

## Distilling the Past: Cataloguing the Records of Whyte & Mackay

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*The Whyte & Mackay collection was accessioned in 2016 and is held as part of the University of Glasgow's Archives and Special Collections' Scottish Business Archive, which already managed a smaller number of Whyte & Mackay records deposited in the 1990s and has an ongoing agreement with Whyte & Mackay for the management of its corporate archive. The collection captures almost 200 years of distilling history in Scotland, and at the time of deposit ran to over 60 linear metres of material with records covering corporate governance; finance; sales; correspondence; staff; production; plant and property; promotion and public relations. This article will outline the ways in which we utilised the functionality of our collection management system, EMu, to catalogue an extensive set of business records, covering multiple companies with complex interlinked relationships.*

### The Scottish Business Archive

The Scottish Business Archive was established in the 1950s. In this period, economic decline and international competition saw not only individual businesses struggle to remain solvent, but indeed entire industries, such as shipbuilding and textiles, suffer from significant closures. This period of deindustrialisation was in stark contrast to the economic situation of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when Scotland had been at the forefront of such industries, and was widely regarded as supplier of quality products and technological innovation.<sup>1</sup> Professor Sydney Checkland, the University of Glasgow's first professor of Economic History, recognised there was an urgent need to protect business archives to prevent them from being permanently lost during the rapid industry closures, and made arrangements for the Department of Economic History to take the records of such companies and make them available for academic research. In 1975, the management of these records was transferred to the

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<sup>1</sup> Rachel Hosker and Liza Giffen, 'Scottish Business Archives: Experience, Influence and Practice' (2005) 89, *Business Archives: Principles and Practice*, pp.31-53.

University Archive.<sup>2</sup> Under the management of the Archive, the focus of the Scottish Business Archive grew to not only include the collections of businesses that had closed, but also to manage the records of companies still operating and contributing to the Scottish economy. The Scottish Business Archive offers an alternative to businesses managing their archives in house; while this can be undertaken successfully, for many businesses, the pressures associated with maintaining their core business can leave little capacity or financial support for the strategic management of their records. The Scottish Business Archive offers businesses a comprehensive archive management service, from appraisal and cataloguing to preservation and outreach. With the University of Glasgow Archives and Special Collections as host, external researchers are also granted meaningful access to the collections (with restrictions on any business sensitive information where relevant), in comparison to the closed nature of many business collections held privately.

### **The Whyte & Mackay Collection**

The first set of Whyte & Mackay records taken into the Scottish Business Archive in the 1990s were primarily related to Dalmore Distillery. Whyte & Mackay had merged with Dalmore in 1960, having purchased Dalmore whisky for their blends since the end of the previous century. The much larger accrual included Whyte & Mackay's own records, as well as substantial additional material for Dalmore, and as it transpired many other related businesses as well. The cataloguing of the accrual followed the project funding model for Scottish Business Archive collections.<sup>3</sup> Due to the nature of the additional Dalmore material filling gaps in some record series from the original deposit it was decided to amalgamate the existing and new catalogues, to produce a clear and cohesive finding aid which would be accessible in our online catalogue. Understanding the histories of these companies and the relationships between them

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<sup>2</sup> Clare Paterson, 'Unique and Distinctive Collections: The Scottish Business Archives' in P. V. Davies et al. (eds), *The University of Glasgow Library: Friendly Shelves* (Glasgow: The Friends of Glasgow University Library in association with the University Library, 2016), p.210.

<sup>3</sup> Clare Paterson, 'The Scottish Business Archive: New Methods of Managing Business Collections and Clients' in F. Pino (ed.), *Creating the Best Business Archive: Achieving a Good Return on Investment* (Milan: Hoepli, 2017), pp.64-8.

was therefore essential, both for the purposes of appraising the collection and for creating a logical structure for the catalogue.

### Origins and History of Whyte & Mackay

The background to the company's formation began in 1875, when James Whyte and Charles Mackay were recruited to manage the warehousing firm Allan & Poynter. When the owner of the company died six years later, Mackay and Whyte jointly bid for the wines and spirits part of the business and established their own company, Whyte & Mackay. By 1883 they had a permanent store, with blending vat, bottling plant, racking facilities and a bottle store. Shortly after acquiring the business, much of Western and Central Europe was struck by an infestation of the insect grape phylloxera, which from 1860 began destroying vineyards first in France, then in the south and east of the continent, leading to shortages of wine and brandy for the international market.<sup>4</sup> This led to a surge in demand for whisky and saw many Scottish companies, including Whyte & Mackay, diversifying their product range. In 1895 nine casks of malt whisky were purchased from the Dalmore distillery in Alness, commencing what was to be a long-standing business arrangement. The following year Whyte & Mackay began blending their own whisky aimed at the export market, leading to a period of steady profits for the company in the first part of the twentieth century.<sup>5</sup>

In stark contrast, the inter-war years proved challenging for the business. Prohibition in America and the impact of the British Temperance Movement led to a drop in sales, creating high stock levels and lower profits. The company was wound up and reconstructed as Whyte & Mackay Ltd on 9 January 1926. In the aftermath of the Great Depression, Charles Mackay's son William left the company's board, leaving the Whyte family in full control of the business. Pressure on the business continued, with the outbreak of the Second World War seeing Major Hartley Whyte deployed on military service overseas, severely diminishing the management team and Alex Whyte also

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<sup>4</sup> J. Tello, R. Mammerler, M. Čajić, et al., 'Major Outbreaks in the Nineteenth Century Shaped Grape Phylloxera Contemporary Genetic Structure in Europe' (2019) 9:17540, *Scientific Reports*.

<sup>5</sup> Michael Moss and Alison Turton, *The History of Whyte & Mackay* [unpublished manuscript], 1987, catalogue reference GB 248 UGC 234/8/14/5, Chapter 3, pp.1-11.

conscripted. Despite this, the company's fortunes started to improve and in 1944 Whyte & Mackay declared their highest profit in 20 years. This prompted the decision to undertake a marketing spree to build the company's brand and between 1951 and 1953, advertising spend increased by almost 1500%, from £296 to £4,600.<sup>6</sup>

This heavy marketing saw Whyte & Mackay using their brand name to advertise their particular blend of whisky and when, in the late 1950s, Whyte & Mackay Ltd were presented with the option of merging with their long-term supplier Mackenzie Brothers, Dalmore, Ltd, they were offered an opportunity to follow the same path as many brewers before them, and make 'the backwards linkage into distilling to control the distinctive taste associated with their particular brand name'.<sup>7</sup> As noted above, Dalmore first supplied Whyte & Mackay with casks of whisky in 1895 when the business was run by two brothers Andrew and Charles Mackenzie. Leased since 1867, they eventually purchased the distillery, its farms and the Belleport pier reaching into the Moray Firth in 1891. Work to rebuild and extend the distillery began, taking nearly eight years to complete; during this time demand for whisky orders boomed, and by 1896 the business had 32 hourly or weekly paid employees. However, by the end of the century the distillery was operating at half capacity, due to a drop in the price of whisky and the market becoming dominated by the large blenders. Despite further setbacks, including an extensive fire in 1911 which destroyed two acres of bonded warehouses and other buildings, the Mackenzie Brothers managed to keep Dalmore open until 1917<sup>8</sup> when the complex was taken over by the Admiralty and the US Navy for the purposes of assembling mines which were laid between Orkney and Norway.

The distillery's large sheds, previously used for whisky production, were turned into assembly lines for mine manufacture, using components sent from the United States to Scotland.<sup>9</sup> The disruption of the First World War had a huge impact on the Mackenzie Brothers' company, unable to produce any whisky during the Admiralty's

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<sup>6</sup> Moss and Turton, *The History of Whyte & Mackay*, Chapter 4, pp.1-22.

<sup>7</sup> A. Slaven and S. Checkland, *Dictionary of Scottish Business Biography: Volume 2, Processing, Distributing, Services* (Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press, 1990), p.8-11.

<sup>8</sup> Moss and Turton, *The History of Whyte & Mackay*, pp.123-37.

<sup>9</sup> Invergordon Museum 'Wartime Dalmore' <<https://www.invergordonmuseum.co.uk/index.asp?pageid=703464>> accessed 3 December 2024.

occupation which did not end until 1920. Andrew Mackenzie's son, William Farquharson Mackenzie, then set about the extensive refurbishments required in the aftermath and became engaged in a prolonged compensation claim from the Admiralty in the War Compensation Court. His claim for loss of profits, goodwill and expenses incurred by the occupation was finally settled in 1924, with the Admiralty paying less than a third of the £30,000 claimed.<sup>10</sup> The company's fortunes continued to go downhill when Andrew Mackenzie died in 1923, and the business was forced to close indefinitely in 1926.

The company was resurrected as a limited liability company in 1927 by W.F. Mackenzie under the name of Mackenzie Brothers, Dalmore, Ltd. Despite an injection of £70,000 worth of capital, few buyers could be found, and the company recorded a loss for its first year of trading. After several tough years, the company was buoyed by the end of prohibition in America, which led to an increase in production and new warehouses being constructed. The boom times were not to last however, and the business was once again battered by the outbreak of the Second World War. The company shut its doors, which did not reopen until peacetime.<sup>11</sup>

Following the death of his father W.F. Mackenzie, Major Hector Mackenzie took over the family business. Under his management, production increased steadily over the next ten years: by the end of the 1950s, three new warehouses had been constructed, a Hydram stacker had been purchased and was being used in the warehouses in order to improve efficiency, and the stills were converted to mechanical stoking.<sup>12</sup> Mackenzie began to explore the possibility of an amalgamation with their long-standing

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<sup>10</sup> First World War compensation claims and case v. Admiralty, 1920-26. Papers and correspondence regarding claim submitted to Losses Commission following the occupation of Dalmore Distillery by the Admiralty during the First World War. Includes affidavits issued to the War Compensation Court and 1920-22 letterbook, catalogue reference GB 248 UGC 235/5/1/2.

<sup>11</sup> Moss and Turton, *The History of Whyte & Mackay*, pp.139-42.

<sup>12</sup> Dalmore Distillery, *Distillers of Pot Still Malt Whisky*, 1958, promotional booklet, catalogue reference GB 248 UGC 235/10/2/4.

customers Whyte & Mackay. After 65 years of business, the two firms merged to form a new public holding company Dalmore, Whyte & Mackay Ltd in May 1960.<sup>13</sup>

### Unpicking Intertwined Histories within the Archival Record

The scope of the intertwined histories of the companies as outlined above, are represented in their archives. The records included in the Whyte & Mackay and Dalmore collections provide a detailed history of the operations of a major Scotch whisky producer and its associated and subsidiary companies. There are records covering all aspects of whisky production, plant and property files and technical plans. Staff records and photographs document the workforces at various distilleries, and a wide range of advertising and promotional material alongside newspaper cuttings illustrate the development of the public image the company attempted to create for itself. In addition, a significant collection of financial records and correspondence files document the day to day running of the Dalmore Distillery providing information about the company's governance and financial successes. Taken as a whole, the Whyte & Mackay grouping forms one of the largest of the Scottish Business Archive's drinks industry collections, both in physical size and the range of record types, comparable in size and scope to William Teacher & Sons Ltd<sup>14</sup>, William Younger & Co Ltd<sup>15</sup> and Tennent Caledonian Breweries Ltd<sup>16</sup>.

At first glance, it seemed the Whyte & Mackay papers and the Dalmore Distillery records each accounted for around half of the overall collection with some presence of material from the Fettercairn and Tomintoul distilleries, which were acquired in 1973, shortly after the takeover by SUITS (Scottish and Universal Investments Trust Ltd), an investment and holding company formed in 1948 by Lord Fraser of Allander. When we began cataloguing by listing in more detail than the appraisal report had the scope for, it became apparent there were a substantial number of records from other

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<sup>13</sup> Memorandum and articles of association of Dalmore, Whyte & Mackay Ltd, 16 May-4 November 1960, catalogue reference GB 248 UGC 235/1/1/3.

<sup>14</sup> GB 248 UGD 306/2/1, Records of William Teacher & Sons Ltd, distillers, Glasgow, c1850-1990s, 35 linear metres.

<sup>15</sup> GB 248 WY, Records of William Younger & Co Ltd, brewers, Edinburgh, 1658-1970s, 30.6 linear metres.

<sup>16</sup> GB 248 T, Records of Tennent Caledonian Breweries Ltd, brewers, Glasgow, 1776-2006, 23.6 linear metres.

distilleries which are currently or have been owned at various times by Whyte & Mackay as well as Fettercairn and Tomintoul, including Invergordon, Isle of Jura, Bruichladdich, Tullibardine and Tamnavulin. In addition, another six subsidiary companies were represented, including agents and distributors, plus those involved in warehousing, bottling and blending activities. These include Hay & Macleod Ltd, Glasgow; Charles Mackinlay & Co Ltd, Edinburgh; Mackinlays & Birnie Ltd, Inverness; Duncan Macbeth & Co Ltd; Jarvis Halliday & Company Ltd, Aylesbury, and William Muir (Bond 9) Ltd, Leith. In total, the collection covers 17 separate subsidiary and associated company archives.

Establishing the interlinked relationships and histories between these distilleries and the other businesses was among the most challenging elements of cataloguing this collection. This was not least due to researching and writing/creating multiple administrative histories and catalogue structures adding significantly to the project workload. Having access to the Moss and Turton manuscript *The History of Whyte & Mackay*<sup>17</sup>, as part of the collection, and by trusted authors, was incredibly useful in processing the collection. The separate chapters on distilleries other than Dalmore owned by Whyte & Mackay were of vital assistance in clarifying those relationships and timelines.

This buying and selling of smaller distillers and producers is unsurprising when considering the industry-wide context. As Bower states, in all businesses viability is based on accurate forecasting of future demand: with most whisky sold on average eight years after initial production begins, predicting levels of future demand has been an ongoing challenge for the whisky industry, leading to ‘observable patterns of over-production and under-production [...] leading to what is known as the ‘whisky cycle’.<sup>18</sup> As such, external economic factors such as the Great Depression, which led to many companies closing and never re-opening, provide an opportunity for companies that do survive such financial challenges to amalgamate with or acquire failed rival businesses. In addition, when blended whisky can be made up of up to 40 different whiskies, it is essential that a brand remains able to trade on a high-quality product,

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<sup>17</sup> Moss and Turton, *The History of Whyte & Mackay*.

<sup>18</sup> Julie Bower, ‘Scotch Whisky: History, Heritage and the Stock Cycle’ (2016) 2:11, *Beverages*, pp.1-14.

leading not only to complex co-operative agreements, swapping whiskies directly, and deals through brokers,<sup>19</sup> but also a need to take over collapsing suppliers in order to sustain production of the blend's components. For brand owners such as Dalmore, Whyte & Mackay Ltd, the advantage of purchasing failing distillers was also in being able to control the fillings of other blending companies, as well as employing closer stock management on brewers which had rapidly expanded in the 1960s (a decision which risked impacted prices across the industry); this illustrates the complex nature of the whisky industry as both competitive and co-operative. Such behaviour gathered pace in the 1980s, with large multinational spirits firms consolidating many of the former brewers, in what is known as the 'merger wave'.<sup>20</sup> As such, the multiple company records within the collection and the complex nature of the business during the mid to late twentieth century reflects the industry-wide context in which the company was operating.

There were some further complexities to the project. The collection was physically held in two sites, where we each worked separately on different sections of material: the Archives and Special Collections' Thurso Street repository with the original deposit from the 1990s and the Ballast Trust, Johnstone, which had taken in the 2016 accrual. This required regular communication and strict management of location data. As previously mentioned, we were amalgamating the 1990s catalogue from the first accession with the new one, which would complete some gaps in record series, with all material eventually housed together at Thurso Street. We also had appraisal report recommendations to action, including weeding the numerous correspondence files, and disposing of lower-level financial records.

Taking a functional approach to the catalogue structure, we could model this on other Scottish Business Archive drinks industry record schemas, whilst allowing for future accruals as we were working with a live company. When our project schedule was interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the problematic issue of not having physical access to the materials quickly became apparent, and we questioned whether it was possible to continue processing the collection remotely. However, we were already a

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<sup>19</sup> Ibid, pp.1-14.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid, pp.1-14.



considerable way through the detailed listing process and benefitted from the many reference images that had been taken. As such we proceeded to develop a virtual arrangement, leaving the physical arrangement and repackaging work for when we were back on site. As the initial box listing of the material, undertaken by other parties, had not reflected the scope of the separate businesses present in the records, the use of these images in doing more detailed descriptions became a critical tool when creating the virtual arrangement, in order that items were assigned to the correct company and record series.

### Unlocking EMu's Functionality

After reviewing and arranging our initial spreadsheets, we were able to remotely input the majority of the collection data and refine the virtual catalogue arrangement using our new collection management system, EMu, from Axiell. We turned the interruption to our schedule offered by the pandemic to our advantage, testing EMu's functionality and ensuring contextual data such as administrative histories were fully detailed.

This included utilising how the structure of previous cataloguing systems was mapped to EMu's range of metadata fields as General International Standard Archival Description (ISAD(G))<sup>21</sup> compliant and manifested in the online catalogue interface. Some of the additional functionality provided by EMu is available to all users at this front end, other areas are for internal use, therefore the Archives and Special Collections' metadata team then used our training with the new system to work on guidelines for staff and external users. With the Whyte & Mackay group of collections being 17 separate subsidiary and associated company archives, it provided the ideal opportunity to utilise the ability of the online catalogue to encompass both vertical relationships (the multilevel aspect of the ISAD(G) standard) and horizontal relationships '(i.e. separate but linked context and content entities)'.<sup>22</sup> Below will be

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<sup>21</sup> International Council on Archives (ICA), *ISAD(G): General International Standard Archival Description: Adopted by the Committee on Descriptive Standards, Stockholm, Sweden, 19-22 September 1999*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (Ottawa: ICA, 2000).

<sup>22</sup> Heather MacNeil and Jennifer Douglas, 'Generic Evolution and the Online Archival Catalogue' (2015) 36:2, *Archives and Records*, p.112.

discussed two functions which were heavily used during cataloguing, the Related Records field in the EMu cataloguing module, and the Parties module, for recording people and organisations.

Using the Related Records field in EMu enables these entities to appear together as live links in the online catalogues as Related Items. Selecting the linked tab will navigate the reader to the list:

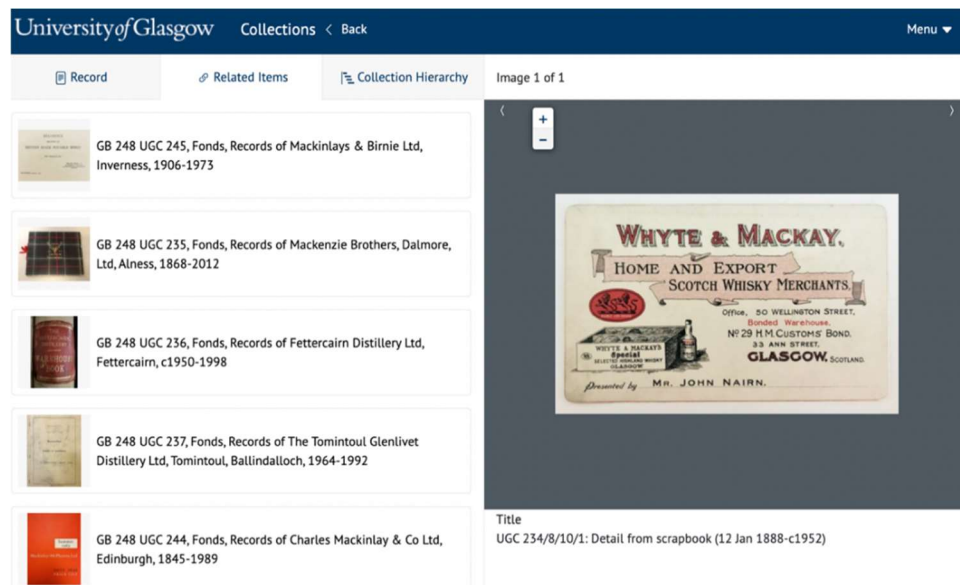


Image 1: Related Items, GB 248 UGC 234, records of Whyte & Mackay Ltd, Glasgow, 1833-2010, online catalogue.

The various inter-company relationships can be complex. EMu is also able to capture extra metadata by providing additional fields to describe the nature of these with more granularity. When collections are linked together using the Related Records field within EMu, there is further space in Relationship Notes to record any pertinent contextual, data, for example, dates:

Related Records		
	Related Records	Relationship Notes
1	GB 248 UGC 235, Fonds, Records of Mackenzie Brothers, Dalmore, Ltd, Alness, 1868-2012	Merger partner formed Dalmore, Whyte and Mackay, 1960
2	GB 248 UGC 236, Fonds, Records of Fettercairn Distillery Ltd, Fettercairn, c1950-1998	Subsidiary company, 1973-
3	GB 248 UGC 237, Fonds, Records of The Tomintoul Glenlivet Distillery Ltd, Tomintoul, Ballindalloch...	Subsidiary company, 1973-2000
4	GB 248 UGC 238, Fonds, Records of Hay & Madeod Ltd, Glasgow, 1950-1975	Subsidiary company, 1973-
5	GB 248 UGC 239, Fonds, Records of Invergordon Distillers Group Ltd, Invergordon, c1960-2001	Subsidiary company, 1993-
Related Records Reverse		
1	GB 248 UGC 244, Fonds, Records of Charles Mackinlay & Co Ltd, Edinburgh, 1845-1989	
2	GB 248 UGC 243, Fonds, Records of Tamnavulin-Glenlivet Distillery Company Ltd, Tomnavoulin, 1980s-2000	
3	GB 248 UGC 235, Fonds, Records of Mackenzie Brothers, Dalmore, Ltd, Alness, 1868-2012	
4	GB 248 UGC 236, Fonds, Records of Fettercairn Distillery Ltd, Fettercairn, c1950-1998	
5	GB 248 UGC 239, Fonds, Records of Invergordon Distillers Group Ltd, Invergordon, c1960-2001	

Image 2: EMu Related Records field, GB 248 UGC 234, records of Whyte & Mackay Ltd, Glasgow, 1833-2010, catalogue.

The field below, 'Related Records Reverse' auto-populates and acts as a checklist for cross-referencing. Whilst the data in these fields is also captured in prose format in the biographical histories for each company and is available to users in the online catalogue, the extra 'Relationship Notes' function accessible to all by staff by using EMu. This information was not previously available in such a format and has proved to provide a degree of efficiency when answering user enquiries

In addition to the 17 collection level descriptions there are now over 1,500 lower-level descriptions covering the financial, technical, and operational activities of Whyte & Mackay, Dalmore, and related companies, with collection strengths including the substantial amount of advertising and marketing material and photographs. Thirty-nine authority name records were also created for companies and individuals, allowing links to be clearly established between the various businesses. Using the Associations Field in EMu we were able to create links between the parties and add contextual notes. This example shows the party name record for Hector Andrew Courtney Mackenzie, who began the process of amalgamating Mackenzie Brothers, Dalmore, Ltd with their long-standing customers Whyte & Mackay Ltd as whisky blenders, and became company director of Dalmore, Whyte & Mackay Ltd in 1960. The tabular format provides a quick summary of where he sits in the web of personal and commercial relationships (see image 3, below):

Mackenzie, Colonel Hector Andrew Courtney OBE - Mackenzie Brothers, Dalmore Ltd; 19 Jul 19				
Associated With				
Party	Role	Start Date	End Date	
1 Mackenzie, Andrew - Mackenzie Broth...	grandfather	1919	1923	
2 Mackenzie Brothers, Dalmore Ltd	Company Director	1946	1976	
3 Dalmore, Whyte & Mackay Ltd	Company Director	1960	1980	
4 Whyte & Mackay Ltd	Merged with Mackenzie Broth...	1960	1980	
5 Dalmore Distillers Ltd	Company Director	1960	1980	
6 Jardine, Matheson & Company	Director Alexander Matheson ...	1839	1867	
7 Mackenzie Brothers	Founded by grandfather Andr...	1867	1923	
*				
Associates				
1 Whyte & Mackay Ltd				
2 Dalmore, Whyte & Mackay Ltd				
3 Dalmore Distillers Ltd				
4 Mackenzie, Andrew - Mackenzie Brothers, Dalmore Ltd; 1841-12 Sep 1923				
5 Jardine, Matheson & Company				
6 Mackenzie Brothers				
7 Mackenzie Brothers, Dalmore Ltd				

Image 3: EMu Party record/Associations field, Hector Mackenzie

The utilisation of a content management system to provide this kind of easily accessible summary data, rather than having to navigate multiple company administrative/biographical histories has obvious benefits for anyone working with the collections. The previous cataloguing system did have the Related Records function, as Archives and Special Collections were using the Archives Hub online portal<sup>23</sup> with catalogues uploaded as Encoded Archival Description (EAD) standardised XML format.<sup>24</sup> EAD, developed in the 1990s, enables users to search and browse archival collections in a networked online environment.<sup>25</sup> However, prior to that catalogues were produced as standalone Microsoft Word documents, many of which were produced before the advent of the ISAD(G) standard, and highlighting relationships between collections was something mostly left to additional finding aids

<sup>23</sup> Archives Hub, University of Glasgow Archive Services

<<https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/glaas/?flevel=collection&sort=date.asc>> accessed 30 Aug 2024

<sup>24</sup> *Encoded Archival Description (EAD)*, XML standard for encoding archival finding aids, maintained by the Technical Subcommittee for Encoded Archival Standards of the Society of American Archivists, in partnership with the Library of Congress, <<https://loc.gov/ead/>> accessed 3 December 2024.

<sup>25</sup> Jane Zhang 'Digital Archival Representation: Approaches and Challenges' in C. M. Angel, and C. Fuchs (eds) *Organization, Representation and Description Through the Digital Age: Information in Libraries, Archives and Museums* (Basel/Berlin/Boston: de Gruyter, 2018), p.89.

such as collection guides, or for the user to work out themselves. The precursor to recording related and associated parties was a standalone authority file database, for people, organisations and collections.

As one of the first collections to be catalogued directly using EMu at Archives and Special Collections, rather than imported legacy data, the scale and complexity of the Whyte & Mackay material provided a valuable opportunity to explore and refine our methodology for capturing and describing metadata in specific areas with a degree of granularity that previous systems did not support. From a business archives perspective this can enhance our understanding of the companies and the place of individuals and their familial relationships within them. For front end users the online catalogue is now easier to navigate when researching across a group of related collections. Users of drinks industry collections including The Scottish Brewing Archive Association have given positive feedback on the accessibility and navigational possibilities of the online catalogue. The aim of enabling greater flexibility in searching and delivering more accurate and richly detailed contextual metadata using the back end has benefitted the wider Archives and Special Collections team, which in turn supports external users as we can respond to research enquires more efficiently.

The collection catalogue for Whyte & Mackay is available via the University of Glasgow's Hunterian, Archives and Special Collections online catalogue on the university's website; using the term 'Records of Whyte & Mackay Ltd, Glasgow, 1833-2010' in the search box.<sup>26</sup> Selecting the Related Items tab links users to Mackenzie Brothers, Dalmore, Ltd and the other collections in the group.

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<sup>26</sup> Whyte & Mackay catalogue at  
<[https://www.gla.ac.uk/collections/#/details?catType=C&iirn=460781&referrer=/&gdcEvent=related\\_item\\_view](https://www.gla.ac.uk/collections/#/details?catType=C&iirn=460781&referrer=/&gdcEvent=related_item_view)>  
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Records of William Younger & Co Ltd, brewers, Edinburgh, 1658-1970s, catalogue reference GB 248 WY.

Records of Tennent Caledonian Breweries Ltd, brewers, Glasgow, 1776-2006, 23.6 linear metres, catalogue reference GB 248 T.

### Archival Standards

*Encoded Archival Description (EAD)*, XML standard for encoding archival finding aids, maintained by the Technical Subcommittee for Encoded Archival Standards of the Society of American Archivists, in partnership with the Library of Congress, <<https://loc.gov/ead/>> accessed 3 December 2024.

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