actual documentation and/or publication of their work. Thus, the extraordinary evolution and influence of history upon contemporary science and practice may not be fully appreciated and could potentially be lost to future generations of workplace health and safety researchers and practitioners.

**Methods** Join us as we explore this phenomenon and engage one another in identifying key resources and platforms for the selection, archival, and preservation of the essential historical resources connecting our past to the present day. In this workshop, we will reflect on the merits of establishing a centralised database for historical documents, share choices in personal archival methodology and technology, fully explore *The History of Prevention of Occupational and Environmental Diseases* web archive project, and provide practical hand-on experience in the archival of one’s own content. In preparation, workshop participants are urged to bring three pieces of informational content (i.e., paper documents or electronic publications) to contribute to the archive.

**Results** This workshop will highlight the significance of historical preservation and impart methodology, technology, and best practices for the archival of historical documents. Through practical experience in contributing content to a centralised platform, participants will learn the steps necessary to establish one’s own strategy for archival.

**Conclusion** Our goal is to reintroduce historic research into the occupational safety and health community—saving valuable time and resources spent to rediscover historical significance. A concerted effort to preserve and share accrued knowledge will afford current and future generations the opportunity to more fully explore historic ‘windows of influence’ and lessons learned, providing foundational elements upon which to discover future avenues for the reduction of harmful occupational exposures and improved worker protection across the U.S. and around the world.

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**1678b FLAX AND LINEN IN THE HISTORY OF IRISH INDUSTRIAL HEALTH**

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Flax was once grown in every county of Ireland, when the production of linen was an entirely cottage industry. After the Williamite war of 1691 immigration to Ireland was encouraged and many who came were Huguenots from France. Notably Louis Crommellin came to Lisburn, in County Down, to establish a colony of Huguenot linen weavers. Just how much their arrival contributed to innovation is arguable but they enriched the range of linen idiom. Linen manufacture came to be concentrated in north-west Ulster. Ramazzini, in 1705, had noted respiratory problems associated with a ‘foul mischievous powder’ entering the lungs of flax hackers, but it was not until production was mechanised in the 19th Century that it became a serious problem. In 1831 Thackrah described similar cases in Leeds; by 1860 Greenhow had employed the term ‘Bysinosis’ (from the Greek ‘bussinos’ – of linen) in an official document and recorded that the condition was exacerbated on Mondays, the ‘Monday Fever.’ In 1856, Malcolm in Belfast, demonstrated that the condition was related to the initial, dustier phases of flax manufacture. Another Ulster doctor, Charles Nicholas Delacherois Purdon (who had Huguenot forebears), in the 1870s described a disease associated with linen manufacture: ‘…one of the most injurious, and in certain branches very fatal, is the effect induced by the inhaling of flax dust, called by the workers ‘Pouce,’ (from the French: ‘poussif’ – wheezy) which is produced, when the fibre is cleansed by machinery.’ Those employed as ‘doffers’ (from the French: ‘démoûtres’ – dismantlers) who removed the spindles did not suffer from Pouce because they were exposed to heat and vapour rather than dust which rendered them more susceptible to bronchial