Agenda

• Wiley Digital Archive Programme Overview
• Initial Partners and release dates:
  • Royal Anthropological Institute—March 2018
  • New York Academy of Sciences—March 2018
  • Royal College of Physicians—October 2018
  • Royal Geographical Society—22 August 2019
  • History of Science—June 2020
• Partners: history, mission, and content
• Research applications
• Platform demonstration
What is Wiley Digital Archives?

Wiley Digital Archives is a long-term programme of new, digital content sets comprised of unique or rare historical primary sources, digitized from leading societies, libraries, and archives around the world.

Online access to these collections will lead directly to:

- Supporting current research initiatives
- Achieving educational goals across a multitude of disciplines
- Enhancing the research and classroom experience by bringing a unique, visual analysis to targeted search results and terminology
Why Wiley? **The Challenge**

Primary sources in analogue archives:

- **Expensive to visit**
  
  Typically requires a grant proposal, in addition to requiring weeks or months of time to visit the physical archive.

- **Difficult to uncover**
  
  Due to the physical nature, storage, and age of the archives, items maybe difficult to uncover even while visiting the society library.

- **Challenging for students to access**
  
  Unable to access remote archives & unable to use important research in their work.

- **Not available online**
  
  "No Results Found"

Wiley Digital Archives
Full-text, browse-able searchable content includes primary sources across a range of formats:

- Manuscripts
- Maps
- Administrative Records
- Periodicals
- Data
- Monographs
- Fieldwork
- Correspondence
- Photographs
- Illustrations
- Proceedings
- Personal Papers
- Reports
- Grey Literature
- Ephemera
- Books
- Blueprints
- Newspapers
Wiley is working onsite to identify, conserve/repair, and catalogue archival and library content on behalf of our Society partners, to enable researchers to investigate previously inaccessible content.
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland

HISTORY AND HIGHLIGHTS
The Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland

Content:

- Majority of RAI archives*
- Runs from ~1763 to 2016 (some material post-1967 is held back under privacy rules)
- Range of content types
- A great deal of uncatalogued material was “discovered” during the process!

*excludes a small amount of material held back by RAI. Catalog records in the database will reflect what’s omitted.
Key areas of research supported by the Royal Anthropological Institute archives

- Colonial History
- British Studies
- Gender & Ethnic Studies
- Area Studies
- Religion: Art, Dance
- Archaeology
- Cultural Studies
- Photography

- African
- Asian & Pacific
- Middle Eastern
- Latin American & Caribbean
- North America

ANTHROPOLOGY
From the RAI Ethnographic Photographic Collections

Front Row, left to right - "John", Ma-ku-tcha-wo or Sape-a, Cu-ra-can-te, Mose; Back Row, left to right - Toshi-my (Black Bear) OR Mexicano, Kwa-ko-nut "A King", Mexicano OR To-shi-my (Black Bear). Hayden Album, 1873.

Native American Representations

Street singers, Japan (The musical instrument is called 'samisen'). Walter Leo Hildburgh, Hildburgh Collection, 1902 c.

Music, Culture, and Dress


Archaeology as Evidence
From the RAI Ethnographic Photographic Collections

Suhin Indians with pile of ostrich eggs before a feast. *Notes on the Indian tribes of the Paraguayan and Bolivian Chaco, n.d.*

European Influences in South America


Identity under Colonial Rule
New York Academy of Sciences

HISTORY AND HIGHLIGHTS
New York Academy of Sciences

- Entirety of NYAS archives
- Runs from 1801 to ~2013
- Range of content types
- Content is almost entirely unique, from new scanning
- Covers the history and development of scientific and medical research in North America, and many international efforts

Key areas of research supported by the NYAS archives:

- Medical Science
- Climate Science
- Natural Sciences/Geology
- Botany/Forestry
- Chemistry and Biology
- Ecology and Environmental Policy
- Civil/Human Rights
- Caribbean Studies

- Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands Survey
- Two additional NY Botanical Gardens collections
- NYBG Collections by N L Britton & L D Schweinitz
Bridging archival research and contemporary issues

Ties in with current discourse:

• anti-intellectualism sentiments which are being felt by universities and their scientists;
• governmental and corporate influences around research related to the exploitation of natural resources, labor conditions, and the environmental and economic impacts of mining, drilling, etc.; and
• funding challenges related to institutional efforts to track corporate and governmental activities impacting the environment.
Royal College of Physicians

HISTORY AND HIGHLIGHTS
Royal College of Physicians

Content:

• Majority of RCP Archives collections, and over 7,000 titles from RCP’s Dorchester Library.

• Range of content types: from diaries, correspondence and casebooks to anatomical illustrations and photographs, to legal documents and policy statements, to published pamphlets and incunables.

• Material is entirely from new scanning, and the content has undergone conservation care as part of our process.

• Dates from ~1200 to 1994
The Royal College of Physicians

- Over 7 centuries of medical history and medical humanities, from ~1200 to 1994.
- Collections across a range of topics, including serving researchers and students in the areas of:

  - History of Science, Medicine, and Technology
  - Bioethics
  - Anatomy
  - Medical Law
  - Medical Policy
  - Non-Traditional Medicine
  - Non-Western Medicine
  - Medical Research (Disease/Treatment),
  - Military Medical Practices
  - British History
  - Colonial/Post-colonial history (Empire)
  - Public Health
  - Global Health Policy
  - General History Research
  - Gender Studies: Women in Medicine
  - Health Education
  - Health and Human Rights
  - Health Economics
  - Tobacco-related topics,
  - Medical and Biological Illustration,
  - Medicine or Science and the Humanities
  - Social Factors in Health
  - Religion and Medicine
  - History of Mental Illness
  - History of Pharmacology
  - Cultural and Social History
  - Medieval Studies
  - Early Modern Studies
  - 18th-20th century Studies
  - History of Education
Key areas of research supported by the RCP archives:

- History
- Medical Humanities
- History of the RCP
- Public Health
- Military Medicine
- Early and Medieval Texts
- Anatomical Studies
- Non-Western Medicine
- Vaccination
- Disease
- Law, Regulation, Policy, and Control
- World Health (19th C Questionnaires)
- Early Medical Textbooks and Education
Royal Geographical Society (with IBG)

HISTORY AND HIGHLIGHTS
Majority of the RGS archives
Earliest material dates from 1486
Range of content types: from diaries through manuscript maps to illustrations
Around 2.5 million pages
Many thousands of maps and charts from the world’s largest private collection
Collection hosts famous names: Scott, Livingstone, Shackleton, Hillary
Launch in late August 2019 at the RGS conference
Selected themes

- Colonization and de-colonization
- Arctic and Antarctic exploration
- The ‘Scramble for Africa’
- Development of international trade routes
- Slavery and manumission
- Women and exploration
- Climate change
To-date

• Content types so far: correspondence, research papers, field notes, manuscripts, photographs, drawings, diaries and journals, expedition papers, minutes, maps, atlases, log books, lantern slides.

• Content types to-come: newspaper clippings, astronomical observations, terrestrial observations, cartographical data, essays, bibles, brochures, leaflets and other ephemera.

• Geo-referencing of maps and map content available in Geo-TIFF format.
To-date (behind the scenes)

- ~500 hands-on conservation hours
- Number of items assessed by conservation: ~25,460
- Number of items conserved: ~2620
- Number of staff engaged by Wiley (7):
  - (2) paper conservators; (4) project assistants; and (1) project manager
- Scans completed on average per week: 45,000
- Scans created to-date: 950,000
- A link to the current list of content and collections included is [here](#)
A range of content supporting interdisciplinary research


A range of content supporting interdisciplinary research


Key collections

- David Livingstone collection
- National Antarctic Expedition collection
- Ernest Shackleton collection
- Gertrude L Bell collection
- Everest expedition collection
- Sir Clements Markham collection
- Council minute books over 150 years
Key areas of research supported by the The Royal Geographical Society archives

- Empire
- International Relations, Commerce
- Identity, Gender, & Ethnic Studies
- Area Studies
- Colonial Law and Policy—De-Colonization Studies
- Anthropology
- Zoology
- History of photography

- African
- Asian & Pacific
- Middle Eastern
- Latin American & Caribbean
- North America
British Association for the Advancement of Science and the History of Science in Great Britain
BAAS HSGB — content sourcing

The Archives of the British Association for the Advancement of Science serves as a foundation which will tie together additional history of science collections from Jisc institutions into one product (WDA: BAAS/HSGB).

Initial Jisc institutions targeted for additional collections include:

- Oxford University
- Cambridge University
- Manchester University
- Edinburgh University
- University College London
- Imperial College
- Newcastle University
- Trinity Cambridge
- Senate House
- Others surfaced through a formal Expression of Interest process, coordinated with Jisc
An Expression of Interest was issued to Jisc institutions September 25, calling for collections which complement the BAAS archive, and show some tangible connection to the themes, subjects, disciplines, people, and events described therein.

We will follow the process of soliciting interest from Jisc institutions, while independently encouraging our target institutions to submit.
Bridging archival research and contemporary issues
Early vaccination research at the Royal College of Physicians

This small piece of research was prompted by the recent anti-vax furore around the MMR vaccine playing out in the media around the world.

The Wiley Digital Archives team wondered whether similar issues were raised at the time of the earliest vaccinations in Europe and how the Royal College of Physicians (RCP) archives might help our research in terms of primary source material.

With a few searches and through use of the platform’s visualization tools, the bones of a story emerged. The RCP archives show that there is nothing new under the sun, as it relates to the modern anti-vaccination movement.
The Devastation of the Smallpox Virus

Context
An estimated 300 million people died from smallpox in the 20th century alone. This virulent disease, which kills a third of those it infects, is known to have co-existed with human beings for thousands of years.

People struggled to find ways to battle with smallpox. Variolation was a process developed in the 10th century in China and India. It involves taking pus from the pocks of someone suffering from smallpox and inoculating healthy people with it. Usually a mild case of smallpox developed but, in successful cases, this led to lifelong immunity.

There was a risk of death from variolation, but in a world where smallpox was rife the odds made it worthwhile; about 0.5 to 2 percent of people died after vaccination, compared with 20 to 30 per cent after natural smallpox.
17th-century Strategies for Managing Smallpox

Here is a single page from the handwritten ‘Treatise on Smallpox’ running to 120 pages from 1691.

This detailed document outlines symptoms of smallpox, the “surest ways of prevention” (text above) and some treatments and procedures in the pre-inoculation age for dealing with the curse of smallpox. Needless to say, the procedures were largely ineffective.

These included:
- Bloodletting
- Purging (induced vomiting)
- Fresh air
- Small beer acidulated with spirit of vitriol
- The use of red curtains around the bed (the colour was believed to be beneficial)

It would be more than 100 years before the first inoculation procedures took place in England.
Assessing the Risks

Early research

The first smallpox vaccine in England was developed in 1798.

This next document shows the RCP itself exercising due diligence in regard to the efficacy of the new procedure a few years after its development.

A Letter Book (that is, a collection of letters) contains the replies to a circular sent out by the RCP in 1806 enquiring as to the success and the alleged dangers of vaccination. With over 300 pages and multiple replies from many correspondents from around the country and the British Empire, this is a rich resource showing fascinating insights into the attitudes of the time, both physicians and patients.

Early Scepticism

Herein is one of many letters expressing scepticism about the new procedure. Stand out phrases from this one document include:

• ‘... without ample proof ...’
• ‘... mistaken zeal of its [the vaccine’s) friends
• ‘... disregarded the assertions of their accusers’.
• ‘... accuracy questioned ...’

The anti-vaccination voices weren’t far behind, going so far as to attempt to criminalize the procedure as seen in ‘A Resolution (by the ‘National Vaccine Establishment) that the inoculation of smallpox was unjustifiable and that ‘the name of any vaccinator so inoculating should be erased from the list; and that the exposure of small pox patients and inoculation in such exposures was a criminal offence.’

It should be noted that one of the RCP’s many roles over the centuries of their existence has been to seek out legal clarity around the practices and risks involved in medications, treatments, and surgical procedures, and to form policies and recommendations based on those clarifications.

“Resolution [by the National Vaccine Establishment] That the Inoculation of Small Pox Was Unjustifiable and That the Name of Any Vaccinator so Inoculating Should Be Erased from the List; and That the Exposure of Small Pox Patients and Inoculation in Such Exposures Was a Criminal Offence.” Regulation of Clinical Practice and Standards, No Date. Wiley Digital Archives: Royal College of Physicians. http://WDAgo.com/s/c732b48f
Anti-Vax>>>Pro-Vax

However this same body (National Vaccine Establishment) produced a remarkable *volte face*.

Here is an 1852 document: we can only assume from this came after the preceding document, which is undated.

The report to the Secretary of State from the same National Vaccine Establishment refers to the 792 people of the metropolis (i.e. London) that had died of the smallpox – this being one-third of the number of deaths before the introduction of the vaccine. It refers to:

‘... the prejudices [that] still prevail against the vaccination and that the benevolent designs of the Government are still far from being accomplished.’

The Royal Jennerian Society

Anti-Anti-Vax

A few short years after the introduction of the vaccination, a dedicated Society was in existence, named after Edward Jenner the great pioneer of the smallpox vaccine.

Here is a circular issued by the Royal Jennerian Society for the extermination of smallpox. It is dated 1808. This shows the anti-anti-vax community presenting their arguments. Reference is made to the ‘various insidious representations as to obstruct patients going to the Central House of the Society for Inoculation.’

Even up unto his death Edward Jenner continued to advocate on behalf of vaccination, as in this letter to the Reverend Robert Ferryman relating to the benefits of vaccines and requesting further information on vaccination.

The letter is dated 1823 - the year of Jenner’s death. 25 years after the creation of the smallpox vaccine, Jenner continues to evangelise and most importantly, enquire and evaluate.

Jenner’s adaptation of an ancient technique was the early herald for a series of other vaccines developed in the following two centuries. Made compulsory in 1853, smallpox vaccination anticipated the culture of intensive vaccination we now see in the developed world. But missing from today’s vaccine cocktail is smallpox itself. The historical head start with inoculation and its very human-centered nature long made it a candidate for eradication. A focused Global Smallpox Eradication Programme achieved that aim in 1979.

Measles, however, is on the rise.
Platform Features

• Bespoke platform, purpose-built for digital archives
• Full-text searchable for print; downloadable OCR (text)
• Headers, names, places, dates, and core metadata are keyed-in manually for handwritten documents
• Exportable data (charts, graphs, datasets, exportable into CSV and as images)
• Visualize search results and other metadata (rather than static list)
• Historical maps geo-tagged—can be searched, or accessed by visual browse, and refined by metadata fields
• Maps are downloadable as GeoTiffs, with embedded georeferenced coordinates
• Printed OCR content can be translated into multiple languages and downloaded, including, Chinese, Hebrew and Arabic
Platform Benefits

- Full Boolean search functionality
- Fuzzy logic searching, Proximity Searching
- COUNTER-4/5 compliant usage statistics
- MARC/KBART Records included
- Interface available in multiple languages
- Free delivery of content for Data Mining
- Rights Management connection through the platform
- Discoverable in EDS, Summon, Primo...

  Metadata shared with discovery vendors after the loading process
Access

Trial Access:
https://app.wileydigitalarchives.com/wiley
UN: wesuser@wes
PW: Wes@2019

Available October 1 – October 10
Thank you!

• Questions?
• For content or platform questions, contact: Simon Bell, Associate Publisher
  • sbell@wiley.com
  • +44 7730638456
The Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland

User of this resource should be aware that the archive presents historical content which can contain wording which may be outdated or may even be offensive. It is important to preserve a record of the past, and this resource may reflect author’s view from earlier periods in time which may not be appropriate today.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, and other indigenous peoples, should be aware that this resource may contain photographs, illustrations, or the printed or written names, of deceased persons.

Close
Conference on Parasitic Diseases and American Participation in the War, 1943
Conference on Parasitic Diseases and American Participation in the War, 1943, Box 3, Folder 10, 1943, From New York Academy of Sciences.
40 images in this Manuscript.

Chechnya, 2000
13 images in this Manuscript.

India/Pakistan, 1998
47 images in this Manuscript.

Correspondence [with Prof. G.C. Chisholm, Prof. J.S. Nicholson, Thomas Athol Joyce, Prof. Herbert E. Canney, Prof. Louis P. Cullinan] re Did
Conference on Parasitic Diseases and American Participation in the War, 1943

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India/Pakistan, 1998


42 images in this Manuscript

Correspondence [with Prof. G.C. Chisholm, Prof. J.S. Nicholson, Thomas Athol Joyce, Prof. Herbert E. Coeney, Prof. Louis R. Sullivan] re Did...


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R. B. Ker, Esq.

I rise to consider precisely how and why the Phoenicians or their pupils came to make their way to America, how they pushed on, step-by-step, from the Persian Gulf to India and Ceylon, from there to the Burman coast and to Malaya, from there to Melanesia, Polynesia, and then to Mexico and Peru. The great secret of the whole story is the persistent search for gold and pearls.

I shall keep the documents a few days before returning them to you. I hope Mr. Johnston will take these criticisms in the spirit in which they are made and that he will prune his statement of dangerous weaknesses which do not help his case but afford points of easy attack to the enemy.

I cannot find any record of his communication to the British Association in its published Proceedings.

I am, Yours sincerely,

G. Elliot Smith.
other sources of information, and the assurance that whatever
decision on these matters might be arrived at could not seriously
affect the question "Did the Phoenicians Discover America?", and
so avoided a very troublesome situation by taking a straight line
through Torres Straits to Fiji and Samoa, where the evidence I
wanted was to be found. Not because I believed that the movement
from the coasts of India was necessarily by that particular route,
but because by so mapping it I avoided the presentation of a mass
of debateable matter, that, it appeared to me, should not be imported
into the enquiry at its earliest stages.

That this movement, directed by two of the foremost nations
of their time and continued apparently without interruption for
nearly 400 years, affected in greater or less degree the entire re-

region from the Eastern Mediterranean to the shores of India, should
have drawn to itself recruits from every nation coming within the
scope of Phoenician operations there, seems to me to need no proof,
but as our knowledge on the subject is, after all, small, it is,

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