



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

Summer 2017

Table of Contents

Message from the Co-chairs 1-2

Science, Technology, and Health Care Related Sessions in Portland 2-3

Unsung Heroes of STEM and Medicine..... 3

News from Our Members 4-6

Asking the Archivists 6-10

Brief Submissions 11-13

Short Contributions 13-25

Feature Articles 25-60

About the Authors..... 60-61

Steering Committee Members..... 62

Message from the Co-Chairs

Dear STHC Section Members,

It has been an active year for the Science, Technology, and Health Care (STHC) Section. This year we transitioned from a roundtable to a section, and we initiated our Unsung Heroes in the history of STEM and health sciences project. We are looking forward to our meeting on July 27.

STHC became an SAA section this past year, as did all SAA roundtables, and the transition has gone smoothly. There are no changes to our bylaws or to the way in which STHC has conducted its business. The website is being updated to change all of the instances of "roundtable" to "section."

We are really excited about our Unsung Heroes project and think we are off to a good start. Read more about the project on pages 3-4 of this newsletter.

Mark your calendar for the STHC meeting, held during SAA's Annual Meeting: July 27 (Thurs.) 2:00pm - 3:15pm. Check the SAA program/website/app for room information.

The program portion of our meeting will feature five lightning talks about collecting STEM and health care holdings and using them for classes and cross-disciplinary research. While these collections are often seen as different from those focusing on the humanities, the speakers will talk about how such collections are more alike than meets the eye.

We want to ensure that the STHC Section reflects the interests of its member, so we welcome your input for agenda items that you would like to see addressed at the meeting. Please feel free to contact us:

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Science, Technology, and Health Care Related Sessions in Portland

Sessions

Thursday, July 27 10:45am - 11:45am
210 - Types of Documents: Arrangement, Archival Description, Records Management, and Access

Friday, July 28 8:30am - 9:45am
304 - Collecting and Preserving Contemporary Science in the 21st Century

Saturday, July 29 10:30am - 12:00pm
F04 - Mirror, Mirror on the Wall, Show Me Documents That Include Us All

Saturday, July 29 •10:30am - 12:00pm
F10 - #ArchivesForBlackLives: Archivists respond to Black Lives Matter

STHC Meeting

Thursday, July 27 2:00pm - 3:15pm
Presenter: **Eli Brown**, North Carolina State University Libraries

Topic: What do Zoological Health, Landscape Architecture, and Nixon's Foreign Policy have in Common for Teaching and Outreach?

Presenter: **Robert Franklin**, Washington State University Tri-Cities

Topic: Boron but not Boring: Engaging Humanities and STEM Students with the Legacy of Nuclear Materials Production and Waste

Presenter: **Emily Lin**, University of California-Merced Library

Topic: Preserving Agricultural and Ecological Sciences: Inventing archives for dispersed research collections in California

Presenter: **Stephen E. Novak**, Columbia University Medical Center

Topic: The Ethel S. Person Papers: A Window into Alternative Sexual Behaviors in 1960-1970s America

Presenter: **Ludmila (Mila) Pollock**, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Library and Archives, NY

Topic: Biology at the Crossroads: Convening the Pioneers and Contributors of Influential Fields in the Life Sciences to Capture their History

Unsung Heroes of STEM and Medicine Initiative

Andrew Lippert

The Unsung Heroes initiative was an effort proposed within the committee for the Science, Technology, and Health Care section to advance the larger goals of increased diversity and inclusion set forth by the Society of American Archivists. Diversity was included as a core organizational value in the 2014-2018 strategic plan, and it was a point of emphasis for the 2016 annual meeting. This past year has seen sustained efforts within our profession, and our society in general, to promote diversity and be more inclusive. These are honorable pursuits worthy of our time and effort that will yield great dividends down the road. At the same time, it is uncontroversial to say that historically the archival profession has not done enough to serve underrepresented groups and promote diversity in our collections, certainly not to the standards that we currently demand of ourselves. This is not to say that our rich collections are devoid of significant contributions deserving of recognition. It would be a disservice to ignore the past efforts of our predecessors and let wonderful collections languish in the stacks collecting dust. To this end, the Unsung Heroes of STEM and Medicine project is aimed at finding those hidden gems within our existing collections and bringing them into the spotlight. Members of the STHC section have contributed fifteen entries in our ongoing series since its inception last August and we look forward to discovering more. Our submissions have covered a wide range of collections such as the papers of Florence Rena Sabin (biological sciences), Thomas N. Burbridge (health sciences and civil rights), and Minoru Amemiya (soil conservation). This is but one small part that we hope can work in collaboration with ongoing efforts to increase inclusion and diversity in the

archives. The ultimate hope, in due time, is to create a reference resource that will prove useful to both our colleagues and researchers.

We always welcome new contributions, whether you are a member of the section or not. The website for the Unsung Heroes project can be found on the Science, Technology, and Health Care section website, or at the following direct link:

<http://www2.archivists.org/groups/science-technology-and-health-care-section/unsung-heroes>

News from our Members

Presentations

Tim L. Pennycuff, University of Alabama at Birmingham
"It was mostly money that integrated it": Federal Funding and the Desegregation of Healthcare in Birmingham, Alabama
ASA in the "Long" Civil Rights Movement Conference
Sponsored by the NASA Marshall Space Flight Center History Office
US Space and Rocket Center, Huntsville, Alabama
March 2017

Grants

Iowa State University Library's Special Collections and University Archives Awarded a Grant by NHPRC

Rachel Seale
Iowa State University

Iowa State University Library's Special Collections and University Archives (SCUA) is pleased to announce that the [National Historical Publications & Records Commission \(NHPRC\)](#) has awarded the [University Library](#) with a \$118,825 grant supporting a two-year project to migrate nearly 1,700 finding aids into the EAD (Encoded Archival Description) compliant archives management system, [Star Knowledge Center for Archives \(SKCA\)](#).

The project, entitled "Modern Tools for Modern Research: Migrating Old Finding Aids to a New Archives Management System," will transform the way researchers explore and interact with SCUA's unique collections. SCUA's collection strengths are in rural life, agriculture, and the life sciences.

Migrating finding aids from Word documents and HTML to a new system is no small task, and the grant will ensure the project's timely completion. The grant funds will support a two-year term NHPRC Project Archivist and a student assistant to execute this project. Caitlin Moriarty was hired as the NHPRC Project Archivist and began her term June 1. We are excited to have Caitlin, a 2016 graduate of the University of Michigan School of Information, lead us on this project.



Watch for updates on SCUA's [website](#), [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#) and [Cardinal Tales: The Blog of Special Collections and University Archives](#).

Mount Sinai Archives Endowed as The Arthur H. Aufses, Jr. MD Archives

Barbara J. Niss
Mount Sinai Archives

The Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai is very pleased to announce the naming of **The Arthur H. Aufses, Jr. MD Archives** in grateful recognition of the long-time support and dedication of Dr. Arthur Aufses and Mrs. Harriet Aufses. The Archives houses historical collections from the Icahn School of Medicine and the seven hospitals within the Mount Sinai Health System, with collections comprised of paper records, photographs, artifacts, memorabilia, and digital records—measuring 2,700 linear feet of history. The oldest records date to the 1840s and new electronic records are added every day. The hospitals represented in the collection are: The Mount Sinai Hospital, Mount Sinai Beth Israel Hospital, Mount Sinai St. Luke's Hospital (including the Woman's Hospital), Mount Sinai West (formerly the Roosevelt Hospital), Mount Sinai Queens, Mount Sinai Brooklyn, and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary of Mount Sinai.

For additional information about The Arthur H. Aufses, Jr. MD Archives, please contact the staff at msarchives@mssm.edu. The Aufses Archives are a part of the Academic Informatics and Technology area, which includes the Gustave L. and Janet W. Levy Library, the Instructional Technology Group, and Academic and Research IT Systems and Support.

UCSF Awarded NHPRC Grant to Expand AIDS History Project

Kelsi Evans
University of California, San Francisco

The University of California, San Francisco Archives and Special Collections is pleased to announce it has been awarded a 2016 National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) grant from the National Archives in support of the project, *Evolution of San Francisco's Response to a Public Health Crisis: Providing Access to New AIDS History Collections*, an expansion of the AIDS History Project.

The award will support the creation and publication of detailed finding aids for seven recently acquired collections comprising a total of 373 linear feet. Additionally, a small portion of each of the collections will be digitized and made publicly available online through Calisphere (calisphere.org/UCSF/collections). The collections include the research files of science writer Laurie Garrett, the papers of three HIV/AIDS researchers and clinicians, Dr. Don Francis, Dr. John Greenspan, and Dr. Selma Dritz, the records of two UCSF entities, the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies and the AIDS Health Project, and files from the early and pioneering publication, *AIDS Treatment News*, produced by community activist John James.

The project will greatly expand the historical record of San Francisco's broad-based response to the AIDS public health crisis. Diverse audiences will benefit from having access to these archival materials, including scholars, healthcare providers, community advocates, students, and other researchers. Polina Ilieva, Head of UCSF Archives and Special Collections, will administer the grant and Kelsi Evans will serve as Project Archivist. Grant staff will share updates about the project regularly on the UCSF Archives blog, Brought to Light (blogs.library.ucsf.edu/broughttolight). The project will be completed in late 2018.

As University Archivist at UAB, my role is to preserve, protect, and make available the material that documents the history of the university, including collections in the health sciences for our academic medical center and collections from across the entire university campus.

Can you briefly describe your educational and professional background before assuming your current position at University of Alabama at Birmingham?

I have an undergraduate degree in business and a master's degree in library science. I first worked in the library/archive world as a student and then had a temporary position as a special projects cataloger in a rare book collection. Then I accepted a position at UAB, and I have been here ever since.

How many years have you been a part of SAA's Science, Technology, and Health Care's Section?

To the best of my memory, I became involved with the STHC group around 2000. I was on the SAA Local Arrangements Committee when SAA met in Birmingham in 2002 and then became a member of the STHC Steering Committee in 2003. From 2007-2009, I served as STHC co-chair, stepping down from the Steering Committee in 2013.

What advice do you have for those still in school and those just entering the field?

Be adaptable, be flexible, and take chances. Have fun!

What project are you most proud of accomplishing over the course of your career and why?

It is not a single project, but I am pleased that material held in the UAB Archives is now used in many ways by members from across our university community. Like most other institutional repositories, our collection is rich in the material that records the history of our university in documents, photographs, publications, and three-dimensional items. Just this past spring term, we have provided:

images for permanent display panels in one of our health science schools;
athletic memorabilia for a photo shoot for the university's capital campaign;
images of former student-athletes for banners to decorate athletic facilities;
images, yearbooks, catalogs, and campus publications were filmed for a new human resources video, a video for which I helped update the university history portion; hosted a video shoot for the university's new student recruitment video that will prominently highlight the UAB Archives.

What are you most excited and worried about with the future of the archival field?

There has to be a balance in providing digital material and in retaining our physical material, and in using both to assist our patron's research needs. Some of us are more "old school;" some of us are early technology adapters; some of us are somewhere between the two. We have to find that balance, and I fear it gets harder in today's online world. Will those doing research in 2117 be able to review as much about 2017 as we are able to do for 1917? Both of these instances are separated by the same one hundred years, but, oh, my, what a difference there is in the two instances!

Why do you believe curating and preserving scientific and health care related materials are relevant and important?

I do think health science collections are important as they can teach us so much about our world and the human condition. I often tell students that the good old days were not always so good and can prove it by showing them our diaries, letters, images, reports, etc. They seem to find particular interest in old photos of hospital scenes or those of the equipment and apparatus used in healthcare and treatment.

Answers from Amanda: The Perspective of Amanda Wick

Can you describe your position at the Charles Babbage Institute at University of Minnesota?



I am the acting Archivist and Curator at the Charles Babbage Institute (CBI) at the University of Minnesota. CBI has two unique facets – one is an active research organization sponsored by the College of Science and Engineering that explores the history of computing through a socio-economic lens, and the other is the archive and special library, sponsored by the University of Minnesota Libraries. As the Archivist and Curator, I am responsible for all aspects of collection development, donor relations, and outreach. In addition, I work closely within the larger Libraries community on issues related to electronic records and increasing the accessibility of our materials through more functional discovery tools and technology.

What types of technological records do you work with and why do you enjoy working with them?

- a. CBI's collections are very wide ranging. My predecessor used to say, "we don't just collect the boxes and wires, we collect the human stories of the computing industry and the impact of technology usage on society." I think that's an incredibly apt description of our collection focus. We hold corporate records of some of the earliest supercomputer companies (Engineering Research Associates, Control Data Corporation, etc.), organizational records of major interest groups (the Association for Computing Machinery), personal papers of both major and minor figures within the history of computing, and a significant number of rare tech publications. In addition, we have a rapidly growing collection of materials dedicated to documenting the social aspects of computing.
- b. I enjoy working with all of our collections equally; I think that the beauty of working as an archivist is continuously finding the interesting, uniquely human aspects within our collections. You may not think that this is possible in a massive corporate records collection, but it certainly is for CBI's corporate records collections! We hold everything from the personal musings of senior executives, organizational development and early HR policies, as well as market research on how computers are being used in various industrial and personal settings. All of this represents the human-interest side of the history of technology. Considering

how ingrained computers are within our daily lives, I think it's very important to understand how the early tech industry treated its own employees, as well as how companies viewed their human consumers. I also have to admit that I love both the dystopian and utopian zines that we have in the collection. They're quirky, graphically interesting, and incredibly thought provoking in how they examine the intersections of technology usage in American culture.

Having had jobs in several different industries, why did you ultimately choose to be an archivist?

Attending library school and moving into the archival field was definitely a career change for me. Even when I made the decision to attend library school at Dominican University in Lake Forest, IL, I never imagined that I'd be an archivist – I thought that I would end up in public libraries, maybe focusing on children's and young adult librarianship. Once I got to school, I took a "fun" course on Descriptive Bibliography with the former Rare Book Curator at the Chicago Botanic Garden, Ed Valauskas, and seriously caught the archivist bug! I discovered that I loved working with the tangible pieces of history in the archive. And, as I continued with my archival studies, realized how critical of a role archivists play in preserving and making accessible hidden voices and contrarian viewpoints from the accepted historical narrative. Somewhat serendipitous, for sure, but it's been the best decision that I've ever made professionally!

How have your non-archival experiences affected how you approach your current work?

Prior work experience in corporate management consulting, IT project management/digital production, and a random stint in advertising have given me a major boost in my current position with CBI. Having the practical experience of working in the private sector, as well as within the tech industry to some extent, provides me with a lot of insight in how to better work with our donors, researchers, and in conducting outreach efforts. To some extent, I already knew the vocabulary used by the figures documented in our collections, so getting up to speed on the history of computing wasn't as hard for me as it might have been for someone coming in with zero tech experience. I already had the language down, I just needed to familiarize myself with the historical figures and key turning points. I also feel that my experience pre-library school provides me with a very strong skillset in areas that are vital for archivists, but often go unaddressed in a typical MLIS program – namely project and personnel management. As the CBI archivist and curator, I manage a staff of student workers and the occasional project archivist – having management experience outside of the library field makes me a better manager within the library environment.

What do you feel most prepared you to be an archivist?

Practical experience! While my coursework in library school was important for developing a theoretical/philosophical framework for being an archivist, practical experience at internships and a post-graduate fellowship are really the

factors that contribute to any success that I have in the field. I've been lucky to work for some really great archivists and librarians and it's been their influence and mentorship that has prepared me the most effectively for my position. You can read all of the articles and books in the world, but practically sitting down and processing a collection or writing a grant narrative under the guidance of an experienced archivist is probably the best preparation for doing the job.

How do you continue to grow as a professional, and what skills do you hope to master in the near future?

I hope to spend more time working with electronic records and developing processing and preservation standards for born-digital collections. I'd also like to support the work of a number of my colleagues to develop new, more inclusive frameworks for describing materials within our institutional repositories and improve my pedagogical/teaching skills. I feel very lucky that my colleagues at the University of Minnesota are so incredibly passionate – they're involved in so many unique projects that I really only need to go across the hall to learn something new!

What advice do you have for archival students or those just entering the field?

1) INTERN! The practical experience and mentoring opportunities available through internships will be deciding factors in how successful you are with your first position. 2) Take a project management course. If one isn't offered through your program, take one through SAA or an online option at a local institution. New archivist's first jobs are typically project positions and having a good grasp on how to plan, track, and report on a project is critical if you hope to lead a successful time and resource-constrained project. 3) Apply for a post-grad fellowship. They're typically shorter than a project archivist position, but will provide you with invaluable experience and encourage you to explore different historical areas.

Aside from your current work place, what is your favorite archive/special collections library that you have worked at or visited and why?

I've worked at a few places that I remember super fondly – the Chicago Film Archives for its fabulous collection of dance films and home movies, the Theatre Historical Society of America with its massive collection of architectural plans for historic theaters, and the Tretter Collection for GLBT Studies (also at the University of Minnesota) with its unique, compassionately comprehensive documentation of the history of the LGBTQ community in Minnesota.

Brief Submissions

Collections at the Smithsonian

Alison L. Oswald
National Museum of American History

Robert W. Kearns Papers, 1963-1999

The collection documents the inventive career of physicist and engineer Robert W. Kearns (1927-2005). Kearns invented and patented in 1967 the windshield wiper system with intermittent operation (US 3,351,836), among other inventions. The papers, totaling 8.5 cubic feet, include notebooks, correspondence, reports, memoranda, photographs, patents, drawings, and trade literature.

InBae Yoon Papers, circa 1964-2000

The collection documents Dr. Yoon's life and career as a surgeon and his invention and development of numerous tools, instruments and procedures. The collection specifically focuses on three inventions: the "Yoon Ring", a devices for sterilizing the human female or male by ligation, patented in 1975 (US 3,870,048); a puncturing instrument with safety shield, and method for introducing a portal sleeve into a cavity in the body, patented in 1985; and surgical clips and applicator, patented in 1992. All three were manufactured and widely used. The papers total 19 cubic feet and include invention notebooks, sketches, photographs and slides, correspondence, patents, patent applications, legal papers, business papers, articles and clippings, reference files, and some audiovisual materials.

Baruch S. Blumberg Papers Available for Research

Andrew Lippert

The American Philosophical Society is pleased to announce that the Baruch S. Blumberg papers have been processed with generous support from the Richard Lounsbery Foundation and are now open to researchers. This voluminous collection came to the APS measuring 700 linear feet and was processed by archivist Andrew Lippert from November 2014 to April 2017. The Blumberg papers include a wide range of materials including extensive research and organizational materials, personal diaries spanning Dr. Blumberg's scientific and administrative career, and much more.

A short synopsis of Dr. Blumberg's career and a link to the finding aid are below.

Abstract

Baruch S. Blumberg was a biomedical researcher at the Fox Chase Cancer Center, in Philadelphia, PA, during the second half of the 20th century. His research into Australia Antigen and the Hepatitis B Virus led to a vaccine for the virus and a share of the 1976 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Dr. Blumberg also served as chief of the Geographic Medicine and Genetics Section at the NIH (1957-1964), Master of Balliol College (1989-1994), the first Director of the NASA Astrobiology Institute (1999-2002), and President of the American Philosophical Society (2005-2011).

Link to Collection:

<http://www.amphilsoc.org/collections/view?docId=ead/Mss.Ms.Coll.144-ead.xml>

Discovering the African American Nurses at Oteen

Sarah Downing
Western Regional Archives

The Western Office of the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources is housed in a former nurses' dormitory at the Oteen Veteran's Administration Hospital in Asheville, known now as the Charles George Veteran Affairs Medical Center. Ongoing research about these women has been conducted by one of our faithful volunteers, Bonnie Krause, who has been on a quest to learn about the first African American nurses to live in the dorm and to work at the Veteran's hospital.

In November 1942, the number of patients was increasing at the Oteen Veteran's Administration Hospital. For that reason, the Department of Veterans Affairs transferred nine African American nurses from Tuskegee U.S. Veterans Hospital 91 in Alabama to Oteen. By January 1943, an additional four nurses joined them. The Tuskegee hospital, founded in 1923, operated with black staff for black patients. Both Tuskegee and Oteen veteran hospitals concentrated on tuberculosis and mental health. The transferred nurses would work with African American patients. Ten of the nurses had worked over ten years at the Tuskegee hospital. All of the nurses had been trained at nursing schools and in hospitals across the eastern United States. Head nurse Elsie V. Davis was trained and worked at Michigan's Battle Creek Sanitarium in 1920. Others received training at Grady Hospital in Atlanta, Freedman's Hospital in Washington D.C., and the Lincoln School of Nursing in New York City among others.

Recent Accession Leads to New Collaborations at Augustana College

Samantha Crisp
Augustana College

In May 2016, Augustana College Special Collections, serving a small liberal arts college in Rock Island, Illinois, accessioned a new collection containing the organizational records of a recently closed women's health clinic, the Edgerton Women's Health Center (EWHC), located in Davenport, Iowa. The collection contains administrative and financial records of the EWHC's board of directors, pamphlets and publications, evaluations and patient surveys, educational materials, and documentation of a 2006 domestic terrorist attack against the clinic driven by anti-abortion sentiment. The collection was made available for research last fall, and since then it has sparked a number of unexpected collaborations with faculty in health-focused classes utilizing Special Collections materials for assignments and research. Classes in the departments of Public Health (PUBH100: Intro to Public Health, PUBH380: Sexuality & Health), Anthropology (ANTH320: Medical Anthropology), and Sociology (SOCW220: Intro to Social Welfare) have come in for instruction sessions using the collection in concert with historical herbals, recipe books, and feminist literature in Augustana's Rare Book Collection to explore issues of sexuality, women's health and social welfare, and gender bias in health care. Students have also utilized the collection in individual research projects outside of these classes. The unexpectedly high level of interest in the collection has also led to an increased focus on women's health and sexuality in collection development efforts. For more information about the Edgerton Women's

Health Center records, view the collection's finding aid at <http://augustana.libraryhost.com/repositories/2/resources/127>.

Short Contributions

Migration and Metadata: Facilitating Discovery of and Access to the Marine Biological Laboratory Archives

Katy Sternberger
StarWrite

The MBLWHOI Library services the world-class scientific community located in Woods Hole, Massachusetts. It is a joint library between the Marine Biological Laboratory and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. As an information professional with research interests in archival description and access, I had the honor of receiving an inaugural Catherine N. Norton Fellowship to work at the library during the summer of 2016. From May to July, I completed projects that facilitated discovery of and access to the Marine Biological Laboratory Archives.

Founded in 1888, the MBL has a rich history of promoting discovery and innovation in the biological sciences. The MBL Archives contain institutional records as well as the personal and scientific papers of researchers affiliated with the institution, including Charles Otis Whitman, Viktor Hamburger, John Philip Trinkaus, Ruth Sager, and Albert Szent-Györgyi, winner of the Nobel Prize.

The primary goal of my project was to support the library's transition to an ArchivesSpace implementation through metadata management. First, I created and adapted DACS-compliant finding aids, originally in the form of PDF files and database records. Among the challenges I faced was verifying that the legacy finding aids accurately and sufficiently described the collections so that they would be useful to researchers. Next, I migrated the finding aids into ArchivesSpace, performed authority control, and linked digital objects to the finding aids. The MBL Archives finding aids and associated digitized materials are now available at archives.mblwhoilibrary.org.

In addition, I contributed to the [History of the MBL](#) project, which is a collaboration between the Marine Biological Laboratory and Arizona State University. One of the library's digital initiatives, the history project documents the collective memory of MBL by digitizing the institution's archival resources and making them accessible to a global audience. My role was to assist in the development of protocols for metadata creation, based on the Dublin Core element set, and to provide quality assurance for digital object records in the [History and Philosophy of Science repository](#).

The Norton Fellowship was the ideal opportunity for me to advance my professional goals. While working in Woods Hole, I completed my master's degree in archives management at Simmons College School of Library and Information Science, where I focused on metadata. My fellowship experience underscored the importance of providing at least the minimum amount of information to ensure that each collection is findable and useable. Quality assurance is also crucial in standardizing metadata content. For more information, visit StarWrite.org.

The Avian Archives of Iowa Online (avIAN)

Kimberly Anderson and Rachel Seale
Iowa State University

Iowa State University has been awarded funding from the [Council of Library and Information Resources](#) Digitizing Hidden Collections program for a 24 month project to establish the Avian Archives of Iowa Online (avIAN). avIAN will be a web portal for digital Iowa ornithological primary sources dating from 1895 - 2012. The eight collections selected for this project are from Special Collections and University Archives at Iowa State University; these collections cover over one hundred years of bird study in Iowa and encompass research from some of the Midwest's most influential conservationists.

The project, consisting of approximately 13,600 documents, 2,124 images, 14 field journals, and 7 audiovisual recordings, provides robust documentation of ornithology activities in Iowa over the last century in a variety of formats and genres. When presented collectively, these materials reveal the social network of Iowa conservation and ornithology in the 20th century. The items selected for this project incorporate a range of genres which reveal the human elements of birding; the sketches and notes made during Frederick Leopold's multi-decade backyard wood duck study, Rosene's scrapbook on his birding trips with friends to Ledges State Park, humor shared in letters between colleagues, and reflective personal writings on experiencing the natural world.

DOCUMENTATION FORM for extraordinary bird sightings in Iowa 86-19

What species? Pacific Loon How many? 1 basic plumage

Location? Near Rice Swamp off State Hwy Cherry Glen, Saylorville Res., Polk Co.

Type of habitat? Cypress water near road

When? date(s): 6 December 1986 time: 11:45 a.m. to 12:05 p.m.

Who? your name and address: Francois L. Meise, Waterloo, IA 52703

others with you: None

others before or after you: _____

Describe the bird(s) including only what you observed. Include size, shape, details of all parts (bill, eye, head, neck, back, wing, tail, throat, breast, belly, under tail, legs, feet). Also mention voice and behavior.

I was sweeping ducks from the end of the road at the Cherry Glen Res. in Ankeny on Saylorville Reservoir. A loon came swimming around the point in front of the access road at this Res. from the first I thought it was just another Common loon by its shape and swimming altitude. Then another loon came swimming around the point and came within about 5 feet of the first loon. This second loon was much larger and of definite Common loon basic plumage. The smaller loon had about the same color but back and wings a slight bit darker than the Common. The back of the neck, neck and top of the head was lighter than the Common. The back of the neck, the neck, throat and top of head was darker than the back. The front of the neck, throat and cheek was a clear bright white except a small thin red line on the throat. The back of the neck and the front of the neck was separated by a darker line coming from the back of the eye and curving down the neck to the front of where the wing began (see drawing). The Common loon did not have this. The bill was dark gray to blackish and was straight and not heavy like the Common loon. The eye looked black. No voice was heard.



Similar species and how eliminated: Red-throated and Common loon do not have tri-angled neck pattern as this bird had. Red-throated also has slightly upturned bill, this bird did not.

Did any one disagree or have reservations about identification? No

If yes, explain: _____

Viewing conditions: give lighting, distance (how measured), and optical equipment: Bright overcast, good viewing from approx. 40-50 yards using 12x40 binoculars and 20x60 scope.

Previous experience with species and similar ones: Have seen many Arctic/Pacific Loons on Great Lakes during migration. Many birds of experience with Common Loons. References and persons consulted before writing description: None.

How long before field notes made? Two days this form completed? 2 days

MAIL TO: T. H. Kent, Field Reports Editor, 211 Richards Street, Iowa City IA 52240

Documentation form for extraordinary bird sightings in Iowa" from the Iowa Ornithologists' Union (MS 166), box 7

At the core of the set of collections are the records of the Iowa Ornithologists' Union (IOU). The IOU records form what we believe is the largest and most comprehensive archival documentation of bird sighting records in Iowa, with national significance as a complement to the [North American Bird Phenology Program](#). These materials also contain unique formal field observations, such as nesting records, migration information, behavioral notes, observation cards, etc. We will be creating a second layer of metadata for the rare bird sighting records to encode these records using field observation data standards (DarwinCore) for sharing via natural science data consortia such as VertNet. This data is complementary to other historic

data efforts, such as the [North American Bird Phenology Program](#) and the Smithsonian [Fieldbook Project](#).



Daily field checklists from the Walter M. Rosene, Sr. Papers (MS 589), box 12

The funding from the grant enabled us to hire two new staff: Erin Anderson as the avlAn Project Coordinator, and Peter Sutton as the avlAn Metadata Associate. The project is supported by a team from across the Iowa State University Library, led by Paloma Graciani as the Metadata Librarian for Digital Collections, and Kimberly Anderson, Digital Initiatives Archivist, who serves as the Principal Investigator. For further information, contact birds@iastate.edu.

Included Collections:

Big Bluestem Audubon Society (MS 592)

<http://www.add.lib.iastate.edu/spcl/manuscripts/MS592.html>

Woodward Hart Brown Papers (MS 502) -

<http://www.add.lib.iastate.edu/spcl/manuscripts/MS502.html>

Philip A. Dumont Papers (MS 153) - <http://www.add.lib.iastate.edu/spcl/manuscripts/MS153.html>

Fairfield (Iowa) Bird Club Records (MS 386) -

<http://www.add.lib.iastate.edu/spcl/manuscripts/MS386.html>

Iowa Ornithological Association Records (MS 581) -

<http://www.add.lib.iastate.edu/spcl/manuscripts/MS581.html>

Iowa Ornithologists' Union (MS 166) -

<http://www.add.lib.iastate.edu/spcl/manuscripts/MS166.html>

Frederic Leopold Papers (MS 113) - <http://www.add.lib.iastate.edu/spcl/manuscripts/MS113.html>

Walter M. Rosene, Sr. Papers (MS 589) -

<http://www.add.lib.iastate.edu/spcl/manuscripts/MS589.html>



Digitizing Hidden Collections is a program of the Council on Library and Information Resources and that it is generously funded by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

The University of Illinois Archives, British Library, American Philosophical Society, and MIT Institute Archives & Special Collections Receive NEH Grant to Digitize the “Cybernetics Thought Collective”

Bethany Anderson
University of Illinois

The [University of Illinois Archives](#), [British Library](#), [American Philosophical Society](#), and [MIT Institute Archives & Special Collections](#) have been awarded a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to develop a prototype web-portal and analysis-engine to provide access to archival material related to the development of the iconic, multi-disciplinary field of cybernetics. The grant is part of the NEH's [Humanities Collections and Reference Resources Foundations program](#).



The project, “The Cybernetics Thought Collective: A History of Science and Technology Portal Project,” is a collaborative effort among several academic units at the University of Illinois (U of I) and three other institutions that also maintain archival records vital to the exploration of cybernetic history: the British Library, American Philosophical Society, and MIT. In addition to supporting the development of a web-portal and analysis-engine, the award will enable the multi-institutional team to begin digitizing some of the archival records related to the pioneering work of U of I Electrical Engineering professors [Heinz von Foerster](#) and [W. Ross Ashby](#), neurophysiologist [Warren S. McCulloch](#), and mathematician [Norbert Wiener](#).



Heinz von Foerster (left) and W. Ross Ashby (right), courtesy of the University of Illinois Archives. The [Heinz von Foerster Papers](#) are held by the University of Illinois Archives and the [W. Ross Ashby Papers](#) are held by the British Library.



Norbert Wiener, courtesy of the University of Illinois Archives. The [Norbert Wiener Papers](#) are held by the MIT Institute Archives & Special Collections.



Warren S. McCulloch, courtesy of the University of Illinois Archives. The [Warren S. McCulloch Papers](#) are held by the American Philosophical Society.

Cybernetics emerged during World War II as the science of communication and control systems used to build automatic anti-aircraft systems, but gradually became a vehicle through which scientists, engineers, humanists, and social scientists studied the complexities of communication and self-organizing systems. Cybernetics is generally regarded as one of the most influential scientific movements of the 20th century. At a time when postwar science had become highly compartmentalized, cybernetics epitomized the interdisciplinarity that has become emblematic of innovative research in the modern era. This project will provide greater access to the archival materials that document the rich and complex history of the “thought collective”—the scientific community of individuals exchanging thoughts and ideas about cybernetics, including scientists and researchers affiliated with the University of Illinois' Biological Computer Laboratory (BCL).

The development and archival work for this project will extend from May 2017 to April 2018. The project team from the University of Illinois includes Bethany G. Anderson, Archival Operations and Reference Specialist in the University of Illinois Archives; Christopher J. Prom, Assistant University Archivist and Andrew S. G. Turyn Professor in the University of Illinois Archives; Kevin Hamilton, Professor of Art and Design; Dan Roth, Professor of Computer Science; and Jamie Hutchinson, Editor for Engineering Publications in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering. Among the collaborators from the partner institutions are Jonathan Pledge, Curator of Contemporary Archives, Politics and Public Life at the British Library; Tom Rosko, Institute Archivist and Head of the MIT Institute Archives and Special Collections; and Charles B. Greifenstein, Associate Librarian & Curator of Manuscripts at the American Philosophical Society. For more information about the project, please contact Bethany Anderson, Archival Operations and Reference Specialist, University of Illinois Archives, at bgandrsn@illinois.edu, or visit “The Cybernetics Thought Collective” project website: <https://archives.library.illinois.edu/thought-collective/>

Eggs In The Archives

Elizabeth Haven Hawley
University of Florida

Formerly hidden collections of Florida's biodiversity are coming to light through a partnership between the George A. Smathers Libraries at the University of Florida and the Florida Museum of Natural History (FMNH). Located at University of Florida, FMNH is Florida's state museum of natural history and in 2017 celebrates 100 years documenting and interpreting biological diversity and cultural heritage. Its holdings trace back to teaching collections in the latter 19th century, before founding of the current museum, with the majority of historical materials inaccessible to the public until the current project began.

The ornithological research of Charles E. Doe, a major figure in the field of ornithology, is among the first of the materials to become accessible through the University of Florida Digital Collections (UFDC). The FMNH digital collections are available through a UFDC landing page at <http://ufdc.ufl.edu/IFLMNH>.

Doe was the first Ornithology Curator for the Florida Museum of Natural History. The Charles “Chas” E. Doe Collection includes digitized field notes, collectors' data slips, and associated photographic images that reference the egg specimen collection, consisting of 10,400 sets of eggs representing 733 species. Original materials are housed in the Florida Museum of Natural History, documenting approximately 90% of the species and subspecies of North American birds.

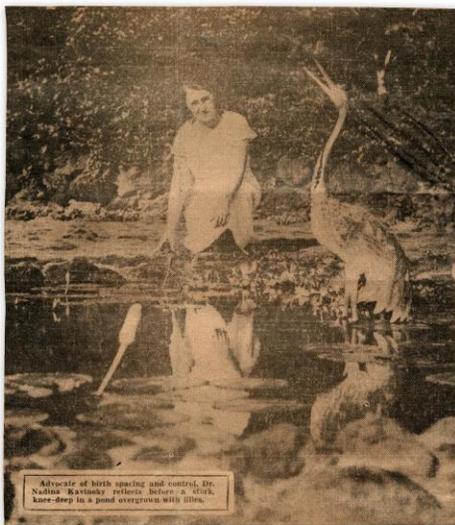
The Libraries and FMNH plan to digitize selections from and make available the museum's immense holdings of specimens, field notes, scholarly publications, photographs, and internal card catalogs across numerous scientific fields. The Libraries have an impressive commitment to digital access to collections, with the UFDC nearing addition of its 13 millionth image, to match the vast collections of FMNH.

Valrie I. Minson of Marston Science Library has led the collaborative effort of archivists, science librarians, digitization specialists, and museum curators to ensure that online collections reflect the interrelationship of natural history specimen collections and the richness of curatorial description specific to each scientific field. Data continues to be added to the first collection and to the main FMNH landing page. For more information about the project, please contact Valrie Minson at vdavis@ufl.edu.

Nadina Kavinsky: Championing Women's Health & the Welfare of Community

Beaudry Allen
University of California, Santa Barbara

UC Santa Barbara Special Research Collections recently acquired the Schott Family papers, a small manuscript collection, and yet an invaluable resource on the history of the birth control movement and family planning from the early 20th century. The collection includes photographs, newspaper clippings, manuscripts, medical journal articles, and lectures from the family matriarch Nadina Kavinsky (1888-1973), a doctor and women's health advocate. Dr. Kavinsky is a lesser-known contemporary of Margaret Sanger and Mary Ware Dennett, but just as strong a proponent of birth control on the international scene. The collection includes notes and a scrapbook of clippings of her international activity, for example, Dr. Kavinsky spoke at Sanger's International Birth Control Council in Zurich, Switzerland and served as chairman of the health section for the 1934 Pan-Pacific Women's Conference. As an advocate of safe contraceptive services, she championed to include these practices into regional and national public health programs in the United States.



Newspaper clipping of Dr. Nadina Kavinsky at the 1934 Pan-Pacific Women's Conference

Dr. Kavinoky served as Director of Mothers Clinics, a precursor to Planned Parenthood, in the 1940s the Los Angeles County for twenty-five years, and in 1951 she served as the first female president of National Council for Family Relations (NCFR). Her research and writings denounced traditional perceptions of women's healthcare and looked at birth control, especially child spacing, as benefit to women's health, marriage, and community well-being. She believed child spacing would reduce mortality rates of both infants and mothers; while argued that child spacing did not reduce family size but served as a beneficial tool for family permanence to grow a family. Moreover, she endeavored to eliminate restrictive laws and practices blocking access to scientific information regarding feminine hygiene to physicians and patients. For more information on the Schott Family papers email us at special@library.ucsb.edu and more information about our other collections on birth control can be found on Online Archive of California (<http://www.oac.cdlib.org/institutions/UC+Santa+Barbara::Special+Collections>).

Frank Caldwell Hershberger Papers

Keli E. Rylance
Kansas State University



"Fu-Ma-Ho," Amur River, Manchuria. 1915. Frank Caldwell Hershberger Papers, Richard L. D. and Marjorie J. Morse Department of Special Collections, Kansas State University Libraries.

Kansas State University Libraries' Richard L. D. and Marjorie J. Morse Department of Special Collections (Morse) recently processed the papers of veterinary science and food safety specialist [Frank Caldwell Hershberger](#) (1888-1965). Diplomatic papers, correspondence, photographs, and a diary convey the international career of the peripatetic equine doctor who ultimately coordinated the United States Army's food shipments through the New York Port of Embarkation to the European theater during World War II.

A 1913 graduate of the Kansas City Veterinary College, Hershberger started his career as a livestock veterinarian on George D. Rainsford's Diamond Ranch near Chugwater, Wyoming. One year later, he was in the employ of the Chinese government, responding to an anthrax outbreak along the Manchurian-Siberian border. His 1914-1918 diary documents cutaneous anthrax treatments, Russian exiles seeking refuge, American horse-trading operations, and the various locales he visited. His return to the United States coincided with the Army Veterinary Corps' expansion during World War I. He would spend the duration of his professional life safeguarding the health of the nation's army: first its cavalry horses, and ultimately its food sources.

The Morse Department maintains a number of important collections associated with animal sciences, including Farmland Industries, the Barry Flinchbaugh papers, and records of the Kansas State University College of Veterinary Medicine and Department of Animal Sciences and Industry. Inquiries regarding the collections can be sent to libsc@ksu.edu.

Collection of Environmental Visionary Ray C. Anderson Now Open For Research at the Georgia Historical Society

Patricia Meagher
Georgia Historical Society

The Georgia Historical Society (GHS) is pleased to announce that the collection of the late Ray C. Anderson, the visionary industrialist, environmentalist, and founder of Interface, Inc., is now available for research at the GHS Research Center in Savannah and online through the GHS online finding aids. The collection was donated to GHS by the Ray C. Anderson Foundation and Interface, Inc. in late 2015.

"Ray Anderson was a pioneer in the sustainability movement, and his compelling journey from industrialist to environmentalist will have a lasting impact on future generations," said Dr. W. Todd Groce, President and CEO of the Georgia Historical Society. "We are pleased to preserve this collection at the Georgia Historical Society and make it accessible to researchers, students, teachers, and historians who want to explore the life and legacy of this extraordinary Georgian whose impact has been felt around the world."

Ray C. Anderson founded Interface, Inc. in 1973 with a vision to provide flexible floor coverings for modern office buildings. By 1983 the company was posting sales of \$11 million annually, and following the 1987 acquisition of Heuga Holdings B.V. it became the undisputed world leader in carpet tile manufacturing. A 1956 graduate of Georgia Tech, Anderson experienced an environmental epiphany in 1994 and challenged the company, which at the time was heavily dependent on petrochemicals, to become environmentally sustainable without loss of profits. In 1997, Ray described his vision for his company, then nearly a quarter-century old, that remains true today: "If we're successful, we'll spend the rest of our days harvesting yester-year's carpets and other petrochemically derived products, and recycling them into new materials; and converting sunlight into energy; with zero scrap going to the landfill and zero emissions into the ecosystem. And we'll be doing well . . . very well . . . by doing good. That's the vision."

The Ray C. Anderson Papers (MS 2603) are available at the GHS Research Center in Savannah. The online finding aid can be found at <http://ghs.galileo.usg.edu/ghs/view?docId=ead/MS%202603-ead.xml>. Consisting of over 200 boxes and covering the years 1947 to 2012, the collection contains biographical materials,

business records, correspondence, organizational records, photographs, presentations, speeches, writings, travel files, books, journals, and over 200 artifacts documenting Anderson's life. It includes correspondence with colleagues and significant environmental and political figures such as Paul Hawken, Jimmy Carter, and Bill Clinton. Ray Anderson's papers were donated to the Georgia Historical Society in 2015. Accompanying the donation was a gift from the Ray C. Anderson Foundation to process and endow the collection.



Logo for Asbestos Collection

Chrysotile Asbestos and the Search for Truth

Linda Whitaker and Sean Darby
Arizona Historical Society at Papago Park

Question: When do science, technology and health care collections become political collections? Answer: When the scientific content is primarily created and collected to serve as tools to challenge public policy.

The [Wood-Gerhardt Asbestos Study Collection](#) is a case in point. This is an unusual collection for the Arizona Historical Society for several reasons: (1) It departs significantly from the typical mining collections of the Old West – no prospectors panning for gold and silver here. (2) It is grounded in contemporary medical and engineering studies, statistical analyses, and testimonies ranging from miner interviews to congressional hearings. (3) It documents a grass roots quest for truth (scientific evidence) about the specific health risks of chrysotile asbestos. (4) It demonstrates the impact that one obscure western town had on the national asbestos debate.

This collection languished in the backlog for nearly twenty years. It moved to the front of the line precisely because it features the New West for its controversial, environmental, and grass roots activism - subject areas generally under-documented in Arizona. It also supports our belief that many emotionally charged public policy issues are played out here.

Asbestos emerged as a health hazard in the 1970s. It did not reach national scare proportions until events in Globe, Arizona pushed the issue to the forefront. A former mine owner built a mobile home park on asbestos tailings from a nearby abandoned mill. The Arizona Department of Health and then Governor Bruce Babbitt declared it "the most health hazardous place" in the state. Subsequently, the area was designated as a Superfund site by the EPA and FEMA. The mobile home park was then demolished and the residents relocated. For a timeline

and status of the neighborhood, see this link

http://legacy.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/sps/Mountain_View_Mobile_Home_Estates.html

Asbestos studies fueled public and scientific debate. Enter Mike Wood, a former school principal and retired health insurance broker, and Alvin Gerhardt a retired mining engineer. They launched their own study and an eight-year campaign to establish the relative health risks of chrysotile in hopes that it would decrease fear and encourage the return of asbestos mining to Arizona. Their strategy failed but the Wood-Gerhardt study was persuasive enough to gain media attention, which resulted in an invitation to testify before a congressional hearing.

Where Wood and Gerhardt succeeded was challenging the EPA's methodologies for calculating the relative health risks of chrysotile asbestos. They stated that the EPA had no reliable data to back up their public policy. Further, these two nonprofessionals argued the need to separate chrysotile exposure from amphibole-based asbestos and to differentiate the risks between asbestos workers and non-occupational asbestos exposure. Shortly after this collection was donated, a group of Canadian scientists arrived at a similar conclusion citing that EPA estimates were controversial because they relied on "unverified assumptions and imprecise data."

In 1998, the Canadian group of scientists published a study in the [New England Journal of Medicine](#) specifically testing the EPA's dose-response (cumulative exposure) model for asbestos workers and those encountered by urban populations. Defining intensity and duration of exposure specific to chrysotile from mining and milling emissions, dust brought home by workers and occupational exposure proved complex but critical to the validity of the results. There were many findings in this study. Among the most significant was that the EPA's model overestimated the risk of lung cancer due to chrysotile asbestos exposure by at least a factor of 10. Has the EPA adjusted its risk assessments? Yes, it has. In a 2014 update in its [Integrated Risk Information System \(IRIS\)](#), the data appear to be limited to amphibole asbestos and worker exposure.

Epilogue

As many archivists know, both the acts of collecting and prioritizing a backlog based on perceptions of usefulness and historical relevance can be a crapshoot. It may be years (and perhaps forever) before collections are used. Some materials in a backlog are there for a reason – they have lost or perhaps never had relevancy, are in poor condition or too fragmentary or chaotic to merit the resources for processing or are simply poorly understood. The Wood-Gerhardt Collection had many but not all of these features. Even before it was catalogued and the finding aid uploaded to the web, the contents of this collection proved useful.

Sean Darby, co-author, intern and undergraduate at Arizona State University Polytechnic Campus did yeoman's work sorting through the files and wrestling the materials into an accessible format. He also recognized its potential to serve as the basis for his capstone project. In a rare example of serendipity, his capstone advisor also happened to be a professor of mining history. The professor concurred that this collection showed promise for future scholarship not only for its robust primary sources but also because it is "a place-oriented topic with potential for contributing to a national conversation with a relatively open field in terms of pre-existing work." From backlog rescue to processing and a capstone paper, this honors the work of two men, now deceased (not victims of asbestos), who searched for a measure of scientific evidence that would "save" a small mining town in Arizona known as Globe.



Sean Darby with "his" asbestos study collection

For further information or discussion, please contact:

Linda Whitaker whitaker@azhs.gov or Sean Darby seandarby96@yahoo.com

Road & Track Automotive Technical Data Available Online

Michelle Paquette
Stanford University

The Stanford University Department of Special Collections and Archives is pleased to announce the release of digitized content from the *Road & Track* magazine archives. Stanford University is home to Revs, a program dedicated to fostering scholarship related to the automobile. Since the program's inception in 2011, the Manuscripts division of Stanford's Special Collections and University Archives has worked to support the Revs mission by bringing in a number of collections related to automobiles and the automotive industry.

In 2012, Hearst Magazines gifted Stanford University with the records of *Road & Track* magazine. Founded by friends Wilfred H. Brehaut, Jr. and Joseph S. Fennessy in 1947, the magazine had a spotty publication schedule in its early years and struggled to make a profit. In 1952, John Bond, a contributor and editor to the magazine since 1948, bought *Road & Track* and slowly grew it into a successful business. Now published by Hearst Magazines, *Road & Track* covers both racing and production automobiles, and the collection at Stanford largely consists of research and publication files maintained by the magazine over the history of its publication through 2012.

In order to increase access to these research and publication files, a pilot project was undertaken in 2015 to digitize a portion of the materials and accession them into the Stanford Digital Repository. While some of these files consist solely of photographs taken for use in *Road & Track* articles, many also contain detailed road test data sheets, notes by contributing *Road & Track* journalists, correspondence, comparison charts, and other technical data valuable to researchers (see an example at <https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/zq296js5393>).

Special Collections collaborated with Stanford's Digital Production Group and Department of Library Systems and Services to provide access to the digital content via the Revs

Digital Library (revslib.stanford.edu) as well as Stanford's online catalog, SearchWorks. Digitization and accessioning occurred in late 2015 and the minimally-described content was published to the Revs Digital Library (revslib.stanford.edu/catalog/mr163sv5231). However, it was nearly another two years before metadata enhancement was able to take place and the content was published in SearchWorks this past March. Now, over 130 of the *Road & Track* subject files are searchable and browseable not only through the Revs Digital Library, but also through SearchWorks (searchworks.stanford.edu/view/10103243).

Feature Articles

Naval Aerospace Medicine Exhibit Design

Marc Levitt
National Naval Aviation Museum

Telling the history of more than 100 years of U.S. naval aviation is a daunting task, as there are many aspects and personnel stories beyond the aviators that normally capture the visitors' attention and imagination. One of these aspects is the contributions of the naval aeromedical community who test, qualify, train, and re-train the aviators to ensure their safety. The idea for an exhibit highlighting the medical community's roles and milestones had floated around for some 20 years, but in 2015, a small committee of the aeromedical community approached the National Naval Aviation Museum (NNAM) with an initial design idea and the concepts they wanted to present to visitors.

Staff from the Exhibits Committee spent the next six months interviewing the subject matter experts (SMEs) about their roles and research in the field. These specialties include: Naval Flight Surgeons, Naval Aerospace Physiologists, Experimental Psychologists, and Optometrists. It was a fascinating time in which the team learned not only about the physical and mental demands of aviators, but the training and methods they learn to overcome these challenges. These included the physiological standards and training needed to qualify to become an aviator, water survival techniques, mishap prevention and investigation, historic milestones in the field, and current, cutting-edge research such as the effects of piloting unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs or drones) on human psychology.

The team learned quite a bit about human anatomy and physiology as they related to flight, altitude changes, and g-forces. For example, we learned about the role of vision in flight (acuity, depth and color perception), as well as the practical implications of those roles (identifying targets, estimating distances, recognizing visual illusions, etc.). The team also learned about the sections of the ears, brain, and heart, and how each of these organs are subject to damage from the rigors of flight. Our visit to the medical complex on base also provided many useful visual aids to understand these concepts, particularly as we'll need to relay the ideas to the general public.

From this initial design and concept plan, our Exhibits Committee crafted measurable learning objectives for the overall exhibit and each of the six subsections. We also tied these objectives to the state of Florida's official educational standards for grades K-12 (also known as CPALMS). These objectives relate to the standards covering Health Education, Science, and Social Studies. The head of our exhibits team also created a virtual model in Google's Sketch Up which allows us to show the visitor flows and layout of the displays.



A photograph of the squirrel monkey "Ms. Baker" after her successful return to Earth

The collections department (the Curator and Archivist) concurrently began inventorying NNAM's holdings to see what artifacts and archival material we could incorporate into the exhibit. We "rediscovered" some great archival material including early training techniques, the first primate sent into space that was successfully recovered (Ms. Baker), and the famous "sense" pamphlets. These cartoon-filled pamphlets cover all manner of topics in naval aviation, including: "G" (as in "g-force"), ejections, oxygen, and even sharks. We also have several interesting artifacts like the original "Dilbert dunker" which was a training device to help aviators adjust to a forced water landing. The general public may recall the scene in "An Officer and a Gentleman" when the dunker dives into the pool and the cadet needs to exit the "cockpit."ⁱ Another fun fact we learned was that many of the actors who portrayed a naval aviator in Hollywood came through NAS Pensacola to take the basic water survival training course, and we do indeed have photographs in the archive of some of these moments. A particular favorite of ours is Tom Cruise (with a pony tail) speaking with an aviator as Cruise prepared for his role in "Top Gun."



Bill Nye, Science Guy poses with Blue Angel #4 Scott Anderson while filming an episode on the heart in 1993

Though we already had some interesting material, one of the benefits of working with the SMEs was that we could let them know where the “holes” in our collections were, and they were very forthcoming about being able to supply us with materials to better tell their story. For example, we were able to visit the Naval Aerospace Medical Institute (NAMI—we love our acronyms!) to get modern examples of flight suits and survival gear used in their training. Others offered their personal archives of journals and magazines that the aeromedical community produces for its members. The museum continues to build these important relationships, strengthening our collections in a proactive acquisition initiative.

Currently, the exhibit is in the fundraising stage. As a federal institution, the museum cannot directly solicit donations to fund our displays. We do, however, have a 501(c)3 foundation which can engage in raising the funds, and they continue to work with the medical community to reach their target goal. The Exhibits Committee produced a short promotional video and brochure explaining the exhibit,ⁱⁱ and the medical community is in part using crowdsourcing to help the funding component. We eagerly await the opportunity to bring this fascinating aspect of naval aviation to the public, and highlight the medical personnel's vital contributions in keeping our aviators safe.

The Dorothy Elve Tombaugh Collection, 1961-1999

Anna Kresmer

Jacobus tenBroek Library, National Federation of the Blind

The Jacobus tenBroek Library at the National Federation of the Blind opened in 2004 and is home to a growing number of collections that document the lives of blind people across all walks of life, from the early leaders of the organized blind movement—part of the wider disability rights movement—to the pioneering blind child who attended public school in the 1950s. We collect in all areas related to blindness, excluding medical, and our collections include materials in print, braille, audio, and electronic formats, which can range from hundreds of boxes to just a few folders. We also preserve the work of sighted inventors and innovators who have made a significant contribution to the equality and opportunities of the blind.

One such collection is the Dorothy Elve Tombaugh Collection. Dr. Tombaugh (1917-2009) was a public high school biology teacher who became an expert in the area of accessible

science education in the 1960s-1970s. Upon encountering several blind students in her classroom, she sought to make both her lessons and her laboratory accessible to these and other students with disabilities. She developed new teaching methods, techniques, and equipment modifications, which benefited both her blind and sighted students, and went on to publish several articles on the subject. Through grants from the National Science Foundation, she traveled the country as a lecturer and consultant on accessible science education.

The Tombaugh Collection spans the years 1970-1999, with the bulk of the material dating from 1970 to 1984, and relates mainly to Tombaugh's work developing, writing, and lecturing on teaching techniques and equipment adaptations for disabled students in the mainstream high school science classroom. The collection includes correspondence, grant proposals, reports, agendas, itineraries, and manuscripts. Tombaugh's color presentation slides used during her lecture tours are also included, as well as a talking blood pressure monitor, a braille label maker, and a set of hand-held tools used in the creation of braille text and tactile graphics.

The Tombaugh Collection fits well with the other collections preserved in the tenBroek Library, many of which challenge the stereotypes and misconceptions that the general public often holds about people who are blind. The National Federation of the Blind is a strong supporter of STEM education, a subject historically viewed as inaccessible to blind students, and works hard to challenge the low expectations and to remove the barriers put between blind people and their dreams. Since 2004, they have hosted summer camp-style events for blind middle and high schoolers which focus on getting students excited about science and careers in the STEM fields.

To access the Tombaugh Collection and the tenBroek Library's other holdings, please visit our finding aid database, [the Cane Tip](#), or visit our [webpage](#).

The Harry W. Mazal Holocaust Collection: Using Science to Combat Anti-Semitism

Jane Thaler
University of Colorado Boulder

The [Harry W. Mazal Holocaust Collection](#) in the Post-Holocaust American Judaism Collections (PHAJ) at the University of Colorado contains the majority of the archival and published materials collected in Mazal's effort to combat Holocaust related issues. Although the collection has been researched primarily by those in Holocaust studies and other fields of humanities to date, it appears that there could be a relevant topics in the realms of science, technology, and healthcare that have yet to be explored by researchers in those fields.

Harry Mazal (1937–2011) was a Mexican businessman and analytical chemist who dedicated his life and resources to fighting antisemitism, Holocaust denial, and bigotry. After discovering that he was Jewish in his teens, Mazal became fascinated with the reasoning behind his parents choosing to raise their children outside the Jewish faith and his family's history in Europe. He learned that much of his grandmother's family perished in the Nazi camps Auschwitz, Treblinka, and Stutthof and believed that his parents raised their children as Protestant in order to protect them from antisemitism. This personal history combined with a trip to Germany in the 1960s, where Mazal began to learn about the impact of the Holocaust, and an onslaught of international Holocaust denial led to Mazal establishing [The Holocaust History Project](#) (now available as an archived version through the French NGO *Pratique de l'histoire et dévoiements négationnistes*). This project was founded to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust around

the world and to promote scholarly research and human understanding grounded in Holocaust studies while also fighting Holocaust denial, anti-Semitism, and bigotry.



Collage of unprocessed materials in the Harry W. Mazal Holocaust Collection, 2014

In addition to being a collector and educator, Mazal was a researcher in his own right and brought his chemistry background and expertise into the fold. One main argument posed by Holocaust deniers is that Zyklon B, a cyanide based pesticide, was used only to disinfect and delouse prisoners in the concentration camps. They claim that any residue found in concentration camp chambers can be explained through this reasoning. Following in that vein, there is a claim that no holes or vent for distributing the chemical for use as a killing agent have been found in chamber structures. Thus, they claim, no chambers ever existed for the purpose of killing prisoners. Mazal participated in and conducted multiple research projects to combat these notions including a collaboration with Jamie McCarthy, a computer scientist, and Daniel Keren, an independent consultant with an interest in inverse engineering, which used various scientific techniques to examine the gas chambers at Auschwitz I and the Auschwitz-Birkenau published in *Holocaust and Genocide Studies* (18.1, 2004).

The [Harry W. Mazal Holocaust Collection](#) consists of rare books, documents, pamphlets, and audio visual materials related to the Holocaust, anti-Semitism, prejudice, and war crime trials used both for Mazal's own research and as part of his research center run in conjunction with The Holocaust History Project. Materials of specific mention include Mazal's personal notes and correspondence regarding his scientific studies, complete sets of the International Military Tribunal, the Nuremberg Military Tribunals, the Trial of Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression, and a complete set of the published British war crime trials. Other war crimes trials in Poland, USSR, Holland and other countries are also included, as well as the evidence presented at most of these trials. The collection also holds a collection of contact negatives and aerial photographs taken by the Americans, the British, and the Germans of the concentration camps in Auschwitz (Auschwitz I, Birkenau, and Monowitz). This collection is also one of the largest repositories of Holocaust denial literature in the world, both because of Mazal's passion for documenting Holocaust deniers and because of U.S. law that allows such material to circulation. Among these materials, topics like eugenics, doctors in the Nazi regime, healthcare practices in the Reich, chemical use, structural engineering, and various other science, technology, and healthcare topics are pervasive.

While the collection is currently being processed and several months away from being finding aid accessible, it is open to researchers and we hope that such a broad scope will be welcoming to researchers from science, technology, and healthcare fields.

20th Century American Medical Nomenclature: What the What?

Rachel Fellman and Samantha White
Historical Collections & Archives, Oregon Health & Science University

In 1921, the American librarian Nathan Van Patten compiled a list of historical names for tuberculosis. Shockingly, he found 144 of them from “crewels” and “galloping consumption”¹ to “scroffles” and simply “decline.”² We here in the OHSU Historical Collections & Archives have also seen myriad medical terminologies in common use as late as the 1960s. These include but are not limited to: consumption, *quick* consumption, tubercular consumption, phthisis pulmonalis, general tuberculosis, and even nephritis, which is a general inflammation of the kidneys but has been used as a catch-all term covering everything from the aforementioned consumption and tuberculosis to heart disease or complications during pregnancy. Unfortunately, Oregonian public health records from the early 20th century read like a police lineup of identical culprits. By the 1940s, however, the terms seem to have fallen into some semblance of order. The Oregon State Tuberculosis Hospital records simply describe “tuberculosis” cases – mostly pulmonary, sometimes military, occasionally infecting various body parts, but “tuberculosis” all the same. “Consumption” and all variants of “phthisis” are gone.³

How did we get from there to here? The first hint of an answer came up over the course of our LSTA grant-funded digitization project, *Public Health in Oregon: Accessing Historical Data for Scientific Discovery*.⁴ We discovered a 1929 letter from a member of the Oregon public health community, Dr. R. A. Fenton, who wrote to a colleague that the time had come to adopt “some authoritative nomenclature, such as that of Ponton, or the Department of Commerce.”⁵ This idea of putting together an official body of medical terminology was very much in the air in the 1920s, as evidenced by Dr. Robert L. Dickinson in telling an assembly of the Medical Library Association in 1928 that there was an urgent need for a consistent system of disease naming in America.⁶ He argued that, otherwise, statistical data would remain fragmentary, and research would be severely hampered. “The whole operative lists of the Mayo Clinic and Johns Hopkins and Massachusetts General and Bellevue are not comparable,” he explained, “as they differ in spots.”⁷ Around the same time in Sweden, Dickinson claimed that every hospital operation was “reported to the government annually on a given schedule” for statistical collection.⁸ Why couldn’t we do the same? Wasn’t it time for American medicine to enter the 20th century?

In 1928, American doctors convened a National Conference on Nomenclature of Disease to make sense of this mess. Dr. H. B. Logie, Executive Secretary of this conference, explained in his 1930 report that, in addition to the organized Swedes, the British were also putting us to shame as their “Nomenclature of Diseases” was by that time in use nationwide.⁹ In fact, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Royal College of Physicians adopted this “Nomenclature of Diseases” in 1869.¹⁰ The same source tells us that the American Medical Association, on the other hand, had already repeatedly tried and failed to adopt an American equivalent.¹¹ The various medical specialties did have their own nomenclatures, but they remained largely incompatible, and while the International List of Causes of Death had been adopted by several countries, that particular project dealt with mortality (the ways that people die) rather than morbidity (the occurrence of disease).¹² Morbidity is a subtler issue, requiring a sharper tool, and the Ponton list mentioned in Dr. Fenton’s letter was not going to be that tool. In the words of Dr. Dickinson, the Ponton nomenclature list was “the way not to do this work.”¹³

In 1932, the *Standard Nomenclature of Diseases and Operations* was finally published though it went through regular revisions until 1961. That year, physicians finally agreed that the undefined terms and high degree of specificity had left it too dated and inefficient to salvage, and turned instead to the more frequently updated *Current Medical Terminology and Current Procedural Technology*.¹⁴ Even so, it was popular enough to have left a permanent mark on our records, while the 1920s and 1930s were simply the watershed years during which medical terminology finally began to stabilize.

This transitional period demonstrates that the value of a controlled vocabulary is not limited to things like organizational schemas and subject term standardization in archives. Rather, the frustrations of lacking a uniform vocabulary have been historically felt throughout the information and medical professions alike. In the end, a standardized vocabulary is valuable for anyone who ever wished upon a star, or in this case, ever wished for an authoritative list of illnesses, diseases, operations, and procedures.

Notes

1. Nathan Van Patten, "Nomenclature of Tuberculosis," *American Journal of Public Health* 11, no. 3 (1921), 239.
2. Nathan Van Patten, "Nomenclature of Tuberculosis," *American Journal of Public Health* 11, no. 3 (1921), 240.
3. "Tuberculosis Patient Ledger (UOMS), 1956-1963", 1956, University of Oregon Medical School Hospital Records, 2011-016, Oregon Health and Science University Archives, Portland, Oregon, United States.
4. Public Health in Oregon: Accessing Historical Data for Scientific Discovery was supported in whole by the Institute of Museum and Library Services through the Library Services and Technology Act, administered by the Oregon State Library.
<http://digitalcommons.ohsu.edu/public-health-data/>
5. "Portland Free Dispensary, correspondence regarding nomenclature", 23 March 1929, Portland Free Dispensary Letters, 2005-010, Oregon Health & Science University Archives, Portland, Oregon, United States.
6. R. L. Dickinson, "Standardization of nomenclature of disease" (presentation, Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association, New York, NY, September 5-7, 1928).
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. H. B. Logie, "Suggestions for a natural nomenclature of diseases" (presentation, meeting of the National Conference on Nomenclature of Disease, New York, NY, March 22, 1928).
10. Iwao Milton Moriyama, Ruth M. Loy, and A. H. T. Robb-Smith, "History of the Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death" (Hyattsville, Maryland, National Center for Health Statistics, 2011), 6.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. R. L. Dickinson, "Standardization of nomenclature of disease" (presentation, Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association, New York, NY, September 5-7, 1928), 18.
13. Iwao Milton Moriyama, Ruth M. Loy, and A. H. T. Robb-Smith, "History of the Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death" (Hyattsville, Maryland, National Center for Health Statistics, 2011), 6-7.

Collecting at the Charles Babbage Institute

Amanda Wick
Charles Babbage Institute, University of Minnesota Libraries.

The Charles Babbage Institute (CBI), sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Libraries and the College of Engineering, is one of the foremost centers for computing history research and scholarship. CBI is an active research organization with a robust archival collection housed in a state-of-the-art storage facility. The archives of CBI contain 262 collections of personal, corporate, and organizational records — totaling over 5,500 linear feet of paper records, artifacts, publications, and audio-visual materials that document both the technical and social history of computing. Along with these physical materials, CBI holds significant electronic records collections (both born digital materials, as well as digitized instances of physical records).

Collecting records related to the history of computing can be a major challenge – we must ensure that we document the earliest developments, machines, and socio-political issues within the field, as well as be prepared to document in real-time the many facets of a highly dynamic industry with an almost universal user population. Like other archives collecting materials within the fields of science, technology, and medicine, CBI faces constant challenges to our collection development policy and scope. How can we limit our collection scope when the field, at least presently, seems limitless? This challenge at CBI is met in several ways – through a constant evaluation of the accepted historical narrative, aggressive efforts to surface marginalized voices within the industry and on the user side, and an annual review of collecting policies and scope.

The CBI archives collects primary source materials and rare publications documenting the history and development of computing. Specific, long-established areas of focus within this broad field include the history of the computer industry in Minnesota, hardware and software design developments and applications, networking, the Internet, cybersecurity, and the intersections of technology and culture. In 2013-2014, CBI archivists added a new, primary area of focus — that of the computer graphics industry, largely through the support of Association for Computing Machinery's Special Interest Group on Computer Graphics and Interactive Techniques (ACM-SIGGRAPH) members. Within this area, CBI holds four major processed collections of both corporate records and personal papers/media, as well as one unprocessed collection of film and published works. This dynamic field is the newest and most quickly growing area of collection development and our collections reflect the diversity within the field:

1. [Joan Collins Video Tapes](#) - Joan Collins is a graphic artist and producer who has been involved with the Hollywood computer graphics (CG) industry for over 30 years. She has produced computer graphics for 18 movies, 55 TV commercials, 33 concert tours, and moderated 120 events. She created her first Feature CG sequence in 1984 for an OmniMax film called *The Magic Egg*. Collins is an active member of ACM SIGGRAPH and has served on the LA chapter's executive board since 1981. She is currently the Los Angeles ACM SIGGRAPH Co-Chair. Several years ago, former CBI curator Arvid Nelsen met Collins through an archiving workshop he led at an ACM meeting. She has been instrumental in her efforts to bring her colleagues' legacies to CBI for preservation and access by researchers. Joan Collins is beyond a champion and one of the main proponents of CBI's collection strength in computer graphics. The collection includes her own work, as well as that of her contemporaries (demo reels and test footage), and ACM-SIGGRAPH-specific works.
2. [Alias | Wavefront Records](#) – Mark Sylvester (founder and former CEO of Alias Systems Corporation) donated the corporate records of the Alias | Wavefront company in 2015. Alias | Wavefront is, perhaps, best known for developing the groundbreaking Maya software package for the graphics industry. Like Auto-CAD did for the architectural industry, Maya did for graphic design and animation – creating a platform that is more versatile, powerful, and user-friendly than

any other graphic design software previously developed. Maya led the way for graphic artists to create everything from the marvelous special effects in the *Transformers* movie series and *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hollows*, to full length animated features like *Kung Fu Panda* and *Puss in Boots*.

3. [Computer Image Corporation Records](#) – Employees of the Computer Image Corporation (CIC) created graphics animation, character animation, and special effects for video starting in the late 1960s. Their machines, including Animac, CAESAR, and Scanimate, were cutting edge in the 1970s, and CIC worked with many different clients around the world. Founder Lee Harrison III received the first ever Technical Achievement Emmy Award in 1973. The collection, donated by his widow Marilou Harrison in 2016, includes corporate records, artwork, and test footage for clients like Hanna Barbera and the Leo Burnett advertising agency (Tony the Tiger for Frosted Flakes cereal).
4. [Carl Machover Papers](#) – A former radio/radar man for the Navy during World War II and developer for Skiatron Electronics and TV, Carl Machover's knowledge of gyroscopes and his programming experience made him an early pioneer in computer graphics displays. With several associates, he formed a company originally called RMS Associates, later Information Displays (IDI), around what was then called information display technology (a more modern term is computer-aided design, or CAD). The company ultimately built one of the first stand-alone CAD platforms called the IDIOM (the IDI Input-Output Machine). In addition to playing a role in the development of early CAD technology, Machover published several books on computer graphics, and was also the co-executive producer of the 1999 documentary *The Story of Computer Graphics*, produced by the ACM.

The inclusion of computer graphics within the CBI collection scope is incredibly relevant and an almost critical area for collecting as computers have moved from command-based, single process machines to graphically navigable, multi-dimensional machines that are in almost continuous, universal use. Collections in this space naturally provide an entre into the wider worlds of the arts (performance, moving image, fine arts, and music) and ever deeper into discussions about the intersections of media, politics, and culture. Gamergate, child development and electronic media usage, war games and the industrial-military complex, medical research – all of these topics have ties to the computer graphics industry. As we settle into this new area of collection development, we seek ways to dovetail our existing collection strengths with new associations from the graphics industry. For example, we have a variety of collections related to Cold War-era computing and records from various individuals involved with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), the Department of Defense, and security-related contracts at RAND Corporation. These collections may not directly relate to the graphics industry, but they do touch on scenario modeling and defensive preparation gaming – much of it computer-based. Starting in the mid-1970s, the gaming and scenarios developed by DARPA often played out in primitive virtual reality flight simulators and terminals. Without the expertise of donors like Carl Machover, these highly realistic simulators and training terminals would never have advanced.

Other areas where we have significant opportunities for overlap between our graphics focus and existing strengths are our collections that document social issues in computing. Collections in this area tell the stories of hidden voices from both within the computing industry as well as those of primary users of technology. In addition, we document how social justice and activist movements influence the development, application, and use of technology. In this area of CBI's archive, we hold a variety of published and manuscript material that illustrates how race, gender, and sexuality affect those within and without the computer industry. Some of our larger collections also touch on these issues (Control Data Corporation records and Burroughs Corporation records) as they contain human resource records and marketing materials, which allows us to see how gender and race affected marketing and advertising decisions, as well as employment conditions in the early-mid 20th century. Social issues documented within the general computing field, we find, are magnified within the

computer graphics industry. Partially because the graphics industry is newer and it's recent accelerations in development enhance the most widely accessible and universally utilized aspects of modern computing – social media, gaming, and smartphone and tablet development.

Archivists preserving records in the history of science and technology field face constant challenges to preserve the historical record, while also making real-time decisions about preservation and documentation in an ever evolving field. The history of computing, especially, is governed by a fast pace and constant evolution – blink, and you really will miss the next big development in the historical narrative. As CBI continues to collect in areas of their historical strengths (Cold War computing, local Midwestern supercomputing and software companies, security, and social issues in computing), we also strive to develop new areas of collection that follow the most current trends within the field. This motivation, underpinned by key relationships with partners in computing industry associations like the ACM and IEEE, allows us the flexibility to continuously expand our collection focus to new areas of technology development – computer graphics is merely one of the newer areas in which we're expanding. We hope to combine our existing areas of collection focus to provide a grounding point for collection development in social media, gaming, and film. CBI views the graphics collection development as a significant step in our efforts to document a constantly expanding field.

The Archive Rising: How civic data rescue groups turn archiving into an act of resistance, especially in the face of climate change and opaque governments

Sarah Riccitell
University of Pittsburgh

With the increasingly apocalyptic reports on climate change in the news, it is hard not to feel powerless in the face of such a looming catastrophe. Scientists have known that anthropogenic climate change has been happening since the mid-1980s. Despite the volumes of scientific data that have been published documenting climate change, the public and, by extension, governments have been resistant to taking firm action to mitigate the issue.¹ In spite of the warnings of scientists, such as Pennsylvania State University climatologist and professor, Dr. Michael E. Mann, PhD, who illustrated the dangers of climate change with his infamous "hockey stick" graph, society engages in often vicious debates in which government officials call climate change a "hoax."²

While the whole affair can sound farcical, this farce is far from funny because denial can endanger humanity. This threat has increased with the election of Donald J. Trump. Many members of President Trump's cabinet are oil industry executives and are staunch climate change deniers.³ Moreover, on his first day in office, Trump vowed to cut the EPA in retaliation for its onerous regulations of the coal and oil industries. To start the process, Trump ordered federal environmental agencies to stop communicating with the public concerning climate change and other environmental issues. Trump forbade these agencies, including the EPA, from posting blog posts or updating their social media feeds with any new public information.⁴

¹ Mann, M. (2013 reprint). *The Hockey Stick and the Climate Wars: Dispatches from the Front Lines*. New York: Columbia University Press, 108-117.

² Ibid, 112-117.

³ Elaperin, J. (13 Dec. 2016). "Trump taps Montana congressman Ryan Zinke as Interior Secretary." *The Washington Post* (online). *The Washington Post*. Web. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2016/12/13/trump-taps-montana-congressman-ryan-zinke-as-interior-secretary/?hpid=hp_hp-top-table-main-energy-environment%3Ainterior-secretary%3Ahomepage%2Fstory&utm_term=.0f05f9a26879. Accessed 13 April 2016.

⁴ Davenport, C. (25 Jan. 2017). "Federal agencies ordered to halt external communications." *The New York Times* (online). The New York Times Company. Web. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/25/us/politics/some-agencies-told-to-halt-communications-as-trump-administration-moves-in.html>. Accessed 12 April 2017.

Such an egregious block of information is dangerous, not only to democracy but to the health of the society, driving many ordinary citizens to take an active part in resisting Trump's agenda.

The most effective means of resisting Trump's agenda is the move towards "guerilla archiving" federal climate change data. Out of fear that Trump's administration may render federal data less accessible to the public, universities and environmental organizations have joined forces to preserve this data and maintain its accessibility. According to the *Washington Post*, universities like the University of Toronto, the University of Pennsylvania, and Texas A&M University, along with groups like the Environmental Data Governance Initiative, Open Data, Data Rescue, and the Penn Program for Environmental Humanities, have hosted "guerilla archiving" events, where volunteers can preserve federal data by depositing the data in reliable archival repositories. Dr. Michael Halpern, the deputy director of the Center for Science and Democracy at the Union of Concerned Scientists, stated, "Scientists are right to preserve data and archive websites before those who wish to dismantle the federal climate change research programs storm the castle."⁵ In the case of climate change, citizen scientists and university researchers have been building their own archive to save crucial environmental data. One of these civic data rescue groups is Data Rescue.

Data Rescue is a grass-roots, community, non-profit and collaborative effort to ensure that federal environmental and climate change data sets remain publicly available. This initiative joins hackers, activists, environmentalists, data scientists, archivists and others to identify, process, secure and distribute accurate federal data on climate change and other environmental data to reliable archives and data repositories.⁶ Data Rescue concerns itself with answering questions, like: which data sets are dependent on federal agencies and federal funding? Which data sets are most essential for the health of communities and the public at large?, and how best to safeguard federal data?⁷ Data Rescue began as a project of the Environmental Data Governance Initiative (EDGI) and the Penn Program for Environmental Humanities.

⁵ Dennis, B. (13 Dec. 2016). "Scientists are frantically copying U.S. climate data, fearing it might vanish under Trump." *The Washington Post* (online). *The Washington Post*. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2016/12/13/scientists-are-frantically-copying-u-s-climate-data-fearing-it-might-vanish-under-trump/?hpid=hp_hp-top-table-main-climate-change-trump:energy-environment:energy-environment&hpid=hp_hp-top-table-main-climate-change-trump:energy-environment:energy-environment. Accessed 6 Feb. 2017.

⁶ Anonymous. "About." *Data Rescue Pittsburgh*. Web. <https://datarescuepgh.wordpress.com/>. Accessed 1 April 2017.

⁷ Ibid.



Presentation on Citizen Science Initiatives Given to Participants

EDGI prides itself as an international effort by academic researchers and non-profits to preserve environmental data by preserving the data and the infrastructure by which research is conducted. EDGI accomplishes this through forming research networks, hosting and coordinating events and making archival tools to archive websites hosting federal environmental data.⁸ EDGI volunteer and professor of geography at Indiana University, Dr. Rebecca Lave, believes that EDGI has a vital role to play in saving environmental data during the Trump administration.⁹ The Penn Program for Environmental Humanities is another organization that originated the Data Rescue initiative through their Data Refuge project. The PPEH's manifesto declares "our nature has never been natural" and that they are "storytellers, weaving the common roots of our natural heritage, into an interdisciplinary narrative."¹⁰ They aim to raise awareness through art, storytelling and data preservation of global environmental issues to foster innovation that seeks to resolve said issues.¹¹ Data Rescue is an ongoing interdisciplinary collaboration between PPEH's Data Refuge and EDGI. All of these programs share a goal of involving professional scientists, academics and ordinary citizens in the process of archiving federal environmental data, so that it is secure for future generations to benefit from via research, activism or simply through being knowledgeable.

I saw the effects of this at the Carnegie Library, where Data Rescue held its own "guerilla archiving" event. On Sunday April 2, 2017, the Carnegie Library held a "guerilla archiving" session, in conjunction with the University of Pittsburgh and Data Rescue Pittsburgh. I attended this event where I did a bit of archiving myself as well as interviewed the organizers. I participated as a researcher, meaning that I scanned different URLs to ensure that they were crawlable by the Internet Archive's Wayback Machine. I also scanned the data sets to decide what information was relevant to pass onto harvesters and baggers, who migrate the data sets

⁸ Anonymous. "About." *The Environmental Data Governance Initiative*. Web. <https://envirodatagov.org/about/>. Accessed 30 March 2017.

⁹ Lave, R. (17 Feb. 2017). "It's vital for science that we cache U.S. federal environmental agency facts." *The Times Higher Education* (online). The Times Higher Education. Web. <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/comment/its-vital-science-we-cache-us-federal-agency-facts#survey-answer>. Accessed 17 April 2017.

¹⁰ Anonymous. "The story: Manifesto." *The Penn Program for Environmental Humanities*. Web. <http://www.ppehlab.org/manifesto/>. Accessed 30 March 2017.

¹¹ Ibid.

to different formats and upload it to Archives.space. Part of my role as a researcher was to update the URLs' metadata, like what the data sets represented, as well as their significance to the overall project. I also recommended, to the harvesters, what formats were best for preserving data in the future. All around, I enjoyed my work because I felt that the time and effort invested in archiving these sites would benefit the public in a concrete, if small, way. While I enjoyed the work, interviewing the participants and hearing their stories was the most rewarding part of the day for me.

I interviewed three event organizers and a participant about whether, or not, "guerilla archiving" events like this one are effective advocacy tools for both climate change and archives. They were Gesina Phillips, who works as the Digital Scholarship Librarian for Duquesne University, Lauren Collister, who currently serves as the Scholarly Communications Librarian at the University of Pittsburgh; Sam, an environmentalist and "guerilla archivist" participating in the day's event, and Dr. Eleanor "Nora" Mattern, PhD, who is currently the Visiting Assistant Professor of Library and Information Sciences at the University of Pittsburgh.

Gesina Phillips - Digital Scholarship Librarian of Duquesne University

I first asked Phillips how she got involved with "guerilla archiving" events and, specifically, with Data Rescue. She replied that, as a digital scholarship librarian, she was aware of the Data Rescue movement nationally, as well as the public's general acceptance of openness in digital cultures, as exemplified by groups like the Electronic Frontier Foundation and the American Civil Liberties Union. She also pointed out that Data Rescue started with climate change because climate change data cannot be recaptured, so enormous amounts of data have the potential to disappear forever. For example, as she put it, "Precipitation data from 1983 cannot be recaptured because it's not 1983 anymore." When talking about archives, Gesina pointed out that archives are unique tools for saving our history. She also stated that many aspects of digital culture, such as reliable repository programs, special collections and preservation management of data are fields that are closely related to archives. We also discussed how there appears to be a gap between the public's perception of archives and their perception of digital culture. Simply put, most of the public cannot or will not associate the Internet with an archive, despite the prominence of organizations like the actual Internet Archive and its Wayback Machine. Ultimately, Phillips believes that events, like Data Rescue, are effective tools to introduce to the public the idea of archives for the public good.

Lauren Collister – Scholarly Communications Librarian at the University of Pittsburgh

In her job as a scholarly communications librarian, Collister ensures that academic research remains accessible to researchers through dealing with copyright laws and sharing scholarship. In short, she ensures that researchers continue to have viable careers after they write their first book. However, Lauren told me that she believes that information and research should be available to everyone, hence why she got involved with Data Rescue. Collister believes that the public has grown more aware and appreciative of archives since President Trump was elected because they realize the full vulnerability of the information that the federal government collects on climate change and the state of the environment. Like I had with Phillips, I pointed out to Collister that the biggest issue facing archives is the fact that people do not associate archives with digital culture or with the public good. Despite the prevalence of the Internet Archive and its Wayback Machine, the public views archives through the lens of their use by the government. I also wondered if this is at least one reason why the public seems disinterested in the fate of archives and the data they hold. Collister answered that she believes that people are growing more interested in archives because of the drama playing out between the Environmental Protection Agency and Trump's cabinet. Furthermore, she stated

that people have realized that data does not last forever and that it can be erased, which has prompted people to join these “guerilla archiving” groups. In Collister's view, Data Rescue is an attempt by people to reclaim their own power to steward information, instead of relying on the government because government – at least in their view – has proven itself untrustworthy. When I asked Collister if events like Data Rescue help publicly advocate for archives in the public sphere, she answered that these groups re-imagine archives for the next generation. These events take archives into the public sphere by the simple fact that the public archives the data – an archive of the people, by the people and for the people. In other words, groups, like Data Rescue and the Environmental Data Governance Initiative, expand the definition of an archive and what it can do.

Sam – the Data Rescuer and environmentalist - made an interesting side note. He stated that one reason why Data Rescue, as well as other “guerilla archiving” initiatives, are so important is because they turn an abstract phenomenon into a real one. He said that, when people hear about issues like climate change, in their daily lives via the media, they are distanced from the reality of the situation. However, thanks to the efforts of the “guerilla archivists” at Data Rescue, and of course to the EPA and other federal agencies that have been tracking climate change for decades, climate change is real for thousands of people; this is because they can see for themselves the sheer volume of data and track climate change's progression and its effects over the years. More importantly, Sam stated that an archive must make an issue relevant to human beings by making wider connections and emphasizing their agency. Otherwise, people grow discouraged and apathetic to a problem they deem insurmountable. “For example,” he said, “why should I care if the Midwest gets .3/4 inches less of rainfall each year? Well, you should if you want food to grow! Or, if there is nothing that I can do about climate change, then why should I care?” In his view, “guerilla archiving” efforts have returned a sense of agency to people, who previously feared climate change as an intractable mystery. So, contrary to SAA's opinion, official archives may have to justify their existence to the public about their relevance to society after all.

Dr. Eleanor Mattern – Visiting Assistant Professor of Library and Information Sciences at the University of Pittsburgh

Dr. Nora Mattern told me that she became involved with Data Rescue Pittsburgh through her colleague Aaron Brenner, who works with the Western Pennsylvania Regional Data Center, and through participating in discussions between different civic data groups, like Data Rescue Pittsburgh, about how best to preserve digital data. Data Rescue Pittsburgh's specific mission is to preserve federal environmental data in the face of a new presidential administration, particularly one that is hostile to the existence of environmental regulations designed to combat climate change. Despite the hostility of the current administration to environmental regulations and, particularly towards climate change data, Dr. Mattern emphasized that any transition between presidential administrations engenders chaos and data gets lost in the proverbial shuffle. Therefore, civic data groups and “guerilla archivists” have a duty to preserve data, regardless of who resides in the White House. Also, libraries and archives must work together to preserve this data in digital formats if this information is to survive an administrative transition. In doing so, libraries can provide archives with the publicity that they need to better serve the public.

Dr. Mattern agreed with me that “guerilla archiving” organizations, like Data Rescue, play a large role in the democratization of archives. Whereas before, archives were the domains of governments and ivory tower-style universities, the advent of civic data rescue groups brings the archive into the public sphere by turning the average citizen into an archivist with the important task of saving data for the future. Dr. Mattern agrees with Lauren, Sam and myself that

data rescue groups return a sense of agency to people, who until this point, had no real voice or choice as to what information the government chooses, or does not choose, to make public. In a manner of speaking, in light of the current administration, the people need to be their own archivists because the government may not steward the data responsibly. Data Rescue, along with other grassroots archival organizations, share a mission “to hold government accountable to the people,” said Dr. Mattern.



"Data-Rescuers" from Carnegie Mellon in action archiving websites and datasets

When I started research for this project, I wanted to explore the connection between various rogue federal agency's Twitter accounts and their tenuous connection to climate science. Instead, I launched myself on a journey that wove through data curation, Citizen Science initiatives and archives in the public sphere, as well as the most effective means by which ordinary people can stand up for their rights, facts and truth in the face of a closed and authoritarian government, who cares little for the truth, if at all. However, I cannot shake the feeling that, were it not for Trump's election to the highest office in the land, archives would still be stuck in the digital Stone Age, struggling to figure out social media, instead of climbing into the trenches with data scientists and the average citizen to literally save the future and shape it. For this, I guess, we must thank Donald Trump for being the wake-up call that the archival profession needed. The venerable Washington Post has posted a new motto on their website, "Democracy dies in darkness."¹² I add to this that the human species dies in darkness too. Thanks to the efforts of data curators, citizens, scientists and archivists working together, some light has been shown into this darkness. Now, let's keep those lights on.

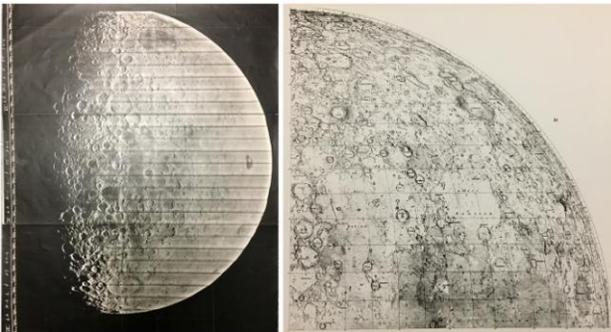
¹² Homepage (17 April 2017). *The Washington Post* (online). The Washington Post. Web. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/>. Accessed 17 April 2017.

Mapping the Moon: New Addition to the Growing Lunar and Planetary Sciences Collection at the University of Arizona Special Collections

Molly Stothert-Maurer
University of Arizona Special Collections

In April, and in advance of “cricket season” four members of Special Collection put on their “grubbies” (as our Director calls them) and piled into the cargo van to transfer collections from the home of the late Ewen Whitaker, an astronomer who mapped the Moon. Whitaker’s passion is *selenography*, or the art of lunar geography. Selenography comes from the Greek *Selene*, goddess of the moon. Whitaker’s lunar mapping resulted in the first compositional maps of lava flows on the moon, and informed the first and subsequent moon missions including Ranger, Surveyor, and Lunar Orbiter.ⁱⁱⁱ

Mapping the moon has much to do with light and photography. Whitaker’s personal home office, dubbed the “moon room” and his deluxe outdoor shed (complete with AC and drapes) was filled with evidence of both. We had to maneuver around telescopes and lenses of all kinds with multicolored filters and many boxes of prints and glass plate negatives and positives of—you guessed it, the moon! By the end of the day, as the lifting and sorting in the desert heat grew laborious, we began to wonder how many pictures of the moon we really needed? A naïve thought if you consider the amount of resources, teams of specialists, even political support that must align for humankind to send a representative to the moon. One of Whitaker’s great accomplishments, and responsibilities, was picking the landing site for the Apollo 12 mission. This involved calculating a location that would grant the astronauts as short a walk possible to retrieve a television camera stranded from the previous Surveyor 3 mission.^{iv} Whitaker was successful!



Lunar maps, from the collection of Ewen Whitaker, undated

The transfer of the collection required two trips to complete with boxes filling the van each leg. The materials are laden with scientific terms and abbreviations, charts and graphs, which make materials inscrutable to casual perusal, but at the same time, universal, even romantic vocabularies take over: celestial bodies, lunar maria, and stargazing. This resonates with the titles in his library of books on the moon: *Moon Lore*, *Illustrated Library of Wonders: The Moon* and *Romance of Science Series: Time and Tide*.



Selected titles from Ewen Whitaker's library on the moon: *Moon Lore*, *Illustrated Library of Wonders: The Moon and* and *Romance of Science Series: Time and Tide*. Photo credit: Molly Stothert-Maurer, 2017

Deeply invested in nomenclature, Whitaker helped assign names to lunar features and added more than a thousand lettered craters.^v Whitaker's publications include *Photographic Lunar Atlas* (1960), *Rectified Lunar Atlas; Supplement no. 2 to the Photographic Lunar Atlas* (1963), *NASA Catalogue of Lunar Nomenclature* (1982), and *Mapping and Naming the Moon: a History of Lunar Cartography and Nomenclature* (1999).

From 1960 to 1987, Whitaker worked for the Lunar and Planetary Laboratory (LPL) at the University of Arizona. His papers will join a growing collection of eminent scientists in the field of astronomy who called Tucson home. This includes: Gerard Kuiper, known as "the father of modern planetary science", mentor to Carl Sagan and founder of the LPL, Charles P. Sonett, first head of the Department of Planetary Sciences, James E. McDonald, known for his UFO research, and Peter Smith, Co-Investigator for the Imager for Mars Pathfinder experiment (1997) which culminated in the first images taken on Mars and Primary Investigator for the Phoenix Mars Mission (2008).

Whitaker enjoyed history and spent numerous hours thinking about the issue of time. In addition to his "moon room", there is also a clock room filled with evidence of a thoughtfully cultivated hobby collecting and restoring timepieces, including cuckoo clocks. An interviewer visiting Whitaker's home comments they "took a minute or two to go through their cacophony of bells and chimes"^{vi} After the death of his friend and colleague Gerard Kuiper, Whitaker worked to organize and share his record and published an article on the project in *Science* magazine in 1974. Whitaker also wrote the early history of the LPL (circa 1985) which is featured on their website in the "about" section to this day.

I was surprised to learn that Whitaker did not go to college. His hopes for attending the University of London where crushed by WWII. Instead, he went to work for Siemens Brothers Company where he learned ultraviolet spectrometry. This was useful in the war effort to test the coating of pipes spanning the English Channel carrying gasoline to France.^{vii} After the war, Whitaker was able to use those skills at the Greenwich Observatory, launching a lifelong career in astronomy. In 2011, he was awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Arizona. These important primary sources are also part of an engaged community both internal and external to the university. Tucson is even home to a solar-powered, astronomy themed bar and café where telescopes are available every night and frequently staffed by trained astronomers.^{viii} Academically, the field is supported by the University of Arizona Press, which has

published numerous books related to outer space. Most recently, *Under Desert Skies: How Tucson Mapped the Way to the Moon and Planets*, by Melissa L. Sevigny (2016), and *Mars: The Pristine Beauty of the Red Planet*, by McEwen et al. (2017) which features images from the HiRISE camera, the most powerful sent to space.



Detailed photographs of the moon, from the collection of Ewen Whitaker, undated

Special Collections also engages in extensive outreach activities including events and exhibits. In April 2016, in conjunction with the Lunar and Planetary Laboratory, a panel discussion was held titled *How Tucson Mapped the Way to the Moon and Planets*. Panelists included scientists Peter Smith, Ewen Whitaker, and William Hartmann with moderator Melissa Sevigny, NPR science and technology reporter and author of *Under Desert Skies*, with opening remarks from the University of Arizona Lunar and Planetary Laboratory Director Tim Swindle. A recording of the full session is available online. Link: <https://vimeo.com/165075079>. Special Collections also had a rotating exhibit titled "Mars Madness: Sci-Fi, Popular Culture and Ray Bradbury's Literary Journey to Outer Space" in spring, 2014 which featured photos of mars and inspected Bradbury's work through "the academic lenses of anthropology, literature, science, media, and education".^{ix} Collection descriptions are available on the Special Collections Website: <http://speccoll.library.arizona.edu/collections/history-science>

ⁱ You can learn more about the dunker on our website: <http://www.navalaviationmuseum.org/history-up-close/objects-of-history/birth-dilbert-dunker/>.

ⁱⁱ Naval Aerospace Medicine Exhibit: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ke3f9AaiCUY>

ⁱⁱⁱ Ewen Whitaker, 1922-2016, Fall 2016 Department News, University of Arizona Lunar & Planetary Laboratory. Retrieved May 10, 2017: <https://www.lpl.arizona.edu/news/2016/fall/ewen-whitaker-1922-2016>

^{iv} Ewen Whitaker, *Who Guided NASA to the Moon, Dies at 94*. Grimes, William. New York Times, October 27, 2016. Retrieved May 10, 2017 from: <https://nyti.ms/2mP2zV8>

^v Remembering Ewen A. Whitaker, 1922-2016, Wood, Charles A. (2016) Sky & Telescope. Retrieved May 10, 2017: <http://www.skyandtelescope.com/astronomy-news/remembering-ewen-whitaker-1922-2016/>

^{vi} Under Desert Skies, Sevigny, Melissa (2016). University of Arizona Press, p. 28

^{vii} Under Desert Skies, Sevigny, Melissa (2016). University of Arizona Press, p. 29

^{viii} "Astronomy" section, Sky Bar, Tucson, AZ. Retrieved May 10, 2017 from: <http://skybartucson.com/astronomy/>

^{ix} Mars Madness, Past Exhibits (2014), University of Arizona Special Collections. Retrieved May 10, 2017 from: <http://speccoll.library.arizona.edu/exhibits/mars-madness>

Homebrew Altair 8800 Microcomputer and Related Software, Documentation, and Ephemera

Cynde Moya and Aaron Alcorn
Living Computers: Museum + Labs

Living Computers: Museum + Labs (LCM+L) is an interactive museum dedicated to learning through experience. We preserve, celebrate, interpret, and demystify the history of computing systems and their significance in the evolution of technology today. The museum provides many working computers for our guests to try out – supercomputers, mainframes, minicomputers, and microcomputers from about 1970 – 2000. The primary purpose of the collection has been to make sure that the engineers have the equipment, documentation, and software they need to recommission our vintage computers for visitors use in the museum and through online accounts. I have tried not to collect things with too much provenance, because it is problematic to part out a really special computer in our usual manner of making one working machine out of several. However, increasingly, the collection is being built to support curatorial storytelling. And we sometimes get a collection with a great story, like this MITS Altair 8800 (Serial no. 220559K).

Bob Powell received his Altair kit as a gift from his parents in May 1975 when he was 15 years old, and the machine consumed his time and energy for many years. As an engineering student at MIT, Powell used his Altair for both school and commercial software projects. Between 1977-1982, he modified his Altair completely so that "at the end, in 1982, [it was] most likely the most capable computer setup anyone at MIT had in a dorm room at that time, with fast disk storage, and graphics modeled on the mainframe hardware in the AI lab." Bob tells us that in March or April 1982 he invited Paul Allen and Steve Ballmer to his dorm room at MIT to see the computer working. Bob concludes, "It certainly helped me get Microsoft's attention at the time, but beyond that, it was an evolutionary dead end." The time for the Altair and the other so-called S-100 bus microcomputers was indeed at a close, as the IBM PC and clones running Microsoft DOS operating systems became the de-facto standard for personal computing. Bob went on to a career working at Microsoft as an early "hardware guy," on Bill Gates's house, at Corbis, and then eventually opened a CNC machine shop and manufacturing company. While it is often the case that no two Altair's are identical, Bob's Altair has some extraordinary modifications. He replaced the original Intel 8080 CPU with a Technical Design Labs (TDL) Z80 CPU. In the spirit of "homebrew" he added several other enhancements, including a 1200 baud audio cassette interface, an S-100 wire wrap board with 74181-based bitslice microprogrammed

CPU, and a homebrewed keyboard in a hand-built wooden box (painted the same shade of blue to match his beloved Altair). His modifications even included his very own design for a caching floppy disk controller (the subject of his MIT undergrad thesis project).



The front of Bob Powell's Altair 8800 microcomputer, showing the custom keyboard with homebrew wooden enclosure.

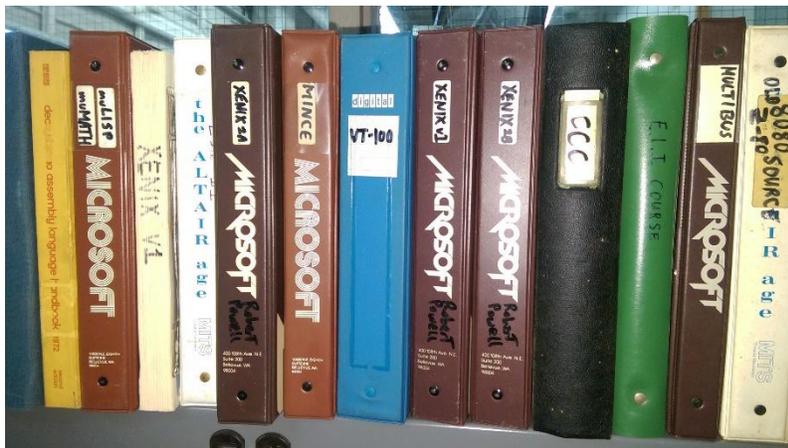


The back of Bob Powell's Altair, with his name, date, and the many RS-232 connectors for attaching peripherals including cassette, video, teletype, keyboard, and other modifications that were very advanced for this time.



Several of Bob Powell's S-100 boards, including the Altair CPU with Intel 8080 chip (bottom left) and a hand wire-wrapped board (bottom right). Note his name or initials written on the boards.

Powell's collection is accompanied by several spare S-100 boards, two Shugart 8-inch disk drives, and two homebrew joystick controllers. Various software programs are carried on paper tape, cassette tapes, 5.25 inch and 8 inch floppy disks. Documentation includes vintage manuals in Microsoft and Altair binders, plus a few books and printed source code listings. Vintage hobbyist magazines include early runs of *Dr. Dobb's Journal of Computer Calisthenics & Orthodontia*, *BYTE*, *Popular Electronics*, and *The Amateur Computer Group of New Jersey Newsletter*.



Bob Powell's collection includes vintage binders with added titles.

LCM+L catalogs to the item level. Usually we'd integrate these items into the S-100 collection, one of several artificial collections we are building based on the type or brand of computer. We also usually remove documents from their binders and folder them, but in this case we did not because these binders are so attractive. (We have also built a huge vintage computer binder collection, but that's a story for another issue!) I produce finding aids for significant accessions that describe their extent, provenance, location, and place in the history of computing. Entire accessions can always be recreated in the catalog by searching for the accession number.

Bob Powell's computer is wonderfully used and modified, and has an extraordinary set of accompanying materials. Although LCM+L has not decided what to do with Bob Powell's collection yet, it illustrates a narrative about how homebrew microcomputers influenced lives and careers.

Bringing Dr. Gove Online: The Challenges of Digitization and Re-Processing

Jennifer Motzko

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

In 2016, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro's (UNCG) University Libraries received a Libraries Services and Technologies grant to digitize materials related to the medical history of Greensboro from four institutions. One collection that served as proof of concept for the grant was the Dr. Anna Maria Gove papers

(<http://libcdm1.uncg.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/Gove>).

About Dr. Gove

Anna Gove was born on July 6, 1867 in Whitefield, New Hampshire to Maria Pierce and Dr. George Sullivan Gove. As the only daughter of a physician, Anna was exposed to the profession from a young age. It was said that she often rode with her father on the back of his buggy to visit patients around the area. So it seemed natural for Anna to pursue a medical career, even in a time when there were so few women doctors. She attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary where she graduated in 1892. After a one year internship at the New York Infant Asylum in New York City, Dr. Gove came to Greensboro and the State Normal and Industrial School (now UNCG). Dr. Gove brought progressive ideas to the little woman's college in North Carolina. She formulated and put into practice a system for every freshman to have a physical and medical examination upon entering school. She would then lay out plans to correct minor medical defects while the student was at college. State Normal was the third college in the United States to adopt this practice.



Dr. Gove in her office at State Normal, c. 1890s

Even with Dr. Gove's diligence, illness came to the school through a number of epidemics. She saw the students through a large measles outbreak in 1895. Dr. Gove stayed busy keeping the sick women quarantined away from their fellow students and reassuring parents of their daughters' well-being. When the typhoid epidemic descended on campus in 1899, Dr. Gove worked night and day to discover the source of the problem and assist the dozens of sick and dying students. Shortly after the epidemic passed, Dr. Gove took a leave of absence from the school to recoup and recover both mentally and physically.

Perhaps because the typhoid epidemic left such an impression on Dr. Gove, she had a passion for keeping up-to-date on the changing medical field. She took several leaves of absence from the school throughout her early career to increase her medical knowledge. In 1896-1897, she spent a year studying internal medicine in Vienna, Austria. She returned to Vienna in 1913-1914 to continue her postgraduate studies, where she met and worked with the famous orthopedist, Adolf Lorens. Dr. Gove even assisted on one of his surgeries. With the outbreak of World War I, Dr. Gove looked for a way to become involved in the war effort.

Women doctors were not accepted into the army medical corps, so Dr. Gove sought another way to put her skills to use. In March 1918, she joined the American Red Cross and travelled to France to serve with the Children's Bureau in Marseille. Dr. Gove worked with refugee children, assisting with dietary and other health concerns. After the war, she served with the Smith College Relief Unit in Somme, France, before returning to State Normal in 1920.



Dr. Gove (2nd from left) with American Red Cross nurses in Marseille, France, 1918

Dr. Gove spent much of the 1920s developing a Health and Hygiene Department at the college. She attended numerous lectures at the University of Michigan on mental and physical hygiene and brought that knowledge back to North Carolina. Dr. Gove was a pioneer in the detection and control of tuberculosis at colleges and was asked to read a paper on the subject at the meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association in 1923. By the time of Dr. Gove's retirement in 1936, she was being widely recognized for all her contributions to the college and to the medical profession. The campus infirmary was named for Dr. Gove on May 30, 1936. Dr. Gove passed away on January 28, 1948 at age 80.

The Collection

The Dr. Anna Maria Gove Papers (<http://libapps.uncg.edu/archon/index.php?p=collections/controlcard&id=677&q=>) contain a wide variety of materials from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. This includes approximately 21 linear feet of correspondence, notes from medical and public health classes, business, financial and personal papers, ephemera from her travels and service during World War I, an extensive collection of postcards, and a plethora of photographs in formats ranging from daguerreotypes to cyanotypes.



Examples of materials from the Dr. Anna Maria Gove Papers

The University Libraries digital projects team looks to provide access to a large quantity of archival materials, and therefore has adopted a More Product Less Process (MPLP) approach to digitization. Records are digitized and described at the folder level. Metadata is kept to a minimum, relying on the folder titles and dates, so that items can be uploaded and displayed in a timely manner. It is a process that works well but means that good arrangement and description of the materials are key to the digitization process.

Before digitization could begin in 2015, reprocessing was necessary to bring the collection into a more research-friendly arrangement. The materials came to UNCG shortly after Dr. Gove's death in 1948 and were divided into two separate collections, the Anna Gove papers and the Gove Family papers. Aside from the lack of provenance, the division made little sense for researchers. Correspondence from Dr. Gove to her family was located in the Gove Family papers, while letters written from her family to her were in the Anna Gove papers. The collections had to be reunited into a single collection.

Digitizing a portion of the collection as a proof of concept for the grant meant that we needed to have images online by early 2016. Processing began with the correspondence series which seemed to be the low hanging fruit of the collection. Letters were brought together from both collections and organized by date. As soon as a folder was completed, it was sent to the digital projects unit for scanning, uploading into CONTENTdm, and ingesting into WorldCat and the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA). The process worked smoothly and provided online access to all of the correspondence by the end of 2015.

However, processing on the fly did create some problems that we had not anticipated prior to digitization. As I began organizing the collection, I assumed all of the correspondence existed within the correspondence files of the two collections and so I arranged only those files. Two problems arose: 1. I would find correspondence that had been filed by the wrong date needing to be interfiled in folders that had already been processed and scanned. 2. I realized

that some of the postcards in the postcard series contained correspondence. They needed to be interfiled into the already processed and scanned folders as well. Once the correspondence had been arranged, described, and digitized, digitization of the remainder of collection was put on hold as we evaluated our procedures and created a better plan. The new plan for processing and digitization involved arranging and describing entire series of materials before the any part of the series was sent to the digital projects unit. This process has cut down on the number 'found' items that need to be interfiled after digitization and nine series have been added to CONTENTdm. While more than two-thirds of the collection is completed, the final one-third has proved to be the most challenging. The photograph series is the final unprocessed portion of the collection and the one needed the most attention. This portion of the collection is poorly arranged, poorly described, and poorly housed. An effort to come up with an arrangement schema has led to many fits and starts, but have settled on arrangement by people, places, and events. Photographs will be placed in folders that will be labelled with the needed metadata for digitization.

The Dr. Anna Maria Gove papers have been an interesting challenge for both processing and digitization. We have learned many things while completing this project. First, good organization and description will provide a good basis for MPLP digitization. And second, digitization projects run much more smoothly if collections have been fully processed at the outset.

Process, Access, and Ethics of Digital Project Display: Good Medicine

Sarah Prescott

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro



Landing page for Good Medicine Digital Project, <http://libcdm1.uncc.edu/cdm/goodmedicine/>.

For the past year, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro has been incubating a mass digitization project on the history of medicine, medical institutions, and medical practice in Greensboro, North Carolina, and surrounding areas. Officially launching in the summer of 2017,

Good Medicine: Greensboro's Hospitals and Healers, 1865-2015 (accessible at <http://libcdm1.uncg.edu/cdm/goodmedicine/>) will provide digital access to nearly 60,000 digital objects and pages from 28 archival collections and monographs. The material documents Greensboro's rich medical history, from its origin in church-housed hospitals during the Civil War and the arrival of Greensboro's first Catholic hospital, to the development of nursing education programs and large health care providers. Along with institutions, *Good Medicine* documents the contributions of individuals such as Dr. Anna Gove (one of the first woman physicians in North Carolina) and Dr. Wesley Long during the World War I era, as well as the important roles of philanthropists such as Moses H. Cone and Lunsford Richardson.

The collections featured in this project include personal and institutional collections held by four partner organizations: The University of North Carolina at Greensboro (UNCG) University Libraries (the authors of the grant), the Cone Health Medical Library, the Greensboro History Museum, and the Greensboro Public Library. The *Good Medicine* project grew out of an earlier initiative to digitize the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital Collection, held by the Cone Health Medical Library. Furthermore, UNCG had been in the process of digitizing the collections of Dr. Anna Gove. These two collections were complementary both in their subject matter (the development of institutional medicine in Greensboro and the surrounding area) and in their historical significance. UNCG then sought other potential partners for a project on the development of medical practice and medical institutions in the region. Two other partners emerged: the Greensboro History Museum and the Greensboro Public Library, both of whom had worked with UNCG on prior digitization projects. Thus, the partnership spanned an academic institution (UNCG), a municipal institution (Greensboro Public Library), a non-profit organization (Greensboro History Museum), and a not-for-profit business institution (Cone Health Medical Library). This project was supported by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library services under the provisions of the federal Library Services and Technology Act as administered by the State Library of North Carolina, a division of the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources.

Given that this was a multi-institution mass digitization project much of the process of completion had to do with the staging and organization of the collections and the presentation of those collections. Had all collections come from a similar origin, the process of digitization might have been simpler. However, since each partner institution processed and used their collections in different ways, there was not an easy way to directly digitize the collections according to a standardized model. The UNCG collections could largely be digitized at the folder level and not lose much in terms of descriptive metadata. The Greensboro History Museum needed item-level description, especially for over one thousand contributed photographs, which are not inherently text searchable. The Cone Health Medical Library had less need for meticulous collection organization, and its materials were therefore difficult for inexperienced student workers to use and digitize without substantial supervision. This changed some of the ways that UNCG operated for this project. For instance, supervisors on the project had to invest more time in separating materials for student workers to scan. This streamlined the scanning process for student workers substantially, a necessary thing in such a large-scale project.

The four partners contributed with the primary purpose of expanding access to their collections. Greensboro has a notable history in the field of medicine. Parts of collections have to do with the development of specific tools and techniques: the first gastrointestinal bypass in the United States was performed by the Mayo Brothers in 1906 at Greensboro's St. Leo's Catholic Hospital; Dr. Robert Garrard substantially changed the design of the hysteroscope and the method of hysteroscopy while practicing in Greensboro. However, these kinds of medical

advancements were a secondary focus of the project. Instead, the collections selected for the project demonstrated the growth of complex and interrelated communities that gave rise to medical institutions. These collections featured the development and growth of several of the region's major hospitals and health systems, certain health-related private businesses, and medical organizations. The collections further demonstrate how social issues fostered the development of these institutions, or changed the way they operated. They also document significant people in the timeframe targeted.

As the project grew, some of the turbulent times documented in the collections emerged as truly significant and worthy of note. While it is not the purpose of the project to editorialize on the materials, it is important that materials pertaining to certain social issues are truly available and discoverable. Because *Good Medicine* spans a constrained topic from many collections across several institutions, the materials offer the chance to research historical events from several perspectives. But, other than descriptive metadata alone, could there be a way to properly highlight these significant items in disparate physical locations? Initially, it was proposed that a series of contextual articles might be written about the collections themselves and what they contained. These would be similar to the contextual information found in the collections' finding aids, and mention some of the historical topics covered in the collection. However, it soon became apparent that the collections with the greatest amount of information on significant events were also some of the largest collections. Furthermore, these had a very general collecting approach. It was also suggested that the user end experience might not be best served with long form essays on specific topics. Through discussion with the partners, a new format was considered: a wayfinder.

Navigating the materials for research

Writing and News related to Simkins and Hospital Integration

These materials are concurrent news articles with the Simkins v. Cone trial or writings after the fact.

- [\[Scrapbook, June 1956 - April 1962\], page showing "Negro Doctors Here Launch Drive For More Liberal Hospital Policy"](#)
- [G.C. Simkins et al. v. Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital et al. : a landmark decision](#)
- [Newspaper articles related to court cases, 1962-1964 \[scrapbook\]](#)
- [History of the hospitals in Greensboro, North Carolina : including sanitariums, infirmaries and institutes, pages 111-112](#)
- [History of the hospitals in Greensboro, North Carolina : including sanitariums, infirmaries and institutes, pages 161-163](#)
- [History of integration of medicine in Greensboro, North Carolina : chronological documentation](#)
- [Visual medical history of Greensboro \["Historic Decision on Desegregation"\]](#)

The wayfinder contains a series of direct links to both individual items and "canned searches." This example will cover the *Simkins v. Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital* case and related issues.

The purpose of the wayfinder model of collection contextualization is to assist users most efficiently in finding directly primary sources on research topics. The first wayfinder completed, for instance, was on the topic of the *Simkins v. Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital*, 323 F.2d 959 (1963) court case, credited with ending segregation in publicly funded health care. The wayfinder provides a very short essay on the events of the case, the principle players, and some of the impacts of the case. The bulk of the wayfinder, however, is a series of links to specific items across the *Good Medicine* project related to the principle actors in the case, the state of the hospitals in question before and after the case, the court documents related to the case, and writings about it and its impact on civil rights and health care. The wayfinder also offers links to an earlier UNCG project, *Civil Rights Greensboro*, which was also a collaborative digital project

in the community. The wayfinder then displays searching tips and suggestions. This structure is similar to a research guide, but smaller and more focused. There are several planned wayfinders for the project:

- The history of individual Greensboro-area hospitals
- Regional nursing education programs
- The development and controversy of constructing for-profit institutions in the Greensboro health scene
- The growth of Richardson-Vicks and the Vick Chemical Company
- The history of the American Red Cross in Greensboro
- Dr. Anna Gove's work with The University of North Carolina at Greensboro
- The response to the Greensboro-area polio epidemic of the 1940s, including the building of the Central Carolina Convalescence Center.

These will be written by staff and students working on the project, and will provide context and direction in a large project. Hopefully, these will also bring to light aspects of Greensboro's medical history that had, until now, been unexplored.

NEH Awards Leading San Francisco Institutions \$315,000 to Digitize AIDS Archives

Polina Ilieva

University of California, San Francisco



NEH Logo

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE

Humanities

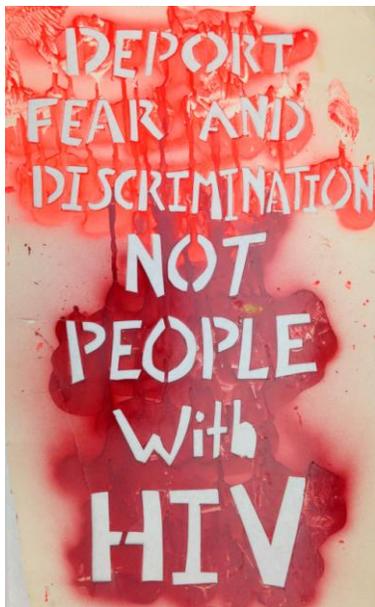


Poster from the AIDS History Project — Ephemera Collection, MSS 2000-31. UCSF Archives and Special Collections.

The Archives and Special Collections department of the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) Library, in collaboration with the San Francisco Public Library (SFPL) and the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender (GLBT) Historical Society, has been awarded a \$315,000 implementation grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The collaborating institutions will digitize about 127,000 pages from 49 archival collections related to the early days of the AIDS epidemic in the San Francisco Bay Area and make them widely accessible to the public online.

The 24-month project, "The San Francisco Bay Area's Response to the AIDS Epidemic: Digitizing, Reuniting, and Providing Universal Access to Historical AIDS Records" will commence on July 1, 2017. The materials will be digitized by the University of California, Merced Library's Digital Assets Unit. The project team has established a five-member Advisory Board that will be available to consult with project team members as needed to assess and resolve issues related to sensitive materials in the collections. The digital files generated by this project will be disseminated broadly through both Calisphere, and the Digital Public Library of America.

"A digital repository of 127,000 pages from 49 collections from these three institutions not only allows the collections to 'speak' to one another in novel ways, but makes them accessible to a broad array of audiences. Within academia, historians of medicine and public health will be joined by sociologists and historians of gender, sexuality, and journalism, for starters. They will be eager to make such remarkable primary source materials available to undergraduate, graduate, and medical students alike. But such materials have a far wider potential audience," said Scott H. Podolsky, M.D., Professor of Global Health and Social Medicine at Harvard Medical School and Director of the Center for the History of Medicine at the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine.



"Deport Fear and Discrimination Not People with HIV," 1980s-1990s. Survive AIDS--ACT UP / Golden Gate Records. San Francisco Public Library.

The AIDS epidemic became one of the most significant public-health events of the late-twentieth century, continuing into the twenty-first. San Francisco was particularly hard hit by AIDS, in part because, by the early 1980s, it had become a welcoming place for gay men who moved from throughout the country and around the world to experience a flourishing

community. This same diaspora also fueled, early on in the crisis, the development of unique community-based organizations (CBOs) to care for the sick and dying. At the same time, the AIDS crisis engendered unprecedented modes of political activism. Desperate people with HIV/AIDS and their allies hoping for a cure, held protests and sit-ins at medical conferences and became respected colleagues in the search for effective treatments while demanding early access to therapies, shaking up the staid world of medical research. Art and literature, too, most notably the AIDS Quilt, were created out of the grief and loss caused by the epidemic. Beginning in the mid-1980s, San Francisco witnessed the development of a highly effective collaborative network of city and state agencies, hospitals, health care providers, and CBOs that, through a goal of putting patients first, became known as the "San Francisco model" of compassionate AIDS care.

"The early years of the AIDS epidemic are just over the historical horizon for many who will themselves be forced to wrestle with issues of disease stigmatization and the blurred domains between medicine and society. These are our future patients, clinicians, politicians, and policymakers alike. It is thus important that such collections - documenting a central, if difficult, part of our nation's history - be exposed to as wide a public as possible," said Podolsky.



ARC/AIDS Vigil Records, #1991-05. The Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender Historical Society.

In the late 1980s, UCSF initiated, with the GLBT Historical Society and other Bay Area archives, the AIDS History Project, addressing the need to forge relationships between historians and the AIDS community to document and preserve the lessons and experience of the AIDS epidemic. Today UCSF, the GLBT Historical Society, and SFPL archivists have selected collections from each archive that will contribute to an understanding of the medical, social, and political processes that merged to develop effective means of treating those with AIDS, educate the public about HIV, create social support organizations for those who were often shunned by family, and advocate for a community that was dying at an alarming rate.

Terry Beswick, Executive Director of the GLBT Historical Society explained, "We were founded in 1985 in San Francisco, at a time when it was becoming increasingly apparent that AIDS was threatening the historical memory of the LGBTQ community. In fact, we lost many of our founders and supporters to AIDS - and many are living with HIV today. That's why this project is especially important to us. AIDS and, more importantly, the San Francisco Bay Area's response to the epidemic, have been both the catalyst for our formation and one of our main historical influences."



San Francisco General Hospital AIDS Ward staff in Gay Pride Parade on Market Street, 1988. San Francisco General Hospital AIDS Ward 5B/5A Archives. San Francisco Public Library.

"The San Francisco Public Library houses both the City and County of San Francisco city archives and the James C. Hormel Gay and Lesbian Center, the first research center for GLBT collections in a public library in the country. In its role as the repository of the city archives, the library receives collections from politicians, including mayors, as well as from city departments, many addressing policy decisions and the creation of the "San Francisco model" in response to the devastation of the AIDS epidemic," said Luis Herrera, San Francisco City Librarian. "Not only will the proposed collaborative project allow greater access to primary source materials that are located only in San Francisco, but it will ensure that these items are digitally preserved for long lasting use. We also welcome the opportunity to "reunite" collections that were given to multiple institutions in separate donations over time or from different donors."

"Rarely in the history of human societies has there been an opportunity to capture information in real time about a new disease that became a pandemic. The story is multi-focal: the medical response, the cultural response, the political response, and the caregiving response", said Victoria A. Harden, Founding Director Emerita, Office of NIH History.



ARC/AIDS Vigil Records, #1991-05. The Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender Historical Society.

Providing online access to the digital archival collections will benefit a diverse group of users, including scholars in disciplines such as history, literature, medicine, jurisprudence, journalism,

and sociology; college and university students in an equally broad range of fields; media outlets; and members of the general public.

"It is wonderful to think that a future researcher could, at the click of a button, shift quickly from Shilts's book to his handwritten interview notes, to Selma Dritz's slides about venereal disease, to the diary pages of Daniel Turner or Bobbi Campbell, or to the administrative records of the institutions involved - records which are currently geographically distant, despite having been tightly connected thematically in the past," said Richard A. McKay, D.Phil., a Wellcome Trust Research Fellow in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Cambridge.



The original Ward 86 doctors: Paul Volberding, Connie Wofsy, and Donald Abrams. Ward 84/86 Records, MSS 94-61. UCSF Archives and Special Collections.

"UCSF and affiliated faculty and staff including those at Zuckerberg San Francisco General, played a leading role in responding to the horrendous HIV epidemic. The experiences of that response and the lessons learned that can help guide future challenges demand we collect and preserve documents from those early days." said Paul Volberding, Director, AIDS Research Institute; Director, Global Health Sciences Research; Co-Director, UCSF-GIVI Center for AIDS Research. "We are thrilled that the UCSF Archives along with our partners at the SF Public Library and the GLBT Historical Society has received grant funding to support this process. We are certain that this archive will be a powerful research tool for historians as they help us better understand our contributions. The UCSF AIDS Research Institute is eager to do all we can to help this vital resource."

At the conclusion of the project, public access to the materials will be launched in a variety of ways. The availability on Calisphere and Digital Public Library of America will be promoted online, and the content of the collection will be explored through exhibits and public programs at each of the collaborating institutions, including at UC Merced. Finally, to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the 1989 "AIDS and the Historian" conference, a national conference on the history of the response to the AIDS epidemic will be presented in San Francisco.

Collecting with a Plan: The Arthur S. Obermayer Personal Library

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In our field, we often acquire large collections without planning or forethought—either we are required to accept a collection for reasons beyond our control, or it is an opportunity that cannot be passed up—and we struggle to find storage space and staff time for processing. Like many institutions, The Henry Ford suffers from this problem, but then we were presented with a gift that we could not refuse. Our plan was to designate storage space, inventory the collection upon arrival, track items leaving the designated space, and prioritize the collection in the processing queue.

The Arthur S. Obermayer personal library, with its focus on nineteenth-century innovation, was an obvious fit for the The Henry Ford's Benson Ford Research Center. Described by the collector as his library on "the history of innovation," this collection of books and serials would enrich and expand the holdings of The Henry Ford. The collection traces the history of science and engineering in the following subjects, some dating back to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: aeronautics, atomic energy, astronomy, chemistry, electricity, exploration, innovation, mathematics, medicine, physics, pharmacy, and space. Notable authors include Sir Isaac Newton, Benjamin Franklin, Sir George Caley, and Robert Boyle.

The collection was approximately 1,400 bound items, primarily books and journals. There was a significant number of oversized nineteenth century periodicals. The size of the donation was imposing enough on its own, but there was also the reality of a backlog. The library, excluding the archives, had at least three other book collections of similar size that had come in during the last ten years still waiting for processing. To further complicate matters, we wanted to house the collection together, not intersperse it throughout the stacks. This meant we needed at least eight bays, or 144 linear feet. Instead of classifying the items in Dewey, where everything would fall in the five hundreds or six hundreds, we would preserve the donor's numbering system. We were very lucky in that (for the most part) each item was given a unique number and listed on an inventory spreadsheet. The data was not perfect, but it was still beneficial. We were able to use this inventory to check off items as they were unpacked. Additionally, before anything went to Conservation, we created records for the items and conservation requests in the collection management system, EMu, making sure everything was tracked. As for storage, we had earlier cleared out a space that was identified as the perfect fit for this collection, allowing it to remain together, presumably as the donor had kept it, instead of being dispersed through the stacks.

Upon the collection's arrival, staff began inventorying items against the donor's list. Only fifty of the approximately 1,400 items on the inventory were missing, or less than four percent. Whether this was due to an inaccurate inventory, or problems with packing at the origin, we cannot be sure. It was later discovered that there were single items represented multiple times on the inventory, but this does not account for all of the missing items. Before the items could be moved from their temporary holding space to storage, conservation staff needed to assess the condition. Paper conservators separated items needing treatment. In the past, conservation staff members have taken items to another building before archives and library staff members

have had a chance to even identify what is in a collection. Their priority is stabilizing an item, or ensuring it is safe to join other material on the shelf. We made it a priority to record items needing work before they were removed for conservation. Luckily, the sheer number of items worked in our favor. Because conservators could not accommodate everything at once, we were able to at least make a note of items in need of conservation on the inventory spreadsheet.

At least 144 items (about ten percent of the collection) needed conservation work. Every item identified as needing conservation received a brief object record in EMU. We recorded object name, title, creator, date, collection name, a brief physical description, and location. The object record is a prerequisite for conservation requests, which are managed through EMU. The item's location is updated when it goes to the Conservation department, and again when it returns to the library, so everything is accounted for. As of March 9, 2017, forty-two items have been completed.

One of the major benefits of the Obermayer collection was that the donor had already established a classification system. In the beginning, this looked as if it would make it easier to shelve books in their original order. However, it became apparent that there was a problem with this schema. Many books, articles, and loose papers were given identification numbers, but there were over five hundred items either missing numbers or entirely unaccounted for in the inventory. This brought the method behind Obermayer's system into question, and raised a new and pressing problem—how could we shelve his large collection while a third of it was unlabeled?

The inventory did give us some helpful clues. It was broken down into different subject groups, the beginning letters of which would form the first part of the object ID. The donor's subject headings were Aeronautics, Atomic Energy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Electricity, Exploration, General, Innovation, Miscellaneous, Mathematics, Medicine, Natural Philosophy, Other, Polar Exploration, Physics, Pharmaceuticals, Space, Scientific American, and Smithsonian Reports. For the rest of the ID number, we discovered a pattern. The first three digits were always representative of the year. A book published in 1859 on anesthesia would get the number MED85901. The first digit of the year was dropped. This created a slight problem for the few items published in the early 2000s. In these cases, we chose to remain loyal to the original inventory and ignore numerical order for chronological order. The last two digits represent the order Obermayer obtained or originally shelved his books. This was the most subjective part of assigning numbers, as there was not a way to tell order unless there was a series. However, this did give us a clear path forward, as years rarely repeated within a subject. New identifiers could be created with ease and items could be alphanumerically shelved.

Moving forward, the Obermayer library presents challenges in terms of cataloging and processing. Until mid-March 2017, the collection was only discoverable via the original inventory. As the goal is to make these 1,400-plus books available to our staff and researchers in our reading room, we have begun to add the collection to our catalog. Some early cataloging issues relate to the use of Obermayer's original classification system. Because of its unique nature, we are finding that duplicate titles, if not editions, were shelved near, but not next to each other. This has caused extra work in our holding records. We have also found that articles within larger publications have been given unique identifiers, as well as the larger publication itself. This problem is rampant among the Smithsonian Reports, and it requires decisions to be made as to how they should be shelved and cataloged. The original identifiers have still proven to be beneficial—they have cut down our cataloging time per item by a noticeable margin.

Without having to create a new, unique, classification number, we are able to move through the collection faster than previous large donations.

It would have been easy for the Arthur S. Obermayer Personal Library to end up boxed up in a corner or left unlabeled on (many) shelves for years to come. Its size and condition could be considered intimidating. So what did we do to ensure success? We established a plan from the beginning and fought to maintain control of our collection. Items were checked against the original inventory, and it was constantly updated at multiple steps during processing. We made it a priority to have digital records of items in need of conservation, and were very strict about following institutional policies that have a tendency to be forgotten in favor of stabilizing items. Because we were given an original classification system, we were able to move the entire collection to its new home, in its original order, without much extra work on our end. This meant that items were not kept in boxes or left haphazardly on shelves in our workroom, for years on end. We have also made the collection a processing priority. Having a timeline of work that needs to be done has been invaluable. There is clearly an end in sight, and everyone is on the same page with what needs to be done.

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