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A second phase, in physics 1929-1952 (also for a new book) has nearly been concluded and the terms of reference have been broadened to include other aspects of the NRC's activities, particularly prior to 1940.

About 100 interviews have been completed, with Council members and non-professional staff as well as National Research Laboratory researchers. Detailed written summaries of each tape-recorded interview are compiled, to simplify their use by future historians. In addition, a variety of manuscripts, diaries, historical narratives, photographs, etc. is being collected.

The general intention of the NRC is to make its collection available to scholars at large, in a form yet to be decided. Access by individual researchers can be secured by application to Dr. A.W. Tickner, Senior Archival Officer, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa K1A 0R6.

-- D. Phillipson
-- A. W. Tickner

ARCHIVES

A meeting was held at the Université Laval on 4 June by members of C.S.H.P.S. to discuss the problems of locating scientific and technical archives. The Institute for History and Philosophy of Science and Technology at the University of Toronto has suggested the formation of a union catalogue of materials. This project, under the direction of Mr. David Lukens of the Institute, is endeavouring to locate new collections. For further information, one should contact Mr. Lukens. A partial listing of the scientific, technical, and medical history holdings of the McGill University Archives was provided for us by R. Michel, Accessions Archivist.

SOME HOLDINGS IN SCIENCE, MEDICINE, AND TECHNOLOGY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

This is intended as a brief indication of some archival holdings which may be of interest to historians of science, medicine and technology. A more detailed summary is planned.

GEOLOGY

1. Many reprints and records of the Geology Department, McGill University.
2. Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill University, 1855-93 and geologist: notebooks, sketches, correspondence, scrapbooks, publications.

3. George Mercer Dawson, Explorer and Director, Geological Survey of Canada, 1895-1901: notes, diaries, correspondence.
4. Sir William Logan, Director, Geological Survey of Canada, 1842-69: letters to him, notes, draft reports.
5. Frank Dawson Adams, Logan Professor of Geology and Palaeontology, McGill University, 1893-1924: slides, maps, laboratory notes.

CHEMISTRY

1. Records of the Chemistry department and some of its staff members.
2. Bernard J. Harrington, Lecturer and Professor in Assaying, Mining, Chemistry, and Mineralogy, McGill University, 1872-1907: correspondence.
3. T. Sterry Hunt, Professor of Applied Chemistry, McGill University, 1862-71: correspondence.

BIOCHEMISTRY

1. Orville F. Denstedt, Professor of Biochemistry, McGill University, 1934-67: notes and papers relating to his research and teaching.

PHYSICS

1. Records of the Physics department, McGill University.
2. Records of staff members, Physics Department, including Albert N. Shaw, Arthur S. Eve, Louis V. King, and H.T. Barnes (including his glass slides and photographic record of iceberg research in the 1920s).
3. McGill Physical Society: Minutes, 1897-1959, containing brief summaries of talks given before the Society. Ernest Rutherford was an active participant.

WEATHER OBSERVATION

1. Meteorological records 1798-1941, including McGill Observatory Records, and the papers of C.H. McLeod, Superintendent of the McGill Observatory for 43 years.

MEDICINE

1. Records of The Montreal General Hospital: annual reports, registers, treatment reports, prescription books.
2. Records of The Montreal General Hospital School of Nursing.
3. Faculty of Medicine, McGill University: minutes 1842-1941, registers of students and graduates, and notes and diaries of Maude Abbott.
4. Records of the Faculty of Dentistry, McGill University: includes teaching aids.

ARCHITECTURE

1. Records of the department of Physical Plant, McGill University.
2. Ramsay Traquair, Macdonald Professor of Architecture, 1914-38: lecture notes.

ENGINEERING

1. Records of the Department of Electrical Engineering.

OMA HISTORY SESSION

An interesting session of the Section of the History of Medicine was held at the 96th Annual Meeting of the Ontario Medical Association on May 19, 1976. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Shirley McCracken of Hamilton, Chairman of Archives, the following program was presented:

Dr. George A. Mayer, Historian of the Kingston Academy of Medicine, outlined the story of the "First Womens' Medical College in Canada". In 1878 the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kingston, a school loosely connected with the Queen's University, offered a summer course for women and by 1880 three female undergraduates entered the regular sessions of the RCP & S,K. The hostility of a few members of the faculty and the majority of the male students manifested itself by 1882, and forced the withdrawal of the females. Public support and the energetic campaigning of Dr. Jennie Trout, a graduate of Geneva College, New York, resulted in the establishment of the Kingston Womens' Medical College and the provision of space in the imposing City Hall afforded facilities superior to those available to the Royal College. Sessions commenced October 2, 1883 and graduates received degrees from Queen's University until the college was closed in 1894. In sisterly rivalry with the Toronto-based Ontario Medical College for Women, the admission of women to University faculties was slowly and painfully achieved.

Dr. J.H. Ebbs had prepared the story "Alan Brown - Pioneer Pediatrician" and had linked it with the celebration, in 1975, of the Centennial of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto. Unfortunately, Dr. Ebbs was undergoing surgery at the time of the session and his profusely illustrated presentation had to be made by his substitute, Dr. A.D. Kelly. Alan Brown, whose mother had taken two years at the Womens' College Hospital School, graduated in medicine at the University of Toronto in 1909. After an initial internship at H.S.C., he spent three years in residency training at the Babies Hospital in New York under the eminent Emmeth Holt and a year in Munich, Vienna, Berlin and Paris. Returning to Toronto in 1914 he established speciality practice, though he was initially denied appointment at the staff of the H.S.C. Through the influence of Mr.