

**Conference**  
**Archives of healthcare institutions: history and documentation**

Organised by:

**General State Archives, Historical Archive of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Historical Archive of the Municipality of Athens and Network for the History of Health**

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**ABSTRACTS**

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*Anoyatis-Pelé, Dimitris and Tsiamis, Costas, Sotiria Hospital, Parnitha Sanatorium, Penteli Sanatorium: the records of patients as a demographic, historical and medical source*

The study presents the records of the patients from three sanatoriums in Athens (Sotiria, Parnitha, Penteli) as an example of demographic, historical and medical information. The records cover the Interwar period and provide us with demographic (gender, age, place of origin, place of residence, marital status, occupation) and medical (diagnoses, outcomes, time of hospitalization) aspects of tuberculosis. In fact, the three sanatoriums reflect different social classes but with a common characteristic: all are vulnerable to the same disease. The records of the patients are a valuable source of study and provide us with data of social and economic interest

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*Antonopoulou, Zetta, The historical records of the Athens Municipal Hospital "ELPIS"*

The ELPIS Municipal Hospital was the first hospital in the young capital. Since its founding (1842) and throughout its long history, it has played an important role in the health of citizens, the development of science and the medical capabilities of the country. Managed administratively by the City of Athens for more than a century, the hospital treated equally civilians, war-wounded, refugees and thousands of anonymous poor in difficult historical periods, as during the German Occupation. Its familiar, accessible character continues to this day.

Is it the same with its historical records? Do they reveal the legendary history of the hospital? Are they accessible? What kind of actions have been taken in the past for their preservation and what do we deduce from that experience? Having in mind the above questions, this paper seeks to raise archival management issues. The case of ELPIS could be a case study, with negative and positive extensions, with stops and restarts. While the Historical Archives of the City of Athens show

strong interest and at the same time the Hospital Administration and staff adopted a model of self-management to highlight its history, there seems to be some hope for the Municipal Hospital archival heritage.

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**Antonopoulou, Zetta and Sfika, Vassiliki, *Healthcare in local government. The "Metropolitan" example***

From the formation of the municipality of Athens till now, healthcare has been a priority of action, in an individual and collective level, particularly driven by the need and permitted by the institutional role of local governments. In an area that was being ambitiously transformed into a capital, priority was given to the infrastructure regarding hygiene improvement. At the same time, more and more initiatives were being taken in order to ensure that citizens enjoy good health. Under this prospect, the municipality has occasionally taken on an active role in safeguarding health, that did not focus strictly on the geographical boundaries of the capital. Actions have been linked to European and global developments, as well as to the official state healthcare policy, thus highlighting the metropolitan role of the municipality of Athens.

The paper is a first approach to health-related decisions of the City Council of Athens, from 1841 until the middle of the 20th century. Unique testimonies of the municipality's formal policy, highlight the still unexplored historical field of local government. In the end, they answer the question: what does "health" mean to a municipality?

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**Bacharas, Dimitris, *The health-related archives in ELIA-MIET / Les archives de ELIA-MIET sur la santé***

Dans le cadre de cette intervention nous allons présenter les archives situés dans les collections de ELIA-MIET qui concernent le domaine de la santé. Ce genre d'archives sont principalement des archives privés (i.e. Le fond d'archives du pharmacien Karzis ou de Krinos), mais aussi des archives d'institutions comme le sanatorium Evangelismos, la Clinique Gynécologique de Sofianopoulos ou le Iatrosynedrio (Conseil National des médecins). Parallèlement, nous allons présenter aussi des archives utiles à la collection d'information sur le domaine de la santé en général, comme des guides commerciaux d'Athènes et de Pirée ou des factures de pharmacies, docteurs, etc.xt

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**Barlagiannis, Thanasis, *Police and health during king Otto's reign: an archival approach***

How does police relate to health? This paradoxical relationship is better understood through a thorough study in the archives. A great deal of information, concerning the sanitary personnel, the aims and the function of public hygiene in king Otto's Greece, is included in what was then called medical police. The paper aspires to highlight the importance of this structure and to present its primary sources, which are scattered in the central as well as the municipal level.

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**Bournova, Evgenia, *The archive of the Medical Association of Athens: exploring the formation of the medical body***

The Medical Association of Athens, established under Legislative Decree of 17 October 1923,

entered into operation in 1924. Its archive contains the Proceedings of the Board of Directors and General Meetings as well as the personal records of its members, which bear an Association registration date from 1937 onwards.

These two large records allow us to study the composition of the medical body in Greece since the end of the 19th century, doctors' attitude towards health legislation and their social role and to follow the paths of Greek doctors through their studies, the changes of place of practice in the country and the capital, as well as their professional and social trajectories.

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**Chatzimichail, Ipakoi**, *The First Aid Station of the Assistance Department of the Greek Red Cross (1931–1995): approaches to the archive through the eyes of a researcher*

This is a presentation of the archive of the First Aid Station, the most important service of the Assistance Department of the Red Cross. The archive covers the period of 1931–1995 and was acquired by the General State Archives in November 2010. The purpose of this presentation is mostly to highlight the characteristics of the First Aid Station by showing its work, as evidenced in the archive, especially during the first forty years of its function. In parallel, there are statistical remarks about the varied numbers of the injured and patients. At times, depending also on the increase of the population and on the social needs (as during the war, or the German Occupation), there were the services housed at the Station itself, like infirmaries, surgeries, x-ray laboratories, a medical guidance provision service to seamen. But in addition to those, special external services were organized, like Stations by the sea for swimmers in the summer and improvised Stations for the care of participants in celebrations and sports events. The contribution of the First Aid Station was just as highly significant for missions both in Greece and abroad in the cases of earthquakes or floods, of repatriating hostages and military men, as well as of transporting children to charities, so-called Childtowns (Paidopoleis).

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**Chekimoglou, Evangelos**, *The religious communities of Thessaloniki as healthcare providing institutions: their archival remnants*

This paper presents: (a). Institutions established by the Greek Orthodox Christian community (18th c. – 1926) and the Jewish community (ca. 1900–1943) to provide healthcare for their members. (b). Information about the archival remnants of these institutions.

The Greek Orthodox Christian community was the first to develop healthcare institutions, starting at least in the 17th century. In the 19th century, as long as Thessaloniki was suffering from the plague, a special hospital for the plague victims was in use besides the general hospital, which later developed into the modern Theageneion Anticancer Hospital.

The Jewish community established, at least since the 19th century, Bikur Holim, which was an institution to secure healthcare for the poor Jews. In the 20th century Hospital Hirsch and a madhouse (Azilo de Locos) were also established.

Surviving archival material concerning the healthcare institutions of the Greek community consist of the modern part (20th century) of the Theageneion Hospital; some pieces of information in regard with the performance and the premises of this hospital (starting from 19th century) may also be found in other archives.

The archival material in regard with the healthcare institutions of the Jewish community is divided among the four known parts of the communal archive, which are located in Thessaloniki, New York, Jerusalem and Moscow respectively.

In regard with Bikur Holim, mainly financial statements and reports dated in the 1920s and 1930s survive in all four parts of the communal archive. In Thessaloniki's part a report on the history of Bikur Holim also survives.

In regard with the Hirsch Hospital, financial statements survive as well as a report on the history of the Hospital in Thessaloniki.

Analytical expenses records concerning Azilo des Locos also survive in Thessaloniki. At the same location, information concerning the personnel of the Jewish healthcare institutions as well as correspondence for all of them survive, dated in the 1920s and 1930s.

With the exception of the documents compiled in the years just before WWII, all the others have been compiled in Judesmo, i.e. Judeo-espagnol, handwritten in the Hebrew alphabet.

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**Dimitropoulou, Myrto and Bournova, Evgenia, *The Civil Act Registry as a source for the history of health***

For researchers of social history and historical demography, civil acts registry is a classic primary source. The reason is that they include the three major events in every person's life: birth, marriage, and death. Consequently, the archive provides the possibility to study people's trajectory that they were born, lived and died in Athens.

In Greece, although registers were institutionalized immediately after the Greek state was created, the system was slow to apply. For the country in whole, the registers became fully operational after 1925. In Athens, however, deaths began to be recorded systematically as early as 1859. For marriages and births, the registration is only partial and was systemized only after 1925.

The purpose of this intervention is to present the content of birth, marriage and death certificates, in order to highlight the inconsistencies and obstacles of the source but also the findings that one could expect from the indexing of death certificates -directly related to health issues- so that prospective researchers are aware of the possibilities offered to them.

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**Dinos, Christos and Dounias, George, *National School of Public Health (YSA). Alumni profiles, 1931-1940***

Purpose: Profile presentation of the first "hygienists" of the Athens School of Hygiene in the first decade of operation 1931-1940

Methodology: The detailed analysis of the YSA's maintained historical records for students in terms of specialty, demographic and other factors.

Results: The YSA was legalized on 7/3/1929 and it was inaugurated in owning buildings at the end of Alexandras Avenue on 16/3/1931. In the first decade of operation of the YSA [8 real years], 193 students [14-30, mean 24], as a whole, physicians, with an overwhelming majority (94.80%), with an average age of 35 years, mainly graduates of the University of Athens Medical School (95.85%). Most of them reported that they knew the French language (76,20%) and held positions in public structures (59,60%), were private (21,20%) and military doctors ( 16.60%). They successfully completed their studies [73.60%] while the rest did not get a diploma either because they failed the exam [15%], or because they left (12.40%).

It is important to note the presence of Frederick Norman White [1st director of the YSA], and Marshall C. Balfour, Daniel E. Wright, R.C. Shannon, J.B. Rice, M.C. Barber, as well as Greek

professors Livadas, Sfaggos, Alivizatos, Ioakemoglou, Valaoras and others. Interesting is the structure of the curriculum with the gradual increase of the number by the addition of general (sanitary engineering) and special (malaria) courses. At the same time, separate departments of visiting nurses, midwives and oversight supervisors have been operating in the YSA. The School of Social Welfare Visitors was also set up and operated. Conclusions: The postgraduate education of the first students in Public Health has contributed decisively to the prevention of population health where "... malaria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, dysentery etc. are too widespread. "

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**Gardikas, Katerina**, *The UNRRA archive*

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) was created by the allied forty four "United Nations" of the Second World War by an agreement signed in Washington in November 1943. The purpose of UNRRA was to provide relief and reconstruction to the countries destroyed by the Axis powers after their defeat and the return to peace. Through its legitimate government-in-exile, Greece became a founding member of the Administration and, later, a recipient of aid. Health was an important part of the vast range of activities covered by UNRRA through its Health Section. The distinctive structure of the organisation's archive, the subject of my paper, reflects the particular circumstances that necessitated the creation of the Administration in the midst of a total war.

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**Gonatidis, Yannis**, *"...since they began keeping books...". The historical archive of the Municipal Hospital of Hermoupolis, 1834–1954*

The war conflicts caused by the Greek Revolution of 1821 have as a direct consequence human losses, as well as population movements to more secure areas. A unique example of this process is Hermoupolis, which was founded in 1822 and soon turned into one of the most important population, economic, social and cultural centers of Greece in the 19th century. In 1826 the new city established the Municipal Hospital "Elpis", nowadays the General Hospital of Syros "Vardakio and Proio". The General State Archives (GAK) - Archives of the Prefecture of Cyclades in Hermoupolis houses the entire archival material of the Municipal Hospital "Elpis". The aim of this paper is to describe the historical development of the Municipal Hospital, to present the archival material which has been saved, to comment on studies and examples of utilization of the archive material and to come up with the possibilities it offers for new questions both as a single archive and as part of the Municipal Archive of Hermoupolis.

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**Karamanolakis, Vangelis and Barkoula, Chaido**, *The University of Athens and the Greek healthcare network (1837–1937): archival records and research questions*

This paper presents the main archival material held at the Historical Archive of the University of Athens. The documents pertain to the contribution of the University in the development of the country's healthcare network, which was of critical importance in medical education. Indeed, the graduates of the School of Medicine almost exclusively constituted the medical personnel of Greece. Several of the country's hospitals were attached to the Medical School, while in most of

these hospitals the university professors and other teaching staff were responsible for the running of the hospital clinics. The Civil Hospital, the Outpatient Clinic, the Eye Hospital, the Municipal Infants' Hospital and the Maternity Hospital all operated under the direction of university professors and, at the same time, served as teaching institutions. After 1862 the School supervised the practical training of physicians, which had previously been the responsibility of the Medical Council. At the end of the nineteenth century, the status of the University, particularly of the School of Medicine, was further enhanced, when three new hospitals, namely the Aretaieion, the Aiginiteion and the Syngros Hospital, were founded in Athens by the School. The foundation of these hospitals contributed to the development of the city's healthcare network and, furthermore, promoted the training of medical students in modern medical specialties.

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**Kolyva, Marianna**, *The archives of the "Madhouse" / Psychiatric Hospital of Corfu (1838–2000)*

The restoration to the original structure and the creation of access tools of the Archives of the Patient Mobility Office at the "Madhouse" / Psychiatric Hospital of Corfu, between the years 1838–2000, took place as part of the internship of the students of the Department of Archives, Library and Museology Studies of the Ionian University, during the years 1999–2000.

The Patient Registers (1838–1958), the Patient Mobility Books (1880–1950), the Patient Records (1900– ), the Men's Index (1838– ) were located, classified and archived and a repository was created within the Psychiatric building.

Beforehand, a survey was carried out at the Historical Archive of Corfu to research for the "decision" of the Ionian Senate for the establishment and operation of the "Madhouse" and for its Regulation. These two acts guided us in the restoration work of the archive.

Approximately 10,000 patients were recorded. Fields with their individual data, medical opinion, treatment details, eventualities during the stay in the institution, the outcome of the illnesses, were inserted in the database.

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**Konstantinidou, Katerina**, *The plague, the historian and the Venetian State Archive*

The paper will focus on the "adventures" of an historian whose field is the study of plague epidemics in the Venetian Stato da Màr, and he or she must work in the Venetian State Archives. How does a complex bureaucratic machine, such as that of Venice, leave its mark on archival records and serials? How does the classification of archival material support or impede research? How can the mass of archival records, or lack thereof, be indicative of Venice's health policy and the reforms instigated in this particular field? On the other hand, can the type of archival material (mostly laws, decrees, statutes and regulations for plague houses and health offices, official correspondence between state functionaries) lead to concrete conclusions regarding the invasion of the plague in the territories under investigation, or the role played by Venetian and local officials? How can the archival record highlight the relations between the dominant and the dominated, and how can its interpretation upend stereotypes and decode clues hidden in the source material? Is an historian's "journey" to the Venetian State Archives sufficient for his or her research, or should the "journey" continue into the local archives of the Venetian possessions in order for the various aspects of this research to be set in relief? All of the above constitute questions and concerns that follow the historian of the territories of the Venetian Stato da Màr, whenever he or she "encounters" the plague, and not just the plague, in the Venetian State



**Korma, Lena**, *Infectious diseases in times of war. The case of the Armée française d'Orient, 1915–1918*

This paper intends to examine the way some official documents archives, mainly French (i.e. the Service Historique de la Défense and the Archives Diplomatiques de Nantes) deal with specific sanitary matters during the First World War. Thus, we intend to inquire, by use of a selective corpus of archival sources, the distinctiveness of the Macedonian Front and of the Armée d'Orient, with regard to the sanitary policies, from the other two fields of the First World War. At the time, the infectious (or 'exotic', according to the then current medical terminology) diseases were the leading cause of death.

The cholera and typhus epidemics, which resulted in many deaths among both the French and the Greek troops at the front, are one of the most outstanding examples. Therefore, we intend to emphasize on the means used to cope with the epidemics in general and on the efforts, undertaken by the military and civil authorities, in order to deal with the disease and protect both the troops and the local populations, by exploring archival material which may come from irrelevant to the subject sources. Furthermore, we will try to focus not only on the diversity and the versatility of these seemingly different archival sources, but to explore them in order to give a broad and global picture of the history of the infectious diseases which affected the Armée d'Orient.

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**Kritsotaki, Despo**, *The archive of the Centre for Mental Health and Research (1956–1978)*

The Centre for Mental Health and Research (today Greek Centre for Mental Health and Research) was founded in 1956 as the Mental Hygiene Section of the Royal National Foundation. In 1964 it became an independent private organisation, but was still sponsored by the Royal National Foundation until 1969, when its management and funding was taken over by the Greek state. Between 1956 and 1978 it was scientifically supervised by the psychologist-psychoanalyst Anna Potamianou, with the exception of a few years during the dictatorship, and it established a series of mental health services mainly in Athens and Thessaloniki, but also in Piraeus and Patrai. The archival collections of the different annexes are unequal. The annex of Thessaloniki holds a complete, rich and diverse archive, while the archive of the Athens annex has been destroyed, with the exception of the Centre's publications and the Proceedings of the Administration Board. The archives of the other annexes have not been traced yet. The lack of material is to some extent counterbalanced by private archival collections owned by old staff members. This paper presents the material kept in the Centre's annexes and the private collections, analysing the ways in which it can be used in historical research.

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**Lekka, Foteini**, *“What the Municipality, our politicians and even the rich of our town failed at, was accomplished by the bishop himself”: the hospital “Saint Seraphim” (1935) and the debate about public health in the first half of the 20th century in Karditsa (Thessaly)*

The “Saint Sepaphim's” hospital was the most important public health institution in Karditsa before the 2nd World War. Its establishment represents a milestone, both for the public health of

the city and its region, as well as for the attitudes, whereas the disease, from a “miasma”, gradually began to be faced as a massive social problem, mobilized significant figures of the local society.

The coincidence of medical doctors elected as city mayors in the interwar period, in conjunction with the emerging priorities of creating or rehabilitating infrastructure as a prerequisite for the protection of public health and hygiene, has been a catalyst for the consolidation of the idea of establishing a hospital, as far as collective stances is concerned. However, nothing would have been achieved without the initiative and the perseverance of the energetic and visionary Metropolitan Ezekiel ... Although we have tried hard tracing collectivities behind social processes, it is difficult not to admit that the most important social, cultural and even development institutions, founded from 1924 up to the late 1940's in Karditsa, determine the picture of the city for several decades, are almost by metonymy associated with that specific historical figure.

A part of the hospital's archive was rescued and granted in 2015 to the local branch of the General State Archives, from which we also draw a substantial part of the documentation of this presentation. In our analysis we will also take advantage of the archival reserve of the municipal City Museum of Karditsa (civil registries, patients' diaries etc.), a rich material, which, combined with the press from that time as well as published primary sources, allows for critical, interesting correlations as well as safer reconstitution of the social context.

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**Lekka, Vasia**, *Writing Eginition Hospital's oral history (1950–1979): research questions and perspectives*

The aim of my paper is the presentation and analysis of the research, which was conducted in 2012 by the research team of Ioannis Evdokimidis, Despo Kritsotaki, Vasia Lekka and Dimitrios Ploumpidis. More specifically, our research team proceeded to a series of interviews with members of the medical, nursing and administrative staff of Eginition Hospital, during the period 1950–1979, so as to construct an oral history archive of the hospital. Beyond the presentation of the findings of our research, my paper aims at highlighting the questions and difficulties that arose during our research, as well as, at juxtaposing our research with the research on Eginition Hospital's written archives, in order to indicate how the tools of oral history complement and converse with the written sources. From this perspective, through the case of Eginition Hospital, my purpose is to explore the perspectives and possibilities for historical research of hospitals and other institutions that become available with the tools of oral history.

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**Melios, Nikolaos and Bafouni, Evangelia**, *Greek Documentation Centre for the history of Hansen's Disease: from a conventional archive to a documented archive*

In 2011, Manolis Foundoulakis Library published the second edition of Swiss philhellene dentist Julien Grivel's doctoral thesis under the title 'Hansen's Disease in Greece and Crete in the 20th century: Its Psychosocial Effects'. The thesis opens a new dialogue about the disease's history in our country. Over the past few years, Victoria Hislop's literary fiction and her book's TV adaptation have made a large impact regarding the issue, whose trauma had hushed it up from the collective and individual memory.

The small circle of the few surviving leprosy sufferers that Julien Grivel felt for, coming all the way from Switzerland, has touched many people and given motivation for collecting evidence and



testimonies related to the disease.

The late Yannis Spiropoulos, former sufferer of Hansen's disease, gathered interesting data, invaluable for its memory, sorted out in the following sections: The disease- Its history and geography, Epidemiology and treatment, The social prejudice, The disease in Greece and Cyprus, Nursing homes and Associations, Conferences on the fight against Hansen's Disease, World Leprosy Day, Biographies, Correspondence with sufferers, The disease in literature and the media.

Yiannis Spyropoulos endowed Manolis Foundoulakis Library with his data collection, a library created in memory of the Manolis Foundoulakis, former leprocy sufferer from Elounda village.

Manolis Foundoulakis Library along with the Institute for Local History and Entrepreneurial History envision making the best of Y. Spyropoulos' archive to create a 'Greek Documentation Archive for the History of Hansen's Disease'. In this Centre, it would be possible to integrate the following data:

1. Oral testimonies of Hansen's disease sufferers, doctors and carers
2. Bibliography and references citing the disease's history in Greece
3. Photographic material
4. Evidence in relation to the nursing homes for sufferers of Hansen's Disease in Greece

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**Prassa, Annita**, *Treating diseases in Magnesia. Hospital archives in the Regional General State Archives of Magnesia*

In my speech I present the content of three archives of the General State Archives of Magnesia: The "Achillopouleion" Hospital of Volos (1903–1986), the "Tsitsilianeon" Hospital in Kala Nera, Pelion (1898–1979), and Doctor George Karamanis' Sanatorium called "Life-giving Spring" in Chania, Pelion (1909–1965).

Moreover, the conditions for establishment and systematization of healthcare in the prefecture of Magnesia are examined and information is provided on potential historical research based on the archival material stored in the Archives of Magnesia.

The interest in organized health provision in Magnesia was manifested before the liberation of 1881, thanks to civil society initiatives, which replaced state social policy.

"Achillopouleion" Hospital is one of the oldest hospitals in the Greek region. The private Sanatorium of Karamanis is the first mountain sanatorium in Greece, whose reputation goes beyond the local boundaries and is an inexhaustible subject for many fields: medicine, literature, art, history, pedagogy.

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**Stefanidou, Maria, Loutsidis, George and Athanaselis, Sotirios**, *The archives of the Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, School of Medicine, University of Athens*

The Archives of the Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology are manuscript and organized in series of bound books and in rows of files with clear documents, and the archival collection includes:

- 1) Administrative archive
- 2) Archive with registers of students of Medicine and Pharmacy School
- 3) Archive of necropsies and toxicological analyses reports from 1913 to today

- 4) Historical maps of anatomy and medicinal plants for the educational needs of students
- 5) Collection of portraits and photographs of the Professors of Forensic Medicine
- 6) Photographic archive of criminal cases investigated by the Laboratory of Forensic Medicine - many of these photographs are exhibited at the Criminology Museum of the Department

The wealth of information contained in the Archives is impressive and inexhaustible, and it concerns many aspects of the nation's social, political and scientific activity. The archives record deaths related to infectious diseases, epidemics, diseases, criminal acts and other acts of violence, as well as deaths related to war and historical events of paramount importance to Greece, such as Occupation, Civil War and Piraeus bombing.

Our goal is to organize this material based on two criteria:

- 1) The accessibility of the archives, in order to provide easy and direct answers to administrative and research questions and
- 2) The historical status, in order to maintain the structure of the records as it was in their production.

It is imperative to digitize the archives, which, through its digital copy, will enliven and revive the traces of the past and make it accessible to scientists and the wider community.

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**Stoyannidis, Yannis**, *Archives and the restoration of anti-TB policy. The Greek state and private sanatoria in the early 20th c.*

My paper is based on my doctoral research concerning the social issue of TB and Athens sanatoria. My presentation aims at highlighting the complex processes through which anti-TB policies were structured in early 20th c. Greece. Politicians, labor unions and scientific associations participated actively in forging public health policies and a campaign against such a contagious disease.

In the second part of my presentation, I will discuss the spring of private sanatoria in the 1930s and the Greek State's intervening in the development of this rising market.

Archives and historical sources will constitute the axis of my questions. Which types of archive material could fill the gaps, when significant archives are missing? Which archives and collections are open to research? Apart from questioning archives management, my presentation will trace certain points, in which State policies interact with economic development.

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**Tsempoglou, Symeon**, *Sorting and selection of public health archives by the Department of Contemporary Archives of the Central Service of General State Archives*

Presentation of the procedure for the selection and the conservation time of multiple categories of departmental documents from health sections, as this is defined by general and Specific Presidential Orders, and interpretative circulars (such as "Adoption of measurements for the protection of public archives, Local Government Organizations and the sectors of wider public section", as well as "Preservation of archives from hospital foundations"). Sorting of hospital archives in Attica region. Selection and acquisition of archives by the Department of Contemporary Archives of the Central Service of General State Archives. Pending admissions –for several reasons- of hospital archives (i.e. Athens General Hospitals "G. Gennimatas and Helena Venizelou").

Presentation of Ministry of Health State archive: Sorting and Selection. Content of the aforementioned archive as defined by the Statement of Transferred Material. Presentations of Hellenic Red Cross First Aid Center archive and the archive of the Patriotic Institute for Social Welfare and Awareness. Archive acquisitions from the Social Insurance Institute (i.e. Archive of the Sub directorate of Merged Funds).

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**Tsiamis, Costas and Anoyatis-Pelé, Dimitris**, *The hospital proceedings as a medico-historical source: the case of Hospital "Evangelismos" (1927–1939)*

The annual edition of detailed scientific and economic proceedings was a tradition of the Greek hospitals until the World War II. The hospital editions of overall statistics were continued in the postwar decades until their final abandonment. The study presents the case of the proceedings of hospital "Evangelismos" as a source of medico-historical information. The volumes of "Proceedings of the Evangelismos Hospital " cover the period 1927–1939 .The data of the clinics provide us with information about the spectrum of diseases (infectious and non-infectious diseases), the number of entries and the outcome of the patients. In addition, they provide us with information about the evolution of the hospital services (number of beds, time of hospitalization, cost of hospitalization). Also, valuable sources are the financial data as a reflection of the economic and management model of a costly institution, such as "Evangelismos", during the period of the Great Depression.

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**Tzavella, Efstathia (Evi)**, *Primary healthcare in the Municipal Clinics of Athens. Establishment, progression and development*

Development of healthcare in Greece has always been related to political, economical or social progress. The first hospital in Greece was built in the capital Athens. A Compulsory Community Medical Care was firstly introduced in Athens, as well as a kind of Health Care Clinic. Thereafter, several Public Community Health Care Clinics offered alternatively their services to the Community Hospital, thus flourishing or decaying throughout time.

Up to now, Community Clinics in Athens and their precursors have been either re-established in the neighborhoods or shut down. In modern years, they have been regenerated. They have been offering high quality of health services, though with no clear legal framework existing.

Nowadays, all Community Health Care Clinics offer Primary Health Care in Athens along with implementation of Health Care Programs. In order to keep detailed archives, great efforts have been laid out in recording demographic information, medical history and results of prevention activities. All given to the purpose of continuous data base for future researchers and best developed human health. In this manner contributing to health prevention, treatment and preventive medicine.

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**Vourtsis, Andreas and Haralampous, Sylvia**, *The historical archive of the Hellenic Pasteur Institute: preserving a century of history*

The Hellenic Pasteur Institute (HPI) is a public benefit institution in the field of public health and biomedical research and education. It was founded in 1919 after the initiative of officers of the French Mission (General Joseph-Paul Eydoux, Medicine Colonel Odilon Arnaud) for the

reorganization of the Greek Army; Bazil Saharov, a notorious arms dealer of Greek descent, made the necessary donation. The institute was funded by Albert Calmette, Pasteur's student and deputy director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. The prime minister, Eleftherios Venizelos, also contributed substantially to the creation of the HPI. The HPI has been collaborating with the Pasteur Institute in Paris and is also a member of the international network of the 32 Pasteur Institutes.

Despite its roughly one-hundred-year life - due to the absence of a systematic record keeping - HPI's history remains incomplete. In this paper we will present the effort to set up the historical archive that started in 2009 and is still going on.

The organisation, recording and digitization of the archive highlighted a variety of issues concerning both the specificity of the particular institution and the more general issues of public health archives in Greece.

In particular, it became obvious that, apart from its scientific actions, the social and political elements of HPI operation impose a multidisciplinary approach in order to make a holistic documentation and analysis of its history. In this presentation, we will try to support this thesis.

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*Zografou, Katerina, Healthcare and archives: an overview of the resources of the General State Archives (GSA) of Greece (Central Service)*

In the current presentation, several collections and archives, which are related to the domain of health and are kept in the Central Service of the General State Archives (GSA), will be discussed. Our aim is to highlight the relevant research perspectives as far as it concerns the history of health through the study & use of GSA archival material.

Having Giannis Vlachogiannis collection as a point of departure, a collection containing manuscript botanologies and nostrums, as well as printed medical material, various private collections will be presented. Thus, data on the diseases and healing practices of the 17th and 18th centuries will be made available. Subsequently, the contents of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Health archives, the main sources regarding the public health policies during the 19th & 20th centuries, will be briefly described. Furthermore, archives from various hospitals will be reviewed, as well as other public archives, shedding light on public health policies mainly during the 20th century.

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