



**Newsletter of the Society of American Archivists
Science, Technology, and Health Care Roundtable**

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Summer 2013

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Message From the Co-Chairs

**John Rees
National Library of Medicine**

**Melanie Mueller
American Institute of Physics**

Make new friends, reconnect with old ones, and generally have a good time by attending the Science, Technology, and Healthcare (STHC) Roundtable this year at the Society of American Archivists Annual Conference at the Hilton New Orleans Riverside. We are having a joint meeting this year with the Women Archivists Roundtable and, departing from our normal sequence, will start the meeting with a program celebrating the memory of Joan Warnow-Blewett. The meeting takes place from 4:00 to 5:30 p.m. on Friday August 16th, 2013 in Grand Salon Section 15/18. Of course, be sure to check the final on-site program for any last minute location changes. This is also our first year holding online elections, so I hope you voted early and voted often (oh, wait, we're not in Chicago this year). We will be instituting bylaws for the first time as well, so be sure to peruse the draft available on the STHC website.

STHC is a forum for archivists working at institutions in the natural and social sciences, technology, and the health sciences. The roundtable provides a means for its members to share problems, projects, and products that they have in common. Each year, the roundtable's meeting provides opportunities for members to network, share experiences and successes, and discuss ways for archivists working within scientific, technology, or health care organizations to solve common challenges.

We are also pleased that our record of success endorsing proposals continues with P10 – "Evolution of a Digitization Project," showcasing the evolution of the American Institute of Physics' oral history digitization program. Check it out at the Professional Poster Session Thursday, 3:00-3:30PM.

Step away from the Po Boys and hurricanes for what is sure to be an entertaining and informative Roundtable and Annual meeting!

STHC Roundtable 2013 Meeting

Friday, August 16, 2013, 4:00 - 5:30 p.m.
Hilton New Orleans Riverside, Grand Salon Section
15/18, Suite C

Program Presentations, 4:00-5:00

Jennifer Head

Blessed Virgin Mary Congregation Archivist

Jennifer Head will discuss pioneering religious women in science and will present on several sisters who were influential in the field of science, including: Sister Mary Kenneth Keller, BVM, who is believed to be the first American woman to receive a Ph.D. in computer science and worked on the creation of BASIC, as well as formed the computer science department at Clarke College (now Clarke University); Sister Florence Marie Scott, SC, who was chair of the embryology department at Seton Hill College and Trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole; and possibly an Ursuline sister from New Orleans who is recognized as the first female pharmacist in the United States.

Tanya Zanish-Belcher

*Director of Special Collections & University Archivist,
Wake Forest University*

Tanya Zanish-Belcher will discuss the Archives of Women in Science and Engineering at Iowa State, specifically the oral histories done with women in science during her seventeen-year career there. She will also discuss plans at Wake Forest to implement an oral history project focusing on Wake's faculty women in science.

Rachel Ivie

Assistant Director, AIP Statistical Research Center

Rachel Ivie has researched, tracked and presented on the past and future of women in physics and she knew Joan Warnow for several years before Joan retired from AIP. She will discuss gender results from a recent global survey of physicists conducted by the Statistical Research Center.

Business Meeting, 5:00-5:30

Welcome and Introductions
Council Representative Announcements:
Tanya Zanish-Belcher
Approval of 2012 Minutes / Old Business

Election Results

Reports:

Annual Meeting Taskforce: Jodi Koste
HIPAA regulatory update: Phoebe Evans-Letocho
Archival Elements: Liz Phillips
STHC Website: Polina Ilieva
STHC listserv: John Rees
Leadership Activities during 2012-13: John Rees
Steering Committee Membership: John Rees

New Business from the Floor

Adjourn, 5:30

Our chief concern is to ensure that the STHC Roundtable reflects the interests of its participants. We welcome all suggestions relating to the above topics or concerning any other issues members might like to see addressed at our meetings. Please do not hesitate to get in touch with either of us:

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Around and About Archives

Stanford University Partners with NIST on Software Preservation Project

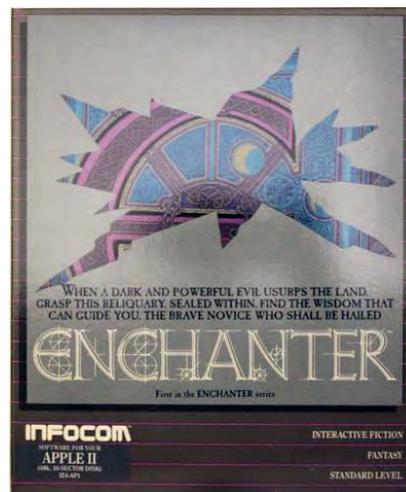
Charlotte C. Thai
Stanford University

The *Stephen M. Cabrinety Collection in the History of Microcomputing, circa 1975-1995* is one of the largest collections of pristine archival software anywhere in the world, with approximately 15,000 titles still in original factory packaging. There are a multitude of different computer media formats represented, from the more common 3.5" and 5.25" computer discs, to cassette tapes and various size cartridges designed for use on older computers such as the TRS-80 or the Commodore VIC-20 series. For gamers who grew up in the '70s and '80s, the Cabrinety collection is also a treasure trove of mint condition cartridges for game consoles, including the ColecoVision, the Atari 2600, the NES, and the Sega Genesis.

However, none of this software is easily accessed in today's world. Current computer hardware no longer comes with the necessary components to read the obsolete media formats in the collection, and all of the original game consoles have long since been discontinued. As the media itself continues to age, it becomes increasingly urgent to develop a long-term preservation solution that captures the data before it disappears. This is being addressed in a joint preservation project by Stanford University and NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) that is being funded by a two-year grant from the NSRL (National Software Reference Library).

This ambitious project began in 2012 and is already well underway. Stanford staff prepares collection materials for physical delivery to NIST headquarters. Staff removes packaging material, registers titles in the Stanford Digital Repository, and catalogs them in the NSRL Cabrinety Metadata Database prior to shipment. When the materials arrive at NIST, the NIST staff creates disk images (exact copies of the bitstream) for each piece of media, and photographs or scans contextual materials (box covers, manuals, artifacts, and ephemera) at high resolution. Finally, the physical media and their associated digital files are returned to Stanford for long-term preservation. From within this

environment, we hope to provide access to the files with the permission of copyright holders. We are looking at to using delivery systems such as emulation, virtual machine, or download.



Box art for *Enchanter*, 1983

MIT Acquires Victor K. McElheny Papers

Krista Ferrante
MIT

The MIT Institute Archives and Special Collections (MIT IASC) is pleased to announce the acquisition of the papers of science journalist, Victor K. McElheny. His papers are a must-see for anyone investigating the development of modern science and trends in science writing and the history of science journalism.

For over fifty years, McElheny meticulously collected and organized secondary materials on a huge variety of science topics from the 1960s into the 21st century. His collecting goal was always to put the current topics in their historical context within the "cycle of science".

It has been his experience and observation as a science writer and visiting scholar in MIT's Program in Science, Technology and Society that interests and

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research topics come up time and time again. The topics documented in the collection include but are not limited to energy conservation, solar technology, oil exploration, food safety, population, chemical warfare, and nuclear arms control. There are also materials about the remarkable feats in science where we have explored into ourselves (Human Genome Project) and out into the unknown (Apollo). To aid in his writing, he has amassed over 350 linear feet of clippings, articles, photographs, slides, videos and press releases.

McElheny has written for the *Boston Globe*, the *New York Times*, and the journal *Science*. He is the author of several books including *Insisting on the Impossible: The Life of Edwin Land* and *Watson and DNA : Making the Scientific Revolution*. His latest book, *Drawing the Map of Life: Inside the Human Genome Project*, was published in 2010. The supporting materials for his research can be found within the collection.

McElheny was the founder and director of the Knight Science Journalism Fellowship program at MIT. The program was created in 1983 for mid-career journalists reporting in science, technology, medicine and the environment. In 2006, the

administrative records from the fellowship program came to the MIT IASC.

The MIT IASC has been working directly with Victor McElheny to more fully describe the collection. The collection is arranged by him by subject and we have continued to work with him to get details about the collection. He has been spending many hours in the reading room adding folder descriptions to the box list that he provided at the time of acquisition. We converted his Microsoft Word documents into structured excel lists inserted the appropriate EAD element tags, and prepared the XML to import into Archivists' Toolkit. The folder lists provide access at a more detailed level than we could have without his assistance.

The Victor McElheny Papers (MC.0694) are available by contacting mithistory@mit.edu or 617-253-5690.

Conferences, Meetings, and Workshops

The Science, Technology, and Health Care Roundtable will be meeting jointly with the Women Archivists Roundtable on Friday, August 16, 2013 from 4:00 - 5:30 p.m. in the Hilton New Orleans Riverside, Grand Salon Section 15/18, Suite C. STHC and WAR will host three presentations: the first by Jennifer Head of the Blessed Virgin Mary Congregation; the second by Tanya Zanish-Belcher of Wake Forest University; and the third by Rachel Ivie of the AIP Statistical Research Center. For the full agenda see "[Message from the Co-Chairs](#)".

Pre-Conference Tours/Open Houses:

For information on pre-conference tours see: <http://www2.archivists.org/conference/2013/new-orleans/repository-tours>

For the full SAA program, please see the following: <http://www2.archivists.org/conference/2013/new-orleans>

STHC-Themed Programs:

Please be sure to read the abstracts for other sessions, because we might have missed some.

STHC Roundtable Meeting

4:00 - 5:30 p.m., Friday, August 16
Grand Salon Section 15/18, Suite C

P10. Evolution of a Digitization Project

Professional Poster Session
3:00 PM - 3:30 PM, Thursday, August 15
Grand Salon Foyer

Graduate Student Poster Presentations

5:30 PM - 7:30 PM, Thursday, Aug 15
Hilton Exhibition Center

2. Records in the Cloud (RiC): The Profile of a Cloud Computing User
Weimei Pan, University of British Columbia

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5. The Role of Video Game Archives
Liza Booker, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

18. Preservation of Archaeological and Zoological Research Data
Rebecca Frank, University of Michigan

26. Arranging the Thunder: Processing the Papers of Atmospheric Scientist Dr. Bernard Vonnegut (1914-1997)
Tiffany Williams, University of Albany, SUNY

Articles

Getting to Know Dr. Gebhard

Jamie Bloss

Cleveland Museum of Natural History and HealthSpace Cleveland

When the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and HealthSpace Cleveland merged in 2007, hundreds of boxes from the Cleveland Health Museum's archives were transferred to the archives of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. I came in as a practicum student, ready to get to work on processing my first archival collection. I had worked at the Dittrick Museum of Medical History one summer in Cleveland, so my interest was to process the papers collected on Bruno Gebhard, M.D., the founding director of the Cleveland Health Museum. It was a more complicated task than I had anticipated even after taking classes on archives while getting my MLIS. There were questions about arrangement, how best to describe the collection and locating all the information on Dr. Gebhard that was hidden in the boxes in the compact shelving and stacked in the hallway. What I did not anticipate was that I would come to admire and know the remarkable man that Dr. Gebhard was, all he did for the field of public health and patient education, and what a courageous man he was.

We live in a world where we are still trying to figure out a way to get accurate consumer health information to patients and improve patient-physician relations. Dr. Gebhard was publishing articles from 1926 to the end of his life such as "More Information, Please" (August 1948) and "The Patient—The Forgotten Man in the History of Medicine" (April 1960). He had a long history of working in health museums with the public, and he did not feel that doctors needed to maintain an air of secrecy, instead he advocated being open, honest and informing the patient in the same way we expect to receive informative medical care today. He was not afraid to publish about sex

education and wrote biographies of Charles Knowlton and other pioneers in contraception who were ostracized in their own times. His articles are written in practical, easily accessible language. He was convinced that health museums were especially needed in hospitals, educating patients as an act of prevention.



Dr. Bruno Gebhard talks to students from Roxboro Middle School (Cleveland Heights, OH) about the largest baby ever born, 1955. From The Archives of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

However, one of the most interesting aspects of Gebhard's story is how a German physician ended up a founding member of the first health museum in the United States. Dr. Gebhard was born in Rostock, Germany. His father worked in the café in the basement of the medical school in Rostock, where

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he was known as “director of the wurst (sausage) clinic.” Growing up in this environment prompted Gebhard to study medicine with the support of his father. At the University of Rostock, he studied social ethics, philosophy, and even social disease, but found his anatomy lectures boring. He took a course in public health with Hans Reiter, who took his students on many fieldtrips to factories, coal mines, printing plants, and other industrial areas. It was this professor that influenced Gebhard to go into the public health field. In Berlin in 1922, he met Alfred Grotjahn who wrote “Soziale Pathologie” and was a great preceptor of social medicine. Grotjahn became one of Gebhard’s heroes because he did not compromise his beliefs and he fought for things such as birth control, the idea that diseases are partially hereditary and partially from social conditions, and social democracy.

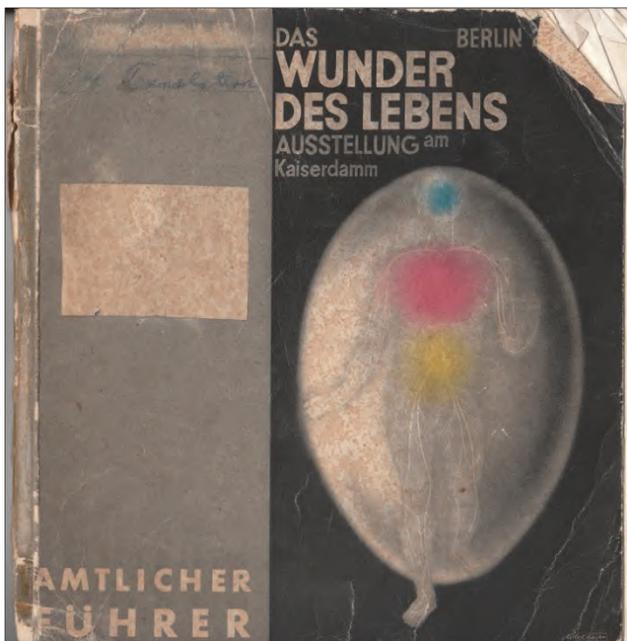
was convinced military action could not solve conflicts. However after the “Night of the Long Knives” in 1934 when Nazis murdered some German citizens considered to be dangerous to their cause, he saw that they would not be rid of Hitler without using military power.

Gebhard completed his studies between Rostock, Munich, and Berlin, as most students in Germany would move among several universities during their studies. He received his medical degree in 1925. By chance he saw an ad in the paper for a research assistant at the German Hygiene Museum in Dresden. He had been engaged to his fiancée for four years at this point but without a job they could not marry. His fiancée, who was earning more money than he was, would lose her job as a teacher as it was felt at the time that marriage reduced women’s effectiveness as teachers. Gebhard got the job in Dresden, the two were married, and Dr. Gebhard had great success with his first exhibits, which were then showcased in Vienna. In 1930-1931, the International Hygiene Exposition took place in Dresden to great success. Gebhard and his wife then took a trip to England, where he was frequently asked about Hitler and if he thought war would eventually erupt in Europe.

As Hitler gained power, Gebhard wondered if he could keep his job since he was not a member of the Party. As the opening of a new exhibit “Woman at Home and at Work,” at a new job in Berlin was in progress, Gebhard learned that the newly appointed Minister of Propaganda and Public Information, Dr. Goebbels, would be giving the opening address and he would have to serve as Dr. Goebbels’s guide throughout the visit. This would continue at all of the openings of Gebhard’s exhibits, where he would always be delegated to lead Dr. Goebbels around. On June 5, 1934, Adolf Hitler visited one of his exhibitions on an inspection trip. The visit was mostly uneventful with Hitler conversing almost totally with Dr. Goebbels. Gebhard remembered being fascinated by Hitler, who seemed deeply frustrated to him. To Gebhard, the biggest question was not about Hitler himself but of the German citizens who followed him for so many years and his fellow students who cheered in June of 1922 at the death of Walther Rathenau, then Foreign Minister, because he was a Jew.

In 1935, Gebhard was dismissed from his job following his exhibit, “Wunder Des Lebens” (The Wonder of Life), because he was “politically unreliable.” Before this blow, his phones were

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Gebhard referred to the “Wunder Des Lebens” (Wonder of Life) exhibit in Berlin, 1935, as his “swan song” because he left Germany two years later. From The Archives of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

Anti-Semitism was largely absent in Rostock, but as he continued his studies in Munich Gebhard saw the rise of Nazi Germany more acutely. Student organizations were established where potential members had to declare themselves free of Jewish heritage to join. Gebhard wrote that he was not interested in these groups as he was interested more in social, not political, issues. After Gebhard was shot at when his active student battalion was engaged in a skirmish against a trade union in Rostock in 1920, he became actively involved with the Quakers working as a pacifist. He writes that he

tapped and he survived two Gestapo hearings where they questioned him on his reluctance to join the Party. One step away from being an enemy of the state, Gebhard and his wife had no more qualms about leaving Germany. They had visited the U.S. once but had no idea what they would do when they got there.

On July 29th, 1937, Gebhard was invited to the United States to plan health exhibits in New York City's Rockefeller Center. He left his children behind with relatives and left his home country on the pretense of going to visit the Paris World's Fair in September of 1937. Gebhard and his wife visited the fair and they then made the secret second leg of their journey to the United States. They arrived safely, and in 1938, after six months of separation, his family was reunited in New York City. His success with his work in New York led him to be asked to be the technical consultant to the public health and medical division of the 1939-1940 New York World's Fair. On a visit to Pittsburgh to give a lecture, he was offered the chance to come to Cleveland to be the first director of the Cleveland Health Museum, the first of its kind in the United States. In June of 1940 he finally had his own museum.

Reading over Gebhard's curriculum vitae is quite remarkable. He was the man that brought health museums to the U.S. from Germany. The HealthSpace collection contains pictures he took of the "Wunder des Lebens" exhibit that he described as his "swan song" exhibit before he left Germany; there are also lantern slides of health museums around the world that he either visited or helped establish. Gebhard also wrote extensively on how to create engaging museum exhibits, as well as health awareness articles geared toward the layperson. He wrote scripts for the television show "Prescription for Living" that the Cleveland Health Museum produced, and he made many appearances on the show over the years.

After arranging this collection and reading his autobiography, "Two Lives," which started as an account of his time in Germany from 1919 to 1937, subtitled "With and Against the Current," I can still only imagine how he must have felt trying to maintain his professional and personal ideals against a tide of Anti-Semitic feelings and political change. This must have only been worsened by treading carefully around Adolf Hitler, Dr. Goebbels, and the Gestapo. Throughout the conflict he maintained his pacifist views, holding to his personal creed of helping others learn about their health during a time when people held frightening views, such as advocating mandatory sterilization.



Dr. Gebhard with the first visiting class from Shore High School (Euclid, OH) to the Cleveland Health Museum's new building at 8911 Euclid Avenue, May 1946. From The Archives of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

Gebhard wrote that life in those days was full of paradoxes and uncertainties as to whether or not you would be drawn into activities that could not be defended with a clear conscience or simply lose your job. He had to live through his daughters' confusion about why he was not in a uniform and why his nephew was not allowed in their house with his outstretched arm and "Heil, Hitler" greeting.

Although his heart was in two different countries, I would like to claim Gebhard as a Cleveland icon for the work he did here. He was a member of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, the Rowfant Club, the Family Health Association, the Center for Alcoholism, and the Diabetes Association of Greater Cleveland. My feeling is that he joined and remained active in these groups not for the mark on his curriculum vitae or for any kind of prestige, but because public health was always his great passion as a physician, from the time he was a medical student. He empowered so many Clevelanders through television shows, exhibits, and articles to understand their own biological processes, and he dispelled myths about the body. I feel as if I have personally met Bruno Gebhard after arranging this collection, which attests to the power of primary sources and archival collections to teach and inspire.

References

Gebhard, Bruno. (1977). "Two Lives: The Autobiography of Dr. Bruno Gebhard." Cleveland, OH: Cleveland Health Education Museum.

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The Bruno Gebhard, MD, Papers; HealthSpace Collection; Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, OH.

Biographical Data, 5.28.09 Box 20, HealthSpace Collection; Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, OH.

Takacs, Gail. E. (1985). "Health Museum's Founding Director Dies." *The Plain Dealer*. Bruno Gebhard -

The Robert L. Day Collection: Bringing to Life UCSF School of Pharmacy History

Polina Ilieva and Kate Tasker
University of California San Francisco

Introduction

This April, the University of California San Francisco (UCSF) Archives and Special Collections unveiled the Robert L. Day Collection at a special Alumni Weekend reception. Carefully gathered and lovingly preserved by former UCSF School of Pharmacy Associate Dean Robert L. Day over the course of his 50-year career, the materials in the collection document the 1872 founding of the California College of Pharmacy, the forerunner of the School of Pharmacy, and its development as a leader among pharmacy schools worldwide.

In the summer of 2012, as longtime faculty member and de-facto School historian Robert L. Day was preparing to retire, the School of Pharmacy approached the archives with a proposal about a joint project to preserve, make accessible, and promote its history through this collection. Quite often university departments serve as passive collectors and temporary keepers of papers. However, in this project the School became an active participant and contributor. In our discussions with the School's leadership, it was decided that this complex endeavor would include not only arrangement and processing of the collection, but also a digitization project, preservation and restoration of damaged oversized photographs, design and creation of a companion digital portal, physical and online exhibits, an oral history, and events to showcase the history of the School.

With the approval and continuing personal involvement of the dean, the School of Pharmacy provided generous support. The School funded a part-time processing archivist for a period of six months, the digitization of brittle scrapbooks and

photographs, and the work of a photo conservator. Digitization work was done in-house using scanning equipment available in the archives as well as a state-of-the art lab at the UCSF Library Tech Commons. The fact that the School's leadership made the preservation of the history one of its priorities was essential for the successful, on-time completion of this project.



Dr. Robert L. Day (at left) standing with two colleagues in the pharmacy for the 1960 Winter Olympic Games, Squaw Valley, California.

About the Collector

Robert L. Day received his PharmD degree from the UCSF School of Pharmacy in 1959 and joined the faculty as assistant clinical professor of pharmacy in 1962. During his long and active career, Dr. Day served as Vice Chair of the Department of Pharmacy (now the Department of Clinical Pharmacy) and, at the School level, as Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, Associate Dean for Continuing Education and Professional Affairs, and

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Associate Dean. He also took on the role of a historian, gathering and preserving items related to the history of the UCSF School of Pharmacy and to pharmacy practice in the San Francisco Bay Area. As the Alumni Association Newsletter editor, Dr. Day brought that history to life by seeking out and publishing letters and personal retellings from Pharmacy graduates all the way back to the Class of 1905. Upon his retirement from UCSF in 2012, Day generously donated his collection to the University.

Robert Day's office served as an archive for several decades; the initial appraisal and transfer process took more than five days. In order to facilitate the accession, a videographer from the School of Pharmacy joined the UCSF archivist to record Dr. Day describing items from the collection, their history, and provenance.¹ The archivist was required to make several more trips to the School to gather remaining items, as through the years Dr. Day had given away some of the artifacts and books to his colleagues, and some of these items were exhibited at the dean's conference room. The final version of the finding aid lists the extent of the collection at 40 linear feet.



California College of Pharmacy founders, wearing long coats and hats, at the Cornerstone Laying ceremony in 1897:

<https://digital.library.ucsf.edu/admin/items/show/id/2059>

About the Collection

From the 19th-century faculty meeting minutes to recent academic plans and reports, from the College of Pharmacy 1873 Inaugural Address to the research that pioneered the Clinical Pharmacy Program in 1966, the Robert L. Day Collection tells the story of more than a century of education and innovation in pharmacy practice at UCSF. It includes administrative records, scrapbooks and

¹ Edited version of these videos together with their transcripts will soon be posted on the Robert L. Day Collection digital portal.

ephemera, photographs, slides, audio-visual recordings in multiple formats, artifacts large and small, and colorful correspondence from School of Pharmacy alumni sharing their experiences as pharmacy students in San Francisco throughout the twentieth century.



Show globes containing colored liquid were displayed in shop windows to identify the business as a pharmacy or drug store. This show globe belonged to Otto A. Weihe (1896-1961), an alumnus and instructor of the California College of Pharmacy. It contains the original colored liquid used by Weihe family when the globe was installed in the Modesto, CA pharmacy in 1911.

Processing and Preservation

The part-time Project Archivist, Kate Tasker, began the process of surveying, organizing, re-housing, and describing the unarranged collection under the direction of UCSF Archivist Polina Ilieva. In November 2012, we followed the [Guidelines for Efficient Archival Processing in the University of California Libraries](#) to determine a processing plan and a proposed arrangement scheme. While processing the collection, we also gathered information and flagged documents to feature in a physical library exhibit and a companion digital portal. It was a continual learning process as we discovered large turn-of-the-20th-century posters; audio-visual recordings on 35mm film, 2-inch videotape, VHS, Betamax, audiocassettes, and DVDs; 6-inch-thick prescription registers; and a range of curious medicines and equipment from California pharmacy shops. We also had to address privacy concerns and restrictions for information relating to student records, medical records, and personal data. The archivists met several times with the donor and with the School's leadership, both of

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whom provided help identifying materials vital for the School's history and help with separating items with restricted access.



Group portrait of Class of 1934, California College of Pharmacy, Junior Class.

Conservator Gawain Weaver worked on cleaning and restoring several large portraits and photographs. The beautiful crayon enlargement portrait of William M. Searby (1835-1909), the second dean of the College of Pharmacy, which had several tears and loss of paper, underwent professional treatment including washing, light bleaching, mending, lining and retouching prior to refitting into the original frame and soon will be hung at the dean's office.

Creating a Digital Collection

Some of the items in this collection had significant value. Due to their fragile state, these items required additional care and specialized treatment. We sent four large, brittle scrapbooks dating from 1895-1927 to UC Merced for digitization. A team of professionals there not only scanned them, but was also able to OCR a large portion of the text, creating searchable files.

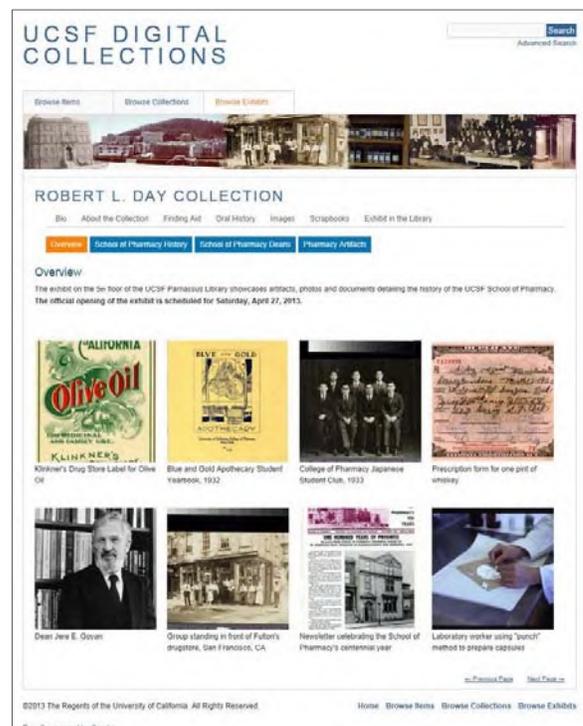
For the past several years the UCSF Archives has been successfully using Omeka to organize, manage, and provide access to its digital assets and build its digital collections. The scanning standards were created using the [Technical Guidelines for Digitizing Cultural Heritage Materials](#). The metadata schema is based on Dublin Core and the [CDL Guidelines for Digital Objects](#). The established naming convention was slightly changed to accommodate the fact that a team member was scanning photos as they were processed.

The School of Pharmacy assigned an employee to the Archives for four months in order to scan and create metadata for the over six hundred

photographs and slides identified for inclusion in the [Robert L. Day Digital Image Collection](#). The Library's Learning Technologies Group staff provided instruction on efficient use of the digitization equipment. Their expertise was essential in troubleshooting technical issues with scanning, digital file conversion, and Omeka deployment. Using an off-the-shelf template supplied in Omeka with a few additional helpful plug-ins, each image was uploaded, tagged, and described. The fact that many items had captions or were already identified by Robert Day significantly facilitated the creation of metadata. The collection is a visual treasure trove of black-and-white photographs from the late 19th century alongside beautifully composed mid-20th-century color slides depicting

School of Pharmacy lectures, students, laboratories, and events. Besides these images, more than two thousand pages of text were digitized, including back issues of the School's Alumni Newsletter and materials documenting the creation of the first clinical pharmacy program in the country.

At the same time, we began building an online companion portal in Omeka to organize and provide access to newly-created digital objects and to showcase unique materials from the collection. This portal, which was built using the "exhibit" feature in Omeka, includes information



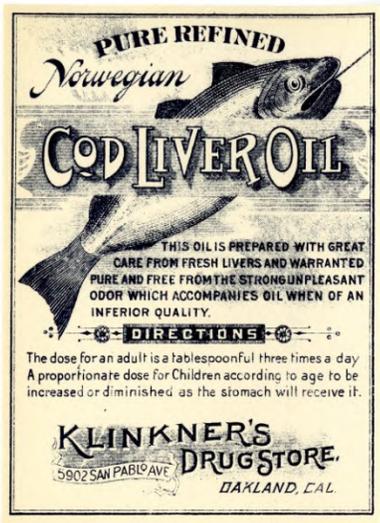
Screenshot of the [Robert L. Day Digital Portal](#)

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about the collection, histories of the School of Pharmacy, and a history of Robert L. Day's career. The portal links to a detailed finding aid on the Online Archive of California, related collections on the history of the School of Pharmacy, an oral history, ephemera, and four digitized scrapbooks. The online exhibit previews the physical exhibit currently on display on the fifth floor of the Kalmanovitz Library at UCSF.

Physical Exhibit

With a collection as intriguing and varied as this, one of the hardest tasks in creating a physical exhibit was deciding which items to include. We selected and produced display copies of photographs of student activities, a volume of minutes from a faculty meeting held two weeks after the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake², publications featuring the UCSF Clinical Pharmacy Program, and portraits of the Deans of the College/School of Pharmacy from 1883 to the present³ to fill two flat display cases. With two large wall cases at our disposal, we featured patent medicine boxes with elaborate Victorian-era graphic designs, a medicinal prescription for whisky from the Prohibition era, clear pharmacy shop bottles with shiny gold glass labels from a San Francisco pharmacy owned by a School of Pharmacy alumnus, mortars, pestles, scales, and a silver-leaf pill-coater (which we later discovered was one of Robert Day's favorite artifacts).



Klinkner's Drug Store Label for Cod Liver Oil

Oral History

At the request of the School of Pharmacy, the Archives contacted Martin Meeker from the Regional Oral History Office (ROHO), a division of the Bancroft Library. He interviewed Robert Day for several months to produce a full-length oral history documenting his life and work at UCSF. The oral history is posted on the digital portal as well as on ROHO's site.

Conclusion

Six months after the start of the initial processing work, the Robert L. Day Collection was open for research. A [detailed finding aid](#) is available on the Online Archive of California (OAC), and the physical exhibit will be on display at the UCSF Library through May of 2014. At the UCSF-wide Alumni Weekend exhibit reception and unveiling of the Robert L. Day Collection, the archivists met dozens of distinguished alumni who were thrilled to see this part of their own and of their School's history preserved and made public. Many were encouraged to think about donating their papers to enrich the Archives' existing collections. The Robert L. Day Collection not only honors its namesake and his efforts to preserve and celebrate the history of the School of Pharmacy, it also provides opportunities for increasing knowledge of the School and for forging connections among its former, current, and future faculty and students.

As UCSF gears up for the celebration of its 150th anniversary in 2014-2015, due to the successful completion of this project, the School of Pharmacy and the Archives feel well equipped to organize additional themed exhibits, showcase images and documents online, and share and promote the rich history of the School.

This project also illustrates a creative approach to managing and funding complex processing and digitization undertakings in a time of diminishing archival budgets and limited staff. Working in close collaboration with the School and having a dean and associate dean who were true champions of the project, the Archives was able to fulfill its professional duties of preserving and providing access to the campus history while being able to make effective use of resources from both the School and the library.

(continued)

² The Board met on May 7th, 1906 and discussed the aftermath of the earthquake and its effect on the college.

³ Only one image is missing: that of Emlen Painter, the first dean, who served from 1878-1883.

Resources

Robert L. Day Collection digital portal:
https://digital.library.ucsf.edu/exhibits/show/robert_day_collection

Robert L. Day Digital Image Collection:
<https://digital.library.ucsf.edu/collections/show/14>

Guidelines for Efficient Archival Processing in the University of California Libraries:
http://libraries.universityofcalifornia.edu/groups/files/hosc/docs/Efficient_Archival_Processing_Guidelines_v3-1.pdf

Technical Guidelines for Digitizing Cultural Heritage Materials:
<http://www.digitizationguidelines.gov/guidelines/digitize-technical.html>

CDL Guidelines for Digital Objects:
<http://www.cdlib.org/services/dsc/contribute/docs/GDO.pdf>

Finding aid for Robert L. Day Collection:
<http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c8s75hbn/>

UCSF Archives and Special Collections:
<http://www.library.ucsf.edu/collections/archives>

About the Authors

Jamie Bloss is a recent MLIS graduate from the School of Library and Information Science at Kent State University. She interned at Robinson Memorial Hospital's Medical Library in Ravenna, Ohio and at the Dittrick Museum of Medical History in Cleveland, Ohio while completing her degree. She completed a practicum in the archives at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History arranging and describing the HealthSpace collection in order to make the history of the Cleveland Health Museum more accessible. Jamie is currently working at Kent State University's Geauga Campus Library in Burton, Ohio and continues to volunteer in the Cleveland Museum of Natural History's archives.

Polina E. Ilieva is the UCSF Archivist. She manages the Archives and Special Collections.

Kate Tasker spent six months working as a Processing Archivist for the Robert L. Day Collection. She is currently a Project Archivist for the Paul K. Longmore Institute on Disability at San Francisco State University.

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