

THE WATERMARK

Newsletter of the Association of Librarians in the
History of the Health Sciences

Volume XIII, Number 2
Winter 1989

FOCUS ON NURSING

..Guest Editor, Lilli Sentz

On April 28 and 29, 1989 a conference entitled Florence Nightingale and her Era: New Scholarship About Women and Nursing was held in Buffalo, New York. The conference proceedings and an extensive bibliography of the writings of Nightingale will be published by Garland Publishing in March 1990. In the following essay Vern Bullough discusses some of the current issues about Nightingale and her era.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP ON NIGHTINGALE AND NURSING

by Vern L. Bullough

Florence Nightingale came to personify what it meant to be a nurse during the Crimean War. In the process she became one of the most popular heroines in history. Inevitably the biographies written about her after the war glorified her life and accomplishments.¹ While glorifying her, however, biographies aimed at girls and young women also emphasized her self sacrificing nature, her spiritual and physical nurturing, characteristics which all women were supposed to develop.² Realism was sacrificed to build up a mythical heroine whom all women could imitate. The mythical Nightingale was put on more solid ground with the official biography by Sir Edward Cook which appeared in 1913, although Cook was careful not to antagonize anyone still living.³ Later biographers mined it extensively, relying upon it for information instead of going back to the sources themselves. Lytton Strachey, for example, relied almost entirely on Cook for his brief debunking biography but he still managed to change the way in which she was perceived through selective quotation and ignoring much that he did not feel was pertinent.⁴ In spite of its distortions, it was the Strachey biography which was most read.⁵ It was not until after World War II that there was an effort to give a new perspective on Nightingale. Leading this new generation of biographers was Cecil Woodham-Smith, who emphasized the varied and significant nature of Nightingale's contributions as well as the way in which she was able to operate effectively in a male dominated world.⁶ Unfortunately Woodham-Smith paid little attention to Nightingale's actual contributions to nursing,

although she recognized the need for further research on this. Strachey had more or less ignored the topic while Cook had glossed over it, apparently not wishing to admit that there was more to it than the official story or perhaps thought simply that silence was the best policy.

The result of these failures to thoroughly investigate what was taking place in the so called Nightingale movement in nursing was to keep alive a Nightingale myth about the foundation of modern nursing. The mythical story goes somewhat as follows: Nightingale and her nurses almost singlehandedly nursed the soldiers in the Crimea. In the process Nightingale herself became popularized as the Lady with the Lamp, an Angel of Mercy so beloved by the troops that a fund was raised in her honor to do with as she wished. On her return to England she used the fund to establish a school of nursing at St. Thomas's Hospital in London in order to raise the standards of nursing. St. Thomas's hospital was chosen for this great experiment because it had the only supervisor whom Nightingale could trust, a Mrs. Wardroper, and because the trustees agreed with her agenda. The school was such an immediate success that its graduates went everywhere establishing new schools of nursing based on the Nightingale model. Patient care was raised to new levels of prestige, while nurses abandoning the servant status which they had so long held, moved up the social status level. It is this nursing aspect of the Nightingale legend which has undergone serious examination in the past few years by historians, most of them nurses.

The major figure in challenging the legend has been Monica Baly⁷ although she has also built upon the foundations of others.⁸ Nurses, as others had pointed out, in the period preceding the Crimean War were becoming better trained than earlier might have been the case if only because medicine itself was demanding better nursing care than before. There was also a growing religious commitment, particularly among Protestants, to take better care of the sick and afflicted. By 1864, for example, there were more than 26 different sisterhoods in England (mostly in London) supplying nurses. The growth of the competing sisterhoods caused problems for the developing hospital since there was a conflict of loyalty and confusion about accountability. It also brought about a lot of sectarian strife.

This growing nursing movement is contrary to

the myth about Nightingale who, it has often been said, could find only 38 nurses in all of England to take to Scutari. This is a long way from the truth since the problem was not a lack of nurses but a plethora of volunteers, many of who had quite different attitudes about what to do than Nightingale did. Ultimately some 229 nurses are recorded in the Crimea and there are many more who were not recorded.⁹ Nurses came out under various private sponsors and were from all denominations and the result was often sectarian strife and confusion. Many of them refused to acknowledge Nightingale as their leader.

On her return to England, Nightingale had other things on her mind than nursing and the Nightingale Fund for a time was quietly forgotten. As Monica Baly has said:

Contrary to Sir Edwin Cook, her biographer, Nightingale had no particular interest in St. Thomas's--it was then in a perilous state. But the opportunist Resident Medical Officer, Richard Whitfield, approached her as a valuable ally to support his faction at St. Thomas's which favored rebuilding in the suburbs. Nightingale responded with enthusiasm and wrote articles for the *Builder* using figures that Whitfield had purloined. Most of the doctors, on the other hand, wanted to stay in London and there followed a Machiavellian intrigue with both sides bombarding one another with statistics in the press. During the course of this correspondence there is a letter from Whitfield that suggests that the governors might be persuaded to accept a school of nursing in her name.¹⁰

Nightingale, apparently feeling she could use the school as a bargaining chip in order to get the kind of hospital she felt should be built, decided to establish the school of nursing at St. Thomas's. When the trustees of the hospital rejected Nightingale's attempts at establishing some control over the nursing school, Nightingale gave in and accepted Wardroper, the nominee of the hospital, in spite of objections of other trustees of the foundation. Ultimately, Nightingale's plan for a new kind of hospital failed because the hospital did not build where she expected and wanted, nor was the nursing school a success. During the first ten years, 196 nurses had been entered on the register, but 64 had been dismissed, four had died, and only one had made a mark on nursing, Agnes Jones. Quite clearly, during its early phase St. Thomas's School was not very successful.

Eventually Nightingale began to pay more attention to the school at St. Thomas's but the success of the St. Thomas school as well as other London schools in turning out any nursing leaders at all was due more to the determination of the women entering nursing than anything the hospitals did to prepare them. In fact some of her so called disciples such as Agenlique Pringle who

established a school at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary had very little training as a nurse. One of those sent out by the Nightingale fund, Lucy Kidd, was dismissed by the hospital authorities in Liverpool for insobriety. One of the successes, Lucy Osborn, who went to Australia under the auspices of the Nightingale Fund, was disowned by Nightingale and her name erased from the role of Nightingale nurses. Still Osborn managed to found modern Australian nursing. In fact, those few who succeeded in founding new schools almost seem to do so in inverse proportion to their agreement with Nightingale; there were few successful probationers from St. Thomas's School of Nursing for much of its early history.

Another important aspect of Nightingale scholarship which has emerged from archival study is the existence of a kind of old girl network which helped and assisted her through their contacts and emotional support. Though Nightingale's ability to get along with such male collaborators as Sidney Herbert, the Minister of War, Arthur Clough, the poet, and Lord Palmerstone, has been well publicized, less well known are her women friends who maintained close lifetime friendships with her and assisted her career when they could, either through influence on their husbands, or through helping out on their own in emergencies. Among these women were Mary Clarke Mohl, Selina Bracebride, and Elizabeth Herbert who though married had considerable independence of action, and Hilary Bonham-Carter, her cousin, and Harriet Martineau, the journalist, both of whom were unmarried. Extensive correspondence survives between "Flo" as she was known and her friends. As Lois A. Monteiro who has explored these relationships has written, the picture of Nightingale that emerges is a woman who differs from

the totally self-sufficient, independent woman that she is often portrayed to be. While she was, of course, self-confident and determined to achieve her goals, she also accepted help from other women and recognized her indebtedness to them. Through her letters to these women, we can see Nightingale as a woman with personal as well as public concerns, one who experienced the bonds of womanhood and of female friendship.... While Nightingale may have sometimes mistreated the women in her network and while Nightingale and history may have sometimes discounted them, these women supported her and contributed to her total achievement.¹¹

Some of the personal health problems of Nightingale have also come up for re-examination. In spite of agreement in the literature that Nightingale was ill when she returned from the Crimea, there is disagreement why, at age 36, she took to her bed and remained in relative isolation until her death 54 years later at the age of 90. The standard argument was that the after effects of

Crimean fever or pressure of work forced her into retirement. With the advent of psycho-history in recent years, Nightingale has been described as a psychoneurotic who lusted for power and fame, and that staying in bed allowed her to continue the power game she had started in the Crimea.¹² More recently, there has been a willingness to explore actual physical causes. Shirley Veith, for example, after examining the records of some of Nightingale's female relatives and her own letters recounting her illness, has suggested that she might well have had systemic lupus erythematosus.¹³

Marian J. Brook, while not disagreeing with this diagnosis, has added another perspective. Brook has concluded that Florence Nightingale's behavior and choice of lifestyle from August 1856 to at least 1861 can be seen as an attempt to cope with the prolonged stress which began when she arrived at Scutari. In short, Nightingale suffered from what is now called Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. The measures that Nightingale took to deal with this stress disorder, namely taking to her bed, received reinforcement from many levels and changed a coping mechanism into a habit. By taking to her bed, Nightingale gained relief from many of her symptoms as well as the freedom to pursue her work free from family and other obligations. Her family rewarded the behavior by acceding to her wishes and even offering support. Societal expectation of an upper class woman in the Nineteenth Century included the belief that she was frail and delicate and this concept gave great support to the "invalid role." Today we know that prolonged bed rest leads to further weakness and disability and that in any chronic condition in which there are "illness behaviors" which prove temporarily adaptive, such behaviors can prove habits if they are reinforced. While in the long run, Nightingale's choices may have been maladaptive, narrowing the viewpoint and her ability to enter into social interactions with others, certainly in the short run they helped solve many of her problems.¹⁴

In sum, there is a growing reassessment of Nightingale both as a person and as a nurse and founder of modern nursing. The major factor in this reassessment has been a re-examination of the basic source materials found in archives not only in England, but in the United States and elsewhere. The re-examination of these sources by skilled scholars who are asking new types of questions is bringing about a new interpretation not only of Nightingale or nursing, but of the role and influence of women in general, and the interaction between medicine and nursing.

Endnotes

1. See, for example, Eliza F. Pollard, *Florence Nightingale: The Wounded Soldier's Friend* (London: S.W. Partridge & Co., n.d.); Sarah Tooley, *The Life of Florence Nightingale* (London: Cassell and Company, Ltd., 1907); Maude E. Seymour Abbot, *Florence Nightingale: As Seen in Her Portraits* (Montreal: McGill University, n.d.).
2. Martha Vicinus, "What Makes A Heroine? Girls' Biographies of Florence Nightingale," in *Nightingale and Her Era: New Scholarship*

About Women and Nursing, edited by Vern L. Bullough, Bonnie Bullough, Marietta Stanton (New York: Garland, in press).

3. Sir Edward Cook, *The Life of Florence Nightingale* (2 vols., London: McMillan and Co., 1913).
4. Lytton Strachey, *Eminent Victorians: Cardinal Manning, Florence Nightingale, Dr. Arnold, General Gordon* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1918). There are many editions.
5. Natalie N. Riegler, "Lytton Strachey's Biography of Florence Nightingale: A Good Read, A Poor Reference," Bullough, Bullough, and Stanton, *Nightingale and Her Era*.
6. C.B. Woodham-Smith, *Florence Nightingale: 1820-1910* (London: Constable, 1950).
7. Monica Baly, *Florence Nightingale and the Nursing Legacy*, (Dover, N.H.: Croom Helm, 1986).
8. See, for example, Brian Abel-Smith, *A History of the Nursing Profession* (London: William Heinemann, 1960) and Vern L. and Bonnie Bullough, *Care of the Sick* (New York: Science History, Prodist, 1978).
9. Irene S. Palmer, *Florence Nightingale and the First Delivery of Nursing Services* (Washington D.C.: American Association of Colleges of Nursing, 1985).
10. Monica E. Baly, "Florence Nightingale and the Establishment of the First School at St. Thomas's--Myth v. Reality," Bullough, Bullough, and Stanton, *Florence Nightingale and Her Era*.
11. Lois A. Monteiro, "Nightingale and her Correspondents: Portrait of the Era," Bullough, Bullough, and Stanton, *Nightingale and Her Era*.
12. F.B. Smith, *Florence Nightingale: Reputation and Power* (London: Croom Helm, 1982).
13. Shirley Veith, "The Recluse: A Retrospective Health History of Florence Nightingale," in Bullough, Bullough, and Stanton, *Nightingale and Her Era*.
14. Marian J. Brook, "Some Thoughts and Reflections on the Life of Florence Nightingale From A Twentieth Century Perspective," in Bullough, Bullough, and Stanton, *Nightingale and Her Era*.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAJOR BIOGRAPHIES ABOUT FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

by Marian Brook, M.S., R.N., Sharon Murphy, M.L.S., R.N., and Lilli Sentz, M.L.S.

1. Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman. *A Lost Commander: Florence Nightingale*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1929. 299 p.

Apparently intended for a younger audience, this narrative of Nightingale's life and work is based on Cook's biography (no. 4), but is fictionalized in parts and glorified overall. Evident throughout the books is Andrews' abundant admiration for Nightingale and her accomplishments. Liberal reference to Cook is made, and defensiveness appears with mention of Strachey's characterization (no. 12). Given the style of writing and the lack of an index, bibliography or references, the usefulness of this work is severely limited. Reprinted in 1933, 1939, 1941 and 1945, a microfiche edition also appeared in 1982.

2. Baly, Monica E. *Florence Nightingale and the Nursing Legacy*. London; Dover, N.H.: Croom Helm, 1986. 237 p.

This study is based on archival material belonging to the Nightingale Fund Council and other records associated with the work of the Fund between 1855 and 1914. Baly sees no dramatic break with the past, but

rather slow and painful reform due to pragmatic experiments and compromise. The prestige of the Fund and the publicity gave it an influence on nursing out of proportion to the actual achievement in terms of nurses trained. Its main contribution lies in the fact that it brought the concept of secular nurse training into being earlier than would otherwise have been the case. Rejecting the harsh judgement of Smith (no. 11), Baly does acknowledge that Nightingale was prone to exaggerate and was contradictory on many issues, including women's emancipation.

3. Bishop, W.J. and Goldie, Sue. *A Bio-bibliography of Florence Nightingale*. London: Dawsons, 1962. 160 p.

Nightingale published more than 200 books, pamphlets and articles and wrote over 12,000 letters which are extant. This work provides an annotated list of her writings, showing the scope of her work. Notes describe how and why they were written as well as a brief indication of contents. Includes an extensive bibliography. *A Calendar of the Letters of Florence Nightingale* compiled by Sue Goldie after the death of W.J. Bishop and issued on microfiche (Oxford Microform Publications for the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 1983) places Nightingale's life and work in a new perspective. Comprising three major collections of correspondence held by the British Library, St. Thomas's Hospital and the Verney family in addition to one hundred and fifty smaller holdings, this microfiche collection allows researchers throughout the world easy access to her correspondence. Arranged chronologically within three natural divisions of her life: childhood and early training, the Crimean War and aftermath, and work for the Royal Commissions, each entry identifies the name of the correspondent, summary of content, number of pages, location of item as well as explanatory notes. Letters written by Florence Nightingale during various periods of her life have also recently been published, notably *"I have done my duty": Florence Nightingale in the Crimean War 1854-56* edited by Sue M. Goldie (University of Iowa Press, 1987), *Letters from Egypt: a Journey on the Nile 1849-1850* selected by Anthony Sattin (New York and London, 1987), and *Florence Nightingale in Rome in the Winter of 1847-1848* edited by Mary Keele (Philadelphia, 1981).

4. Cook, Sir Edward. *The Life of Florence Nightingale*. New York: Macmillan, 1913. 2 vols.

Written three years after Nightingale's death, Cook's Life draws on her and her family's private papers previously unavailable to her biographers. The woman behind the legend was revealed to the public for the first time. Cook includes an extensive, detailed index, helpful in finding specific information. There is also a bibliography listing writings by Nightingale, one listing writings about her from 1854 to 1912 and one listing portraits and photographs considered to be authentic and their locations (in 1913). This work still stands as an authoritative

recounting of her life and a source for the serious researcher. An abridged version, *A Short Life of Florence Nightingale* was published in 1925, and in 1942 Macmillan reissued *The Life of Florence Nightingale*, combining two volumes into one. The foreword was written by M. Adelaide Nutting.

5. Cope, Zachary. *Florence Nightingale and the Doctors*. London: Museum Press, 1958. 164 p.

Throughout her life and work, Nightingale had much contact with members of the medical profession. Contained in this simply-titled book are insightful narratives of a large number of physicians and the relationships that existed between them and the complex Nightingale. Based on letters and occasionally on Nightingale's private notes, Cope provides a clear view of both her character and the general state of medicine and, to a lesser extent, of nursing. A good number of the extracts have not been published before and prove enlightening. The last chapter addresses Nightingale's invalidism which Cope views as a neurosis. Although fascinating, a major drawback of this work is Cope's omission in providing exact documentation of sources. Includes an index. Also published in 1958 by Lippincott and on microfiche in 1982.

6. Goldsmith, Margaret. *Florence Nightingale. The Woman and the Legend*. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1937. 320 p.

The author of biographies of Christina of Sweden, Maria Theresa of Austria, Madame de Stael and others, Goldsmith pays tribute to Nightingale as the founder of modern nursing and as one of the greatest organizers of the nineteenth century. Based on a close reading of biographies and published works by Nightingale, Goldsmith applies a twentieth century perspective to her subject. Although Nightingale was farsighted in her work, her attitude towards life was not in advance of her time, and she accepted the faiths and traditions of her century according to Goldsmith. Intended for a general audience, the work offers an interesting view of Nightingale's character. Not referenced or indexed, but includes a brief bibliography.

7. Harmelink, Barbara. *Florence Nightingale: Founder of Modern Nursing*. New York: Franklin Watts, 1969. 116 p. Immortals of History Series.

Written for younger readers, this book weaves together well the basic facts of the life of Nightingale with insights into her strong personality and motivations. Harmelink draws heavily, almost exclusively, on Woodham-Smith's and Strachey's works (nos. 14 and 12), both of which are suggested for further reading. Overall, the account is balanced and accurate. Although the book is indexed, it is not referenced. A brief Chronology of events is supplied as well as a selected

list of writing by Nightingale. Several photographs and illustrations along with a map of Europe during the time of the Crimean War are included. This work avoids the pitfall of romanticization.

8. Herbert, Raymond G. *Florence Nightingale: Saint, Reformer or Rebel?* Malabar, Florida: Krieger, 1981. 236 p.

This collection of excerpts and essays explores various interpretations of the life and accomplishments of Florence Nightingale. Divided into five parts, the reader is introduced into the plight of Victorian women through Charles Dickens's *Sairy Gamp* and Nightingale's essay *Cassandra* followed by contrasting portrayals by Sir Edward Cook (no. 4) and a recent psychohistorical interpretation of Nightingale. The Crimean episode is explored through an eye-witness account, a popular biography, a chapter from Woodham-Smith (no. 14) and a modern interpretation. Part four assesses Nightingale's contributions as author and reformer, and part five her contribution to professional nursing. The editor, an unabashed admirer of Nightingale, selected these articles to show the depth and breadth of Nightingale, and the portrait that emerges is not that of a saint, but of a reformer and rebel with a cause.

9. Huxley, Elspeth. *Florence Nightingale*. New York: Putnam's, 1975.

Elspeth Huxley is known for her other writings, descriptions of her own life and experiences. She brings her expertise to this biography producing a flowing narrative of Nightingale's life and work and a balanced view of her personality and motivations. Numerous illustrations not included in previous works enhance the picture of the person, her work and times. This work would be especially useful as an introduction to the life of Nightingale. Because of the illustrations and index it is also an enriched source for one already familiar with the basic facts.

10. Seymer, Lucy Ridgely. *Florence Nightingale*. London: Faber and Faber, 1950. 154 p.

Although written by an acclaimed nurse historian, this biography is intended for younger readers with little knowledge of history. It is a sympathetic, short, simplistic account of Nightingale which can serve as an introduction to her life, but may also offend a more discriminating audience. No references. Also published by Macmillan.

11. Smith, F.B. *Florence Nightingale: Reputation and Power*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1982. 216 p.

This controversial book portrays Florence Nightingale as a consummate politician with a lust for power and a capacity for intrigue who was torn between her craving to dominate unseen and the impulse to

enjoy the public recognition of that dominance. Smith, an established historian with a dislike of 19th century reformers, analyzes major episodes of her life: the Crimea, army sanitary reform, sanitary reform in India, and the development of nursing. He finds little of redeeming value in her character or her accomplishments. Based on original sources as well as standard biographies, Smith presents a highly unbalanced portrait of Nightingale who served, in Smith's opinion, the cause of nursing less than it served her.

12. Strachey, Giles Lytton. *Eminent Victorians*. London: Chatto & Windus, 1918. 310 p.

Strachey was a prominent literary figure in the early part of the twentieth century with a distaste for Victorian sentiments. In his memorable essay on Florence Nightingale he demolishes the *Lady with the Lamp*. Blending sympathy with mockery, he does not so much detract from her achievements, but calls attention to the differences between the public and the private person. He describes Nightingale as a woman of action and a fierce crusader who shows little consideration for others and is intolerant of opinions different from her own. Relying on Cook's biography (no. 14) published only 4 years earlier and using considerable license, Strachey's characterization has influenced subsequent students of Nightingale. The original work, often reprinted, was recently reissued with attractive illustrations (New York: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1989).

13. Tooley, Sarah A. *The Life of Florence Nightingale*. London: S.H. Bousfield & Co., 1904. 344 p.

First published when Nightingale was eighty-four years old, this book was written by Tooley to coincide with the fiftieth jubilee celebrating the date Nightingale departed with her nurses for the Crimea. The book was dedicated to Lady Herbert of Lea, life-long friend of Nightingale and wife of the influential Sidney Herbert.

Tooley presents a detailed chronology of events occurring in the life and work of Nightingale, devoid of many of the insights into her motivations and personality provided by Cook's work published nine years later (no. 4). Papers and correspondence reviewed by Cook were not yet available to Tooley. The author did spend several months in the area where Nightingale spent her childhood speaking to those remaining of their reminiscences. This work is not indexed or referenced although some letters to and from Nightingale are included in the text. No bibliography is provided. Twenty-two illustrations enhance the work.

While credit is given to her multiple accomplishments, the portrait of Nightingale presented here is romanticized. Both the style and content of this book reflect the fact that it was written close to the occurrence of the actual events by a sympathetic and admiring author. Often reprinted, it is also available on microfilm and microfiche. The Memorial Edition of 1914 includes a

brief tribute to Nightingale after her death.

14. Woodham-Smith, Cecil. *Florence Nightingale 1820-1910*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1951.

In the nearly forty years since the publication of Cook's biography (no. 4) many changes occurred which are reflected in the tenor of this work. From a time further removed from that of her subject Woodham-Smith is both more open about Nightingale's personality and motivations, and perhaps, more biased about the personalities and motivations of those who opposed her. References cited include some private collections of papers not available to Cook. The illustrations are different from the ones in Cook's work. Written in a narrative style, this work is a readable introduction to Nightingale's life, accomplishments and personality. The work is not indexed. Reprinted in 1983, an abridged version by the author was published under the title *Lady-in-Chief* (London, 1956) and *Lonely Crusader* (New York, 1951). Includes an index.

15. Wyndham, Lee. *Florence Nightingale: Nurse to the World*. New York: World, 1969. 175p.

Written by an ardent admirer of Nightingale, this biography was intended to bring her life to young readers. This the author accomplishes, although in her efforts to do so many incidents are dramatized and embellished with fictionalized conversations, while others are explained simplistically. At times, this biography is less forthright than that of Harmelink (no. 7). Wyndham is at her best in the recounting of Nightingale and her work in the Crimea. The author's research of her subject is evident. Along with a chronology of events and dates in the life of Nightingale, a thoughtful and varied list for further reading is also provided.

SOURCES AND REFERENCES FOR RESEARCH IN NURSING HISTORY: AN UPDATE

by Julie A. Fairman

To facilitate the work of nursing history scholars, a selected listing of archival collections and nursing history research centers is provided below. This listing is not exclusive. Rather, it is designed to give researchers a "taste" of potential sources for data.

Alexian Brothers Religious/Corporate Archives
600 Alexian Way
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007
708/640-7550

Includes records of the Alexian Brothers School of Nursing, Chicago (1898-1969); Corporate Archives for the Alexian Brothers Health System, Inc.; and inventory lists for other Alexian Brothers facilities.
Brother Roy Godwin C.F.A., Provincial Archivist

8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Monday - Friday

American Journal of Nursing Company
Sophia F. Palmer Library
555 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019
212/582-8820

Contains an extensive historical book and journal (magazine) collection; bound copies of the American Journal of Nursing 1900 to date; Nursing Research 1952 to date, Nursing Outlook 1953 to date; also Visiting Nurse Quarterly 1901 (vol. 1)-1912, title changed to Public Health Nurse Quarterly 1913-1917, title changed to Public Health Nurse 1918-1930, title changed to Public Health Nursing 1931-1952 (vol. 44), when it merged into Nursing Outlook.

Fred Pattison, Chief Librarian

9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday - Friday

Appointment required

Graduate students and out-of-town scholars only

The Archives of Ontario

77 Greenville Street

Toronto, Ontario

M7A 2R9

416/965-4039

416/324-3600 (FAX)

Contains a number of collections/record groups related to nursing history: Ontario Provincial Board of Health, Division of Maternal and Child Hygiene, and Public Health Nursing collection (1920-1926); Ontario, Ministry of Health, Public Health Division, Public Health Nursing Branch, 1914-1977; Ontario Association of Registered Nursing Assistants, 1953-1985; administrative records and student files of the Cornwall General Hospital, 1899-1962; student files and photographs of the St. Thomas-Elgin General Hospital, 1920-1974; Davis-Leroux Collection, 1934-1978 includes the diary of Yvonne Mary Blanche Leroux, nurse to Dionne Quintuplets; The Annie Eliza Saunders Collection, ca. 1896-1923 includes photographic prints, postcards, portraits of Saunders (superintendent, Cobalt Mines Hospital, ca. 1909-1919), Lee family, and the hospital.

Main Floor Meeting Room, Archival STAFF on duty

8:15 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday

Extended Hours

4:30 - 10:30 p.m. Monday - Friday

10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. Saturday

2nd Floor Reading Room

8:15 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday

Bellvue Hospital

Public Affairs

The Lady Board of Managers Collection

C and D Building, Room 740

New York, NY 10016

212/561-3920, 4516

Contains minutes of the Ladies Visiting Committee from the State Charities Aid Association, minutes of the Board of the Training School, 1873-1969, and newspaper clippings of the 1870s. There is a photograph collection from the 1870s to 1969 of the interior and exterior of the hospital, nurses, and training school. Included is a diary of Annie Turner (1885), describing her forty years as a nurse, various class notes, student registration information, and graduation addresses.

Lorinda Klein, Assistant Director of Public Affairs

No set hours

Appointment required

Boston University

Mugar Memorial Library

Department of Special Collections

The Nursing Archives

771 Commonwealth Avenue

Boston, MA 02215

617/353-3696

Contains over 150 collections of institutional and organizational records, and individual papers. Included are the records of the ANA and the

American Journal of Nursing Company and records of a number of schools of nursing and public health associations. Papers of individuals include Florence Blanch Field, Pearl McIver, Lucile Petry Leone and Theresa Wolfson.

9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday - Friday

Closed on Federal Holidays

Appointment suggested

Columbia University

Teachers College

Milbank Memorial Library

Special Collections

New York, NY 10027

212/678-4104

M. Adelaide Nutting History of Nursing Collection contains approximately 1,500 books related to the history of nursing. Manuscript and archives collection contains records of the Nursing Education Department and faculty papers referenced according to person or chronology and a collection of Florence Nightingale's letters. Papers of M. Adelaide Nutting, Isabel Stewart, R. Louis McManus, Mildred L. Montag, Alice R. Rines, Eleanor Lamberton, and others are available. Most of the collection is on microfilm, available for sale from University Microfilms International.

David Ment, Head of Special Collections

Tu., Th., Fri. 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Mon., Wed. 2:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Foundation of the New York State Nurses Association Inc.

Veronica M. Driscoll Center for Nursing

2113 Wester Avenue

Guilford, NY 12084

Foundation: 518/456-7858; Association: 518/456-5371

Repository for archives of the Foundation and the New York State Nurses Association. Contains Association records 1901-present documenting the evolution of the nursing discipline, modern health care delivery system, role of women, labor relations in health care and ethical-legal issues in health care. Includes records of Association's constituent district nurses associations (e.g., District 1, 1919-1969), other nursing organizations (e.g., New York State School Nurse Teachers Association, 1931-1978), selected personal papers and memorabilia of nursing leaders (e.g., Lavinia Dock, Lillian Wald, Marion Sheahan Bailey). Center library houses selected Association corporate records, oral history videotapes and films from the 1940's, American Nurses' Association and National League for Nursing Education publications from the 1930s-1940s, and nursing textbooks of historical interest. Finding aids available in repository.

Carol Gallacchi, Archives Coordinator, Foundation

Warren Hawkes, Library Director, Association

9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday

Appointment advised

Hampton University

School of Nursing

M. Elizabeth Carnegie Nursing Archives

Hampton, VA 23668

804/727-5251

First archives to centralize data by and about black nurses and institutions for blacks. Includes oral histories, correspondence, and photographs. Papers of significant black nurses are collected here.

Dr. Patricia Sloan, Directory

8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. Monday - Thursday

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Friday

10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Saturday

1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Sunday

Johns Hopkins University

William H. Welch Medical Library

Nightingale History of Nursing Collection

1900 East Monument Street

Baltimore, MD 21205

301/955-3159

Books by and about Florence Nightingale, history of nursing, women's suffrage in England, and the Crimean War are available. Also located here are some parts of the archives of the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing and papers of graduates such as Isabel Hampton Robb. The papers of Vashti Bartlett, a World War I nurse, are also available.

Karen Butter, Associate Director for Library and Information Services
8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Call or write for appointment

Johns Hopkins University

Johns Hopkins Medical Institution

School of Medicine

Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives

Huntarian, G1

725 N. Wolfe Street

Baltimore, Maryland 21205

301/955-3043

Archives of the Johns Hopkins Hospital School of Nursing, 1889-1973, include student records, administrative records, advisory board minutes, and other correspondence. Available are the publications of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine, 1901-1973.

Nancy McCall, Archivist

8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Appointment advised

The Museum of Nursing History, Inc.

362 Second Street, Suite 168

South Hampton, PA 18966

Contains commemoratives of various programs of nursing in Pennsylvania. Includes books, letters, diaries, and a number of artifacts. There are rotating exhibits with various themes such as nursing practice.

Sandra K. Davis, EdD, RN, President

Mail inquiry for appointment required

National Archives

Washington, D.C.

202/523-4803, (Record group #94, Revolutionary War to World War I; #112)

202/523-3340, (Record group #407, Post World War I - 1918)

202/523-3059, (Record group #90,200)

Many potential sources. Specific sources for nursing are the records of the army surgeon general which includes records of the Army Nursing Service, Spanish-American War to World II (Record Group 112), records of the adjutant general, American Civil War (Record Group 94), and records of the Public Health Service 1802-1965 (Record Group 90). A potential source may also be the Special Gift Collection which includes the American Red Cross records (Record Group 200).

Call and ask for a consultant

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., Monday - Friday

The Identification and Research Facility is open 8:45 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., Monday - Friday, and 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Saturday

National League for Nursing

350 Hudson Street

New York, New York 10014

212/989-9393

Entire collection of Nursing Statistical Data (1952-present); National League of Nursing Education proceedings and minutes (1894-1952); index of microfilms of nursing schools. Numerous papers of nursing leaders including letters of Florence Nightingale and Mary Roberts. Bound volumes of the American Journal of Nursing from 1920 are available. There are also first edition NLN publications.

Call for information

National Library of Medicine

History of Medicine Division

Modern Manuscript Collection

Prints & Photograph Collection

Historic Audio Visuals

8600 Rockville Pike

Bethesda, MD 20894

301/496-5405 History of Medicine Division, Reference number for printed material

301/496-5963 (Manuscripts)

301/496-5961 (Prints and photographs)

Manuscript collection includes the records of the 3 predecessors of the N.L.N. (The American Society of Superintendents of Training School for Nurses, The National Organization of Public Health Nurses, and the National League for Nursing Education). Also available are the records of the American College of Nurse-Midwives, (1946-present) and material related to the history of nurse-midwifery. An index to photos of nurses in the Prints and Photograph Collection and Manuscript Collection is available.

The photograph and print collection is catalogued by institution, person, and subject.

Peter Hirtle, Curator, Modern Manuscript Collection

Lucinda Keister, Curator, Prints & Photographs Collection

Sara Richards, Archivist, Historic Audio Visuals

8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday - Friday

New York Hospital - Cornell Medical Center

Medical Archives

1300 York Avenue

New York, NY 10021

212/746-6072

Official repository of the complete records of the Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing, originally the New York Hospital Training School for Nurses (1877-1979). Also available are the records of the Nursing Service of New York Hospital (1940s), personal papers of Julia C. Stimson, and papers encompassing the student years of Lillian Wald. There is a photograph collection of patient care scenarios, student training, and members of the School of Nursing from the 1880s. The collection also includes the records of various local women's and child care facilities such as The Lying In Hospital, and Nursery and Child Hospital.

Adele A. Lerner, Archivist

9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday - Friday

Call for appointment

Rockefeller Archive Center

Pocantico Hills

North Tarrytown, NY 10591

914/631-4505

Published guide available: A Survey of Manuscript Sources for the History of Nursing and Nursing Education at the Rockefeller Archive Center. Collection is international.

9:00 a.m. - 4:15 p.m. Monday - Friday, Reading Room

Open to scholars

Member of Research Libraries Information Network

Simmons College

School of Public Health Nursing

School of Nursing Records, 1920-1970

300 The Fenway

Boston, MA 02115

617/738-3141

Includes forty-six boxes containing the records of the School of Public Health Nursing (1916-1948), academic records, students' records, and directors' records. Of note are records of Ann Hervey Strong and Marion Rice, personal records of students who worked during the 1918 influenza pandemic, a small collection of rare books dealing with public health nursing and a larger collection dealing with the history of social welfare.

Meaghen Sniffin-Marino, Archivist

8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday

Evenings and weekends by appointment

Permission may be needed for some items.

Sisters of Providence Archives, Sacred Heart Province

4800 37th Avenue SW

Seattle, WA 98126

206/937-4600

Collection includes records, photographs and artifacts for 10 Schools of

Nursing (Diploma and Practical Nursing Programs) sponsored by the Sisters of Providence in Washington, Oregon and California, 1892-1982. Records include: history; curriculum; correspondence; reports/surveys; accreditation; financial reports; photographs; scrapbooks; publications/newsletters; alumnae records.

Special Collections include: Records of the College of Sister Formation, Issaquah, Washington, 1957-1969, that includes information relating to preparation of Sisters in modern nursing; Hill Foundation grant to try to establish a new level training program in nursing for graduates of a liberal arts program; Province committee on Nursing Education, 1950's; Catholic Health Assembly correspondence and reports relating to nursing education; Collection of 200 medical and nursing books including *Materia Medica*, 1870, 1889, a medical guide published by and for the Sisters of Providence.

Hours: Monday - Friday, by appointment

State University of New York at Buffalo

Health Sciences Library

Robert L. Brown History of Medicine Collection

Abbott Hall

Buffalo, NY 14214

716/831-3024

Collection of 12,000 volumes, most from the nineteenth century, of medical and allied subjects. No personal papers.

Lilli Sentz, History of Medicine Librarian

8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday - Friday

University of Alabama at Birmingham

Jefferson County Medical Society

Health Services Archives

901 18th Street South

Birmingham, AL 35256

205/933-8601

Contains the archives of the Hillman Hospital School of Nursing (1903-1969), later absorbed into the University of Alabama School of Nursing; various materials concerning public health nursing in the city of Birmingham and Jefferson County, Alabama, focusing on the 1930's through 1940's; serves as a resource for materials concerning various hospitals in Jefferson county.

Mary McCarl, Director

8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday - Friday

Call for appointment

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Special Collections

Slot 586

4301 West Markham

Little Rock, Arkansas 72205-7186

Collection contains records of the Arkansas State Nurses Association; oral history program transcripts of nurses important to the history of Arkansas Nursing (e.g., Daphne Dosler, Linnie Beauchamp); The Linne Beauchamp Collection. Records pertaining to the Little Rock Municipal Training School for Nurses (1901) and The University of Arkansas Training School for Nurses (1922) may be found in the School of Medicine Collection.

Edwina Walls, Head of Special Collections

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Monday - Friday

Otherwise by appointment

University of California at San Francisco

The Library

Special Collections

San Francisco, CA 94143-0840

415/476-8112

Collection includes the archives of the Alpha Eta Chapter of Sigma Theta Tau; photographs of the St. Joseph's School of Nursing in San Francisco; and the records of the Children's Hospital School of Nursing Alumni Association. Archives for the University of California at San Francisco School of Nursing, including early student records dating from 1906 are also found here. Contains a rare book collection including early editions of Nightingale's publications. The collection includes oral history of faculty members from the 1920s and 1930s; papers of the

School of Nursing faculty (e.g., Marion Kalkman).
Nancy Whitten Zinn, Head of Special Collections, University Archivist
8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Call for appointment

University Hospitals Archives

2074 Abington Road
Cleveland, OH 44106
216/884-1448

Includes records of University Hospitals from late 19th century to date; student and Alumni Association records (1920's-1960's) of the Lakeside Hospital School of Nurse Anesthetists, including various papers of Agatha Hodgins and Gertrude Fife. Also includes records of the Lakeside Training School (1899-circa 1930), which later became the Francis Payne Bolton School of Nursing at Case Western Reserve.
9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday - Friday
Reference call suggested

University of Illinois

Midwest Nursing History Resource Center

845 S. Beamen Avenue
Chicago, IL 60612
312/996-0740

Contains the Illinois Training School archives and a collection of 140 books pertaining to nursing history and nursing education history; various artifacts and documents relating to the Cook Co. School of Nursing and Alumni Association.
Mary Whalen, M.A.L.S., Curator
By appointment only

University of Minnesota

Bio-Medical Library

O.H. Wangenstein Historical Library of Biology & Medicine

Diehl Hall
505 Essex Street, S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55455

Collection consists of monographic material and journals relating to nursing; included are diaries of Clara Barton & various World War I nurses.

Contact curator of the collection
8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday - Friday
Other times by appointment

University of Pennsylvania

School of Nursing

Center for the Study of the History of Nursing

Philadelphia, PA 19104

215/898-4502--voice

215/898-6320--fax

bm.p5a@RLG.Stanford.Edu--e.mail (bitnet)

The Center serves as a repository for primary source materials pertinent to the development of nursing in Pennsylvania and the Mid-Atlantic region, and as a national center for visiting nurse society materials. Holdings include the records of hospitals, health care agencies, nursing schools, and nursing agencies; personal papers of individuals who have been employed as nurses or in allied health care fields; printed materials; photographs; three dimensional artifacts; magnetic media; and other sources describing the working lives and social histories of nurses. The Center is a member of the Research Libraries Group and contributes bibliographic records of its holdings to the Archival and Manuscripts Control (AMC) format of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN).

David M. Weinberg, Curator

9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday - Friday

University of Texas at Austin

School of Nursing

South West Center for Nursing History

1700 Red River
Austin, TX 78701
512/471-7311

Collection consists of records from the following nursing organizations:

The Texas Nurses Association, District 5 of the Texas Nurses Association, the Texas Occupational Health Nurses Association, and the Texas League for Nursing. The collection contains selected personal papers of nursing leaders including Mabel Wandelt, Dorothy Blume, A. Louise Dietrich, Billye Brown, Sadie Brown, and Margorie Byers. Also available is an extensive collection of early twentieth century nursing textbooks, photographs which document primarily early twentieth century public health nursing in Texas; a large collection of US Government and nursing organization pamphlets and reports, and numerous material artifacts pertaining to early twentieth century nursing practice.

Dr. Eleanor Crowder, Archivist

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday - Friday

Call for appointment

University of Virginia Health Sciences Center

Claude Moore Health Sciences Library

Historical Collection

Box 234

Charlottesville, VA 22908

804/924-0052

Collection includes records of the School of Nursing of the Blue Ridge Sanitarium; various records of the Virginia Nursing Association (District 9), and the Student Nurses' Association. Records of the Executive Director of the University of Virginia Hospital includes materials on nursing and nurses; papers of the 8th Evac Hospital (WWII) and Base Hospital 41 (WWII), both staffed by UVa physicians and nurses; the Philip S. Hench Walter Reed Yellow Fever Collection, which includes papers of nurses such as Clara Mass; records of the American Lung Association of Virginia; records of the Alexandria Hospital School of Nursing, and records of the University of Virginia School of Nursing. There is an extensive monograph collection as well as photographs related to nurses and nursing education.

Joan E. Klein, Historical Collection Librarian

8:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m., 1:00 - 3:00 p.m. Monday - Friday

Tompkins-McCaw Library

Special Collections and Archives

MCV Station Box 582

Richmond, VA 23298

804/786-9898

Collection includes the archives of the School of Nursing of Virginia Commonwealth University (formerly Medical College of Virginia) and its predecessor training schools (including Old Dominion Hospital Training School, The Virginia Hospital Training School, the Virginia City Hospital Training School and the Memorial Hospital School), 1883-present; the records of the Virginia League of Nursing, Virginia Nurses Association, and the Student Nurses Association of Virginia; records of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association. There is also an artifact collection of local pins, caps and uniforms.

Contact Archivist

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday - Friday

Inquiry call suggested

University of Wisconsin at Madison Archives

Memorial Library B134

728 State Street

Madison, Wisconsin 53706

The Collection (12/23 Series) includes the papers (dating back to 1925) & recent administrative records of the School of Nursing. The papers of Helen Bunge, Helen Dunne, Margery MacLachlan, Louise Smith, Christina Murry, Florence Blake & Valencia Prock are part of the collection.

Bernard Schermetzler, Archivist

8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

The School of Nursing

The Historical Gallery

1909 East Hartford Avenue

Milwaukee, WI 53211

414/229-4073

Collection focuses on Wisconsin nursing artifacts. Contains a master list of the archives at the university, which includes personal papers of Francis Cunningham and Inez Hinsvark. There are books, pamphlets and patient education materials from the 1920s and 1930s. The gallery has a large collection of artifacts that include a national cape collection, uniforms and equipment.
Dr. Laurie Glass, Director
Call for an appointment

Yale University
Sterling Memorial Library
Manuscript and Archives
Box 1603A
Yale Station
New Haven, CT 06520-7429
203/432-1744

Holds records and archives from the founding of the Connecticut School of Nursing and the Yale School of Nursing. Also available are the letters and papers of C.E.A. Winslow (Winslow Papers) pertaining to public health and the papers of Annie Goodrich and Effie Taylor.

Contact reference archivist

8:30 a.m. - 4:45 p.m. Monday - Friday

Call for appointment. Material is stored off site and special permission may be needed.

Publications

The following list of selected studies, texts, and classics is only representative of the scope of work currently of interest in nursing history:

Erwin Ackernecht, *A Short History of Medicine*, revised edition. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1982. Good introduction to the major figures and events in the history of medicine.

Anne L. Austin, *History of Nursing Source Book*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1957. Classic reference in the history of nursing.

Karen Buhler-Wilkerson, *False Dawn: The Rise and Decline of Public Health, 1900-1930*. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1989. Examines the history of public health nursing and analyses why this specialty could not generate a coordinated, cohesive system of care delivery.

Vern Bullough and Bonnie Bullough, *The Care of the Sick: The Emergence of Modern Nursing*. New York: Prodist Press, 1978. Good introductory text.

M. Elizabeth Carnegie, *The Path We Tread, Blacks in Nursing, 1854-1984*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, Co., 1986. Excellent resource on the history of black nurses and nursing in the United States.

Nancy F. Cott and Elizabeth H. Pleck, *A Heritage of Her Own: Towards a New Social History of American Women*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1979. Contains suggestions for further reading on the history of feminism, women at work, women's health and the health professions.

M. Louise Fitzpatrick, *The National Organization for*

Public Health Nursing, 1912-1952: Development of a Practice Field. New York: National League for Nursing, 1975. Excellent study of NOPHN.

Mary Sewall Gardner, *Public Health Nursing*, 2nd edition. New York: Macmillan, 1932. A classic.

Gerald Grob, *Mental Institutions in America: Social Policy to 1875*. New York: The Free Press, 1973. Compares the growth of insane asylums to the way nineteenth-century American society dealt with dependency.

Darlene Clark Hine, *Black Women in White: Racial Conflict and Cooperation in the Nursing Profession, 1890-1950*. Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1989. Excellent recent study of the impact of racism on the development of the nursing profession. Examines the infrastructure of black nursing and the rise of black nursing with an emphasis on the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

Philip Kalisch and Beatrice Kalisch, *The Advance of American Nursing*, 2nd edition. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1986. A recent and comprehensive text with many photographs.

Ellen C. Lageman, ed. *Nursing History: New Perspectives, New Possibilities*. New York: Teachers College Press, 1983. Excellent series of monographs on nursing. Good reference list.

Judith Walzer Leavitt, *Brought to Bed: Childbearing in America, 1750-1950*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1986.

Judith Walzer Leavitt, ed. *Women and Health in America*. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1984. Contains an extensive bibliography presented in categories: sexuality, birth control, childbirth, and various health care providers.

Judy B. Litoff, *American Midwives*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1978. Useful for primary and secondary sources concerning midwives, childbirth, and women's health; extensive reference list.

Diana Elizabeth Long and Janet Golden, *The American General Hospital: Communities and Social Contexts*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1989. Collection of 10 essays exploring the internal and external dynamics of the community hospital, 1800 to the 1880's.

Kenneth Ludnerer, *Learning to Heal: The Development of American Medical Education*. New York: Basic Books, 1985. Probably the best analysis of medical education to date.

Joan Lynaugh, *The Community Hospitals of Kansas City, Missouri: 1870-1915*. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1989. Historical study of hospitals within a Midwest community; analyzes cultural, religious, gender, and economic factors influencing development.

Barbara Melosh, *The Physician's Hand: Work, Culture and Conflict in American Nursing*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1982. Very influential book using a revisionist definition of professionalism.

Florence Nightingale, *Notes on Nursing: What It Is, and What It Is Not*. London: Harrison, 1860 (original publication). A classic.

M. Adelaide Nutting and Lavinia L. Dock, *History of Nursing*. 4 volumes. New York: Putnam, 1935. Classic history of nursing (hard to locate).

James Patterson, *The Dread Disease: Cancer and Modern American Culture*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1987.

Elizabeth Pryor, *Clara Barton, Professional Angel*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987. Biography using recently discovered letters; a skillful analysis of Barton's role in American life.

Susan Reverby, *Ordered to Care: The Dilemma of American Nursing*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987. Social history of the 19th and early 20th century hospital; complements Stevens' 1989 work.

Barbara Rosenkrantz, *Public Health and the State: Changing Views in Massachusetts, 1842-1936*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1972. Broad overview of the development of public health services and ideology in Massachusetts in a political and social context.

Paul Starr, *The Social Transformation of American Medicine*. New York: Basic Books, 1982. The latest history of medicine in sociologic and economic context.

Rosemary Stevens, *In Sickness and in Wealth: American Hospitals in the Twentieth Century*. New York: Basic Books, 1989. Extensive analysis of contemporary hospitals, the conflict of voluntary mission and economic forces; complements Rosenberg's 1989 work.

Morris Vogel, *The Invention of the Modern Hospital: Boston 1870-1930*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980. Analysis of the development of Boston hospitals; argues the importance of community institutions in countering the image of hospital patients as a dependent impoverished class.

Lillian Wald, *House on Henry Street*. New York: Holt and Co., 1915. A classic.

Cecil Woodham-Smith, *Florence Nightingale, 1820-1910*. Edinburgh: R & R Clark, Ltd., 1950. Definitive biography of Nightingale.

Biographical Aids

Vern Bullough, Olga Maranjian Church and Alice Stein. *American Nursing: A Biographical Dictionary*. New York: Garland, 1988. Contains 177 narrative essays concerning both nurses and other women who contributed to the nursing profession, with particular attention to those the in Mid-west and psychiatric nursing.

Martin Kaufman, Joellen Watson Hawkins, Loretta P. Higgins and Alice Howell Friedman (editors), *Dictionary of American Nursing Biography*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1988. Sketches the careers of more than 200 individuals, concentrating primarily on women in professional positions and specialties in nursing.

Edited Series or Anthologies

Karen Buhler-Wilkerson, ed. *Nursing and the Public Health: An Anthology of Readings*. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1989. The anthology includes a series of seminal articles about public health nursing, from 1880's-1920's.

Susan Reverby, ed. *The History of American Nursing*. New York: Garland Publishing, 1989. This series includes primary sources on medical care in the United States to 1940.

Contributors

Vern L. Bullough, Ph.D., R.N., FAAN is SUNY Distinguished Professor of History, State University College at Buffalo;

Marian Brook, M.S., R.N. is a doctoral student in the School of Nursing, State University of New York at Buffalo;

Julie A. Fairman, M.S.N., R.N. is a research fellow at the Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania;

Sharon Murphy, M.L.S., R.N. is reference librarian at the Health Sciences Library, State University of New York at Buffalo;

Lilli Sentz, M.L.S. is history of medicine librarian at the Health Sciences Library, State University of New York at Buffalo

Telephone (212) 772-6211
and 772-6212

Cable: EXPERIMENT, NEW YORK

Experimenta Old . . .



. . . and Rare Books

Bruce J. Ramer

401 EAST 80th STREET • SUITE 24-J • NEW YORK NEW YORK • 10021

TROTting HILL PARK BOOKS
P.O. Box 1324 Springfield, MA 01101

Medical, Dental, & Nursing

Rare and Scholarly
Books, Manuscripts, Ephemera
Photographs & Broadsides

Catalogs sent on request

Rare Books and Manuscripts Conference, 5-8 September 1989

by Janice Braun, Barbara Paulson, and Lilli Sentz

The Rare Books and Manuscripts Section (ACRL/ALA) conference in Cambridge, England, 5-8 September 1989, was highly rewarding. ALHHS members attending included Janice Braun, Barbara Paulson, and Lilli Sentz. The program of 13 papers and 2 panel discussions was augmented by tours of college libraries, a stately home, and local studios, and a book fair of provincial (i.e., not London) bookdealers.

The organization of the presentation was generally chronological, with the first day devoted to the history of the antiquarian book trade from its manuscript beginnings, the second to the 19th century, and the third to the 20th century and the future. This report is limited to material pertinent to the history of medicine. There will be more comprehensive accounts of the conference in other sources such as *AB Bookman's Weekly*, the *RBMS Newsletter*, and the *LC Information Bulletin*.

The accounts of the historians of the early book trade were largely narrative with much listing of titles and prices, but nevertheless suggestive themes emerged for the medical historian. Richard Landon (University of Toronto), for instance, in his study of late 18th century booksellers, discovered the curious fact that Vesalius sold for 5s., while Hunter's *Gravid Uterus* went for L3.10s. (An earlier paper by Nicolas Barker had discussed the related issue of the understandings of the concept of "oldness" and its effect on the validity of a text and the market value of an artifact..)

Roger Gaskell, lately of Pickering & Chatto, now setting up his own antiquarian bookselling business specializing in the history of science and medicine (Beckie Harding of Quaritch, who attended the AAHM conference in Philadelphia, has replaced him at P&C), was a member of a panel on the British Antiquarian Book Trade.

His major points were that there is no agreed canon in science and medicine, and that sci/med is not known to the general reader; despite this, the British Rail Pension Fund investments in sci/med books brought them 10%/year. The sociological approach to the history of sci/med is narrowing the gap in prices between the great and the merely good.

The final panel on the present and future of the international antiquarian book trade predicted increased bibliographical tools, book fairs, facsimiles, and prices for great books. The U.S. will be a major supplier, for the most part through the deaccessioning of duplicates in institutional collections, and Japan will sustain its current rate of buying western materials (now 5% of the supply) for its research collections. Export restrictions will become increasingly stringent. (The British now restrict export of printed books with manuscript marginalia by anyone listed in the *DNB*.)

RBMS conferences inevitably focus on literary works, but many issues raised apply to research in the history of medicine--the concept of oldness and how it is valued, the shifting roles of the collector/bibliographer/book dealer/library in determining the canon, the function of the book as text/artifact/ornament.

JB: For me, the highlights of the conference were the talks given by Christopher de Hamel of Sotheby's on "The Trade in Medieval Manuscripts" (if the manuscript is unique, emphasize its rarity; if it's common, emphasize its importance in understanding medieval life), Joan Winterkorn (an American librarian who successfully made the switch to the English book trade) who spoke on Bernard Quaritch, and Eric Korn (an English book dealer as eccentric as they come), who gave a classic after-dinner talk which inspired great hilarity among the attendees. Even more valuable was the contact I had with colleagues, including Roger Gaskell who is working on a new edition of Fulton's bibliography of Robert Boyle, other librarians whom I had known only from correspondence, and dealers who specialize in the history of medicine.

BP: One afternoon of the conference was set aside for tours of college libraries. I went to St. John's College, which had recently hosted a medical historian's conference, so had its prize manuscripts and printed books in the history of medicine on display; Trinity College, which has manuscripts of *Piers Plowman* and *Winnie the Pooh*; and the University Library, which has recently installed Sir Geoffrey Keynes' library of primary and secondary material in a commemorative setting.

Following the conference, I visited the Wellcome Institute Library in London. Katharine Hooper, whom I had met in Cambridge, gave me a tour of the collection and introduced me to many of the other staff. The Library is very shortly to be moved to another site while the present building is closed for renovation.

Later I went to Paris, where I stumbled onto an exhibition of "Les siecles d'or de la medecine padoue XV-XVIII" at the Jardin des Plantes. It will be on through 18

December. In addition to books related to the medical faculty in Padua, it displayed medical artifacts, from a narwhal's horn through c18 instruments, and a walkthrough model of the anatomical theater of the University.

LS: Conference participants were invited to attend a special Sotheby's exhibition of books and manuscripts that were offered for sale at auction in New York on November 9 and 10.

Among the items in the sale, although not on display, were first editions of Vesalius, Burton, and Harvey.

RBMS preconference in Minneapolis

The 1990 Rare Books and Manuscripts preconference is scheduled for Minneapolis, Minnesota June 19 through June 22. Plenary lecturers are Beverly Lynch (UCLA), ethics in the library profession and special collections in particular; Michael Ryan (Stanford), collection development and collection management; Julian Plante (St. John's University), developing a microfilm library; Kenneth Crews, copyright issues in research institutions; Millicent Abell (Yale), strategic relationships within institutions; Ellen Dunlap (Rosenbach), strategic external relationships among institutions. David Corson and Phil Metzger are planning a seminar for the sci/tech/med interest group.

Anyone who is not yet on the RBMS mailing list and would like to receive information about the preconference should contact RBMS/ACRL, 50 Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Antiquarian and Scarce

MEDICAL BOOKS

•

WEBB DORDICK
15 Ash Avenue
Somerville, Massachusetts
02145

•

(617) 776-1365

Catalogs issued
Business by mail only

American Association for the History of Medicine May 9-13, 1990 Baltimore, MD

AALHHS has once again proposed and had accepted a workshop session at the annual meeting of the AAHM. The proposal follows:

TRANSMISSION OF TEXT

Each panelist will deliver a paper (15-20 minutes in length) and then the floor will be opened for discussion. Two handouts will be provided: an annotated bibliography of readings on "history of the book" as a discipline and an annotated bibliography of medical history research in that tradition.

"History of the Book and the History of Medicine"

The moderator will define history of the book as a discipline and describe the variety of problems it investigates. The focus of this discussion will be on the **transmission of the text** and considerations of what was printed, by whom, for whom, how and why as research issues and as an introduction to the following three speakers. They will be addressing the transformations of medical texts occurring when they are transmitted from manuscript to printed form, from foreign languages to English and from Europe to America and the significance of these texts to the medical literature.

Judith Overmier, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, School of Library & Information Studies, University of Oklahoma, 401 West Brooks, Room 123, Norman, OK, 73019; work (405) 325-3921, home - none

"From Manuscript to Printed Text: the Liber Medicinalis Quinti Sereni"

The Liber Medicinalis, a relatively obscure medical hexameter poem composed in Late Antiquity by a not firmly identified Quintus Serenus, came to be significantly one, if not the earliest, of only two Latin Classical medical texts printed in their entirety during the incunable period, 1450-1500, and consequently to enjoy considerable popularity in the sixteenth century. In elucidation of these circumstances (i) the investigation of the incunable editions of the Liber Medicinalis, including the discovery in 1982 of the editio princeps, will be described and (ii) the implications and particular significance of this poem's early appearance in print will be discussed.

Joanne H. Phillips, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Classics, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, 02155; work (617) 381-3213, home (617) 498-3736

"Foreign Portraits of Disease in American Frames: Foreign Reprints and the Development of American Medical Publishing Before the Civil War."

The majority of medical books published in the United States before the Civil War were reprints and translations of foreign works. A number of prominent American physicians were involved with the publication of these works. A number of these reprints were very popular in the medical schools. As the nineteenth century progressed, however, leaders of the medical profession in the United States became increasingly concerned with the slow development of medical literature in this country. Many of these leaders, particularly those active in the AMA, claimed that the widespread practice of publishing foreign reprints played a large role in hindering the growth of a national literature. The paper will address this issue and its relationship with the much broader issue of the development of American medical literature.

Thomas A. Horrocks, M.A., M.S.L.S., Librarian, Historical Collections, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 19 South 22nd Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103; work (215) 561-6050, home (215) 925-5137

"Hugo Von Ziemssen's *Handbuch der speciellen Pathologie und Therapie* in the United States"

Between 1874 and 1881 Hugo Von Ziemssen's *Handbuch der speciellen Pathologie und Therapie* was published by William Wood and Company in the United States as the *Cyclopaedia of the Practice of Medicine*. During this transmission from one culture to another, the work underwent a series of transformations, among them the elimination and substitution of text, the addition of entirely new text, translation, and division into new units. This paper specifies these transformations, describes their complexity, and indicates how they provide insight into the culture of late nineteenth-century medicine in the United States.

Phillip M. Teigen, Ph.D., Deputy Chief, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, 860 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20878; work (301) 496-5405, home (301) 330-5444

This proposal was submitted by a committee of the Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences:

Judith Overmier, Ph.D.

School of Library and Information Studies

University of Oklahoma

Nancy Whitten Zinn, M.A., M.S.L.S.

Head, Special Collections

University of California, San Francisco

Philip Teigen, Ph.D.

Deputy Chief

Historical Division

National Library of Medicine

K.E.S. Donahue

History & Special Collections

U.C.L.A.

EX LIBRIS

EX LIBRIS

EX LIBRIS

by Katharine E.S. Donahue

NEW ACQUISITIONS

The History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine recently acquired a collection of 74 publications, mostly broadsides and pamphlets, about medicine in Mexico. They date from 1696 to 1850 and cover a wide range of topics, including cholera, measles, vaccination, caesarean section, hospital administration, and military medicine. Seven of the items are royal decrees published in Spain, while the remainder were printed in Mexico. The Library has also made another important Mexican acquisition, a first edition of Hernando Bezerra's *Tratado de la qualidad manifiesta, y virtud del Azogue, llamado comunmente el Mercurio...* (Mexico: Juan Ruiz, 1649). In this work, Bezerra discusses the nature of mercury, its uses (particularly against syphilis), why it is effective and how one should apply it. This rare work is not listed in NUC or BMC, and the Wellcome Institute holds only a facsimile edition.

The Archives of the Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York, has recently added several major acquisitions to the collection. The papers of the late Horace Hodes, MD were given to the Archives. Dr. Hodes was a pediatrician who specialized in infectious disease and pioneered in the study of rotovirus. Also acquired were several more cabinets of President/Dean's Office files, as well as the Planning Office, and of special note, the first transfers of records of the Mount Sinai Hospital School of Nursing, a three-year diploma program that existed from 1881-1971.

ANALYTICS

Our members are publishing or planning to do so. Barbara Niss writes that the Mount Sinai Medical Center Archives has begun a project that will eventually lead to a printed guide to the oral history collection. The first step is to produce final transcripts of older tapes. Bibliographic records are then created from the on-line catalog. A shorter description is placed into Notebook, a database management program, that will ultimately provide an index to the entire collection. A word processing program will make the data camera-ready for the guide. This is a long, slow process, but they have high hopes for worthwhile results. The National Library of Medicine, History of Medicine Division has just recently published *Early Western Manuscripts in the National Library of Medicine* by Elizabeth Tunis. Single copies are available without charge by writing to Chief, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894. Patrick Sim, librarian of the Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology is pleased to announce the publication of the first English translation of Claude Bernard's *Lecons sur les anesthesiques et sur l'asphyxie, 1875*. The translation is by B. Raymond Fink and is entitled Lectures on anesthetics

and on asphyxia. It is available from the Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology, 515 Busse Highway, Park Ridge, IL 60068 at \$35.00 per copy.

Paul G. Anderson, Associate Director for Archives and Rare Books, reports (happily I'm sure) that the Washington University School of Medicine Library has moved to a new building. The new facility has eight floors and storage capacity for 420,000 volumes. The Archives and Rare Books Division is located on the seventh, or top floor. Included are a reading room, offices, and two large storage rooms, which are equipped with special temperature and humidity controls and a Halon gas fire extinguishing system. Archival storage is approximately 6000 linear feet, with 2500 linear feet for rare book collections. If you have questions, Paul will be glad to answer them.

"1989 has been a banner year for the Bakken." So writes John E. Senior, Director of the Bakken, A Library and Museum of Electricity in Life. Two major awards from the National Science Foundation have enabled The Bakken to develop innovative summer programs for science teachers and develop curriculum materials based on the discoveries in electricity in the 18th century. In 1990 their printed catalog of books and manuscripts should be ready for publication.

The History and Special Collections Division, Louise Darling Biomedical Library, UCLA has received a cost-sharing preservation grant from the National Library of Medicine to microfilm 272 Near Eastern medical manuscripts dating from the 11th to the 19th century. The project runs for the government fiscal year 1989-90.

DISASTERS AFTERMATH

Elizabeth Young Newson sends this good news. The staff of the Waring Historical Library, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, with heads still reeling from Hugo's winds, are pleased to announce that the library came through the surrounding devastation unscathed. St. Luke's the historic chapel built around 1825-30 and originally part of a federal arsenal, sits only a few hundred yards behind us and was almost totally demolished. Nancy Zinn, University of California, San Francisco, reports that they escaped the Loma Prieta earthquake.

EXHIBITS

Many of us, in fact probably most of us, create exhibits using our rare books, documents, and artifacts to illuminate various topics. In some instances interesting publications are created to support these exhibits and I am also interested in exhibit techniques. I think we could be of help to each other in this area. So from now on EXHIBITS will be a new category to report on for *Ex Libris*. Serendipitously, there is some exhibition news to pass along.

The History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine has mounted an exhibition titled

MEDICINE AND THE NATURALIST TRADITION.

It is an exhibition of medically-related natural history books from the collections of the National Library of Medicine. A brochure of the same name by Katherine Boyd has been published and is available by writing to Chief, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894.

The History & Special Collections Division, Biomedical Library, UCLA, mounted two exhibits this last quarter. The first was in celebration of the opening of the Doris Stein Eye Research Center and focused on 13 classic works in ophthalmology from the Maurice N. Beigelman Collection. A descriptive brochure was printed and is available. The other exhibit titles *MICROSCOPY: THEN AND NOW* illustrates in broad terms the development of the microscope and the scientist who used it to advantage. Label copy is available. It includes descriptions of the latest microscope, the scanning tunneling microscope which sees within an atom of the surface of a material.

For those of you in the East and all else who are interested, The American Institute of the History of Pharmacy will hold its annual meeting in Washington, D.C. 10-13 March 1990. On 13 March 1990 they are sponsoring a one-day workshop on "Exhibiting Your Collection - Design and Labeling Considerations." For more information write to Joan Esser, Business Manager, American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, Pharmacy Bldg., 425 N. Charter Street., Madison, WI 53706. It is \$30.00 for members and \$50.00 for non-members.

QUERIES

The Waring Historical Library, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina, has recently acquired some much needed additional space in an adjacent historic building and our hope is that we can move the contents of our "annex" (post-1880 books) into this space. One of our dilemmas about the move is what to do about the circulating WZ books. We have neither the staff nor the inclination to get involved in circulation, but would like to see the history of medicine section remain intact. We would like to know how other small historical libraries handle this problem.

CALENDAR

February 13, 1990. Louise H. Marshall, Ph.D., Brain Research Institute, UCLA. "The Powerhouse of Neuroscience in Chicago." UCLA Programs in Medical Classics, Louise Darling Biomedical Library.

March 20, 1990 or March 21, 1990. Charles E. Rosenberg, Ph.D., Professor of History and Sociology of Science, University of Pennsylvania. "A Longer View: Conflict and Continuity in the American Hospital." The History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series, The

Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, The Wilhelm Moll Rare Book and Medical History Room.

April 20, 1990. David J. Rothman, Ph.D., Bernard Schoenberg, Professor of Social Medicine, Columbia University. "From Medical Ethics to Bioethics: An Historical Analysis of the National Trend and Its Impact on Medical Decision-Making." Commentator: John Caldwell Fletcher, M.Div., Ph.D. The History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series, The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, The Wilhelm Moll Rare Book and Medical History Room.



Science, Medicine, Bibliography,

Americana, Fine Books, Appraisals

1923 Foothill Drive, Glendale, California 91201-1242

Post Office Box 3368, Glendale, California 91201-0368

818-848-9704

ALHHS Nominating Committee Report
Nominating Committee Chair, Barbara Paulson, announces the nomination of **Christopher Hoolihan** (Edward G. Miner Library, University of Rochester) for Steering Committee member.

ACOG-Ortho Fellowship in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists requests applications for the ACOG-Ortho Fellowship. This award carries a stipend of \$5000 to be used to defray expenses while spending a month in the ACOG historical collection (and other medical/historical collections in the Washington, DC area) continuing research into some area of American obstetric-gynecologic history. Applications for the 1991 award will be accepted until 1 September 1990. For further information and application forms contact: Gay Takakoshi, Librarian, Historical Collection, The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 409 Twelfth Street, SW, Washington, DC 20024 or at (202) 863-2578.

The *Watermark* is issued quarterly to members of this Association and subscribers. ALHSS officers are: President Glen Pierce Jenkins, Historical Division, Cleveland Health Sciences Library, 11000 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44106; President-Elect Philip Teigen; Secretary-Treasurer Elizabeth Borst White, History of Medicine Librarian, Houston Academy of Medicine/Texas Medical-Center, Houston, TX 77030 (713) 797-1230; Steering Committee members: Lilli Sentz, Barbara Paulson; Editor Judith Overmier and Graduate Assistant Production Staff Jennifer Crawford and Megan Hicks, School of Library and Information Studies, 401 West Brooks, Room 123, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019 (405) 325-3921. Dues: \$10.00 to Elizabeth Borst White. Submission deadlines: May 30, August 29, November 30, February 28.

Guest Editor for this nursing issue was Lilli Sentz

Rare Books & Manuscripts in the history of Medicine & the Sciences

BOUGHT · SOLD · APPRAISED



Send for our latest catalogue
Jeremy Norman & Co., Inc.
442 POST STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
(415) 781-6402