RECORDS OF THE

AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITALS

1917 - 1982

An Inventory to the American Women's Hospitals records in the Archives & Special Collections on Women in Medicine, The Medical College of Pennsylvania
With an Introduction, and Historical and Descriptive Notes

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With additions by the staff of the Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction and Historical and Descriptive Notes ........................................................... 3  
   Introduction ................................................................................................................... .. 3  
   History ........................................................................................................................ ..... 4  
   Records ........................................................................................................................ ... 7  
   Description of series within the American Women's Hospitals Records ....................... 10  

II. Inventory .................................................................................................................. ..... 11  
   I. Historical Materials ..................................................................................................... 11  
   II. Esther Pohl Lovejoy Materials ................................................................................... 12  
   III. Project Files ............................................................................................................. 13  
   IV. Miscellaneous Correspondence ............................................................................... 17  
   V. Minute Books ............................................................................................................ 21  
   VI. Financial records ...................................................................................................... 22  
   VII. Published Materials ................................................................................................. 24  
   VIII. Scrapbooks and exhibition materials ..................................................................... 25  
   IX. Memorabilia and artifacts ......................................................................................... 26  
   X. Photographs ............................................................................................................. 27
INTRODUCTION

The American Women's Hospitals (AWH) records were offered to the Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine, The Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1979 under the direction of AWH President, Dr. Alma Dea Morani. The largest portion of the collection was transferred to the Archives in 1980 and was processed during 1981 with funds provided by AWH.

Additional early records were added in 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1987 completing the collection, which spans the period from 1917 through 1982.

With the funds provided by the American Women's Hospitals, the Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine hired Nancy Hewitt in 1981 to arrange and describe the collection and produce this guide. Dr. Hewitt, now an associate professor of history at the University of South Florida, was, at the time she worked on the Guide, a doctoral candidate in the Department of History at the University of Pennsylvania. She completed arrangement of the collection and preparation of a draft of the guide in the fall of 1982. By 1987, the last of the American Women's Hospitals records were deposited in the Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine, and work began by the Archives staff to incorporate these later shipments of materials into the collection and list them in the Guide. Dr. Hewitt also wrote the comprehensive overviews preceding the listing and the narrative descriptions of individual series.
In November, 1915, at the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration of Chicago's Mary Thompson Hospital, a group of women physicians founded the Medical Women's National Association (MWNA). Two years later, in June, 1917, 300 women gathered at MWNA's annual meeting in New York City where Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton presented an illustrated lecture on the work of women physicians in World War I. Following her presentation, the members of MWNA agreed that a committee should be appointed to urge utilization of American women physicians in war work. Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen, president of MWNA, thereupon established the War Service Committee to register female medical workers, raise funds, and develop plans for service in Europe. The Committee adopted the name American Women's Hospitals in recognition of the fine work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. Thus did the AWH begin its two-fold mission -- the relief of suffering through medical care, and the advancement of women in the medical profession.

Between 1917 and 1919, the AWH concentrated on fundraising and registration. Simultaneously, Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, serving under the auspices of the American Fund for French Wounded and the American Red Cross, surveyed conditions in Europe. Lovejoy was to serve as AWH president for almost a half century, from 1919 to 1967. Her report at the 1918 MWNA meeting coincided with the sailing of the first AWH medical unit to Europe. American Women's Hospital #1 was established at the village of Neufmotiers, Seine-et-Marne, France on July 28, 1918.

By November of that year, over 1000 women physicians had been registered and $200,000 raised. However, when the Armistice was signed eleven days later, war relief efforts were thrown into disarray. The patriotism and fervor so prevalent in the U.S. during wartime declined rapidly as Americans left Europeans to fend for themselves. In the AWH, committee members resigned, donors withdrew pledges, and even personal friends withdrew support. Still, many founders of the AWH realized that "sickness did not end with the Armistice." Lovejoy claimed that the "aftermath -- local wars, revolutions, famine, and forced migrations" were "worse than the War in some countries."1 Dr. Barbara Hunt, Director of AWH #1, declared that "The war has been won; now the peace must be won."2

Throughout France, Serbia, and the Near East, American women physicians and nurses met medical emergencies, established public health programs, and provided social welfare services under the auspices of AWH. Typhoid fever, influenza, malaria, tuberculosis, venereal disease, pneumonia, smallpox, cholera, and a variety of skin and eye diseases literally plagued Europe; and, in many areas, the AWH provided the only medical care in the immediate post-war years.

For the AWH, medical care embraced transportation of patients, public health projects, temporary housing, and nurses' training as well as the more traditional optical, dental, surgical, and emergency treatments. The AWH shared medical work with the Red Cross and similar groups and complemented these efforts through joint social and economic programs with associations such as the American Committee for Devastated France, the Serbian Child Welfare Agency, the Near East Relief Committee, and with local and national government agencies.

By 1922, the AWH not only had provided four years of service to Europe, but also had established a number of projects and institutions through which local personnel could continue these services. At this juncture, plans for "terminating the program were under consideration" when the "greatest migration in the history of mankind" was begun by the burning of Smyrna and the "exodus of the Christian population from Turkey . . . ." This "unprecedented disaster calling for medical service changed the course of the American Women's Hospitals and [their] most important work began.

Under the direction of Dr. Olga Stastny, a quarantine station was opened on Macronissi Island--an eleven-mile stretch of barren rock. Here three doctors, two nurses, and several refugee assistants

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cared for over 12,000 refugees suffering from smallpox, lice, typhus, and numerous other diseases. This work and the medical needs of the thousands of refugees flooding into Greece spurred the AWH to new and more extensive ventures. Mobil medical units, milk stations, and well-baby clinics were opened throughout Greece along with hospitals, nurses’ training schools, and orphanages. Extension rather than termination became the policy of the AWH as they established similar services in Albania, Turkey, Serbia, Russia, Japan, and China during the 1930s. The primary purpose of the AWH remained the same: the relief of suffering through medical care.

The extension of efforts clarified the importance of their secondary aims: the advancement of women in medicine, and the establishment of ongoing health education, prevention, and care programs. Lectures, slide shows, and illustrated pamphlets were utilized throughout the United States to publicize women’s medical work and to encourage donations for its continued support. In addition, the AWH campaigned for American government recognition of women’s wartime medical service, which finally was forthcoming in 1943. Abroad, the organization campaigned for medical women’s associations in each country, the members of which would be joined organizationally in the Medical Women’s International Association (MWIA). The MWIA was a direct outgrowth of an AWH-sponsored reception in New York City in October, 1919, and Dr. Lovejoy served as the organization’s first president simultaneously with her assumption of the AWH presidency. To further these international efforts, the AWH trained medical women in the various countries in which they served. Initially, the AWH sent American personnel abroad, but they soon discovered that female personnel “with a knowledge of the needs, facilities, languages and mores of their homeland could work more effectively and economically . . .”* Moreover, this “policy of using locally qualified personnel” helped “to improve the status of women doctors” in their own country.†

One product of this policy was the AWH School of Nursing established in Kokkinia, Greece. It was also in Kokkinia that the AWH founded one of its most extensive education, prevention, and care programs. Centered on the Model Public Hospital or Polyclinic, the program was directed by Drs. Ruth Parmelee and Angenette Parry and Miss Emilie Williams, R.N. The Polyclinic provided extensive outpatient services and hospital and surgical care while mobil units in dozens of villages offered emergency medical care, home demonstrations, milk stations, and immunization, maternity, and well-baby clinics. Over time, the maternity and pediatric wards became the focus of AWH efforts as local authorities and personnel took over other services; in 1969, the Polyclinic, serving over 16,000 individual cases per year, came under the complete control of the Greeks. World War II led to the re-establishment of AWH projects in France and the initiation of specific wartime services in Britain and other heavily bombarded areas. In the post-war period, AWH followed pre-war patterns but extended their programs to new geographical regions. Projects in Asia and the southern United States, initiated in the 1920s and 1930s respectively, were expanded in the 1950s and 1960s; a mobile roadside clinic in northern Haiti introduced AWH workers to Latin America in 1952. In these new regions, maternity care, pediatric services, family planning, and community health programs were the primary concerns of the AWH. In China, Japan, India, and Southeast Asia, the AWH trained and funded Asian personnel to provide such care, while in the southern United States local medical personnel, including visiting nurse-midwives, staffed a Healthmobile, maternity shelters, and general clinics. Here and in Latin America, projects were often more mobile and temporary than their European predecessors, but the emphasis remained woman-directed, community-oriented and controlled, and multifaceted medical care.

In the mid-1940s, Dr. Ruth Tichauer began a clinic in LaPaz, Bolivia on a similar model; and in 1961, the AWH provided funds to extend her work through a multi-purpose clinic which clearly reflected the historical and contemporary concerns of the AWH. The Bolivian project continues to serve the needs of the Aymaran Indians through both urban and rural clinics providing dental, legal, and social as well as medical services. An agricultural program to provide a more healthful diet and a sanitary water

5. Ibid.
system had been included in the AWH-funded project. Dr. Tichauer and her staff have utilized and trained local medical personnel and have themselves played prominent roles in Latin American and international medical associations. Thus, the Bolivian project very effectively combines the wide-ranging concerns of the AWH.

From 1959 to 1982, the AWH labored under an independent charter which made them financially and administratively distinct from MWNA, itself renamed the American Medical Women's Association (AMWA) in 1937. In 1982, on AWH's 75th Anniversary, the organization once again became a committee of AMWA while continuing to fund projects specifically under their auspices. It was at the point of merging with AMWA in 1982 that the AWH completed the transfer of its own records to the Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine.
The Records of the American Women's Hospitals contain several types of historical material, cover a wide geographical area, and extend over a sixty-five year period. In the earliest years of the AWH, 1917-1920, the major arenas of activity were France, Albania, Greece, and the Near East. AWH personnel continued to labor extensively in the last three areas during the 1920s and 1930s and added services to Serbia, Russia, Asia, and the rural United States. The outbreak of World War II returned their attention to Western Europe as projects of emergency medical relief were made necessary in war zones. In the post-war period, the AWH worked to shift administrative and professional duties to the home country in Greece and France, and financed the training and employment of native female personnel in China, Japan, Haiti, India, Southeast Asia, and the Philippines. The most recent AWH ventures have focused on Indians in North and South America, and rural residents of the southeastern United States, curtailing emergency medical services in favor of on-going prevention programs.

Ten categories of material cover the period from the founding of the AWH as the War Service Committee of MWNA in 1917, through its incorporation as an independent organization, to its merger once again with the American Medical Women's Association in 1982. The 10 categories are: Historical Materials; Esther Pohl Lovejoy Materials; Project Files; Miscellaneous Correspondence; Minutes; Financial Records; Published Materials; Scrapbooks and Exhibition Materials; Memorabilia and Artifacts; and Photographs. The largest quantity of material is contained in section III, Project Files (Boxes 4-17e). Within this section are materials on the early years of the AWH; reports of AWH fieldwork; honors and testimonials to AWH personnel; relations with the American Medical Association and the Medical Women's International Association; and reports and talks by Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, AWH president from 1919 to 1967. The largest number of project files concern individual medical projects funded by AWH, identified by geographical region or by the personnel directing a particular project. The most extensive projects are covered by both geographical and personnel files; these two, often overlapping, types of files were kept distinct to reflect the original filing system of the AWH office in New York City. In addition, one file each is devoted to the American Red Cross and the Reserve Corps, a private group which provided financial support for AWH projects between 1944 and 1949.

Ten volumes of minute books and two folders of minutes and correspondence, cover the period June 9, 1917 to June 2, 1982. These provide a continuous history of the AWH which cannot be obtained from the project files. Eleven boxes of financial records are also included and consist of annual and semi-annual audits between 1918 and 1981 and five ledger books from 1968-1982. A variety of miscellaneous materials, such as fundraising pamphlets, and books and articles authored by AWH personnel, comprise the bulk of this section. Several envelopes of photographs, three picture albums, one box of copper plate images of AWH field workers, 28 project files (18 by region and 10 by individual personnel), a letter box of Lovejoy correspondence with AMWA, and a number of miscellaneous files complete the series.

The collection also houses 19 boxes of photographs and picture albums. While many of the photos are unidentified, they provide a graphic chronicle of the variety and forms of AWH fieldwork. These photos were constantly requested of field workers by AWH officers in New York City to be used in fundraising and publicity campaigns. This accounts for the frequency with which AWH insignia appear in the pictures. Another 3 boxes contain published materials including books, reprints, and medical journals which complement journal runs housed at the Archives and in the MCP College Library.

Two significant types of information appear sporadically in the AWH records: financial and personnel. Most of this information is scattered throughout the project files with additional material contained in the minute books. The index points the researcher to those project files with the most significant data, but systematic recreation of employment information, especially, would be very difficult to achieve from the existing records.
Several AWH projects are documented in particularly rich detail. AWH work in France, the Near East, Greece, and Bolivia is described in project files, in the correspondence of AWH personnel, and in reports and articles, and is vividly depicted in photographs. The major emphases in these projects were emergency medical care, maternity and children’s care, preventive care programs, and the coordination of social and economic with medical aid. The materials covering these projects illustrate the enormous range of AWH labors across time and place, the multiplicity of needs and services in a single location, and the broad definition of medical care employed by the AWH.

The research value of the AWH collection is as wide-ranging as the services provided by the organization itself. There were clear historical precedents for AWH work, reaching back at least to women's labors with the United States Sanitary Commission during the Civil War. The General Hospital of New York, established for the care of returning soldiers a year before AWH was founded, was nurtured by the same patriotic and professional concerns of the later organization. Yet as Inez Hayes Irwin noted, for the extensiveness and success of its efforts, "the 'American Women's Hospitals' service is . . . a 'Cullinan' gleaming amid the big diamonds of medical achievement . . . ."* It was "singularly adapted to meeting appeals for medical relief with speed and economy." Its "flexibility, wide connections with doctors all over the world through the Medical Women's International Association and confidence in the knowledge and judgement of colleagues regarding . . . local medical needs" has allowed AWH to provide in the field of medicine what women have provided in so many other spheres of American life--"maximum work at minimum cost."†

The AWH records provide a rich reservoir for the examination of such efforts in the twentieth century. The collection contains the primary source material for a thorough institutional history of a major women's service organization that spans three-quarters of a century. Issues of professionalization, volunteerism, and social and occupational networks as they relate to women's professional and social careers are well-documented. In addition, the AWH worked with a wide variety of class, racial, and ethnic groups and often mediated between disadvantaged groups seeking medical attention and local and national governments trying to conserve resources. Women's historians have vigilantly traced the growing distinction between private (women’s) and public (men’s) domains that began in the United States in the late eighteenth century, the effects of that growing distinction on women, and women's efforts to reshape private and public roles in their own and society's interests. The AWH records provide the sources to examine a classic example of a woman's association that self-consciously bridged private and public domains, actively sought to bring the resources of public associations and the state to the aid of individuals in their own communities, and, in those countries which most severely relegated women to the private household, offered women access to a professional and public career. In these efforts, AWH personnel gained experience and expertise in public relations, political activism (including woman’s suffrage in the United States), international diplomacy, and medicine.

The primary focus of the AWH was emergency medical care. AWH records bearing directly on such care are most valuable in two areas: 1) the role of women in particular in such care; and 2) the application of medical care in a variety of social, economic, and political situations. The planning, funding, and actual administration of emergency medical treatment, especially in European and Near Eastern theaters of war, is fully documented in these files. The inclusion in AWH files of personal correspondence and field reports highlights a number of issues and events that are unusual to find discussed in such an institutional collection. Daily operations, particularly in Greece, Serbia, and Bolivia, and including personnel and personality conflicts within and between projects, are detailed in correspondence from Drs. Ruth Parmelee, Elfie Graff, Mabel Elliott, Sarah Foulks, Etta Gray, and Ruth Tichauer. Debates and negotiations over the relations between U.S.-based and foreign-based

services and between U.S.-based and foreign-based personnel are included in the correspondence and reports from numerous projects. Also included are detailed descriptions of transportation, supply, and language problems. These same files contain full evaluations of social, economic, and, less frequently, political conditions in many regions of the world.

The application of medical treatments and the development of medical programs in this variety of circumstances is described in a number of ways. Specific medical and surgical treatments are detailed in case histories of individual patients and in statistical summaries of cases in a particular project. The correspondence of directors and physicians contains evaluations of specific treatments, particularly in unusual circumstances such as the Macronissi Island quarantine. Photographs depict both a wide variety of illnesses and some forms of medical care. The files on Greece, Latin America, and the southeastern United States contain some of the most graphic descriptions in terms of ongoing medical programs while those on Greece and Great Britain include vivid images of both war-time conditions and the medical problems they create.

The availability at the Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine of other individual and institutional papers which complement the AWH papers greatly enhances the research potential of this collection. These include the MWIA records; the AMWA historical collection, which consists of the papers of a number of individual women physician's active in the organization; AMWA, Branch 25 (Philadelphia) records; Bertha Van Hoosen, M.D., papers; and the personal papers of a number of women physicians active in AWH, including the papers of Dr. Alma Dea Morani, who succeeded Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy as President of the organization in 1967. A guide to materials in the Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine can be found online at http://archives.drexelmed.edu and is available from the Archives.
When donated to the Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine, the records of the American Women's Hospitals contained both non-current and current files. The files were arranged initially by Mrs. Estelle Fraade, secretary of AWH under Dr. Lovejoy. Those files which had not been used recently as working files for projects were still used frequently into the 1960s to provide material for Dr. Lovejoy's many books, articles, and talks. Consequently, much material had been rearranged between its initial filing and its removal to the Archives. The bulk of the files were identified by geographical region and arranged alphabetically and, within each file, chronologically. In addition, correspondence and reports of AWH personnel were sometimes gathered separately under the names of AWH workers, usually project directors, and filed after the geographically-identified files for a particular project. Some project files for the 1960s and 1970s, probably those which were still or most recently active, were sent to the Archives separately along with additional historical materials, Lovejoy papers, and miscellaneous correspondence. The original order of these latter three groups in the series as a whole was unclear as was the location of several individual files which may have been removed from their original location to be used in books, articles, and reports.

Both to maintain, as much as possible, the original order of the materials, and to create a logical pattern for purposes of research, the project and related personnel files were left largely intact, and other materials were grouped by subject--Historical, Lovejoy, and Miscellaneous Correspondence. The first two of these three groups are placed at the beginning of the series to provide researchers with an overview of the organization and its most prominent leader; the last serves to complete the original series. Files sent after the original organization of the collection (Minutes, Financial Records, Published Materials, Memorabilia, Scrapbooks, and Photographs) have been added at the end of the series, beginning with Box 30, Folder 292. Within folders, materials were rearranged only to reflect correct chronological order, and particularly thick folders were divided into two or three separate folders along chronological lines. Original folder headings were maintained with additions or changes on labels clearly indicated by the use of brackets or explanations.

The index provides name, place, and subject references to the Historical Materials, Lovejoy Papers, Project Files, Miscellaneous Correspondence, and, in considerably less detail, to the additional files beginning with Box 30, Folder 292. References in the index are to box and folder number.
I HISTORICAL MATERIALS

The twenty eight files included in this section contain both primary documents from the early years of the AWH, such as the Constitution and annual reports, and later summaries of the history of the organization. The history of the AWH written by Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen, president of MWNA at the time of AWH's founding, is of particular interest. Also of note is the biographical sketch of Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton that appeared in the 1936-37 edition of Who's Who in America and initiated a debate over whether the AWH was founded by an individual, Dr. Morton, or by MWNA collectively. The artifacts of this debate are contained in files 1 through 4 of Box 1. Later files contain reports and articles on AWH activities at home and abroad from 1917 to 1947, including detailed accounts of work in France, Britain, China, Holland, Finland, and Italy. AWH reports to the annual meeting of MWNA from 1950 to 1960 are included in Box 2, File 11, thereby completing the historical materials up to the date of AWH's severance from MWNA. Other items include sample AWH contracts with physicians from World War I, biographical data on several AWH physicians, and various testimonials and honors bestowed on the AWH and its members.

Boxes 1-2a

1:01 American Women's Hospitals, Historical Materials, 1917 -1937 (1 of 4)
1:02 American Women's Hospitals, Historical Materials, 1917 -1937 (2 of 4)
1:03 American Women's Hospitals, Historical Materials, 1917 -1937 (3 of 4)
1:04 American Women's Hospitals, Historical Materials, 1917 -1937 (4 of 4)
1:05 American Women's Hospitals, Reports of Dr. Mary N. Crawford, 1917 -1919
1:06 American Women's Hospitals, Articles, Reports, etc., 1917 -1947
1:07 American Women's Hospitals, Articles and Reports to the Journal of the American Medical Women's Association
1:08 American Women's Hospitals, Articles and Reports to the Journal of the American Medical Women's Association
2:09 American Women's Hospitals, Honorary Committees, [Correspondence], 1927 -1976
2:10 American Women's Hospitals, Personnel, Miscellaneous
2:11 American Women's Hospitals, Reports to the American Medical Women's Association (1 of 2)
2:11a American Women's Hospitals, Reports to the American Medical Women's Association (2 of 2)
2:12 American Medical Association, [Correspondence], 1968 -1975
2:13 Medical Women's International Association, [Correspondence], 1956 -1962
2:14 Medical Women's National Association, War Service Committee, [Correspondence and Constitution], 1917 -1922
2:15 Decorations Awarded to Members
2:16 Testimonials, 1927 -1966
2a:16a American Women's Hospitals, Incorporation papers, 1975
2a:16b American Women's Hospitals, Agreement, 1952 -1962
2a:16c American Women's Hospitals, Proposed Constitution & Bylaws, Drafts
2a:16d American Women's Hospitals, Constitution & Bylaws, General Correspondence
2a:16e American Women's Hospitals, Constitution & Bylaws, Individual Correspondence
2a:16f American Women's Hospitals, Constitution & Bylaws, Meeting Records
2a:16g American Women's Hospitals, Constitution & Bylaws, Reports, 1953 -1962
2a:16h American Women's Hospitals, Constitution & Bylaws, Printed Materials (2 of 2)
2a:16i American Women's Hospitals, Constitution & Bylaws, Printed Materials (2 of 2)
2a:16j American Women's Hospitals, Certificate of Election of Officers, 1972
2a:16k American Women's Hospitals, Congratulatory Letters, 1967
2a:16l American Medical Education Foundation, Proposed Constitution & Bylaws
Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy was president of AWH from 1919 to 1967. The materials in these 21 files are composed primarily of Dr. Lovejoy's reports on AWH efforts at home and abroad from 1920 to 1930 and materials related to the 1957 publication of Lovejoy's Women Doctors of the World. Speeches and radio talks from the same period focus on the history of the AWH, advances of women in medicine, the flight of refugees from Turkey to Greece, and the attendant AWH work in Greece in the 1920s. In addition, primary and printed materials on Lovejoy's life, including her work on behalf of women's suffrage in Oregon, and memorials and condolences upon Lovejoy's death, are also included.

Boxes 2b -3a

2b:17     Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Award
2b:18     Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Miscellaneous
2b:19     Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Posthumous Papers and Biographical Information
3:20      Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Reports, 1920
3:21      Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Reports, 1921
3:22      Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Reports, 1922 -1923
3:23      Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Reports, 1923 -1925
3:24      Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Reports, 1926 -1930
3:25      Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Talks, 1922 -1928
3:26      Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Talks, 1923
3:27      (1 of 2) Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Women Doctors of the World
3:28      (2 of 2) Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Women Doctors of the World
3a:28a    Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Estate Papers
3a:28c    (1 of 3) Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Women Doctors of the World
3a:28d    (2 of 3) Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Women Doctors of the World
3a:28e    (3 of 3) Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Women Doctors of the World
3a:28f    (1 of 3) Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Award
3a:28g    (2 of 3) Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Award
3a:28h    (3 of 3) Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Award
3a:28i    Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, Miscellaneous
The locations and dates of the various AWH projects documented in this collection are listed by box and folder number below. Each project file is organized chronologically and generally includes material on medical services, personnel, and relations with assisting agencies, associations, or governments. Some also contain financial information and correspondence from the main office of AWH in New York City; the latter generally requests reports and photographs to be used in fundraising programs. Those projects which embrace separate folders for individual physicians or nurse-directors are generally the most thorough in their coverage of medical, administrative, and financial affairs. The files of individual physicians also reveal the emotional stress on and support networks among women physicians serving in relatively isolated regions of the Near East and Latin America. The most complete files are those on France from 1917-1921 (6 in.); the flight of refugees from Turkey to Greece, the resulting Macronissi Island quarantine, and the Greek Polyclinic and School of Nursing (1 ft. 2 in.); Russia and Serbia in the interwar years (8 in.); the British Emergency Medical Service and the bombing of Britain during World War II (5 in.); and the multipurpose clinic in Bolivia in the postwar period (6 in.).

Boxes 4 -17e

4:29 (1 of 4) Africa, 1930 -1967
4:30 (2 of 4) Africa, 1965 -1971
4:31 (3 of 4) Africa, Togo (West Africa), 1961 -1962
4:32 (4 of 4) Africa, Senegal (Mrs. Mercer Cook), 1960 -1965
4:33 (1 of 2) Albania (Kavaja), 1919 -1928
4:34 (2 of 2) Albania (Kavaja), 1919 -1928
4:35 American Red Cross
4:36 American Women's Hospitals, Hospital Reserve Corps, 1944 -1949
5:37 Armenia, Dr. Mabel E. Elliott, 1919 -1922
5:38 Austria-Hungary, 1948 -1969
5:39 Australia, 1938 -1947
5:40 (1 of 6) Bolivia, Dr. Ruth Tichauer, 1958 -1964
5:41 (2 of 6) Bolivia, Dr. Ruth Tichauer, 1963 -1966
5:42 (3 of 6) Bolivia, Dr. Ruth Tichauer, 1966 -1968
5:43 (4 of 6) Bolivia, Dr. Ruth Tichauer, 1967 -1970
5:44 (5 of 6) Bolivia, Dr. Ruth Tichauer, 1971 -1973
5:45 (6 of 6) Bolivia, Dr. Luz Donoso de Carrasco, 1961 -1968
5:46 (1 of 6) British-American Medical Work, Newslippings, 1939 -1943
6:47 (2 of 6) British Emergency Medical Service, 1941 -1958
6:48 (3 of 6) British Emergency Medical Service, Newslippings, 1941 -1943
6:49 (4 of 6) British Emergency Medical Service, Miss Mabel Rew, [1924 -1954]
7:50 (5 of 6) British Emergency Medical Service, Miss Mabel Rew, [1940 -1941]
7:51 (6 of 6) British Emergency Medical Service, Miss Mabel Rew, [1942 -1943]
7:52 Canada, 1949 -1951
7:53 Chile, 1962 -1973
7:54 (1 of 3) China, 1936 -1941
7:55 (2 of 3) China, [1937 -1945]
7:56 (3 of 3) China, [1946 -1951]
8:57 Finland, 1937 -1951
8:58 (1 of 12) France, 1917 -1924
8:59 (2 of 12) France, Hospital #1, [1918 -1919]
8:60 (3 of 12) France, Hospital #1, [1918 -1919]
8:61 (4 of 12) France, Hospital #1, [1919 -1920]
8:62 (5 of 12) France, La Residence Sociale, Dispensaire de Levallois, 1922 -1929
8:63  (6 of 12) France, La Residence Sociale, 1930 -1940
8:64  (7 of 12) France, La Residence Sociale, 1940 -1968
8:65  (8 of 12) France, La Residence Sociale, 1940 -1968
9:66  (9 of 12) France, Comite Feminin de Service Medical, Dr. G. Montreiul -Straus, [1944 -1958]
9:67  (10 of 12) France, Comite Feminin de Service Medical, Dr. G. Montreiul -Straus, [1959 -1968]
9:68  (11 of 12) France, [1939 -1947]**
9:70  (1 of 28) Greece, [1924 -1946]
9:71  (2 of 28) Greece, [1929 -1935]
9:72  (3 of 28) Greece, [1919 -1939]
9:73  (4 of 28) Greece, Dr. Ruth A. Parmelee, 1919 -1953
9:74  (5 of 28) Greece, 1922 -1929
9:75  (6 of 28) Greece, 1923 -1937
10:76  (7 of 28) Greece, AWH School of Nursing, [1923 -1931]
10:77  (8 of 28) Greece, AWH School of Nursing, [1928 -1939]
10:78  (9 of 28) Greece, Dr. Elfie Graff (AWH Director), 1924 -1928
10:79  (10 of 28) Greece, Dr. Elfie Graff (AWH Director), 1922 -1928
10:80  (11 of 28) Greece (Xanthi), Miss Emily Petty, 1922 -1930
10:81  (12 of 28) Greece, Dr. Mabel Elliott (AWH Director), 1922 -1923
10:82  (13 of 28) Greece, Dr. Mabel Elliott (AWH Director), 1922 -1923
10:83  (14 of 28) Greece (Macronissi Island), Dr. Olga Stastny, 1923
10:84  (15 of 28) Greece, Mabel C. Phillips (Treasurer, AWH), 1925 -1927
10:85  (16 of 28) Greece, Mabel H. Powers (Teaching Nurse), 1927 -1929
10:86  (17 of 28) Greece, Dr. Lilla Ridout and Dr. Jand Robbins (AWH Directors), 1919 -1928
10:87  (18 of 28) Greece, Western Macedonia, 1923 -1927
10:88  (19 of 28) Greece, Dr. Sarah Foulks (AWH Director), 1923 -1927
11:89  (20 of 28) Greece, Dr. Sarah Foulks (AWH Director), [1923 -1924]
11:90  (21 of 28) Greece, Dr. Sarah Foulks (AWH Director), [1924 -1925]
11:91  (22 of 28) Greece, 1931 -1972
11:93  (24 of 28) [Greece], Ray, Miss Margaret M., Los Angeles -Kokkinia Exchange program, 1946 -1977
11:94  (25 of 28) Greece, Financial and Medical Records, 1974 -1976
11:95  (26 of 28) Greece, Special, [Blank Stationery]
11:97  (28 of 28) Greece, Unveiling of Dr. Lovejoy Bust, [Reprints and Correspondence], 1969
12:98  (1 of 3) Haiti, 1958 -1970
12:100  (3 of 3) Haiti, Baptist Mission, 1947 -1958
12:101  (1 of 4) India, Dr. Marian B.Hall, 1956 -1973
12:102  (2 of 4) India, Dr. J. A. Thompson Wells, 1956 -1970
12:103  (3 of 4) India, Division of World Missions, Financial Reports, 1956 -1969
13:104  (4 of 4) India, Luchiana (Punjab), 1945 -1963
13:105  (1 of 2) Japan, 1923 -1950
13:106  (2 of 2) Japan, 1951 -1960
13:107  (1 of 5) Korea, Severance Medical School, 1953 -1964
13:108  (2 of 5) Korea, Dr. Florence Murray, 1953 -1961

* Years indicate actual date span of material and differ from the years indicated on the original folder.
13:109  (3 of 5) [Korea], Dr. Rosetta Sherwood Hall, 1928 -1950
13:110  (4 of 5) Korea, Women's Medical College (Seoul), 1954 -1960
13:111  (5 of 5) Korea, Dr. Dorothea Cynn, 1950 -1960
14:112  (1 of 4) Near East, [1919 -1922]
14:113  (2 of 4) Near East, [1921 -1930]
14:114  (3 of 4) Near East, [1923 -1956]
14:115  (4 of 4) Near East Relief Association, 1922 -1936
14:116  (1 of 6) Philippines, 1949 -1955
14:117  (2 of 6) Philippines, Dr. Fe del Mundo, 1952 -1972
14:118  (3 of 6) Philippines, Dr. Fe del Mundo, 1956 -1958
14:119  (4 of 6) Philippines, Dr. Fe del Mundo, 1960 -1973
14:120  (5 of 6) Philippines, 1954 -1972
14:121  (6 of 6) Philippines, Special, 1954 -1970
15:122  (1 of 3) Russia, [1921 -1923]
15:123  (2 of 3) Russia, [1923 -1925]
15:124  (3 of 3) Russia, [1925 -1947]
15:125  (1 of 7) Serbia, [1918 -1921]*
15:126  (2 of 7) Serbia, [1918 -1931]*
15:127  (3 of 7) Serbia, [1919 -1929]
15:128  (4 of 7) Serbia, Dr. Etta Gray, [1920]
15:129  (5 of 7) Serbia, Dr. Etta Gray, [1920 -1922]
16:130  (6 of 7) Serbia, Dr. Etta Gray, [1921 -1924]
16:131  (7 of 7) [Serbia], Dr. Etta Gray, 1930 -1962
16:132  (1 of 8) United States, Kentucky, 1927 -1936
16:133  (2 of 8) United States, Kentucky, 1967 -1977
16:134  (3 of 8) United States, Kentucky, 1968 -1978
16:135  (4 of 8) United States, The South, 1926 -1961
16:136  (5 of 8) United States, South Carolina, AWH Maternity Shelter, 1929 -1967
16:137  (6 of 8) United States, Spartansburg, South Carolina, 1931 -1938
17a:139a  (1 of 3) Bolivia, [1973 -1975]
17a:139b  (2 of 3) Bolivia, [1976 -1977]
17a:139c  (3 of 3) Bolivia, [1978]
17a:139d  (1 of 3) China, Taiwan -Formosa, [1953 -1965]
17a:139e  (2 of 3) China, Taiwan -Formosa, [1966 -1968]
17a:139f  (3 of 3) China, Taiwan -Formosa, [1968 -1970]
17a:139g  (1 of 4) Haiti, [1966 -1978]*
17a:139h  (2 of 4) Haiti, [1970 -1971]
17a:139i  (3 of 4) Haiti, [1972 -1973]
17a:139j  (4 of 4) Haiti, [1974 -1976]
17b:139k  India, 1970 -1980
17b:139l  (1 of 3) India, Calcutta, [1968 -1973]†
17b:139m  (2 of 3) India, Calcutta, [1975 -1976]
17b:139n  (3 of 3) India, Calcutta, [1974 -1978]
17b:139o  (1 of 3) Korea, Presbyterian Hospital, Taega, [1953 -1961]
17b:139p  (2 of 3) Korea, Presbyterian Hospital, Taega, [1961 -1965]*
17b:139q  (3 of 3) Korea, Presbyterian Hospital, Taega, [1965 -1973]*
17b:139r  (1 of 2) Korea, Presbyterian Hospital, Board, [1955 -1963]
17b:139s  (2 of 2) Korea, Presbyterian Hospital, Board, [1963 -1977]
17b:139t  (1 of 2) Korea, Soo Do Medical College, Seoul, [1955 -1966]

* Years indicate actual date span of material and differ from the years indicated on the original folder.
† Years indicate actual date span of material and differ from the years indicated on the original folder.
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>17b:139u</td>
<td>Korea, Soo Do Medical College, Seoul</td>
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<td>17b:139v</td>
<td>Korea, Woo Sok University, Seoul</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<td>17c:139w</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
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<td>17c:139z</td>
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<td>17c:139aa</td>
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<td>17c:139bb</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<td>United States, Arizona, South Phoenix Community, Medical Center</td>
<td>1971-1973</td>
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<td>17d:139gg</td>
<td>United States, Arizona, South Phoenix Community, Medical Center</td>
<td>1974-1976</td>
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<td>United States, Arizona, South Phoenix Community, Medical Center</td>
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<td>United States, Arizona, Tuscon, Traditional Indian Alliance of Great Tuscon</td>
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<td>United States, Kentucky, Lend-A-Hand Clinic</td>
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Three groups of files are included in this section: alphabetical files, individual files, and projects and associations files. The alphabetical files consist of 2 separate alphabets; the first alphabet contains the files that came with the original shipment of records from the American Women’s Hospitals office to the Archives in 1980; the second alphabet came with later shipments in 1982 and 1983. Individual correspondence contains letters primarily from AWH physicians and board members. Those files listed under projects and associations were so listed in the original AWH files and contain brief correspondence on a variety of small projects or correspondence from associations that cooperated in AWH-funded programs. The only extensive correspondence contained in these files are those focusing on the Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania (now The Medical College of Pennsylvania) which contain information on the College and its various programs related to women physicians.

Box 17f -29

A. Alphabetical listing

17f:140  A Miscellaneous
17f:141  B Miscellaneous
17f:142  C Miscellaneous
17f:143  D Miscellaneous
17f:144  E Miscellaneous
17f:145  F Miscellaneous
17f:146  G Miscellaneous
17f:147  H Miscellaneous
17f:148  I Miscellaneous
17f:149  J Miscellaneous
17f:150  K Miscellaneous
17f:151  L Miscellaneous
17f:152  M Miscellaneous
17f:153  N Miscellaneous
17f:154  O Miscellaneous
17f:155  P -Q Miscellaneous
17f:156  R Miscellaneous
17f:157  S Miscellaneous
17f:158  W Miscellaneous
17f:162  X -Y -Z Miscellaneous
18:163B  Miscellaneous
18:164C  Miscellaneous
18:165D  Miscellaneous
18:166E  Miscellaneous
18:167F  Miscellaneous
18:168G  Miscellaneous
18:169H  Miscellaneous
18:170  (1 of 2) L Miscellaneous
18:171  (2 of 2) L Miscellaneous
18:172M  Miscellaneous
18:173N  Miscellaneous
18:174  (1 of 2) R Miscellaneous
18:175  (2 of 2) R Miscellaneous
18:176W  Miscellaneous
B. Individuals

19:177 Baird, David G., 1960 -1975
19:178 Baumgartner, Dr. Leona, 1959 -1967
19:179 Beer, Ethel S., 1973
19:180 Bentley, Dr. Inez A., 1966 -1973
19:181 Brady, Dr. Anna M., 1973 -1982
19:182 Brakeley, Dr. Elizabeth, 1941 -1945
19:183 Brakeley, Dr. Elizabeth, 1946 -1961
19:184 Brakeley, Dr. Elizabeth, 1962 -1973
19:185 Brown, Dr. Edith Petrie, 1957 -1961
19:188 Chenoweth, Dr. Alice D., 1968 -1973
20:189 Dickens, Dr. Helen O., 1970 -1974
20:190 Edward, Dr. Mary Lee, 1940 -1975
20:192 Fliegel, Dr. Hilda, 1967 -1976
20:194 Hoover, Herbert and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, 1923 -1938
20:195 Howe, Suzanne, 1972 -1977
20:196 Levin, Dr. Sylvia M., 1972 -1973
20:197 Loseke, Dr. Lucile, 1958 -1977
20:198 Lovejoy, Dr. Esther Pohl, 1952 -1958
20:199 Lovejoy, Dr. Esther Pohl, 1959 -1967
20:200 Lovejoy, Dr. Esther Pohl, 1968 -1974
20:201 Luten, Dr. Miriam, 1948 -1963
20:202 Mermod, Dr. Camile, 1958 -1974
21:204 Morani, Dr. Alma Dea, 1957 -1959
21:205 Morani, Dr. Alma Dea, 1960 -1965
21:206 (1 of 3) Morani, Dr. Alma Dea, 1966
21:207 (2 of 3) Morani, Dr. Alma Dea, 1966
21:208 (3 of 3) Morani, Dr. Alma Dea, 1966
21:209 Morani, Dr. Alma Dea, 1968
21:210 Morani, Dr. Alma Dea, 1969 -1970
21:211 Morani, Dr. Alma Dea, 1971 -1972
22:212 Morani, Dr. Alma Dea, 1973 -1975
22:213 Morani, Dr. Alma Dea, 1976 -1977
22:214 Morani, Dr. Alma Dea, 1978
22:215 Morani, Dr. Alma Dea, 1979
22:215a (1 of 2) Morani, Dr. Alma Dea, 1980
22:216 Morton, Dr. Rosalie Slaughter, 1918 -1937
22:219 Parmelee, Dr. Ruth A., 1936 -1953
22:221 Raven, Lt. Col. (Dr. Clara), 1938 -1954
23:222 Reid, Dr. Ada Chree, 1932 -1959
23:223 Reid, Dr. Ada Chree, 1960 -1974
28:278   Thailand, 1950-1977
28:279   UNESCO, 1948-1949
28:280   (1 of 2) Vietnam, 1965-1976
28:283   (1 of 2) Wellesley College, 1937-1938
28:284   (2 of 2) Wellesley College, 1937-1938
29:289   (5 of 6) Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, American Women's Hospitals Fund,
29:289   1949 1975
29:291   Women's Clubs, 1942-1970
29:291a  Miscellaneous, [1977-1982]
The ten volumes of minute books and two folders of additional minutes cover the period from June 9, 1917 to June 2, 1982. The first four volumes contain overlapping information, apparently embracing distinct executive meetings, special meetings, and general meetings. Volumes 5 to 10 are more formulaic in their style than the earlier volumes but also contain more systematic (generally paragraph-length) reports on AWH projects. The two folders contain loose copies of minutes, correspondence, and legal papers relating to the 1982 merger with AMWA. The volumes contain the names of individuals attending some of the most important meetings, names of women working for the AWH, women's associations and cooperative agencies offering support to the AWH, and membership lists of local and state AWH committees. Reports from the field are interspersed with summaries of administrative and fundraising activities in the United States. Some discussion of changes in policy and emphasis are included along with reasons for phasing out or initiating some projects. Overall, these minutes provide a continuous sense of AWH history that cannot be gained from the Project Files and a more detailed picture of events summarized in the Historical Materials Files.

Boxes 30-32

30:292 Minutes, Council and Executive Committee Meetings, 1917-1918
30:293 Minutes, General and Executive Committee Meetings, 1917-1919
30:294 Minutes, Executive Committee Meetings, 1917-1918
30:295 Minutes, Executive Committee Meetings, 1918-1919
31:296 Minutes, Executive Board Meetings, 1919 1926*
31:297 Minutes, Executive Board Meetings, 1927-1937
31:298 Minutes, Executive Board Meetings, 1938-1948
31:299 Minutes, Executive Board Meetings, 1948-1960
32:300 Minutes, Board of Directors, 1960-1975†
32:300a Minutes, Board of Directors, 1975-1982‡
32:301 Minutes, Board of Directors, 1976-1979 [includes correspondence, 1967-1979]
32:302 Minutes, Board of Directors, 1980

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* As of the meeting of September 22, 1919, the group began calling itself the Executive Board rather than Executive Committee.
† In May, 1960, the American Women’s Hospitals (War Service Committee of the American Medical Women’s Association) incorporated and became the American Women’s Hospitals Service, Inc., an independent corporation. May 25, 1960 was the first meeting of the leadership, now calling itself the Board of Directors.
‡ In 1982, the American Women’s Hospitals Service, Inc. became part of the American Medical Women’s Association once again. The records of this Committee from 1983 onward are also housed at the Drexel University College of Medicine Archives.
VI  FINANCIAL RECORDS

The bulk of these files comprises articles, brochures, and form letters produced by AWH for fundraising purposes between 1918 and 1982. Other files contain documentation related to establishing beds in the names of donors to the organization and the creation of a Life Membership category. Four folders contain bank books and deposit receipts for the organization from 1960-1980 and 5 folders contain correspondence and copies of wills related to legacies in which AWH is named as a beneficiary between 1959 and 1982. A day-to-day picture of the finances of the organization is available, if at all in these files, from the 5 volumes of receipts and disbursements covering the period of 1968-1982, and from the annual and semi-annual audits of the organization from 1918-1981.

Boxes 32a- 41

<table>
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<th>Box Number</th>
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<td>32c</td>
<td>Financial Records, Audits</td>
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<td>33:303</td>
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Financial Records, Fundraising, Brochures, Letters, etc., 1957
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Financial Records, Fundraising, Brochures, Letters, etc., no date
Financial Records, Fundraising, Appeals Received (Books), 1975-1981
Financial Records, Fundraising, Member File Cards, 1936-1981
Financial Records, Life Membership Fund, no date
Financial Records, Wards and Beds, 1932
Financial Records, Bills & Receipts (Miscellaneous)
Financial Records, Banking, 1980
Financial Records, Banking, no dates
Financial Records, Legacies Unpaid and Contingent, 1959
Financial Records, Legacies Unpaid and Contingent, 1979
These files represent a miscellaneous collection of articles about AWH and individual women physicians, teachers' guides and annual reports for the Philippines Medical Women's Association, directories from other women's organizations, and a few brief histories of the AWH in manuscript form written over the years by various members of the organization.

Boxes 42-44

42:379 Books, Journals, Reprints Etheredge, Maude Lee
42:380 Books, Journals, Reprints Fraade, E.
   Books, Journals, Reprints Lovejoy, Esther Medical Service of the American Medical
42:382 Women's Association
42:383 Books, Journals, Reprints Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, M.D.
42:385 Books, Journals, Reprints Medical Service of the American Medical Women's Association
42:386 Books, Journals, Reprints The Medical Women's International Association
   Books, Journals, Reprints Philippine Medical Women's Association Teachers' Guide for
   the Family Welfare Course
42:388 Books, Journals, Reprints Life Magazine
43:389 Books, Journals, Reprints Look Magazine
43:390 Books, Journals, Reprints Look Magazine
44:395 Books, Journals, Reprints Manuscripts
44:396 Books, Journals, Reprints Miscellaneous
44:397 Books, Journals, Reprints Removed Journals
The bulk of this section consists of scrapbooks containing newsclippings and photographs related to the activities of AWH at home and abroad, especially in the U.S., Greece, and France. Also included is a scrapbook of newspaper and journal reviews of Certain Samaritans, by Esther Pohl Lovejoy; a map illustrating AWH activities in Serbia; and loose photographs and text used in exhibitions on AWH activities.

**Box 45**

45:398 Scrapbook and Exhibition Materials, 1922-1931  
45:399 Scrapbook and Exhibition Materials, 1924-1931  
45:400 Scrapbook and Exhibition Materials, 1927  
45:401 Scrapbook and Exhibition Materials, 1931-1933  
45:402 Scrapbook and Exhibition Materials Binder (photos removed)  
45:403 Scrapbook and Exhibition Materials Map  
45:404 Scrapbook and Exhibition Materials Photos France  
45:405 Scrapbook and Exhibition Materials Photos France, Serbia  
45:406 Scrapbook and Exhibition Materials Photos  
45:407 Scrapbook and Exhibition Materials Writings and Sayings Lovejoy
Framed and mounted awards belonging to Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, a plaster mold of the AWH logo, postal meter slugs from the AWH office, and metal signature plates used by AWH in signing checks and appeal letters form the contents of these files. The signature plates constitute the bulk of this category. In addition, 3 files containing miscellaneous materials including a pictorial index to the images on copper photo plates.

Boxes 46-48

46:408 Memorabilia and Artifacts Awards Lovejoy
46:409 Memorabilia and Artifacts Meter Slugs
46:410 Memorabilia and Artifacts Plaster Molds American Women's Hospital Service Logo
47:411 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Ahlem, Judith
47:412 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Bentley, Inez
47:413 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Brakeley, Elizabeth
47:414 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Brodie, Jessie
47:415 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Buerk, Minerva
47:416 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Chappell, A.
47:417 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Edward, Mary Lee
47:418 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Kahler, Elizabeth
47:419 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Lovejoy, Esther Pohl
47:420 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Macfarlane, Catharine
48:421 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Marting, Esther C.
48:422 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Mermod, Camile
48:423 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Newman, Grace
48:424 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Noble, Nelle S.
48:425 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Reid, Ada Chree
48:426 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Romaine, Adelaide
48:427 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Stenhouse, Evangeline E.
48:428 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Stinson, Barbara B.
48:429 Memorabilia and Artifacts Signature Snap on Plates Taylor, Ann
48:430 Miscellaneous Address Book
48:431 Miscellaneous Certificate, Scrolls
48:432 Miscellaneous Index to Clippings
48:433 Miscellaneous Notes, Papers
48:434 Miscellaneous Posters
Fifteen boxes (approximately 6,000 photographic prints and copper plates) make up the photograph component of this collection. The photographs are international in scope and document AWH activities at home and abroad. Photographs taken in Greece and France are particularly well represented in the collection as are rural sections of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

The majority of the non-United States photographs are of AWH members treating patients suffering from the result of war. Many photographs are taken "in the field" and in temporary facilities set up by AWH. The photographs from the rural southern United States are mainly of patient care provided by AWH members to poor families who otherwise would have had no care at all. Many of the photographs were used in AWH appeal brochures.

The photographs arrived from the AWH office arranged by names of the Project countries. Not all of the individual photographs are dated or identified in detail. There is not currently a box list of these photographs.