



Non-medical sources for medical history

I. Genealogy and local history

by Lisabeth M. Holloway

Nowadays the strong popular interest in genealogy comes off in the newspapers and weeklies as a new phenomenon, with, of course, some allusion to "Roots" in the title of the piece or caption of the ad. But until perhaps the thirties or forties, genealogy was recognized as a branch of history, although pretty much a junior branch, a sort of country cousin. For example, the cumulated index, Writings on American History, 1903-1940, of the American Historical Association -- worth its weight in gold, incidentally -- included family histories in both book and article form, along with the institutional, political, social, economic, and cultural studies one would expect. (It is very helpful for medical history too: it fills in some gaps in the coverage of secondary literature -- especially in non-medical journals -- prior to Genevieve Miller's Bibliography of the History of Medicine of the United States and Canada, 1939-1960.)

Since the forties, Writings, though still indexing some genealogical studies, has reduced its emphasis, reflecting a mounting reaction on the part of trained professional historians against these largely amateur efforts, sometimes inaccurate, and often laudatory and sentimental in tone. Much of the impetus toward genealogical activity in America came originally from the social prestige of the patriotic societies. Some of the early researches on which their memberships were based -- as the societies hasten to admit, nowadays -- were decidedly sketchy. (In the writer's own family, for example, are two ancestral trees, each covering several hundred years, which must have been the product of a great deal of wishful thinking, perhaps by the 90-year-old Civil War veteran who handed them down.)

But in throwing out the bath water, one must, of course, be careful not to throw out the baby. With all their parochialism and mistakes of fact, the old material contains a huge mass of fact available nowhere else, and even in the errors there may be clues.

Since then, the world-wide genealogical operations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, in microfilming original records and making copies available through their branch offices, has brought unheard-of masses of data within reach. The National Archives,

through its regional branches, will lend microfilm reels of the U.S. Census from 1790 through 1880 on interlibrary loan, and printed indexes can be searched in many libraries for many states through 1850. The DAR, for instance, now requires a very high quality of research indeed from its applicants, and, in New York State, for example, has compiled 500-odd volumes of such unpublished source-matter as church registers, cemetery lists, Bible records, and so on, available for consultation in Albany, New York City, and Washington, D. C.

The printed literature continues to multiply, and older works -- now often in tatters in their original editions -- are reprinted in facsimile. These include colonial and state assembly papers; early town and county records; bibliographies of local history by state (LC has the most comprehensive single compilation of such local histories); family histories; specialized genealogical journals, often limited to a particular county or city. And lastly, the genealogists themselves have been setting increasingly more exacting standards, especially in the recording of sources and authorities.

Quite evidently, in this immense lode of material are to be found substantial veins and nuggets of medical lore. Some of these, to be sure, one comes on only while looking for something else. In rummaging the name "Holloway" through early Virginia county records, I came on a new volume, too recent for the analytic indexes, County Court Records of Accomack-Northampton, Virginia, 1640-1645, Susie M. Ames, ed. (Charlottesville, 1973 -- there is an earlier volume too) which contained wills, estate inventories, and other matter for both John Holloway, Chirurgion, d. 1643, and John Severne, Chirurgion, d. 1645. A jury trial was conducted May 15, 1643, in which John Holloway was accused of failing to teach Gabriel Searle, an apprentice, the Arte of Chirurgery soe farr as hee shalbe capable; Gabriel Searle himself deposed that this accusation was false -- an incident of interest to students of colonial education in medicine.

This kind of browsing suggests topics to the historian. The librarian is more likely to be asked to cope with curiosity already aroused, and will be more interested in finding answers, and the tracks to them, than in

Travelling in Europe-1977

by Wilhelm Moll, J.D.

The following are notes based on impressions gained during a six-month assignment to the Institute for the History of Medicine at the University of Vienna. The Institute is located in the venerable Josephinum, or Joseph's Academy, a former medical school for military surgeons opened in 1785. The Department of the History of Medicine, which came into existence in 1850, was moved into this building in 1920 when the great Max Neuburger held the Chair. Under Erna Lesky, the current Professor, a complete renovation of the building was carried out. A visit to this excellent institution with its fabulous collection of 18th century Florentine anatomical wax models, rare books, manuscripts, and medical instruments is highly recommended.

The housing of scholarly institutions, such as libraries, in ancient buildings is common in the old cities of Europe. Working in such an environment provides a fitting setting for historical scholarship. On the other hand, an American accustomed to air-conditioned and dehumidified comforts in modern structures with excellent lighting and comfortable seating will have to make some adjustments. Books and journals in most European libraries are frequently stored by size and accession numbers in inaccessible storage areas, appropriately called Magazine. With staff shortages, library hours are restricted and one cannot count on immediate delivery of a requested item. Even books and journals stored on wall shelves in large reading rooms cannot be retrieved by the reader himself.

These circumstances make it doubly necessary for anyone wishing to make full use of the resources to be conversant with the methodology underlying the various catalogs. It is here where an American may encounter the most serious difficulty since the rules of entry are quite different from those found in American institutions. In Austrian and many German libraries, for example, the cataloging principles are based on the ancient Preussischen Instruktionen. It is, thus, advisable to obtain instructions from a knowledgeable Assistent prior to using the various author, subject, and Schlagwort catalogs.

Although relations between library staffs and users are likely to be more officious than in Anglo-American libraries, a user may count on the support of highly experienced, professional staffs once rapport is established and the needs thoroughly explained. Photocopying facilities are now quite common and may be used at relatively small cost.

In deciding when to go to Europe, it should be taken into consideration that most Europeans are accustomed to taking extensive summer vacations. As a result, some libraries and institutes are either closed or operate on limited schedules during times when the

universities are not in session. It is, therefore, recommended to delay arriving in Europe until the middle of September. Furthermore, cultural activities are also limited during the summer months. In Vienna during July and August, for example, the opera is closed and only a few of the theaters are open. The latter present light summer fare attuned to the needs of bus loads of European, Japanese, and other visitors who crowd the city during those months.

Prospective travelers should also be aware of the fact that the cost of living for American arriving with U.S. dollars has become quite high since Vienna currently ranks as the seventh most expensive city in the world. Anyone interested in a lengthy stay would probably be well advised to look for lodgings in a private home or apartment, possibly with kitchen privileges. The latter is stressed because eating out in restaurants and coffeehouses tends to be quite expensive. Living quarters should not be located too far away from the center of the city where most of the museums, libraries and university facilities are to be found as one may otherwise end up spending a great deal of time commuting on subways, streetcars, or buses. Public transportation is, however, much preferred over using a private car. First of all, gasoline prices are currently about three times as high as they are in the United States, and parking in the inner cores of large cities is practically nonexistent. Moreover, European drivers do not seem to be aware of speeding limitations! For long journeys rail transportation remains the best and safest method of travel.

Visitors interested in acquiring books should be cautioned against ever increasing postage rates. It is well worth becoming familiar with different modes of shipping books and other packages. In Austria, for example, the book postage rate is limited to packages weighing no more than five kilos.

It is hoped that these impressions will be helpful to prospective travelers. By traveling in Europe one becomes cognizant of the wealth of history and its effect on current and past civilizations. Although Western Europe has been haunted recently by kidnappings on the part of fanatical extremist groups, rising unemployment, and by other economic and social changes, a trip is definitely recommended. Visiting the ancient historic buildings reflecting architectural styles of past generations, the churches, museums, libraries and other treasures, and the majestic public parks and gardens are experiences that will long be remembered. To this should be added the cultural opportunities offered by excellent opera houses, orchestras, ballets, and theaters. Finally, the traveler will have an opportunity to learn more about his own country through reading the contemporary European literature and through his associations with the people abroad.

Directory of libraries in the history of the health sciences

History of the project

Originally suggested in 1969 by Nancy Whitten Zinn as a finding list of librarians active in the field. Scope greatly enlarged, on suggestion of L. M. Holloway, to include summaries of contents in each collection, for the benefit of scholars and librarians both.

As Chairman, History of Medicine Group, Medical Library Association, N. W. Zinn in 1970-71 set up a regional board of sub-editors, appointed L. M. Holloway Editor. They collected opinions and criticisms from six medical historians, devised a questionnaire, and over the next three or four years, circularized about 200-odd collections. Scope still further enlarged to include non-medical collections: historical societies, college and research libraries, state archives, etc.

Endorsement sought and obtained from American Association for the History of Medicine, and History of Medicine Group, MLA. Publication sought in Bulletin, MLA; declined on grounds of length, except perhaps as a Supplement, with subsidy. Temple University Press expressed some interest, on solicitation of F. B. Rogers, M.D., eventually declined. MLA sponsorship sought for publication as "MLA Publication," (and for use of letterhead); matter referred back and forth among various committees, where it expired about three years later. Gale Publishing Company and Garland Publishing Company have both expressed interest since.

In Winter, 1974/75, L. M. Holloway, with approval of N. W. Zinn, compiled and published 27 local entries (Philadelphia Resources in the History of the Health Sciences, 1975; 44 p.), using funds of Historical Collections, Library of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, to pay multilithing and paper costs only. This distributed free to members of the AARM attending 50th anniversary meeting.

In Winter, 1977/78, on formal organization of ALHHS and election of first regular slate of officers, N. W. Zinn, as President, and L. M. Holloway as Editor, The Watermark, resumed publication of entries already received for the Directory, updated, in 3d and 4th issues of this newsletter, at rate of 5-8 entries (projected) per issue. No index, of course.

Current status

156 libraries have reported their holdings (30-40% of the eventual number, probably, and perhaps 20-30% of the eventual volume of material). About 50 collections have been indexed. 36 collections have been published, including those in this issue, although, of course, for a limited circulation only.

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Murray Gottlieb Prizewinners

- 1956 Long, Dorothy. Medical care among the North Carolina Moravians.
- 1957 Patterson, M. A. The cholera epidemic of 1832 in York, Upper Canada.
- 1958 Hatzner, B. M. The development of the Omaha Medical College, 1869-1902.
- 1959 Divett, R. T. The Medical College of Utah at Morgan.
- 1960 Doe, Janet. The development of medical practice in Bedford Township, New York, particularly in the area of Katonah.
- 1961 Benjamin, Martha. The McGill medical librarians, 1829-1929.
- 1962 Divett, R. T. Medicine and the Mormons.
- 1963 Titley, Joan. The Library of the Louisville Medical Institute, 1837-1846.
- 1964 Pizer, I. H. Medical aspects of the westward migration, 1830-1860.
- 1965 Waimerskirch, P. J. Benjamin Rush and John Minson Galt, II: pioneers of bibliotherapy in America.
- 1966 No award given
- 1967 Wannarka, Marjorie. Medical collections in public libraries of the United States.
- 1968 No award given
- 1969 Barkley, K. T. Samuel Nickles, dry and quaint, a landmark of Western medicine.
- 1970 Olschner, Kay. Pre-Civil War journals in Louisiana.
- 1971 Baird, Violet. Nineteenth century medical journalism in Texas.
- 1972 No award given
- 1973 No award given
- 1974 Culp, Robert W. The genesis of black pharmacists in America to 1900.
- 1975 No award given
- 1976 Campbell, Joan. The library of Richard Mead, 1673-1754.
- 1977 Brodman, Estelle. Pediatrics in an 18th century remedy book.

The Murray Gottlieb Prize of \$100 for the best essay on any topic in the history of medicine or allied sciences written by a health sciences librarian, is given by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Grimes. The recipient is chosen by the MLA Subcommittee on the Gottlieb Prize. Further information can be obtained from either Nancy Zinn or Robin Overmier.

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Three librarians have been noticed in the last two years who have made exceptional contributions to the study of the history of medicine and its bibliography. A tribute to Martha Teach Gudi, by Louise Darling, appeared in Bulletin, Medical Library Association 64:453-454, 1976. George E. Gifford, in The Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin, Nov./Dec. 1977, pp.12-13, discussed "James Baillard: One of a Kind." And the death of Reginald Harrison Hill, one of the editors of Bibliotheca Osleriana, in October, 1976, was reported in Osler Library Newsletter, no. 27, February, 1978.

PLEASE PUT THE EDITOR ON THE MAILING LIST FOR YOUR LIBRARY NEWSLETTER

Directory of libraries in the history of the health sciences...

Selected entries

COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. DOCUMENTARY RESOURCES DEPARTMENT. Founded 1879
1300 Broadway, Denver, Colorado, 80203.
303-839-2305

Hours: 9-5 Mon.-Fri.

Curator of Documentary Resources: Maxine Benson.

Services to the general public: Reference; photocopy (10¢ page); microfilm. No interlibrary loan.

General collection: Over 1 million items, chiefly manuscripts.

Materials in the history of the health sciences: Pamphlets, books, brochures, etc., relating to persons, organizations, institutions. Collection not maintained as a separate entity.

Manuscripts, archives, etc.: Colorado Nurses' Association: 20 items. St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing, Denver: photos, correspondence, programs, etc., 1894-1972, 250 items. Eben-Ezer Lutheran Community, Brush, Colo., (includes T.B. sanitarium, home for aged): admission records, patient lists, minutes, photos, 1903-1975, 600 items. Colorado State Medical Society: 2 vols. Grant S. Peck: records, 1893-1934, 29 items. James Raizon, 1844-1914: material on Trinidad, Colo., Sanitarium, drugstore records, physician's records, 115 items, calendar available. Chauncey Tennant: material on founding of Denver Homeopathic College and Hospital, 300 items. Catalogues, etc.: Collection reported in part to NUCMC.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPTS. Founded 1936
Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70803
504-388-2240

Hours: 7:30-12, 12:30-4, Mon.-Fri. 8-12 Sat.

Address inquiries to Reference Staff.

Services to the general public: Reference; photocopy; microfilm. No borrowing; no interlibrary loan.

General collection: Approximately 4 million items in 3,900 collections, pertaining mainly to the history, culture, and economy of the Lower Mississippi Valley; also archives and manuscripts related to the University.

Materials in the history of the health sciences: Items pertaining to Civil War medicine; health care of slaves, planters and their families, etc.

Manuscripts, archives, etc.: Numerous collections of papers of doctors and pharmacists, chiefly 19th century, including papers of: Joseph Jones, 1832-1919, 4,000 items; Jean Philippe Brada, 1808-1892, 1,070 items and 31 v.; Robert Ormond Butler, 1832-1874, 1,013 items; John Carmichael Jenkins, 1809-1855, 102 items; Stephen Duncan, papers, 1814-1899, 11 vols., 351 items; John W. Monette, 1 vol., 1824.

Organizations: Louisiana Industrial Nurses Association records, 1949-1972, 4 linear feet; Louisiana Association of Student Nurses, 1950- , 8 linear ft.; Louisiana League of Nursing Education records, 1925-1953, 5 linear ft.; Louisiana State Nurses Association records, 1904- ,

20 linear ft. Leper Home, Board of Control, 1892-1921, 30,320 items.

Catalogues, etc.: Catalogue issued in 1940, "now hopelessly out of date." Some collections reported to NUCMC, others being reported. All collections described in departmental card file; most large collections further described in individual inventories.

NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Founded 1904
1650 N. Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada, 89503
702-784-6397

Hours: 8-5 Mon.-Fri. 9-5 Sat. & Sun.

Research Librarian: Miss Lee Mortensen.

Services to the general public: Reference; photocopy (cost varies with size); interlibrary loan. No borrowing.

General collection: State historical society collecting material on Nevada and the West; approximately 100,000 pieces.

Materials on the history of the health sciences: Harry M. Tranter Collection, 1930-1970, on early research into drug use and effects: 6 cu. ft.

Manuscripts, archives, etc.: John H. DeTar, correspondence, 1960-1972, 7 boxes; published papers. H. S. Herrick, letters, 1881-1891, 2 folders. Byrd Fanita Wall Sawyer, midwife, history of midwifery, 21 p., photocopy. Charles Lee Tranter, papers, correspondence, 1952-1971; 1 box. Morris Rollin Walker, 1862-1951, papers, 1937-1946, 2 vols. Christian Brevoort Zabriskie, business records, 1852-1868, 1 vol. William H. Hood Collection (Battle Mountain physician and 1st licensed physician in Nevada), papers, 1836-1899, 1 box.

Museum materials: Portraits and photographs of 19th-century offices and hospitals.

Catalogues, etc.: Not reported to regional or national union catalogues.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY. MILTON S. HERSHEY MEDICAL CENTER. THE GEORGE T. HARRELL LIBRARY. Hershey, Pa., 17033
Founded 1965
717-534-8640

Hours: Winter 8-12 Non.-Thu., 8-10 Fri., 8-5 Sat., 2-12 Sun. Summer 8-10 Mon.-Fri., 8-5 Sat., 2-10 Sun.

Librarian: Lois Lehman. Cataloger: Patricia Morton.

Services to the general public: Reference; letter of introduction needed for access to the rare materials; photocopying of old material permitted if not too fragile; interlibrary loan of old material if condition permits. No borrowing; no microfilming.

General collection: 78,000 volumes; 1,600 serials.

Materials in the history of the health sciences (collection begun in 1967; ca. 400 volumes. Psychiatry: 26 titles, 1800-1834; 35 titles, 1835-1925. Other secondary materials: approx. 1,000 volumes.

Manuscripts, archives, etc.: Edmund W. Meisenhelder, lecture notes from Jefferson Medical College, 1866-1867, 1867-1868, 2 vols., also his ledger and account book, n.d. L. Raily's notes on lectures of Dr. Chapman, University of Pennsylvania, 1816-1818, 2 vols. Notes on medical lectures, place and date unknown.

Catalogues, etc.: Holdings not reported.

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Founded 1855
Fireproof Building, Charleston, S. C., 29401.
803-723-3225 or 0580

Hours: 9:30-5 Mon.-Fri. 9-1 Sat.

Director: Gene Waddell.

Services to the general public: Reference (\$5 fee); photocopy.

General collection: Approximately 7,600 volumes; 1,000 ft. of papers, chiefly 18th and 19th century, on South Carolina history.

Materials in the history of the health sciences:

Manuscripts, archives, etc.: Gabriel E. Manigault, 1833-1899, papers (in Manigault family papers). Andrew Hasell, 1803-1856, account books, 3 vols. George P. B. Hasell, notes on Alexander Monro's lectures, Edinburgh, 1804, also on Charles Bell's lectures; ms. index to *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, London, 2d ed., 1812, v.1. E. Belin Flagg, prescription book at hospital, 1850- , medical day-book, 1847-1853, acct. book, 1851-1854. Francis Peyre Porcher, 1825-1895, prescription book, 1856-1861, notes for 2d ed. of his *Resources of Southern Fields and Forests*. Miscellaneous case-books and prescription-books, not identified as to compiler.

Catalogues, etc.: H. G. McCormack, "A Provisional Guide to Manuscripts in the S.C. Historical Society," *S.C.Hist. & General Mag.* 45:111-115, Apr. 1944 to 48:177-180, July, 1947, in 10 installments. Also collection list in *SCHM* 78:253-261. Collections reported in part to NUCMC.

TEXAS. UNIVERSITY. MEDICAL BRANCH at GALVESTON. MOODY MEDICAL LIBRARY.

9th & Market Streets, Galveston, Texas, 77550.

713-765-1971. TWX: 910-885-5225

Hours: 8-5 Mon.-Fri. (History of Medicine Collection)

Director: Emil F. Frey. Assoc. Director: Larry J. Wygant.

Rare Books Curator: Richard R. Rasche. Assoc. Rare Books

Curator: Inci A. Bowman. Rare Books Binder: Zoltan Olah.

Services to the general public: Reference; loan of secondary circulating materials (non-campus users leave a refundable deposit of \$5); photocopy (12¢ page in library); slides made by Medical Illustration Department at user's expense.

General collection: 185,000 vols. (approx. 1/3 contemporary monographs; 2/3 bound journals); 3,700 journal titles currently received.

Materials in the history of the health sciences: Primary materials: 15,000 vols. Secondary materials: 7,000 vols. Microfilm copy: 200 titles.

Printed materials by century: 15th, 20; 16th, 500; 17th, 1,000; 18th, 3,500; 19th, not counted.

Special collections: Wm. M. Crawford Coll., 1,710 titles, emphasizing Greek and Roman medicine, Aristotle, William Harvey (50 items), medicine as profession, and medical biography. Moes Collection, esp. anatomy through 18th century (243 vols.), Andraas Vesalius (23 vols. by him, 34 vols. about him). Truman G. Blocker Collection, 366 titles in surgery and plastic surgery from Paré to modern times, with emphasis on Paracelsus. Jenner-History of Immunization Collection, over 400 items, 1722-1955, emphasizing Jenner, John D. Fisher, Samuel Scofield, & Benjamin Waterhouse; also anti-vaccination material. Roy Vernon Sowers Collection, 990 titles, including 18th century herbals, pharmaceutical works, important medical works in English. Schiller Collection: 154 titles in 19th & early 20th century French medicine. Argosy

Collection, 7,734 vols. on 19th-century American medicine and medical ethics, and some continental medicine. Chester North Frazer Collection: 3,042 vols. in the history of psychiatry and psychology, including complete works of Freud, and works of his teachers, Charcot, Bruché, and Ekner, also journals on animal magnetism; collected by Haskell F. Norman. Witchcraft Collection. Forensic Medicine Collection: 512 vols. in toxicology, criminology, etc., works of Paul Brouardel. Whittaker Collection on industrial medicine. Radbill Collection on William Osler.

Manuscripts, archives, etc.: ca. 60 linear ft.

Papers of: Kenneth H. Aynesworth (1873-1944), 1933-1944. Edith M. Bonnet (1897-), 1916-1975. Nicholas J. Clayton (1840-1916), architectural drawings, 1838-1889. Francis A. Garbade (1907-1977), 1934-1944. Thomas T. Jackson (1866-1919), 1893-1922. Chauncey D. Leake (1896-1978), 1943-1955. Henry A. Schmidt (1851-1944), 1896-1906. John G. Sinclair (1838-1971), 1922-1971. Charles T. Stone (1890-), 1925-1975.

Organizations: Galveston Research Club, records, 1954-1974. U. S. Public Health Service. Galveston Laboratory, Plague records, 1920.

Pictorial materials: Approx. 5,000 prints, mostly portraits.

Medical artifacts, etc.: Microscope Collection, ca. 45 items purchased in London, incl. instruments of Leeuwenhoek and Pasteur; also local instruments; some made by Edmund Culpeper, Andrew Ross, Powell & Lealand. Approx. 200 items, including surgical instruments, cases, doctor's satchel, pharmacology chest, art objects, bleeding cups, urine vials, Egyptian figures, Peruvian gold surgical instrument, pair of 17th century ivory anatomical manikins, etc. All photographed.

Catalogues, etc.: Margaret Gaskell, comp. *A Catalog of Books before 1700 in the Moody Medical Library*, 1972. Available. Library maintains main entry catalog of all titles in history of medicine in the University system. Journal holdings reported to TALON region, which produces book catalog.



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