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Archives

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catalogue and is clearly identified as such, and can therefore be used as a key to microprint collection.

Several reprint or facsimile editions of collected works have been purchased as they appeared. Examples of these are: Tycho Brahe, Opera Omnia (13v.); Voyage de Humboldt et Bonpland (33v.); Leonardo da Vinci, Madrid Codices (4 v.); Isaac Newton, Correspondence (7 v.); and Leonhard Euler, Opera Omnia (73 v.). The Archives of the Royal Institution of Great Britain (1799-) is now being published and volumes are being acquired as they are issued.

The archival material can be consulted in the special collections room at CISTI as can Landmarks of Science, for which a reader is provided. Many of the monographs can be borrowed through Interlibrary Loan, but journal articles are available only in photocopy form. All requests for borrowing material should be directed to the Interlibrary Loan Department and should come, if possible, through the library serving the requestor.

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ARCHIVES

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As reported in HSTC #1, Mr. David Lukens of the I.H.P.S.T. is heading a pilot project with a view to establishing a union catalogue of scientific and technical archives in Canada. He reports that the work is proceeding and several archival entries have been made. He and Dr. Ron B. Thomson have designed cards that researchers can make out when they find an archive; the card can then be placed in the Toronto file. Following is their description of a sample card entry. Further information about this project can be had from Mr. Lukens.

1. Last name in capitals, full first names. e.g.
SHORTT, Dr. Elizabeth (nee Smith)
Toronto. Mount Sinai Hospital.
2. Birth, death dates.
3. Field: - occupation, e.g. university professor, chemical engineer, physician
- and/or field: physics; plastics; gynecology
- and/or special notes: founder of, ..., commissioner of ...
4. Material in Archives: e.g. correspondence, manuscripts, published writings, diaries, memorabilia, speeches, lecture notes, research notes, clippings, etc.
Include inclusive dates of material (earliest and last items).
5. Type of material: e.g. original papers, transcripts, photocopies, microfilms, magnetic recording tapes, tape cassettes.

Archives continued

6. Number of items, of (centi)metres, of boxes, of reels.
7. Institution holding the material, plus address, e.g.
Doris Lewis Rare Book Room,
University of Waterloo Library.
8. Name of person filling out card, and date of information.
9. On the back: Printed catalogues or description, or articles
or books which make significant reference to the material.

Other aspects which cannot fit on the front of the card may
also be listed on the reverse.

Canadian Archives and Collections in Science and Technology
Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1A1

Sample 3 x 5 Cards and Instructions 5 May 1977

Name	1	Dates	2
Field	3		
Archival material	4		
Type	5	Quantity	6
Location	7	Reported by	8
		Date	
List published finding aids on reverse.			9

Science, Engineering and Medicine at the Public Archives of Canada.

As both recognition of the growing interest in the history of Canadian science, engineering and medicine, and as a way of encouraging further interest in it, the Public Archives of Canada has started a programme to improve their research holdings in these areas.

Readers of the HSTC Bulletin who are aware of collections which they feel should be preserved and made available for research either in original form, or microfilm, if the present

owners wish to retain them, are urged to contact the Archives in Ottawa. The Archives are also interested in receiving suggestions from working historians of Canadian science, engineering and medicine regarding individuals, companies or groups whose papers they think should be searched for even if they are not aware of anything that has survived.

Please address all correspondence on this subject to:

Norman R. Ball
 Science and Engineering Archivist
 Manuscript Division
 Public Archives of Canada
 395 Wellington Avenue E.
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0N3

SOURCES IN THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING: #1

One of the reasons for founding this bulletin was the conviction that there was far more activity than any of us dared suspect, but that it was fragmented. The same might be said about sources in the history of engineering and science in Canada. There is a great deal to be done, both in terms of the work of archivists as well as historians, but at the same time much has been written and preserved. Much is being done right now but few are aware of it. Hence the start of what will be a regular column in this newsletter devoted less to listing discrete articles than to discussion of general sources. It is proposed to deal with published sources which seem to be both rich and neglected as well as archival collections. Comments and information are solicited and should help to improve it.

Although the National Museum of Science and Technology is not exactly known for its research in the history of the fields that it covers, some of the publications coming from the National Museum of Man are of considerable interest to historians of technology and science. One of their most recent ventures is the founding and publication of the twice yearly Material History Bulletin. The first two issues appeared as History Division Papers, numbers 15 and 21 in the National Museum of Man Mercury Series. The latter is still available free of charge from the History Division. Subsequent issues will be by subscription, \$3.00 per year.

The Material History Bulletin will be published twice yearly and is designed to meet the need for a publication to encourage and disseminate research on Canada's material history through the publication of short articles, research notes and comments, reviews of both books and exhibits and other material related to material culture. The editors' interpretation of the term material history