Yes, 3100 linear feet!

Processing the New York Academy of Medicine Collection of International Medical Theses

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University Libraries
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
STHC Section, SAA Annual Meeting
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Background

- Approximately 200,000 titles
- Date range: 1801-1981
- 3,097.5 linear feet
- Multiple languages
- From every continent except Antarctica
- Europe is well represented, with many theses originating from universities in Germany, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.
  - ~25% from Paris
- Countries with lesser quantities include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Algeria, Indonesia, Israel, etc., etc.
Background

• The New York Academy of Medicine (NYAM) had this unprocessed collection housed in an inaccessible offsite storage space that was about to be demolished.

• UNC Libraries agreed to receive the collection from NYAM in 2004, with provision that the collection would be open to researchers under the name the New York Academy of Medicine Collection of International Medical Theses.
Background

Staff worked on processing collection on and off for fourteen years

• Work took place in phases:
  2004-2007
  2010-2012
  2016-2018
Background

Staff worked on processing collection on and off for fourteen years

• Individual cataloging of titles from Algiers and Buenos Aires
Contribution à l'étude des complexes carbonato-de chrome II

Author: Ouaheb, Ramdane.
Published: 1970
Description: 117 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
Format: Theses and Dissertations

Full Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Call #</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
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Subjects
Academic Theses.

Other Author: Jami' at al-Jazā'ir.

New York Academy of Medicine.

Series: New York Academy of Medicine Collection of International Medical Theses

Description
Language: French
Source of Acquisition: Gift of the New York Academy of Medicine (Gift.: 2004: Health Sciences Library, c. 1)
Notes:
"These ... pour le grade de Docteur es Science Physiques, soutenue le 6 Janvier 1970 devant la Commission d'examen."
Gift of The New York Academy of Medicine
Includes bibliographical references (p. 115-116).
Thesis (doctoral) - Université d'Alger, 1970

OCLC Number: 213397525
ISBN:
Persistent URL: http://search.lib.unc.edu/search?R=UNCB6543272
View this record in the Classic Catalog
Susan J. Dimock (1847-1875)


Susan Dimock was born in 1847 in Washington, North Carolina. As a child she borrowed medical books from the local physician and followed him on his rounds. Her father died in the midst of the Civil War, and she and her mother moved to Massachusetts. There Susan became a student at the New England Hospital for Women & Children, which allowed women to receive medical training but did not grant degrees. Her mentor was Dr. Marie Zakrzewska, the founder of the hospital. Dimock's experience there made her determined to earn a medical degree. She applied to Harvard, which rejected her application.

Susan Dimock was admitted to the University of Zurich in 1868. She became one of seven women who helped revolutionize women's medical education between 1864 and 1874, opening the door to full coeducation of male and female students. She wrote her dissertation in 1871 receiving her medical degree with honors. After pursuing further training in Vienna and Paris, she returned to the New England Hospital as a resident and later as attending physician, specializing in obstetrics and gynecology. Dimock became known for her surgical skills and for developing the first graded school of nursing in the United States. She was also the first woman to be admitted to the North Carolina Medical Society.

Susan Dimock died on May 8, 1875 at the age of 28 when the steamship SS Schiller ran aground in fog off England's Scilly Isles.

Sources:


Photo Sources:
Background

Staff worked on processing collection on and off for fourteen years

- Individual cataloging of titles from Algiers and Buenos Aires
Background

Staff worked on processing collection on and off for fourteen years

• Individual cataloging of titles from Algiers and Buenos Aires
  (approx. 1% of total collection)
Background

Staff worked on processing collection on and off for fourteen years

- Individual cataloging of titles from Algiers and Buenos Aires (approx. 1% of total collection)
- Archival processing of the remaining collection (approx. 50% of collection processed by the end of 2012)
Processing Workflow

• Vacuum theses (use cloth rag on more fragile booklets) add UNC HSL property stamp

• Arrange by city, institution, year, and then alphabetically by author’s last name

• Remove fasteners, rehouse into record storage boxes

• Scan title pages

• Enter information into a spreadsheet incorporated into the master finding aid, which includes links PDFs of the scanned title pages

• Send boxes to off-site storage center shared by UNC, Duke, NCSU and NCCU
Collection Number: HC0011
Collection Title: New York Academy of Medicine Collection of International Medical Theses, 1801-1981

This collection has access restrictions. For details, please see the restrictions.

This is a finding aid. It is a description of archival material held in the Health Sciences Library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Unless otherwise noted, the materials described below are physically available in our reading room, and not digitally available through the World Wide Web. See the Publication Policy section for more information.

Collection Overview

Size: 3097.5 feet of linear shelf space (approximately 200,000 items)

Abstract: The collection consists of post-1801 theses in multiple languages from leading medical schools throughout the world. Europe is well represented, with many theses originating from universities in Germany, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. Countries with lesser quantities in the collection include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Algeria, Indonesia, and others.

Creator: New York Academy of Medicine

Language: English

Information For Users

Restrictions to Access
This collection is not available for immediate or same day access. Please contact Research and Instructional Service staff at wilsonlibrary@unc.edu to discuss options for consulting this collection.

Restrictions to Use
No usage restrictions.

The University of Leuven (now known as the Old University of Leuven) was founded in 1425. The French Republic closed the school in 1797 during the French Revolutionary Wars. In 1816, William I of the Netherlands established a new university in Leuven after the region became part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. In 1835, following the Belgian Revolution, the Catholic University of Leuven replaced the University of Leuven. In 1968, the university split into two schools: the Dutch-language Katholieke Universiteit Leuven and the French-language Université catholique de Louvain.

| Box 4:2:1 | 1935 (1 item); 1944 (1 item); 1946 (1 item); 1948 (2 items); 1950 (1 item); 1951 (1 item); 1955 (2 items); 1956 (1 item); 1957 (1 item); 7 items); 1960 (9 items); 1961 (5 items); 1962 (7 items); 1963 (3 items) | #HC0011, Subseries: "4.2. Leuven: Université Catholique de Louvain/Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Catholic University of Leuven), 1935-1969." Box 4:2:1 |
| Box 4:2:2 | 1963 (5 items); 1964 (8 items); 1965 (7 items); 1966 (6 items); 1967 (10 items); 1968 (8 items) | #HC0011, Subseries: "4.2. Leuven: Université Catholique de Louvain/Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Catholic University of Leuven), 1935-1969." Box 4:2:2 |
| Box 4:2:3 | 1969 (5 items) | #HC0011, Subseries: "4.2. Leuven: Université Catholique de Louvain/Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Catholic University of Leuven), 1935-1969." Box 4:2:3 |

Mixed content. Box also contains theses from other universities.
Staffing

• Work took place in phases:
  • 2004-2007
  • 2010-2012
  • 2016-2018
• Undergraduates (cleaning, sorting)
• Library science students (cataloging individual items)
• Temporary staff (scanning, online exhibit and other outreach efforts)
Possible Research Topics

- Medical Terminology
- Development of New Specialties
- World Events
- Demographics
- Notable Physicians
Cholera Pandemic of 1832

Theses on Cholera from the University of Paris, 1827-1837
Developments in Technology

- The ‘Marion-Danion Marker’ – a device for locating foreign bodies using radiographs

- Early anesthetization machine
  - Based on a design by Dr. Raphael Horace Dubois
  - Manually operated hydraulic pump
  - Delivers chloroform
Prosthetic Technology
Matilda Chaplin Ayrton

• Edinburgh Seven
• *Research on the General Dimensions and Body Development in the Japanese*
• Child Life in Japan
Jean-Martin Charcot

• “Father of neurology”
• Accomplished artist
• Influenced French medicine and culture for generations
But if you process it, will they come?

- Articles and presentations (like this one!)
- Wikipedia
- Social media
- Online exhibit

We love all of the gems we find while processing the New York Academy of Medicine Collection of International Medical Theses. Here's a picture of "recycled" paper used to bind one of the Paris volumes. We've noticed a lot of these, but this one is particularly fun.

We've finished processing all of the cities in this collection except Paris. Paris will take us a while!

Filed under unc, hsi, special collections, history of medicine, history of the book, medical theses, medical education, paris
Interactive Map

City: Toulouse
Country: France
Number of Theses: 5273
Date Range: 1895-1970
Highlights:
- Includes the 1962 thesis of Hipolite Ave. Cote d'Ivoirian Minister of Health and President of the 23rd World Health Assembly (the first WHO assembly president from Africa).
- Includes the 1962 thesis of Carlos Martinez Cobo, son of PSOE (Partido Socialista Obrero Español) leader Carlos Martinez Perera and later a leader of the party in exile in his own right.
- Includes the 1968 thesis of Marcel Razoanamparany, pioneer of medical education in Madagascar and former Educational Director of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Antananarivo.
- Includes the 1964 thesis of Malikho Abdoulaye, who was instrumental in the post-colonial government of Cameroon, serving in a variety of ministerial posts and as ambassador until his death in 2011.
- Includes the 1964 thesis of M'Hamed Seddri, noted Moroccan economist, director of the Agromarine and
In the 19th century, the University of Paris was at the forefront of medicine. From the chaos of Revolution rose a radically changed institution, newly dedicated to scientific innovation, public health and social service, and the practical education of aspiring medical professionals regardless of their social class.

Under the Ancien Régime, medical education had been lecture-based and theoretical; cadavers for dissection were difficult to obtain, and students who wanted
Questions?

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Finding Aid: http://finding-aids.lib.unc.edu/HC0011/