UNIQUE PRIMARY SOURCES ON A PLATFORM THAT POWERS RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Give your faculty and students access to previously unpublished primary source materials, on a platform that powers research, supports teaching, and fosters learning—all with no annual hosting fees.



OUR FOCUS

Ours in the only archival program focused on History of Science, STEM, Natural History, and the connections between scientific, cultural and geopolitical history.

OUR CONTENT

Wiley Digital Archives restores, digitizes and catalogs the archives of some of the world's most influential academic and scientific societies and universities, connecting the brilliant minds of the past with the researchers shaping the future.

Over 90% of our content is not available in a digital format anywhere else.

OUR TECHNOLOGY

Our advanced platform is embedded with unmatched digital humanities tools, including:

- Translation into 105 languages.
- Enhanced metadata to facilitate discovery, citations and references.
- Textual analysis and visualization across disciplines and collections.
- Exportable, fielded datasets for charts, tables, statistics from printed or handwritten sources.
- Explore and overlay geo-tagged early maps on current coordinates with a cutting-edge GIS suite.
- And much more.

OUR PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS

- Manuscripts and Correspondence
- Field Notes and Personal Papers
- Maps and Charts
- Photographs and Illustrations
- Monographs and Ephemera
- Newspaper and Periodical Clippings
- Reports and Grey Literature



OUR ARCHIVE PORTFOLIO

British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS)

Years Covered: 1830s-1970s

Core: Complete BAAS archive and connected collections from British Universities on the successful efforts of the British scientific community to transform science into a government-funded profession.

Subjects: Agricultural Science, Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, Engineering, Industrial Design, Mathematics, Meteorology, Physics, Technology

New York Academy of Sciences (NYAS)

Years Covered: 1803-2013

Core: Files on the Committee on the Human Rights of Scientists, the 1946 conference on antibiotics, the 1984 conference on AIDS, the Survey of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, the Harbor Project.

Subjects: Botany, Chemistry, Climate Science, Ecology, Environmental Studies, Human Rights, Medical Research, Natural History, Natural Sciences, Public Health

Royal Anthropological Institute (RAI)

Years Covered: 1763-2016

Core: Two million unique pieces, including previously uncatalogued content, a 150,000-image library of ethnographic photographs taken by anthropologists around the world.

Subjects: Anthropology, Archaeology, Colonial History, Cultural Studies, Ethnic and Gender Studies, Geography, Area Studies

Royal College of Physicians (RCP)

Years Covered: 1205-1980

Core: Two million pages documenting seven centuries of medical history, medicine and culture, religion, and government, the establishment of public health systems, medical education and practice.

Subjects: Anatomy, History of Medicine and Mental Health, Medical Humanities, Medical Treatments, Military Medicine, Pharmacology, Public Health and Policy, Vaccinations

Royal Geographical Society (RGS with IBG)

Years covered: 1478-1953

Core: 100K+ maps and charts complemented by manuscripts, field notes, correspondence, drawings, and chronicles from the great expeditions of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Subjects: Borders, Climate Change, Cultures & Identities, Colonial & De-Colonization, Geo and Spatial Humanities, Geopolitics, International Law, Trade and Relations, Resources, Land Use





BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Collections on the **History of Science** (1830s-1970s) NUT & WASHER SPRING LOAD LIGHT WASHER ACKING GLAND NUT (SEASONS NOLE EATHER CYUNDER JOINT WASHER TIE ROD NUT BALL VALVE. SUCTION PIPE WAS SUCTION PIPE COLLAR

150 YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

The British Association for the Advancement of Science—Collections on the History of Science (1830s-1970s) archive connects the complete BAAS archive at the University of Oxford's Bodleian Library, with collections from prestigious British universities, selected by a team of leading History of Science scholars.

Over 90% of the content is digitally available for the first time.

A POLITICAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF SCIENCE

Founded in 1831, the British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS) embodied the organized, and successful, efforts of the British scientific community to transform science from a self-funded endeavor of the wealthy into a government-funded professional activity at the center of the social and economic development, and to make Britain a center for science.

LADIES, LAUREATES, AND GENTLEMEN

The Association gathered prominent scientists and opened its doors to women. **Kathleen Lonsdale**, Charles Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, Joseph Lister, William Hopkins, **Charles Darwin**, Thomas Henry Huxley, Kenneth Durham, **Baron Kelvin**, Joseph Norman Lockyer, Charles Babbage, William Whewell, James Forbes, Horace Lamb, **William Henry Bragg**, Oliver Lodge, and **Adam Sedgwick** were members and leaders.

William Ramsay, BAAS President in 1911, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1904. Frederick Gowland Hopkins, BAAS President in 1933, received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1929. Dorothy Hodgkin, Nobel laureate for Chemistry in 1964, became BAAS President in 1977.



INSIDE THE ARCHIVE

The BAAS archive—over 250,000 pages providing a year-by-year chronology from 1831 to 1970s—is complemented by 750,000 pages of connected collections, presented by prestigious British universities and selected by a board of historians.

COLLECTIONS INCLUDE:

Ramsay Collection (UCL) Sir William Ramsay's lab books, papers, lectures and correspondence, as well as the papers of wife and author Lady Ramsay, and his assistant and biographer Morris Travers.

Lodge Collection (*Liverpool University*) 30 research notebooks belonging to Sir Oliver Lodge, whose work with electrical waves laid the foundation for wireless technology.

Wheatstone Collection (*King's College*) Polymath Sir Charles Wheatstone's working papers and prototypes on his many inventions, from the telegraph and the stereoscope to the enchanted lyre and the concertina.

Chatley Collection (*Senate House, University of London*) Engineer-turned-astronomer Herbert Chatley's work in China, including the dredging plant built in the Whangpoo and Yangtze estuaries, and his studies of Chinese and Egyptian astronomy.

ADVISORY BOARD

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James Poskett

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Developed in partnership with Jisc, the not-for-profit organization providing digital services and solutions for UK education and research.

WILEY DIGITAL ARCHIVES

Wiley Digital Archives is the only archival program dedicated to the History of Science and its connections to society and culture. We restore, digitize and catalog millions of rare, primary source materials from some of the world's most influential scientific societies and universities. Our platform is purposely designed to power research, support teaching, and foster learning.

THEMES

British Science in the 19th and 20th Centuries

Professionalization of Science

Standardization of Scientific Practices

Industrial Revolution

Science and Politics

Science Education

Science Policy and Administration

Science

Industry and Manufacturing

Women in Science

Trade Unions

Government-funded Science

Science as a National Project

Scientific Inventions

Science and Entrepreneurship

Colonial Economy and Empire

Science in WWI and WWII

SUBJECTS

Agriculture

Astronomy

Botany

Biology

Chemistry

Economics

Engineering

History

History of Science

Industrial Design

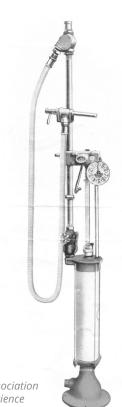
Mathematics

Meteorology

Physics

Technology

Image from the British Association for the Advancement of Science



Royal
Geographical
Society
with IBG

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

with The Institute of British Geographers

Give your faculty and students access to the RGS archive. Available digitally for the first time—all with no annual hosting fees.

THE WORLD AS WE KNOW IT

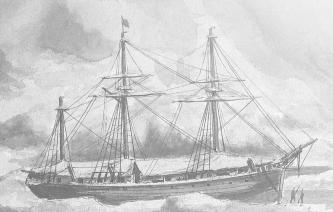
Founded in 1830 to promote the advancement of geographical sciences, today **the Royal Geographical Society (RGS)** is a 16,000-member professional organization. Since its creation as a dinner club for informal scientific debates, the Society has been home to notable scientists, geographers and explorers who have helped understand and map the world as we know it.

Throughout its history, the Society has successfully advocated for the inclusion of geography teaching in schools and universities, and served as an information exchange for geographers, explorers, soldiers, administrators and naturalists, providing intelligence for academic and state endeavors.

PRIMARY SOURCE MAPS AND CHARTS DATING BACK TO THE 1400s

The digital archive is representative of the world's largest private collection of maps and charts that is held in the Society building in London. Some of the most influential geographers of the last two centuries have contributed to the collection. Notable RGS members and contributors whose works can be found in this archive include Gertrude Bell, John Hanning Speke, David Livingstone, Robert Falcon Scott, Richard Francis Burton, Ernest Shackleton, and Edmund Hillary.

Most of the archive materials, now available on Wiley Digital Archives, have never previously been accessible outside of the Society.





INSIDE THE ARCHIVE

Spanning 1478 to 1953, the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) digital archive contains more than 150,000 maps, charts and atlases complemented by manuscripts, field notes, expedition reports, scrapbooks, correspondence, diaries, illustrations, sketches, and drawings. The archive collections include:

Mount Everest expedition photographs, field notes, records, illustrations, diaries and personal correspondence providing intimate insights into the journeys of scientists and geographers, beginning with the first British expedition in 1921 and including Edmund Hillary's first successful ascent in 1953.

Historic images, documents and notes from the great **Antarctic explorations** of Robert Falcon Scott and Ernest Shackleton - even including photographs of Shackleton's iconic Burberry® helmet.

Gertrude Bell's detailed expedition reports, writings, illustrations and photographs, that gave many Westerners a window into the Middle East for the very first time.

Field notes, illustrations, manuscripts, maps and notes from **David Livingstone** and John Hanning Spekes' expeditions into Africa, including the first 19th century maps of the continent.

More than 80,000 photographs dating back to the height of the Empire and over 20,000 lantern slides dating back to 1886.

THEMES

Expeditions into Africa

Expeditions to Arctic and Antarctic

British Empire

European colonization in Africa and the Middle East

Climate Change

Colonial History, Law and Policies

Colonization and Decolonization

Connected Continents

Environmental Degradation

International Trade Route Development

Power and Borders

Slavery and Manumission

Women in Science and Exploration

Commonwealth Studies

Caribbean Studies

Latin American Studies

North American Studies

South East Asian Studies

AREA STUDIES

Arctic and Antarctic Studies

African Studies

Asian and Asian **Pacific Studies**

British and

European Studies

Middle Eastern Studies

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Mona Domosh

Professor of Geography, Dartmouth College

Alison Blunt

Professor of Geography, **Queen Mary University** of London

David Lambert

Professor of History, **University of Warwick**

SUBJECTS

Anthropology

Agricultural Geography

Cartography

Cultural Studies

Environmental History

Ethnography

Geography

Geology

Geopolitics

Historical Geography

History

History of Colonization and Decolonization

International Relations

Natural Resources

Meteorology

Physical Geography

Urban Studies



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Founded in 1518 by King Henry VIII, the *Royal College of Physicians of London* formed in response to a critical need for more stringent guidelines around medical practice. At the time, many "physicians" worked with no formal training or knowledge, spurring the RCP's founding principle that practitioners with proper qualifications should be formally granted licenses to practice medicine, while those who were unqualified should be exposed and punished for malpractice.

Accessible through the Wiley Digital Archives platform, the Royal College of Physicians collection contains a vast range of original sources that have shaped over five centuries of medical progress, and represents a unique opportunity for scholars to reinvigorate their research with previously unexplored historical context.

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From astronomy and anatomical studies to neurology and botanical research, the Wiley Digital Archives: Royal College of Physicians collection contains an extensive body of diverse and interdisciplinary original materials, available to researchers via institutional access.

A range of unique materials include: -

- Books
- Committee Records
- Correspondence
- Domestic Manuals
- Grants, Charters, and Statutes
- Illustrations, Sketches, and Drawings
- Journals
- Manuscripts

- Maps
- Personal Papers
- Medical Textbooks
- Physical Artifacts
- Proceedings
- Reports
- Treatment Records
- Questionnaires
- & More!

Spanning a vast range of ——disciplinary medical research:

- History of Medicine
- History of the Royal College of Physicians
- Regulation, Law, Policy, and Control
- Medieval and Early Modern Texts
- Non-Western Medicine
- Anatomical Studies
- World Heath

- Vaccinations
- Medieval and Early Modern Diseases and Medical Treatment
- Public Health and Common Diseases
- Military Medicine
- Early Medical Textbooks
- & More!



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Studies of John Dee



William Harvey Studies

I am, Sin yours obediently E Garrett anderson Dean of the London School of medicine for woman

> Women in **Medicine**

The Wiley Digital Archives platform has been specifically designed to meet modern archival research needs.



- Intuitive interface
- Full-text searchability for printed documents
- Visual search results
- · Enhanced metadata
- Downloadable optical character recognition (ocr) text
- · Term frequency, chronology, and analysis tools
- Exportable datasets for charts, tables, statistics, and handwritten fieldwork notes

- Geotagged historical maps
- Textual analysis
- · Headers—names, places, and dates—and core metadata have been manually keyed in
- Collections are browsable at archive, collection, box. and folder levels
- · Print, download, save, and share documents

Learn more at wileydigitalarchives.com



Royal Anthropological Institute

A WILEY DIGITAL ARCHIVES COLLECTION



loavourge being called kalmondo muba wa Mabie .

The Hong gree hart originally in his country the inhabitants were borwauge. The origin of the hame kalmondo is as follows: - A twohili came from the coast called Kombo wa Mrabai. On his amoul he came with his grus. The local people knew nothing of grue lince their birts. loall, when he arrives the inhabite dis not believe that a grue was a dangerous theming Consequently they said to him " those us that we want

believe that it rally is daugerons". To he steen

Wiley

Digital

Archives

With a distinguished tradition of scholarship stretching over 150 years, the *Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (the Institute)* has been committed to its core goal of promoting public understanding of anthropology, education, and the contribution of anthropology to public affairs. The Institute is the world's oldest scholarly association dedicated to furthering anthropology in its broadest and most inclusive sense.

Accessible through the Wiley Digital Archives platform, the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland collection contains the vast range of original sources that have shaped over a century of academic progress, and represents a unique opportunity for scholars to reinvigorate their research with previously unexplored historical context.

From archaeology and historical research to geographical and religious studies, the Wiley Digital Archives: Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland collection contains an extensive body of diverse and interdisciplinary original materials, available to researchers via institutional access.



A range of unique materials include: -

- Administrative Records
- Correspondence
- Data
- Ephemera
- Fieldwork
- Gray Literature
- Illustrations
- Manuscripts

- Maps
- Monographs
- Pamphlets
- Periodicals
- Personal Papers
- Photographs
- Proceedings
- Reports
- & More!

Spanning a vast range of disciplinary anthropological research:

- Anthropology
- Archaeology
- Colonial History
- Cultural Studies
- Dance
- Ethnic Studies
- Geography
- Gender Studies
- Area Studies (African, East Asian, Middle Eastern, Latin American, Caribbean, South Asian, Indian, Pakistani, and Pacific)
- & More!



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Peek inside the Collection



Memory of the World,
Arthur Bernard
Deacon (1903-1927)



PHOTOGRAPHS
Ethnographic
Photographic Library
(Originates in the 1860s)



Edward Horace Man Collection

The *Wiley Digital Archives* platform has been specifically designed to meet modern archival research needs.



- Intuitive interface
- Full-text searchability for printed documents
- Visual search results
- Enhanced metadata
- Downloadable optical character recognition (ocr) text
- Term frequency, chronology, and analysis tools
- Exportable datasets for charts, tables, statistics, and handwritten fieldwork notes

- Geotagged historical maps
- Textual analysis
- Headers—names, places, and dates—and core metadata have been manually keyed in
- Collections are browsable at archive, collection, box, and folder levels
- Print, download, save, and share documents

Learn more at wileydigitalarchives.com



THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The NYAS archive isn't digitally available anywhere else.



EXPLORE 200 YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

Spanning over two hundred years from 1801 to 2013, the New York Academy of Sciences' archive uniquely encapsulates the history and development of natural science, technology and modern biomedical sciences throughout the development of the United States as well as internationally.

RESEARCH, EDUCATION, POLICY

The New York Academy of Sciences (NYAS), founded in 1817 as the Lyceum of Natural History in the City of New York, is dedicated to driving innovative solutions to society's challenges by advancing scientific research, education and policy.

Throughout its history, the Academy has brought together extraordinary people working at the frontiers of discovery and thought, including **Charles Darwin**, **Margaret Mead**, President **Thomas Jefferson**, President **James Monroe**, **Louis Pasteur**, **John James Audubon**, **Elizabeth Gertrude Britton**, **Asa Gray**, **Alexander Graham Bell**, **Neil deGrasse Tyson**, and **Thomas Edison**.

SCIENCE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIETY

In 1978, NYAS founded the Committee on the Human Rights of Scientists. It has actively petitioned for scientists, healthcare professionals and engineers who have been imprisoned, exiled, or denied the right to pursue scientific work and communicate their findings.

The NYAS archive documents anti-intellectualist sentiments towards scientists. It also chronicles efforts by governments and corporations to influence research into the exploitation of natural resources, labor conditions, and the environmental and economic impacts of mining, drilling, industrial waste and pollution.

Today, with more than 20,000 members across 100 countries and a **President's Council with 36 Nobel Laureates**, the Academy and its global network continue to tackle some of the world's most pressing concerns, from global malnutrition to improving access to STEM education in underserved communities.

INSIDE THE ARCHIVE

The Academy's archive contains files from the influential Committee on the Human Rights of Scientists, field notes, records and research from the historical scientific Survey of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and The Harbor Project, an endeavor that impacted environmental standards around the world. The content also includes:

Records from seminal scientific events such as the 1946 landmark conference on the **development of antibiotics**, a groundbreaking 1965 conference on the **biological effects of asbestos**, and the world's **first conference on AIDS** in 1984.

Files from **Dr. Samuel Lantham Mitchell**, the Academy's originator and first president, who wrote The Medical Repository journal, considered the catalyst for modern chemistry.

Albert Einstein's photo files.

Collections and photographic records of **Nathaniel Lord Britton**, Academy president (1906), principal force behind, and first director of, the New York Botanical Garden.

Publications by **David Barnard Steinman**, the structural engineer and former Academy president (1953), known for his work on the Brooklyn Bridge in New York and the Mackinac Straights Bridge in Michigan.

Materials from Dr. **Joshua Lederberg**, former NYAS president and famed molecular biologist known for his work in microbial genetics, artificial intelligence and the U.S. space program, who, at age 33, won the 1958 Nobel Prize in Medicine for discovering that bacteria can mate and exchange genes.

"Wiley Digital Archives gives students and independent scholars access to materials they might not otherwise be able to explore."

Sarah M. Pickman, Ph.D. Candidate, Yale University

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THEMES

Aquatic and Marine Life

Antibiotics

Asbestos

Birds

Civil and Human Rights

Climate Change

Clinical Medicine

Conservation

Drugs Development

Environmental Impacts of Mining and Drilling

Environmental Standards

Fisheries

Human Rights of Scientists

Indigenous Plants

Industrial Waste

New York City History

Pollution and Pollutants

Public Health

Science and Policy

STEM

Treatment of AIDS

SUBJECTS

Biology

Biomedical Science

Biotechnology

Botany

Caribbean Studies

Chemistry

Climate Science

Ecology

Engineering

Environmental Studies

Forestry

Genetics

Geosciences

Hydrology

Ichthyology

Medical Science

and Research

Mineralogy

Natural History

Natural Sciences

North American

Studies

Ornithology

Pharmacology

Urban Studies

Zoology