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**Heroines
of the Save
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Welcome to ARC Magazine July 2018

This month, *ARC Magazine* is given over to the theme of specialist repositories and unsung heroines. Due to the nature of what we do, many of us are particularly fond of marking an anniversary and, as Sophie Gibbs explains, 2018 sees the centenary of the Representation of the People Act 1918. This Act gave a political voice to (some) women and it is our pleasure to mark the occasion with an issue of ARC which is full of inspiring stories.

Intrigued by the accounts of compassion, innovation and adventure, I thought to read more via some Google searching. It is striking how few of the women represented on these pages rank highly - or even at all - in the search results. Yes, there's the odd Wikipedia page or newspaper obituary to read. However, the search was a forceful reminder that these stories need to be told, and that those of us working with archives are often uniquely placed to give voice to previous generations.

My thanks go to everyone who has contributed an article to this issue, particularly Sophie for coordinating the Specialist Repositories content. Enjoy the magazine!



Richard Wragg
ARC Editor

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Front cover: A photograph taken in Uganda, 1927, Amy is second from left; image courtesy of Library & Archives Service, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

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opening lines



It is customary for the new Chair of the ARA Board to introduce her/himself to the membership through this column and share some thoughts about the future direction of your membership body and how we might serve you better. I am honoured and excited to be taking on this role, my first challenge being to maintain the energy, enthusiasm and focus that my predecessor Geoff Pick brought to such effect.

Archl've Revealed

Here is a bit about me. I am a graduate of University College, Dublin and an archivist with over 25 years' professional experience. I have worked in a range of cultural institutions, including the Chester Beatty Library, Dublin; the National Archives of Ireland; and the Mitchell Library, Glasgow. I am currently University Archivist at the University of Stirling, where I am responsible for the care, management and promotion of a range of collections including the NHS Forth Valley Archive, the Musicians' Union Archive and the Commonwealth Games Scotland Archive.

Archl've Volunteered

The ARA is in the fortunate position of having an enthusiastic, committed membership who volunteer to take on a wide range of roles across our various groups and committees. My first stint supporting the organisation was back in 1995, when I became the Training Officer for what was then the Society of Archivists, Ireland. Like many records professionals, I subsequently drifted in and out of contact with the organisation as my working career developed. In 2012 I actively reconnected, taking on the role of Chair of ARA Scotland. In 2015 I was elected to the Board and took on the Nations & Regions portfolio, supporting the phenomenal work of our regional groups across the UK and Ireland. I was lucky enough to be elected Chair at the ARA AGM in May 2018 and am now looking forward to leading the Board through a very busy and exciting period for the organisation.

Archl've Engaged

Last month, I hosted an away day for the new ARA Board at the University of Stirling. This provided an opportunity for our newly reconstituted Board to get together for the first time to discuss and plan our work for the coming year. I'm looking forward to working with such a keen and committed group, whose wide range of knowledge and experience will steer the ARA through the next few years. You should find details of the 2018-19 Board and their portfolios on the ARA website.

Archl've Learnt

When I reflect on how much the recordkeeping sector has changed since I qualified in 1993, I am reminded how important it is to continue to learn and develop throughout your career. The ARA's new Professional Development Programme has introduced a comprehensive competency-based process open to members at all levels of experience. It provides a new framework for professional development throughout your working career, introducing three levels of Foundation, Registered and Fellow. The transition from the old Registration scheme to our new programme has taken a huge amount of work and I'd like to thank everyone who has been involved in developing the new programme, as well as those maintaining and finalising the former scheme, all with such dedication.

Archl've Celebrated

As a profession I feel it is important that we celebrate success and recognise achievement. The ARA Excellence Awards are now in their third year and I'm looking forward to finding out the recipients of our Distinguished Service, Record Keeper and Record Keeping Service of the Year awards in 2018. I'm also delighted that the New Professional of the Year Award, launched in 2017 by the Section for New Professionals, will be added formally to the Excellence portfolio. Awards enable us to

promote and 'sing' the extraordinary work of archives, records managers and conservation community to our users, supporters and the wider public. Another key celebratory opportunity is the Explore Your Archive campaign, the annual launch week for which takes place from 17-25 November this year.

Archl've Supported

The ARA actively aims to provide events and resources which are of practical support and benefit to members. Two recent examples of note are the new Code of Ethics, which was approved at this year's AGM, and the work of the Salary Review Working Group. The revised salary recommendations produced by the Salary Review Working Group were approved by the ARA Board at its June meeting. These are the result of extensive research carried out by the group and are closely linked to the new Foundation, Registered and Fellowship levels of our Professional Development Programme. We will now work on a plan to promote them with employers and recruiters, recognising that it may take time to achieve benefits for everyone. I hope that members will see this stream of work as both an aspirational statement of intent and of practical value to both members (as they negotiate salaries) and employers that want to recruit and retain the best people.

Archl've Connected

One of the joys of becoming actively involved in the work of the ARA is the opportunity it provides to meet fellow recordkeeping professionals across the UK and Ireland. Serving on groups, committees and boards can widen your experience and outlook and can also provide a vital link and support network for those of us that work in lone roles or small teams. Thank you to all those who already volunteer: without you we could not do what we do.

The annual ARA conference also provides a great opportunity to connect with the wider record-keeping community in a stimulating, informative, inspiring and hopefully fun environment. This year, as you will know from previous ARC editions, we are in Glasgow at the Central Hotel from 29-31 August. I look forward to seeing many of you there!

Karl Magee

Chair, ARA Board

Professional development news

June has been a busy month, including presentations for the Section for New Professionals, the Section for Business Records, and a presence at the KIM event in Swindon organised by the Department for Business Energy & Industrial Strategy.

Engagement with members, related professionals and representatives of employers is hugely important to the ARA. They are opportunities to discuss professional development, and to promote the ARA's new approach to CPD and the benefits of Foundation, Registered and Fellow membership. I've received lots of excellent feedback, with a wide range of views and opinions. Whatever employment situation professionals find themselves in, the ARA's competency framework is the essential tool to help you develop your career and gain professional recognition from the ARA.

The framework sets out the key competencies required by anyone working or volunteering in the record keeping sector, at any stage of their career. A key element are the five levels of experience, from novice to expert, which describe the workplace experience you need to operate at that level. You can use the framework to self-assess your own experience and know exactly what you need to demonstrate in order to qualify as a Foundation, Registered or Fellowship member of the ARA. By defining the different levels of experience gained throughout a career, we can recognise and reward apprentices, volunteers, graduates, experienced professionals and the most senior leaders in the sector.

Many questions raised during the presentations and discussions focused strongly on a desire from members to achieve professional recognition by the ARA. There is clear understanding of the value in ARA professional recognition, and how it can improve employability. But careers are personal and unique to everyone, and there are many factors outside of work that influence the choice of location and employer. Although employment and salary options may be limited in some geographical areas, members should still think critically about what they want from their career, and how they can achieve their ambitions. Our guidance on professional development plans, published on the ARA's CPD webpages, can help you think about career objectives, and focus on what you need to do to achieve them. If you are looking to move your career forward, sideways, or in whatever direction suits your personal situation, this structured approach will help you determine what you need to do to recognise and maximise the opportunities that are out there for you.

Foundation, Registered and Fellowship members can also play a role in helping colleagues better position themselves on issues around

salaries and benefits. Last month's edition of ARC included an update from the ARA's Pay Review Group, outlining the group's key findings. At the heart of such issues lies the recognition of the skills and competencies that archivists, records managers and conservators bring to their role. There are many factors influencing the level of pay, and additional employee benefits such as pension, flexible working and a good working environment. But employees can help tip the balance in their favour by seeking professional recognition by the ARA. Professional recognition by the ARA is a public and professional demonstration that you meet industry standards as set by the ARA, the leading body for archives, records management and archives conservation in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

I will return to these issue in more detail in future editions. In the meantime, if you have any questions or comments on the issues in this article, or you would like me to give a presentation on the ARA's programme to colleagues at your place of work, then please contact me at the ARA.

Chris Sheridan

CPD Programme Manager

ARA Conference

**ARCHI'VE
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Archive conservators: register for the best conservators' conference in Europe

ARA Annual Conference,
Glasgow, Scotland – 29-31 August 2018

Includes three-day conservation stream
designed by - and for - conservators

If you had not heard by now, this year's Conference theme is inspired by the slogan of our host City - 'People make Glasgow' - and over the three days we will consider the following individual day themes:

- 'People in Records'
- 'People using Records'
- 'People looking after Records'

This year, as usual, we will have a dedicated conservation stream designed and developed by leading-edge professional conservators and aimed at all conference participants.

Conservators attending Conference get access to the wider sector debates and networking, plus a bespoke programme devised and designed by fellow professionals from the UK, Ireland and further afield. This programme will expose you to opinion-leaders and innovators in all the facets of the profession: the technical and standards piece, making the best use of resources and collaboration, and advocacy (among others).



Repair of 19th Century
Oil-based Tracing
Paper (copyright:
Sheffield Archives)

On the technical side, you will participate in practical and detailed conservation sessions on:

- maps
- surface treatments of paper
- repairing folios for sewing
- fugitive substrates on paper
- mounting and framing
- audio and photographic media conservation (such as glass plate negatives)
- and more!

You'll also get to hear best practice on working with volunteers and interns, international collaboration in conservation, emerging thinking on future preservation, and using controlled environments, to name but a few.



Metals Training Day (copyright: Sheffield Archives)

And then there's the wider conference, with numerous case studies, keynote papers from leading researchers and campaigners in the sector covering marginalised

communities and the disabled, digital preservation and records management.

The ARA Conference enables you to 'pick and mix' your preferred sessions across all the major 'streams' and also catch up with many of those you have to miss (we video a number of sessions each day for you). A three-day compressed training programme for your year, if you like.

So, come and join several hundred colleagues and peers for tailored presentations and workshops that address the main issues facing our sector today, such as representation and diversity in records, amongst users and of those responsible for caring for records, as well as service provision, records and accountability and how we should evolve as a profession.

For full Conference details, see here:
<http://conference.archives.org.uk/>

The Conference conservation stream is colour-coded green and can be found here:

<http://conference.archives.org.uk/sites/default/files/conference/Programme/1205%20-%20ARA%20-%20Brochure%20A5%20Landscape%20v4.pdf>

The Conference includes quality on-site accommodation and all meals, so you just need to get yourself there. If you only have a day, try a special 'day rate'. For costs/options, and to register, visit: <http://conference.archives.org.uk/conference-registration.php>

(Note: the ARA organises Conference and prices it to break even. It is not profit-making.)

John Chambers
CEO, ARA

Collecting matters

“No understanding of the country can be complete without an understanding of how charities operate and the challenges and opportunities they are likely to face now and in the future.”

These words come from the 2017 House of Lords report, *Stronger Charities for a Stronger Society*.

To me, what's implicit in this statement is an understanding of the role records and archives play, and particularly for the voluntary sector: helping their organisations by encouraging accountability and transparency, and demonstrating the rich and varied history and contribution of these organisations to society.

We cannot, after all, understand the challenges and opportunities for charities, let alone how they operate, if we don't have a robust body of evidence - and as record-keepers know, records and archives are fantastic sources of evidence, which demonstrate the impact, value and worth of an organisation through time.

Since August 2017 through my post as Sector Development Manager, The National Archives has been able to involve itself further in this part of the sector, understanding how we can better support development across a variety of different types of archive service.

One way I have been doing this is through CHARM - the Charity Archivists and Record Managers group. CHARM comprises records professionals working in all kinds of specialist repositories, from social care charities to campaigning organisations to zoos!

What unites such a diverse bunch is their very specialist nature, and how records and archives help in bringing the many stories of their organisations to life.

Meg Venter

The National Archives (UK)

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archives-sector/keeping-in-touch/share-your-expertise/>

Welcome to the Section for Specialist Repositories' latest contribution to ARC Magazine

In celebration of the centenary of the Representation of the People Act 1918, which allowed some women to vote in the UK for the first time, the theme for this issue is 'unsung heroines'.

We have selected a number of amazing, pioneering women whose stories have been captured within archives across the UK and Ireland. Gabrielle Enthoven earned an OBE for her wartime work and also collated the founding collection for the V&A Department of Theatre and Performance. Dorothy Burlingham worked with her close friend, Anna Freud, to establish the Hampstead Clinic for training, treatment and research in child psychoanalysis. The women of the British motor industry, known as the Lucas factory girls, contributed significantly to the industrial politics of the Lucas factories in the 1930s. Dorothy Buxton and Mosa Anderson, among others, contributed greatly to the Save the Children Fund. Indeed, charity work is particularly well represented in this issue. Mother Mary Clare Moore led a group of nuns to nurse in the Crimean War, and Mary Elizabeth Byng, née Colebrooke, undertook amazing charity work for a number of societies during both the Boer War and the First World War.

And let's not forget the firsts: Gertude Herzfeld was Scotland's first practising female surgeon; Ettie Steele was the first female lecturer in chemistry at the University of St. Andrews; and Gwen Moffat, who, in addition to being an artist's model, forester

Gabrielle Enthoven: dramatist, activist, archivist

and author, was the first certified female mountain guide. The story of Amy Carpenter, woman and wife, is also featured. Amy, like so many women of her time, supported and deputised for her husband, who in this case was an adventuring entomologist. Sadly, such stories are often under-represented in archival records, making Amy's story all the more touching. In amongst these stories our Chair, Adrian Glew, updates us on the year that was for the Section for Specialist Repositories.

It is poignant that, 100 years after some women were first able to vote in the UK, women in the UK, Ireland, and across the whole world are still fighting for equal rights. Indeed, the #MeToo movement and widespread condemnation of the gender pay gap are integral to the zeitgeist of our time. We must not underestimate the power of sharing relevant stories from the archives in the fight for equality - for women, and for other marginalised groups. It is through shedding light on stories, such as those of these women, that archives can inform and mould the collective memory and societal identity - for both men and women - for the better.

There are many more stories of amazing women, and indeed, not all could fit in this one issue. For more 'unsung heroines', visit the Section for Specialist Repositories' page on the ARA website.

Sophie Gibbs

ARA Section for Specialist Repositories

The V&A Museum is home to the national archive of performing arts, and its formation can be attributed to the efforts of one remarkable woman, Gabrielle Enthoven.

Born Gabrielle Romaine in 1878, she developed a love for theatre from a young age. Following her marriage to Captain Charles Enthoven, Gabrielle moved to London where she became part of a theatrical crowd and was often seen at opening nights. Enthoven was a keen playwright and amateur actress. She was a founder member, and later president, of The Pioneer Players, a theatrical society established by Edith Craig in 1911. The Pioneer Players has been described as a feminist theatre company. It was heavily engaged in socio-political issues of the era, including, but not limited to, the campaign for women's suffrage.

Enthoven's collection of theatrical memorabilia started with a chance purchase of a bundle of playbills for five shillings from a London bookshop. This collection grew rapidly and satisfied her desire to verify theatrical facts, leading her to become a recognised expert on theatrical history. Following the death of her husband in 1910, her collecting ambitions grew and she began a decade long campaign to establish a theatrical collection in one of London's national museums. She approached the V&A Museum on more than one occasion before the museum agreed to accept her collection as a gift. In 1924 Mrs Enthoven's collection of 80,000 playbills plus



Gabrielle Enthoven, c.1930s, from the personal papers of Gabrielle Enthoven, THM/114; (c) Victoria and Albert Museum, London

“Mrs Enthoven came with the archive and continued to document the collection until her death in 1950”

related material came to the V&A. Mrs Enthoven came with the archive, continuing to fund, collect and document the collection on a voluntary basis with her team of helpers right up until her death in 1950.

The Enthoven Collection, as it became known, was organised by venue, date and production. The collection was indexed by volunteers according to Enthoven’s direction. It has been suggested that her cataloguing methods may have been influenced by her work during the First World War. In 1915 she began to work with the Red Cross dealing with missing persons and prisoners of war and eventually became head of the Records Department of the Central Prisoners of War and Missing Persons Committee. It was for this wartime work that she was awarded the OBE. During the Second World War she joined the War Office to work as the head of the Records Department of the Central Prisoners of War.

The Enthoven Collection is the foundation on which the Department of Theatre and Performance has been built. While museum and archive practices have evolved since Enthoven’s time, we continue to develop her original collection, collecting material from current performances as well as retrospectively capturing material relating to other areas of the performing arts in which Mrs Enthoven did not collect, including dance, music hall, comedy and circus. Our archives have expanded to include the archives of prominent theatre companies, arts organisations and individual practitioners, while the department also has a growing collection of museum objects ranging from puppets, props and awards, to set models, costumes and stage machinery.

Through the extraordinary efforts of Gabrielle Enthoven and the curators who followed in her footsteps, the theatre collections at the V&A have been established as a source of inspiration for performers, creatives, students and fans.

Sabrina Offord

V&A Museum



Enthoven and volunteers at work at the Victoria and Albert Museum surrounded by the collection, from the personal papers of Gabrielle Enthoven, THM/114; (c) Victoria and Albert Museum, London

Ettie Steele: chemist and academic

Rachel Hart considers the career of a pioneering chemist.

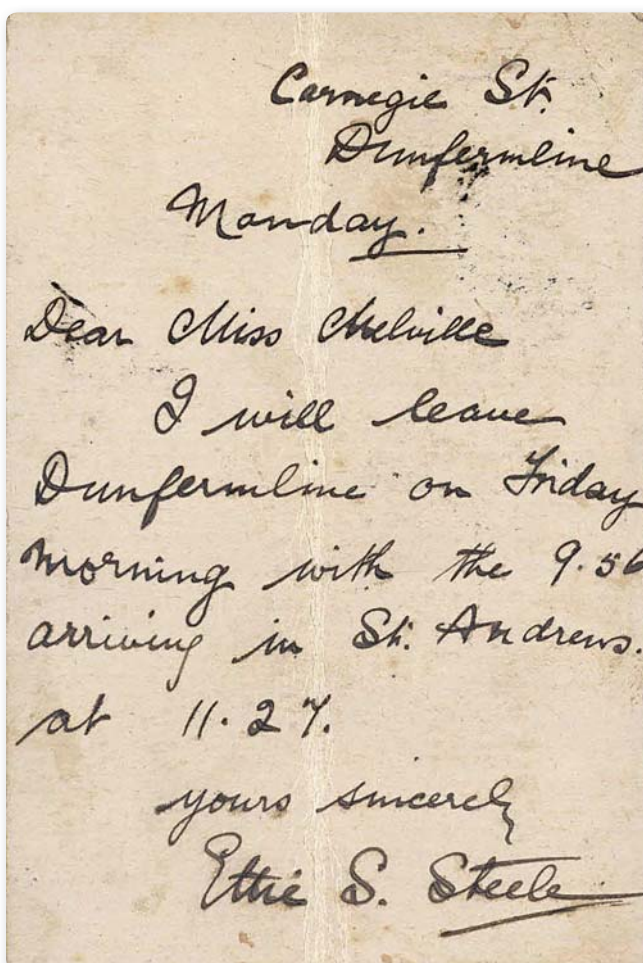
Janette (Ettie) Stewart Steele (1890-1983) made an indelible imprint on the chemistry department of the university of St Andrews but also on the wider institution and, arguably, on the wider higher education sector. She was born in Dunfermline, Fife, daughter of a master slater, and entered the University in 1908. She lived in University Hall, the women's residence, and gained her MA in 1912 and BSc in 1914. In 1914 she began research work in the Chemical Research Laboratory under the direction of Professor James C. Irvine. The relationship with the man she always called 'The Chief' shaped not only her own career in chemistry but the life of the University during his later tenure as Principal (1920-1952).

Ettie was the first candidate at St Andrews to submit a thesis for the degree of PhD, in 1919, on 'The Structure of Mannitol'. This was the outcome of 19 terms of work during which she was appointed as the first female university assistant (chemistry, 1916). She became the first female lecturer in chemistry in 1920, a post she held until retirement in 1956. She was one of a group of women chemists who worked as Irvine's research students. Steele contributed to five research papers on carbohydrates, including one under her name alone. During the First World War the university's chemistry department under Irvine focused on the production of bacteriological sugars and related substances for the military. Production of dulcitol, inulin, fructose and mannitol was followed by the preparation of the anaesthetics novocaine and orthoform. Other war work was undertaken at the request of the government. The manuscript notebooks for this war work are written in Ettie Steele's hand but it was officially anonymous and secret. Research into carbohydrate chemistry at St Andrews became internationally famous under Irvine.

Irvine was appointed Principal of the university in December 1920 and Ettie Steele became his personal assistant, but they each continued to work both as chemists and in university administration. She facilitated Irvine's national and international work in support of higher education in the UK,



Dr Ettie Steele as warden of McIntosh Hall, 1934, University of St Andrews Library, UY7Res/Mcl/Ph/1934; image courtesy of University of St Andrews Library



Letter from Ettie Steele to the Warden of Hall before her first arrival at University, 1908, University of St Andrews Library, UYUY3778/B6/41; image courtesy of University of St Andrews Library

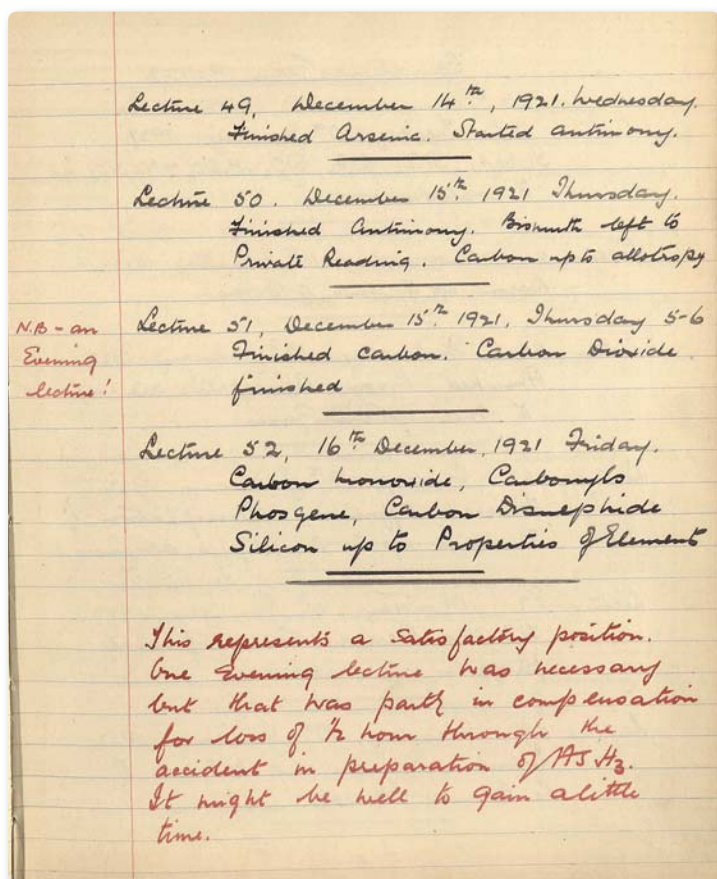
Gertrude Herzfeld: surgeon

Clair Millar highlights some of the many achievements of an accomplished doctor.

At Lothian Health Services Archive (LHSA), we can find many examples of extraordinary women who overcame many barriers and prejudices to make their mark in the field of science and medicine. One of our unsung heroines is Gertrude Herzfeld (1890-1981). Herzfeld is celebrated for being the first practising female surgeon in Scotland and she is remembered as an inspirational woman in this traditionally male-dominated field.

Herzfeld, born in London to Austrian parents, was successful in studying medicine at the University of Edinburgh, graduating in 1914. This was itself a remarkable achievement - women were still not admitted to the Faculty of Medicine as equals to men until 1916. From here she based much of her career in Edinburgh. She was appointed as surgeon at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children and the Chalmers Hospital in 1925. Eventually, she also took on the role of surgeon at the Edinburgh Orthopaedic Clinic and at The Bruntsfield Hospital for Women and Children. Herzfeld was the first female practising surgeon to become a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, taking her seat in 1920.

Over the next 20 to 30 years, Herzfeld developed a wide range of procedures in paediatric and gynaecological surgery, becoming a specialist in abdominal, neo-natal, orthopaedic and plastic surgery. Aside from her surgical practice, she gained accolades in her teaching and publishing, lecturing on childhood surgery at the University of Edinburgh and at the Edinburgh School of



Chemistry Class Syllabus as delivered in 1921, University of St Andrews Library, ms38302/7, p.9; image courtesy of University of St Andrews Library

“At her death, Steele left funds for a prize in chemistry to enable a “meritorious student to spend a period abroad in a foreign laboratory”

India and the West Indies, where he was prime mover in founding the University College of the West Indies. He was chairman of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies from its formation in 1946 until 1951 and an influential member of the Carnegie Trust, the Scottish Universities Entrance Board, the Pilgrim Trust and the Commonwealth Fund. In all these, Ettie was at his right hand. Dr Steele was appointed as Warden of Chattran House (later McIntosh hall of residence) in 1930, and was guardian of generations of female students with “infinite kindness and concern”. In retirement she became ‘bursar of residences’. At her death she left the university funds for a prize in chemistry, now known as the E.S. Steele Prize, to enable a “meritorious student to spend a period abroad in a foreign laboratory” but her legacy was unacknowledged until the School of Chemistry named its reading room in her honour in 2017.

Rachel Hart

University of St Andrews Library

“
*Herzfeld
 greatly
 respected her
 patients as
 individuals,
 getting to
 know their
 own social and
 psychological
 circumstances*
 ”



Gertrude Herzfeld c.1930 LHB8/17/1;
 image courtesy of Lothian Health Services
 Archive, Edinburgh University Library

Chiropractic, of which she was also a founding member. Throughout this time, she was medical advisor to the Edinburgh Cripple Aid Society and Trefoil School for Physically Handicapped Children. In later life, Herzfeld chaired the Edinburgh branch of the British Medical Association and was the national president of the Medical Women's Federation between 1948 and 1950.

Aside from these achievements and contributions to her field, it seems Herzfeld was full of warmth and wisdom. This outlook probably underwrote many of her great accomplishments in life. It was noted that she showed real compassion to her patients and colleagues: in return she was affectionately nicknamed 'Gertie'. As a highly-skilled surgeon she was known to have

performed the Stiles procedure to treat infants with inguinal hernia six times in 50 minutes! But even more than her professional brilliance, she greatly respected her patients as individuals, getting to know their own social and psychological circumstances. Through her practice and teaching, Herzfeld was a great promoter of women in medicine and continued to support their fight against the challenges she faced in her own career. Herzfeld died aged 90: her legacy paved the way for female surgeons in Scotland. Although a figure in history, she is inspirational to the fight that still exists to empower women and girls to achieve full and equal access to participate in science.

Clair Millar

Lothian Health Services Archive

May Day, 1934, the women strikers march through the streets of Birmingham; (c) British Motor Industry Heritage Trust



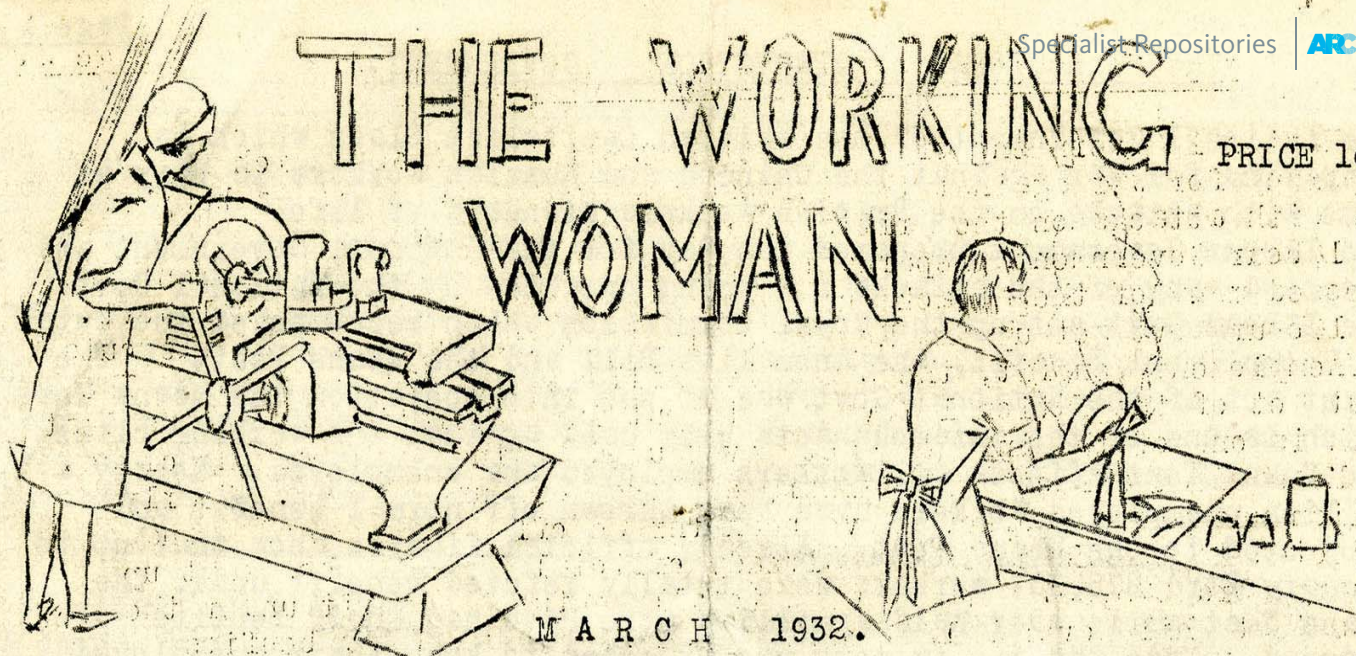
No compromise! Smash the points system!

Mollie Horne recounts a little-known story from the motor industry.

Accounts of the British motor industry tend to focus on the men who were employed in and ran the factories, and this is reflected in the records held by the British Motor Industry Heritage Trust. They often eclipse the valuable contributions made by women to the industry. If you look carefully, however, you can find an alternative narrative.

One example is that of the women of the Lucas factory in Birmingham, who fought in league with the Birmingham Communist Party against what they considered to be the exploitation of workers under the 'Bedaux' point system. This was a particular type of 'piece-work' system introduced into a number of British factories during the 1930s. The points system instructed that work should be completed to a certain level in a set time - if the work was not completed then the employees would have their pay docked accordingly. As you can imagine, this was not a popular scheme with the workforce.

The original call to arms seems to have come from the writers of the Lucas Communist Group newsletter, *The Lamp*. Unfortunately we have no indication who wrote this newsletter but they clearly advocated that the women of the Lucas factories should get involved with industrial action; the open letter in the second edition of the newsletter appeals to the "Lucas Girls" and their parents to continue their fight against the "inhuman" points system. The women, alongside their male co-workers who supported them, staged a number of lunchtime walk-outs in 1932. The literature published by the Communist Group inspired a sense of unity and solidarity between men and women; they frequently encouraged their members to stand shoulder to shoulder with other women on strike in nearby factories. They claim that: "the campaign in this factory is being led by the girls, everyone is pledged to follow the way the Lucas girls showed". The newsletter also featured hand-drawn cartoons showing women fighting injustice. This female-



Printed and Published by the Womens Dept of the Communist Party
115 Bradford Street, Birmingham.

INTERNATIONAL WOMENS DAY

International Womens Day March 8th is the day when special attention is called to the need for mobilising working women into the fight for better conditions.

This paper "The Working Woman" is issued by the Communist Party to give reports of conditions of women in the B'ham District and to give

THE WAR DANGER.

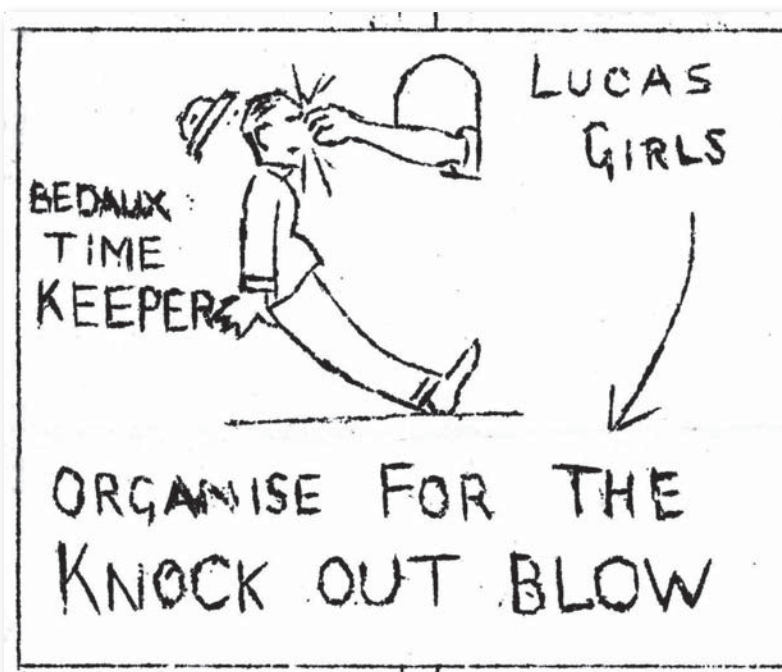
War is raging in China and that War affects every worker in this country. Working women should understand why this War is taking place and why it is of such vital importance to them. Japan, one of the big Imperialist Powers, has sent a large Army to invade China. Japan's purpose is to exploit China for the advantage of

The Working Woman Newsletter, March 1932, published by the Women's Department of the Communist Party. It encourages women to mobilise for International Women's Day telling them: "Inside the factories, many of which mainly employ women and girls, wages are cut, machines speeded up, and systems such as Bedaux introduced which means slavery for the workers in these factories"; (c) British Motor Industry Heritage Trust

“The newsletter featured hand-drawn cartoons showing women fighting injustice”

orientated content makes me believe that *The Lamp* must have had significant female input - perhaps from leading members such as Maud Webster or Jessie Eden.

Women were heavily involved in industrial politics in the Lucas factories. Communist Party minutes indicate that many women participated in meetings, and were particularly keen to voice their concerns about the Bedaux system. The Lucas Collection also holds Works



A Cartoon from *The Lamp*, published by the Lucas Minority Group in 1932, urging the Lucas girls to deal a knock-out blow to the 'Bedaux' points system; (c) British Motor Industry Heritage Trust



The May Day strike in 1934 to protest against the re-introduction of a points system - part of the group of 4,000 women protestors setting off from the Lucas Great King Street factory in Birmingham; (c) British Motor Industry Heritage Trust

“Did the women give up? Of course not!”

Committee voting forms from the 1932 elections. They show that women were at the forefront; in fact, eight out of eleven departments had more female candidates than male. This political action proved pivotal as, in January 1932, the managing directors issued a notice explaining that they had heard the anger of the workers and were to repeal the Bedaux system. Despite this, the protestors resolved to continue the fight for the Bedaux system to be expelled from all factories. They soon found, however, that their own battle was not yet over. Management did indeed remove the Bedaux system, but then proceeded to replace it with an in-house Lucas points system in 1933. Did the women give up? Of course not! They staged a mass walk-out on 1 May 1934 which saw the involvement of 4,000 women. *The Daily Worker* hailed

the Lucas women as heroes and examples to other factories.

The women of Lucas deserve recognition for their persistence and resilience. In his radical pamphlet *Light on Lucas*, Tom Roberts praised their spirit and their determination to create a workplace equal and fair for all. Not only did they want better working conditions for themselves, they wanted them for their sisters all around the country and, through their actions, they inspired a wave of rebellion throughout the West Midlands.

Mollie Horne

British Motor Industry Heritage Trust

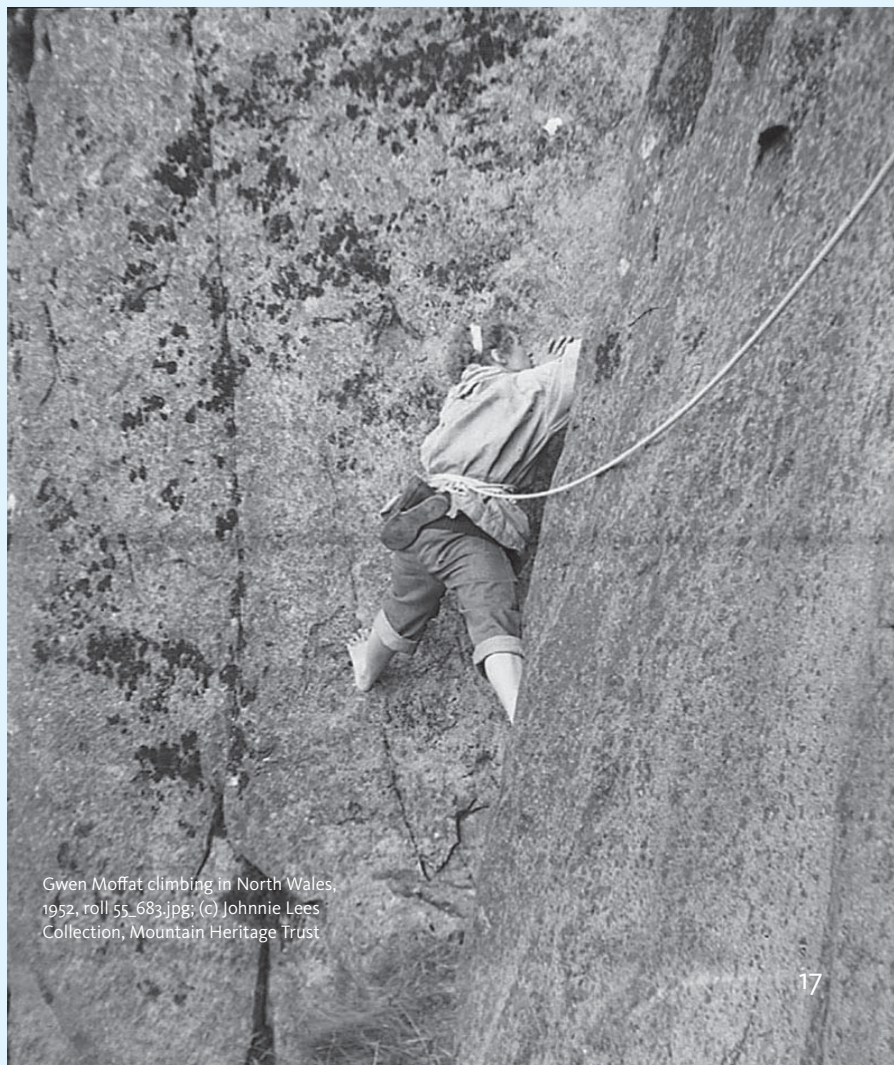
Gwen Moffat: Britain's first female mountain guide

The history of British female mountaineering and climbing includes a great variety of interesting, daring and inspiring individuals. Gwen Moffat is a fascinating figure in this history - a woman who defined her own life path and became Britain's first qualified female mountain guide, as Kelda Roe explains.

The history of women's involvement in rock climbing and mountaineering is one in which overcoming social and public objections to participation, as in many sports, has sometimes seemed to be more difficult than the climbs themselves. Many in the early 19th century believed that the harsh and dangerous environment of the rocks and mountains was in opposition to women's traditional home-based lives, making female participation in climbing quite a radical act. However, by 1887 at least 71



Gwen Moffat in Glencoe, February, 1957, roll 95_937.jpg; (c) Johnnie Lees Collection, Mountain Heritage Trust



Gwen Moffat climbing in North Wales, 1952, roll 55_683.jpg; (c) Johnnie Lees Collection, Mountain Heritage Trust

women had climbed Mont Blanc and a small number of women had become committed mountaineers. By the 1920s, there were all-female mountain climbing parties in Europe and the 1950s saw the first all-female expedition to the Himalayas.

Gwen Moffat joined this story in the mid-20th century. She began rock climbing in North Wales in 1946, a time when there were still many fewer women than men involved in climbing, but changes within the sport and wider society meant their involvement was much more accepted than it would have been a few decades earlier. An individual on the rock face, Gwen preferred to climb barefoot when rock climbing in summer; she found it gave her better contact with the rock and didn't constrict her toes like tight-fitting rock climbing shoes. From her beginnings in North Wales, Gwen quickly caught the climbing bug and went on to rock and mountain climb all over Britain as well as in the Alps and the USA.

Gwen's autobiographical books, *Space Below My Feet* and *On My Home Ground*, candidly describe her life which is often considered varied and bohemian even by today's reviewers of her work. At various points she worked as an army driver (later living with conscientious objectors after deserting from the army), forester, artist's model and author. Gwen later focused on writing and has a successful series of detective novels featuring Melinda Pink - a fictional magistrate and climber.

Mountain guiding qualifications were introduced in the 1940s via the British Mountaineering Council, which is the representative body for climbers, mountaineers and hillwalkers in England and Wales. Guides could register in a specific geographical area as either mountain or rock climbing guides. In 1953, Gwen made history when she became Britain's first certified female mountain guide. More than 50 years later, in 2015, Gwen made history again when she was one of two women (along with Angela Soper) who became the first female honorary members of the British Mountaineering Council.

In 2018 Gwen was featured in the first exhibition to focus on the history of British female climbers. This was launched by the Mountain Heritage Trust at Keswick Museum, where Gwen's story sits alongside 19th century pioneers, casual hillwalkers and 21st century professional athletes.

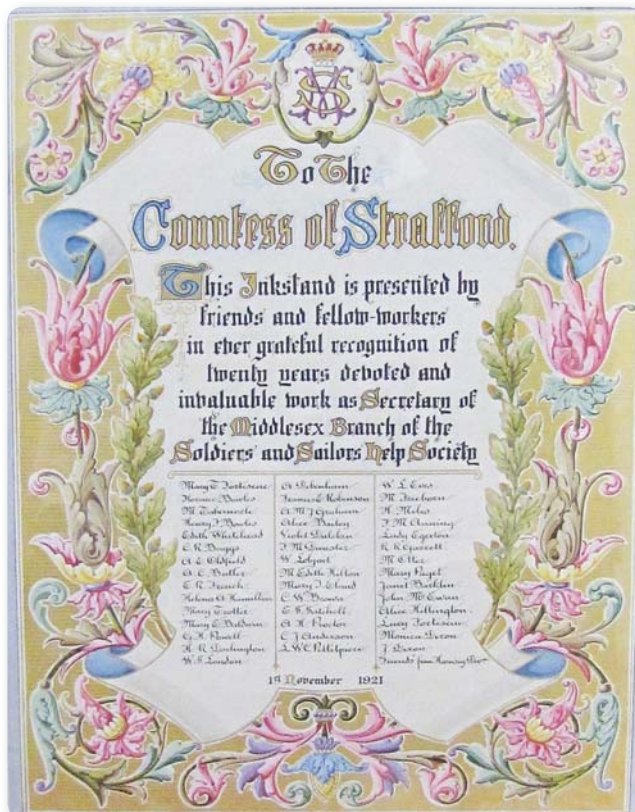
Kelda Roe

Mountain Heritage Trust

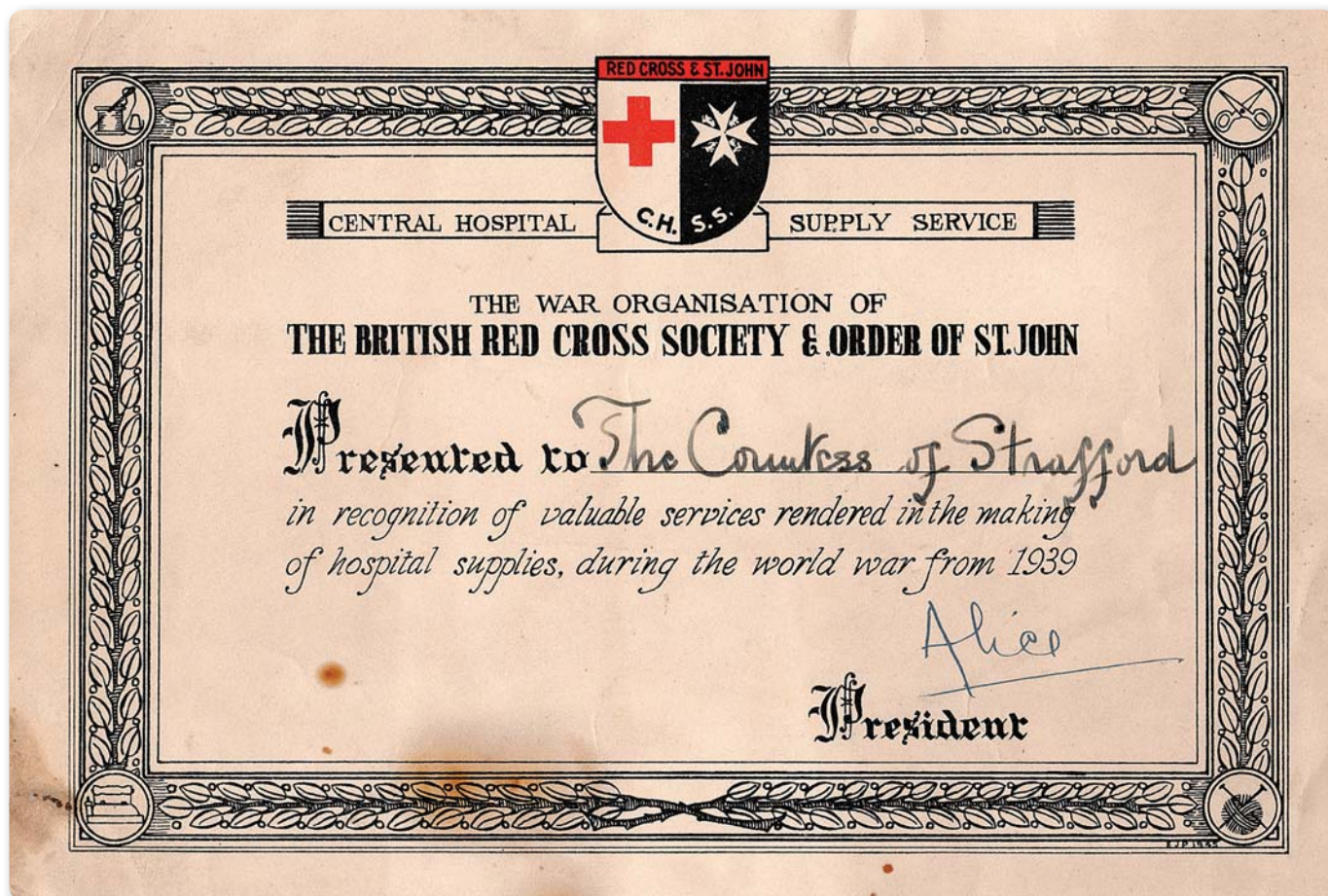
Mary Elizabeth Byng, née Colebrooke (1863 - 1951), Viscountess Enfield (1899 -1918) and Countess of Strafford (1918 - 1951)

Charles Dace highlights the charitable work of a lady of Middlesex.

To many people, the name Mary Elizabeth Byng will be unknown. Yet, during the Boer War and the First World War, to ex-service men and their families from Middlesex, her name was synonymous with care and compassion.



Commemorative certificate for 20 years of service as S. & S. H. S. County Secretary; image from the Wrotham Park Collection



Red Cross Certificate for Valuable War Service; image from the Wrotham Park Collection

In 1899, as a result of adverse newspaper coverage, a charity was set up to help injured and diseased soldiers returning from the Boer War. The Soldier's and Sailor's Help Society (S. & S. H. S.), was originally based in King Street, St. James's, London, but moved to Brompton Road in 1903. It relied on key personnel in the counties of the United Kingdom to start networks of like-minded people. The aim of the charity was to help injured or infirm returning service personnel to regain financial independence, through medical treatment and employment.

Middlesex was fortunate; Mary Byng, married to Edmund Henry Byng, lived at 5 St. James's Square, a four-minute walk from King Street. She at once set about creating the Middlesex branch of the S. & S. H. S., finding representatives to cover cases in all districts of the county, and became the County Secretary. Her determination to find service personnel employment, or identify the best solution for war related illnesses and injuries, increased her reputation amongst invalid soldiers, especially during the course of the First World War. In addition she championed the plight of wives and children forced to survive on reduced income when husbands, in Kitchener's Army, were hospitalised through the effects of war.

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Mary, Viscountess Enfield, 1900, by Leo Malempre; image from the Wrotham Park Collection

Artificial limbs, recuperation in specialist asylums, employment training for disabled men and facilitating the emigration of ex-soldiers cost large sums of money. She opened fetes in any part of Middlesex; opened Wrotham Park, her country house, for fundraising events; and, with her District Representatives, organised county wide flag days to enable the best to be had for the ex-Middlesex soldiers. From 1899 to 1920 she held the post of County Secretary, but continued to work with the S. & S. H. S. until July 1946.

Intertwined with her S. & S. H. S. work was the supply of clothing and equipment for the Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD) Hospital at Ewen Hall, Barnet, in association with the Red Cross, and the Hertfordshire Needlework Guild. Mary was also involved in the production and supply of food in Middlesex through the Women's War Agricultural Committee, of which she was Chairperson. This led to the setting up of branches of the Women's Institute and, in particular, the encouragement of women to keep rabbits and poultry as a source of meat.

The charitable work Mary and her husband carried out during the First World War continued during the interwar period and, to a lesser extent, during the Second World War. But it was her energy and drive that made the Middlesex S. & S. H. S. such a success during the First World War.

Charles Dace

Wrotham Estate

Dorothy Burlingham: psychoanalyst

Kat Petersen and Agnes Meadows look at the activities of an early proponent of psychoanalysis.

Dorothy Burlingham was born in New York City in 1891, the daughter of stained-glass artist Louis Comfort Tiffany and the granddaughter of the founder of Tiffany & Co. Her archive is held at the Freud Museum London, reflecting her deep personal and professional connection with psychoanalysis.

This connection began in the mid-1920s when Dorothy, having separated from her husband as he was increasingly affected by his bipolar disorder, moved to Vienna in the hope of finding a cure for her son who was suffering from a psychosomatic illness. Dorothy began psychoanalysis first with Theodore Reik, then with Sigmund Freud, while her children were analysed by Anna Freud, Sigmund's daughter. Burlingham also studied to become an analyst herself.

Anna and Dorothy formed a close friendship, taking holidays together and buying a cottage. They also worked together, setting up first a psychoanalytically-inspired school and then a nursery for very young children. Here they studied the children's development through observation. Dorothy also became involved with a Jewish residential home for blind children, one of her main research interests throughout her life.

Following the Nazi occupation of Austria, the Freuds fled Vienna in June 1938 and settled at 20 Maresfield Gardens in London, which is now the Freud Museum. Dorothy eventually followed and moved into the house in 1940 after Sigmund Freud's death the previous year. She and Anna set up the Hampstead War Nurseries for children who were affected by the trauma of being in London during the

Dorothy
Burlingham
observing children
at the Jackson
Nursery, IN/1771;
(c) Freud Museum
London



Blitz. This work became the basis for *Young Children in Wartime* and *Infants without Families*, important studies on the emotional development of children.

In 1947, Anna Freud set up the Hampstead Child Therapy Course, a teaching course for child psychoanalysis. This became Dorothy and Anna's life work, including research, therapy for up to 70 children and training of analysts. Dorothy's particular interests were twins, having grown up with a pair of twin sisters, and blind children, to whom she dedicated much of

her work, culminating in *Psychoanalytic Studies of the Sighted and the Blind*. Her research notes demonstrate a sensitive and compassionate insight into the development of blind children and her correspondence often follows up individuals who had been in her numerous study groups well into adulthood.

As a quiet and self-effacing person at the heart of psychoanalysis during its early days, Dorothy's correspondence show her as a facilitator of the psychoanalytic conversation, supporting those she

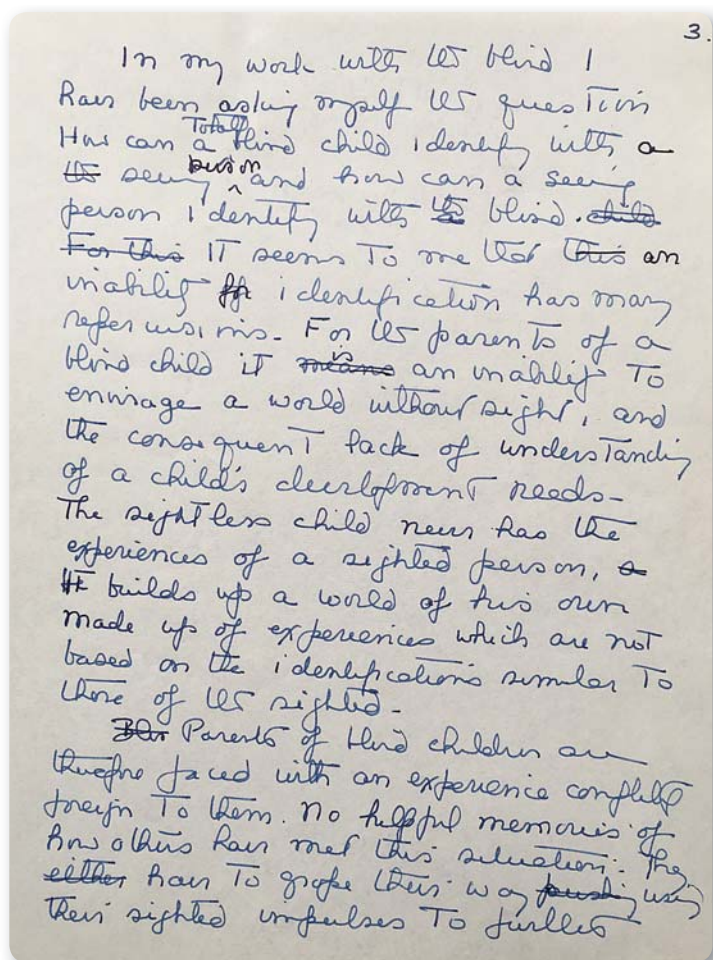
Hurrah for heroines

Adrian Glew gives his Chair's report.

The early part of the 20th century was a tumultuous period of history with new forms of transport, power and communications. Alongside these advances, epoch-changing social, cultural and political developments were taking place, not least the end of the first great war on a global scale and the Representation of the People Act, 1918, aka Votes for Women. In fact, 8.4 million women joined the electorate for the first time, many of whom had worked heroically as defence workers over the preceding four years - hurrah for heroines indeed! As this year sees the 100th anniversary of universal suffrage in the UK, it seemed only appropriate to dedicate the Section for Specialist Repositories (SSR) issue of *ARC Magazine* to the stories of unsung heroines from some of our member's repositories.

These stories also surfaced at venues where the SSR committee and members met, over the last twelve months, to discuss issues of interest and concern, from the University of Dundee archives (thanks to Caroline Brown and her engaging team) to the Modern Records Centre at the University of Warwick (thanks to Helen Ford and her enthusiastic team). Topics discussed ranged from publishing a response to the NHS Code of Practice to the dividing line between professional staff and volunteers (with an advertisement for a blurred post reported to ARA HQ), and from the ARA Code of Ethics to approaching the Association of Performing Arts Collections (APAC) regarding a potential link with the SSR.

In addition, we reported advances in SSR business, namely revisions to the SSR web pages, future training needs, and the potential recruitment of a regional rep for the Northern Region. We're still short of reps outside London, so if anyone wishes to become involved - perhaps to further



Notes on identification by Dorothy Burlingham, DB/02/08/04; (C) Freud Museum London.

“Dorothy's research notes demonstrate a sensitive and compassionate insight into the development of blind children”

wrote to in their personal struggles as well as engaging in professional discussion. From the many account books in her handwriting it is also clear that she helped Anna in their domestic sphere in homes in London, Walberswick on the Suffolk coast and Ireland until her death in 1979.

It took time for Anna Freud to be given the recognition she deserved away from her more famous father - hopefully Dorothy Burlingham too will be fully acknowledged for her contribution to child psychoanalysis and welfare.

The cataloguing of Dorothy Burlingham's archive is made possible by the generous support of the Wellcome Trust.

Kat Petersen and **Agnes Meadows**

Freud Museum



Clive Bell, Desmond MacCarthy, Marjorie Strachey (holding a newspaper with the headline "Vote for Women") and Virginia Woolf, Studland Bay, Dorset, 1910; photo: Vanessa Bell, Tate Archive, TGA 9020 AA9, (c) Tate

their CPD activities - do get in touch. It basically involves becoming an ambassador for the SSR, reporting on issues that are raised nationally and locally, and reporting back to the SSR committee on local issues of importance to members. And, at our final 'ARC-planning' meeting in London, we were delighted to note that 40 of the 79 speakers in the programme for the ARA conference this year will be representatives from specialist repositories. So, another incentive for SSR members to visit Glasgow!

Many thanks again to all who serve on the committee, with a special thanks to Daniel Scott-Davies for all his hard work in organising meetings and liaising with speakers as Secretary of SSR. Thanks too to all those members of the SSR who have forwarded ideas for future events and attended our UK-wide meetings.

It was at our meeting in Warwick that one of our members, Jim Ranahan, suggested that the work of the Digital Preservation Coalition should be promoted to SSR members and particularly to our affiliate groups. So, in the spirit of dissemination, here's a link to their website: <https://www.dpconline.org/>. Although associate institutional membership costs £2,700 (NB: the ARA has affiliate membership of the DPC), there's lots of useful information on their web pages notably a downloadable and invaluable Digital Preservation Handbook. We really appreciate your feedback and your active participation, so do join us in person if you can at our meetings over the coming 12 months.

Adrian Glew

Chair, Section for Specialist Repositories, ARA

Heroines of the Save the Children archive

Anne George selects four women who feature in the Save the Children archive.

Cadbury Research Library is home to the University of Birmingham's historic collections of rare books, manuscripts and archives, amongst which is the archive of the charity Save the Children (SCF). Though not yet fully catalogued, it is clear that it contains a wealth of material reflecting the world-wide work undertaken in all aspects of child health and welfare. It includes papers of several remarkable women who devoted their lives to SCF and who, notable in their day, are less well-known nowadays.

One of these was **Dorothy Buxton (1881-1963)** who, with her better-known older sister Eglantyne Jebb, founded the charity. In 1915 Dorothy started publishing *Notes from the Foreign Press*: articles translated from European newspapers, later published in the *Cambridge Magazine*. Then Dorothy and Eglantyne joined members of the Women's International League to form the Fight the Famine Council, which campaigned to put an end to the blockade on the defeated countries after the First World War. Dorothy kept detailed case books on each country, arguing for aid on humanitarian grounds as famine led to instability and revolution which would counter British interests. SCF, formed by the sisters in 1919, was the first organisation to concentrate aid efforts on children: its principles were to preserve child life; relieve child distress; promote child welfare and improve the conditions of child life. Dorothy's critical mind and resolute determination focused her energies on informed campaigning and she remained on the SCF Council for many years.

Mosa Anderson (1891-1978) served on SCF's Council for over 30 years. An accomplished linguist, she assisted



Dorothy Buxton, co-founder of Save the Children, c 1924, ref: SCF photo box 99, PP1620; image courtesy of Save the Children

“Dorothy Buxton argued for aid on humanitarian grounds as famine led to instability and revolution which would counter British interests”

Dorothy Buxton with the *Cambridge Magazine*, acting as a Russian language translator. In the 1920s she attended an SCF Summer School in Geneva and became secretary to Dorothy's husband, MP Charles Roden Buxton. During the Second World War Mosa worked on the establishment of residential nurseries in England and Scotland and was involved in the billeting of evacuated children. In 1946 she went to Poland where she organised post-war relief at the SCF centre at Nieporet, including the provision of school breakfasts, dinners, clothing distributions, a health centre, malaria clinic and midwifery facility. Mosa was also an active member of the Women's International League for Peace and



Mary Hawkins at the child health centre, Pusan, South Korea, 1955, ref: SCF photo box 73, PP1533; image courtesy of Save the Children



Bridget Stevenson with patient at the Convalescent Rest Centre, Qui Nhon, South Vietnam, 1967, ref: SCF photo box 66, PP87; image courtesy of Save the Children



Mosa Anderson (fourth from right) with local relief team at Nieporet, Poland, 1947, ref: SCF photo box 1, PP16; image courtesy of Save the Children

Freedom; and was the author of several books including *German and Europe's Future* (National Peace Council, 1946).

Bridget Stevenson (1909-1985) worked for UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) in the years after the Second World War, serving in some of the harshest concentration camps.

She joined SCF in 1949 and, based at the Uelzen Camp in Germany, earned the name 'Angel of Uelzen'. She worked for 17 years with children in transit and displaced persons' camps, for which she received the MBE and West German Order of Merit. Bridget also worked with Hungarian refugees; supervised relief work after the 1960 earthquake at Agadir, Morocco; set up a new programme in Algeria; and led a relief team to Vietnam

“When faced with immense problems Mary Hawkins responded with the words of Confucius: ‘It is better to light one small candle than to curse the darkness’”

before becoming Field Director in Agadir.

Mary Hawkins (1911-2002) joined SCF in 1950 after war work which earned her the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous bravery in nursing with the Free French Forces, and a period working with displaced persons in Germany and Transjordan. Her first SCF appointment, following the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, was in Lebanon. She helped set up one of the first Palestinian refugee camps, taking charge of a children’s clinic serving nearly 3,000 children. In 1953, she went to South Korea to a new child health centre in Pusan, set up after the Korean War. In 1956 Mary moved to Austria and worked, initially with Bridget Stevenson, in refugee reception centres after the Hungarian uprising. In 1957 she returned to Korea, training nurses and acting as matron of a tuberculosis sanatorium for children in Masan. She later returned to Jordan and was awarded the Star of Jordan for her services to child welfare. Before retirement came shorter periods working in Algiers and Dubai. Mary appeared on *This is Your Life* in 1964. She was awarded an OBE in 1969 and the Save the Children Medal, presented by Princess Anne, in 1998.

These are just four wonderful women associated with Save the Children, who, when faced with immense problems, responded like Mary Hawkins with the words of Confucius: “It is better to light one small candle than to curse the darkness”.

Anne George

University of Birmingham

Mercy pioneer Mother Mary Clare Moore (1814-1874)

Matt Naylor looks at an example of strong and devoted leadership.

Mother M. Clare Moore is little known outside the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, despite her work as a nurse and as a prolific foundress of multiple houses in England. She operated with great authority and foresight as a leader. She is now overshadowed by Venerable Mother Catherine McAuley, revered as the Foundress of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, and Florence Nightingale, her friend and lifelong correspondent.

Georgina Moore was born on 20 March 1814 in Dublin. She was one of the earliest women to enter the first Sisters of Mercy Convent, in Baggot Street, Dublin, and was professed by the Mercy Foundress Mother Catherine McAuley in 1833, taking the name Sister Mary Clare Moore.

Clare is perhaps best known in the Mercy Order for being the young co-Foundress and First Superior of Bermondsey Convent of Mercy which, in 1839, was one of the first post-Reformation convents in England. She is also recognised for her work in leading a group of nuns to nurse in the Crimean War. The sacrifices in these two facets of Clare’s activities are linked. Firstly, the removal of Clare from her growing convent in Bermondsey, where she was Mother Superior, left a community without its guiding figure. At the same time, her leadership of a group of nursing sisters in the Crimea, with its now-infamous conditions, had to contend with real hardships and no guarantee of safe return.

Reverend Mother Clare Moore 1st Superior of Bermondsey 1839 1st Superior of Sisters of Mercy in England

R. I. P

Georgina Moore was born in Dublin 18th March 20th. She was 10 years old when her Mother became a Catholic (her father was dead) and all the children were willing to follow her into the true fold of Christ. Although Georgina was not exempt from the ordinary faults and failings of childhood there was a mutual dignity and frank simplicity about her, and her deep religious feeling made her companions regard her with wonder and respect. One of her great characteristics was her great love of truth, she abhorred even the appearance of a lie, and would never make use of the slightest equivocation. This virtue at first the outcome of her noble and fearless disposition became a habit in after years.

Reverend Mother Mary Clare Moore
perfection by grace in her soul by the blessed
sunshine of God's abiding Presence. When quite young she was both beautiful and winning but as if to shield her from the attraction of the world unduly she fell into constant ill-health and the cherished good looks faded, yet her countenance beaming with intelligence & goodness remained to the end, and her extremely prepossessing affable manners procured to her the affection and esteem of all classes of persons. At 16 she had an unmistakable call to the Religious life and though it cost her much to relinquish her own strong will and follow the lead of others, the mental struggle was long and severe but grace triumphed and when just in her 19th year she humbly asked to be admitted among the little band of fervent souls gathered around our first Mother the noble hearted Catherine M^{rs} Quiley in the newly erected Convent in Baggot St Dublin. After the Profession in St George's Hill Presentation Convent Dec^r 12th 1851 Georgina prepared for the Religious Habit with the other ladies who had been carrying on the work of the Institute, which they received from our holy Foundress 23rd Jan^y 1852 and was given the name of Sister Mary Clare. She made her 1st Profession 24th Jan^y 1853. During then not quite 19 years of age. Unfortunately little has been preserved of her early religious life. One of her early companions describes her as being somewhat reserved in conversation, very careful not to give her opinion unless directly asked to do so, very retiring in manner & a great lover of silence.



Professed 1853 Died 1874
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Sisters who died at Bermondsey in lifetime of Rev^d M^{rs} Clare Moore

| Sister | Professed | Died |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------|
| M ^{rs} Ursula O'Connor | 1859 | 1860 |
| " Scholashea Burroughs | " | " |
| Elizabeth Elliot Testulant | " | 1843 |
| M ^{rs} Joseph Cuddey | 1845 | 1849 |
| " de Sales Eyre | 1841 | 1849 |
| " Rose Fox | 1849 | 1850 |
| " Catherine Beate (Peter) | 1841 | 1852 |
| " Patricia Barker | 1844 | 1852 |
| " Xavier Zimmer | 1847 | 1853 |
| " M ^{rs} de Pazzi Lafont | 1853 | 1854 |
| " Vincent Agnes Cholmeley | 1849 | 1868 |
| " Ignatius Colegrave | 1849 | 1860 |
| " Agnes Birch | 1841 | 1857 |
| " Teresa J. Holder | 1860 | 1864 |
| " Agnes A. Cunningham | 1860 | 1867 |
| " Placida Slaughter | 1850 | 1871 |
| " Gonzaga Barrie | 1851 | 1873 |

Sisters at Bermondsey alive at death of M^{rs} M. not noted before by photo or foundation

| Sister | Professed | Died |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------|
| M ^{rs} Ignatius Laws | 1865 | 1876 |
| " Veronica Nordlyn | 1855 | 1877 |
| " Rose Clare Bond | 1846 | 1877 |
| " Cecy J. Ryan | 1874 | 1879 |
| " Joseph Hartings | 1841 | 1852 |
| " Aloysius Booker | 1844 | 1854 |
| " J. Berchmans O'Neil | 1870 | 1855 |
| " Margaret M. Jarry | 1848 | 1892 |
| " de Sales Middleton | 1848 | 1923 |
| " Catherine O'Sullivan | 1859 | " |
| " Theresa Brady | 1874 | 1906 |
| " Francis Kimpel | 1870 | 1907 |

"I am the resurrection of the life, he who believes in me, although he be dead shall live, & he who lives & believes in me shall not die forever" John 11:25-26

Register entry for M. Clare Moore; (c) IOLM

“The surviving sisters were recognised and awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria in the 1890s for their work in Crimea”

Florence Nightingale once wrote to Clare:

No one of your children values you more than I do. You were far above me in fitness for the general superintendency [of the hospital] both in worldly talent and administration, and far more in the spiritual qualifications which God values in a superior.

Success in nursing at Scutari, during the Crimean War, was down to their teamwork and masterful administration. Clare would die before the surviving sisters were recognised and awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria in the 1890s for their work in Crimea.

Her humour and great affection for her community is conveyed through the letters she wrote home. To

www.archives.org.uk

all day, & so proud that common & plain will you liked her verses so nicely - A Monica makes them very small. I have been doing Good night & may God writing & printing for bless you you pray for the Bp's all day & you ever affectionate old then had to turn to a make again deis for him. So I thought I'd ask the very same for washing your face to make one now or then between whiles. Grand mother

Letter from M. Clare Moore to "Dearest Old Grandchild", 1 March 1861, IOLM/BER/7/1: 400.2.103; the caption for the sketch reads: "Be very sorry for washing my clean surplice or I'll make you sorry"; (c) IOLM

Mother M. Aloysius, London-born Acting Superior in her absence, Clare wrote a letter asking after the sisters. She sent love from the sisters in Crimea, and attended to several matters of business. She did not miss a chance to correspond in a light fashion with her friend, gently chiding whilst communicating some of the challenges thrown up by her surroundings:

Dearest Mother Aloysius, Or should I have said Mo. Doleful. What has happened to your highness that you should have got so deep into the dismalities, & dear



The Mission of Mercy: Florence Nightingale receiving the Wounded at Scutari, by Jerry Barrett, NPG 6202; M. Clare Moore, dressed in habit, is to the left of Nightingale; (c) National Portrait Gallery, London

me every day's trouble is over when you lay your dear little head on that pillow unmolested by rats, cats, dogs, mosquitoes, or even our myriad of fleas.

Clare's tone alternates throughout her correspondence. Whilst often very official she could sometimes be very familiar, with an ability to inject humour, as seen in the doodles which she occasionally added.

Whilst spreading Mercy throughout the United Kingdom via further foundations and schools, Clare showcased caring and admiration for her fellow Sisters of Mercy. When making a foundation in Doncaster - a long way from London - she ventured further to see the sisters in Sunderland. She knew several sisters there from her time as Novice Mistress in Cork.

Clare celebrated the sisters and their work in various ways, laying the groundwork for the future archive. One fascinating source is the Bermondsey Convent Annals - Clare was also Bermondsey's chronicler. The annals covering the Crimean period convey a vivid impression of life both at home and from the hospital at Scutari. Through these, her letters, sketches and notes, we can see her prolific strength and drive.

The sisters encountered tremendous adversity in London as visible Irish Catholic women. With their ministries of nursing, visitation of the sick, and policy of feeding the hungry, it is testament to their work that there is still a convent on the site in Bermondsey some 180 years later. It is further testament to Clare that her life was valued as much as she valued the lives of others. Her last words expressed her gratitude for the sisters' kindness to her and for all they had done for the poor. She directed them to "Keep the Rule", be faithful, and to "not mind the little difficulties which must come every day".

Matt Naylor

Institute of Our Lady of Mercy

Amy Carpenter: wife

Claire Frankland highlights a fascinating collection item.

The London School of Tropical Medicine was established in 1899 to encourage research into tropical diseases. The archives contain details of many postings and expeditions by ex-students and staff from the school, to countries then under British colonial rule. Although women have been present as students since the school's founding, our early 20th century collections typically depict men's careers, with a strong emphasis on research.

One item in the archives reveals a much more nuanced picture. A large green diary, dating from 1913 to 1930, shows the life of a 'colonial couple', Amy and Geoffrey Carpenter. Geoffrey Hale Carpenter was an entomologist who studied at the London School of Tropical Medicine in 1910. Awarded an MBE in 1918, he worked as the Specialist Officer in charge of sleeping sickness research in Uganda during the 1920s. The diary not only gives a unique insight into Amy's management of their itinerant household and social world but also into how she worked (in an unpaid capacity) with her husband on safari and at the Ugandan hospital where he was based.

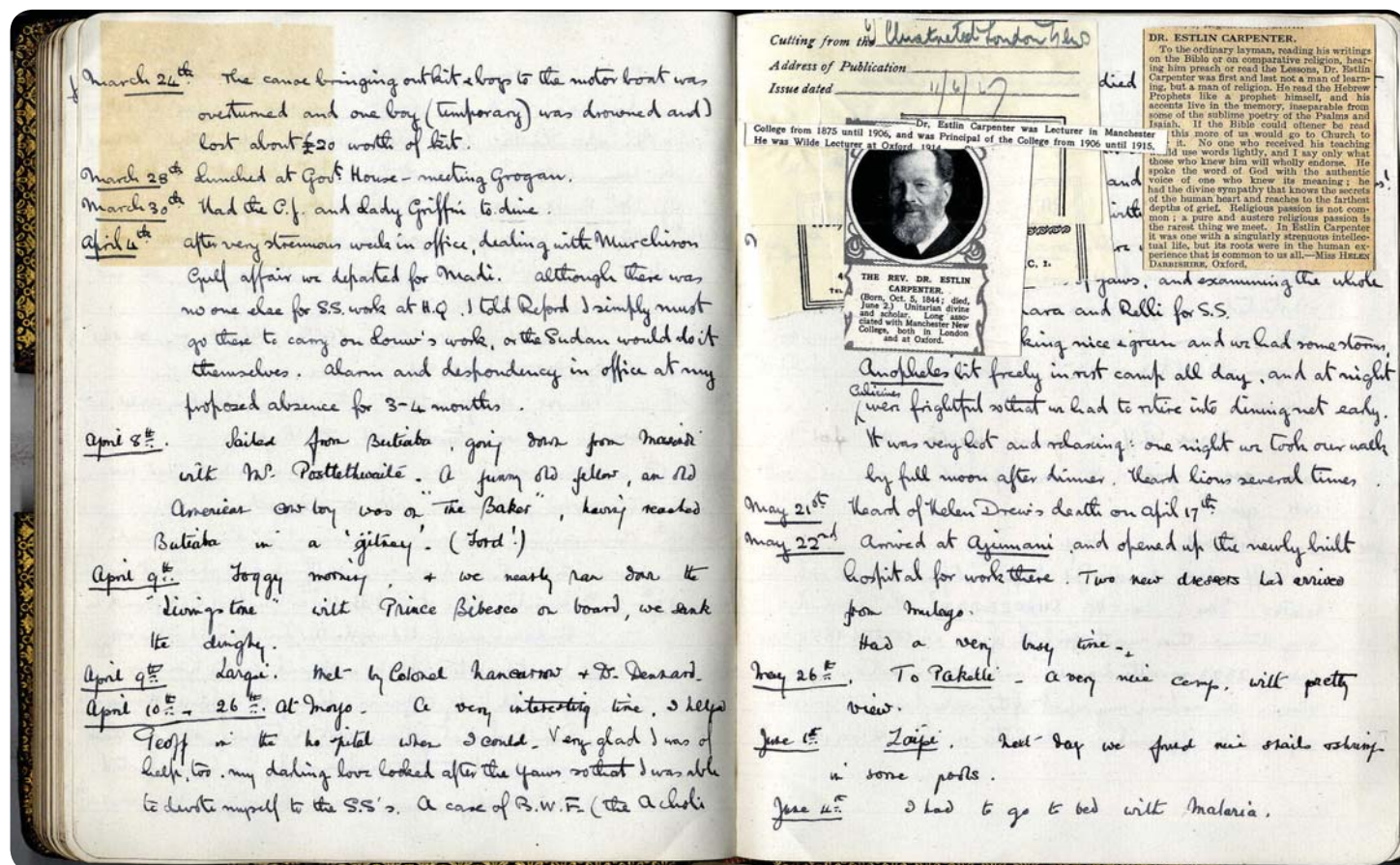
The diary begins in 1913, and details their blossoming romance, engagement and marriage, as well as their travels. The diary is very detailed with photos, cuttings and even pressed flowers glued to the pages. The diary is co-written by Amy and Geoffrey in their different styles and reflects their very close marriage bond.



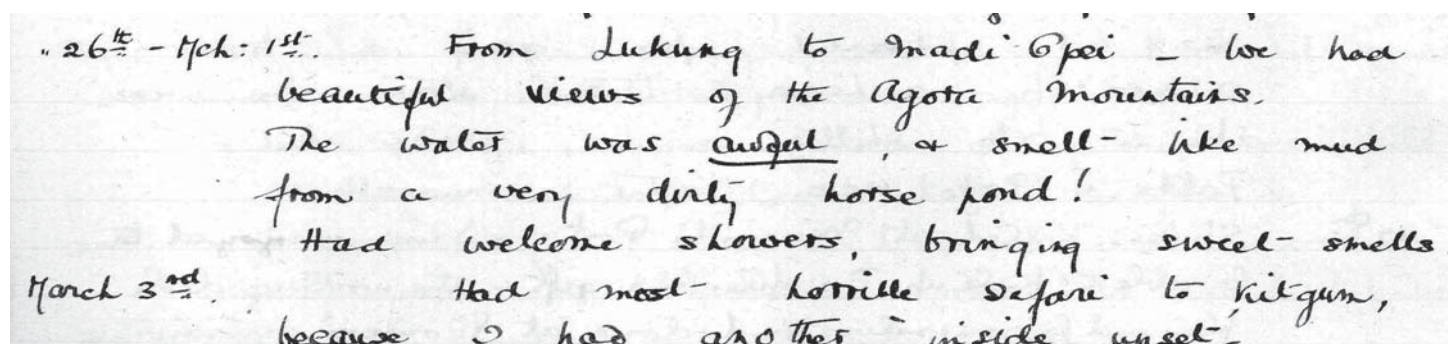
Photographs from the Carpenter diary; image courtesy of Library & Archives Service, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine



A photograph taken in Uganda, 1927, Amy is second from left; image courtesy of Library & Archives Service, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine



An example of Amy and Geoffrey co-writing their diary; image courtesy of Library & Archives Service, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine



An extract from the Carpenter diary; image courtesy of Library & Archives Service, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

The couple initially spent time in London. Amy mentions seeing 'Follies', a spoof music-hall evening, and includes the programme. They married in Oxford in 1919 and travelled to Entebbe for Geoffrey's posting with the Colonial Medical Service. The diary is full of Amy's determined enthusiasm for the colonial social whirl. She golfed, joined in amateur dramatics, and organised a successful fancy dress ball (she dressed as a shepherdess and Geoffrey as a Roman noble).

She also met the Prince of Wales:

October 15th 1927

Arrival of the Prince of Wales... We had Captain Tuffin to breakfast and the Adams, Borells and Mrs Fisher to lunch. We had to change in relays for the garden party! The Prince did not create a good impression on landing as his clothes looked awful!

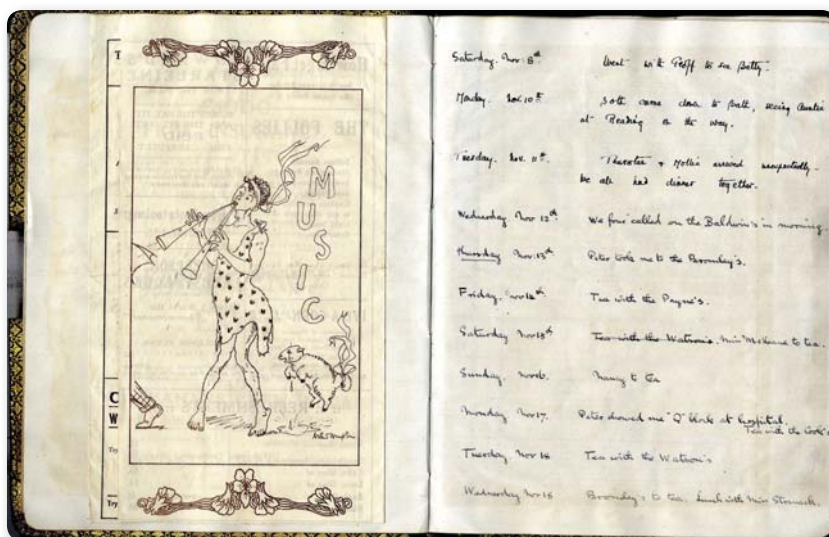
She was beset by illness: hospitalised for a month with malaria, she recorded her weight at around 7 stone. Both she and her husband suffered bouts of sleeping sickness after being bitten by Tsetse flies in the course of their research work. Less written about is Amy's professional role: she deputised for her husband at the hospital in Entebbe and accompanied him on safari where she assisted in his research work. As well as many mentions of her husband's research successes, the diary includes a letter to her from Entebbe's Director of Medical Services, thanking her for her service: "I know you deserve the highest commendation." In her typically self-effacing way, the entry also mentions administering a quinine injection to Geoffrey!

Amy Carpenter is a shining example of that group of women who travelled with their husbands, supporting and often working alongside them, but who are rarely visible in the archives of institutions that hold their husbands' research. They are indeed unsung heroines.

Claire Frankland

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

A preserved music hall programme; image courtesy of Library & Archives Service, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine



A diary entry showing life in London; image courtesy of Library & Archives Service, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine



A diary entry written on board a ship to Africa; image courtesy of Library & Archives Service, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

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6. SAM BRAYO, The Sporting Surgeon.
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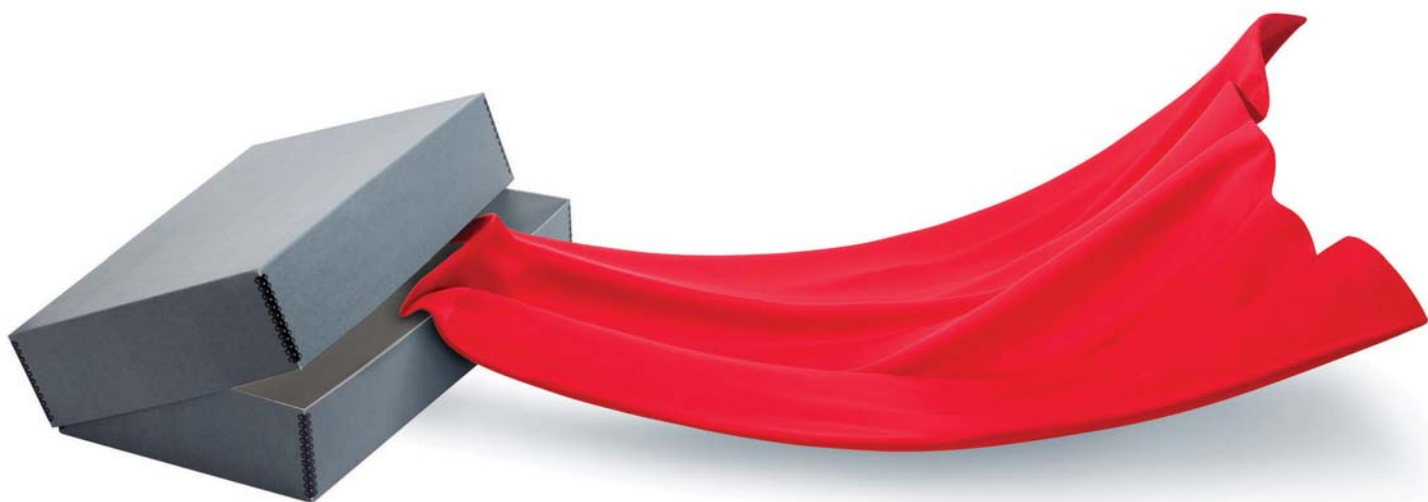
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