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Call for Core Training Co-ordinators

The ARA training group is looking for a number of new members to contribute to the Core Training offer for ARA members. We believe that the provision of quality, inexpensive, accessible training is one of the key roles for ARA. As a group we oversee training across the Association, designing and delivering regional and specialist training events. In the last two years we have developed the new Core Training events.

Can you help us to further develop our training provision? Are you looking to spread your wings and broaden your horizons from your current job? Do you have something to offer?

We are particularly looking for people to take on the roles of Core Training Co-ordinators. These are people who look after specific Core Training courses and take responsibility for their structure and administration. This is an excellent opportunity to develop your skills and show a commitment to your continuing professional development.

We are looking for enthusiastic people who can make a minimum two-year commitment to the role. We meet three times a year with discussions in between by teleconference and email. Travelling, telephone and other expenses are met by ARA. For an informal discussion or to express an interest contact the chair of the training group.

Lizzy Baker, ARA Training Group Chair

Email: lizzy.aratraining@outlook.com

The ARA's Core Training programme is supported by Link 51.



**Archives & Records
Association**
UK & Ireland

Welcome to **ARC Magazine** February 2016

Welcome to the February issue of *ARC*. This month the focus is on Science & Archives where we delve into some exciting projects. This issue includes many fascinating articles from working with patient, case notes, letters from Edwardian hospital patients to Dolly the Sheep! Some of the articles show how almost everyone's day to day lives have been, and continue to be, influenced by scientific research and discoveries, and that good record keeping is essential to this. Also essential is making these records accessible for research, as the projects described in these articles ably demonstrate.

Thanks to all those who have contributed to this issue and special thanks to Anne Barrett for bringing together such a great variety of articles.

I hope you enjoy the issue.



Sophie Stewart
Editor

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Front cover shows: First Light at Jodrell Bank – Archives hold the heritage key

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www.archives.org.uk

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opening lines



After four years of debate and negotiation, the European institutions reached agreement on the Data Protection Regulation in December. This huge piece of legislation will update Europe's data privacy laws, which hadn't been changed

since 1995. At the Wellcome Trust, we think it's vital that the law strikes a balance: facilitating research using personal data while ensuring that individuals' data is kept safe and used appropriately. We've worked for this since January 2012, when the new Regulation was first proposed.

In our view, the Regulation is good news for scientific research. But it didn't always look like it would work out that way! Amendments proposed by the European Parliament at one stage would have had a devastating impact on scientific research involving personal data, particularly in the health space. We're pleased that EU institutions listened to the concerns and evidence presented by research and patient organisations and that the Parliament's amendments did not make the final compromise text.

Continuing the approach of the current European Data Protection Directive, the Regulation creates a special set of rules for research, waiving some regulatory requirements in recognition of the benefits that research offers to society. For example, the rules facilitate the re-use of data for research, even where data was collected for another purpose. Personal data can also be stored for longer periods of time for research than other purposes. The Regulation hints at

broad consent for research purposes, but also includes alternative routes to consent to legitimise the use of data in research. The Regulation clearly allows research using sensitive personal data, such as health data, without individual consent, provided that certain conditions are met.

In order to benefit from these special rules, researchers will have to put in place safeguards that ensure the use of personal data in research is proportionate - for example, that use of personal data is necessary and anonymous data could not be used instead - and that individuals' data is used responsibly, safely and securely.

The new text leaves EU Member States to work out many of the details for themselves. Within certain limits, the Regulation allows Member States to develop their own system of safeguards and exemptions from data subject rights for research purposes. This flexibility creates opportunities for Member States to adapt the rules to fit their existing arrangements and their own social norms. However, this flexibility is also likely to perpetuate some regulatory fragmentation in the use of personal data for research across Europe.

Unlike the established Directive, the new Regulation directly discusses pseudonymisation, where information that directly identifies an individual is replaced with a code. Pseudonymisation is commonly used in research to protect privacy but the implications for scientific researchers of its inclusion in the Regulation are not yet clear. One to watch.

The research community is breathing a sigh of relief at this outcome. But it is not the end of the story. The devil lurks in the detail of implementation. We at Wellcome will continue to work on securing a strong outcome for research as the Regulation enters this phase, and before coming into force in 2018.

Dr Beth Thompson

Policy Adviser, Wellcome Trust

Registration Scheme **news**

Last month we announced that it is now possible to enrol and start working towards Registration under the ARA's new system. This represents an important step in integrating Registration into a career-long programme of CPD activities.

However, re-opening enrolments was just one stage in a much larger process. The Registration sub-committee has spent some time planning for the transition from the old into the new system - and there is still work to be done.

As was also noted in last month's column, we are now turning our attention to producing guidance and training. Guidance documents will appear on the ARA website as soon as possible. In the meantime, if you have any questions then ask your mentor or drop us a line.

Training will be crucial to making Registration a success. Workshops will continue to form a core component of our approach to explaining and promoting Registration. We are developing workshops that demonstrate why it is important to engage in the ARA's CPD framework, of which Registration is a part, as well as offering guidance for candidates who have enrolled. We also recognise that mentors need support - both existing mentors getting to grips with what has changed and professionals who are thinking about becoming mentors for the first time.

As a committee, we hope we have a good understanding of what a workshop needs to deliver. However, now is the time to offer your suggestions. What information would you like to receive as part of a workshop? If you have attended a workshop in the past, what worked well and what needed to be improved? Can we supplement the workshops in some way, perhaps with online resources? We'd really like to hear from you so, if you have ideas or comments, please contact us.

“ *Don't forget: Existing candidates have 20 months to submit their portfolio under the existing Registration Scheme.* **”**

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Richard Wragg

Communications Officer, Registration Scheme
Sub-committee

Collecting **matters**

In recent years The National Archives (TNA)'s Accessions to Archives exercise has indicated that accessions of modern science and technology archives to UK repositories are not extensive. This, together with anecdotal evidence, suggests that archival coverage of science is increasingly patchy, not always of high quality and does not reflect the range of scientific activity in Britain.

In late 2014 TNA initiated a review of contemporary archives of science and technology. We have undertaken wide-ranging discussions and investigations to find out how those with an interest in, knowledge of, and responsibility for modern scientific archives view the situation, gathering ideas of what would be helpful and feasible to support this area, and so developing a strategic approach similar to successful initiatives in areas such as religious archives, Archiving the Arts and the new Higher Education Archive Programme.

It became evident that any progress must be collaborative; partnerships will be essential. In autumn 2015 an options paper was drafted, setting out the findings of the investigation, identifying particular areas to be addressed, such as collecting policies and cataloguing, and making recommendations accordingly.

We are now working to implement initial recommendations, but the review is an open-ended process that continues to develop, so if you haven't had the opportunity to contribute, we should be pleased to have your input. Please get in touch with me at the address below.

Tim Powell

Senior Adviser: Independent Archives
The National Archives

asd@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk

Compiler's Notes

Welcome to the Science and Archives issue of *ARC*

This issue of Science and Archives has been compiled to showcase projects and ways of seeing and understanding the work of archivists and the associated science to a range of interested parties. It is to be hoped that in requesting articles from historians and others organising projects relating to archives and science, they are assisted in seeing the variety of uses and creativity that is in the archives and in the archivists.

There is a great deal of work going on in medical archives and the issue reflects this. Much science is closely allied to art and humanities. Many of the scientist's illustrations reveal this too.

The Irish History of Science and medicine society explains how it plans to work more closely with its allies the archivists, the custodians of the raw material of their professional work. Other historians of science act out a drama from scientists' texts!

There is an update on two professional matters discussed in previous issues: the Royal College of Science Collections Review, and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine on Research Data Management, and further discussion from the archivists at the Centre for Scientific Archives.

There are centenaries to celebrate and exciting projects such as at Jodrell Bank, as described by the Centre's Director, and continuing the physics theme, Finn Aaserud discusses life in a physicist's archive, that of the Niels Bohr Archive in Copenhagen, adding an international perspective.

Anne Barrett

College Archivist & Corporate Records Manager
Compiler ARA Magazine February 2016

Making [dead] friends and influencing people

For the last six months, I have been working on a project to select and catalogue records of historical value from the former National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR) for permanent preservation.

The NIMR was formed in 1914, and was the Medical Research Council's (MRC) largest institute until it merged with other partners to form the Francis Crick Institute in April 2015. It was a unique institution both nationally and internationally, and attracted researchers from all over the world. NIMR alumni include five Nobel Prize winners, and several Fellows of the Royal Society.

Initially, the NIMR was situated in a former hospital in Hampstead, London. The purpose-built laboratory in Mill Hill, London, opened in 1950. The Mill Hill Laboratory is still currently in operation, but will close in 2016.

The records resulting from over 100 years of the institute include correspondence of directors; photographs; visitors' books charting visits from scientists globally; building plans; and the personal papers of scientists. Rather less fascinating records which have survived include administrative papers, the odd invoice, and time expired maintenance records.

From this extensive mass, I am trying to build an archive which best represents the functions and objectives of the NIMR, as well as one which is indicative of the people who were such a part of the Institute. Collaboration with the Records Management Officer, Lara Nelson, ensures the retention of records necessary in our roles. We have therefore gained much



NIMR Flu researchers pipetting by mouth watched on by Helio Pereira c. 1960s. Image reproduced with permission from the Medical Research Council



Peter Medawar with colleagues c. 1960s. Image reproduced with permission from the Medical Research Council

insight into long gone NIMR affiliates – our [dead] friends.

So far, particularly fascinating individuals include Helio Pereira FRS (1918-1994), Virologist, Head of the World Influenza Centre NIMR who insisted

“ I am trying to build an archive which best represents the functions and objectives of the NIMR, as well as one which is indicative of the people who were such a part of the Institute.”

on brewing and sharing his very strong coffee sent from his mother in the lab; Peter Medawar FRS (1915-1987), Director of the NIMR from 1962-1971, a biologist, Nobel Prize winner, for discovery of acquired immunological tolerance, charismatic and a media darling; Rosalind Pitt-Rivers FRS (1907-1990), a biochemist and Head of the Division of Chemistry, never pictured without a bow in her hair; and Rosa Beddington FRS (1956-2001), a developmental biologist with a fascination for mouse embryology and a great artistic talent (the contents of Beddington's office yielded a miscellany, including a whisky miniature!).

Naturally, the majority of material concentrates on scientific staff. However, there are traces too of non-scientific staff throughout, including in the NIMROD staff association magazines, photographs, and correspondence. These sorts of records give an indication of what working life was like at the NIMR, as well as the community that existed within its workforce.

Neither the Medical Research Council (MRC) nor the Francis Crick Institute have the facilities to maintain and provide public access to historical records. Therefore, the key aim of this project is to ensure the survival of historically valuable records through their gifting to one or more archive repositories which will provide long term care and access to the collection. Negotiations have begun with some archives for the deposit of personal, scientific, and corporate records. Preferably, the NIMR records will be kept together, but deposit of personal papers can be more complicated. To this end, I collaborate with potential repositories to establish and negotiate the level of cataloguing and preservation work required before the records will be accepted.



Rosalind Pitt-Rivers in her lab with her signature hair bow and cigarette c. 1960s. Image reproduced with permission from the Medical Research Council

The decision making is aided and given transparency by an MRC committee comprised of archivists, an historian, a librarian, a scientist, and MRC head office staff. To this Committee, I present my findings and recommendations regularly. Needless to say, heated debate is to be expected!

Hopefully, by the end of the project, this nationally important archive will form part of the collections of a recognised archival repository, fascinating researchers of medical history and ensuring the many individuals who made the NIMR continue to have a voice.

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Emma Anthony

Project Archivist (NIMR Project), MRC

BEYOND DOLLY

Stem cells are undifferentiated cells which have the ability to develop into many different cell types and to renew and replace themselves over long periods. This has given medical scientists and institutions such as the Wellcome Centre for Regenerative Medicine at the University of Edinburgh a lot to think about.

Science and Archives | 

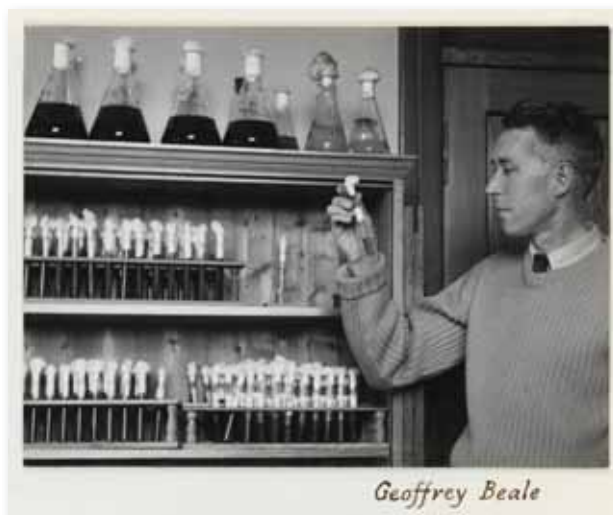
Dolly the Sheep. Image courtesy of University of Edinburgh Library Special Collections.

'Towards Dolly': 100 years, four projects and one sheep

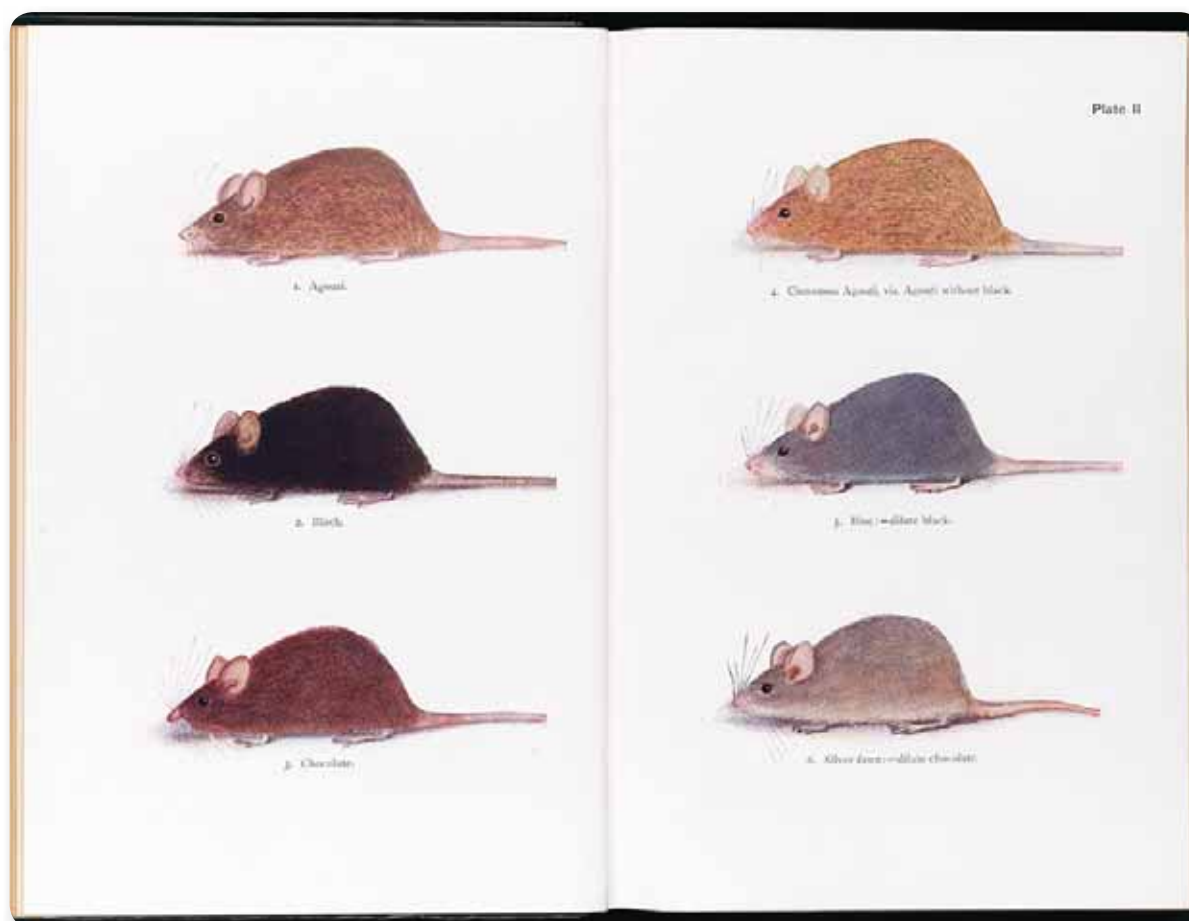
Here at Edinburgh University Library Special Collections we are entering the final six months of one of our longest-running and most successful projects, and one which has opened up new pathways for us in the cataloguing, preservation and acquisition of scientific records. 'Towards Dolly', as we call it, actually encompasses four separate projects funded under the Wellcome Trust's Research Resources scheme, all of which centre on animal genetics in Edinburgh. As well as the cataloguing projects 'Towards Dolly' and 'The Making of Dolly', we've also completed a small scoping project as well as 'Science on a Plate', a glass slide digitisation project (featured in ARC 301).

Since 2012, 'Towards Dolly' has catalogued and conserved printed and archival collections which tell the story of Edinburgh's unique contributions to the science of genetics; from pioneering nineteenth century animal breeders to cutting-edge stem cell research. Of the total fourteen collections, the smallest is a box of papers from a single year, 1951, which charts the deterioration of an experiment in communal living carried out by a group of geneticists (what could possibly have gone wrong?). The largest collection is that of the Roslin Institute (now world-famous

for cloning Dolly the sheep) which spans over half a century and provides a panoramic view of how scientific research has adapted - in fittingly Darwinian terms - to different governments, technologies and cultural climates. As well as books and papers, there are lab books, medals, an LP of comic genetics songs, videos, floppy discs, artwork, a trophy for 'the best pen of pigs' and an Italian book on horse breeding from 1573. Dull it certainly isn't.



Geoffrey Beale, Institute of Animal Genetics, 1950s. University of Edinburgh Library Special Collections. Image courtesy of University of Edinburgh Library Special Collections.



Cataloguing and conserving these diverse collections has led us to tackle some areas new to us, like appraising large amounts of data and drawing on the expertise of scientific colleagues to help with interpretation. (Among the less enjoyable challenges, on the other hand, was appraising a filing cabinet of pig records, whose odour exactly matched their contents.) The relationships which we've developed with Edinburgh's science community, as well as with the friends and families of scientists no longer with us, has led to the acquisition of further collections - an additional seven on top of the fourteen already catalogued. Our recent oral history project has captured over half a century's knowledge, memories and experience from leading scientists such as Sir Ian Wilmut and Sir Adrian Bird.

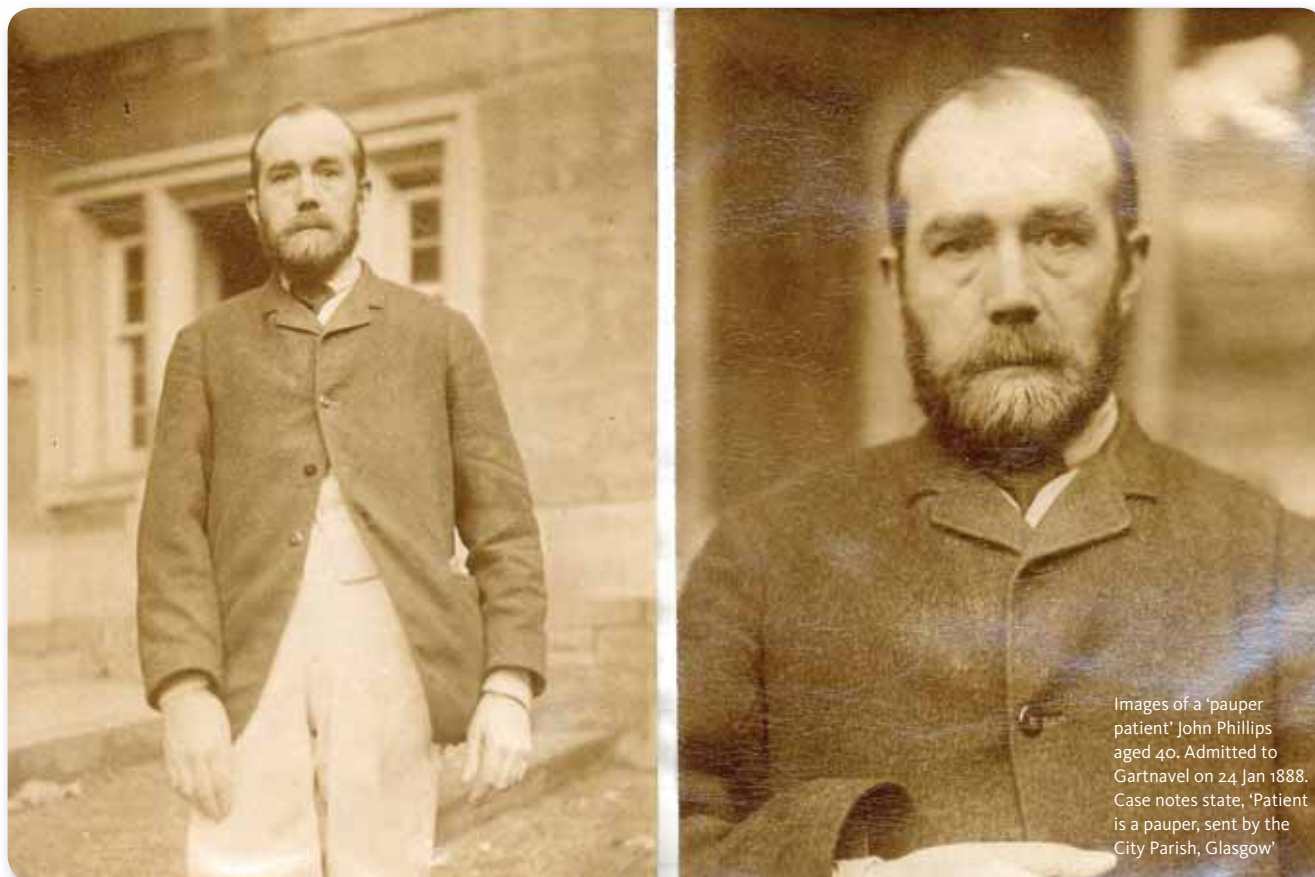
Researchers consulting the collections can be anyone from historians researching the development of biotechnology or the role of women in science, current scientists tracing the history of their research area, or graphic designers and artists looking for inspiration. We've also opened the collections out to the wider public at science festivals, and Doors Open Days and to fellow professionals at workshops and international conferences. This summer, we mounted an exhibition

at the University's Main Library featuring highlights from the collections as well as the world's most famous sheep herself, on loan from National Museums Scotland. 'Towards Dolly: a century of animal genetics in Edinburgh' ran for three months from July to October and proved to be the Library's most successful exhibition to date, filling our Comments Book with 'Dolly doodles'!

Back in 2012 we had no idea how this project would change and grow (or, genetically speaking, to develop so many beneficial mutations). The fact that it has done so is testament to the support we have received from the Wellcome Trust as well as colleagues throughout the archive and science communities. The project has not just been a richly rewarding experience for me professionally; I am now much more knowledgeable about fruit flies than I ever wanted to be, and I still get excited about pictures of sheep.

Clare Button

Project Archivist

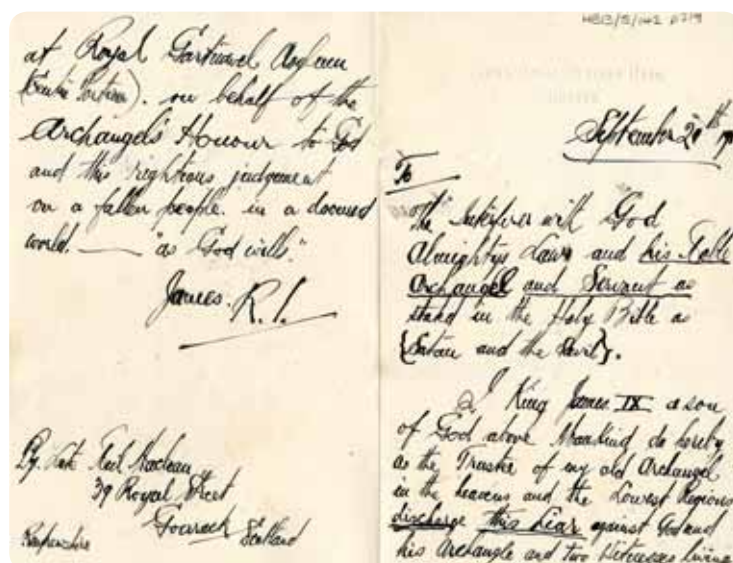


Edwardian patients' letters from Gartnavel Royal Hospital Glasgow

Gartnavel Royal Hospital in Glasgow is one of the institutions included in a Wellcome Library funded project to digitise mental health archives from psychiatric hospitals across the UK

The Glasgow Lunatic Asylum was opened in 1814, and moved to new premises at Gartnavel in 1843. The buildings were designed to segregate patients by gender, and also by social class, where treatment differed between the rich and 'pauper lunatics'. The archive as a whole spans the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with a major part of the collection being the volumes of patient case notes dating from 1814 to 1973. In preparation for digitisation, all loose items from the volumes up to 1913 are being removed and paginated, to ensure that they stay ordered during this process.

Among the most interesting of these pieces are the letters written by the patients themselves. These were retained where they were deemed to be inappropriate, or could cause upset to the recipient, and were kept



Letter written by Neil MacLean, referencing religious iconography

“A few themes can be drawn from these letters; namely those of religious mania, delusions of grandeur and wealth, an obsessive concern about being poisoned and anger at the establishment.”

by the medical professionals as evidence of mental illness.

A few themes can be drawn from these letters; namely those of religious mania, delusions of grandeur and wealth, an obsessive concern about being poisoned and anger at the establishment.

The first of these themes can be seen in the case of Neil Alexander MacLean, who was admitted to Gartnavel on the 25th of June 1913. MacLean was 29 years old, a Protestant and had been ‘ill’ for eighteen months prior to being admitted. It is recorded that he suffered from delusions, the most prominent of which was his talking “a great deal of the growing power of Roman Catholicism”, causing him much distress. In a confused letter, dated September 20th 1913, MacLean’s mania is expressed “discharge this fear against God and his archangel to witnesses living at Gartnavel Royal Asylum”.

Similarly, the letters of Edith Jane Bird display fantasies of grandeur. Bird was admitted to Gartnavel on the 18th of April 1910. She was 26 years old, single with no given occupation, and had been ‘unwell’ for four weeks. In her case notes, it is written that Bird imagined “voices [which] are, she declares, those of her brother, Edward, Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Argyle”. In her letters, Bird makes many grand and outlandish statements. On the 30th of December 1911 she asks a Miss Ferguson to “give a ball on New Year’s Day ... have King Alfonso at it ... failing this write to the King and ask him to let me go”. Asking for help from members of the aristocracy represents another common idea in her writings. One letter, dated 24th November 1911, addresses Lady Stirling Maxwell “please help

HB13/5/1166 p462D

Gartnavel
Ladies West.
24th Nov. 1911

I leave five pounds to you

Dear Lady Stirling Maxwell

Please help me
I am in such distress.
Have been here a
year & a half & can't get
out. Help me at once or ask
Lady Alice Shaw Stewart to do
so as I am afraid of being
taken to "Lady Warwick's
Home". Believe me
Yours in haste
Edith J. Bird.

Please excuse note. E.B.

Edith Bird's letter to Lady Stirling Maxwell

HB13/5/1166 p462K

Gartnavel
Ladies West
Nov. 26th 1911.

Dear Mr. Welsh.

Go to Police or City
Chamberlain & get permission
to take me out of Gartnavel.
Reward of £2000. if you succeed
keep out to "Kumalia".

If you don't get per-
mission wait at West. Gate
near Railway.

Edith J. Bird.

Think I saw you yesterday.
Ask Lady Stirling Maxwell for
securing a F. Robertson &
Marlborough. Must get out.

Send Mr. Welsh to you
can't do it yet. Tell
at once. Reward
Lady Alice Shaw Stewart
might be the answer.

Edith Bird's letter to Mr Welsh

HB13/5/166 p 4629

I.O.U. £2000.
Cash at Bank of
Scotland.

Pay to William Welsh
25th Nov. 1911.

Failing this.
ask Mr. F. Robertson
& Marlborough Ter.
to go security.

Please give £100 to
Bearing. will repay.

Edith Bird's IOU note

me I am in such distress ... help me at once or ask Lady Alice". Bird also offers extravagant rewards for her liberation, "Dear Mr Welsh, go to police ... and get permission to take me out of 'Gartnavel'. Reward of £2000 if you succeed'. Accompanying this letter is an I.O.U, written in pencil, for £2000 with instruction to, "Cash at bank of Scotland. Pay to William Welsh 25th Nov 1911."

Reading the letters today, these themes could be seen to indicate a repressed desperation in the patients, or behavioural responses to their lack of control, rather than an unmanageable psychiatric disorder. Whatever you take from the letters however, it is incredible that this material still exists, and can provide us with such significant insight into the lives, personalities and, indeed illnesses, of the men and women who were held at Gartnavel during this time.

Hannah Grout

Graduate Trainee Special Collections Department
Library University of Glasgow

<https://wellcomelibrary.org/collections/digital-collections/mental-healthcare/gartnavel-royal-hospital/>
Accessed 20151202

www.archives.gla.ac.uk/gghb/collects/hb13.html Accessed 20151202

Edith Bird's Writing on Rossetti postcard



Elementary, my dear researcher: a case of medical cataloguing at Lothian Health Services Archive

Thanks to grants from the Wellcome Trust Research Resources scheme, Lothian Health Services Archive (LHSA) is currently running two projects to open up an under-used set of documents to research communities: twentieth century folder-based case notes. *Cataloguing Norman Dott's neurosurgical case notes* and *RVH v TB: a project to catalogue LHSA's Royal Victoria Hospital Tuberculosis and Diseases of the Chest Case Notes and Register*. These will create item-level catalogues of historic medical case notes using the Encoded Archival Description (EAD) standard in an XML editor, using the functionality that EAD offers both to allow detailed searches on specific criteria (such as medical condition or patient age), and to hide restricted patient identifiable information in a public catalogue.

LHSA holds over one million patient case notes in one of the largest such collections in the UK. Case notes are fascinating records of treatment and care, with much to offer to medical historians, clinical researchers and genealogists. Despite this, their use in research has been limited. Researchers can be deterred by their physical condition (case notes are often housed in their original folders), the sheer number of cases inside series, the fact that it can be difficult to search for a particular category of data across cases if original order does not reflect that search, and case notes' extremely specialist medical language. When access restrictions for modern health archives are added to the matter even thinking about research with case notes seems like hard work. Barriers like these have also been barriers to cataloguing, with most case notes described only to series level in UK archives. Fortunately, LHSA has been able to overcome

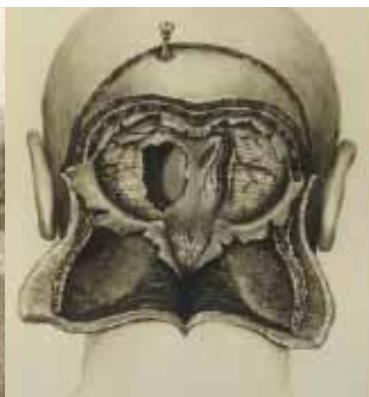
physical barriers to access for our neurosurgery and TB case notes following Wellcome Trust preservation projects in 2002 and 2009. Our case note cataloguing projects hope to overcome more intellectual hurdles.

Cataloguing Norman Dott's neurosurgical case notes (1920 – 1960) began in autumn 2012, the first task of which was to establish a model for an item-level catalogue entry that answered the needs of different researcher groups yet was also scalable inside a project that needed to catalogue c.26,500 cases. Case note cataloguing using EAD was unprecedented in UK medical archives and, without a model to follow, a trial catalogue entry was formulated based on a scoping period to establish both key information recorded across the majority of cases, and how this data should be 'written into' EAD. The Project Archivist also experimented with the wording of descriptions and index terms, meaning that each catalogue entry would be accessible to different researcher groups.

Therefore, when the *RVH v TB* project started in autumn 2015, LHSA had already established a methodology for cataloguing case notes. This time, we have (only!) around 17,500 cases from the Royal Victoria Tuberculosis Trust and its hospitals to catalogue, covering the period between 1920 and 1960 in which tuberculosis treatment underwent rapid change. Although cataloguing TB case notes has proven to be similar to cataloguing neurosurgical ones in many respects, there are some key differences in TB records which bring unique challenges. For example, information in Dott's case notes can be extensive and is almost always typed, whereas LHSA's TB cases are



P/PL41/TB/043 – Before effective drug treatments were introduced, fresh air sanatoria was seen as key to recovery from TB



LHB1 CC/20/PR1.33 – A drawing of a procedure by medical artist J Chisholm, found in a neurosurgical case study



P/PL41/TB/001 – Edinburgh pioneered methods in discovery, disclosure and prevention of TB, one aspect of which was visits by dispensary nurses

“we hope that a range of archive users will be able to dip their toes into case records, from the archivist searching for an individual on behalf of a genealogist to medical and clinical historians”

short and handwritten, often using now-obscure abbreviations which are difficult to pin down and contextualise. Different medical specialisms also mean that different information is likely to be of interest to researchers. For example, whereas the geographical origin of patients in neurosurgical case notes is recorded in general terms, a much more precise index term (that nonetheless protects patient identity) is employed in catalogue entries that record an infectious disease like TB.

At the end of each project, two catalogues will be created for each set of case notes: an online version that uses EAD to hide patient identifiable data and another unredacted version that is confined to the search room and can be accessed following the same clearance from NHS Lothian that researchers would need to see any other confidential record. In this way, we hope that a range of archive users will be able to dip their toes into case records, from the archivist searching for an individual on behalf of a genealogist to medical and clinical historians interested in developments in, and treatment of, disease.

Becky Nielsen

Project Cataloguing Archivist, LHSA

Louise Williams

LHSA Archivist

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Hull's Liquid Crystal Legacy

Claire Weatherall describes a collection of research vital to today's modern technology.

When you think of flat screen TVs, interactive phones, laptops and tablets do you ever think of Hull? Without the development of Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) technology none of these gadgets would have been made possible. In a Chemistry Department lab at the University of Hull, a team led by Professor George William Gray discovered a group of liquid crystals known as cyanobiphenyls. The findings of this research, published in March 1973, allowed for the synthesis of a room temperature stable material that was to make LCD technology viable.

The history behind the science

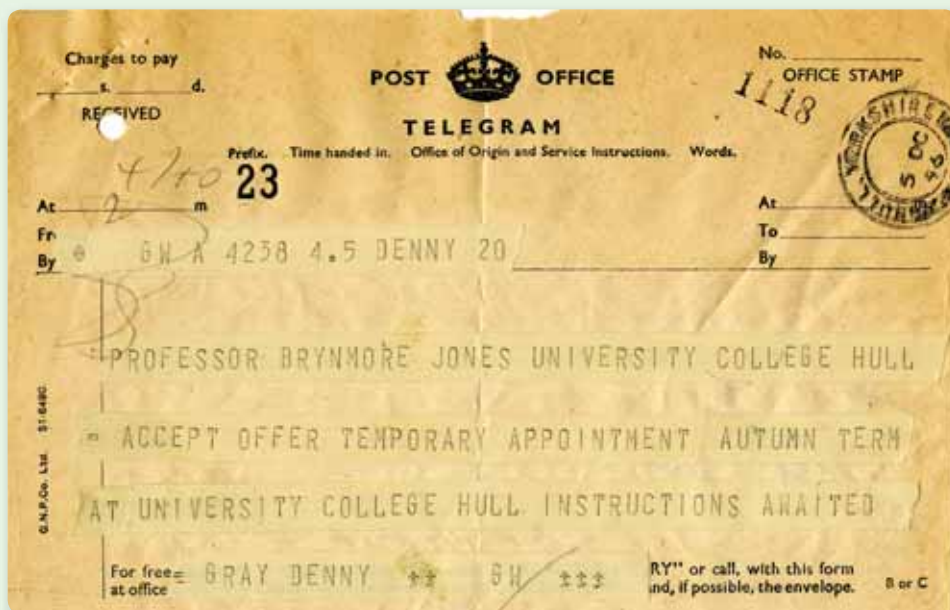
The beginnings of the Liquid Crystals Research Group at the University of Hull are to be found in the 1930s when Professor Brynmore Jones (later Sir Brynmore Jones and Chancellor of the University of Hull) initiated research into liquid crystals. In 1946, Professor George William Gray took over research. Completing his PhD thesis in 1953, his first papers were published in collaboration with Jones. Gray's enthusiasm in the 1950s and 1960s kept LCD research alive at a fallow time. Gray focusing on molecular structure and liquid crystal properties relationships defined a new distinct scientific discipline. In 1962, not seeing a future for the research and no clear industrial application, Gray finalised his work in the first English book to be published on the subject, *Molecular Structure and Properties of Liquid Crystals*.

However, interest in liquid crystals revived in the mid-1960s and his lead was recognised. Gaining a Ministry of Defence contract in October 1970 allowed Gray and his team (Ken Harrison and J.A. Nash) to discover by 1972 of a group of room temperature stable nematic liquid crystals

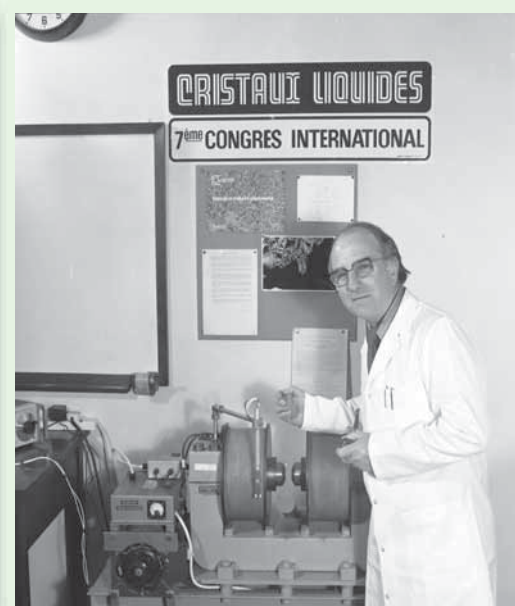
known as *cyanobiphenyls* and allowed for the realisation of LCD technology. Publication in March 1973 elevated Hull's status and the group was joined by John Goodby, David Coates, Alan Mosley, Stephen Kelly, and Damien McDonnell. All becoming fellow LCD pioneers, and a detailed picture of structure/property relationships in liquid crystal systems emerged. In 1979 the dedication of the group was recognized by the Queen's Award for Technological Achievement. The 1980s saw engagement with more commercially oriented projects in conjunction with collaborators at RSRE¹ Malvern, BDH Chemicals (later Merck Ltd UK) and other universities including Oxford and Durham. Research contracts around liquid crystal polymers, Langmuir-Blodgett thin films, and ferroelectric liquid crystal displays helped to develop industrial applications for liquid crystal materials. In 1990 Gray retired, Goodby then led the group. Continuing developments saw a spin-out company, Kingston Chemicals, created in 2000, providing a commercial complement to the academic research. Kingston Chemicals then began to manufacture liquid crystals for industrial and research applications. In 2005 the University of Hull became a Royal Society of Chemistry 'Historic Landmark' in recognition of the significance of its liquid crystal research.

Preservation of the records

In March 2013, 40 years after the publication of the 1973 discovery, the University of Hull ran the 'LCD40' campaign to raise awareness of Hull's integral role in the development of LCD technology. Negotiations successfully arranged the deposit of papers in Hull University Archives recording the work of the group by a former member of the Hull group had preserved from destruction after



George Gray's acceptance of position at Hull University



George Gray in his lab c. 1970s



George Gray on the occasion of receiving Queen's Award for technology



Sample chemicals labelled by George Gray when he first started working at Hull on liquid crystal research



Claire Wetherall and Judy Berg receiving the U DLCR archive July 2014



Sample technology using LC material invented at Hull along with Gray's first microscope from the 1950s

recognizing their significance. In January 2014 work began to catalogue the records, which were deposited in a number of separate accessions throughout 2014/2015. In August 2015, the *Records of the Liquid Crystal Research Group, University of Hull, 1929-2015 [U DLCR]* were made available for researchers to use at Hull History Centre.

What's in the collection?

Most of the papers relate to the work of George W. Gray and John W. Goodby. The collection documents the group's research into liquid crystals, their synthesis, properties and industrial applications 1950s-1990s : correspondence, work books, reports, theses, notes, overhead slides, article reprints and books, patents. Material relating to teaching, students, research projects, publications, conferences, lectures, awards and nominations, film footage relating to the group's research, plus oral history recordings of members of the Hull Liquid Crystals Research Group as part of the cataloguing project. Perhaps unusually for a scientific collection, there are also prints of artwork created using photomicrographic images of liquid crystals. Objects associated with the group's research over the decades include chemical samples, microscopes, equipment, sample electronic products using LCD technology, the Queens Award for Technology shield awarded to the University in 1979, and the first LCD laptop used by the group (a Macintosh PowerBook).

Anyone interested can access the catalogue online at <http://catalogue.hullhistorycentre.org.uk/>

Claire Weatherall

Project Archivist, Hull History Centre

¹Royal Signals and Radar Establishment https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Signals_and_Radar_Establishment Accessed 20151202

The Niels Bohr Archive

A Look at Life in the Archives of a Physicist.

The Niels Bohr Archive at a Time of Change 2012-2017

The Niels Bohr Archive (NBA) – website <http://www.nbarchive.dk/> – is a repository of primary material for the history of modern physics, pertaining in particular to the early development of quantum mechanics and the life and career of Niels Bohr. Although NBA has existed since shortly after Bohr's death in 1962, its future was only secured at the centennial of Bohr's birth in 1985, after a deed of gift from Bohr's wife, Margrethe, enabled establishment of NBA as an independent not-for-profit institution. Since 1985, the NBA has had its own board of directors and has been overseen by the Danish Ministry of Education (1985–1998 and 2000–2001), the Ministry of Research (1998–2000) and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (from 2001), which have provided a fixed annual sum, covering part of the running expenses; it has supplemented its income by taking advantage of its privilege to apply for project support from private sources. In 1985 NBA had only two offices, scattered archival collections, and a unique book collection in boxes. Since then, the Niels Bohr Institute (NBI) has provided offices, library rooms and storage space for the archival collections, thus enabling conservation and proper care of archival documents in fireproof safes, registration of collections and servicing the many guest researchers.



Finn Aaserud Director, Lis Rasmussen Librarian and Filicity Pors Research Assistant



Niels Bohr Collected Works limited edition with cumulative index. Also available as an ebook.

NBA is an academic archive, currently with a postdoc student and a resident historian of science. It has increased in stature since 1962 and continues this trajectory with 100+ visitors annually. Their output from the collections is large, diverse and much published. History of science seminars thrive, conference proceedings, such as *One Hundred years of the Bohr Atom* from 2013 have been published. Relevant papers are deposited and catalogued, sometimes digitised, as swiftly as possible. NBA web presence is huge, as is collaboration with other international scientific institutions and the public. The following is a snapshot of collections and development of the NBA to 2015.

Core Collection

- The *Niels Bohr Scientific Correspondence* (BSC), 6,000 letters, drafts and manuscripts (500 units).
- Material catalogued and microfilmed in the early 1960s as part of the Archive for History of Quantum Physics (AHQP), a project sponsored by the American Philosophical Society and the American Physical Society – website: <http://www.amphilsoc.org/guides/ahqp/>.
- **Outcome:** 290 microfilms of various relevant historical material placed in several repositories world-wide, including NBA.

Other Bohr Collections

NBA houses several unique and extensive historical collections:

- *Bohr Private Correspondence* (BPC) including letters to and from central personalities in culture and politics inside and outside Denmark (deposited

www.archives.org.uk

by the Bohr family in 1985).

- *Bohr General Correspondence* (BGC) documents Bohr's substantial administrative involvement.
- *Bohr Political Papers* (BPP) shed light on his considerable effort, beginning during the Second World War, for an "open world" between nations.

Deposited papers of Bohr's closest colleagues:

- Microfilmed papers of Bohr's close colleague George Hevesy Scientific Correspondence.
- Of great historical importance, too, are papers of, e.g., H.A. Kramers, Christian Møller, Oskar Klein, Léon Rosenfeld.

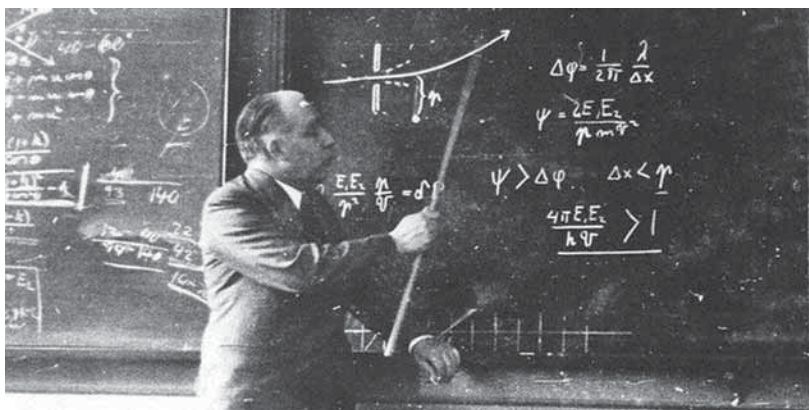
Newer deposits

Papers of more recent origin – notably:

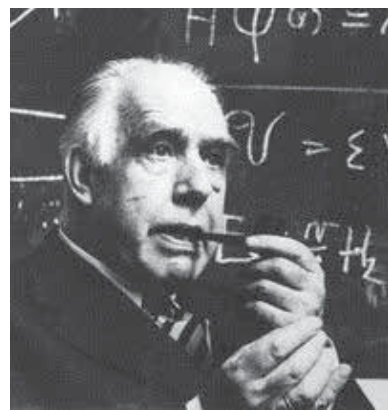
- Niels Bohr's son, Aage; cataloguing begun 2015.
- Stefan Rozental, Niels Bohr's close collaborator.
- Allan Mackintosh, Danish solid state physicist.
- Bernard Peters, astrophysicist – photocopies.
- *Selskabet for Naturlærens Udbredelse* (SNU, the Danish Society for the Dissemination of Science, founded by H.C. Ørsted in 1824).
- NBI experimental physicist N.O. Lassen correspondence.

Other material:

- Photographs relating to Bohr's career, thumbnails on the website, very popular resource.
- Film, sound tape, video tape and DVD collections, reprints, an expanding library.



Niels Bohr lecturing in Copenhagen in 1947



Niels Bohr physicist

Danish Ministry of Science Internet Project

2007 to 2012 a DMS supported project.

Stage 1: Digitisation: documents in BPP, majority of NBA's films and sound recordings placed on the Internet.

Stage 2: The major part of BPC and a supplement to BSC (BSC-Supp) added.

- Digitization of archival documents continues, the resulting files being placed on the Internet, using: the Archon archives software developed at the University of Illinois: <http://archon.nbi.dk/>

Publication of Niels Bohr Collected Works (BCW) by NBA

- First priority of NBA for several years.
- Volume 1, 1972.
- Volume 12, final volume, 2007.
- New edition of entire series, in paper and as ebook 2008, with cumulative subject index in additional volume.
- A list of volumes is posted on NBA website <http://www.nbarchive.dk/publications/bcw/>

Association with University of Copenhagen, 2012

1 January 2012, after long negotiations:

- NBA became an independent institution overseen by the University of Copenhagen.
- New statutes approved; a new board of directors.
- Danish National Archives (*Rigsarkivet*) representative replacing that of the Danish Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation.
- Funding: the Ministry increasing the annual support through the University of Copenhagen covering the salaries of its small staff and day-to-day expenses.

Future prospects 2015 - 2017

Extending the activities of NBA

Legacy papers

- Gradual deposit of NBI papers in NBA enhancing and developing the collections, preventing loss during NBI's forthcoming move in 2017.
- Project coordinated with *Rigsarkivet* (National Archives).
- Born-digital material – requires development of methodologies for capture.
- Re-development of NBA website.

Independent research unit for NBA supported by an International Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) for NBA

Importantly, 2015 saw the appointment of an International Scientific Advisory Board.

Outcome

Written evaluation of the Archive suggesting future developments.

- Emphasizing requirements for larger space (re 2017 move to new quarters).
- Resources for more research: NBA negotiates with the Danish Ministry of Education and Research, the University of Copenhagen and private foundations.

There is a great deal more done – look at our annual reports on the website and in the pipeline.

We have plans, but we still have to wait to see what interesting developments will come our way in the future.

<http://www.nbarchive.dk/>

Finn Aaserud

Director, Niels Bohr Archive

Collections Review Project: Successes and Challenges

This article provides an update on the Royal College of Surgeons of England Collections Review Project, featured in the last science issue of ARC, as the project is now coming to an end. I will summarise some of our main achievements and challenges as we assessed our entire collection of library, museum and archive material.

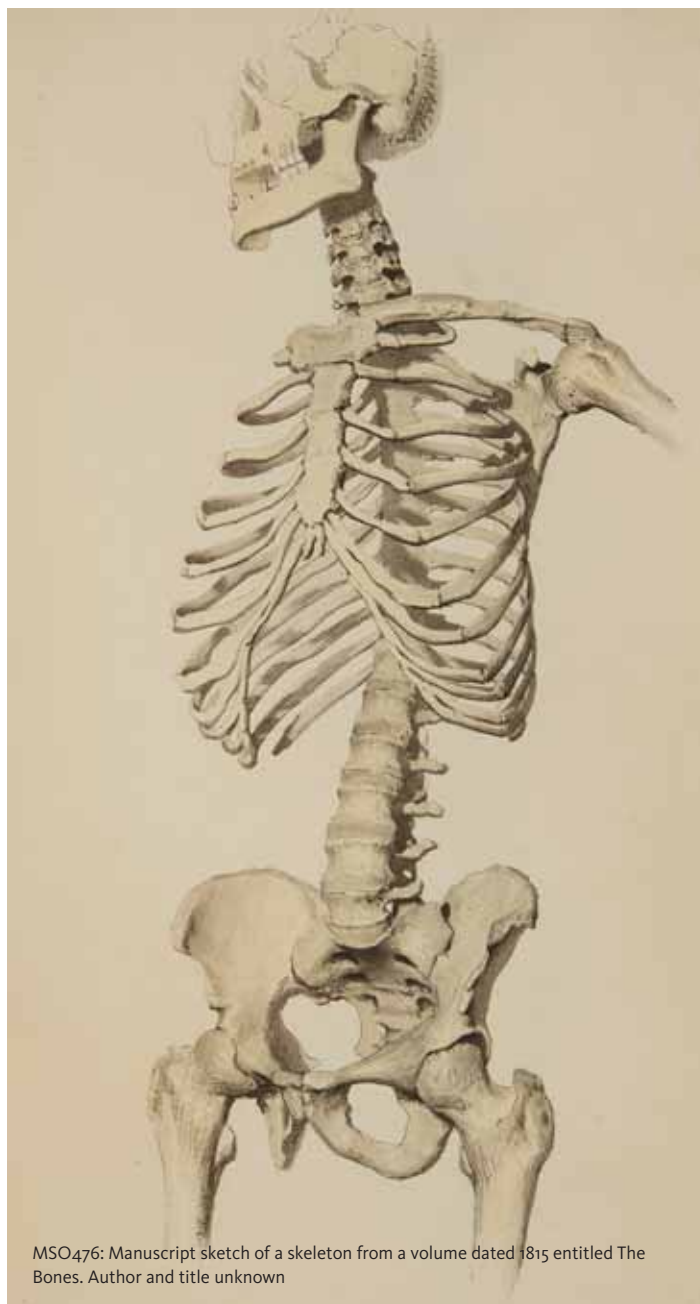
The review used an adapted methodology to score our material in categories for collections management and usage.

Under collections management we looked at security, emergency planning, environmental monitoring and control, storage and display, condition, ownership and cataloguing. Under usage we assessed both current and potential usage, looking at audience appeal, use in education and training, use in research and enquiry, significance and current access for users. We also looked in more depth at some aspects of the collections in a separate significance assessment process.

The best bits

The pan-domain review has been a remarkable project to work on for multiple reasons.

Ground-breaking: As far as we know we are the first organisation to carry out a collections review across multiple types of material using the same methodology, as well as being the first to use this



MSO476: Manuscript sketch of a skeleton from a volume dated 1815 entitled *The Bones*. Author and title unknown



1907 example of an anatomical atlas by John McGregor-Robertson, with flaps to illustrate internal structures.



'Winnie', skull of the bear that inspired the story of Winnie the Pooh

type of methodology on a library collection. We hope to be able to communicate our experience to others to advise on how to approach and carry out the work.

Critical thinking: Reviewing the collections allowed us to look at our material objectively, and think critically and logically about how it is managed, stored and used. Employing new staff meant we could review from an impartial viewpoint. This opportunity to think critically about our collections was refreshing and very helpful in evaluating the importance of different areas of the material.

Getting the evidence: The collected data is incredibly useful for collections management providing firm evidential data to support our argument for work needed on the collections. We are incorporating the recommendations into a new five-year plan, which will help us plan the appropriate resourcing and measure the impact of our work.

Professional development and cross-domain working: The cross-domain nature of the project helped the reviewers, and the wider team of librarians, curators and archivists get hands-on experience of items outside their sphere of expertise, and also encouraged staff to work together in a much more defined and productive way, assisting us to forge better partnerships and improve communication.

Significance assessments: The significance assessment process provided some fascinating and insightful results, allowing wide-ranging discussion

and enabling consideration of whether material fits into your collection development policy, exploring how items could be used and exploited more, and whether a collection has clear historic and scientific value. The assessments led to new projects being developed, new priorities for conservation treatment, and even some proactive acquisition to consolidate breadth of our collections.

Sharing our findings: We have particularly enjoyed tweeting and blogging about the project to highlight our findings, for example our re-discovery of Winnie-the-Pooh's skull was widely circulated in the press. We are also passionate about sharing our experiences with our professional peers. We want to share our experience of this useful process to help others benefit from an excellent collections management tool to improve their collections and services. (Watch this space...)

The hard bits

No project is going to finish without some challenges along the way, and we learned the following lessons:

Pilot, pilot and pilot some more: We painstakingly adapted the methodology for our own requirements, and collections managers piloted the methodology on some of our collections. However, once the reviewing team began work we found that in practice our tools and process needed some refining. It would have been better if more extensive piloting was done across a wider selection of material, and if the staff going to undertake the reviews were involved with the development of the methodology themselves.

Add on tasks: It might seem sensible to undertake other tasks as you are going through the collections, such as stock-checking, but in a time-defined target driven project it was not possible to complete this extra work. Be realistic about the extent of the work and how long the reviewing takes, and don't take on additional tasks that will impact on your ability to deliver the project outcomes.

Current usage data: We found that our existing data on how the collections are used was there, but was disparate, inconsistent, and difficult to accumulate together into a sensible set of sources. Before reviewing look at your usage data, consolidate and tighten it up so that the evidence you have is of more practical use.

Current vs potential use: We aimed to assess both current and potential use of the collections at the same time, anticipating that we could highlight underused collections with future potential for exploitation. In practice, this proved very challenging to score current and potential usage together and we would separate these in future.

Conclusion

Despite the challenges, and reinforced by the best bits, the collections review project has been very successful. We completed reviewing all 8729 units of material ahead of schedule, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of the reviewing team.

We have collected a useful set of data on the collections and provided recommendations to collections managers which will improve the care and management of the collections. We have additionally helped the library, museums and archives departments to work more closely together as part of our drive towards collaborative working. The review has been an incredibly valuable exercise and we are pleased to have been able to work on such an interesting and pioneering project.

The collections review and significance assessment project was funded by the Arts Council England's Designation Development Fund. Without this funding we would have been unable to undertake such a complex task and we are grateful to be benefiting from this opportunity.

Please do contact me if you would like to know anything about the review, the reviewing process and methodology, or our results. Email: bastridge@rcseng.ac.uk

Beth Astridge

Collections Review Project Manager
Royal College of Surgeons of England

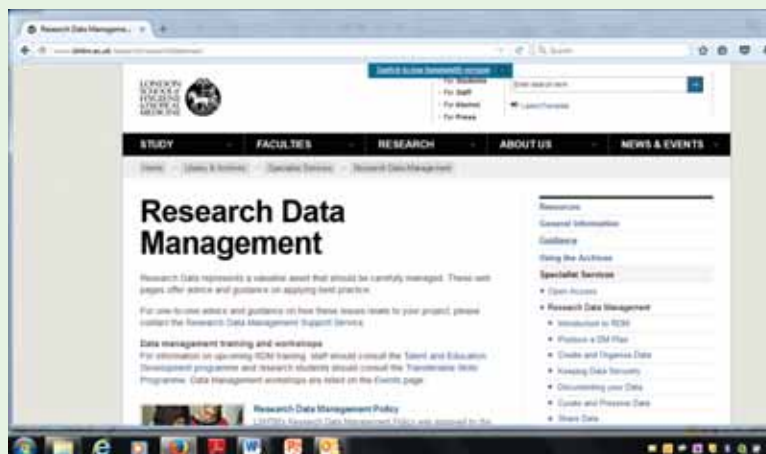
Research Data Management: An Archival Issue

On Monday 16 November 2015, the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) held an Exchange of Experience event to explore how communication between Archivists and Research Data Managers could be improved, as part of 'Explore Your Archive launch week'. The event was organised to address a concern I've had since I started to work on Research Data Management in 2009 – the absence of Archivists from RDM discussions in the wider academic community.

The lack of understanding on the work of archivists among RDM professionals became apparent at a recent RDM workshop held at the School, where one of the presenters showed a photograph of a box of videotapes containing interviews and indicated they did not know how to deal with this type of physical data. He seemed surprised when I suggested he contact the Archives team in his institution for advice. This led me to explore the RDM jiscmail list in further detail, where it was clear that RDM professionals frequently post questions on how to handle physical research data.

A lively discussion took place covering several topics. These included:

- Do Archive Services actually want to hold physical research data? The consensus at the meeting was that Archives Services should accept physical research data and treat it in the same way as other deposits. However, there may be contrary views in the wider archive community



- How the placement of RDM and Archives Services within an institution can influence their interaction. At LSHTM, the Research Data Management unit has been placed within the Archives Service, which ensures a joined-up approach is taken for managing paper and digital materials. However, this is not the case in most other institutions.
- What are the incentives for Data Management practice? Funder and journal expectations for data sharing were recognised, but it was also considered important to encourage RDM activities as part of good information management and scientific practice.
- How the lack of understanding between the two professions can be addressed. In particular, it was considered important that RDM professionals improve their knowledge of archive and records management principles, and Archivists improve their understanding of the unique characteristics of digital research data.

On the basis of the discussion, it was concluded that Archivists have valuable skills to contribute to RDM activities, particularly in regard to metadata creation, data classification, establishing provenance, and digital preservation.

One of the practical outcomes of the meeting was the suggestion that basic archival training material could be included in the online RDM training course, MANTRA (<http://datalib.edina.ac.uk/mantra/>). Group members also agreed to continue discussing RDM issues and post questions to the Archives –NRA jiscmail list. If you are interested in contributing to the discussion, please contact me.

Victoria Cranna

Archivist & Records Manager
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Victoria.Cranna@lshtm.ac.uk

Case studies in following a collaborative approach to cataloguing archives by the Centre for Scientific Archives (CSA)

A renewed realisation of the significance of the work of the CSA in particular and the archival profession in general is highlighted by CSA cataloguing for an eminent scientist. He remarked that modern students and even some working scientists didn't really understand the history of his discovery, even developing wrong ideas about its origins, by focussing on the electronically available academic literature. In the words of Joan K. Haas, et.al: "The scientific article does not necessarily allow for reconstruction of the research process and the journal article is not intended to be a historical or chronological presentation of the experiment or research process involved."

Preservation of and access to original papers is useful for the history of the scientific work, an in-depth perspective about the life and history of the scientist in areas such as the social, economic and political and their spheres of influence. Their archives provide a picture of the whole personality and life.

The two case studies that follow provide a practical illustration of the work of the CSA in striving to fulfil its mission of facilitating the unlocking of the potential of scientific archives for research, study and enjoyment, and the advantages of collaborative working.

Celia Cassingham CSA Archivist

Cataloguing the Brian Randell Collection: a case study in collaboration

Brian Randell was Professor of Computing Science at Newcastle University for nearly forty years from 1969. He progressed computer programming techniques, and studied the history of computing, including pioneering research into The Colossus computer built at Bletchley Park during World War Two. The archives include correspondence from the early 1970s with the then Prime Minister seeking (unsuccessfully at first) permission to reveal information about The Colossus.

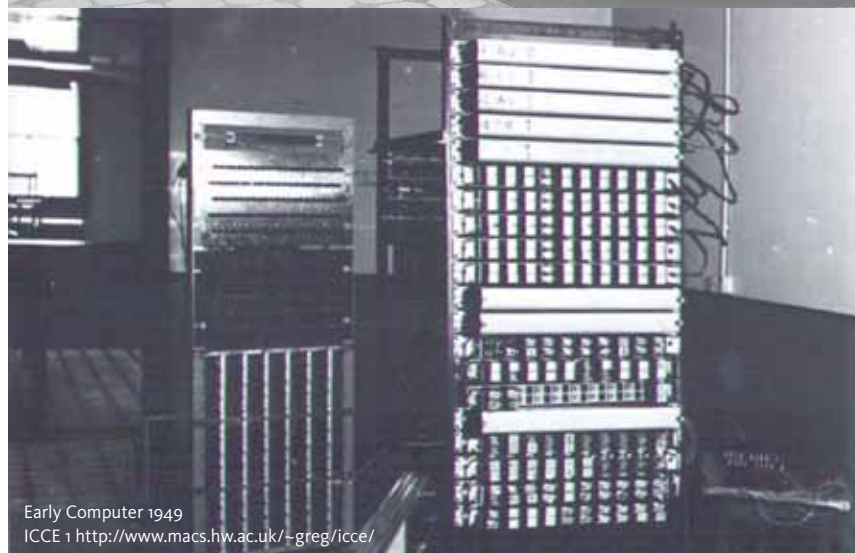
The collection was catalogued by the CSA on behalf of Newcastle University Special Collections and Archives. The CSA aims to create a product which a repository can integrate with archives it has processed itself. This means using packaging materials and standards consistent with those already in use and adopting appropriate cataloguing and appraisal standards, software and house style.

The Randell archives c. 26 cubic metres, catalogued = 247 archive boxes completed in October 2015 working part time, equivalent to four months work.

Step 1: discussions with Newcastle about the cataloguing and packaging standards to be adopted. The CSA is developing a standard set of questions for this stage of projects, investigating varying levels of detail, from the cataloguing scheme, to where (or if), to write the reference number on each item. This approach depends on the destination repository being willing to spend time documenting their requirements. Fortunately Newcastle were extremely helpful and clear about what they wanted, both with the initial questions and with follow-up enquiries. Challenges of remote cataloguing: nothing is obvious - a Newcastle archivist could simply observe where to stick the box label and what cataloguing software was in use. Photographs were useful: Newcastle sent



Early Computer ICCI 1949, Imperial College



Early Computer 1949
ICCE 1 <http://www.macs.hw.ac.uk/~greg/icce/>



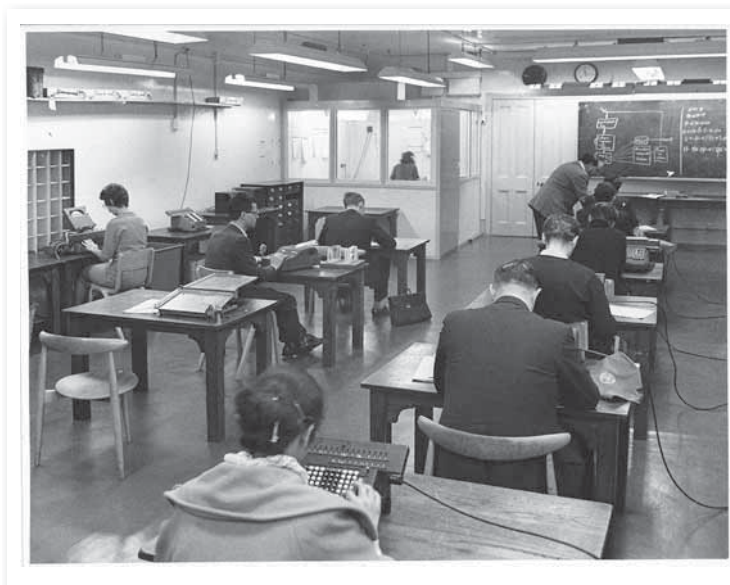
Computer, Imperial College, 1960s

images of a typical box, I sent images of work in progress asking 'is this what you meant'?

Newcastle catalogues on the Archives Hub were models, useful for the numbering scheme, the division of data between title and scope and content elements: on how much detail to include at higher levels and in admin history, and ways of referring to individuals.

The requirement was to supply the catalogue in EAD format suitable for export to the Archives Hub, which I achieved through a multi-stage approach based on Excel. The CSA has found Excel to be an ideal tool for working with large or moderate sized catalogues (this catalogue consisted of 1256 rows in Excel), allowing easy box list analysis, catalogue development, experimentation with different arrangements, moving or inserting, combining or separating records as work continues. Once the catalogue is completed it is straightforward to send it to the client for review and comment. Most significantly, it is simple to export from Excel into Access, Calm, Adlib, and other systems, or to generate a catalogue in Word. It is therefore ideal for the CSA where every project is different.

The Hub template for migrating individual records from Excel to the Hub is not designed for large quantities of data. I therefore developed a methodology for speedily exporting the whole



Computer Room Department of Mathematics Imperial College

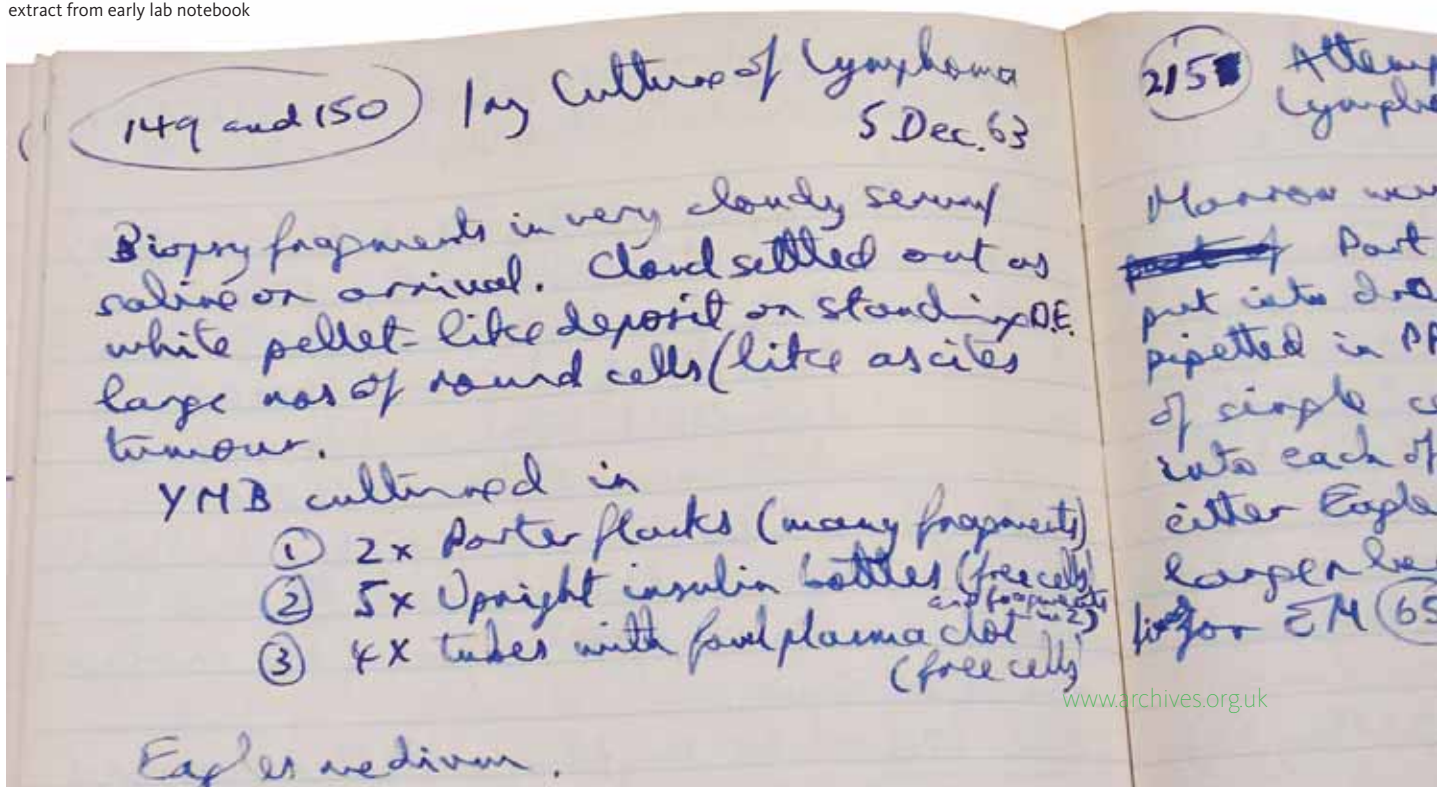
catalogue from Excel to EAD (including the hierarchical links).

Gillian Sheldrick CSA Archivist

The Papers of Sir Michael Anthony Epstein, CBE, FRS

I am in the process of cataloguing the papers of Sir Anthony Epstein (1921-), former Emeritus Professor of Pathology of the University of Bristol at the Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Oxford and Honorary Fellow, Wolfson College, Oxford. Sir Anthony was a co-discoverer of the Epstein - Barr virus and worked on the development

Professor Sir Anthony Epstein CBE FRS
extract from early lab notebook



of an anti-virus vaccine. The papers are being catalogued on behalf of Sir Anthony for Trinity College Library, Cambridge, beginning in August 2015, ending in February 2016, totalling 530 boxes.

The archive, which reflects Sir Anthony's whole working life from his education and early studies, to the discovery of the virus, up to co-ordinating the preliminary planning for human trials for an anti-virus vaccine and beyond, includes the following.

Personal papers; professional diaries; laboratory notebooks dealing with virus research and electron micrography (he was one of the first scientists to use and develop electron micrography in virus research); publications and illustrations; photographs, prints from electron micrographs and glass slides; correspondence and other papers. Illustrating: research work, including extensive work abroad and conferences; significant work for professional affiliations (for example the Medical Research Council, the Royal Society and the International Council of Scientific Unions, in particular as Chairman of its Committee for Science in Central and Eastern Europe). Some of the insights provided by this material include the peer review process, informal communication and exchange of ideas and the invisible college of Sir Anthony's peers and colleagues.

Following the CSA method of work outlined above, immediate discussions with the archivist at Trinity College Library enabled me to follow their specific requirements for cataloguing, packaging, preservation etc.

One advantage of collaborative working is being able to provide a tailor-made approach, to ensure that the final product will be one which can be integrated into Trinity College's archives. For me, collaborative working is both stimulating and challenging, but also very satisfying. Worth noting is the exposure to other repositories, different ways of working, types of archives, systems of cataloguing and working with different colleagues.

In this way we are working towards ensuring the preservation of that continuity and completeness in order to provide the richest record of value to the widest audience.

Celia Cassingham

CSA Archivist

¹ Appraising the Records of Modern Science and Technology: A Guide: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1985, p.71

Health Archives and Records Group (HARG)

The Health Archives and Records Group exists to support the work of archivists and records managers working with collections relating to medicine and health. The Group was actually founded in the late 1980s, but has existed in its current incarnation for about a decade, having changed its name to emphasise the importance of current hospital and other medical information managers in the mix of membership. The Group focuses on networking and support around standards, but also highlights issues of pressing importance to the sector, including changes to the law and frequent NHS reorganisations, which often generate new records.

The structure of the Group has become looser and more diffuse in recent years, with a biannual meeting, usually in London or Edinburgh, featuring guest speakers and topical discussions. It is currently being rejuvenated with new membership, reflecting a renewed appreciation of the diversity of health archives and records beyond the traditional remit of hospitals and universities. A replacement to the existing, tired-looking, website is planned, which should include news, advice, useful guidance and links to new cataloguing, digitisation or research projects.

Dr Geoff Browell

Head of Archive Services, King's College London



All You Have Ever Wanted to Know About: The Scientific Archivists Group

This article provides an overview of the Scientific Archivist Group (SAG)¹ who we are and what we do. The group was established in 1981, with the aim of providing a means to exchange knowledge relating to archives with scientific application, primarily in the pharmaceutical arena. Membership is mostly drawn from commercial organisations, including archivists and records managers from pharmaceutical companies from the very largest to the very smallest, commercial research organisations, independent consultants and offsite storage providers, as well as a small number of non-commercial organisations. The current membership of approximately 150 professionals draws chiefly from the UK and mainland Europe. The group operates on a not-for-profit basis.

As an organisation, the Scientific Archivist Group holds conferences and provides training for both members and non-members. Papers and presentations are published in the group's biannual journal, *Sagacity*, and corresponding website² along with current awareness features and topical articles to enable members to keep abreast of developments within the industry.

A LinkedIn forum on the website enables members to network virtually anytime they are looking for help. Recognizing the success of other professional archiving institutions in the realm of social media, plans are in development to move into this medium as well.

So, is there a typical member of the group? In a word, no! There is a healthy mix of fresh-faced newcomers, and older wiser heads who've seen it all. Some members lead teams of staff managing very large collections. Others, in smaller operations, take the helm solo in addition to wearing several other hats. The wide range of experience in our membership is a source of pride in the group. Diversity keeps us intellectually curious. Youth keeps us relevant. More experienced members relay the framework in which modern archiving can, realistically, take place.

Why is the role of the archivist in pharmaceutical companies especially important? All companies produce records through their work. The data and records is commercially and legally very valuable, and managing them in an organised, efficient



Clients tools of their trade



Imperial College Archives

way is vital. This is not very different from the needs of other companies in managing their records. However the pharmaceutical industry is especially prolific, in terms of record generation, reflecting the complexity of drug development and manufacture.

So, what makes archiving in the pharmaceutical industry unusual compared to other scientific enterprises? By law, every company involved in drug development, regardless of size, must have an archivist and an archive. This is defined in the Good Laboratory Practice and Good Clinical Practice regulations. Hence the need for individuals in smaller enterprises, who already have several roles, to take on the formal role of an archivist too. The regulations, like many laws, are open to interpretation. This is an example of how the Scientific Archivists Group helps its own through advice and experience, while also setting precedent and providing support.

In a well run pharmaceutical archive, there should be no surprises, no discovery of unknown information – unlike those that you read about, where a researcher found a long lost set of letters, or an unknown work by an author. A surprise in a pharmaceutical archive causes worry and scrutiny, and usually extra work for the archivist.

In terms of future challenges, the big one is electronic records. While there are still many paper records being generated, there has been an explosion in electronic data, which must be archived with the same controls laid down by the regulations. This is an especially challenging area for the profession. As a first step, the group recently published *A Guide to Archiving of Electronic Records*³ however there is a long road to be travelled before we have all the answers.

Chris Jones

Chairperson, Scientific Archivists Group

¹ www.sagroup.org.uk Accessed 20151202

² <http://www.sagroup.org.uk/publications> Accessed 20151202

³ <http://sagroup.org.uk/publications/e-archive> Accessed 20151202

Promoting History of Science, Technology and Medicine Research and Archives in Ireland

The History of Science, Technology and Medicine (HSTM) Network Ireland is the main body representing Irish historians in these expanding fields. Established in 2014, the network actively fosters research in HSTM and encourages communication and collaboration between researchers in Ireland and abroad. It also promotes interdisciplinary research between the humanities and sciences, and supports postgraduate, early career and established researchers.

The Network consists of a broad range of researchers at various stages of their careers, ranging from professors to Ph.D. students and independent researchers. Some of their current research includes: history of scientific and medical ideas, lives of individual scientists, history of scientific and medical institutions, telecommunications, the medical professions, human-animal interactions, pandemics and the relationship between food, diet and medicine. Archival material is essential to the work of these researchers and one of the network's central aims is to promote HSTM resources in Ireland. The recent HSTM Network Ireland conference (Maynooth University, 13-14 November 2015) included a panel on HSTM resources consisting of presentations from Siobhán Fitzpatrick (Royal Irish Academy), Natasha Serne (Royal Dublin Society), Elizabethanne Boran (Edward Worth Library) and Harriet Wheelock (Royal College of Physicians in Ireland). These stimulating and informative presentations were followed by an animated roundtable discussion. It was evident from this



Induction coil constructed by Nicholas Callan.
National Science Museum (of Ireland) SPCM

session that great strides have been made in cataloguing sources for the history of science, technology and medicine; but significant work remains to be done.

The panel provided an ideal setting for archivists and researchers to share ideas on how best to promote and utilise the resources available. Surprisingly, the discussion revealed a lack of awareness among researchers of the wealth of material available in Ireland's various repositories. In response to this, HSTM Network Ireland has undertaken to promote archival material through its webpage and social media outlets, in addition to a panel on HSTM resources at its annual conference.

The Network will shortly be launching additional pages on its website to provide an overview of what material is available in archives relating to the history of science, technology and medicine in Ireland. Links will be provided to archives and relevant catalogues both in Ireland and abroad. The Network does not intend to replicate existing catalogues but rather act as a starting point for those seeking information on HSTM in Ireland. In the meantime the Network welcomes blog posts on such resources.

Full details of the Network can be found at its website:
hstmnetworkireland.org

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Nicholas Callan's large electro-magnet.
National Science Museum (of Ireland) SPCM

First Light at Jodrell Bank – Archives hold the heritage key

A new project at Jodrell Bank aims to integrate its collections

Jodrell Bank, University of Manchester

The University of Manchester's Jodrell Bank Observatory is an internationally important place in the heritage of astronomy. It is the only site remaining in the world that shows the whole history of the development of radio astronomy – the first step towards the field of modern astrophysics that we know today. Its story includes revolutionary scientific discoveries, amazing feats of post-war engineering, the dawn of the Space Age and the creation of the Grade-1 listed Lovell Telescope, an icon of UK science and engineering.

Jodrell Bank was delighted to hear, in April 2015, that it is to receive Heritage Lottery Fund support of just over £12 million for a new £19million project: 'First Light at Jodrell Bank'.

The project aims to conserve and restore the heritage of the Jodrell Bank site and create a spectacular new space – the 'First Light Pavilion' in which visitors can engage with and learn about the journey to explore our place in the Universe.

There are many archives across the UK that hold material that is key to the heritage of Jodrell Bank. These range from the University of Manchester's John Rylands

Library, through the Imperial War Museum North to the Royal Society's collections in London. There are also links to international archives in the former Soviet Union and to the NASA History Office.

The project will seek to bring these together, as well as surveying, and integrating, many other informal collections of material held by former staff and their families. There will be many dusty boxes to review and the team at Jodrell Bank are all very excited about the prospects that are unfolding.

In December 2015 the Observatory will celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the first arrival of Sir Bernard Lovell at Jodrell Bank. This is the beginning of a year of celebrations and awareness-raising – and the 'kick off' of the First Light project. It will be accompanied by a programme of heritage lectures and by a summer programme of heritage activities that will build links with local (and not-so-local!) communities.

More information can be found at: www.jodrellbank.net

Professor Teresa Anderson MBE

Director Jodrell Bank Discovery Centre
The University of Manchester

Faraday's Candle – A Drama

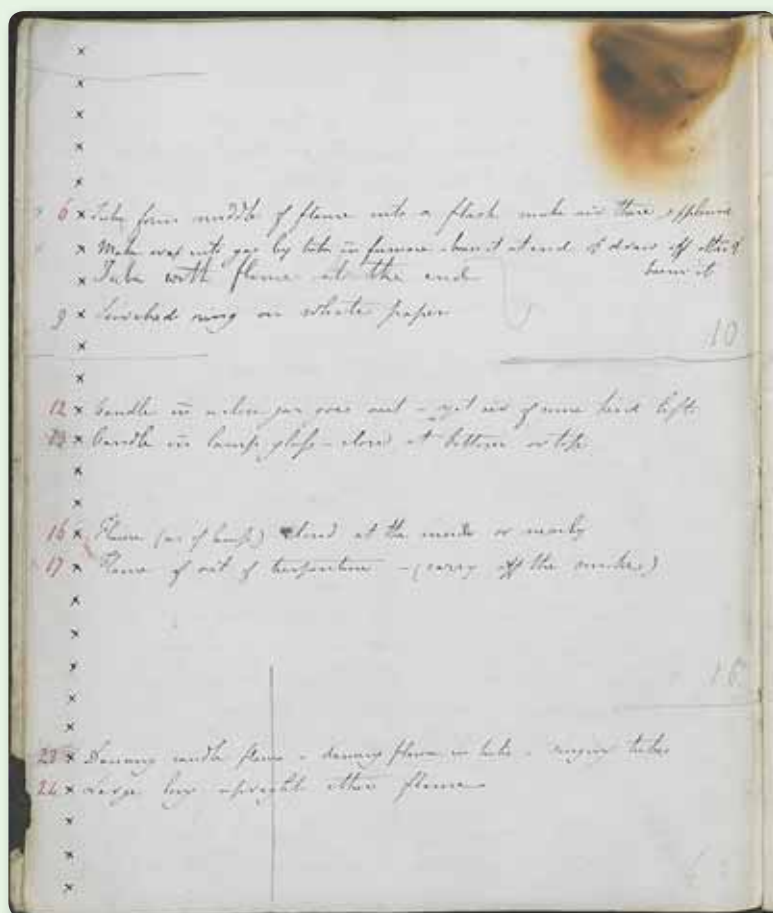
An event that has become something of an annual feature at University College London just before Christmas is a re-enactment by Frank James and Steve Miller (both of the Department of Science and Technology Studies) of parts of Michael Faraday's famous Royal Institution Christmas Lectures, *The Chemical History of a Candle*.

Faraday delivered this particular course of lectures three times (1848-9, 1854-5, 1860-1). A shorthand verbatim transcription of his final series was taken. Published during the spring of 1861 as a short (some 30,000 words) book, it has remained in print in English ever since and has been translated into more than a dozen languages. With the exception of Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859), it is hard to think of any other scientific book still in print and in contemporary use more than 150 years since publication. On each occasion Faraday gave the lectures he used the same notebook which is now in the archives of the Royal Institution (RI MS F4 J21 and reproduced in facsimile by James in his sesquicentenary edition) and showing some sign of its use (see image).

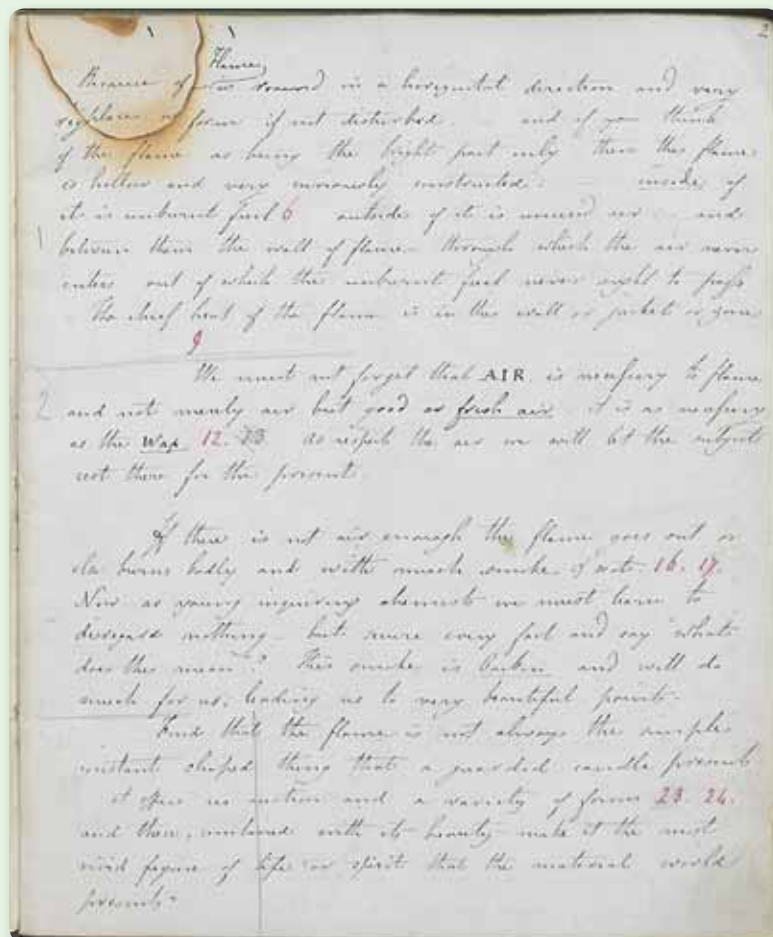
The contemporary relevance of Faraday's *Candle*, especially in science communication, is the point stressed by Miller and James (who appears in period costume as Faraday) in their presentation. Following Faraday's text their performance includes some dramatic (and explosive) scientific demonstrations. The whole event serves to remind the audience that communicating science is a crucial activity, that Faraday, as the leading natural philosopher of the day, was one of its key practitioners and that the Royal Institution remains at the forefront of doing so.

Frank James

Professor of the History of Science
University College London
The Royal Institution



Notebook 05a left hand opening



Notebook 05b right hand opening

Royal College of Nursing Centenary Celebrations

Teresa Doherty describes how exhibitions are helping their collections to reach a wider audience

This year the Royal College of Nursing (RCN) turns 100, so our archives are out of their boxes! In 2013 our London Library was renovated and opened up to the public with space for exhibitions. We have two exhibition spaces, one showing our centenary exhibition *A Voice for Nursing* and one smaller exhibition which changes twice a year. We have four member libraries in London, Cardiff, Belfast and Edinburgh with our archives team based in Edinburgh. We are the largest nursing specific collection in Europe; the core of the collection comprises our nursing library and the RCN's own archives and publications, but we also hold other nursing organisation archives, personal papers, photograph, badge and oral history collections. So there's a lot to share!

The RCN is the UK professional member organisation and trade union for nurses and health care assistants, with over 420,000 members across the UK. Our library and archive service primarily supports our members' professional development, increasingly by delivering digital content to our members. Engaging members with the archive relies on working with the RCN's 40 member-interest groups, such as Mental Health Nursing and Public Health Nursing. Our Nursing History group has over 1,000 members and they lead on what topics and speakers they want to explore in our exhibitions and events.

So far our themes have included Mental Health Nursing, Nursing Education and two exhibition-series on First World War Nursing; with plans for Public Health Nursing and Infectious Disease Nursing. Our members want to explore their hidden histories: Mental Health Nurse members wanted to produce an online timeline, to show mental health students, practitioners and the public what a rich history this field has. For the First World War, one exhibition explored the impact of professional nursing on patient care whilst the other was a new piece of research identifying and commemorating RCN members who died during the conflict. These exhibitions have placed nursing within a wider public narrative which has proved to be of great interest outside the College – to our colleagues in medicine and healthcare as well as historians and the general public.

Our exhibitions are being made available online and as touring banners, which have given them longevity and legs. Working closely with our members the events that run alongside the exhibitions have moved beyond London to include Edinburgh, Cardiff, Salford and the Isle of Man! With the great diversity of RCN membership, from care workers through to NHS Directors and senior academics, we have a wonderful opportunity to encourage them to bring friends and family to our exhibitions and events and find out more about nursing.

Bringing nursing history to our contemporary work is proving popular; many of the themes are still topical whether it's a discussion about the use of restraints in Mental Health Nursing or the role of cleanliness in Infectious Disease Nursing. Our *Unbelievable Truth* game, looking at proved, disproved and unproved medical theories, brings some fun to our members' training on evidence based practice!

It's often said that #EveryFamilyHasANurse and as this edition falls through your letter box Ancestry will be launching nursing records from our collections: crucially digital images of the State Registers of Nursing which gives a wealth of information for family historians. Our website includes in depth family history guides so please refer users to these new family history resources.

@RCNLibraries on Twitter has regular stories and images from our archives, using #histnursing to promote nursing history worldwide. If you think #EveryArchiveHasANurse please share in our centenary celebrations by posting your own archive stories!

Teresa Doherty

Royal College of Nursing Library and Archive Service

@RCNLibraries www.rcn.org.uk/library



Viewing the exhibition at the Royal College of Nursing

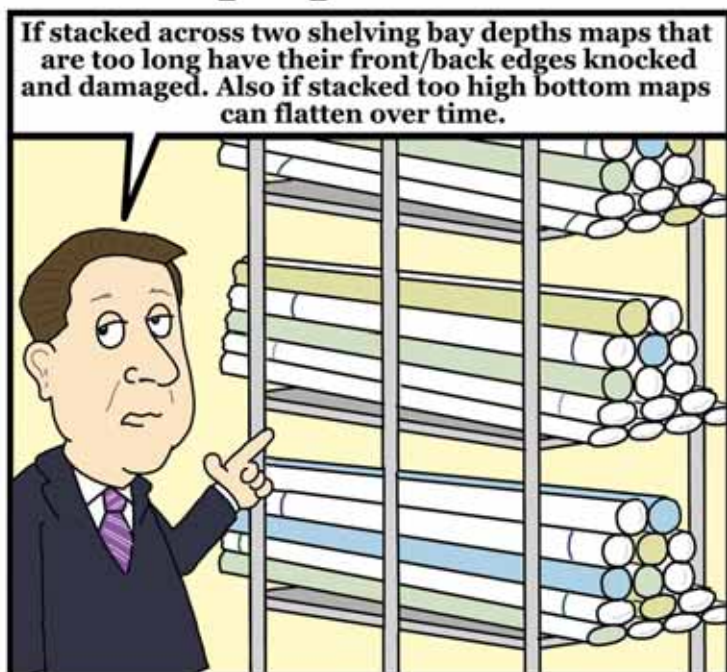


Burntwood Asylum from the cover of a brochure



Celebrating 100 years of the RCN logo

Rob's Top Tips



by Rob Dakin of Link 51

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