

**MEDICAL CENTER ARCHIVES
OF
NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN/WEILL CORNELL**

**1300 York Avenue # 34
New York, NY 10065**

**Finding Aid To
THE HENRICUS STANDER, MD (1894-1948) PAPERS**

**Dates of Papers:
1927-1948**

**83 Linear Inches
(17 Boxes)**

**Finding Aid Prepared By:
The Archival Staff
Undated**

Provenance

The Stander Papers were found in the sub-sub-basement of the Lying-In Hospital in the spring of 1983 along with some papers of Drs. Herbert Traut and R. Gordon Douglas, both of whom were original members of Dr. Stander's Obstetrical and Gynecological staff. Dr. Stander's papers were a distinct and separate set of files and when received were fairly well organized, albeit dirty. There had been some deterioration due to age and the high acid content of some of the items.

Biographical Note

Henricus Johannes Stander was born in Georgetown, Cape Colony, South Africa on June 21, 1894, of a Dutch father and a French Huguenot mother. Both parents had emigrated to South Africa to escape religious persecution in their respective homelands. Dr. Stander was raised on the family farm along with his two brothers and a sister. He received his early education in the South African Public School system. After attending South African College in Capetown from 1911-1913 where he studied chemistry, he emigrated to the United States. From 1913-1914 he was employed as an instructor at Harvard University while continuing his studies in chemistry at that institution. Following this year at Harvard, he entered the University of Arizona where he earned his Master of Science Degree in 1916. His expertise in the field of colloidal chemistry led to immediate employment, and the year following his graduation he became a consulting chemist to the Hercules Powder Company of Wilmington, Delaware. His position required frequent trips throughout the United States and Mexico and a visit back to his South African homeland. In spite of this promising beginning, he was not satisfied with a career in industrial chemistry. To satisfy his long-standing ambition to study medicine, he entered Yale Medical School. In 1921 he received his medical degree from Yale, graduating at the top of his class.

In 1922, after serving an internship at New Haven Hospital, Dr. Stander became associated with the Department of Obstetrics at Johns Hopkins University, an association that would last seven years and shape the direction of his medical career for many more years to come. During his Johns Hopkins years, Dr. Stander came under the influence of J. Whitridge Williams, the eminent gynecologist, obstetrician, and teacher. This relationship proved to be a major factor in determining the future course of his career.

Among Dr. Williams' many students there was a select number in whom he had a special confidence. These disciples absorbed his doctrines and went on to practice his conservative methods of treatment in Obstetrics and Gynecology. Henricus J. Stander was, perhaps, his most devoted protégé. He also shared his teacher's strong belief in the need to elevate obstetrics and gynecology to a major field of study in medical schools throughout the country. Upon Dr.

Williams' death in 1931, it was Dr. Stander who was chosen to revise the new edition of William's Obstetrics, the text that was a standard in medical schools throughout the country. Dr. Williams is also credited with using his influence to support Dr. Stander for the dual position of Obstetrician and Gynecologist-in-Chief at the New York Hospital, and Chairman/Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cornell University Medical College. In 1929 Dr. Stander was offered and accepted these posts.

In preparation for his administrative and teaching duties Dr. Stander spent a year abroad visiting various clinics while observing and learning methods and procedures that would enable him to plan the best physical and administrative organization for his department. Upon his return in the spring of 1932 he took up permanent residence in New York City and in the fall of the same year New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center opened its doors.

Dr. Stander discharged his clinical and teaching duties with characteristic determination. He was an active and highly visible administrator whose influence extended beyond the sphere of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He was President of the Medical Board from its inception in 1934 until the time of his death in 1948, and as such was an integral part of the Center's administrative activities.

Dr. Stander was an active member of many professional societies and civic organizations. He was a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the Academy of Science and Medicine, and the New York Obstetrical Society. In addition, he was a member of the Board of Education of Scarsdale, New York, the community in which he lived. He belonged to three fraternities Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and Nu Sigma Nu. In 1937 he was honored by the Cuban government with its national scientific decoration "Orden de Finlay." In addition, he was granted the degree of Honorary Doctor of Medicine at Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland in 1947. His publications included "The Flotation Process" in 1916, Toxemias of Pregnancy in 1929, and various contributions to scholarly journals in addition to his three editions of Williams Obstetrics, the last of which was published in 1945 as Textbook of Obstetrics by Stander.

On a more personal note, Dr. Stander was devoted to his family. He had met Mrs. Stander in 1927, while on leave from Johns Hopkins for a period of clinical study in Montreal, Canada. He married the former Florence Mary Leigh Creelman, a registered nurse and native of Canada that same year. Their union produced four children, two boys and two girls. In spite of his many professional commitments, he kept abreast of his children's activities and interests and involved himself in many aspects of their lives. He personally supervised the building of his home in Scarsdale where the family lived for many years. He was an avid hunter and fisherman. His love of poker and enjoyment of nature was

known to his colleagues and friends. His property in Belgrade Lakes, Maine was reputed to be a place where one could enjoy the pursuits of these activities in an atmosphere of relaxation.

He died of a heart attack in the family home at 65 Brite Avenue Scarsdale on May 2, 1948.

Department history

The Lying-In Hospital on Second Avenue and 17th Street, chartered in 1799, provided the nucleus for the OB/GYN Department at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. In 1928 an agreement between the governors of the Lying-In Hospital and the Society of the New York Hospital resulted in the incorporation of the Lying-In Hospital into what became the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. At that time, Lying-In Hospital had an already long established national reputation as a training ground for medical students and young doctors in the obstetrical and gynecological field. Although it retained its own corporate identity with its own administrative officers and Board of Governors, on September 1, 1932 the Lying-In Hospital transferred its patients to the new building on 68th Street and began to function as the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. Staff was composed of attending doctors, most of whom were from the old Lying-In Hospital, some new physicians, many of whom were from Johns Hopkins, and a new Obstetrician and Gynecologist-in Chief, Henricus J. Stander. Dr. Stander, also a Hopkins man, was hired in 1929 by G. Canby Robinson, the center's Medical Director, to organize the Obstetrical and Gynecological Department of the New York Hospital and to insure a smooth transition of the Lying-In Hospital to its new quarters. In addition, as chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Cornell University Medical College, he was responsible for devising a course of study for the training of medical students in that field. He headed both departments until his death in 1948. The following sketch of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Department highlights some of the changes that occurred during Dr. Stander's tenure as department chief.

The purpose of the OB/GYN Department was, in 1932 as it is today, threefold: to provide care for patients, to educate medical students and provide further training for doctors in the obstetrical and gynecological field, and to conduct research to solve problems in that field. The difficulties in accomplishing these aims were greatly complicated by the fact that New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center opened at the nadir of the nation's most severe economic depression. These lean financial times placed an additional burden on Dr Stander's task of creating and operating a viable service, much the same as did the effects of World War II later in the department's history.

The Lying-In Hospital's annual reports trace the growth and success in patient care of the Obstetrical and Gynecological service at New York Hospital-Cornell

Medical Center. There is reflected in the statistics, a steady increase in the department's census, as well as continued success in the maintenance of the low maternal mortality and morbidity rates. For example, in 1932 the maternal mortality at NYH-CMC was only 3.4 per thousand as compared with 4 per thousand in the old Lying-In Hospital in 1931, and with a national figure of 6.5 per thousand. These low mortality rates were sustained and eventually were even reduced. These results were the end product of Dr. Stander's basic conviction that maternal mortality in the United States could be lowered by two factors: better undergraduate teaching of obstetrics and gynecology in medical schools, and more intensive and rigorously supervised training of young doctors. To meet these goals he felt that obstetrics and gynecology must be elevated in the medical schools, throughout the country to a major field of study and on an equal basis with surgery and medicine, rather than the sub-specialty that it was in most schools. He implemented these convictions at both Cornell University Medical College and at New York Hospital. The department continued to maintain its rate of success in patient care even during the early forties when the military drain of trained personnel necessitated by World War II took its toll on the medical profession. The obstetrical and gynecological house staff in 1942, for example, was reduced to eleven members, as opposed to twenty-two in 1941. In spite of this reduction of 50%, adequate professional service was provided to even a greater number of obstetrical and gynecological patients that the year before. Dr. Stander implemented changes in policy and procedures to accomplish this. For instance, patients were discharged from one to two days earlier than previously. Some clinics and services were combined, while others were discontinued. In short, a reorganization was effected to accommodate the medical emergency caused by the war, without a reduction in the quality of the medical care.

To accomplish the teaching aims of the department in 1932, Dr. Stander appointed a full time teaching faculty. This system of full time appointees was a major requirement that G. Canby Robinson the center's Director, felt was necessary (as did Dr. Stander) to the success of the institution. However, it was a new and, at that time, alien concept to New York physicians. The system forbade major appointees from engaging in either private practice or research outside of the medical center. There was much opposition from the staff of the old Lying-In Hospital to this restriction, and initially the department was polarized with Hopkins men, proponents of the system, on one side and Lying-In men on the other. Strained relations existed for some time because of this controversy. The teaching faculty was responsible for the training of third and fourth year medical students and the fourteen interns and residents who constituted the house staff. Internships were for one year and residencies for four. In addition, courses were given to undergraduate and graduate nurses, summer courses to thirty-two medical students from other universities, and brief services in obstetrics and gynecology to post-graduates in medicine from other hospitals. There were, however, at times, and in response to changing needs, changes made in the obstetrical and gynecological program. In 1939 internship

appointments were increased from one to two years. An increase in the clinical work during the same year necessitated the addition of another resident to the house staff. This enabled the department to have one resident in his fifth year of hospital training. This fifth year resident was in charge of private and semi-private services, while the fourth year resident was responsible for the house staff on the Berwind Service, one of the two "outdoor delivery" services associated with the department. The Berwind Service served a dual function. It provided obstetrical care to the Harlem community, and it provided practical delivery experience for the fourth year medical students of Cornell University Medical College. In addition, in 1942 an accelerated teaching program (three years of medical school instead of four), was instituted. The purpose of this program was to provide the military with their increasing demand for doctors in the face of the national emergency. After the war, however, the department returned to its pre-war training schedule. In 1944, under an agreement with the Navy Department, a Navy intern was accepted each month for obstetrical training. In addition, Rockefeller Foundation granted funds for the further training of armed forces veterans whose studies had been interrupted by the war. These were called J. Whitridge, Williams Assistantships in Obstetrics and Gynecology, after Dr. Stander, eminent teacher and mentor. Another development during Dr. Stander's tenure occurred when in 1947 the Rockefeller Foundation responded to the need for black medical school teachers and sponsored the training of promising students to supply this need. The OB/GYN Department accepted several graduates of Meharry and Howard Universities as a result of this.

Although Dr. Stander was himself not primarily a researcher, during his tenure as chief of service, there was some activity in this area. Early departmental history included a great need for research funds. Of primary concern were the complications of pregnancy, still a problem in infant and maternal mortality at that time. Along these lines, early research in x-ray pelvimetry was funded by the Bostwick family (1937-47). The Markle Foundation began funding investigations in the toxemias of pregnancy (1939-47), one of Dr. Stander's particular interests. These funds enabled the department to secure a research chemist, Dr. Norwood K. Shaffer, for two years. Significant findings in eclampsia were published in 1940 as a result of his efforts. Also in 1940, the Commonwealth Fund began its support of vaginal smear work in genital cancer. This project was the brainchild of Dr. George N. Papanicolaou who had been working on it since the 1920's. The new funding led to the 1943 publication of Drs. Papanicolaou and Herbert Traut's Diagnosis of Uterine Cancer by the Vaginal Smear. This research, which became a joint effort of the Anatomy and OBGYN Departments, resulted in the Pap Smear, an early cancer detection test that has become an important part of health care.

Under the guidance of Dr. Stander, the threefold responsibilities of patient care, teaching, and research were discharged for eighteen years. Examination of the

records has revealed that his established standards of treatment and training began a long tradition of excellence. The Obstetrical and Gynecological Department became known as a major training ground for good obstetrical and gynecological practitioners.

Scope and Content Note

The Stander Collection contains six distinct series: correspondence files, personal files, subject files, textbook files, publications by Dr. Stander, and publications by members of his staff. Each series, with the exception of the last, reflects a personal and professional tenacity of purpose and attention to detail that undoubtedly contributed to his effectiveness as an administrator and clinician.

The collection contains important information on the establishment and the early development of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. In his capacity as president of the Medical Board, Dr. Stander was involved in much of the decision-making that established medical and administrative policy for the institution. This is reflected throughout the collection, but particularly so in his correspondence and subject files. Along these lines, the influence of New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center as a prototype for other medical centers is also reflected. Upon requests from colleagues in Texas, Dr. Stander prepared his memorandum for a proposed Texas Medical Center (that was later to become the Houston Medical Center), in which he defines the requirements and guidelines he felt were necessary for the successful establishment of a medical center (box 2 f. 4).

Although the inclusive dates of the collection are 1927-48, the 1927-30 period is not well represented since the major portion of the records existing in this collection were generated by Dr. Stander's activities as administrator, faculty member, and clinician after New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center's opening on September 1, 1932. There is some important early (1928) correspondence, for example, between Dr. G. Canby Robinson, Medical Director of New York Hospital, and Edward W Sheldon, Board Chairman of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical College Joint Administration Board, two figures who played integral parts in the formation of NYH-CMC. There are several letters in which plans for the early stages of the medical center are revealed. In one of these letters, Dr. Robinson outlines his plans (which were later implemented) for organizing the departments and staff of Cornell University Medical College (box 11, f.8). Included here are names of those proposed for faculty positions with their biographical sketches. It is interesting to note the similarities between the Stander Texas medical center proposal and Dr. Robinson's plans for organization mentioned above.

The collection also contains a considerable body of information on women's health care in the thirties and forties, medical and surgical procedures used in treating obstetrical and gynecological patients, pre-operative and post-operative

medical and nursing care, and infant and maternal mortality and morbidity statistics during the twenty-one year span of the collection.

The textbook files reflect a considerable portion of Dr. Stander's professional life. His editions of William's Obstetrics generated a great deal of correspondence and for years occupied a great deal of his time. In a reflective moment, he voices regret at having taken on such a time-consuming task (box 6, f.6). However, the records reveal that the effort and time expended resulted in unanimous critical acclaim and increased prestige. Moreover, much of both the textbook and correspondence files are indicative of Dr. Stander's excellent professional standing and exemplary reputation in his field.

The problems that World War II created for the Obstetrical and Gynecological Department and the hospital in general are a continuous theme throughout the collection. The shortage of drugs, namely the sulfonamides, is documented in the Medical Board correspondence (box 10, f. 1). There is an item from the War Department's Office of Dependency Benefits in which Dr. Stander's opinion on the maximum gestation period is requested. This was to aid the agency in setting policy for establishing paternity for the offspring of returning war veterans (box 7, f.5). In addition, the correspondence files contain many references to the home front shortage of medical personnel and its effect on the operation of the medical center. In correspondence from an English friend and colleague, there is a first person account of the effects of the Nazi blitz on London (box 1, f. 4). This same letter contains evidence of the censorship activities of British Intelligence. Each reference to a bomb site has been neatly excised.

On a personal note, the records also reveal something about their creator in respect to his position on social issues. For example, his views on the legal, religious, and human implications of birth control are succinctly stated in correspondence (box 3, f.3). In addition, a glimpse of his racial views, as specified in regard to the utilization of black nurses, is indicated in an exchange of letters with the Director of the Henry Street Nursing Service (box 8, f. 8). His feelings on the use of midwives, the gaps he perceived in medical school education and how to eliminate them are elucidated in correspondence to a colleague at Johns Hopkins (box 7, f.5). The personal files also provide a profile of a man devoted to his wife and four children. His meticulously kept records document the building of his Scarsdale home, the purchase of his property in Maine, and the financial, medical, and educational records of the Stander family. And it is here that his love of hunting and fishing, his favorite forms of relaxation, are revealed.

As a whole, the Stander Collection provides a well-rounded profile of its creator. Moreover, it documents much of the early activities at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. And finally, it provides a partial history of obstetrical and gynecological care as practiced during the inclusive dates of the collection.

Series Description Correspondence Files, 1927-1948.
32 inches (Box 1,2,3,4,5,6,7), Arranged Alphabetically

Correspondence pertaining to: the administration of the OB/GYN service at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, duties as a faculty member of Cornell University Medical College, professional interaction with colleagues, women's health care, medical-surgical procedures, report on proposed Texas Medical Center.

Subject Files, 1928-1948.

23 inches (Box 7,8,9,10,11), Arranged' Alphabetically

Correspondence on: war related medical problems, e.g. shortage of medical personnel, early Medical Board business, Woman's Clinic Manual, 1933, information on hospital charges, disposal of original Lying-In Hospital building, studies on: anesthesia, baby cords, eclampsia, and diabetes.

Personal Files, 1929-1948.

10 inches (Box 12, 13, 14). Arranged Alphabetically

Correspondence regarding: properties owned, education of children, membership in civic, professional, and social organizations, medical reports on family, financial records, receipts for purchases.

Papers Published and Unpublished, 1930-1946.

8 inches (Box 14, 15), Arranged Chronologically

Technical papers read before medical schools and societies in various cities and states throughout the United States and Canada, editorials for professional journals, discussions of papers by colleagues.

Textbook in Obstetrics Files, 1930-1948.

9 inches (Box 16, 17)

Arrangement logical by topic. Overlapping in time frame and subject matter makes strict adherence to either alphabetical or chronological arrangement impossible.

Correspondence related to: preparation and publication of Stander's seventh, eighth, ninth, and proposed tenth editions of J. Whitridge William's Textbook in Obstetrics, reviews of same.

New York Hospital Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology-Papers by. staff members, 1935-1938.

1 inch (Box 17). Arranged alphabetically by author's name

Miscellaneous typed copies of papers by members of Dr. Stander's staff.

Non manuscript materials are located in the map case range 2, drawer 1.

Photographs are now in the personal photographic collections. See photo catalog

- 1) two portraits of Dr. Stander
- 2) one snapshot of an unidentified man
- 3) one photograph of the pathology laboratory.

Container List

Box 1

- f.1-3 Correspondence "A", 1928-1948
f.4-6 Correspondence "B", 1928-1947

Box 2

- f.1 Correspondence "B", 1933-1948
f. 2-4 Correspondence "C", 1928-1948
f. 5-7 Correspondence "D", 1927-1947

Box 3

- f.1 Correspondence "E", 1930-1948
f.2-3 Correspondence "F", 1928-1948
f.4-6 Correspondence "G", 1928-1948
f.7-8 Correspondence "H", 1928-1948

Box 4

- f.1 Correspondence "H", 1928-1947
f.2 Correspondence "I", 1928-1946
f.3 Correspondence "J", 1928-1948
f. 4-5 Correspondence "K", 1927-1947
f. 6 Correspondence "L", 1931-1948

Box 5

- f.1 Correspondence "L", 1928-1948
f. 2-3 Correspondence "Mc", 1933-1948
f. 4-6 Correspondence "M", 1928-1948
f. 7-8 Correspondence "N", 1930-1947
f. 9 Correspondence "O", 1930-1947

Box 6

- f.1-2 Correspondence "P", 1927-1948
- f.3 Correspondence "Q", 1932-1943
- f.4-5 Correspondence "R", 1932-1948
- f.6-8 Correspondence "S", 1928-1948
- f.9 Speaking Invitations, 1941-1948

Box 7

- f.1-2 Correspondence "T", 1930-1948
- f.3 Correspondence "U", 1932-1947
- f.4 Correspondence "V", 1930-1948
- f.5-6 Correspondence, "W", 1929-1948
- f.8 Correspondence, "X", 1932
- f.9 Correspondence "Y", 1934-1945
- f. 10 Amniotic Embolism
- f. 11 Anesthesia
- f. 12 Anesthesia, Continuous Caudal
- f. 13 Army Emergency Relief
- f. 14 Army & Navy Requirements
- f. 15 Baby Card Study
- f. 16 Beds, Medical - Surgical Space Study, 1/1944 - 1/1945
- f. 17 Bostwick Fund, 12/1937 - 9/1945.

Box 8

- f.1 Calcium - notes & correspondence, 1/1938.
- f.2 Choline – correspondence, data on eclampsia study, 2/1940 - 4/1940.
- f.3 College development committee - correspondence re. committee minutes
- f.4 Defense Bulletins, 12/1941 - 6/1943.
- f.5 Diabetes Study, 4/1943 - 5/1943.
- f.6 Douglas, R.D.- memoranda, 1/1933-3/1939.
- f.7 Fees, full time by doctors, 11/1939 -12/1943.
- f.8 Henry St. Nursing Service.
- f.9 Hickcox, Verda - memoranda, 1/1932 - 3/1940.
- f.10 Hospital Charges, 5/1942 - 6/1944.
- f.11 Infant Feeding, statistics on Methods of, 5/1933 - 4/1945.
- f.12 Lying-In-Hospital Building; correspondence. & agreement: re: proposed disposal of, 1928-1932.

Box 9

- f.1 Lying - In Hospital - Annual report - school of Nursing (1929) inspection reports, 3/1928 - 5/1932.
- f.2 Lying-In Hospital – correspondence re: move from old to new building, annual budgets, etc. 1930-1934.
- f.3 Lying-In Hospital - Financial records -stocks-funds, 11/1928 - 1/1932.
- f.4 MacLean, Basil - report- recommended administrative changes for NYH, 4/1943 - 6/1943.
- f.5 Maternal Mortality Study - case histories of maternal deaths N.Y.OBT. Soc. Report, 9/1932 -12/1935.
- f.6 Maternal Welfare - Social Service - report & correspondence. 4/1941 - 10/1941.
- f.7 Maternity Center Assoc. - correspondence. 4/1932 -1946.
- f.8 Medical Board - policy discussions, staff appointments, planned parenthood report, correspondence, 3/1945 - 4/1946.
- f.9 Medical Board - policy decisions, staff appointments, correspondence, post-war medical training, etc., 1/1944 - 1/1945.

Box 10

- f.1 Medical Board - staff appointments, hospital related war problems, etc., 6/1942 - 12/1943.
- f.2 Medical Board - correspondence re; School of Nursing requirements reduction of unnecessary x-rays, medical appointments, budget, etc.
- f.3 Medical Board - correspondence re; budget allotments, staff appointments, National Emergency Medical Procedures, report on anesthesia explosions, etc.
- f.4 Medical Board - correspondence re: Staff appointments, organization of Medical Board, statistics on expenses, patient distribution 1/1934 – 12/1937.

Box 11

- f.1 Medical Examiner, N.Y.- autopsy report, 12/1938.
- f.2 Medical Examiner's, National Board of, correspondence re: regulation on Medical Board exams, 3/1938 -11/1940.
- f.3 Medical Societies - correspondence. re: membership, papers, presented before, etc., 5/1928, 8-31 -11/1936.
- f.4 Medicine: committee to select a professor of, resumes of candidates, 3/1941.
- *f.5 N.Y. City Committee on Adoptions, 1946 - 1948.
- f.6 Neurology - data re: development of neurology service, 1939.

Box 11 (cont)

- f.7 Obstetric Advisory Council, correspondence re: 12/1942 - 2/1948.
- f.8 Organization of N.Y.H. - Correspondence re: administration of
Medical appointments, proposed curriculum for college, etc,
12/1928 - 11/1933.
- f.9 Toxemias - statistics from Hartford Hosp.. (1916-1932), 6/1933.
- f.10 Water Retention [n.d]
- f.11 Woman's Clinic Manual - routine procedures & technique,
12/1933 - 11/1942.

* Restricted.

Box 12

Personal Files - Alpha. by subject. (Non manuscript materials, blue prints, photos, heavily annotated booklet).

- f.1 Baltimore Property-correspondence re: mortgage, 4/1932-3/1938
- f.2 Belgrade Lake Property Part I - correspondence. re: renovations,
insurance, taxes, deed of sale, 5/1931 -12/1940.
- f.3 Belgrade Lake Property Part II - correspondence re: renovations,
insurance, taxes, repairs, etc, 11/1941 -1/1948.
- f.4 Briggs, Hosea M. - correspondence re: Belgrade Lake Property,
7/1931 -10/1947.
- f.5 Camps, summer, correspondence re: camps for John & Leigh
Stander, 4/1944 -10/1945.
- f.6 Financial Papers - wills - correspondence re: Stocks, 6/1933 -
12/1946.
- f.7 Income Tax Book, 1936-1940.
- f.8 Income Tax - 1932, 1939, 1945 - Textbook royalties
1938-1939, 1941-1942, 1944-1945, "Toxemias of Pregnancy"
royalties, 5/1929 - 1945.
- f.9 Insurance, House - correspondence re: fire, theft- policies -
appraisals –personal property inventory, 1/1936 - 1/1948

Box 13 (Personal)

- f.1 Insurance - correspondence re: malpractice, life & auto coverage,
auto accidents, 12/29 - 5/1948.
- f.2 Medical Societies - correspondence re: membership, clinics given for,
etc. 1/1929 - 3/1946.
- f.3 Organizations - correspondence re: membership in Social org.;;
4/1936 - 6/1948.
- f.4 Passports - Passport or Meta Wille, correspondence re: passports,
12/1931 - 1932.
- f.5 Rationing, correspondence 1/1942 - 5/1945.

Box 13 (cont)

- f.6 Receipts - for medication, hotel bills, 4/1941 - 10/1943.
- f.7 Scarsdale Board of Educ., corresp; minutes, 7/1946 - 12/1947.
- f.8 Scarsdale Property, Legal corresp re: construction, mortgage, insurance, 11/1941 -2/1939
- f.9 Scarsdale Property - correspondence with architect, 4/1935 - 3/1939.
- f.10 Scarsdale Property, correspondence re: maintenance,9/1935 - 6/1947.
- f.11 Schools, correspondence re: the Stander children,3/1944 -3/1948.
- *f.12 Stander, H.J. - Personal medical reports, 3/1934 -6/1947.

*Restricted

Box 14 (Personal Files - Box Listing)

- f.1 Stander, H.J. - correspondence re: MD License, NYS License, 5/1930 -1948.
- f.2 Stander, Catherine Leigh - School contract, drawing, 1934.
- f.3 Stander, John - correspondence re: camp & school, 6/1937, 9/1943 - 3/1949.
- f.4 Stander, Florence - spouse - correspondence re: shares in Medicine Hat, Brick & Tile Co., Settlement of father's estate, 10/1937 - 4/1948.
- f.5 Stander, Margaret - correspondence re: medical report, 3/1939.
- f.6 Stander, Robert - correspondence re: education, 7/1933 -12/1947.
- *f..7 Stander, Robert - correspondence re: accident, medical reports, 10/1936 -2/1946.
- f.8 Westchester, City Orgs. - correspondence re: contribution to political, civic, & community orgs., 10-1935 -1/1948.
- f.9 Yale Club - correspondence re: membership, 2/1935-5/1940

Box 14 (Publications & Papers)

- f.9a Reprints, 1931-1933; program for speech, 1939
- f.10 "Prophylaxis in the Toxemias of Pregnancy", 1933.
- f.11 "Heart Diseases in Pregnancy", 1933.
- f.12 "Role of Chemistry in Obstetrics & Gynecology" before Amer. Assoc. of Ob/Gyn, 9/12/1933.
- f.13 Stander's Discussions of Papers by Drs. Kellogg, King, Tillman, 1933-1934.
- f.14 "Midwives in the Practice of Obstetrics" correspondence & statistics before NY Obstetrical Society, 2/13/1934.
- f.15 "Blood Chemistry in Pre-elampsia & Eclampsia."

Box 14 (cont)

- f.16 "Diagnosis and Treatment of Occipito Posterior Presentations"
Houston, Texas, 10/2/1934.
- f.17 "Cardiac Disease in Pregnancy", Houston, Texas, 10/2/1934.
- f.18 Toxemia - Tables, Houston, 10/3/1934.
- f.19 Obstetrical Complications - An Outline 10/4/1934.
- f.20 "Pyelitis", Houston, Texas, 10/5/1934.
- f.21 "The Teaching of Obstetrics & Gynecology in the U.S.", read before
Texas Assoc. of OBSTS. & Gynecologists 10/6/1934.
- f.22 "Maternal & Fetal Mortality in the U.S." read before Texas Assoc
of OB/Gyn, 10/6/1934.
- f.23 "Maternal Mortality & Morbidity", 1934.
- f.24 "Caesarean Section and its Abuses", 1934.
- f.25 "Nephritis and Pregnancy", 1934.
- f.26 "Isolation in Maternity Wards", and correspondence, 1934.
- f.27 "Teaching Activities of the Lying-In Hospital", 1934.
- f.28 "Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver in Pregnancy", 1934.
- f.29 "Nephritis in Pregnancy", read before Soc. of OB/Gyn of Flo, S.C.
4/23/1935.
- f.30 "Teaching of Obstetrics & Gynecology", 1935.
- f.31 "Treatment of Heart Disease Complicating Pregnancy", 2/28/1937.
- f.32. "Obstetric Education", an editorial - Amer. Journal of Surgery,
2/1937.
- f.33 "The Present Trend of Obstetrics" - an editorial, Amer. Journal of
Surgery, 2/1937.
- f.34 "Low Reserve Kidney" read before New Orleans Graduate Medical
Assembly, 3/1937
- f.35 "A Five Year Study of Heart Disease Complicating Pregnancy", read
before N.Y. OBS. Soc., 12/14/1937.
- f.36 Gynecological Complications (post-op. statistics), 1937.
- f.37 "Nephritis and the Toxemias of Pregnancy", 1937
- f.38 "Cardiac Diseases, Tuberculosis & Pyelitis", 1937.
- f.39 "Hemorrhage During Pregnancy, Delivery & the Puerperium", 1937.

Box 15 (Papers & Pubs)

- f.1 "The 'Diet of Pregnant Women", by McCollum, E.G., Stander's
discussion of-N.Y. OBS. Soc., 2/28/1938.
- f.2 "Cardiac Disease in Pregnancy", read before Toronto Academy of
Medicine, 3/1/1938
- f.3 "Eclampsia" read before Hamilton Acad. of Medicine, Ontario,
3/2/1938.
- f.4 "Low Reserve Kidney", read before Amer. College of Physicians
4/8/1938.

Box15(cont)

- f.5 "Caesarean Section: Its Relation to Maternal Mortality", Dr. P. Titus - Stander's Discussion of, 5/1938.
- f.6 "Calcium Needs During Pregnancy"- editorial, 1938.
- f.7 "The Relation of Pyelitis to the Toxemias of Pregnancy", 1938.
- f.8 "Uric Acid Metabolism in Eclampsia", 1938.
- f.9 "Tuberculosis in Pregnancy" - Tables, 1938.
- f.10 "General Consideration of the Toxemias of Pregnancy", Texas State Med Soc, 5/11/1939
- f.11 "Hemorrhage in Obstetrical Patients", Texas, 1939.
- f.12 "Functions of a Chemical Laboratory Clinic", Texas, 5/1939.
- f.13 "Functional Uterine Bleeding", Texas, 5/1939.
- f.14 " A New Classification of the Toxemias of Pregnancy", Amer. Journal of Surgery, 1/1940.
- f.15 "Difficult Labor (papers), 9/1940 - 1/1944.
- f.16 "The Toxemias of Pregnancy" read at post graduate med. conference, University of Rochester, 9/11/1940
- f.17 "Infant Mortality & Bacteriologic Investigations....", Statistics on infant and maternal mortality (1932-1942), 1/15/1943.
- f.18 "Treatment of Vaginal Infections", an outline, 7/1941.
- f.19 "Treatment of Habitual Abortions", read before Dallas Southern Clinical Soc., 3/23/1942.
- f.20 "Treatment of Heart Disease in Pregnancy", Dallas Southern clinical Soc., 3/24/1942.
- f.21 "Treatment of Bleeding in the First Trimester...", Dallas Southern Clinical Society, 3/25/1942.
- f.22 "Management of Abnormal Vaginal Bleeding", before Dallas Southern Clinical Society, 3/25/1942
- f.23 "Vaginal Bleeding - papers- 3/1942 - 7/1942.
- f.24 "Hospital Standards During War" with correspondence, 9/1943.
- f.25 "Retroperitoneal Tumors Simulating Genital Tract Neoplasms" 3/15/1946.
- f.26 "The Parathyroids in Pregnancy", 9/11/1946.
- f.27 "Education, graduate & undergraduate in Ob/Gyn, & correspondence, 1946.
- f.28 "Toxemias of Pregnancy", n.d.
- f.29 "Heart Disease in Pregnancy" n.d.
- f.30 "Tuberculosis in Pregnancy" n.d.
- f.31 "Clinical Abnormalities of Carbohydrate Metabolism..." by Dr. C. Best - Stander's discussion of....n.d.
- f.32 "Caesarean Section" - Latzko Operation, -n.d

Box 16 Series (Papers & Publications) Textbook

- f.1 Textbook- contract- correspondence with J. Whitridge William's widow, 8/1933 - 9/1939.
- f.2 Textbook. Contract- correspondence 1/1932 - 9/1936.
- f.3 Appleton-Century- 7th edit., correspondence, 6/1933 -5/1940
- f.4 Seventh Edition, correspondence re: 3/1934 -1/1935.
- f.5 Seventh Edition, Reviews, 12/1930 -1/1938.
- f.6 Appleton- Century - Eighth/Ninth editions- misc. correspondence 4/1940 - 4/1948.
- f.7 Eighth Edition - Table of Contents - Captions of Plates & Figures
- f.8 Eighth Edition - correspondence (before publication) 3/1939 - 9/1940.

Box. 17

- f.1 Eighth Edition - correspondence (after publication), 1/1941 - 9/1941.
- f.2 Eighth Edition - Reviews, 3/1941 - 4/1942.
- f.3 Eighth Edition - Suggested changes, 4/1940 - 1/1944.
- f.4 Ninth Edition (Stander's Third), 2/1941 -6/1946.
- f.5 Tenth Edition, proposed - correspondence 7/1946 - 4/1948.
- f.5a Brochure on Ninth Edition, 1975
- f.6 N YH- CMC Dept of Obstetric & Gynecology - Papers by member of Dr. Stander's staff, 1935-1938.