



# NEWSLETTER



Autumn 2017

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Friends of the CAMH Archives

A not-for-profit charitable corporation of hospital volunteers

## Historical Lens – Visiting Royals Past and Present Discussed Recovery



CAMH President–CEO, Dr. Catherine Zahn and Foundation President, Darrell Gregersen, highlighted our **Breaking Down Barriers** archival-historical exhibit in discussion with HRH Prince Harry, visiting Queen Street on September 23<sup>rd</sup> prior to officially opening the 2017 Invictus Games. Photo: Jenna Muirhead

Setting the stage at our permanent historical exhibit provided a perspective for discussions that followed with a range of CAMH authorities, on mental health issues of interest to Prince Harry. Dr. Zahn recalls his reacting insightfully to the exhibit: “It’s sad that the historical building is gone, and important that you’re preserving this information and history. We have to talk about it in our work to address the stigma of mental illness.”

Supplementing the exhibit with a closely-related document from her own collection, Catherine had brought a 1910 site plan – from *Goad’s Insurance Atlas*, Plate 21C – showing the map-makers’ interpretation of how Queen Street’s facilities had evolved after its first 60 years. Physical structures aside, the Prince “was very thoughtful and distressed about the 1910 map that shows the asylum isolated from the neighbourhood and labelled as the ‘Provincial Lunatic Asylum’”.

Ironically, despite the 1910 plan’s accurate physical layout, the long-discredited “Lunatic” term had been discarded 39 years



Addiction Research Foundation (ARF) staff members Elsbeth Tupker (left) and Gloria Chaim in discussion with HRH Princess Diana, 25<sup>th</sup> October 1991. Photo courtesy of Gloria Chaim

earlier, in 1871. Beyond 1910, moreover, this outdated and stigmatic language would persist through ten editions of *Goad’s*, from 1880 to 1924. Their core content – the structural fabric, location and footprint of each building – was widely consulted originally for insurance purposes, and still routinely today by architectural and social historians. Although historical records such as this must be contextualized to their own era, any such errors in perpetuating outdated labels remind us that their accuracy must also be examined.

### Princess Diana’s 1991 Visit was Fondly Recalled

Princess Diana arriving at ARF, October 1991. Photo from “INSIDE” - the ARF staff newsletter - courtesy CAMH Library



(Continued ... )

## Princess Diana's 1991 Visit was Fondly Recalled (continued from page 1)

"I was most overwhelmed by Prince Harry's passion for our cause, and the need to know and understand more," said Dr. Zahn. "One level was the personal, and another was his passion for the cause. He understood the relevance of what we're doing. The most evocative thing about his visit, however, was meeting with two or three people who had met his mother."

Just over a quarter-century ago at the (pre-merger) Addiction Research Foundation, an unforgettable event took place on October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1991 for staff, patients, family and friends gathered at 33 Russell Street. With the AIDs crisis in full swing, Princess Diana had taken time during her Toronto royal tour to visit patients at the HIV/AIDs hospice, Casey House. For her next stop that day, she asked to meet young people confronting drug addiction – some of whom faced the extra threat of HIV infection from injection drug use. Diana arrived at ARF to meet Young Drug Users Program (YDUP) patients.



Prince Harry was deeply moved as Gloria recounted his mother's visit in 1991. (See last page for a larger view of the framed photo.) CAMH photos.

"I was waiting to greet her at our program on four-west at Russell Street," recalls CAMH's Gloria Chaim, who was Supervisor of YDUP at that time and now helps lead CAMH's McCain Centre. Staff had been briefed on the elaborate protocol and security surrounding a Royal visit. "I do remember her warm smile when I greeted her and took her to meet a dozen of our young clients.

She told me that she wanted to be alone with them, so I showed her into the group room."

Diana's entourage and security people waited as she spent time talking to the young people in the clinic's group room. "They absolutely loved it," Gloria recalls. "The occasion was a bit intimidating for everyone at first, but her smile, openness and interest in people really put all of us at ease. When she sat down with our young clients, asking them about the program, and about how they were doing – they told me that they felt she really cared for, and listened to them."

Diana continued her advocacy on HIV and addiction until her tragic death in August, 1997. In an era when patients confronting these issues were shunned, Diana was their champion. Her son, Prince Harry, continues the fight on causes that include mental health and AIDS as well as the international veterans' Invictus Games.

– CAMH Staff

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Rendezvous with Madness – FRIDAY, November 03

7:00 PM - Workman Arts (651 Dufferin Street)



Mad to be Normal  
ROBERT MULLAN/2017/UK/116 MINUTES/CANADIAN PREMIERE

The radical Scottish 'anti-psychiatrist' R.D. Laing once exhorted a patient admitted to his experimental treatment facility at Kingsley Hall in east London to 'go mad.' Laing, the subject of this compelling dramatic portrait directed and co-written by Robert Mullan, believed madness was "a perfectly rational adjustment to an insane world," and encouraged those drawn to his treatment – which shunned medication but embraced LSD – to be themselves no matter what mental turbulence might ensue. It was a variation on the radical communal living experiments being conducted around the world during the '60s, but at Kingsley Hall the revolution was of the mind. As Laing, the Scottish actor David Tennant (*Dr. Who, Broadchurch*) is mesmerizing: brilliant, arrogant, magnetic, infuriating, and maybe more than a little mad himself.

Following the screening, there will be a Q&A with the director Robert Mullan in attendance.

Join us for a pre-film reception (\$35 includes the film and after party) at Workman Arts (651 Dufferin Street)

Co-presented with British Council, Friends of the CAMH Archives, Sound Times and Toronto Psychedelic Society.

NEW BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT



**Managing Madness**

**Weyburn Mental Hospital and the Transformation of Psychiatric Care in Canada**  
by Erika Dyck and Alexander Deighton

The Saskatchewan Mental Hospital at Weyburn has played a significant role in the history of psychiatric services, mental health research, and community care in Canada. Its history provides a window to the changing nature of mental health services over the twentieth century.

Built in 1921, the Saskatchewan Mental Hospital was billed as the last asylum in North America and the largest facility of its kind in the British Commonwealth. A decade later, the Canadian Committee for Mental Hygiene cited it as one of the worst institutions in the country, largely due to extreme overcrowding. In the 1950s, the Saskatchewan Mental Hospital again attracted international attention for engaging in controversial therapeutic interventions, including treatments using LSD.

*"Managing Madness is important for tracing the evolution of mental health treatment in Saskatchewan, all the while locating this history within the context of national and international developments. It is a particularly welcome contribution for focussing on the human dimensions of change over time, from outmoded forms of warehousing mad people to deinstitutionalization and (often unfulfilled) plans for community care."*

—Geoffrey Reaume, Critical Disability Studies, York University

In the 1960s, sweeping health care reforms took hold in the province and mental health institutions underwent dramatic changes as they began moving patients into communities. As the patient and staff population shrank, the once palatial building fell into disrepair, the asylum's expansive farmland fell out of cultivation, and mental health services folded into a complicated web of social and correctional services.

*Managing Madness* examines the Weyburn mental hospital, the people it housed, struggled to understand, help, or even tried to change, and the ever-shifting understanding of mental health.

Erika Dyck is a historian of health, medicine, and Canadian society at the University of Saskatchewan and Canada Research Chair in the History of Medicine

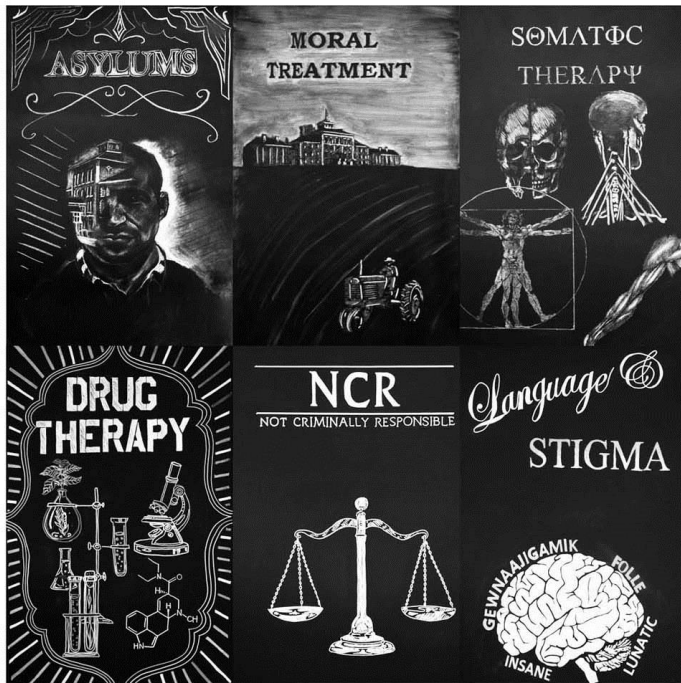
Alexander Deighton is a graduate student in the Department of History at the University of Saskatchewan



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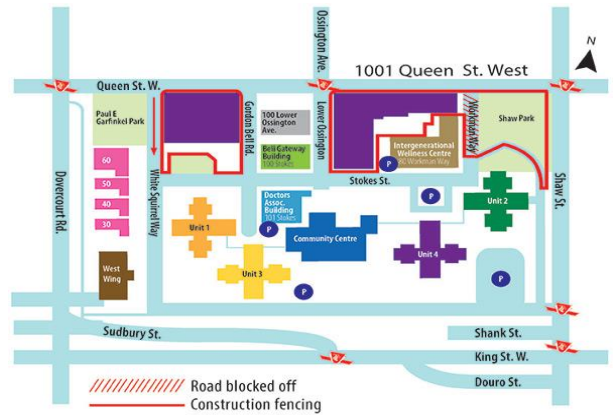
**KEYS TO OUR PAST**

<https://goo.gl/M2rMRT>



**Update: Heritage Conservation of the CAMH Historic Boundary Walls**

In late October, construction begins on the next stage (Phase 1C) of the multi-phase redevelopment of CAMH, with two new buildings being built on Queen Street. A community update meeting was held on September 28<sup>th</sup>, including a presentation and open discussion on the new buildings, their design, and the logistics of opening two construction sites on the already busy Queen Street site.



Once the new buildings are complete and occupied, demolition of Units 2 & 4 and the maintenance building will begin. This will allow Stokes Street to be extended through to Shaw Street, resulting in two bays of the historic East Boundary wall being removed. Bricks will be saved and will be used as needed for the restoration of the remaining wall from Queen south to Adelaide Street.

Readers will recall that early plans for this construction phase called for the demolition of the northernmost bay of the wall, at the intersection of Queen and Shaw Streets. Deputations to preserve this bay were made by several of our Board members before the Toronto Preservation Board (TPB), and a supporting brief was submitted by Professor Geoffrey Reaume, past Chair of the Psychiatric Survivor Archives of Toronto. The TPB accepted these recommendations, and, after further review, City Council voted in favour of preserving this section of the wall.

Accordingly, the northernmost bay appears on the latest drawings for Phase 1C and assurances have been received that the East Wall sections included in the above construction zone will be preserved and restored in this phase. Comparable work for the remaining sections of the East and South Walls and the two historic 1889 Workshop–Storage Buildings abutting the South Wall will be targeted for inclusion in the forthcoming Phase 1D of the redevelopment project.

— Syd Jones

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## Patients' Historical Clinical Records

In 2015 our Archives was approached by two Ingram family members, Charlotte and her nephew, Bryan, who had long been trying to discover the fate of a lost forebear, William Ingram (b.1898). Although we frequently receive such inquiries from genealogists and other researchers, the preservation of patients' clinical records is outside of the CAMH Archives' mandate – hence inquirers are referred elsewhere. Having pursued their referral, the Ingrams are now so relieved at having finally discovered the mystery of William's tragic later life and death that they are now sharing his revealed story's outcome, with consent as well for using their own and William's full names.

Their family lore had conveyed rumours that William was admitted to the Ontario Hospital (as then known) at Queen Street about 1930. Yet due to various circumstances, that was uncertain, and they had found nothing further about him. I explained that our early Queen Street patients' clinical records, as well as those for most other former Ontario Hospitals – ***for all patients' files closed prior to the 1998 CAMH merger***, in the case of Queen Street – are preserved by the Provincial Government's archives – the Archives of Ontario, at York University's Keele campus.



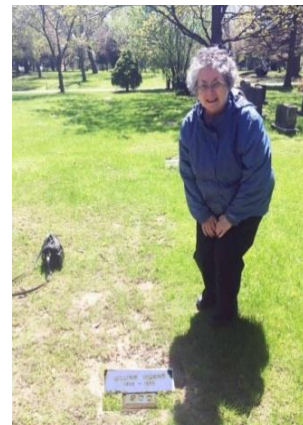
*William Ingram at Queen Street, Oct. 1932, courtesy of the Ingram Family and Archives of Ontario, RG 10, Series 20-B-2. Charlotte Ingram said of this photo, "Now I have a picture with eyes I can finally look into."*

Charlotte and Bryan successfully applied there concerning William, under Ontario's Access & Privacy legislation, and were soon astonished to discover the factual basis of family rumours:– William had indeed been admitted to Queen Street, in July 1930, remaining there for his complex care and treatment until dying almost 30 years later. Despite various treatments, the definitive medical remediation for William's dire illness, unfortunately only effective during its earlier stages, was not endorsed until 1943, by which time it was too late for him. Bryan reported that, "the file contains a death certificate and indicates he was buried at York Cemetery, without any next of kin present. The files contain letters and many hints to the story of his life before Queen Street as well."

Charlotte Ingram also assured us of this vital significance for her and her family. "I don't even know if words can express just how grateful I am that records were kept regarding my grandfather, William Ingram, but I will try.

"You can't imagine how incredible it is to me to even be able to state the dates, 'July 11, 1930' and 'May 13, 1959'. I lived for 66 years not knowing the ancestral 'Ingram Mysteries'. My father died in 1995 leaving what I saw as an insurmountable mystery. Only with the use of 'Ancestry' [a web-based genealogy site], and the time that retirement allows us, were my brother and I even able to discover our grandparents' names. But 'Ancestry' could never give us the key that unlocked the 'Ingram Mysteries'. Only the documents that you possessed [now preserved in the Archives of Ontario] could bring us so many answers to so many unanswered questions."

**"All of these questions are answered, and so much more information, because this documentation exists [all emphases in original].** These records not only honour grandfather William Ingram's existence in our family, but also honour all the incredible people who devoted their lives to taking care of him, and who so diligently documented every detail. Details that are so precious and revealing and that, as a family, we are so grateful to have. William's horrific account created many emotions in me but one was peace, because **now I have the truth.**"



*Photo courtesy of Charlotte Ingram, seen here at William Ingram's gravesite in York Cemetery*

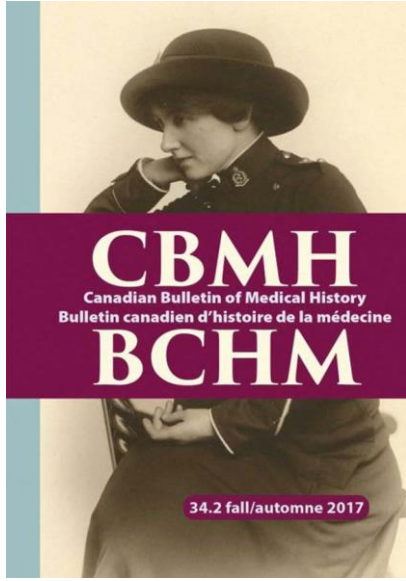
Charlotte summarized concerning their quest: "I cannot imagine finally contacting you and being told that an extensive record was kept but had been destroyed"

Medical & other scientific and historical researchers should note, however, that policies for clinical records' retention and the preservation periods for their former patients' records are not necessarily permanent, and may vary according to a hospital's particular policies.

– John Court

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## Journal Profile



## Canadian Bulletin of Medical History

Volume 34 No. 2  
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ISSN: 0823-2105 ; eISSN: 2371-0179

Founded in 1984, the *CBMH/BCHM* is the leading national journal for the history of medicine, health, and related fields. Its aim is to situate the history of health, medicine, and biomedical science within local, regional, and international contexts – publishing high quality, original, refereed articles in French and English.

The Friends of the CAMH Archives have been active members for more than two decades. The annual conference in conjunction with the Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities includes round table discussions, the prestigious Paterson Lecture Series, peer-reviewed scholarly papers, and the H.N. Segall Prize for best student presentation.

Membership includes a subscription to the peer-reviewed *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History/Bulletin canadien d'histoire de la médecine*, edited by Professors Erika Dyck and Kenton Kroger.

For further information: <https://cshm-schm.ca/>

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## Health History Conference – Nov. 10 – 11

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## Newsletter Profile

### Communiqué

Newsletter of the  
Société canadienne d'histoire et de philosophie des  
sciences/Canadian Society for the History and  
Philosophy of Science

<http://www.yorku.ca/cshps1/pdf/Communique96.pdf>

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## Hewton and Griffin Funding Awards to Support Archival Research in 2018

The Friends of the Archives at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), dedicated to the history of Canadian psychiatry, mental health and addiction, have established two endowment funds. These funds annually provide funding in memory of their late colleagues, Ms. E.M. (Lil) Hewton and Dr. J.D.M. (Jack) Griffin, O.C.

The purpose of these funding awards is to provide financial assistance to students, and others not necessarily associated with an academic institution, who propose to undertake archival research on an aspect of the history of mental health or addiction in Canada. The FOCA board at its discretion may approve awards to a maximum of \$2,500 each.

There is no application form. Candidates are invited to submit a letter of intent not exceeding 500 words, together with a budget and résumé, not later than November 30, 2017. These research awards are conditional on the recipients agreeing to submit progress reports within one year, and a final report including a financial synopsis within two years of receiving their financial allocation.

For examples of archival research projects (formerly “Bursaries”) previously awarded, please refer to that feature as included in the SPRING editions of our past years’ Newsletters, indexed at:

[http://www.camh.ca/en/education/about/services/camh\\_library/Pages/guide\\_friends\\_archives.aspx](http://www.camh.ca/en/education/about/services/camh_library/Pages/guide_friends_archives.aspx)

To apply for a 2018 award, please submit an application by the November 30, 2017 deadline to:

Sydney Jones – President, Friends of the Archives  
CAMH, 1001 Queen Street West  
Toronto, Ontario M6J 1H4

Please note that electronic submissions are preferred: [John.Court@camh.ca](mailto:John.Court@camh.ca)

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## Membership Renewal Notice for 2018

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\* **Membership:** \$ 20.00 (valid through December 31, 2018)

\* **Donation:** \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (optional, at your discretion)

**Total:** \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\* An Income Tax receipt will be provided for your membership remittance plus any further donation. Please complete and mail this form together with a cheque, payable to “Friends of the CAMH Archives”

**Please remit:** Friends of the CAMH Archives, 1001 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario M6J 1H4