at various facilities in the Glasgow area. Reviewed in *Medical History* 38, no. 3 (July 1994), p. 360.

United States

208. Andersen, Kathleen S. and Daniel M. Fox, "History of Medicine Archives in New York State," *New York State Journal of Medicine* 90, no. 1 (January 1990), pp. 23-31. Provides guide-like entries for thirty medical archives in the State of

New York. Undertaken as part of the Archivists Roundtable of Metropolitan New York as one of the activities of New York Archives Week in 1989. Includes address, contact person, hours of opening, access, rules about photocopying, finding aids, and brief narrative describing major holdings by series, subject, date, extent, and format.

209. "Directory of Museums and Archives of Alaska," *Caduceus* 6, no. 1 (Spring 1990), pp. 54-55. Provides the official name, address, telephone number, hours of public service, and name of director or curator.
210. Golden, Janet, "Philadelphia Health Care Photographs: A Partial Guide to Archival Holdings," *Transactions & Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia* 12, no. 3 (September 1990), pp. 387-96. Guide prepared as a result of work on her book *Picture of Health: A Photographic History of Philadelphia Health Care, 1860-1945*, co-authored with Charles E. Rosenberg. Aims to encourage others to visit the archives and use the services of the "extremely knowledgeable, helpful" archivists. Includes sixteen institutions. Provides brief overview of their origin, mandate, and holdings.
211. Interagency Council on Library Resources for Nursing, *Guide to Archival Sources in Nursing* (N.J., 1989).
212. Krivatsky, Peter, *A Catalogue of Seventeenth-Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine* (Bethesda, 1989), 1315 p. A bibliography of over thirteen thousand items. Reviewed in *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 65, no. 1 (Spring 1991), p. 117.
213. "Medieval Medical Images in North America," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 63, no. 1 (Spring 1989), p. 124. Note about a project at UCLA to compile a "computerized descriptive index of all medieval manuscript images with medical components presently held in North American collections."
214. Shultz, Suzanne M., "Beyond the Online Databases: An Annotated Checklist of Selected Sources for Retrospective History of Medicine Searching," *Medical References Services Quarterly* 9, no. 2 (Summer 1990), pp. 41-60. "This survey looks at various materials that may be used to answer search questions on the history of medicine that extend backward past the online databases. A brief description of the online databases is presented."
215. Weinberg, David M., "Documenting Nursing and Health Care History in the Mid-Atlantic Region," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 81, no. 1 (January 1993), pp. 29-37. Presents the results of a survey of health care agencies in the mid-Atlantic region by the University of Pennsylvania's Center for the Study of the History of Nursing as part of its mission to promote the care of archives in nursing and health-care institutions. The objectives were to locate primary sources and to list these in a database and, where appropriate, to facilitate the placement of records in a suitable repository. The project also wanted to encourage the establishment of formal archives in these organizations as the best way to facilitate access to information and to reduce costs of managing records. Describes the survey method and the analysis of the results. Records management was found wanting in most institutions and administrators were unaware of issues related to their records.

New Zealand

216. Rogers, Frank, "Archival Sources for New Zealand's Medical History," *Archifacts* 1 (March 1988), pp. 19-24. A paper presented at the conference on the history of New Zealand and Australian medicine held at Waikato Hospital, Hamilton, 29-30 April 1987. Divides the medical archives into four classes: government, quangos, private materials, and archives of professional societies. Reviews the major archives in each class.

IX. Developments in Contemporary Medical Record-Keeping

217. Collen, Morris F., "Clinical Research Databases—A Historical Review," *Journal of Medical Systems* 14, no. 6 (December 1990), pp. 323-44. Reviews the evolution of computer databases for patient clinical data kept to support research from 1960s to 1980s. Discusses specialized databases and national registers in terms of data entry and uses. "Whereas a single patient's medical record contained all the information collected about all of the problems for one patient, a clinical database established for research purposes contained selected information from all the available patients' records for a specific problem or technology under investigation" (p. 324). Includes cancer registers, cardiovascular registers, perinatal databases, surveillance registers, claims-based and public health registers, transplant registers, organizational databases, perinatal databases, rheumatology, and genetics. Extensive list of references.
218. Donnelly, William J., "Righting the Medical Record: Transforming Chronicle into Story," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 260, no. 6 (12 August 1988), pp. 823-25. The author points out that medical records too often miss an essential feature: the patient's point of view. Donnelly argues that by including in the medical record the voices of those who are observed, this will "identify and preserve important information, facilitate empathy in all caregivers who hear or read the history, and signal to everyone the physician's serious interest in patients as persons." See also letter and reply: *JAMA* 260, no. 21 (2 December 1988), p. 3131.
219. Greene, Robert A. and Edward H. Shortliffe, "Medical Informatics: An Emerging Academic Discipline and Institutional Priority," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 263, no. 8 (23 February 1990), pp. 1114-20. "Medical informatics is the field that concerns itself with the cognitive, information processing, and communication tasks of medical practice, education, and research, including the information science and the technology to support these tasks." The authors emphasize the point that information in the health sciences will be organized around this field in the years ahead, and note it is an area which needs to be seriously addressed by universities.
220. Kalish, Paul E., "Requests for Retrieval of Laboratory Results from Archives," *American Journal of Clinical Pathology* 77, no. 3 (March 1982), pp. 337-40. Reports on a tabulation of requests for laboratory results from an archives which were infrequent and oriented to results rather than documents. Describes a laboratory summary report (LSR) generated from a computer system and copied to fiche. Concludes that statute of limitations is a better guide for retention than

laboratory rules. "It may be prudent in today's medico-legal climate for clinical laboratories to think in terms of indefinite maintenance of laboratory result data" (p. 339).

221. Korpman, Ralph A., "The Computer-stored Medical Record: For Whom?" *Journal of the American Medical Association* 259, no. 25 (17 June 1988), pp. 3454-56. A report on the importance of integrating record-keeping by including input from all health care professionals focusing on the patient as opposed to "geopolitical units."
222. Litzkow, Linda, William Ingram II, and Dennis Lezotte, "The Evolution of a Functional Real-time Laboratory Records Retrieval and Archival System," *Journal of Medical Systems* 1, no. 2 (1977), pp. 177-86. Authors discuss the reason for, design, and operation of a computer-based system for laboratory results to replace a manual system. Cost savings are realized and efficiency increased.
223. Markus, Andrew and Michael Lockwood, "Is it Permissible to Edit Medical Records?" *British Medical Journal* 303, no. 6798 (10 August 1991), pp. 349-351. A discussion of the legal and ethical dilemmas contemporary physicians experience when recording a patient's history. This includes reference to input from the patient about what their file says and the importance of confidentiality.
224. McDonald, Clement J. and William M. Tierney, "Computer-stored Medical Records: The Future Role in Medical Practice," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 259, no. 23 (17 June 1988), pp. 3433-40. This article proposes standards and benefits to be derived from transferring patient records from print to electronic database systems.
225. "Medical Record Retention and Retrieval: A Bibliography, Part II," *Journal - American Medical Record Association* 60, no.7 (July 1989), p. 33. Provides bibliographic citations.
226. O'Reilly, Michael, "Health Care Begins to Merge with the Information Highway," *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 151, no. 8 (15 October 1994), pp. 1173-76. A discussion of how medical practice is being changed by new computer technologies.
227. ——— "The Future is Now as the Electronic Transfer of Patient Files, Images and Lab Results Begin," *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 151, no. 9 (1 November 1994), pp. 1312-14. In the second part of two articles on the information revolution and medicine, O'Reilly discusses sharing data among researchers and practitioners in health care. He also has a section on "Patient Confidentiality and the Internet."
228. Pringle, Mike, "Using Computers to Take Patient Histories," *British Medical Journal* 297, no. 6650 (17 September 1988), pp. 697-98. An article about using computers to record information and make diagnoses about patients. The author notes that information may increase by half in comparison to the system that is being replaced.
229. Pryor, Lois R. and V. Dean Freeman, "An Archival System for Clinical Laboratory Data," *American Journal of Clinical Pathology* 72, no. 6 (December 1979),

- pp. 1013-17. Reviews the importance of laboratory data to satisfy legal requirements, to respond to needs when patient files are not available, and to enhance research by making collation and quality control easier. Describes the computer-based system begun in 1977, which produces computer-output microfiche. Retrieval is by name of patient or test. Language is COBOL.
230. Smith, A.P., "How to do it: Design a Clinical Information System," *British Medical Journal* 305, no. 6850 (15 August 1992), pp. 415-17. This article provides suggestions on creating a database system to store clinical information and includes a sample chart of the sort of details to be stored.
231. Stead, William W., "A Quarter-century of Computer-based Medical Records," *MD Computing* 6, no. 2 (March-April 1989), pp. 74-81. Recounts the early years of development of computer-based medical records in the United States from 1959 including medical records databases, automated history systems, interactive physician data entry, diagnostic screening with physician prompts, and natural language processing. Reviews the work of the major contributors to these systems. Identifies the need to use single datum to manage practice, care for patient, and create medical knowledge as the key feature of the medical record. Identifies the fragmentation of effort as cause of chronic under-powering of the systems for the purposes they were intended to serve. Points to lack of consensus about the aims and purpose of computer systems for medicine.

Notes

- 1 Carl Spadoni, "Medical Archives: An Annotated Bibliography," *Archivaria* 28 (Summer 1989), pp. 74-119. We thank Chris Halonen and Sharon White who helped in tracking some citations.
- 2 A needs assessment of user communities who require access to unpublished sources for the history of Canadian medicine is being undertaken in 1996. The results of this survey will be published in the future in *Archivaria* and in the *Canadian Bulletin for the History of Medicine*.
- 3 *Medline* is a database maintained by the National Library of Medicine in the United States. Indexed citations are included from about 3600 journals in the medicine, health, and allied health fields, and from the biological and physical sciences, humanities, and information science as these relate to medicine and health care. The database extends from 1966 to the present.
- 4 Although the emphasis is on English-language publications, some French-language journals have been included. However, our coverage of material in French is not comprehensive.

Published journals and newsletters were reviewed for this bibliography. The last issue number examined in each instance is noted.

Australia

Archives and Manuscripts: the Journal of the Australian Society of Archivists 20 (1987) - 20: 1 May, 1992.

Britain

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British Journal for the History of Science, 1988 - 27:4:95, December 1994.

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History of Nursing Society Journal, 1990 - 5:3, 1994/95.

History of Psychiatry, 1990 - 5:4:20, December 1994.

Journal of the Society of Archivists, 1988 - 15:2, Autumn 1994.

The Lancet, 1988 - 344:8938, 17 December 1994.

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Society for the Social History of Medicine, 1988 - 7:3, December 1994.

Canada

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The Archivist, 1988 - 20:4, No. 107, 1994.
Canadian Bulletin of Medical History, 1988 - 11:2, 1994.
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United States

The American Archivist, 1988 - 57:2, Spring 1994.
Bulletin of the History of Medicine, 1988 - 68:4, Winter 1994.
Journal of the American Medical Association, 1988 - 272:23, 21 December 1994.
Journal of the American Society for Information Science, 1988 - 45:10, December 1994.
Journal of the History of Medicine, 1988 - 49:4, October 1994.
Pharmacy in History, 1988 - 36:4, 1994.
Society of American Archivists Newsletter, 1988 - January 1993.

- 5 Readers should be aware of the following items that we were unable to acquire. These are provided for information and are not annotated:
- G.L. Annan, "Community Resource and Service. The Library of the Rhode Island Medical Society," *Rhode Island Medical Journal* 59, no. 3 (March 1976), pp. 97-99, 134-36.
 "Archival Teaching Museum—London Psychiatric Hospital," *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal* 17, no. 1 (February 1972), p. 78.
 S.D. Bacon, "The McCarthy Memorial Collection in 1971," *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 32, no. 2 (June 1971), pp. 472-77.
 Jacques Brière, "Le dossier médical informatisé," *Contact: revue officielle de l'Association québécoise des archivistes médicales* 24, no. 1 (1991), pp. 4454-57.
 J.S. Brown and J. Semradek, "Secondary Data on Health-Related Subjects: Major Sources, Uses, and Limitations," *Public Health Nursing* 9, no. 3 (September 1992), pp. 162-71.
 Mary Elizabeth Gibson, "Cataloguing the Ross Archives at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Using a Famulus Package on an IBM 360 Computer," (Thesis, Loughborough University of Technology, 1980), 91 p. refs.
 J. Williams L. Horras, "Archiving Preserves Nursing's Heritage," *American Nurse* 25, no. 1 (January 1993), p. 25.
 B.P. Jones, "Locating and Preserving Oxfordshire Hospital Records," *Medical Record & Health Care Information Journal* 18, no. 4 (November 1977), pp. 328-29.
 Simon Jones, "Medieval Medical Manuscripts," *Manuscripts* 42, no. 2 (Spring 1990), pp. 115-121.
 H. Juranek, "Collection, Processing and Archiving of Primary Patient Data," *Methods of Information in Medicine - Supplement* 6 (1972), pp. 29-31.
 C.J. Karzmark, P.A. Huisman, and D.C. Rust, "Scheduling of Radiological Equipment Maintenance and Generation of Archival Records Using a Mini-computer," [letter] *British Journal of Radiology* 51, no. 612 (December 1978), p. 1026.
 W.J. Lear, "A Sampler from the Past," *Health & Medicine* 4, no. 1 (Spring 1987), p. 4.
 D. Lewin, "The Obstetrical Record," *Journal de gynécologie, obstétrique et biologie de la reproduction* 17, no. 6 (1988), pp. 770-5.
 J.B. MacArthur and S.P. Massengill, "Optical Disk Storage and Retrieval for Medical Records Document Management," *Journal of the Society for Health Systems* 1, no. 2 (November 1989), pp. 99-109.
 Céline Marion and Lisa Tanguay, "Hospital Archives: the Example of Notre-Dame Hospital, Quebec," *Archives* 12, no. 4 (March 1981), pp. 71-75.
 Hélène Mercier et Luc Guinard, "La gestion du dossier de l'utilisateur à l'Hôtel-Dieu de Montmagny : le contrôle et la rationalisation de la création de l'information administrative consignée," *Archives* 24, no. 3 (1993), p. 13.
 N.L. Noel, "Nursing Archives - Preserving the Profession's History," *Deans Notes* 5, no. 4 (March 1984), pp. 1-2.
 R.M. Peters, "Interactive Microcomputer for Acquisition of Patient Information," *Journal of Clinical Monitoring* 5, no. 4 (October 1989), pp. 266-69.
 J.E. Rall, "Archives, Data Bases, and Interactive Computer Programs: Are These a Library?," *Pharos of Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society* 53, no. 3 (Summer 1990), pp. 15-17.
 Bruce P. Stark, "Trigant Burrow and Robert Mearns Yerkes: The Men and Their Papers," *Behavioral and Social Sciences Librarian* 4, no. 4 (Summer 1985), pp. 21-34.
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 P. Zonov, "Trends in the Improvement of the Medical Documentation Systems," *Santé publique* 33, no. 1 (January-March 1990), pp. 3-10.