

A guide to

Wiley Digital Archives



Image from the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) archive

Wiley Digital Archives

WILEY

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Image from the Royal Geographical Society with IBG) archive

Introduction

Bridging the past to the future

Wiley Digital Archives restores, digitizes, and catalogues 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. We bring centuries-old, unique primary source content to an advanced platform, making it accessible anywhere in the world. Over 90% of the content is not available digitally anywhere else.

The digitization process starts with conservation. It's not unusual for our team of accredited conservators to spend as much as 750 hours repairing, restoring and cataloging archive materials prior to digitization. Using state-of-the-art scanning technology, archival content is then transformed into clear, crisp, searchable documents and made accessible on our platform through advanced digital humanities tools. Wiley Digital Archives leads primary-source discovery and analysis technology with Automated Text Recognition (ATR), a breakthrough AI that makes manuscript content fully discoverable via search.

Partnering with world-leading societies

Societies and related scholarly associations play a unique role in the research community. Often long-standing institutions with clear missions and goals, they further the advancement of their fields through education, advocacy, and the dissemination of knowledge. Societies collect archives in a specific, purposeful way, reflecting not just a society's history, but their values, ideas, disagreements, breakthroughs and aspirations. These archives contain original sources that are of the members, by the members, and for the members, originally serving as a working repository.

Currently, our growing program of society archives features content from 1100 to 2013 and includes the archives of the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal Anthropological Institute, the New York Academy of Sciences, the British Association for the Advancement of Sciences and the Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers).

Built for research, teaching and learning

Each archive tells a story of discovery and innovation in the history of Sciences – but, in the past, only those with the means to travel to the archive site benefited from this content. We make it accessible to scholars worldwide, while preserving the originals for future generations.

Wiley Digital Archives makes teaching with primary source content into an engaging experience for educators and students. Intuitive and user-friendly, our platform fosters learning in a digital environment that supports education, powers the virtual classroom, and enhances distant teaching.



Image from the Royal College of Physicians

To learn more about Wiley Digital Archives, visit wileydigitalarchives.com >



| What's inside the archives?

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. These unique archives are significantly different than their counterparts and offer unmediated, contextual perspectives of history that can't be found anywhere else.

Discover the formation of scientific communities

Through charters and other foundational archive documents, society archives are shaped deliberately and purposefully to record the formation and history of scientific communities and the growth of their fields. These archives expose the history and the interdisciplinary roots of the specialized fields we know today.

Place STEM within its historical context

These archives offer historic evidence of not only the research, but the people, events and historical context surrounding that research. Unwittingly shaped by the prevailing attitudes and sentiments of the time in which the authors lived, these original sources place the sciences within history and cultures, illuminating the stories behind the published work contemporary researchers rely on.

Inspire original discovery and innovation

When it comes to conducting research, nothing can replace the unmediated interaction with original source documents. By examining these rare materials in the context of their unique collections, researchers are able to form novel questions, pursue new lines of inquiry, and build upon the scholarly record in ways that transcend the status quo.

Our current and growing list of society partners include the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal Anthropological Institute, the New York Academy of Sciences, the British Association for the Advancement of Sciences, and the Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers).



| What's inside the archives?



British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS)

Years covered: 1830s-1970s

About the archive: The British Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1831 with the aim to transform science from a self-funded endeavour of the wealthy into a government-funded professional activity at the heart of social and economic development. This archive connects the works, thoughts and interactions of the most influential scientists of the time, from Darwin to Ramsay, and documents the history of British science from the 1830s through the 1970s across disciplines and universities.

The BAAS archive, held at the University of Oxford's Bodleian Library, is complemented by a wealth of material drawn from leading British universities. Over ninety percent of the content within this unique archive has not been available digitally until now. The materials within the archive document 150 years of scientific discovery, Britain's emergence as a centre for science, and provide an insider's perspective that is invaluable to researchers.

Collections highlights: Complete BAAS archive on the successful efforts of the British scientific community to transform science into a government-funded profession. Connected collections from British universities include the Ramsay Collection from University College London, the Lodge Collection from Liverpool University, the Wheatstone Collection from King's College London, and the Chatley Collection from Senate House, University of London.

Key figures: 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, Adam Sedgwick, William Ramsay, Frederick Gowland Hopkins, Dorothy Hodgkin.

Related subjects: Agriculture, Astronomy, Biology, Botany, British History, Chemistry, Colonial Studies, Economics, Engineering, Government, Gentrification, History of Science, Industrial Design, International relations, Mathematics, Meteorology, Medicine, Physics, Public Health, Politics, Professionalizing Science, Science and Policy, Social studies, Technology, Theology.

Primary sources include: Administrative records, Press clippings, Invitations to annual BAAS meetings, Correspondence, Illustrations, Gray Literature, Data Fieldwork, Manuscripts, Photographs, Maps, Prototypes, Pamphlets, Personal Papers.

[Read more >](#)

| What's inside the archives?



New York Academy of Sciences (NYAS)

Years covered: 1803 -2013

About the archive: The New York Academy of Sciences, 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 Thomas Jefferson, Charles Darwin, Margaret Mead and Thomas Edison.

The New York Academy of Sciences' archive encapsulates the history and development of natural science, technology and modern biomedical sciences, and documents anti-intellectualist sentiments towards scientists. The archive includes chronicles of 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.

Collections highlights: 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.

Key figures: 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, Thomas Edison, Samuel Lantham Mitchell, Nathaniel Lord Britton, David Barnard Steinman, Joshua Lederberg.

Related subjects: Botany, Caribbean Studies, Chemistry, Civil/Human Rights, Climate Science, Ecology, Education in the Sciences, Environmental Studies, Forestry, Geosciences, Human Rights, Medical Research, Natural History, Natural Sciences, North American Studies, Public Health, Pollution.

Primary sources include: Administrative Records, Case Studies, Correspondence, Data, Field-work, Gray Literature, Illustrations, Manuscripts, Maps, Pamphlets, Periodicals, Photographs, Reports.

[Read more](#) >

| What's inside the archives?



Royal Anthropological Institute (RAI)

Years covered: 1763-2016

About the archive: Founded in 1871, with roots dating back to 1837, the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland is the world's longest-established scholarly association, dedicated to the furtherance of anthropology in its broadest and most inclusive sense. The Institute's archive contains nearly one million pieces of unique content, including research data, papers, fieldwork, drawings and photographs, and a wealth of previously uncatalogued material. The archive includes a 150,000-image library of ethnographic photographs dating back to the 1860s. Those images were captured by anthropologists, ethnologists and ethnographic photographers, and include historic prints, lantern slides, drawings and paintings, illustrating diverse world cultures.

Collections highlights: Two million unique primary source materials, including previously uncatalogued content, a 150,000-image library of ethnographic photographs taken by anthropologists around the world.

Key figures: Bronislaw Malinowski, William Buller Fagg, Rosemary Harris, Charles Gabriel Seligman, Edward Horace Man, Alfred Cort Haddon, Lady Vera Delves Broughton, Thomas Henry Huxley, Audrey Richards, Northcote W. Thomas, Robert Sutherland Rattray, Peter Morton Williams, Emil Torday, Hilton Simpson, Arthur Bernard Deacon.

Related subjects: African Art, Anthropology, Archaeology, Art History, Colonial History, Cultural Studies, Ethnic Studies, Ethnography, Evolutionary Anthropology, Forensic Anthropology, Gender Studies, Geography, Historical Anthropology, Historical Geography, Linguistics, Languages and Culture, Photographic Chronicles, Race and Culture, Religion and Religious Studies, Visual Anthropology, Visual Cultures.

Primary sources include: Images, Administrative Records, Correspondence, Data, Drawings, Fieldwork, Gray Literature, Illustrations, Manuscripts, Maps, Monographs, Notes, Pamphlets, Periodicals, Personal Papers, Photographs, Proceedings Reports.



Image from the Royal Anthropological Institute

[Read more](#) >

| What's inside the archives?



Royal College
of Physicians Royal College
of Physicians (RCP)

Years covered: 1205 -1980

About the archive: The Royal College of Physicians was founded in 1518 by King Henry VIII, in response to a critical need for more stringent guidelines around the medical practice. It is the oldest medical college in England, and a leading professional membership body for physicians, with 37,000 members and fellows worldwide. The Royal College of Physicians archive reflects the history and development of modern Western medicine, while documenting the interactions of the medical community with monarchs, politicians, and the general public.

Collections within this two-million-image archive cover a broad range of topics, from astronomy and anatomical studies to neurology and botanical research. There is also a good deal of information related to the establishment of medical practice standards and medical education, as well as the formation of specialized fields of practice as we know them today.

Collections highlights: 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.

Key figures: William Harvey, Edward Jenner, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Andreas Vesalius, James Mackenzie, John Dee, Thomas Linacre, Robert Sydenham Fancourt Barnes, William Broadbent, John Burges, David Ferrier, John Snow, Matthew Baillie.

Related subjects: Anatomy, Biology, Biomedical Science Development, Clinical Medicine, Drug and Vaccine Development, History of Medicine and Mental Health, History of Vaccination, History of Pharmacology, Medical Humanities, Medical Science and Research, Medical Treatments, Military Medicine, Nomenclature of Diseases, Non-Western Medicine, Pharmacology, Pandemics in History, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Discovery and Diagnosis, Public Health, Vaccination Programs and Policy, World Health.

Primary sources include: Books, Committee Records, Correspondence, Domestic Recipe & Medical Manuals, Early Medical Textbooks & Education, Grants, Charters & Statutes, Illustrations, Sketches & Drawings, Journals, Manuscripts, Maps, Medical Textbooks, Medieval & Early Modern Texts, Pamphlets, Personal Papers, Proceedings, Reports, Surveys & Questionnaires, Treatment Records.

[Read more](#) >

| What's inside the archives?

**Royal
Geographical
Society**
with IBG

Royal Geographical Society (RGS with IBG)

Years covered: 1478 -1953

About the archive: Founded in 1830 to promote the advancement of geographical sciences, the Royal Geographical Society (RGS) is today a 16,000-member professional organization. Through its history, the Society has successfully advocated for the inclusion of geography in schools and universities, and served as an information exchange for geographers, explorers, soldiers, administrators and naturalists, providing intelligence for academic and state endeavors.

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, and sketches. The archive is representative of the world's largest private collection of maps and charts, along with atlases, globes, world gazetteers, and original manuscript mapping dating back to the 1400s 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.

Collections highlights: 150K+ maps and charts complemented by manuscripts, field notes, correspondence, drawings, and chronicles from the great expeditions of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Key figures: Gertrude Bell, John Hanning Speke, David Livingstone, Robert Falcon Scott, Richard Francis Burton, Ernest Shackleton, and Edmund Hillary, Freya Stark, Charles Darwin, James Hingston Tuckey, William Ogilvie, George W. Hayward, Percy Fawcett, Henry Morton Stanley, Alfred Russel Wallace.

Related subjects: Agricultural Geography, Anthropology, Borders, Cartography, Climate Change, Colonial, Post-Colonial & De-Colonization Studies, Cultures & Identities, Development Studies, Earth Sciences, Environmental History, Ethnography, Gender Studies, Geography, Geology, Geopolitics, Geo and Spatial Humanities, Historical Geography, International Law, Trade & Policy, International Relations, Meteorology, Nations & Power, Physical Geography, Resources & Land Use, Urban Studies.

Primary sources include: Charts & Plans, Expedition Reports & Scrapbooks, Fieldnotes, Correspondence, Diaries & Personal Papers, Fellowship Certificates, Gray Literature, Illustrations, Sketches & Drawings, Journal Manuscripts, Maps, Manuscript Maps, Gazetteers & Atlases, Monographs, Photographs, Lantern Slides & Artwork, Proceedings & Lectures

[Read more](#) >

| Platform tools and features

The Wiley Digital Archive platform is embedded with the most advanced set of digital humanities tools, designed to maximize the value researchers, educators and students derive from primary source content. Here are some platform capability highlights and information about why they matter to researchers.

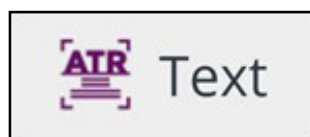
1. Automated Text Recognition (ATR)

Wiley Digital Archives leads primary-source discovery and analysis technology with ATR, a breakthrough AI that makes manuscript content fully discoverable via search. ATR turns script into readable typeset that can be seamlessly utilized for data analysis, quoted and referred in citations.

How does this help researchers?

- Enables digital navigation for handwritten primary source materials that before ATR was only possible by reading the entire material.
- ATR powers easy, efficient, seamless, and meaningful search, discovery, and analysis of unique manuscript content, enabling focus on insightful rather than time-consuming work.
- Makes manuscript translation, quotation, citation, checking, proofreading, sharing and presenting easy and scalable.
- Manuscripts and printed materials will come closer to discoverability parity, allowing more connections and discoveries, and enhancing analysis.

How do I view manuscripts with ATR?



To view ATR on the Wiley Digital Archives platform when you are looking at a manuscript page, simply click the “ATR Text” button. You can see examples of ATR in each of the collections using the links below.

- [British Association for the Advancement of Sciences](#)
- [New York Academy of Sciences](#)
- [Royal Anthropological Institute](#)
- [Royal College of Physicians](#)
- [Royal Geographical Society \(with the Institute of British Geographers\)](#)

| Platform tools and features

2. Exporting datasets

Whether it's handwritten or typescript, researchers can click on any statistical table that lives within archival data and export those tables as fielded data in excel. Data sources include field notes, manuscripts, surveys, questionnaires, studies, reports, tables, medical records, case studies, administrative and financial records, and includes any tabularized data within other published sources.

How does this help researchers?

- Supports data-driven, evidence-based research, which enables researchers to use archival data to make new discoveries while having the data and the analysis to support their claims.
- Provides increased accessibility to archival data sets and saves valuable time on having to manually key in data.
- Visualization tools and access to new datasets help researchers create new interpretations and insights into historical data.

3. GIS coordinates with maps

Wiley Digital Archives provides geo-reference coordinates on thousands of maps to give researchers the ability to export into GIS programs and plot against other maps and datasets using programs like Google Earth, QGIS, ARCGIS, or other web-based GIS-applications.

How does this help researchers?

- Historical maps allow researchers to examine how things have changed over time and ask questions such as "what used to be here, and what is here now?" This allows researchers to understand changes over time to political borders and territories, locations of natural resources and commodities, and wildlife habits and deforestation.
- Enables map rectification, which is the ability to put a historical map into a GIS system and manipulate it to fit modern maps and analyze the differences.
- Researchers can access GIS coordinates of maps which were published in official documents alongside hand-drawn maps from sketches and unpublished materials to examine the process of map creation.



Image from the British Association for the Advancement of Science

| Platform tools and features

4. Textual analysis, and data & visualization tools

WDA offers a suite of digital humanities tools which enable researchers and students to gain new insights into historical questions by analyzing, visualizing and exporting particular search results. Researchers can view results through tools such as concordance, collocation, term clusters, term frequency, and term popularity.

How does this help researchers?

- Researchers can group, analyze and find content in a way that isn't possible in physical archival research, and therefore uncover related and hidden content.
- These tools are especially beneficial for visual learners while offering new kinds of analysis to supplement the close reading of primary source content.
- Analysis tools enable researchers to arrange content by date and frequency, allowing them to easily view trends and trace how topics developed over time.

5. Text and dating mining

Wiley Digital Archives supports libraries and researchers in the digital humanities by offering all text, metadata, and images behind each archive to institutions who purchase the parent collections for use in further, more sophisticated, algorithmic research.

How does this help researchers?

- Text and data mining enables researchers to run sophisticated and complex queries which require more computational speed and flexibility than can be offered through an online resource.
- It increases the competitiveness of research because they could be the first to look at these historical texts through new algorithmic programs.



Image from the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) archive

Industry and user reviews of Wiley Digital Archives



“ This unique, extremely user-friendly collection of historical sources is highly recommended. Wiley’s dedication to the user experience, as demonstrated through promises of expanding the breadth of digitized materials from additional partnerships, improved features and search capabilities, and prominent invitations for feedback, make it an exciting platform to comb through, as well as one to keep an eye on as it expands and adapts to user needs ”

[Read full Library Journal review >](#)



“ Wiley Digital Archives presents extremely robust features and tools for users. The dense archival collections are highly navigable with rich metadata and advanced filtering functionality. The range of exploration and analysis tools present users with innovative ways to explore within-and across-archives and collections. ”

[Read full eDesiderata review >](#)



“ The WDA platform is a wonderful resource, bringing together numerous collections and enabling cross-referencing across multiple archive collections. The WDA platform has a pleasing aesthetic (which really does enhance a user’s experience), an easy-to-use interface with relevant category break-down options, and allows for in-text search within images. ”

[Read full Doing History in Public review >](#)

Image from the Royal Geographical Society archive

Industry and user reviews of Wiley Digital Archives

User testimonials

“ My work focuses on the unarticulated narratives of African women in the expeditions of David Livingstone, uncovering the stories that restore and reinscribe these women into the historical record. Digital archives are essential components to this endeavor. The search functions in Wiley Digital Archives are particularly good for the type of research I do.

I can cross-reference my current inventories of Livingstone’s mentions of the word “women” very quickly, and the horizontality of the search process enables me to happen upon other works of interest that I might not have found otherwise. The malleability of this search function, in combination with the quality of the Wiley’s OCR, has facilitated fast, comprehensive data access—and underscores the value that these records can bring to the understanding of the socio-cultural makeup of exploration. ”

Dr. Kathryn Simpson

Lecturer in Information Studies, University of Glasgow

“ With Wiley Digital Archives, you can download manuscripts, photos, maps or whatever image you need very easily. The scan quality and image resolution are excellent. The keyword search in Wiley Digital Archives is great and saves a lot of time. You can use keywords for text, image and photographs; look at related items, and narrow your search by a specific time period. There are so many ways to set up your search parameters that finding what you need is fast and easy. One of the great things about society archives is that they can reveal those figures whose work was obscured or hidden in official publications—like women. You get a sense of the whole society’s collections in a way you may not have the time or energy to do when you’re on site. You can play around and get a sense of all the holdings and make more discoveries that impact your work. ”

Sarah M. Pickman

PhD Candidate, History of Science and Medicine Program , Yale University

“ The Analysis Hub feature includes a charting terms tool, which allows users to search efficiently and provides a broader overview of the type of material in the collection. This is particularly pertinent for researchers working on a new project or working with an archive collection for the first time. I was impressed by the 105 language options available, including many languages that do not use Romanized scripts. Looking forward, this could allow equal accessibility and enable greater equity within academia.

Digitized collections offer an alternative for those who are unable to visit archives for a multitude of reasons, from travel costs and locations to time constraints and health issues. In many ways, Wiley Digital Archives can enhance research communities by offering new ways of engaging and reviewing material. Wiley continually works with scholarly societies, universities and libraries to digitize primary source materials with the aim of making research more accessible and discoverable. ”

Mobeen Hussain

PhD Candidate, World History, University of Cambridge

Industry and user reviews of Wiley Digital Archives

Case studies

“ On a personal level, having access to new materials has reinvigorated my interest in related areas, in a low-cost way. I’ve recently written an article that I would not have been able to publish without access to online archives.

Access to digitized materials can address some of the issues faced by graduate students and their universities, like time to degree completion. These issues can be limited by lack of funding, so easy access to online resources can make a meaningful difference. Support from librarians is key to this.

Access to digital archives is also invaluable for grant writing for postgraduate students and academics. We can prove to potential funders that the data we need for our research is available, as we are now able to access and view the primary sources upfront. ”

Dr. Catherine Nichols,

Department of Anthropology, Center for Textual Studies and Digital Humanities Loyola University Chicago

➤ [Read full case study](#)

“ I used the typeset transcripts feature, as some of the handwriting was difficult to read. Thanks to the on-screen citations tab, I could keep an ongoing bibliography for my notes. The “zoom” option also allowed me to look closer at the most illegible handwriting.

I was able to locate the materials I needed,” says Richardson. “An unexpected find was a letter by Ellen Toynbee, one of the ladies I had come across in my research on female exhibitors at Royal Society soirées. Searches for her correspondence in other archives had been unsuccessful, but I found one of Toynbee’s letters in the Royal Geographical Society archive on Wiley Digital Archives. ”

Ann-Marie Richardson,

*PhD Candidate AHRC North West Consortium
Funded Researcher with The Royal Society,
Lancaster University. PhD
Thesis: Soirées, science and museums: region and metropolis,
1850 – 1924*

➤ [Read full case study](#)



Images from the Royal Geographical Society archive

| Frequently asked questions

Why is Wiley digitizing historical archives?

Wiley is undertaking this substantial task in order to give users an exclusive glimpse into extensive and distinct research cultivated by some of the world's most prominent societies. Additionally, this process will help preserve valuable research for generations to come and will better enable researchers around the world to innovate within their respective fields.

Who does Wiley partner with?

Wiley Digital Archives has partnerships with five prestigious academic societies:

- British Association for the Advancement of Science
- New York Academy of Sciences
- Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland
- Royal Geographical Society (with IBG)
- Royal College of Physicians

Will Wiley be partnering with other societies?

Yes! We are continuously working on solidifying other partnerships so that we may make the archives of other leading societies digitally accessible and discoverable.

How do the society partners benefit from this arrangement, and does the original content return to the society?

Our partners get a free copy of the new digital resource and receive all of their items returned in better condition; repaired, in new archival housing storage (boxes, folders) if needed, and with enhanced metadata. We also never restrict any access whatsoever to the analog content while providing preservation copies of the newly-digitized content back to each partner society.

What types of documents will be available?

Each collection brings its own unique types of materials into a researcher's view.

Below are some examples of materials you might find in one or more of the collections:

- Administrative records
- Books
- Blueprints
- Conference papers
- Correspondence
- Data
- Ephemera
- Fieldwork
- Grey literature
- Illustrations
- Manuscripts
- Maps
- Meetings
- Minute books
- Monographs
- Newspapers
- Pamphlets
- Periodicals
- Personal papers
- Photographs
- Proceedings
- Reports
- Surveys

What is the process behind making these documents available?

First, we partner with well-known societies that have valuable physical archives that are digitally untapped. We send a team of trained conservators, cataloguers, and scanning experts to take inventory. These professionals are equipped with state-of-the-art tools to repair, restore, and preserve all documents. After that, we digitize them for the modern researcher, which includes making documents both searchable and browsable, and with tools for visualization, mapping, and textual analysis.

| Frequently asked questions



What makes Wiley Digital Archives unique?

We have specifically designed the Wiley Digital Archives platform to meet modern archival research needs. It is a bespoke platform that has been purposely built for digital archive research. For handwritten materials, we manually input information from document headers, such as names, places, and dates, to make the manuscript content more discoverable.

With Automated Text Recognition (ATR), Wiley Digital Archives leads primary-source discovery and analysis technology. This breakthrough AI dedicated to manuscript exploration accelerates research work making handwritten content fully discoverable via search, and turning handwriting into easily readable typeset that can be seamlessly utilized for data analysis, quoted, and referred in citations.

We key in tabular data, so items, such as charts, graphs, and datasets, are exportable into a CSV document with one click, including handwritten data captured in fieldnotes and elsewhere. Search results are returned visually, rather than simply as a static list, and historical maps are geo-tagged, which can be searched or accessed by visual browse and refined by metadata fields. In addition, the search engine performs full boolean search functionality and fuzzy logic searching.

You can print and download individual documents, as well as share them via email or social media. When an item has been shared, the recipient will be able to view it in the actual resource without authentication. To access further content in the database, the recipient would need to authenticate into Wiley Digital Archives.

How does Automated Text Recognition work?

Automated Text Recognition (ATR) is an AI technology based on network analysis, machine learning, and a contextual approach to keyword recognition and analysis. It processes collections of words in different script styles and analyzes each word against contextual datasets, identifying the most suitable. It then analyses the archival content (collections and documents) to identify each word. ATR will be applied at no cost to all Wiley Digital Archives content.

How do researchers, educators, and students gain access to this newly-digitized content?

Once an institution has purchased a collection within Wiley Digital Archives, users will gain access via a fully-integrated platform. If multiple collections are purchased, users can perform cross-collection searches.

How do I purchase Wiley Digital Archives?

You can purchase Wiley Digital Archives by contacting an account manager via **wileydigitalarchives.com**. We can then set up institutional trial access, and on completion of a trial we will share an agreement, set up access and invoice your library.

Wiley bases the pricing of each collection on the size and value of the content as well as factors such as the type, size and market of the purchasing institution. With a one-time purchase per collection, your institution will have continuous access for an unlimited amount of users. There are no ongoing fees once the collection is purchased.

| Frequently asked questions

What kind of support can I expect after I have purchased?

Once you have purchased one of the Wiley Digital Archive collections, a member of Wiley's Customer Success team will get in touch to ensure that your access is set up quickly and smoothly. Our team will work with you to confirm that you can access WDA via your preferred method of authentication. You will be sent EZproxy or your preferred remote authentication details, plus administrator credentials which will enable you to access downloadable MARC records. We will also provide you with descriptive copy for your library search to help with discoverability.

Once set up, you will be provided with resources and virtual training opportunities to help you get the most out of the Wiley Digital Archives collection. You can access the Wiley Digital Archives Training Hub where you can find user and administrator guides, how-to-videos, and other resources to help your users get started. We can also arrange training for librarians, researchers, and faculty jointly, or hold separate sessions based on specific user needs.

Which versions of citation tools are available in the Wiley Digital Archives platform?

- MLA - Modern Language Association 8th edition
- Chicago - Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (author-date)
- APA - American Psychological Association 6th edition

What types of administrative and integration features are available?

Wiley Digital Archives uses the MARC standard for cataloging records, preventing deduplication of work and allowing libraries to better share predictable and reliable bibliographic resources. MARC is the industry standard for recordkeeping that helps foster the communication of information.

We are also COUNTER-compliant, meaning we produce and exchange consistent, credible usage statistics. This allows libraries to compare usage data received from different vendors and publishers. Libraries use the information to better understand and demonstrate the value of the electronic resources they are providing access to.

Additionally, Wiley Digital Archives will deliver meta-data to major search and discovery services, such as The Summon® Service, Primo® and EBSCO Discovery Service™, to promote the helpful exchange of information. This will be done upon completion of the digitization of the full collection.

The text (OCR, metadata) and images behind the Wiley Digital Archives program are available to any institution with access to the parent resources, free of charge, for textual analysis and data-mining outside of the resource. Wiley will also deposit a copy of each archive with an accredited third-party repository to guarantee preservation and access.

Lastly, administrators can manage their access rights directly through the platform.

Learn more at wileydigitalarchives.com >

| Useful links and resources

Visit www.wileydigitalarchives.com >
for information about the platform and collections.

Visit the [WDA Training Hub](#) >
for access to FAQs, quick training videos, user guides and other helpful resources.

Visit the [Wiley Network](#) >
for blogs, stories, and content about Wiley Digital Archives.

If you have any questions or requests, you can reach out to our team [here](#). >

Teaching resources and course guides

To find out more, click on the links below.

- **Wiley Digital Archives Course Guide**
World History
- **Wiley Digital Archives Syllabus on History of the Scientific Revolution in Western Europe**
- **Teaching with primary sources**
New York Academy of Sciences
- **Teaching with primary sources**
Royal College of Physicians
- **Teaching with primary sources**
Royal Geographical Society (with IBG)
- **Teaching with primary sources**
Royal Anthropological Institute

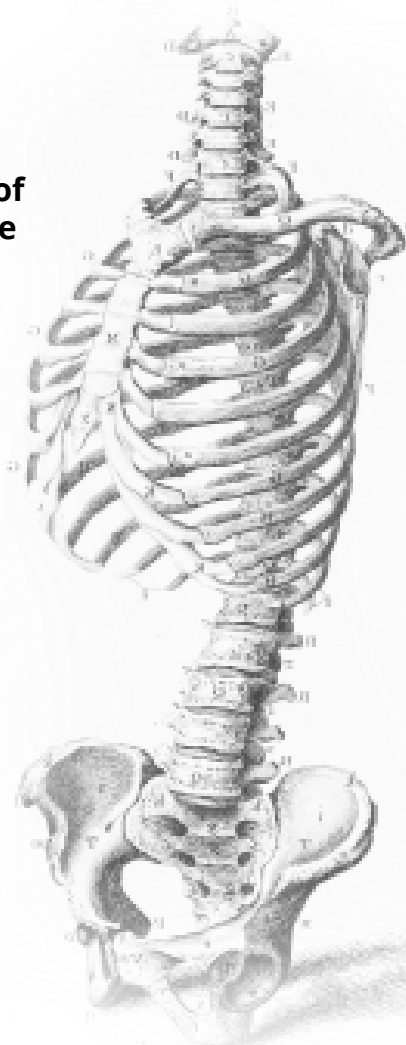


Image from the Royal College of Physicians