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Mellon Foundation Area and International Studies Fellowships for Incoming Graduate Students

Submitted: September 11, 2016

My Mellon Award funded a twelve-day research expedition to London, England. While in London, I examined collections from the Archives of the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, the London Metropolitan Archives, the Wellcome Collection's Library, and the King's College London Archives. I also visited the University of Oxford's History of Science Museum to view their exhibits on the history of medical instrumentation and the discovery of penicillin.

I arrived in London the morning of Saturday, 13 August, and immediately reported to the London Metropolitan Archives, where I registered for a City of London History Card. I used my card privileges to request items I had previously bookmarked from their online catalogue. I was particularly interested in materials from the old Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, which opened in 1869, and was chartered and funded by the Rothschild family. I examined a variety of materials from the Evelina collected at the LMA, including patient records, annual reports to donors, correspondence among the various committees, and the detailed minutes from meetings of the Committee of Management over several decades. While I was working at the LMA, I met an archivist from a large Jewish organization, who suggested that I visit the Rothschild Family archive. Unfortunately, I did not have time to get to that institution, but I did manage to chase the records of the Evelina to other sites around London.

Although there is still a children's hospital in London called the Evelina, the original Evelina Hospital for Sick Children merged with nearby Guy's Hospital starting in the late 1940s, and ceased to operate as an independent institution in 1973. Therefore, it does not have a single archive like those continuously-operating institutions, such as Great Ormond Street, have amassed. Therefore, in addition to spending three days at the London Metropolitan Archives, I also visited the Archives of King's College London to view and document a minute book from the Evelina's Medical Committee. On my final day in London, I travelled down to the King's College Guy's Campus to see the Old Operating Theatre Museum, where I found another book of casenotes from the Evelina, as well as ephemera, including a 19th-century patient cot and child-sized operating table. I left London with a much better understanding of the old Evelina Hospital for Sick Children than historiography had led me to believe was possible.

I spent the largest block of time – five days – at the Archives of the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children (GOSH). GOSH is the oldest continuously-operating children's hospital in Great Britain, opening in 1852. Its founders intended for it to be a permanent and historic institution, and its collections are rich and well-preserved. Before arriving in London, I corresponded with the archivist for GOSH, Mr. Nicholas Baldwin, to set a week's worth of all-day appointments. I also perused the online finding aid for the collections available at <http://www.aim25.ac.uk>, and identified particular series I would see. Additionally, I solicited the advice of Mr. Baldwin, who made many valuable suggestions and helped guide my research. I hope he will continue to be an important advisor for my work on the history of children's healthcare.

From among the administrative records, patient case notes, personal and institutional correspondence, and published reports and appeals that I documented, I can see a promising dissertation on the history of children's hospitals starting to emerge. More immediately, I found inspiration for an original conference paper on the history of autopsies on children, and submitted an abstract to the American Association for the History of Medicine for consideration for their 2017 Annual Meeting.

I spent my evenings and weekends at the Wellcome Library, which is the Mecca of medical history. At the Wellcome, I explored their holdings of the papers of the Great Ormond Street physician Thomas Barlow, who, because he enjoyed good health to the age of 100 years old, worked at GOSH for over seventy years (1870s-1940s). Among his personal and professional correspondence, I found letters from important London medical figures such as Jonathan Hutchinson, Sr., whose papers do not seem to have landed in an archive, and less well known individuals, such as Robert Fowler, a London-area physician whose 1851 student thesis from the University of Edinburgh proved to be an important source for my MA project. I also used my time at the Wellcome to follow up on other leads suggested by my time at the hospital archives, such as the history of hysteria in children.

I am grateful to the Institute for Regional and International Studies for this award that has allowed me to expand my research into the history of British medical infrastructure for children. Without this grant, I would not have had the opportunity to join and work at the famed Wellcome Library, or find the impressive collections of the London Metropolitan Archives. Most importantly, I secured access to the Archives for the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children knowing that, since 2014, that institution has been dismantling its historical services and repurposing its museum space. In this age of shrinking budgets and cramped urban quarters, I do not know how much longer the entirety of the GOSH collections will survive or remain open to the public. I am relieved to have had the chance to visit and document almost ten thousand pages from the GOSH archives. I know they will be an invaluable resource as I prepare my dissertation proposal in the near future.