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

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Introduction

The bibliography that follows updates Carl Spadoni’s annotated bibliography published in the Summer 1989 issue of Archivaria. 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. 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 and the contents of English language journals which customarily publish articles relating to medical archives in Britain, Canada, the United States, and Australia. Every article has been annotated.

I. General Overviews


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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. Sorenson, 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

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.


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.


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.

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."


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.


**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.


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."


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."

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."


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.


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.”


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.


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.

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 MacMurchy, which are known as the Blue Books.


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.


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 drugstore 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.

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.


110. Tétreault, 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


115. Pabis-Braunstein, Miroslawa, “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 Studzinska, a ‘grey’ nun and the first woman to earn a university degree in pharmacy in 1824 at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow.”

United States


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.


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.


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 postcards from 1905-1981 on hospital exteriors and interiors.


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.


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.


139. Higby, Gregory J. and Elaine C. Stroud, "Pharmacological 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. ———"Pharmacological 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. ———"Pharmacological 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. ———"Pharmacological 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.

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.


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 continence 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.”


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.


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.


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."


**V. Confidentiality and the Law**


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.


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.


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.


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).


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.


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


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.


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.”


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.


**VIII. Union Lists, Directories, Guides, and Surveys**

**Canada**


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.


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


**Britain**

202. Craig, Barbara L., see number 197 above.


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.


**United States**

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.


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


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.


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),
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

Britain

Canada
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Readers should be aware of the following items that we were unable to acquire. These are provided for information and are not annotated:

- 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.
- Simon Jones, "Medieval Medical Manuscripts," *Manuscripts* 42, no. 2 (Spring 1990), pp. 115-121.
- D. Lewin, "The Obstetrical Record," *Journal de gynécologie, obstétrique et biologie de la reproduction* 17, no. 6 (1988), pp. 770-5.
- Céline Marion and Lisa Tanguay, "Hospital Archives: the Example of Notre-Dame Hospital, Quebec," *Archives* 12, no. 4 (March 1981), pp. 71-75.
- 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.