

BROADSHEET

Magazine of the Scottish Council on Archives
scottisharchives.org.uk

Winter 2017



Cinnamon is dusting everything, bells are ringing out, and a giant advent calendar is being projected on to the front of General Register House: It is undeniably *that* time of the year.

Is there a time of year more governed by memory? With our holidays guided by personal and family ritual, of a desire for us to do it just like last year or when we were little. And while we observe our routines, things constantly change: people come and go, new recipes are tried, and the bulbs have to be changed on the tree's lights. These changes become next year's tradition, and on our heritage grows.

This has been an especially busy and exciting year for many of us heritage, and as there are still a final few weeks of this year of history, heritage and archaeology what better time to reflect on and celebrate the vibrancy and variance of our national heritage. As the following articles demonstrate, Scotland's collections tell the story of our communities, new and old, (and even occasionally our four-footed friends). They also show the incredible work archivists are doing to share collections with communities and encourage more engagement.

From all of us at the SCA, we wish you a joyful, restive, and merry festive period.

The Editorial Team

Cover image: Our Christmas cover image comes courtesy of [University of Aberdeen Special Collections](#).

"On thin Ice", an illustration from *Alma Mater*, the journal of the University of Aberdeen Students' Representative Council (Published Wednesday, 18th December 1895). Ref: Shelfmark L Per Aa P87 AM

Contributors: Nicola Cowmeadow, Alison Diamond, Iain Fraser, Harvey L Kaplan, Amy McDonald, Sarah Middleton, Saqib Razzaq, Kimyana Scherer, and Liz Wood



**HISTORY
HERITAGE &
ARCHAEOLOGY**

• 2017 •

MERMAIDS AND MUGGLES

... That it lay upon the rock seemingly upon its belly, with its head towards the sea. That the upper half of it was white and of the shape of a human body, and the other half towards the tail, of a brindled or reddish grey colour, apparently covered with scales; but the extremity of the tail itself was of greenish-red shining colour...

This eye-witness account of the appearance of a mermaid off the coast of Kintyre was one of two sightings recorded by Duncan Campbell, Sheriff Substitute for Kintyre, in 1811. Duncan Campbell was also the ancestor of J K Rowling, author of the very successful series of children's books about the young wizard, Harry Potter. Her great-great-great-great grandfather to be precise. The story of the mermaid and the delightful connection between the sheriff and the author provided the inspiration for the Mermaids and Muggles exhibition in Campbeltown Library, part of the Written in the Landscape partnership project between LiveArgyll archives and the Argyll Papers at Inveraray Castle, funded by Heritage Lottery Fund, the National Manuscripts Conservation Trust, Clan Campbell Education Foundation, An Iodhlann, Tiree Windfarm Trust, Inveraray CARS, Campbeltown Museum and the Scottish Council on Archives (SCA).

Alongside the exhibition, the SCA Education Officer, Douglas Roberts, developed and delivered a two hour workshop for local primary school children exploring the stories and encouraging them to engage with archival sources through drama and discussion. Six workshops were delivered to P4 to P7 pupils from two local schools.

The story of the Corphin mermaid provided a springboard for investigating fantastical tales, how and why they arise, and the connections that might exist between generations who believed in fantastic creatures and a descendant who writes about fantastical worlds. Douglas developed drama activities, group interaction, discussion and research to explore these themes. The workshop content directly supported Curriculum for Excellence outcomes and experiences in using primary and secondary sources, comparing and contrasting life in the past with now, and communicating thoughts and ideas through drama. It also provided an oppor-

tunity for the children to develop their skills in observing and recording, exploring and evaluating sources, critical thinking skills, discussion and debate and developing an awareness of sequence and chronology. The curriculum links were proactively promoted to teachers, providing clear evidence of the value of the workshop.

The feedback from the teachers has been excellent. The workshops scored top marks for structure, content and delivery, as well as for administration. In particular, feedback from teachers valued the 'personalisation and choice built into the structure of the workshop' which 'engaged pupils throughout'. New learning experiences included the use of drama to stimulate discussions, the use of primary sources in history and the link between J K Rowling and Campbeltown – a local coup! Douglas himself was commended for his enthusiasm and 'the courtroom scene [where some of the pupils gave evidence of 'their' sighting of the mermaid] at the end was fantastic'.

Of course, the pupils always see things slightly differently, although, in this case, they were equally enthusiastic! For the drama activities: 'I loved the drama' with 'loved' underlined not just once but nine times! The introduction to the idea of a family tree: 'I would like to learn more about my family tree'. The connection of their town to JK Rowling: 'I learnt that J K Rowling's great great lots of greats grandad was the sheriff'. And that people in the past believed in the existence of fantastical creatures like mermaids: I learned 'how people 'saw' mermaids and how they went to court'. There were, naturally, some learning outcomes which we had not expected: 'I learnt that mermaids could be real' and 'mermaids might atchly be real'. We depend upon the teachers in the classroom to address this particular outcome!

Alison Diamond, Archivist, Argyll Estates

Building Success

In June 2017 Historic Environment Scotland's Archive became the seventh Scottish service to be awarded Archives Accreditation status. Here Iain Fraser, Archives Manager, gives an insight into the process and what it means for the collection.

In July 2017 HES Archives was delighted to be awarded Archive Service Accreditation. Historic Environment Scotland (HES) is the executive non-departmental public body responsible for investigating, caring for and promoting Scotland's historic environment. Our archives comprise in excess of 5 million documents, drawings and photographs relating to Scotland's architecture, archaeology, industry, landscape, and maritime archaeology; in addition, we care for 20 million images relating to aerial photography worldwide.

I have to admit that when I was first confronted by the accreditation application form and by the swathe of guidance documents, my lip may have trembled. Since 2015 all HES staff have been carrying on their usual duties against the background of the creation of our new organisation, following the union of Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Not surprisingly, preparing the accreditation bid with all this going on has been challenging at times.

The approach that we took was to delegate different sections of the application form, organisational health, collections information, care, access and so on, to appropriate colleagues. The project thus involved all members of the Archives and Engagement department, drawing together their breadth of experience and knowledge. The responses were then edited to present these in a single, consistent voice.

As much of the preparatory work took place spasmodically over the course of a year, it is not possible to give a precise estimate of the overall time taken. However, personally, completing the form and pulling together the supporting documentation became my principal occupation for about four months.

So, what has the award achieved for us? However significant the investment of time, accreditation has presented opportunities, in particular to work more closely with colleagues across the organisation, to identify archival material held in other departments, and to explore how these disparate materials can be brought together, better managed, and opened up to a wider audience. It has given us an opportunity to raise our profile both across the organisation and outside. Having now gained accredited status has given us a degree of leverage in ensuring organisational commit-

ment to the archive. It has also been an incentive and opportunity to review, standardise and revise our practices and procedures, providing a framework against which these can be tested.

All but a few archives are handicapped by resource, be it staff, finance or time, and beset by pressures of demand and responsibility. We know what we need to do, but achieving all this can sometimes seem a mere aspiration, a distant view of green hills glimpsed beyond the mud and blood of daily reality. To my mind, this is the core of accreditation: the scheme is not looking for perfection. It is not enforced by an archival Taliban demanding unswerving compliance with an unachievably rigid code. It is looking for an awareness of the issues, of standards, of best practice. It is looking for an awareness of shortcomings and a willingness to seek to address these. To use the old cliché, it is less about the destination than about the journey.

Now we have achieved accreditation, we are looking to how we can implement the recommendations of the panel. As with all archives accommodation is a continual concern. We are working to improve and rationalise our working and storage areas: over the last few months we have closed down a number of small, inadequate areas, and concentrated material in our main, and more easily controlled, stores.

We were commended for our digital offer (we have been digitising collections since 1997), but we are now piloting a major project to digitise much more, vastly expanding the material available to our online audience. We are also looking at improving the navigability of Canmore, our online database of sites and archive catalogue.

It is all very well to digitise, but how do we manage the outcome? We have long aspired to Trusted Digital Repository status: over the last two years we have been working to integrate our catalogue with Preservica management systems: this is about to go live, and the next few months will see our substantial digital archive ingested and actively managed.

We still haven't yet reached those distant green hills, but we do now have an up-to-date map to guide us.

Iain Fraser, Archive Manager, Historic Environment Scotland



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Archive Manager

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A design for a large city hotel, by the architect Frank Mears, 1907 DP229325. Courtesy of HES.

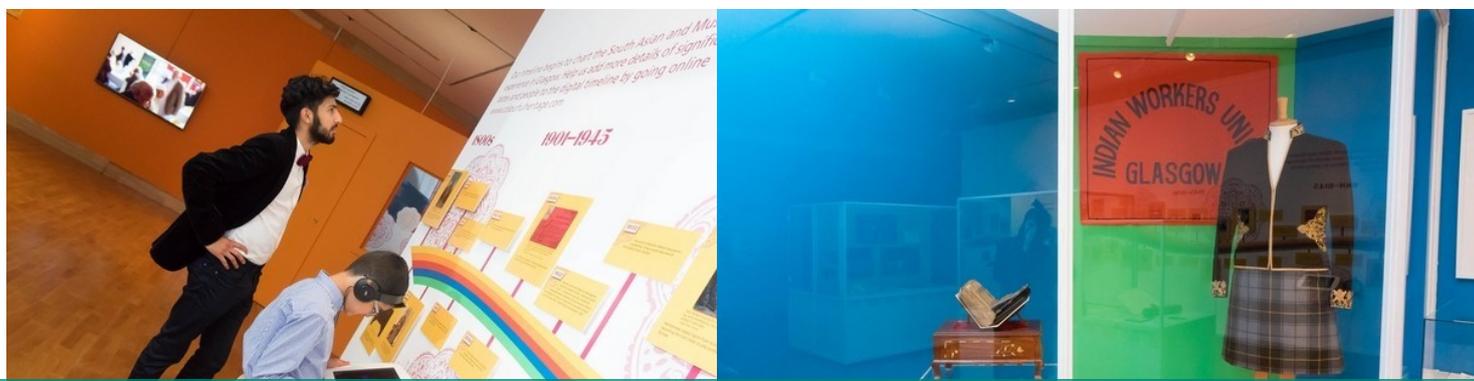
GlaswegAsians

The 'GlaswegAsians' exhibition is Scotland's first dedicated collection of unique artefacts that tell a fascinating story about the evolution of the South Asian and Muslim community that came to work, live and eventually settle mainly in Glasgow, as well as other parts of Scotland, over the last eighty or so years. It is centrally housed within the Charles Rennie Macintosh designed Scotland Street School Museum in Glasgow.

It is a joint collaboration between Colourful Heritage (colourfulheritage.com), a community led charity which has compiled the largest online video oral stories archive of elderly South Asians, and Glasgow Museums. The two organisations first worked together in 2014 to establish the Bashir Maan Archive at the Mitchell Library. This archive itself contains photographs and documents from the last eight decades, giving an insight in to the lives of these early explorers that came to Glasgow, primarily from the Punjab region of modern day Pakistan.

chive, including telegrams by community members congratulating Mr. Maan on becoming the UK's first publicly elected Muslim Councillor in 1970. We have one of the oldest Qurans in Scotland, dating back 249 years, which was used by Mohammed Sarwar to take his oath of office as the UK's first Muslim Member of Parliament in 1997. The kilt & sherwani worn by Humza Yousaf MSP when he took the oath in English followed by Urdu at the Scottish Parliament is also on display illustrating his proud adoption of a dual Scottish and Pakistani identity.

A further three themes of Migration, Integration and Identity are explored on iPads within the gallery space via a series of edited video interviews from the Colourful Heritage video archive, highlighting various members of the community who describe their experiences on these themes. These videos show facial expressions with deep emotions of the individuals and combined with the tone of their voices, create vivid and lasting memories for the viewer. Most of these



Left: Wall sized timeline showing the journey of South Asians and Muslims in Scotland; right: Outfit worn by Humza Yousaf MSP, Minister for Transport and the Islands, at the swearing in of the Scottish Parliament. Courtesy of Colourful Heritage

The 'GlaswegAsians' exhibition consists of five main themes: Entrepreneurship, Social & Family Life, Education, Civic & Political Engagement, and the British Indian Army Contribution to both World Wars. Each of these themes is explored by a combination of photographs and objects which have mainly been loaned by the community itself, thus depicting a detailed story of how they instinctively embraced entrepreneurship, initially as pedlars selling clothes door to door from a suitcase, through to being the backbone of the transport industry as bus conductors and drivers to becoming exceptional entrepreneurs that opened shops, restaurants and cash and carries.

Our education theme showcases the story of Dr. Ibrahim Ashrif who came to Glasgow to attend Allen Glen school in the 1940s and went back to the city of Faisalabad (formerly known as Lyallpur) to complete his BSc in Agricultural Sciences at Lyallpur college. Soon after the partition of India/Pakistan he returned to Scotland in 1948 to enrol in research towards his PhD at Edinburgh University. His degree certificate along with the MBE medal he was awarded in 1963, for services to research at the Gambian research facility, are on display. He was the first Pakistani in Scotland and possibly Britain to achieve the Queen's award.

Within our Civic & Political engagement section there are documents displayed from the Bashir Maan ar-

chive, including telegrams by community members congratulating Mr. Maan on becoming the UK's first publicly elected Muslim Councillor in 1970. We have one of the oldest Qurans in Scotland, dating back 249 years, which was used by Mohammed Sarwar to take his oath of office as the UK's first Muslim Member of Parliament in 1997. The kilt & sherwani worn by Humza Yousaf MSP when he took the oath in English followed by Urdu at the Scottish Parliament is also on display illustrating his proud adoption of a dual Scottish and Pakistani identity.

The gallery space offers a relaxed seating area where a selection of books relating to South Asians within Scotland and Britain is located next to a large AV screen showing a series of short films from children attending weekend Islamic & Urdu School within Glasgow's first mosque on Oxford Street, in the 1950s, to the work of pedlar Abdul Karim doing his rounds on his bike on the Isle of Barra.

The pièce de résistance has to be the magnificent wall sized timeline, showing the ever-evolving South Asian community that came to settle in Scotland. It starts from 1855 when the exiled Maharajah Duleep Singh stayed at the Estate of Grandtully, in Perthshire, and continues on to the various faith groups creating beautiful purpose-built places of worship that seek to enhance the skyline of Glasgow from the early 1980s, and through to the involvement of women in politics in 2017.

It is an exhibition with elements for both the old and young alike and people of all backgrounds to reflect and enjoy.

Dr Saqib Razzaq, Colourful Heritage



Found in Translation: A German-Jewish Émigré to Edinburgh

My name is Kimyana Scherer and I am an undergraduate English Literature and History student at the University of Edinburgh. This summer vacation, I worked with Lothian Health Services Archive (LHSA) in the University's Centre for Research Collections through an internship scheme run by our Careers Service. The internship revolved around the personal collection of Dr Ernst Levin, a German-Jewish neurologist who emigrated from Munich to Edinburgh following the Nazi rise to power after 1933. A module in Modern Jewish History had ignited my interest in the collection, and my bilingual upbringing by German parents was an advantage in understanding its context. I also had little formal experience with archives and think that many students are unaware that this fascinating discipline is a potential career path!

My role involved cataloguing and scoping Levin's papers, which reflect daily life with his wife Anicuța and their daughter Annekathrin before, during and after the Second World War. Donated in 2015 to add to the record of Levin's medical career already held by LHSA, his personal archive features photographs, personal mementoes, hundreds of letters, diaries

and sketches. My task was to gain an insight into the lives of Ernst and Anicuța through closer study of their correspondence with family and friends across Europe in the years of the Weimar Republic and beyond.

Ernst was born in 1887 to Willy and Natalie Levin, wealthy patrons of the arts in Berlin. His parents were friends with the famous composer Richard Strauss, in whom Ernst maintained a great interest for the rest of his life. Ernst's brother Walter Levin, who tragically took his own life in 1923 after being rendered severely paralysed from contracting polio, had emigrated from Germany to Israel in 1910. Their sister, Trude later married Oskar Treidel, on whose farm Walter had worked on. As a result, the Treidel-Levins created a link for the family to Israel.

After studying medicine in Berlin, Ernst served in the First World War on the French front and moved to Munich in the 1910s, marrying Bucharest-born Anicuța Belau in 1917. The couple moved in the artistic circles of the Weimar Republic, maintaining friendships and correspondence with artists and composers, among them the painter Max Unold and his wife

Above left: Ernst Levin serving as an Assistant Surgeon during the First World War, c. 1916 (P/PG8/2); above right: Anicuța Levin, c. 1920 (P/PG8/1); Overleaf: Sketch of Annekathrin, probably by Anicuța, c. 1930 (GD8/2). All courtesy of Lothian Health Services Archive.



Grete, prominent in the 'New Objectivity' art movement. In 1933, Ernst had been offered a Chair in Neurology at the University of Munich, but, being Jewish by birth, he was unable to take up this position after Hitler's rise to power. Therefore, he came to work in Edinburgh, a city gaining a reputation for neurology and neurosurgery. Levin went on to re-establish his family in the capital in the late 1930s, working with prominent neurosurgeon Norman Dott in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, and later moving to the Western General Hospital. When war finally came, Ernst was interned in a camp in Douglas on the Isle of Man: as a German national, he acquired the status of 'enemy alien' when the war escalated into its critical stages. Anicuța and Annekathrin were displaced to Glasgow, along with other 'alien' women, and were prohibited from residing within twenty miles of the east coast.

Their daughter, Annekathrin, was in her late teens when she arrived in Edinburgh to start a new life. Her correspondence with her parents indicates that the family maintained a bilingual home life. She had a career in Occupational Therapy, an emerging discipline at the time, and worked at the Birmingham Accident Hospital, from where she sent photos and letters that survive in the collection. In later life, Ernst recovered his mother's property in Cologne (she died in 1942) and administered the family's inheritance, also being paid compensation by the Association for Jewish Refugees. He stayed in Edinburgh until he died, maintaining regular correspondence with the branches of his family which had settled in Israel.

Through the creation of an online outreach resource, I hope that I have shared a glimpse into a colourful and fascinating past and demonstrated the value of personal archives and the documentation of personal histories. After cataloguing a part of the collection, I have also helped to open up wartime correspondence to non-German speaking archive users, and in making links with other related archives, such as the Scottish Jewish Archives Centre, LHASA has gained a valuable new perspective on Ernst's life in the context of the Scottish Jewish diaspora. Archives are often necessarily filled with the documents and artefacts of the elite, a symptom of chronicling only the 'great men' of history, yet the tracing of an 'ordinary' life across war-torn Europe provides an invaluable window into the context of world-shaking events.

You can read more about Ernst's long journey to Edinburgh [here](#) or if you would like to know more about Ernst Levin and his collection, please contact LHASA on lhasa@ed.ac.uk or 0131 650 3392

**Kimyana Scherer, Undergraduate,
University of Edinburgh.**

Anna Katherina Leanna Le

Celebrating Thirty Years of the Scottish Jewish Archives Centre

The Scottish Jewish Archives Centre (SJAC) is currently celebrating the 30th anniversary of its establishment in 1987. A lot has been achieved since 1987 and the Centre has become recognised far and wide for its work in preserving and disseminating information about the Jewish experience in Scotland. The Archives Centre is unique, as the only archive service dedicated to an immigrant community in Scotland. The Centre holds nationally-significant collections, charting the early origins and development of nine Jewish communities in Scotland, through the 19th and 20th centuries, and illustrating both integration and contribution. It has published books, provided speakers for conferences and events nationally and internationally, assisted researchers of all kinds with their dissertations and family history enquiries, worked with partners on large-scale research projects and hosted seminars. In addition, the Centre has over the years welcomed a steady stream of visitors, tourists, school classes, students, youth groups, groups from churches and mosques, journalists, MSPs, MPs – even the First Minister.

An estimated 3,000 Jews fled to Scotland from Nazi Europe in the 1930s and 1940s – including those who came on the Kindertransport, Jewish physicians, holders of domestic service visas and other refugees and survivors. SJAC has interviews and papers relating to children who came to Scotland on the Kindertransport, including passports, landing cards, correspondence, Home Office and Red Cross papers, photographs and memorabilia, as well as newsletters and photographs of the former SAROK Scottish Kinder reunion group and around 30 oral history interviews and personal testimonies from this period.

SJAC has an extensive collection of documents, letters, photographs, papers, books and artefacts relating to Dorrith M Sim, born Dorrith Marianne Oppenheim in 1931 in Kassel in Germany, who came to Scotland



Hilda Goldwag's 1939 passport from Vienna



From left to right: 1910 certificate from Jewish Friendly Society in Glasgow; cover image of first SJAC Newsletter, 1988; Edinburgh Jewish Literary Society programme, 1946. All images courtesy of Scottish Jewish Archives Centre.

on the *Kindertransport* in 1939, on the eve of the Second World War, aged 7. Another sizeable collection of refugee material relates to Hilda Goldwag, a refugee artist from Vienna who escaped to Edinburgh. She and her fellow refugee Cecile Schwartzschild, relocated to Glasgow when war broke out. This collection includes diplomas from art school in Vienna, passports, correspondence, textiles and paintings.

Added to the many collections of refugee papers are documents and photographs from the various refugee assistance committees and refugee hostels around Scotland and material relating to refugee physicians and to Polish servicemen.

Many of these collections show the significant contribution made to Scottish society, education, the arts, medicine and the economy, by the refugees – which has a relevant message for our own time.

In spring 2016, the Archives Centre was awarded a Development Grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund for a partnership project with Garnethill Synagogue Preservation Trust.

The project is to create a Scottish Jewish Heritage Centre that includes creating a Scottish Holocaust-era Study Centre as an expansion of the Archives Centre. The project also includes creating interpretation about the architecture of Garnethill Synagogue and about some of the early congregants who contributed to the development of 19th Century Glasgow.

Since August 2016 a Working Group has been developing the project so that now we have an Interpretation Plan, Activity Plan, Maintenance Plan and Business Plan and have been able to bring in architects, designers and business planning consultants to help us. We have developed details for a Weekday Guiding Service, a School Visit Service, a Weekend Events and Activities Programme and marketing. The project also aims to upgrade and improve underused spaces on the lower floor of the Synagogue for public display and activity.

In November 2017, we aim to have submitted a Stage 2 application to the Heritage Lottery fund for a Delivery Phase grant. The project will be supported by the Association of Jewish Refugees and other funders.

As we go into our fourth decade with confidence, we can look forward to building on our strong foundations and network of contacts. We eagerly anticipate the delivery phase of our current major project expanding our outreach and educational activities and visitor facilities. In this way, we will continue to serve our purpose of documenting the Jewish experience in Scotland, including the successive waves of Jewish immigration, which have enriched Scottish society.

Harvey L Kaplan, Director, Scottish Jewish Archives Centre



Interior of Garnethill Synagogue, Glasgow.
Courtesy Rob Cunningham for SJAC.

The Revolution will be Digitised

In the centenary year of the Russian Revolution, the Modern Records Centre of the University of Warwick have undertaken a timely and important digitisation project. Liz Wood, Assistant Archivist, gives an insight into this fascinating collection of papers and images chronicling Britain's reaction and relationship with revolutionary Russia from 1917-1928.

Revolutionary Russia polarised British opinion, provoking fascination, admiration and fear which directly affected British domestic politics, and foreign and economic policy. Archives at the Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick, include significant primary sources about the relationship between the two countries in the decade following the Russian Revolution, particularly regarding the response of the British labour movement. More than 650 documents from our archive collections have been digitised and are now freely available online.

The period between 1917 and 1928 saw the overthrow of the Tsar during the February Revolution, the Bolshevik seizure of power from the Provisional Government in the October Revolution, and the establishment of Communist rule after a bloody and protracted civil war (in which Britain directly intervened). After Lenin's death in 1924, four years of power struggles at the top of the Communist Party resulted in Stalin finally gaining total control of the Soviet state in 1928.

Most of the material in the Modern Records Centre's digital collection comes from the archives of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), supplemented by additional documents from archives of other national trade unions and individual activists within the labour movement. As the TUC corresponded with and collected documents from a wide range of organisations, the collection includes letters and reports from British visitors to Russia, Bolshevik envoys and exiled Mensheviks, and rare items of ephemera from long-gone pressure groups.

Personal papers of one of Britain's leading early Communists are also included. The archives of Tom Mann, trade unionist and first British representative on the Presidium of the Red International of Labour Unions (Profintern), contain a scrapbook, notebooks and letters home written during his visits to Russia and the Soviet Union during the 1920s (including his observations on meeting Lenin and Trotsky, and his visit to the Volga famine region in 1921).

An insight into the 'Red Scare' of the 1920s can

be seen through papers relating to the 'Zinoviev Letter' controversy. The letter, supposedly written by Grigory Zinoviev, head of the Communist International, was published by the Daily Mail shortly before the 1924 general election, and was hailed as proof of "a great Bolshevik plot to paralyse the British Army and Navy and to plunge the country into civil war", aided and abetted by the first Labour government. The letter was subsequently proved to be a forgery. The Trades Union Congress' archives include documents relating to the TUC's own investigation into the authenticity of the letter, and a rather testy telegram from Zinoviev himself, denying authorship.

By the end of the period covered by this digitisation project, high-level relations between Britain and the Soviet Union had reached breaking point. After several years of simmering tension, diplomatic relations between the two countries broke down completely in 1927, after British police raided the London headquarters of the Soviet trade delegation and ARCOS (the All Russian Co-operative Society), searching for top secret documents that were alleged to have been stolen from the War Office. Disharmony and suspicion wasn't limited to the governments - the Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council, founded by the British and Soviet trade union movements in 1924 in an attempt to improve international relations, collapsed in 1927 amidst mutual recrimination over the TUC's handling of the 1926 General Strike and allegations of Communist undermining of trade union leaders. Documents detailing both breaks are included in the online resource.

To find out more about 'Britain and the Russian Revolution, 1917-1928', visit the Modern Records Centre's project homepage [here](#).

Photographs of Russia and the Soviet Union in the ten years after the Russian Revolution are also included in an earlier digitisation project – Henry Sara's lantern lectures – [here](#).

Liz Wood, Assistant Archivist,

Modern Records Centre,

University of Warwick

Top right: Soviet healthcare poster reproduced in report of 1924 Trades Union Congress delegation to Russia (R0002_169); bottom left: Cover of Lenin memorial edition of Soviet Russia Pictorial, March 1924 (R0082_001); bottom right: 1924 election leaflet, promoting the government's draft treaties with Russia (R0184_001). All courtesy of Modern Records Cen-



We demand : Protection from Flies—Dry Clean “Nappies”—Mother’s Milk—Fresh Air and Sunlight—Midwives, not Old Women—Healthy Parents.

Russia

LIBRARY

Soviet Russia

Pictorial

LENIN MEMORIAL NUMBER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE W.I.R. MARCH, 1924. No. 9. Price TWOPENCE.



“WE MOVED ALONG A LANE THROUGH THE FOREST—LENIN ON OUR SHOULDERS.”

THAT “ROOSHIAN” FEELING!

INTERNATIONAL MISUNDERSTANDING

VOTE LABOUR

AND BRING FRESH VIGOUR
TO BRITISH INDUSTRY.

(With acknowledgments to “Kruschen Salt’s”)

IT'S THE LITTLE
X
THAT DOES IT.

Moo Do You Think You Are?

Aberdeen Angus calves, just like babies, are registered soon after birth. The place and date of birth are recorded as well as the name of the owner and breeder. The dam and sire of the calf will feature in the record just as the parent's details are found on a birth certificate. The name of the calf carries a similar significance as the name of an infant. Aberdeen Angus has herd families which regulates the naming of calves and also provides the name of the foundation cow of that family. The official aspects of a birth certificate are emulated in a calf's record by the endorsement of the Aberdeen Angus Society which serves as proof of pedigree. Thankfully there is no requirement to give babies an ear tag. Comparing family history to the registration process of the Aberdeen Angus breed of cattle might not be an obvious association to make but cow genealogy is definitely a thing.

Tracing the lineage of cows is vital to ensuring the reputation of a pedigree breed. Demonstrating through the appropriate records and papers that an animal has a particular heritage has been a crucial factor in ensuring quality stock for generations. The Aberdeen Angus is no different in this respect from any other breed of world fame.

Working in collaboration with the Aberdeen Angus Society our Perth and Kinross Archive and Local and Family History team were exploring the many aspects of rural life in Perthshire for our summer exhibition. Themes covered everything from salmon fishing, game keeping, forestry and land management but a main feature was farming and the famous markets and bull sales which were held in Perth until 1989. The stories and images which made up the exhibition prompted many recollections and memories from our visitors. People recalled the excitement of market days in Perth with cattle paraded in the streets while making their way to the mart in Caledonian Road. In days which lacked robust health and safety regulations people recalled a Simmental bull being taken to the Aberdeen Angus dinner in a local hotel! The most famous Aberdeen Angus bull was sold in 1963 for a staggering 60,000 guineas. *Lindertis Evulse* was to be sent to the US but sadly proved to be infertile.

While visiting the Aberdeen Angus Society to choose items to include in the exhibition the main feature of their collection are the large bound volumes of cattle records: the Herd Books. These unique records date from 1862. Printed versions of later herd books also exist along with other material such as historical cata-



Cattle being shown in the street before market, courtesy Aberdeen Angus Society.

logues and copies of the Aberdeen Angus breed magazine. The society deal with over 16,000 entries to the register every year and can still be asked to check the Herd Books for proof of pedigree.

William McCombie of Tillyfour was a founding breeder credited with establishing the family system on a basis of matriarchy in the Aberdeen Angus breed. Planned breeding means singling out special cows by identifying their good qualities and good breeding capacity and these cows would be named.

McCombie was highly successful and his was the dominant herd during the early period of the breed's history. Anyone fortunate to have bought cattle from McCombie were anxious to let as many people as possible know that they had Tillyfour blood in their herds. What

better way to advertise this than to utilise the original names? The family system provides the recognition of lines and this in turn allows researchers to follow the fortunes of herd families. Great descriptions of animals and circumstances exist in the herd history and other volumes which explore the families of the breed. In some cases, this information is superior to what can be found for humans.

In our daily work of helping people trace family history we support researchers desperately seeking any personal information about their ancestors. This kind of information can be almost impossible to find especially if the ancestors were from humble backgrounds as so few left any records or pertinent material. The best we can offer is to give a generic overview of the life of a weaver or labourer and draw what we can from the census. Not so with cows. An award-winning cow is given great descriptions and may even have had a portrait done! Take Charlotte a 'rather small heifer' born in 1857 who was dismissed by breeder McCombie as not terribly striking. The herdsman, William Joss, thought otherwise and predicted she would become the 'pride of Aberdeen'. Charlotte won first prize in 1858 and is described in the history as a 'wonder cow' founding a great line – *Pride of Aberdeen*.

Black Prince is another example of the veneration of prize animals and the details which survive of their lives. Black Prince was calved in 1863, his dam Lady Agnes was a 'big, rough, large quartered beast'. Who could say as much about an ancient aunt? When Prince was shown at Birmingham in 1867 his girth was '9 ft. 11ins. and he had a coat of hair like a Highlanders'. This impressive animal was also shown in London and there are various estimates of size and weight with great debate on his projected value. When



asked what Black Prince was fed the answer was enigmatic, just 'heath and heather bloom'. No trade secrets were revealed but the description and information collated would satisfy many researchers if we had anything similar for humans.

Not only do we find out such de-

Black Prince
The Aberdeen Angus Breed, A History (Aberdeen, 1958). Courtesy Aberdeen Angus Society

tails amid the Herd Books and histories on cow lineage we may also find a recipe too. The breeding of cattle for the meat market has created a greater need to provide

proof of origin as supermarkets and butchers must be sure that what they are selling is top quality Aberdeen Angus meat. DNA testing is fast becoming the future to ensuring that top breeds are indeed descended from the great breed families. The family historian too can now purchase a DNA kit as these have recently become more widely available and so, we humans may also enjoy the opportunity to explore our lineage in line with advances in cow genealogy.

A birth certificate will never lead us to a greater understanding of any of the wider interests of a family far less any knowledge about an entirely separate species. The records contained in the Aberdeen Angus Herd Books and their wider archive do exactly this. The Herd Book is an untapped cross species source of human and cow genealogy just awaiting researchers to fully exploit it.

For more information on the Herd Books and the Aberdeen Angus Society, please contact Nicola [here](#).

Dr N M Cowmeadow, Local History Officer,
Culture Perth & Kinross

Working together to Hear our Heritage

As the Connecting Scotland's Sounds project comes to a close, we're looking back at the partnerships which brought new listeners to archive recordings and knowledge exchange amongst collection-holders in archives, museums, libraries, community trusts, radio stations, private collections and more.

But first a quick overview. Based at the National Library of Scotland and funded by Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, the initiative championed the preservation and sharing of Scotland's heritage audio recordings from 2016 to 2017. There are over 100 collections on our radar, but this is likely to be the tip of the iceberg. Collections might be exclusively born-digital or primarily analogue formats – but are often a mix of everything. And the content is just as varied. From bird song to Scots song and from radio broadcasts to sound art, there's something for everyone.

Sharing sound advice

19 knowledge exchange events were held across Scotland looking at topics such as copyright, cataloguing, digital preservation, sharing sounds online, caring for analogue material, engaging audiences with archive sounds, and hands-on digitisation. Not to mention two coaching programmes (focusing on preservation and curation respectively) which provided on-site support to staff and volunteers from 7 collections stretching from Gairloch to Aberdeen and from Edinburgh to Irvine. We were delighted to

have the support of almost 50 speakers who shared their expertise and experiences with attendees who took up a total of 401 places at events organised through Connecting Scotland's Sounds.

Pressing play

The collaborations that created opportunities to engage audiences with heritage sound recordings were the heart and soul of the project. Project partners worked up creative activities to connect relevant recordings with new listeners. There are too many workshops and events to list here, but a few highlights include:

- **Sounding Borders:** creative writing, [animation](#), film and drama workshops organised in partnership with Scran and Scottish Borders Archives, culminating in a showcase event at the Borders Book Festival
- **Finding Our Voices | Exploring Local Songs:** a Scots song in schools programme led by [Local Voices](#) involving a series of 4 workshops delivered at 8 schools in Angus, Dundee and East Fife. The pupils spent their final workshop session performing for others in their school community.
- **Unheard Of:** the creation of [new podcasts](#) with community groups and schools (in Orkney, Helmsdale, Fife and Glasgow) facilitated by Media Education and using archive recordings as a conversation starter



- **Fuaim na Mara:** musician Yvonne Lyon was Guest Sound Curator on the Isle of Canna, composing and recording [8 new tracks](#) inspired both by the National Trust for Scotland's Canna Collection and workshops with the community on the island
- **Hear Here:** doctoral researchers affiliated with the Scottish Graduate School for Arts and Humanities took part in a training programme and three researchers took up residencies in collections in Oban, Perth and Dumfries, progressing the preservation and access to these sound recordings.
- **Coming In:** an evening event in partnership with LGBT Health and Wellbeing and OurStory Scotland, focusing on the oral and written testimonies of LGBT people with experiences of moving country or place, and featuring a group recording
- **Talking Shop and Design Out Loud:** two themed evening events showcasing the University of Dundee's oral history collections
- **Cran of Song:** a sold-out event at the Scottish Fisheries' Museum featuring gallery soundtrack of fishing songs and live performances of some of these
- **Sounds like Scotland digital engagement:** a [2 minute-animation](#) and a [30-minute radio](#)

[programme](#) featuring recordings from a wide variety of Scotland's sound archives

Staying plugged in

We'd like to say a huge thank you to all those who have come along to our meetings and events, collaborated on public engagement activities or contributed to knowledge exchange sessions. With your support, the Scotland's Sounds network will continue to build momentum and we look forward to continuing to work together to preserve and share Scotland's heritage sound recordings.

If you're not on the Scotland's Sounds mailing list, please do email Amy at a.mcdonald@nls.uk to be kept in the loop about opportunities and news about archive sounds in Scotland.

All are welcome at our next Scotland's Sounds open stakeholder meeting on Monday 29 January at the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh when we will present an overview of the Connecting Scotland's Sounds project and discuss priorities for the Scotland's Sound network going forward. Places can be booked at www.scotlandssounds.eventbrite.com.

We're also on Twitter @ScotlandsSounds and online at www.scotlandssounds.org.

Amy McDonald, Engagement & Learning Coordinator at Connecting Scotland's Sounds

Left to right: Digitisation training day 5 © National Library of Scotland; Spread the Word at Rockfield Centre © Ewen Munro; Stronsay Junior High School © National Library of Scotland; and Archival Management of Oral History Collections © National Library of Scotland



The World's Most At-risk Digital Materials Identified

A 'Bit List' of the World's Endangered Digital Species) has been unveiled for as part of an international campaign to raise awareness of the need to preserve digital materials.

Co-ordinated and published by the Digital Preservation Coalition (DPC), the Bit List draws parallels with the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and identifies a number of data, software and storage types which, if appropriate action is not taken, could become 'practically extinct.'

"Teletext and the BBC's Ceefax are an example of digital material which is now practically extinct and cannot be accessed by any practical means," explains Executive Director of the DPC, Dr William Kilbride. "While this might not be seen as critical information, and the service has been replaced by a modern equivalent, it matters for two reasons. Our libraries and archives have good collections of printed newspapers: but for the late 70's, 80's and 1990's there's a gap relating to this genre of online news. That's a concern for historians and journalists. But more importantly, it demonstrates the trend to data loss, even for popular and well-funded services. That matters to us all."

Another example on the list is digital photos. More than 2 billion people worldwide use smartphones, and will take hundreds and thousands of digital photos per year, sharing them on social media with friends and family. There is currently no in-built mechanism for these photos to be archived at the point of creation and accessed in the long term. The DPC is calling for us all to demand more from the vendors and platforms which facilitate data creation and sharing.

"We have previously been concerned with technological obsolescence or 'media' rot, but that concern has been replaced by one related to human risk," says Jane Winters, Professor of Digital Humanities at the University of London School of Advanced Study and Chair of the international panel of judges

who evaluated the Bit List before its publication. "Technological obsolescence is still a challenge, but we know what is possible and how to address it now, what is more of a problem is human behaviour. We all need to need to take responsibility for preservation."

"Not everything on the Bit List will interest everyone equally" explained Dr Kilbride, "but everyone will find something on the list which resonates with them, so digital preservation matters to us all."

"By the same token, not everything needs to be kept: quite the contrary. But we need to make informed decisions about what to keep, and develop coherent strategies to protect them. This is much more than simply a question of technology."

Chair of the DPC Laura Mitchell observes that "We have been warning about the need for digital preservation for years and in the past, we worried about a 'digital dark age.' But by compiling and maintaining the Bit List over the coming years, the DPC can begin to celebrate great digital preservation endeavours as entries become less of a 'concern,' whilst still highlighting the need for efforts to safeguard those still considered 'critically endangered.'"

In response to the Bit List, the DPC wants action to be taken, and in some cases urgently. They observe that in all cases assessment is needed quickly as the scale of the challenge gets bigger and bigger, as the importance, scale and complexity of data grows.

The Bit List was published as part of International Digital Preservation Day which aims to raise awareness of the strategic, cultural and technological issues which make up the digital preservation challenge.

To find out more about the DPC and to read the full Bit List click [here](#).

**Sarah Middleton, Head of Training and Skills,
Digital Preservation Coalition**

Upcoming SCA Events

Towards A Shared Collecting Policy for Scotland's Archives Consultation Event

Date: 1 February 2018

Location: Moir Dyer Room, Mitchell Library, North Street, Glasgow, G3 &DN—click [here](#) for map.

The Scottish Council on Archives is pleased to be hosting a day of information sharing and consultation on the topic of archive collecting policies and collections development.

SCA convenes a [Collecting Policy Group](#) composed of bodies representing National, Local Authority, University and Business collections. It was agreed by the group that SCA would act as facilitator of a communication hub for the sector in sharing collecting policies, exchanging related information and hosting an annual networking event. By taking this approach, the aim is not to impinge on the autonomy of collecting bodies but to ensure that dialogue around collecting policies and activities remains open across the sector.

The SCA Collecting Policy Group has initially identified some of the main themes and issues arising around collecting in Scotland. We would like to invite professionals working within archive services to contribute their input and share their views. The feedback gathered will help to inform the development of a collecting policy framework for the wider sector. The resulting framework will not be prescriptive – it will set out a strategic way forward in addressing shared challenges.

For more information, and to register, please click [here](#).



Estimating the Impact of your Archive Services

Cultural and heritage organisations are under increasing pressure to demonstrate their contribution to the economy and public life to ward off budget cuts and attract external funding. To help combat this issue, an economic impact toolkit has been developed for Archive services to provide an indication of their economic contribution (access the [economic impact toolkit](#) for further information).

This workshop will go through how to use the toolkit, what the typical pitfalls are and how these can be overcome. It will provide guidance on what information to gather and how to gather it to enable you to complete the toolkit in the most robust and comprehensive way possible.

Following the workshop, you will have access to dedicated one-to-one support to help you use the toolkit should any unforeseen challenges arise. Collectively this provides an excellent opportunity for you to establish the systems to calculate the impact of your Archive service and repeat that process in years to come.

This half-day workshop will take place on **Thursday 1 March 2018**, in General Register House, Edinburgh. To register for this free event, please click [here](#), and choose **either** the morning (10:30-12:30) **or** afternoon (13:30-15:30) session.



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