

**Scoping Survey of Historic Human Remains in English Museums
undertaken on behalf of
the Ministerial Working Group on Human Remains**

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Scoping Survey of Historic Human Remains in English Museums on behalf of the Ministerial Working Group on Human Remains

Executive Summary

The aim of the survey was to map the broad scope of human remains held in English collections. A questionnaire was mailed to 159 eligible respondents (Appendix 3 & 4). 148 responses were received, and the analysis is based on 146 attributed responses. The results show that a very high percentage of respondents hold human remains of some kind, but many of these hold only small quantities. Comments from respondents indicated a high level of awareness of the sensitivity required in caring for such material (Appendix 6). The detailed results are as follows:

Historic human remains in English collections

- 132 hold human remains in their collections (Table 2.1)
- Analysis suggests there are at least 61,000 human remains held by 132 respondents.
- 64 have fewer than 50 items, 34 fewer than 10 items (Table 2.2).
- 25 have over 500 human remains in their collections (Table 2.2).

Historic human remains from overseas 1500-1947

- 60 hold human remains from overseas dating from between 1500 and 1947 (Table 3.1).
- 21 hold human remains from one geographical area (Table 3.1).
- 30 hold material from Africa, Europe and Asia (Table 3.3).

Historic human remains from overseas pre-500

- 61 hold human remains from overseas dating to pre-1500 (Table 3.4).
- 54 hold fewer than 50 items (Table 3.4).
- 6 hold more than 250 (Table 3.4).

Human remains from the UK from archaeological contexts

- 106 hold human remains from the UK acquired through archaeological activity (Table 4.1).

Human remains from the UK acquired for medical purposes

- 27 held human remains acquired for medical purposes (Table 4.2).

Use of human remains

- 35 stored most or all of their collections unused. Over 60% of these appear to be material excavated in the UK (Table 5.1).
- 89 had some, most or all of their human remains on permanent display (Table 5.2).

Requests for return

- 13 of the respondents that held human remains from overseas (1500-1947) had received a total of 33 requests for return.
- 24 of these 33 requests came from three originating communities: Tasmanian Aborigine, Australian Aborigine and New Zealand Maori.
- Of the 33 requests made, 19 were made to three institutions: the British Museum, the Natural History Museum and the Royal College of Surgeons.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The scoping survey was commissioned by the DCMS Working Group on Human Remains, generously funded by Re:source, the Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries, to obtain information about the range, nature and quantities of historic human remains held in a sample of English museums and university collections. The work was undertaken by Jane Weeks and Val Bott, who were guided by a steering group drawn from the Working Group which comprised Sally MacDonald, Tristram Besterman and Maurice Davies.
- 1.2 The consultants wish to record their thanks to the steering group and to those who completed the questionnaire and responded to queries and requests for further information. Without their efforts - and for some it has required considerable work to pull together the necessary figures - this report would not have been possible. Special thanks are due to Malcolm Chapman, of the Manchester Museum, who produced the graphs and charts for this report.
- 1.3 It should be stressed that the survey was intended from the outset to do no more than map the broad scope of human remains held in English museums. The data was collected in broad categories, an approach which was designed to make it less onerous to respond to the questionnaire, but which inevitably sets limits on the analysis and presentation of that data. Nonetheless, we believe that the scoping survey has achieved its objectives, and provides the Working Group with information on the volume, origin, distribution and use of human remains in English museums, which it hitherto lacked.
- 1.4 Only if and when the institutions concerned make available detailed catalogues of their holdings of human remains will it be possible to make a reliable and comprehensive national inventory of the full extent and nature of the human remains in English museums.
- 1.5 **Earlier surveys in this field**
Prior to this study, information on this subject was available from a small number of surveys carried out in the 1990s. Since these had originally been conducted to answer questions other than those being considered by the Working Group, they did not fully answer its needs. However, they gave an indication of material held and the issues likely to be encountered in its care and use. This informed the scope of the present survey and indicated the kinds of

institutions that should be included amongst those surveyed. A summary of this previous work is given at Appendix 1.

- 1.6 This study is intended to complement the recent census of all organs and tissues in NHS pathology services (NHS trusts and medical schools), carried out by the Retained Organs Commission (ROC) in 2001. The ROC survey focused on human material taken from post-mortems between 1970 and 1999, although it identified 'archived' or pre-1970 collections in many of these institutions (Appendix 2). In discussion with ROC it was agreed that the Human Remains Working Group should concentrate on archival collections, specifically human remains obtained from persons living or deceased prior to 1948, when the National Health Service was created. It is apparent from both surveys that a considerable number of institutions hold both recent and 'archived' material.

1.7 Methodology

The questionnaire

This survey was based upon a simple questionnaire which appears as Appendix 3 in this report. The questionnaire was drawn up by the steering group and the consultants. This was distributed together with a short paper giving the terms of reference of the Working Group and another defining human remains for the purposes of the survey, a covering letter from the Minister for the Arts, and a stamped addressed envelope for ease of return to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

- 1.8 The questionnaire was intended to obtain a broad picture of the holdings of historic human remains in English collections and to record information about requests for return. It specifically sought estimated figures within defined ranges of UK and non-UK material. It also asked for information about requests for the return of human remains. In addition, space was provided for respondents to set out any comments which they wished to make. A number included policy documents, some provided detailed accounts of their institutions' experiences or made personal statements in relation to historic human remains in museums. These are listed in Appendix 6 of this report.

1.9 *The institutions surveyed*

A list of museums and university departments thought likely to have collections of historic human remains was assembled by the steering group and the consultants. A number of these were identified from the surveys described in Appendix 1. In March 2002, the questionnaire was sent to 164 institutions, requesting returns by 12 April. To maximize the response, the consultants contacted all those who had not responded at that date by telephone or by letter, sometimes sending replacement copies of the questionnaire, encouraging responses and offering a new deadline. This direct approach proved effective, and was used again on follow-up questions to obtain fuller information. Full details of the response rates and reasons for failure to respond are given in Section 2 below.

1.10 *Types of material revealed*

The questionnaire did not ask respondents to classify the kinds of material they held, but from their comments it is clear that historic human remains are organised by museums in a variety of contexts, including archaeology, ethnography, geology, natural history, medicine and social history collections. These include skeletal remains from excavated burials and cremations, mummified remains and soft tissue preserved in spirit. There are memorial and ritual objects, such as Victorian hair jewellery, shrunken heads and tattooed heads. There are items for use made out of human remains, such as drinking vessels and drums made from skulls, and a human bone fish-hook. The purposes for which this material was acquired is equally varied, ranging from scientific research to use as artist's models.

2 Context: Historic Human Remains in English collections

2.1 The response

The questionnaire was sent to 164 addresses but once some errors and duplications had been corrected, and a small number of amalgamations of collections clarified, the total number of eligible respondents proved to be 159. The full list of these eligible respondents appears in Appendix 4. By June 2002 148 responses had been received. Since two of these were returned anonymously, and it has not been possible to identify their source, the analysis which follows is based upon 146 attributable questionnaires.

2.2 The brief for the research sought an ambitious response rate of 95%. An actual response rate of 93.1% was achieved.

2.3 Non-respondents

In addition to the two anonymous returns, a further eleven institutions failed to provide any response at all despite the consultants' best efforts. Two of these can be explained by staff changes; at Hartlepool the relevant officer was about to leave for a new job and at the Thackray Medical Museum the post of Director was vacant at that time. Oak House Museum in West Bromwich responded to none of our written requests for information and it was never possible to make contact by phone, though recorded messages were left on an answering machine. One of the unattributed questionnaires bore a Midlands postmark and may have come from this source.

2.4 The other 10 non-respondents were all university departments or institutions (see Appendix 4). Their failure to reply may be attributed to various factors. Recent surveys of university collections indicate that they are often poorly resourced. Staff responsible for university collections are frequently isolated from and do not identify with the museum community. Often they have responsibility for collections as only one small part of their remit. Neglect because of pressure of other work, or because collections are seen as being of lower priority than teaching or research, results in 'orphan collections'. Some who did respond expressed a certain weariness over the frequency with which they had been asked about human remains in recent months, particularly those few who stated that they had already submitted information both to the Human Remains Working Group and the Retained Organs Commission.

2.5 Some smaller institutions with limited staff resources found it hard to respond quickly, for a variety of reasons. For example, several institutions, including Macclesfield Museums, the Cuming Museum in the London Borough of Southwark and Dorset County Museum, explained delays in responding because of pressure to complete work on major exhibitions or a new museum by early May, to coincide with Museums Month. Others had staff vacancies which delayed the response or resulted in partial responses, for example, from Birmingham City Museums & Art Galleries where the natural history curatorial post is vacant but the questionnaire was completed for archaeological and ethnographic collections. Sheffield Galleries & Museums Trust also sent

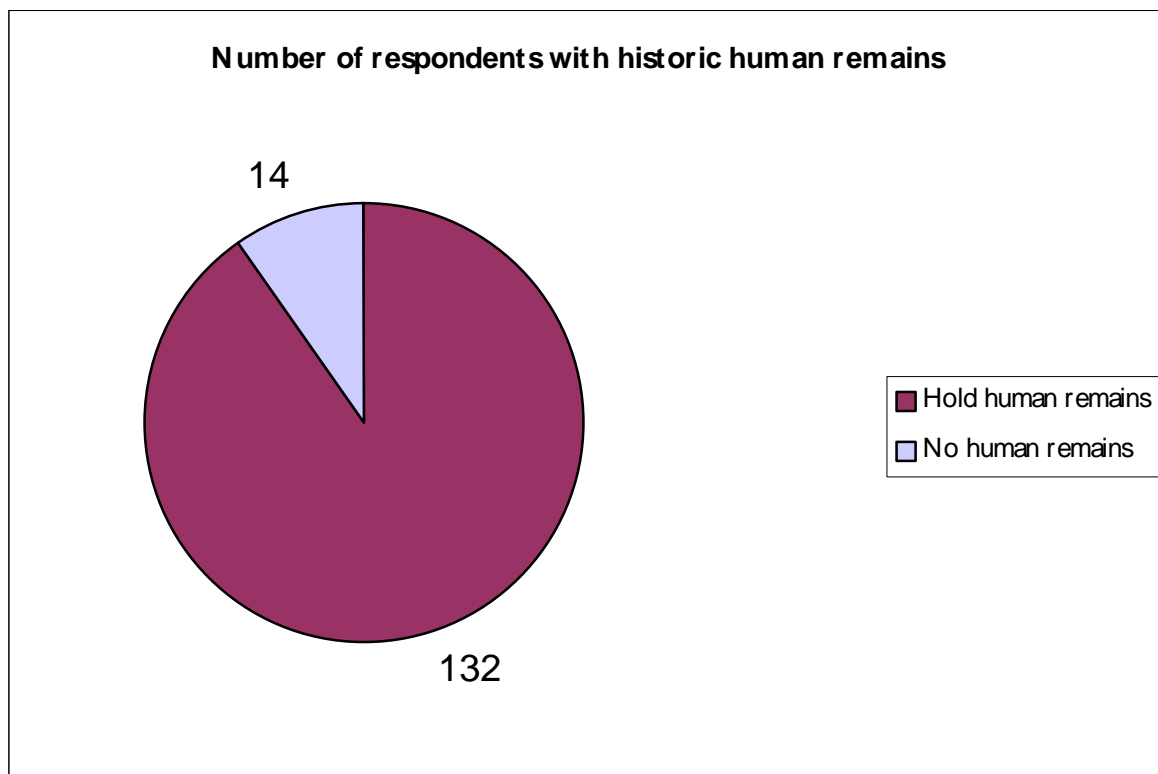
incomplete returns, covering only natural sciences collections and omitting archaeology and social history material.

2.6 **Numbers of respondents with historic human remains**

Question 1 of the questionnaire asked whether collections of historic human remains were held. The answer was that, of those asked, nine out of ten institutions held historic human remains, considerably more than expected.

- 2.7 Table 2.1 shows that the responses reveal that 132 out of 146 of the collections surveyed hold human remains. At 90.4% of the respondents, this is a considerably higher proportion than had been expected. The figures include material said to be on loan to the respondents as the questionnaire did not distinguish between human remains belonging to the institutions concerned and those on loan to them.

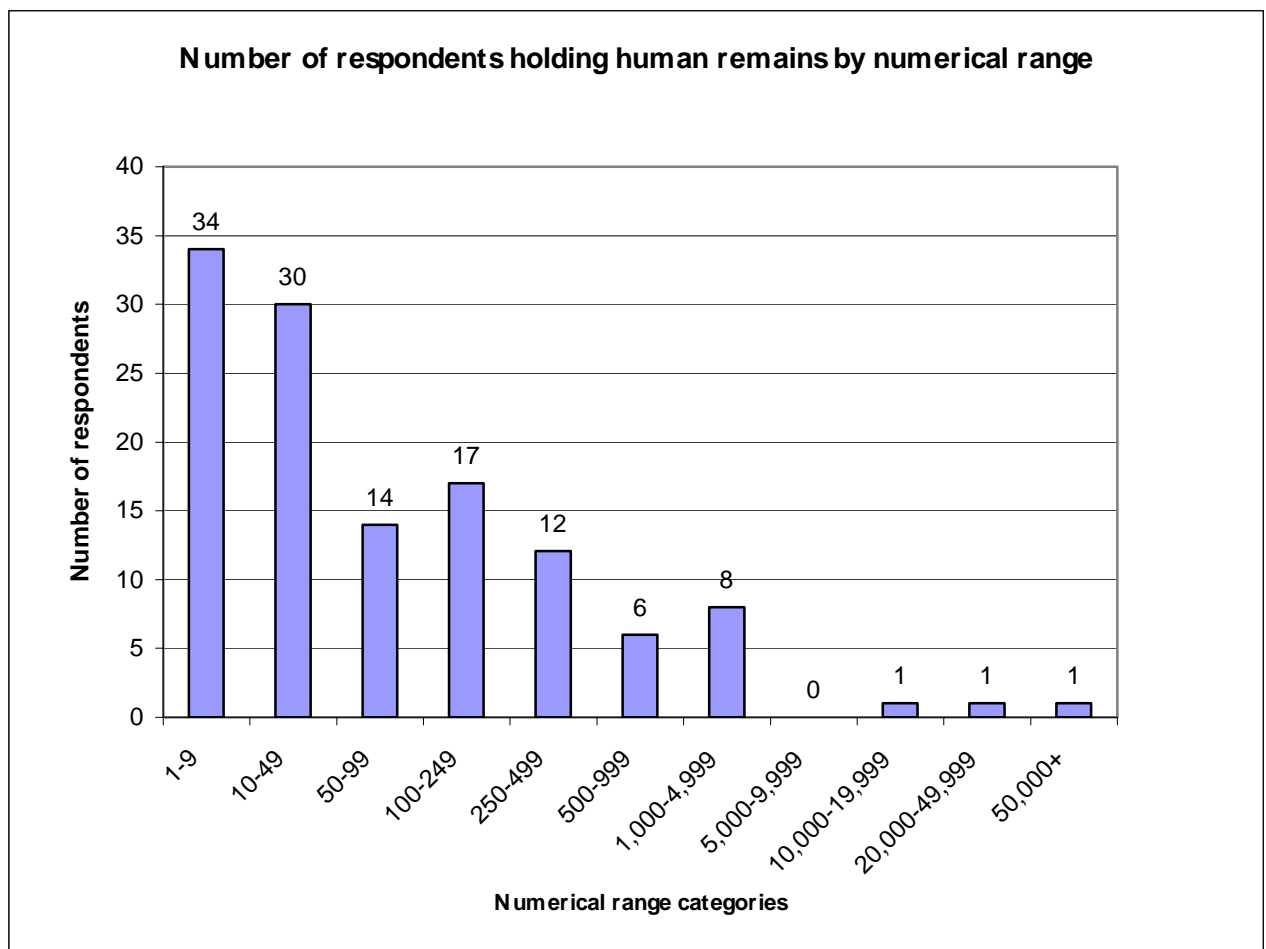
Table 2.1		
Number of respondents with historic human remains (100%=146)		
Yes	132	90.4%
No	14	9.6%



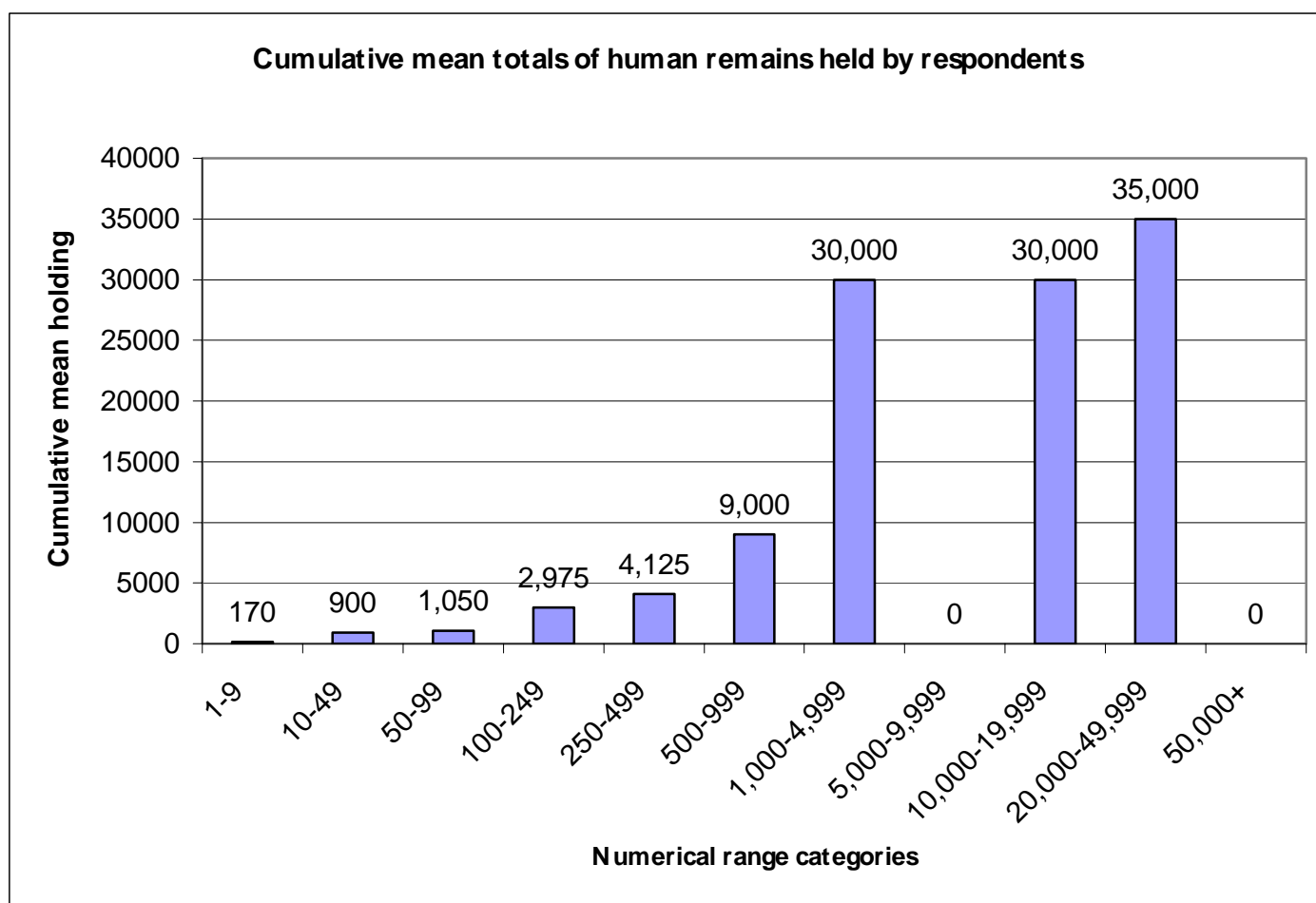
- 2.8 The questionnaire gave respondents numerical ranges to use in estimating the quantities of human remains held by their institutions; these are set out in Table 1.2 *[NB Minor error in graph which will be corrected in final report]*. Care should be

taken, however, in interpreting these figures as representing the quantities of human remains held. It is clear that an individual skeleton will be recorded as one item in some collections especially where it is an excavated burial. In other case, however, a scrap of hair in a Victorian locket or a Tibetan skull drum, will each be counted as single items.

Table 2.2						
Numerical ranges of human remains held by respondents (100%=132)						
1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
34	30	14	17	12	25	132
25.8%	22.7%	10.6%	12.9%	8.3%	19.7%	100%



- 2.9 Nearly half of the respondents (48.5%) with historic human remains had fewer than 50 items and half of these had fewer than 10. This suggests that many have not systematically collected human remains but are more likely to have chance acquisitions of such material.



2.10 When the initial analysis indicated that the 500+ maximum had been set too low for a number of respondents, the named contact given by each of the 25 institutions claiming 500+ human remains was requested by email, by letter or by phone to give more accurate figures if at all possible. Seventeen of these provided fuller information within a matter of days. Of the 17 that were able to provide more accurate figures, 14 (82.3%) had fewer than 5,000.

Table 2.3						
Numerical ranges of historic human remains held by respondents with over 500 (100%=25)						
500-999	1000-4999	5000-9999	10000-19999	20000-49999	50000+	No details given
6	10	0	2	1	0	6
24%	40%	0%	8%	4%	0%	24%

2.11 Full details of the nature of the collections and their provenance is provided in Sections 3 and 4 which follow. The survey records a total of 46 (34.8%) institutions that hold historic human remains from both the UK and overseas.

There appears to be no particular pattern to these holdings as they range across large and small institutions and the holdings vary from very small quantities in each category of material to very large ones in some categories.

- 2.12 A primary aim of the survey was to establish the distribution of human remains in English museums by volume, in broad numerical bands and within broad geographical and historical categories. Collected in this way, the data do not allow precise quantitative analysis. Nonetheless, it can be safely stated from the figures that there were at least 61,000 human remains reported in 132 English museums at the time the questionnaires were returned. (The six museums that reported more than 500 human remains, but failed to provide further details, are included in this figure at the 500 minimum.)

3 Historic Human Remains from Overseas

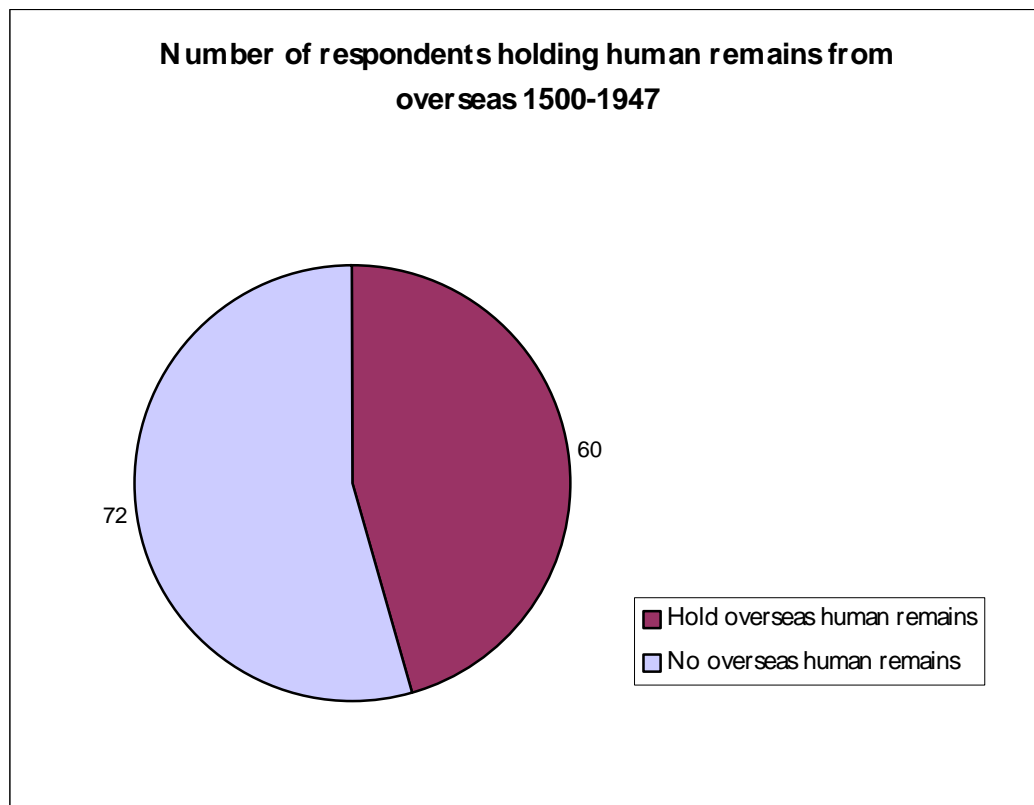
3.1 Human Remains from overseas 1500-1947

Question 3 dealt with human remains that originated overseas from indigenous peoples who died between 1500 and 1947. These dates were chosen to encompass the post-mediaeval, colonial period up to the time when human remains become the concern of the ROC. Nine separate geographical areas were listed: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Australia and Tasmania, Europe, Greenland, Middle East, New Zealand and Pacific.

3.2 The respondents appear to have had some problems in completing this section. It is apparent from information entered elsewhere on some of the forms that a number of respondents misinterpreted the question, either including material dating from before 1500 (for example, entering material from Ancient Egypt in either the 'Africa' or the 'Middle East' boxes) or including the UK within Europe. Other institutions commented that their human remains from overseas had not been identified, and others could not break the figures down into the required geographical areas, as their own systems used different areas, for example combining Asia with the Middle East.

3.3 Of the 132 respondents with human remains, 60 (45.5%) held historic human remains from overseas from this period (Table 3.1). Of the 60, 21 (35%) had material from only one geographical area. At the other end of the scale, only three institutions, the Natural History Museum, the Pitt-Rivers Museum, and the Royal College of Surgeons, held material from eight regions, and only two, the Horniman Museum and the Duckworth Laboratory at the University of Cambridge, held material from all 9 geographical areas.

Table 3.1									
Respondents holding Human Remains from overseas, 1500-1947 (100%=60)									
No of geographical areas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of respondents	21	12	8	3	3	4	4	3	2
%	35	20	13.3	5	5	6.7	6.7	5	3.3



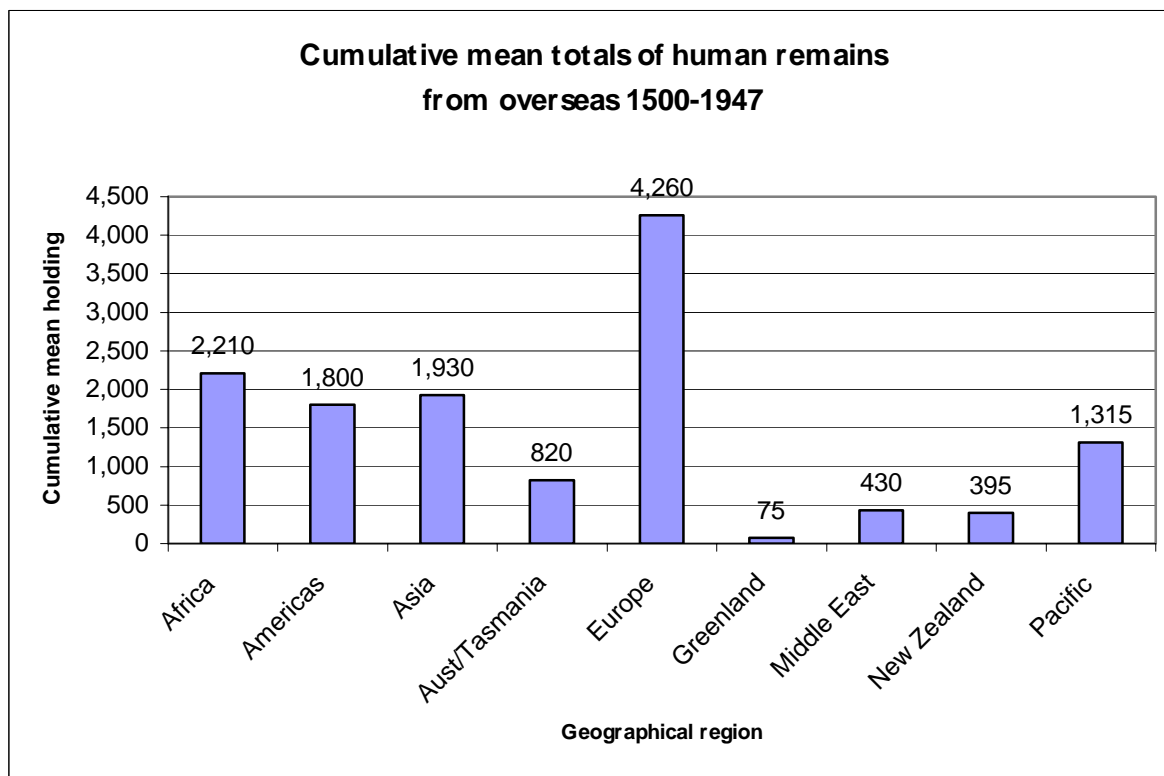
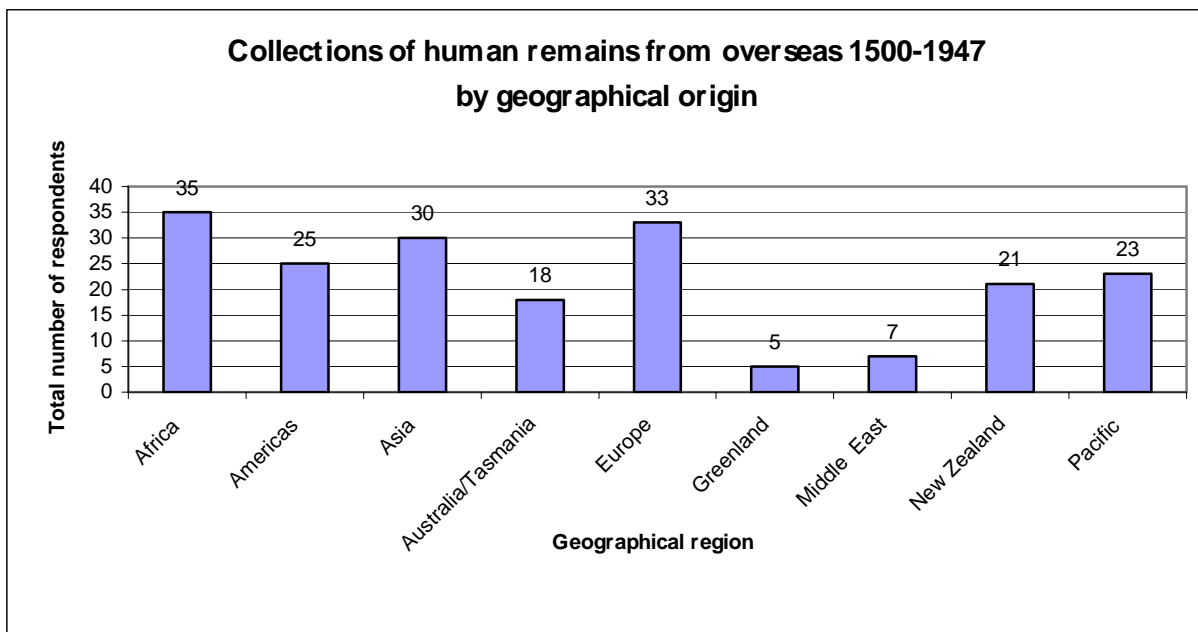
The geographical areas most commonly mentioned were Africa, Europe and Asia, with the Middle East and Greenland proving the least common. Over 50% of those holding overseas material held material from Africa (35 – 56.6%), Europe (though see caveat above) and Asia, with a mere 5 (8.3%) holding material from Greenland (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2		
Collections from overseas by geographical origin 1500-1947		
Geographical Area	Total number of museums holding material	(100%=60)
Africa	35	56.6%
Europe	33	55%
Asia	30	50%
Americas	25	41.7%
Pacific	23	38.3%
New Zealand	21	35%
Australia/Tasmania	18	30%

Middle East	7	11.6%
Greenland	5	8.3%

3.5 Table 3.3 shows the numbers of items held from overseas. The largest group of respondents holds fewer than 9 items in their collections – in some cases, a single item and only 8 (13.3%) respondents held more than 100 items from any geographical region. The Natural History Museum holds more than 500 items from Africa, from Asia, and from the Americas.

Table 3.3							
Human Remains from Overseas 1500-1947							
Geographical Area	Total (100%=60)	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Africa (100%=35)	35	25	7	0	0	1	2
	56.5%	71.4%	20%	0%	%	2.9%	5.7%
Europe (100%=33)	33	14	8	3	2	3	3
	48%	42.4%	24.2%	9.1%	6.1%	9.1	9.1%
Asia (100%=30)	30	17	9	1	0	2	1
	46.5%	56.7%	30%	3.3%	0%	6.7%	3.3%
Americas (100%=25)	25	14	6	1	2	1	1
	41.6%	56%	24%	4%	8%	4%	4%
Pacific (100%=23)	23	12	6	2	1	2	0
	33%	52.2%	26.1%	8.7%	4.3%	8.7%	0%
New Zealand (100%=21)	21	17	2	1	1	0	0
	33%	80.9%	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	0%	0%
Australia/ Tasmania (100%=18)	18	12	2	2	1	1	0
	30%	66.8%	11.1%	11.1%	5.5%	5.5%	0%
Middle East (100%=7)	7	4	2	0	0	0	1
	11.5%	57.1%	28.6%	0%	0%	0%	14.3%
Greenland (100%=5)	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
	0.8%	60%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%



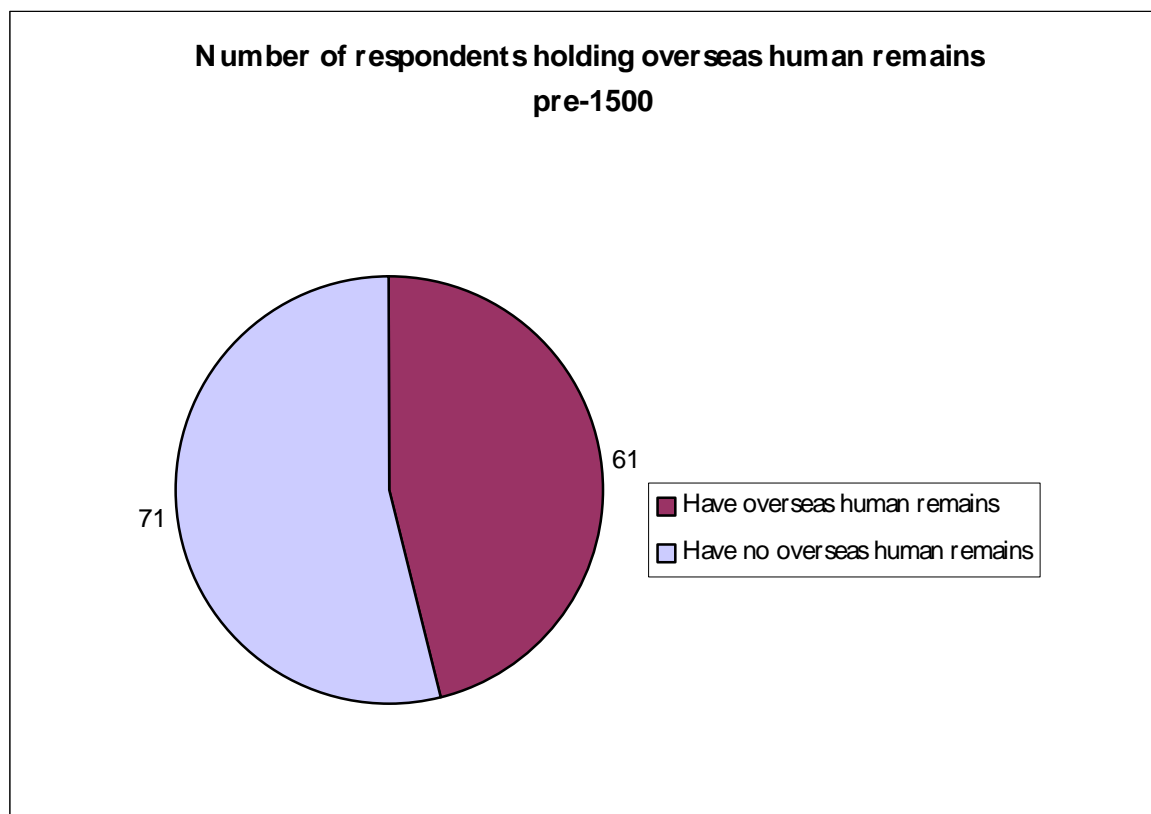
3.6 Human Remains from overseas before 1500

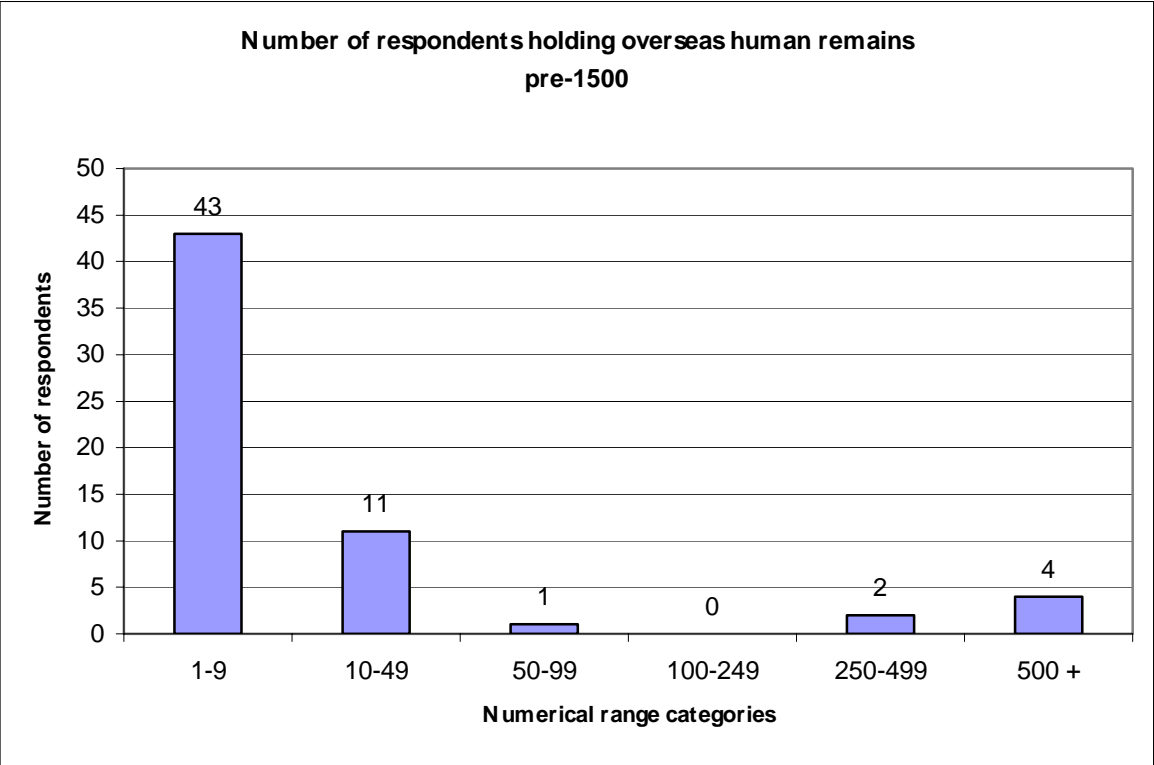
Question 4 asked respondents to estimate how many items originated from overseas, and had come from 'ancient' people who died before 1500.

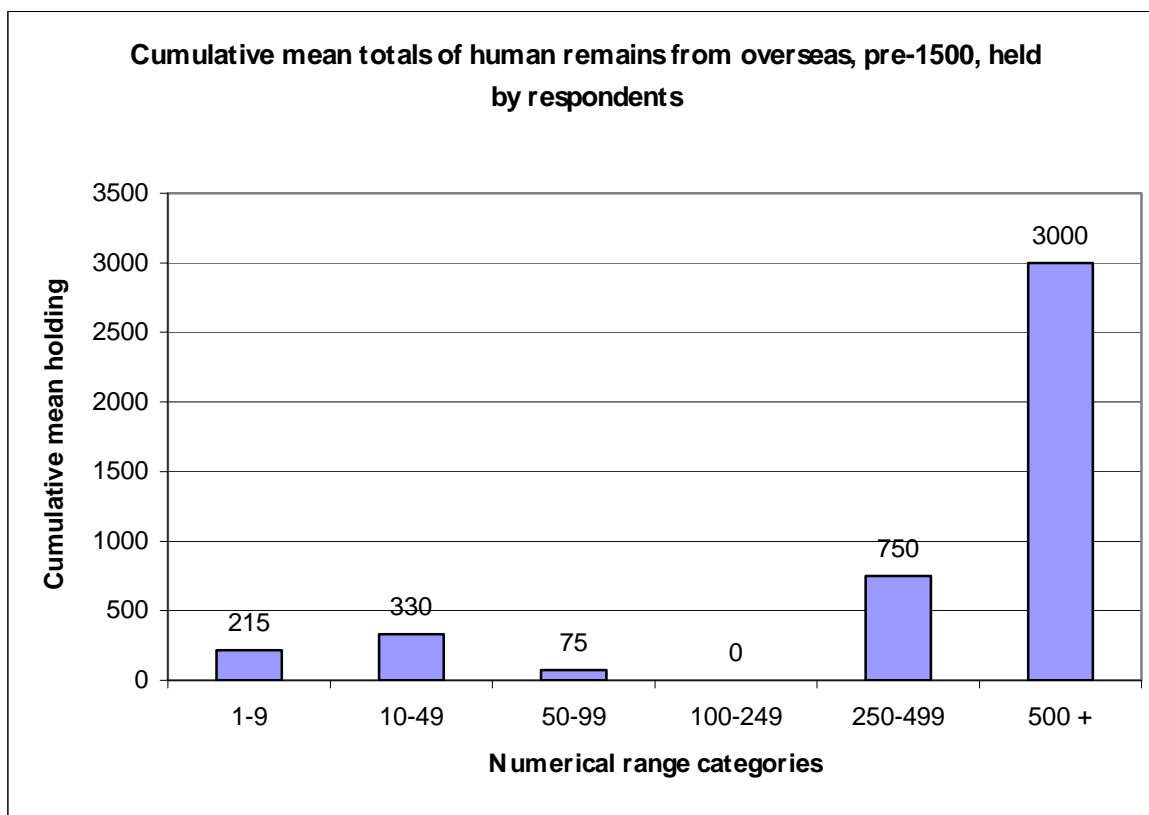
Respondents were not asked to specify which geographical region these remains originated from, though a number mentioned Egypt as the source of their items. Geographical source data was not collected since this category of human remains is largely not contested.

- 3.7 Just under half of the total respondents hold human remains from overseas dating from before 1500. A total of 61 institutions (46.2% of the total respondents who held historic human remains) hold human remains from overseas before 1500. Of these, 54 (88.5%) of the respondents hold less than 50 items, and only 6 (9.8%) hold more than 250 items. The four largest collections are held by the Manchester Museum, the British Museum, the Natural History Museum and the Duckworth Laboratory, University of Cambridge. More than half these institutions (36) hold material from overseas dating from both before 1500 and 1500-1947.

Table 3.4												
Human remains from overseas before 1500 (100%=61)												
	1-9		10-49		50-99		100-249		250-499		500+	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Respondents	43	70.5	11	18	1	1.6	0	0	2	3.3	4	6.6





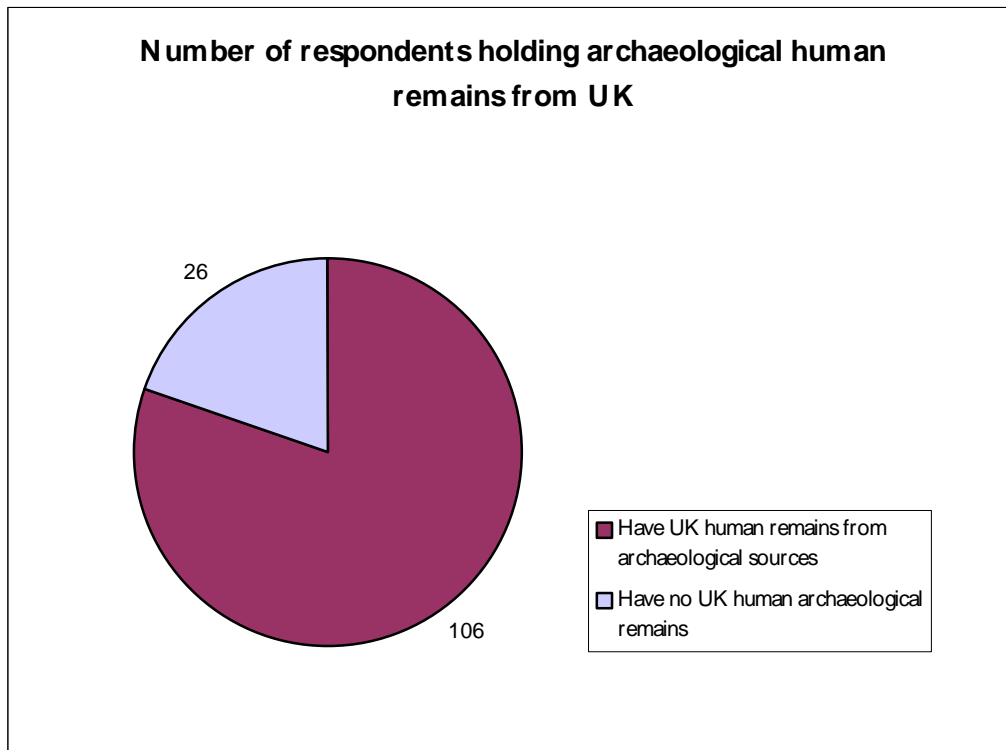


4.0 Historic Human Remains from the UK

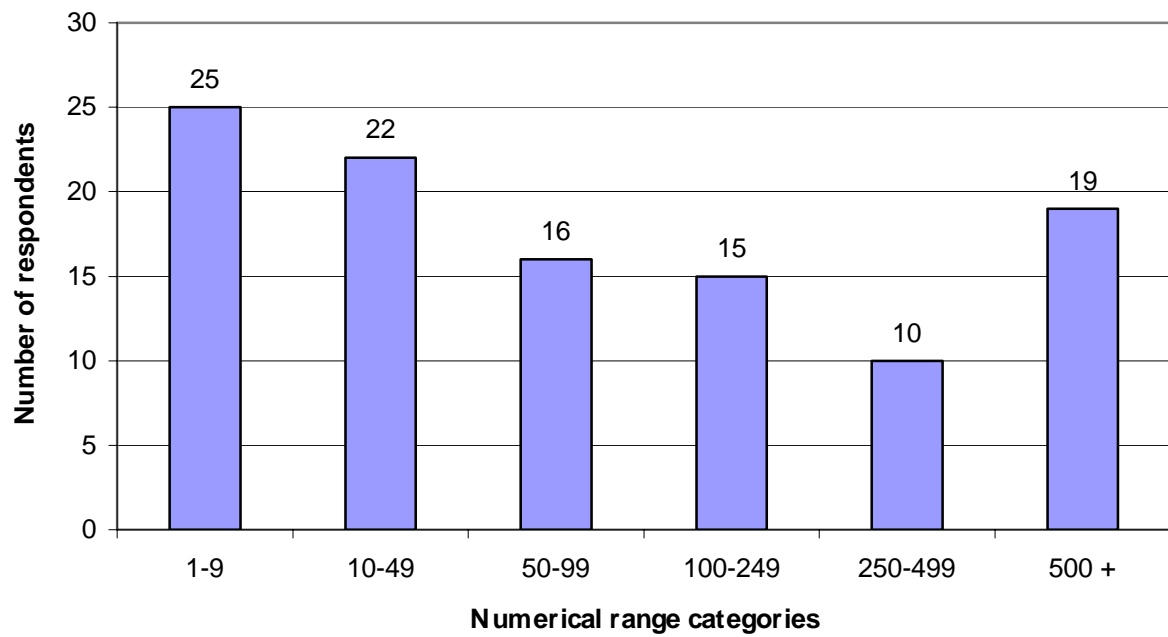
- 4.1 Question 5 concentrated on human remains from the UK, asking respondents to estimate how many items were acquired as a result of archaeological activity and how many for medical purposes.
- 4.2 **Archaeological holdings**
Question 5a asked respondents how many items were acquired as the result of archaeological activity. (The term 'archaeology' was not limited to any particular period).
- 4.3 Over three-quarters of the total respondents who held historic human remains held items derived from UK archaeological activity. Of the 106 (80.3%) who had such collections, 47 (44.3%) had less than 50 items, and 19 (17.9%) had more than 500. Those with over 500 items in their collections were predominantly museums in towns which have been the subject of major excavations (mainly Roman and medieval) such as Chichester, Colchester, Corinium, Lincoln, St Albans, Winchester and York, as well as major institutions such as the Natural History Museum and the British Museum.

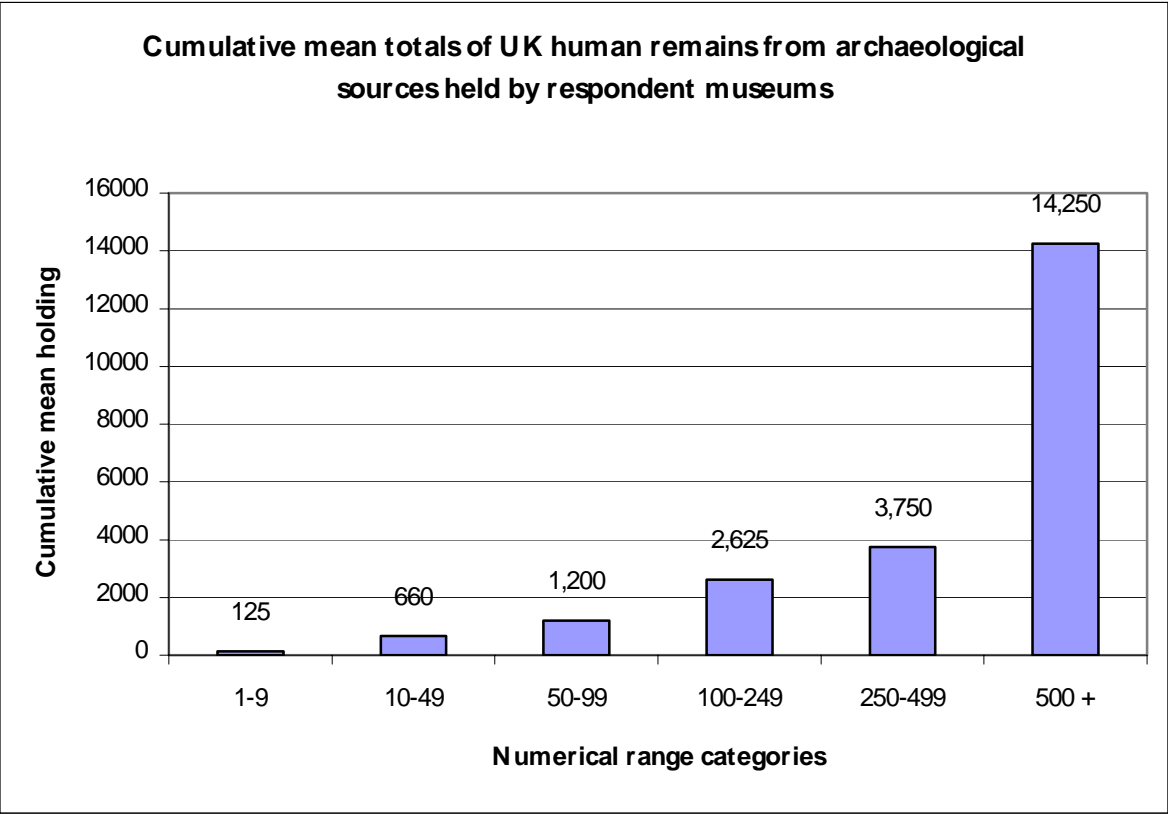
Table 4.1

UK Archaeological Human Remains (100%=106)												
	1-9		10-49		50-99		100-249		250-499		500+	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Respondents	25	23.6	22	20.8	16	15.1	15	13.2	10	9.4	19	17.9



**Number of respondents holding archaeological human remains from
UK**





4.4 UK Medical Holdings

Question 5b asked respondents to state how many items were acquired for medical purposes. The scope of the survey included osteological material, soft tissue, and slide preparations, but excluded the following categories:

- Material obtained at any date through biopsy or other surgical procedure or from *post mortem* examination carried out in the UK
- All human remains obtained from living people after 1947

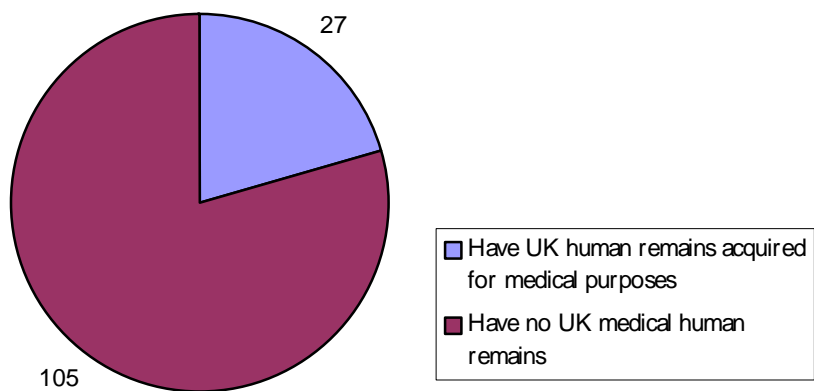
These categories are the responsibility of the Retained Organs Commission (see Appendix 2 for a list of UK museums holding such material).

4.5 It is possible that some of the respondents may have interpreted the question to mean material that had been the opportunistic subject of bio-medical research, rather than material collected specifically for medical purposes, or as a result of medical or forensic procedures.

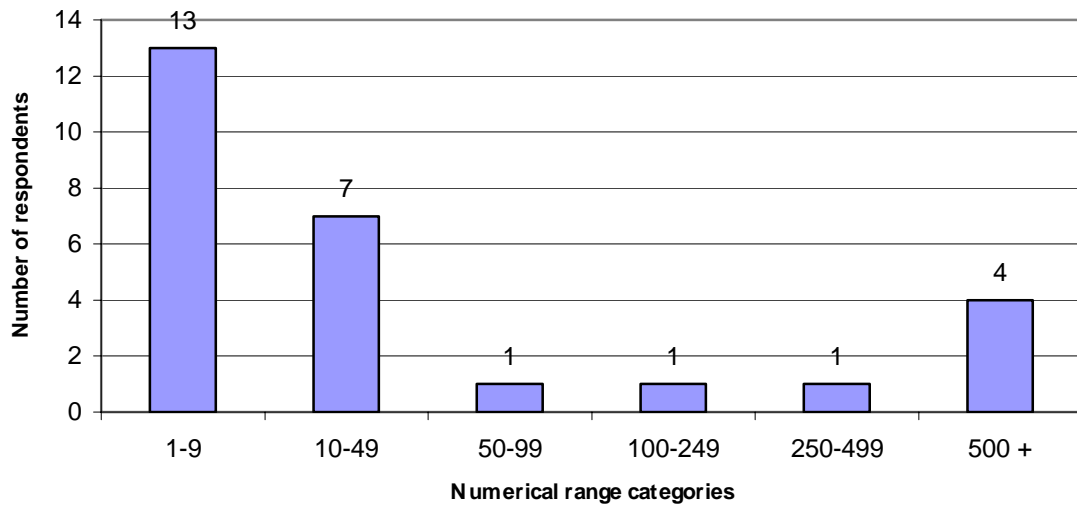
4.6 Of the total respondents with historic human remains, only 27 (20.4%) held items acquired for medical purposes. These 27 polarized into two groups. 20 (74.1%) held less than 50 items, and four (14.9%) collections held over 500 (the Natural History Museum, the Royal College of Surgeons, the Pathology collection, University of Birmingham, and Brighton Museums and Art Gallery, whose Booth Museum of Natural History has a collection of 1298 slide preparations of human tissue of unknown origin).

Table 4.2												
UK Medical collections (100%=27)												
	1-9		10-49		50-99		100-249		250-499		500+	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Respondents	13	48.1	7	25.9	1	3.7	1	3.7	1	3.7	4	14.9

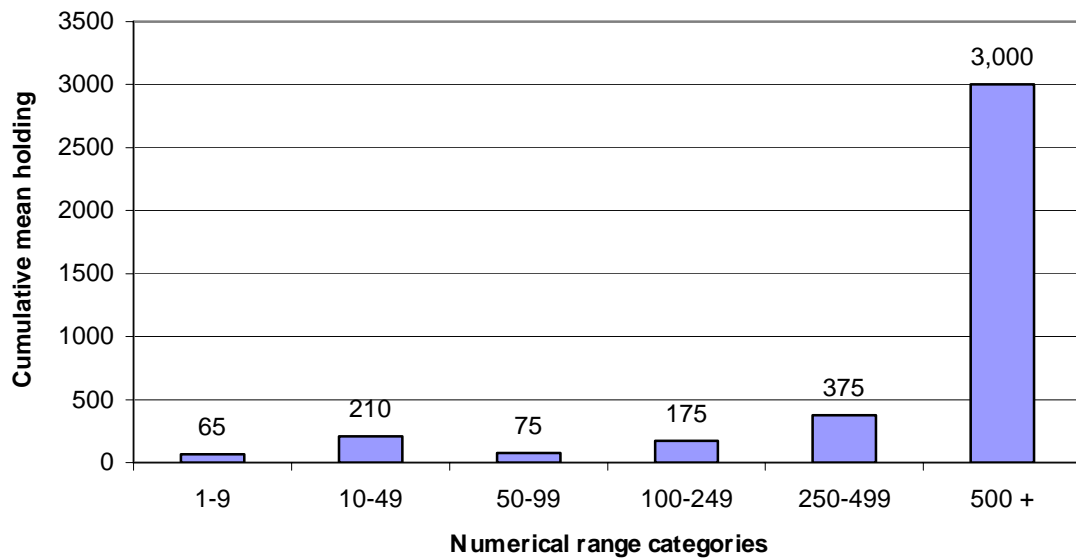
Number of respondents holding human remains from UK acquired for medical purposes



Number of respondents holding human remains from UK acquired for medical purposes



Cumulative mean totals of UK human remains held by respondents for medical purposes



5 Use of Historic Human Remains

- 5.1 Question 6 requested information on how the historic human remains were used. The categories listed were
- Kept in store unused
 - Kept in store and used solely for research
 - Kept in store and used in learning programmes and research
 - Kept in conditions agreed with originating community
 - On public, long-term display (over one year's duration)
 - On temporary exhibition (for less than one year)
- 5.2 Respondents were invited to tick 'none', 'some', 'most' or 'all' columns, according to how their collections were used. Where a blank space was left, we have assumed the respondent meant 'none'.
- 5.3 **Stored Collections**
The responses show that the majority of collections of historic human remains kept in store are used, either solely for research or for learning programmes and research. Thirty-five (26.5%) reported storing most or all of their collections unused. Over 60% of these unused collections appear to be material excavated in the UK, in some cases a significant quantity of material. Some respondents specifically mention 'unpublished excavation material' in their responses.
- 5.4 However, the dividing line between 'Kept in store unused' and 'Kept in store and used solely for research' seemed to be a fine one. One commented that the material was stored unused, but was available for research, though there had been no requests to examine it for the last 20 years. A few collections reported having arrangements whereby their human remains material was stored by a university, either as a short-term measure for research purposes, or longer term for use in teaching. This type of arrangement exists between Gloucester Museum and Art Gallery and Bradford University.
- 5.5 Only 9 (6.8%) reported that their historic human remains were stored in conditions agreed with the originating community.
- 5.6 Respondents were not asked for details of the learning programmes undertaken, but Reading Museums Service mentioned that human remains were included in their school loans boxes, and Gloucester Museum and Art Gallery noted 'We occasionally use human remains with schools, eg biology and art classes, and have, in the past, hosted 'Meet the Ancestors' type events, aimed at older children and adults.' Their response included a copy of a briefing sheet given to front of house staff participating in these events, answering questions such as 'Why do we excavate skeletons?', 'What happens to the skeletons after they are dug up?' and 'How are the skeletons treated [in the museum]?'.
- 5.7 Over 50% (74) of respondents reported using their collections in two or three different ways. In each case, this included public long-term display.

Table 5.1								
Use of Human Remains: Storage (100%=132)								
Category of use	Stored Unused		Stored for Research		Stored for Learning Programmes and Research		Stored by agreement with originating community	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Some	33	25	28	21.2	35	26.5	6	4.5
Most	27	20.5	36	27.3	15	11.4	2	1.5
All	8	6.1	10	7.6	5	3.7	1	0.8
Total	68	51.5	74	56.1	55	41.7	9	6.8

5.8 Displayed Collections

More than two thirds of respondents with historic human remains had some, most or all of their historic human remains on long-term public display for more than one year. Of these, three quarters had some of their collections on display. Only 7 reported having all of their collections on public long-term display and in each of these cases, the collections were small. Respondents were not asked to give any indication of the types of human remains on display.

5.9 Far fewer (21%) reported having some of their historic human remains on temporary display for less than one year. None reported having most or all of their historic human remains on temporary display.

5.10 The Royal College of Surgeons recorded a third category: non-public medical display, where access was restricted to students and researchers, and the collections were effectively displayed in open store. The Institute of Archaeology at UCL noted that it had a number of short-term loans for research.

Table 5.2				
Use of Human Remains: Display (100%=132)				
Category of use	Public long term display		Temporary Display	
	Number	%	Number	%
Some	77	58.3	28	21.2
Most	5	3.8	0	0
All	7	5.3	0	0
Total	89	67.4	28	21.2

6 Requests for Return

6.1 Question 7 asked whether respondents had received requests for return of human remains by originating communities. Of the 60 museums holding historic human remains from overseas, 13 (21.6%) had received a total of 33 requests for return. In addition, it is worth noting that 2 respondents had received requests for reburial of medieval Jewish remains from UK Jewish groups.

6.2 Source of requests

The requests came from a variety of sources: originating communities, multi-community groups, government representatives, commercial organizations and other museums. Twenty-four (72.7%) of the requests came from just three originating communities: Tasmanian Aborigine (10 – 30.3%), New Zealand Maori (8 – 24.2%) and Australian Aborigine (6 – 18.2%). Nor did the impetus to return material always come from overseas. The return of Maori human remains from the National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside was initiated by the then Keeper of Ethnography.

6.3 Institutions

Of the 13 institutions receiving requests for return, only two (Saffron Walden and Whitby) were not national, large local authority or university museums. Of the 33 requests, 19 (57.6%) were made to the British Museum, the Natural History Museum and the Royal College of Surgeons. Many of these were repeat requests (see Table 5.4) and a comparison of dates seems to indicate that a number of 'blanket campaigns' were mounted.

6.4 Reaching a decision

From the details given by institutions, it is clear that there can be a considerable lapse of time between the request being received, and a decision being reached. Various reasons were given for this delay. One institution wanted time to check the credentials of the tribal group making the request, others have had to create a system for dealing with claims which, in the case of local authority museums, needs to be integrated with the workings of the local authority, and yet others experienced long delays in obtaining information from the claimants (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1		
Decision Pending		
Museum	Indigenous Communities/ Nations	Date
Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery	Maori (via Te Papa Tongarewa)	Nov 2000
National Museums & Galleries on Merseyside	Maori (via Te Papa Tongarewa)	Nov 2000
Saffron Walden	Maori (via National Museum of New Zealand	1991

Museum	Council) Maori (via NZ High Commission)	1997
University of Oxford: Museum of Natural History	Tasmanian Aborigine	Dec 2001

6.5 Delays after a decision has been taken and communicated

Even where a decision has been taken to return material, delays can occur before the originating community is in a position to collect the remains (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2		
Decision made to return, but return pending		
Museum	Indigenous Communities/ Nations	Date
Horniman Museum	Australian Aborigine	1990-2001
Royal College of Surgeons	Torres Strait	2002
Manchester Museum	Australian Aborigine	1992

6.6 Human remains returned

Table 6.3 lists institutions which have returned human remains to indigenous communities, following the governing body's decision to do so. In each case, the institution had the power to dispose of material in its collection. The Royal College of Surgeons' policy on repatriation was revised in 2001 to permit consideration of requests from tribal or other recognized representative bodies in North America, Australia and Canada. As a result of this change in policy, the Royal College of Surgeons reviewed earlier requests it had received from Australia/Tasmania, and contacted the Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre and the Australian and Torres Strait Islanders Commission to arrange repatriation.

Table 6.3		
Material Returned		
Museums	Indigenous Communities /Nations	Date
Royal College of Surgeons	Tasmanian Aborigine	May 2002
Manchester Museum	Maori	1990
University of Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum	Australian Aborigine and Tasmanian Aborigine	1990
Whitby Museum	Maori	1997/1998

6.7 Decisions to refuse return

Table 6.4 lists requests which have been refused. In the majority of cases, this has been because the request was made to a national museum which did not hold powers of disposal. Scientific institutions gave other reasons: the Royal College of Surgeons refused on the grounds that the human remains held were

of significant scientific value, and the Duckworth Laboratory at the University of Cambridge has a policy which states:

It is the policy of the Duckworth Laboratory... to return any individual skeletons or skulls of named individuals if their close kin should want them (or where it may be possible to ascertain who they were).

Table 6.4			
Request Refused			
Museum	Indigenous Communities/ Nations	Date	Reason
British Museum	Tasmanian Aborigine	July 1985 July 1994 Nov 1997 August 2001	Return prevented by legislation
British Museum	Maori	1991/2 1998 Nov 1998	Return prevented by legislation
Natural History Museum	Australian Aborigine	1990 onwards	Return prevented by legislation
	Tasmanian Aborigine	1985 onwards	Return prevented by legislation
	Hawaiian	1991 onwards	Return prevented by legislation
	Maori (via Te Papa Tongarewa)	2000	Return prevented by legislation
	Chickasaw (USA)	2001	Return prevented by legislation
	Comanche (USA)	2001	Return prevented by legislation
Reading Museum	Aborigine	1998	'Item no longer in collection'
Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons	Australian Aborigine	1991	Refused on grounds of scientific significance
	Tasmanian Aborigine	1992 1997	Refused on grounds of scientific significance
	Mohegan (USA)	2000	RCS holds no Mohegan remains
	Comanche (USA)	2001	RCS holds no Comanche remains
University of Cambridge: Duckworth Laboratory	Australian Aborigine	1990	Policy is to return only remains of named individuals
	Tasmanian Aborigine	1994	Policy is to return only remains of named individuals

7 Stewardship

- 7.1 Telephone conversations, e-mail exchanges and the comments made by respondents revealed a high level of interest in the issues surrounding historic human remains in museums. This is not quantifiable but in terms of quality of response it has been encouraging. Many respondents went to some trouble to provide the most accurate information possible in the time, and some asked for advice. This suggests that respondents are aware that the material requires sensitive care and interpretation and are not daunted by discussion of these matters.
- 7.2 Respondents were asked to make observations relevant to their museum's stewardship, if they so wished. Comments by respondents are listed in Appendix 6. Many took the opportunity to mention the duty which they felt towards treating historic human remains with dignity and respect: 'We always endeavour to display skeletal material within its context and with as much sensitivity as possible' is a typical comment.
- 7.3 A number had drawn up policies regarding the storage of human remains, frequently guided by the Museums Association Code of Ethics or the guidelines drawn up by the Museum Ethnographers Group. These included the Ashmolean Museum, the Science Museum and the Yorkshire Museum which, with the York Archaeological Trust, has drawn up a joint Code of Practice for access to human osteological collections. Where copies of policies were included, these have been listed in Appendix 6.

Appendices

Appendix I Earlier surveys related to human remains in UK museums

The World Archaeological Bulletin

The *World Archaeological Bulletin* devoted an entire issue to human remains in 1992. This was prompted by the strong desire expressed by various peoples, but especially Australian Aboriginals, Torres Strait Islanders, N American Indians, Inuit and Maori people, for information about their ancestors' whereabouts. The introduction comments, however, that the 'holdings of human remains in UK and European museums are primarily of Europeans'.

Several articles (Fforde 1992, Foley 1992) listed human remains in eight of the largest and best-known collections in UK museum and university collections, though one refused permission for their catalogue information to be published. The collections listed vary considerably in scale, from 16 specimens held by the Horniman Museum, London, to the Natural History Museum's collections, at that time estimated to include around 8,000 'skeletons or part skeletons' not of UK origin. The articles indicated that substantial collections of historic human material were not confined to museums.

The *Bulletin* articles commented that many curators supplying information commented upon the difficulties which arose from poorly catalogued collections. The *Bulletin* also listed numerous examples of specimens being transferred between university departments, or between institutions, sometimes without proper documentation, compounding the problems caused by inadequate primary cataloguing. However, the experience of one of the authors, Cressida Fforde, suggests that apparently unprovenanced specimens in such collections may be identified through systematic archival research.

Museums Association Survey

A survey was commissioned in 1993 by the Museums Association (MA) as part of a report on museums and repatriation (Simpson 1994). Questionnaires were sent to 35 UK museums and other collecting institutions such as university medical schools. Though the MA still holds the survey returns, it is not clear how these 35 institutions were selected. The purpose of the study was to gather information about staff attitudes to, and policies on, the treatment of human remains and on responses to requests for repatriation, rather than to establish statistical data. The reported results concentrate on the treatment of human remains in museums, rather than other institutions.

Twenty-four responses were received from institutions that held, or had held, human remains in their collections. Nineteen of these had human remains on display; these were largely archaeological remains, particularly ancient Egyptian, though some ethnographical displays contained objects derived from human tissue and bone. Nine respondents indicated that human remains were given special care, such as separate storage or restricted access (Simpson 1996: 225). Several institutions had recently developed policies on human remains, had voluntarily removed human remains from display, or had responded positively to requests for repatriation.

The Retained Organs Commission

In 1999 the Chief Medical Officer commissioned a census of all organs and tissues in NHS pathology services, ie NHS trusts and medical schools (CMO 2001). The returns confirmed that 196 trusts and 13 medical schools and postgraduate institutes held human organs or tissue. This survey focused on human material taken from post-mortems between 1970 and 1999, but also identified large numbers of 'archived' or pre-1970 collections; 47,300 organs or body parts, 2,700 still births or fetuses, 480,600 tissue samples. One medical school had archived specimens dating from the early 19th century and several others had specimens from pre-1900. The Chief Medical Officer commented (CMO 2001: 5) that 'many of these were used for teaching, reference or research' and that the views of family members, and the historic and educational value of the collections would need to be considered before decisions were taken on retention and disposal.

The Chief Medical Officer recommended the setting up of the Retained Organs Commission (ROC) to catalogue organs and tissue retained from post-mortems, and to ensure that these could be dealt with in accordance with relatives' wishes. In 2000/1 the ROC carried out a survey of post-1948 human remains in England and received 275 submissions, a number of which were from museums. Museum collections holding human remains identified from this survey are listed in Appendix 2 of this report.

Domus, Cornucopia and regional mapping exercises

Domus was the Museums & Galleries Commission's museums database; it included only brief descriptions of collections and is now defunct. Cornucopia is an online database developed by the same organisation to identify museums holding collections in specific categories such as archaeology, ethnography and biology, and is now managed by Resource: The Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries. Data from the South West Museums Council and West Midlands Regional Museums Council's collections mapping exercises has already been added to Cornucopia, and similar mapping exercises in other regions will help to refine or augment the Cornucopia lists. This information may be useful in compiling a mailing list for any future, more detailed survey.

University Museums and Collections surveys

The regional surveys of university museums and collections carried out in recent years (Arnold-Forster 1999, Arnold-Forster and Weeks 1999, 2000, 2001) are a valuable guide to those collections likely to contain human remains. However, for reasons of space each collection is described only briefly and while gazetteer entries on, for instance, pathology museums or collections are described in some detail, human remains in more general collections might have been overlooked. In the introductions to these reports the authors draw attention particularly to the difficulties of 'orphan collections' for which no-one is technically responsible, and the inherent problems of care, documentation and access.

A Survey of Archaeological Archives, 1997

The Museums & Galleries Commission and English Heritage commissioned a survey of archaeological archives in England in 1997. Hedley Swain, then of the Museum of London Archaeological Service, was commissioned to do this work (Swain, 1998). The survey was concerned with the quantity of excavation archives held, their condition and

care, the areas from which they had been collected and matters such as disposal and dispersal, rather than with the kinds of material held. Swain advised the steering committee on 41 museums (from the total of 135 museums known to hold archaeological archives as a result of his study) which were most likely to hold human remains and these were included in the present survey.

Appendix 3 Questionnaire and Definitions

Ref.

SCOPING SURVEY OF HISTORIC HUMAN REMAINS IN ENGLISH MUSEUMS

MINISTERIAL WORKING GROUP ON HUMAN REMAINS Department of Culture, Media and Sport

Before completing this questionnaire, please read the enclosed information, which defines *historic human remains* and *items*.

SECTION 1 HOLDING HUMAN REMAINS: GENERAL

- 1.1 Does your museum hold any historic human remains?
YES ☐ NO ☐ (please tick one box)
- 1.2 If NO, please return this form in the SAE supplied to the address given in Section 11.
- 1.3 If YES, please provide information based on your best estimates to complete sections 2 to 10 and return this form in the SAE supplied to the address given in Section 11.

SECTION 2 TOTAL NUMBER OF ITEMS OF HUMAN REMAINS

- 2.0 Please estimate the number of items of historic human remains your museum holds
1-9 ☐ 10-49 ☐ 50-99 ☐ 100-249 ☐ 250-499 ☐ 500 + ☐ (tick one box)

SECTION 3 HUMAN REMAINS FROM OVERSEAS 1500-1947

- 3.0 This section deals with items which originate overseas from indigenous peoples who died between 1500 and 1947. Please use the grid and indicate with a tick the approximate number of items from any of the geographical areas listed.

GEOGRAPHICAL REGION	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ITEMS					
	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500 +
Africa						
Americas						
Asia						
Australia/Tasmania						
Europe						
Greenland						
Middle East						
New Zealand						
Pacific						

Other (Please state where)						
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SECTION 4 HUMAN REMAINS FROM OVERSEAS BEFORE 1500

4.0 Please estimate how many items originate overseas, and come from 'ancient' peoples who died before 1500

5.0 1-9 ☐ 10-49 ☐ 50-99 ☐ 100-249 ☐ 250-499 ☐ 500 + ☐ (tick one box)

SECTION 5 HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE UK

5.0 This section distinguishes material originating in the UK from that listed in Section 4.

a. Please estimate how many items held by your museum were acquired as a result of archaeological activity

1-9 ☐ 10-49 ☐ 50-99 ☐ 100-249 ☐ 250-499 ☐ 500 + ☐ (tick one box)

b. Please estimate how many items held by your museum were acquired for medical purposes

1-9 ☐ 10-49 ☐ 50-99 ☐ 100-249 ☐ 250-499 ☐ 500 + ☐ (tick one box)

SECTION 6 USE OF HUMAN REMAINS

6.0 Please indicate on the table below how the historic human remains in your museum, whatever their place of origin, are used. (Please tick the relevant box for every category)

CATEGORY OF USE	Non e	som e	most	all
Kept in store unused				
Kept in store and used solely for research				
Kept in store and used in learning programmes and research				
Kept in conditions agreed with originating community				
On public, long term display (over one year's duration)				
On temporary exhibition (for less than one year)				
Other (please state)				

SECTION 7 REQUESTS FOR RETURN

7.1 Has your museum been approached by anyone representing an originating community asking that human remains in your museum's care be returned?

YES ☐ NO ☐ (please tick one box)

- 7.2 If YES, please provide the following information (a short summary on page 4, or on a separate sheet, would be helpful)
- a) which originating communities were involved
 - b) the date(s) of approach
 - c) brief information on decision(s) taken
 - d) brief information on action(s) taken

SECTION 8 CONTACT DETAILS

8.0 Who is the contact person in your museum for further enquiries? (*please use capitals*)

Name

Job title

Address

Email

Telephone (*if possible a direct line*)

Fax

SECTION 9 OPENNESS

9.0 I understand that the information collected in this survey will be published and made publicly available. It may appear in statistical tables and analytical charts.

Details of person completing this questionnaire

Name (*capitals*)

Signed

Date

Please note: Should details about your collections be required for a short descriptive case study, then the information used will be checked with you before publication.

SECTION 10 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

10.0 Please use this space to make any observations relevant to your museum's stewardship and use of human remains that you feel the Working Group on Human Remains should take into account.

SECTION 11 RETURN OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Please return this questionnaire by **Friday 12 April 2002** to
Andrew Middleton, Working Group on Human Remains, c/o Department of Culture,
Media & Sport, 2-4 Cockspur Street, London SW1Y 5DH

A stamped addressed envelope is enclosed to assist you.

Thank you for completing and returning this questionnaire.

SCOPING SURVEY OF HISTORIC HUMAN REMAINS IN ENGLISH MUSEUMS

MINISTERIAL WORKING GROUP ON HUMAN REMAINS Department of Culture, Media and Sport

Historic human remains

These include items obtained from persons living or deceased prior to 1948, such as:

- ☐ osteological material (whole or part skeletons, individual bones or fragments of bones, teeth)
- ☐ soft tissue including organs, skin, hair, nails, etc (preserved in spirit, wax, or dried /mummified)
- ☐ slide preparations of human tissue (for histological study)
- ☐ artefacts that are made from or include any of the above

Exclusions:

material obtained at any date through biopsy or other surgical procedure or from post mortem examination carried out in the United Kingdom. All human remains obtained from living people after 1947. All such material is the responsibility of the Retained Organs Commission.

Item

An item of historic human remains is defined in terms of its own contextual integrity. An item might comprise:

- ☐ an uncatalogued/unsorted assemblage of bones from a single excavation/exhumation
- ☐ a complete or partial skeleton
- ☐ a single bone in whole or in part
- ☐ a mummified body in whole or in part
- ☐ the organs of one mummified individual from a single canopic jar
- ☐ a jar containing one or more body parts preserved in spirit
- ☐ one histological slide if on its own, or a box/drawer or cabinet of slides belonging to a single collection
- ☐ a human product, such as blood, urine, ova or semen
- ☐ an artefact made from or including a human body part

Exclusions:

anatomical models and other artefacts representing human anatomy.

Appendix 2 Returns to the Retained Organs Commission

The institutions listed below responded positively to the ROC's survey of human remains in museums.

University of Birmingham	Receives most of the tissues from University Hospital Birmingham NHS Trust, some from other Trusts in West Midlands. Some other specimens stored in Pathology Museum.
University of Bristol	Large collection of organs and tissues held by different bodies. These include the Pathology museum, Level 8 Bristol Royal Infirmary - a total of 553
Horniman Museum & Gardens	Do have some human tissue, currently investigating the composition of the Museum's collection.
University of Leicester	Dept. of Pathology has an archive of specimens for museum/teaching use. Comprises approximately 900 specimens of which between 25-50% came from post mortems Leicester Royal Infirmary and Leicester General Hospital.
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	Stored museum material of human origin in preservative in glass jars held in PHLS Malaria Reference Laboratory and Diagnostic Laboratory, 27 samples in total all of which are estimated to have been collected over 30 years ago.
University of Manchester Medical School B Floor	The University Pathology Museum has some specimens
National Museums & Galleries on Merseyside	Human tissue and osteology samples retained in the Science Department of the Liverpool Museum.
NMSI, the Science Museum	Five specimens transferred to them in 1996 by the brain bank of the Institute of Psychiatry, London SE5 8AF, in connection with an exhibition.
Natural History Museum	Unlikely that they in fact do have any material falling within the definition of organs retained after post-mortem but they need to clarify this with regards to the small number of human tissues specimens they have in their collections.
Oxford University Medical School	Pathology Museum catalogue revised recently for use in combination with that of the Oxford Radcliffe Trust. A copy of the database is lodged with the Secretary of the Medical School.
Royal Free & University College Medical School	Pathology museum collections in care of Histopathology Dept. Two collections at University College and a separate pathological museum at the Royal Free Campus of the Medical School.
Royal College of Surgeons of England	2378 accessioned items in Pathology collection. 10281 in Odontological Collection, most of which are non-human or are dental casts. Full list of post-1950 holdings provided.
St. Bartholomew's & The Royal London Hospital	Archives of 20 hospitals, mostly in East London, or relating to The London (now Royal London) Hospital, held by the Royal London Hospital Archives and Museum. Museum objects in most cases derive from the London Hospital, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children and the Schools of Medicine & Dentistry and Nursing and Midwifery at The London. The School of Medicine & Dentistry has a museum archive with some 4,500 specimens taken at post-mortem.

University College London, Grant Museum of Zoology & Comparative Anatomy	Contain holdings of Human Material mainly dating back to 1800's and early 1900's (by using dating techniques, methods used for storage during different ages). Since 1959 no human material has been acquired - records verbal not written (further check into archives may be needed).
University of Southampton	Pathology museum at Southampton General Hospital/Southampton University Hospitals Trust has 2 components, a teaching collection of 770 specimens of which 230 are derived from post-mortem material, and a further 800 or so specimens in the Pathology Museum store including 112 derived from post-mortems.

Although the present study relates primarily to museums in England, it is worth noting that two Scottish museums also reported human remains to the ROC.

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh	College possesses a museum of anatomical and pathological specimens related to surgical profession. Approximately 14,000 specimens, most in storage but some 3,000 on display in Playfair Hall museum. Generally 75 years old or more. Nothing newer than 1970. All items are catalogued.
Royal Museum, National Museums of Scotland	NMS holds a collection of skeletal material of varying ages, including historical preparations of human tissue transferred to NMS in 1963 and 1979 from Edinburgh University department of Anatomy (between 50-150 yrs old).

Appendix 4 Survey mailing list

This appendix contains the full list of institutions, together with their addresses, which were eligible to respond. The following failed to return a questionnaire:

Hartlepool Museum
Thackray Medical Museum
Oak House Museum
Centre for Art and Archaeology, SOAS
Natural History Collections, Bath Spa University College
Danford Collection of African Art and Artifacts, University of Birmingham
Anatomy and Developmental Biology Department, University College London
Department of Pathology, University of Cambridge
Archaeology Collections, University of Leicester
Anatomy Collections, University of Oxford
Institute of Biological Anthropology, University of Oxford
Archaeology Collection, University of Southampton

The following returned incomplete questionnaires:

Birmingham City Museums & Art Galleries Red House Museum and Gardens
Sheffield Galleries & Museums Trust

Abbot Hall Art Gallery
Abbot Hall, Kendal LA9 5AL

Alexander Keiller Museum
High Street, Avebury, Wiltshire SN8 1RF

Army Medical Services Museum
Keogh Barracks, Ash Vale, Aldershot GU12 5RQ

Atkinson Art Gallery
Lord Street, Southport PR8 1DH

Bankfield Museum
Booth Town Road, Halifax HX1 1RE.

Barbican House Museum,
169 High Street, Lewes BN7 1YE.

Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon
The Square, Barnstaple EX32 8LN

Bedford Museum
Castle Lane, Bedford MK40 3XD

Birmingham Museum & Art Gallery
Chamberlain Square, Birmingham B3 3DH.

Blackburn Museum and Art Gallery
Museum Street, Blackburn BB1 7AJ.

Bolton Museum & Art Gallery
Le Mans Crescent, Bolton, BL1 1SE.

Bourne Hall Museum
Spring Street, Ewell,, Epsom KT17 1UF.

Bradford Museums & Art Galleries
Cartwright Hall, Lister Park, Bradford BD9 4NS

Brighton Museum & Art Gallery
4/5 Pavilion Buildings, Brighton BN1 1EE.

City Museum & Art Gallery
Queen's Road, Bristol BS8 1RL

British Empire & Commonwealth Museum
Clock Tower Yard, Temple Meads, Bristol BS1 6QH

British Museum
Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG

Bucks County Museum
Tring Road, Halton, Bucks HP22 5PJ.

Canterbury City Museums
Royal Museum & Art Gallery, 18 High Street, Canterbury CT1 2RA.

Chelmsford Museums
Old Cemetery Lodge, 1 Writtle Road, Chelmsford CM1 3BL

Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum
Clarence Street, Cheltenham GL50 3JT.

Chichester District Museum
29 Little London, Chichester PO19 1PB.

Colchester Museums
Museum Resource Centre, 14 Ryegate Road, Colchester CO1 1YG.

Cookworthy Rural Life Museum
The Old Grammar School, 108 Fore Street, Kingsbridge TQ7 1AW

Corinium Museum
Park Street, Cirencester GL7 2BX.

Cuming Museum

155/157 Walworth Road, Southwark, London SE17 1RS.

Dean Heritage Museum

Camp Mill, Soudley, Cinderford GL14 2UB

Derby City Museums

The Strand, Derby DE1 1BS

Doncaster Museum

Chequer Road, Doncaster DN5 7TU

Dorchester Abbey Museum

Abbey Guest House, Dorchester on Thames, Oxfordshire OX10 7HH

Dorset County Museum

High West Street, Dorchester DT1 1XA

Arts Libraries and Museums

Durham County Council, Durham City DL1 5TY

English Heritage (W Midlands)

Unit 26 Atcham Industrial Estate, Upton Magna, Shropshire SY4 4UG

Museum of Farnham

Willmer House, 38 West Street, Farnham U9 7DX

The Freud Museum

20 Maresfield Gardens, London NW3 5SX.

Grantham Museum,

St Peter's Hill, Grantham NG31 6PY

City Museum & Art Gallery,

Brunswick Road, Gloucester GL1 1HP

Greater Manchester Police Museum,

Newton Street, Manchester M1 1ES.

Greenwich Borough Museum,

232 High Street, London SE18 1JT.

Grosvenor Museum,

27 Grosvenor Street, Chester CH1 2DD.

Guildford Museum,

Castle Arch, Guildford, GU1 3SX

Hampshire County Museums Service,

Chilcomb House, Chilcomb Lane, Winchester SO23 8RD

Harris Museum

Market Square, Preston PR1 2PP

Hartlepool Museums

Sir William Gray House, Clarence Road, Hartlepool TS24 8BT

Haslemere Museum,

High Street, Haslemere GU27 2LA

Hastings Museum & Art Gallery,

Bohemia Road, Hastings TN34 1ET

Herbert Art Gallery & Museum,

Jordan Well, Coventry CV1 5QP

Hereford Museum & Art Gallery

Broad Street, Hereford HR4 9AU

Horniman Museum,

London Road, London SE23 3PQ.

Hull & E Riding Museum,

Ferens Art Gallery. Queen Victoria Square, Hull HU1 3RA.

Imperial War Museum,

Lambeth Road, London SE1 6HZ.

Ipswich Museums Service,

High Street, Ipswich IP1 3QH.

Isles of Scilly Museum

Church Street, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly TR21 0JT

Kendal Museum

Station Road, Kendal, Cumbria LA9 6BT

Kirklees Museums

Bagshaw Museum, Wilton Park, Batley, WF 17 0AS

Lancashire County Museum Service

Stanley Street, Preston PR1 4YP

Leamington Spa Art Gallery & Museum

The Parade, Leamington Spa CV32 4AA

Leeds Museum Resource Centre

1 Moorfield Rd, Yeadon, Leeds LS19 7BN

Leicestershire Museums, Arts & Records

County Hall, Leicester LE3 8TB.

Lincoln City & County Museum
12 Friars Lane, Lincoln LN1 3LY

Museum of London
London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN

Luton Museum Service
Wardown Park, Luton LU2 7HA

Macclesfield Museums
The Heritage Centre, Roe Street, Macclesfield SK11 6U

Myers Museum of Egyptian Art
Eton College, Windsor SL4 6DB.

National Army Museum
Royal Hospital Road, London SW3 4HT.

National Maritime Museum
Romney Road, London SE10 9NF

National Museums & Galleries on Merseyside,
PO Box 33, 127 Dale Street, Liverpool, L69 3LA.

The Natural History Museum
Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD.

Newham Heritage Service
292 Barking Road, London E6 3BA.

Norfolk Museums & Archaeology Service
Shirehall & Study Centre, Norwich NR1 3JU

Northampton Museums
Guildhall Road, Northampton NN1 1DP.

North Somerset Museum Service
Burlington Street, Weston-super-Mare
BS23 1PR

Nottingham City Museums & Art Galleries
14 Houndsgate, Nottingham NG1 7BD

Nuneaton Museum & Art Gallery
Riversley Park, Nuneaton CV11 5TU

Nursing History Museum
C/o 169 Lower Bryan Street, Hanley,
Stoke-on-Trent ST1 5AT

Oak House Museum

Oak Road, West Bromwich, B70 8HJ

Oxfordshire Museums

Central Library, Westgate, Oxford OX1 1DJ

Peterborough Museum

Priestgate, Peterborough PE1 1LF

Plymouth City Museum

Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AJ.

Poole Museum

4 High Street, Poole BH15 1BW

Portsmouth City Museum

Museum Road, Old Portsmouth, Hants PO1 2LJ.

Priests House Museum

23-27 High Street, Wimborne Minster, Dorset BH21 1HR

Reading Museums

The Town Hall, Blagrove Street, Reading RG1 1QH.

Red House Museum

Quay Road, Christchurch, Dorset BH23 1BU

Royal Air Force Museum

Grahame Park Way, Hendon, London NW9 5LL

Royal Albert Memorial Museum

Queen Street, Exeter EX4 3RX.

Royal College of Surgeons

35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London
WC2A 3PE.

Royal Cornwall Museum

River Street, Truro TR1 2SJ

Museum of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society,

1 Lambeth High Street, London SE1 7JN

Rugby Art Gallery & Museum

Little Elborow Street, Rugby CV21 3BZ.

Russell Cotes Art Gallery & Museum,

East Cliff, Bournemouth BH1 3AA

Saffron Walden Museum

Museum Street, Saffron Walden CB10 1JL

St Albans Museums

Verulamium Museum, St Michaels, St Albans AL3 4SW

Salisbury & S Wilts Museum

The King's House, 65 The Close, Salisbury SP1 2EN

Science Museum,

Exhibition Road, London SW7 2DD

Seaton Museum

The Town Hall, Seaton, Devon EX12

Shaftesbury Abbey Museum

Park Walk, Shaftesbury SP7 8JR

Sheffield Galleries & Museums Trust

Leader House, Surrey Street, Sheffield S1 2LH

Shrewsbury Museums Service

Rowley's House, Barker Street, Shrewsbury SY1 1QH

Sir John Soane's Museum

13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3BP

Somerset County Museums

Castle Green, Taunton TA1 4AA

Southampton Museums

Civic Centre, Southampton SO14 7LP

Museum of South Somerset

Hendford, Yeovil, Somerset BA20 1UN

Stockport Heritage Services

Woodbank Hall, Turncroft Lane, Stockport SK1 4JR

Stroud Museum Service

The Museum in the Park, Stratford Park, Stroud GL5 4AF

Swindon Museum Services,

Premier House, Station Road, Swindon SN1 1TZ

Thackray Medical Museum

Beckett Street, Leeds LS9 7LN

Torquay Museum

529 Babbacombe Road, Torquay TQ1 1HG

Torre Abbey

The King's Drive, Torquay TQ2 5JE

Towneley Hall Art Gallery and Museums
Towneley Holmes Road, Burnley BB11 3RQ

Tullie House Museum
Castle Street, Carlisle CA3 8TP.

Tyne and Wear Museums
Blandford Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 4JA

Bath Spa University College, Natural History Collections
Newton Park, Bath BA2 9BN

University of Birmingham, Dept of Ancient History & Archaeology
Birmingham B15 2TT

University of Birmingham, Chamberlain Museum & Biological Sciences Collection
School of Biological Sciences, Birmingham B15 2TT

University of Birmingham
Danford Collection of African Art & Artefacts
Centre for W African Studies, Birmingham B15 2TT

University of Birmingham, Lapworth Museum of Geology
School of Earth Sciences, Birmingham B15 2TT

University of Birmingham, Dept of Pathology
Medical School, Birmingham B15 2TT

Bournemouth University Conservation Sciences Collection
Talbot Campus, Poole BH12 5BB

University of Cambridge Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology,
Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3DZ

University of Cambridge, Duckworth Laboratory
Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3DZ

University of Cambridge, Department of Pathology
Tennis Court Rd, Cambridge CB2 1QP

University of Cambridge, Museum of Zoology
Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3EJ

University College London, Dept of Anatomy & Developmental Biology
Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT

University College London, Dept of Anthropology
Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT

University College London, Dept of Histopathology
Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT

University College London, Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY

University College London, The Petrie Museum
Malet Place, London WC1E 6BT

University of Durham Oriental Museum,
Elvet Hill, Durham DH1 3TH

**University of East Anglia, Sainsbury Centre for
Visual Arts,** Norwich NR4 7TJ

University of Liverpool, Museum of Archaeology
14 Abercromby Square, Liverpool L69 7WZ

University of Liverpool, Dept of Human Anatomy
Sherrington Buildings, Ashton Street, Liverpool L69 3GE

University of Leicester Archaeology Collection
Attenborough Building, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH

University of London, SOAS Centre for Art and Archaeology
Thornhaugh Street, London WC1H 0XG

University of Manchester, The Manchester Museum
Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL

University of Newcastle, Museum of Antiquities
Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 7RU

University of Nottingham, Dept of Archaeology Museum
University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD

University of Nottingham, Pathology & Zoology Museum
Clifton Boulevard, Nottingham NG7 2UH

University of Oxford Anatomy Collections
Department of Human Anatomy & Genetics, Oxford OX1 3QX

University of Oxford, Ashmolean Museum
Beaumont Street, Oxford OX1 2PH

University of Oxford, Institute of Biological Anthropology
58 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 6QS

University of Oxford, Museum of Natural History
Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PW

University of Oxford, Pitt Rivers Museum
South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PP

University of Reading, The Cole Museum
School of Animal and Microbial Sciences, Reading RG6 6AJ

University of Southampton Archaeology Collection
Dept of Archaeology, Avenue Campus, Southampton SO17 1BJ

Univ of the West of England Bones & Models Collection
Faculty of Health & Social Care, Glenside Campus, Stapleton BS16 1DD

Warrington Museum & Art Gallery
Bold Street, Warrington WA1 1JG.

Warwickshire Museum
Market Place, Warwick CV34 4SA

Wednesbury Museum & Art Gallery
Holyhead Road, Wednesbury WS10 7DF

Whitby Museum
Pannett Park, Whitby, North Yorkshire YO21 1R

Wiltshire Heritage Museum
41 Long Street, Devizes SO23 7DW

Winchester Museums Service
Hyde Resources Centre, 75 Hyde Street, Winchester SO23 7DW

Wisbech & Fenland Museum
Museum Square, Wisbech, Cambridge PE13 1ES

Worcestershire Archaeology Service
Woodbury Hall, University College Worcester, Henwick Grove, Worcester WR2 6AJ

Worcester City Museum & Art Gallery
Foregate Street, Worcester WR1 1DT

Worcestershire County Museum
Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster DY11 7X Z

Worthing Museum and Art Gallery
Chapel Road, Worthing, BN11 1HP

York Museums Service
St Mary's Lodge, Marygate, York YO30 7DR

York Archaeological Trust
Cromwell Road, 13 Ogleforth, York YO1 7FG

Appendix 5 Responses

Appendix 5a								
Analysis of Questionnaires								
Section 1								
Holding Human Remains: General	No	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
	HR	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
Abbot Hall Museum	1							
Alexander Keiller Museum			1					
Army Medical Services		1						
Atkinson Art Gallery	1							
Bankfield Museum		1						
Barbican House Museum				1				
Museum of Barnstaple				1				
Bedford Museum						1		
Birmingham Museum				1				
Blackburn Museum		1						
Bolton Museum & Art		1						
Bourne Hall Museum		1						
Bradford Museums			1					
Brighton Museum & Art Gallery					1			
Bristol Museums & Art Gallery					1			
British Empire & Commonwealth Mus		1						
British Museum							1	
Bucks County Museum					1			
Canterbury City Museum			1					
Chelmsford Museums					1			
Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum					1			
Chichester District Museum							1	
Colchester Museums							1	
Cookworthy Museum	1							
Corinium Museum							1	
Cuming Museum			1					
Dean Heritage Museum		1						
Derby Museums & Art Gallery				1				
Doncaster Museum						1		
Dorchester Abbey		1						
Dorset County Museum							1	
Durham County Council (Arts)					1			
Section 1 (continued)								

Holding Human Remains: General	No	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
	HR	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
English Heritage: W Midland Reg Store						1		
Freud Museum		1						
Gloucester City Museum & Art Gal							1	
Grantham Museum			1					
Greater Manchester Police Museum	1							
Greenwich Borough Museum			1					
Grosvenor Museum			1					
Guildford Museum		1						
Hampshire County Museums Service							1	
Harris Museum			1					
Haslemere Museum			1					
Hastings Museum					1			
Herbert Art Gallery				1				
Hereford Museum			1					
Horniman Museum					1			
Hull and E Riding Museum							1	
Imperial War Museum		1						
Ipswich Museums			1					
Isles of Scilly Museum		1						
Kendal Museum		1						
Kirklees Museum		1						
Lancashire County Museums			1					
Leamington Spa Art Gallery & Museum		1						
Leeds Museum Resource Centre			1					
Leicestershire Museums				1				
City and County Museum, Lincoln							1	
Luton Museum Service				1				
Macclesfield Museums		1						
Museum of Farnham		1						
Museum of London							1	
Mus of the Royal Pharmaceutical Soc		1						
Myers Museum		1						
National Army Museum			1					
National Maritime Museum		1						
Nat Museums & Gal on Merseyside						1		
Natural History Museum							1	
Newham Heritage Service	1							
Norfolk Museums & Arch Service						1		
Northampton Museums				1				
North Somerset Museum Service					1			
Nottingham City Museums					1			
Nuneaton Museum			1					
Nursing History Museum		1						
Oxfordshire Museums						1		
Section 1								

Holding Human Remains: General	No	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
	HR	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
Peterborough Museums					1			
Plymouth City Museum				1				
Poole Museum			1					
Portsmouth City Museum					1			
Priest's House Museum		1						
RAF Museum		1						
Reading Museum Service					1			
Red House Museum	1							
Royal Albert Memorial Museum						1		
Royal College of Surgeons							1	
Royal Cornwall Museum			1					
Rugby Art Gallery & Museum		1						
Russell-Cotes Art Gallery & Museum		1						
Saffron Walden Museum						1		
St Albans Museums							1	
Salisbury & South Wiltshire						1		
Science Museum						1		
Seaton Museum	1							
Shaftesbury Abbey & Museum Trust	1							
Sheffield Museums & Galleries Trust		1						
Shrewsbury Museum		1						
Sir John Soane's Museum		1						
Somerset County Museums							1	
South Somerset Museum Service				1				
Southampton Museums						1		
Stockport Heritage Services			1					
Stroud Museum Service			1					
Swindon Museum & Art Gallery			1					
Torquay Museum			1					
Torre Abbey		1						
Towneley Hall Museum			1					
Tullie House Museum			1					
Tyne & Wear Museums					1			
U Birmingham: Anc Hist & Archaeol		1						
U Birmingham: Lapworth	1							
U Birmingham: Pathology	1							
U Bournemouth: Conservation Science							1	
U Cambridge: Arch & Anth	1							
U Cambridge: Duckworth Laboratory							1	
U Cambridge: Zoology			1					
UCL: Anthropology								
UCL: Histopathology	1							
UCL: Institute of Archaeology							1	
UCL: Petrie Museum			1					
Section 1								

Holding Human Remains: General	No	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
	HR	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
U Durham: Oriental Museum		1						
UEA: Sainsbury Centre		1						
U Liverpool: Archaeology Mus		1						
U Liverpool: Dept of Human Anatomy							1	
U Manchester: Manchester Museum							1	
U Newcastle: Mus of Antiquities			1					
U Nottingham: Life & Env			1					
U Nottingham: Pathology	1							
U Nottingham: University Museum	1							
U Oxford: Ashmolean Museum					1			
U Oxford: Museum of Nat History							1	
U Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum							1	
U Reading: Cole Museum			1					
UWE: F Health & Social Care							1	
Warrington Museum			1					
Warwickshire Museums					1			
Wednesbury Museum		1						
Whitby Museum							1	
Wiltshire Heritage Museum					1			
Winchester Museums Service							1	
Wisbech & Fenland Museum			1					
Worcestershire Archaeological Service				1				
Worcestershire City Museum				1				
Worcestershire County Mus				1				
Worthing Museum				1				
York Archaeological Trust							1	
Yorkshire Museum							1	
Total	14	34	30	14	17	11	26	146

Appendix 5b							
Analysis of Questionnaires							
Institutions holding over							
500+ human remains							
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Institution	500-999	1000	5000	10000	20000	50000+	Total
		-4999	-9999	-19999	-49999		Number
British Museum							
Chichester District Museum	1						1050
Colchester Museums		1					
Corinium Museum	1						
Dorset County Museums							
Gloucester Museum and Art Gallery							
Hampshire County Museum							
Hull and E Riding Museum		1					
City & County Museum, Lincoln							
Museum of London				1			18500
Natural History Museum						1	
Royal College of Surgeons					1		36471
St Albans Museum							
Somerset County Museums	1						799
U Bournemouth: Conservation Science	1						
U Cambridge: Duckworth Laboratory		1					
UCL: Institute of Archaeology Collections							
U Manchester: Manchester Museum		1					
U Oxford: Museum of Natural History	1						
U Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum		1					
UWE: Faculty of Health and Social Care	1						
Whitby Museum		1					1550
Winchester Museums Service		1					
York Archaeological Trust							
Yorkshire Museum		1					
Total	6	8	0	1	1	1	

Appendix 5c					
Analysis of Questionnaires					
Section 3					
Human Remains from Overseas					
1500-1947: Africa					
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Institution	1-9	10-49	250-499	500+	
Bedford Museum	1				
Birmingham Museum	1				
British Museum		1			
Brighton Museum & Art Gallery		1			
Bristol Museums & Art Gallery		1			
Cuming Museum	1				
Derby Museums and Art Gallery	1				
Grantham Museum	1				
Horniman Museum	1				
Imperial War Museum	1				
Ipswich Museum	1				
National Army Museum	1				
Nat Mus & Galleries on Merseyside		1			
Natural History Museum				1	
Nuneaton Museum	1				
Reading Museum Service	1				
Royal Albert Memorial Museum	1				
Royal College of Surgeons		1			
Science Museum		1			
Somerset County Museums	1				
Stockport Heritage Services	1				
Torquay Museum	1				
Towneley Hall Museum	1				
Tyne & Wear Museums	1				
U Birmingham: Anc History & Archaeology	1				
U Cambridge: Duckworth Laboratory				1	
UCL: Institute of Archaeology	1				
UCL: Petrie Museum		1			
U Manchester: Man Museum	1				
U Nottingham: Pathology	1				
U Nottingham: Life & Env	1				
U Oxford: Ashmolean	1				
U Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum			1		
U Reading: Cole Museum	1				
Warrington Museum	1				
Total	25	7	1	2	35

Appendix 5d							
Analysis of Questionnaires							
Section 3							
Human Remains from Overseas							
1500-1947: Americas	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
Institution							
Birmingham Museum	1						
Blackburn Museum	1						
Brighton Museum & Art Gallery		1					
Bristol Museums & Art Gallery		1					
British Museum				1			
Cuming Museum	1						
Derby Museums and Art Gallery	1						
Horniman Museum		1					
Leeds Museum Resource Centre	1						
Nat Mus & Galleries on Merseyside		1					
Natural History Museum						1	
Plymouth City Museum	1						
Reading Museum Service	1						
Royal Albert Memorial Museum	1						
Royal College of Surgeons		1					
Saffron Walden Museum	1						
Science Museum			1				
Somerset County Museums	1						
Torquay Museum	1						
Towneley Hall Museum	1						
U Cambridge: Duckworth Laboratory					1		
UCL: Institute of Archaeology	1						
U Manchester: Man Museum	1						
U Oxford: Mus of Nat History		1					
U Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum				1			
Total	14	6	1	2	1	1	25

Appendix 5e							
Analysis of Questionnaires							
Section 3							
Human Remains from Overseas	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
1500-1947: Asia	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
Institution							
Birmingham Museum	1						
British Museum		1					
Brighton Museum & Art Gallery		1					
Bristol Museums & Art Gallery	1						
British Empire and Commonwealth	1						
Horniman Museum		1					
Leeds Museum Resource Centre	1						
National Army Museum	1						
Natural History Museum						1	
Nat Mus & Galleries on Merseyside		1					
Nottingham City Museums	1						
Nuneaton Museum		1					
Nursing History Museum	1						
Reading Museum Service	1						
Royal Albert Memorial Museum		1					
Royal College of Surgeons			1				
Russell Cotes Art Gallery	1						
Saffron Walden Museum	1						
Science Museum		1					
Somerset County Museums	1						
Torquay Museum	1						
Tyne & Wear Museums	1						
U Cambridge: Duckworth Collection					1		
U Manchester: Man Museum	1						
U Oxford: Ashmolean		1					
U Oxford: Mus of Nat History		1					
U Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum					1		
Whitby Museum	1						
Wisbech & Fenland Museum	1						
Worcester City Museum	1						
Total	17	9	1	0	2	1	30

Appendix 5f							
Analysis of Questionnaires							
Section 3							
Human Remains from Overseas							
1500-1947: Australia/Tasmania	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
Institution	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
Birmingham Museum	1						
Brighton Museum & Art Gallery		1					
Bristol Museums & Art Gallery	1						
Cheltenham Art Gallery & Mus	1						
Horniman Museum	1						
Natural History Museum					1		
Nat Mus & Galleries on Merseyside	1						
Royal Albert Memorial Museum	1						
Royal College of Surgeons			1				
Royal Cornwall Museum	1						
Science Museum	1						
Torquay Museum	1						
Tyne & Wear Museums	1						
U Cambridge: Duckworth Laboratory			1				
U Manchester: Man Museum	1						
U Oxford: Mus of Nat History		1					
U Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum				1			
U Reading: Cole Museum	1						
Total	12	2	2	1	1	0	18

Appendix 5g							
Analysis of Questionnaires							
Section 3							
Human Remains from Overseas	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
1500-1947: Europe	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
Institution							
Army Medical Services Mus	1						
Bolton Museum & AG	1						
Bourne Hall Museum	1						
Brighton Museum & Art Gallery	1						
Bristol Museums & Art Gallery		1					
Chelmsford Museums				1			
Cuming Museum	1						
Freud Museum	1						
Grantham Museum		1					
Horniman Museum	1						
Imperial War Museum	1						
Ipswich Museum		1					
National Army Museum	1						
Natural History Museum						1	
Norfolk Museums & Arch Service		1					
Nuneaton Museum	1						
Plymouth City Museum			1				
Rugby Art Gallery & Museum	1						
Saffron Walden Museum	1						
Science Museum				1			
Stockport Heritage Services	1						
Torquay Museum		1					
Towneley Hall Museum	1						
U Cambridge: Duckworth Laboratory						1	
U Cambridge: Zoology		1					
UCL: Institute of Archaeology						1	
U Manchester: Man Museum		1					
U Oxford: Mus of Nat History		1					
U Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum			1				
Worcester City Museum			1				
Total	14	8	3	2	0	3	30

Appendix 5h							
Analysis of Questionnaires							
Section 3:							
Human Remains from Overseas	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
1500-1947: Greenland	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
Institution							
Horniman Museum	1						
Natural History Museum		1					
Royal College of Surgeons	1						
U Cambridge: Duckworth Laboratory		1					
U Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum	1						
Total	3	2					5

Appendix 5i							
Analysis of Questionnaires							
Section 3							
Human Remains from Overseas	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
1500-1947: Middle East	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
Institution							
Birmingham Museum	1						
Horniman Museum	1						
RAF Museum	1						
Royal College of Surgeons		1					
U Cambridge: Duckworth Laboratory						1	
UCL: Institute of Archaeology		1					
U Oxford: Mus of Nat History	1						
Total	4	2	0	0	0	1	7

Appendix 5j							
Analysis of Questionnaires							
Section 3							
Human Remains from Overseas	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
1500-1947: New Zealand	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
Institution							
British Museum	1						
Brighton Museum & Art Gallery	1						
Bristol Museums & Art Gallery	1						
Cuming Museum	1						
Horniman Museum	1						
Hull & E Riding Museum	1						
Leeds Museum Resource Centre	1						
Natural History Museum				1			
Nat Mus & Galleries on Merseyside	1						
Red House Museum	1						
Royal Albert Memorial Museum	1						
Royal College of Surgeons		1					
Saffron Walden Museum	1						
Science Museum	1						
Torquay Museum	1						
Tyne & Wear Museums	1						
U Cambridge: Duckworth Laboratory		1					
U Oxford: Mus of Nat History	1						
U Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum			1				
Warrington Museum	1						
Worcester City Museum	1						
Total	17	2	1	1	0	0	21

Appendix 5k							
Analysis of Questionnaires							
Section 3	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
Human Remains from Overseas	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
1500-1947: Pacific							
Institution							
Birmingham Museum	1						
British Museum			1				
Bristol Museums & Art Gallery		1					
Bucks County	1						
Harris Museum	1						
Horniman Museum		1					
Ipswich Museum	1						
City and County Museum, Lincoln	1						
Natural History Museum				1			
Nat Mus & Galleries on Merseyside			1				
Nuneaton Museum	1						
Plymouth City Museum	1						
Royal Albert Memorial Museum		1					
Royal College of Surgeons		1					
Science Museum		1					
Torquay Museum	1						
Tyne & Wear Museums	1						
U Cambridge: Duckworth Laboratory					1		
U Manchester: Man Museum	1						
U Oxford: Mus of Nat History		1					
U Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum					1		
Whitby Museum	1						
Worcester City	1						
Total	12	6	2	1	2	0	23

Appendix 5l							
Analysis of Questionnaires							
Section 4	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
Human Remains from overseas	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
before 1500							
Army Medical Services	1						
Bedford Museum	1						
Birmingham Museum		1					
Blackburn Museum	1						
Bradford Museums	1						
Brighton Museum & Art Gallery		1					
Bristol Museums & Art Gallery	1						
British Museum						1	
Bucks County Museum	1						
Colchester Museums	1						
Cuming Museum	1						
Derby Museums & Art Gallery	1						
Durham County Council (Arts)	1						
Freud Museum	1						
Grantham Museum	1						
Greenwich Borough Museum	1						
Harris Museum	1						
Haslemere Museum	1						
Horniman Museum		1					
Hull and E Riding Museum	1						
Ipswich Museums		1					
Kendal Museum	1						
Kirklees Museum	1						
Leeds Museum Resource Centre	1						
Macclesfield Museums	1						
Museum of Farnham	1						
Myers Museum	1						
Nat Museums & Gal on Merseyside		1					
Natural History Museum						1	
Norfolk Museums & Arch Service					1		
Northampton Museums	1						
Nottingham City Museums	1						
Poole Museum	1						
Portsmouth City Museum	1						
Royal Albert Memorial Museum		1					
Royal College of Surgeons			1				
Royal Cornwall Museum	1						
Russell-Cotes Art Gallery & Museum	1						
Salisbury & South Wiltshire	1						

Section 4 (cont)	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
Human Remains from overseas	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
before 1500							
Science Museum		1					
Sir John Soane's Museum	1						
Somerset County Museums	1						
Stockport Heritage Services	1						
Swindon Museum & Art Gallery	1						
Torquay Museum		1					
Towneley Hall Museum	1						
Tyne & Wear Museums	1						
U Cambridge: Duckworth Collection						1	
UCL: Institute of Archaeology					1		
UCL: Petrie Museum		1					
U Durham: Oriental Museum	1						
UEA: Sainsbury Centre	1						
U Liverpool: Archaeology Mus	1						
U Manchester: Manchester Museum						1	
U Nottingham: Pathology	1						
U Oxford: Ashmolean Museum		1					
U Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum		1					
Warrington Museum	1						
Warwickshire Museums	1						
Wednesbury Museum	1						
Wisbech & Fenland Museum	1						
Total	43	11	1	0	2	4	61

Appendix 5m							
Analysis of Questionnaires							
Section 5							
Human Remains from the UK:	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
Archaeological holdings	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
Alexander Keiller Museum		1					
Army Medical Services	1						
Bankfield Museum	1						
Barbican House Museum			1				
Museum of Barnstaple			1				
Bedford Museum					1		
Birmingham Museum	1						
Blackburn Museum	1						
Bolton Museum & Art	1						
Bourne Hall Museum	1						
Bradford Museums	1						
Brighton Museum & Art Gallery			1				
Bristol Museums & Art Gallery				1			
British Museum						1	
Bucks County Museum				1			
Canterbury City Museum		1					
Chelmsford Museums				1			
Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum				1			
Chichester District Museum						1	
Colchester Museums						1	
Corinium Museum						1	
Cuming Museum		1					
Dean Heritage Museum	1						
Derby Museums & Art Gallery			1				
Doncaster Museum					1		
Dorchester Abbey	1						
Dorset County Museum						1	
Durham County Council (Arts)				1			
English Heritage: W Midland Reg Store					1		
Gloucester City Museum & Art Gal						1	
Grantham Museum		1					
Greenwich Borough Museum		1					
Grosvenor Museum		1					
Guildford Museum	1						
Hampshire County Museums Service						1	
Harris Museum		1					
Haslemere Museum	1						
Hastings Museum				1			

Section 5							
Human Remains from the UK:	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
Archaeological holdings	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
Herbert Art Gallery			1				
Hereford Museum		1					
Horniman Museum	1						
Hull and E Riding Museum						1	
Ipswich Museums		1					
Isles of Scilly Museum	1						
Kendal Museum	1						
Kirklees Museum	1						
Lancashire County Museums		1					
Leeds Museum Resource Centre		1					
Leicestershire Museums			1				
City and County Museum, Lincoln						1	
Luton Museum Service			1				
Museum of Farnham	1						
Museum of London						1	
National Maritime Museum	1						
Nat Museums & Gal on Merseyside	1						
Natural History Museum						1	
Norfolk Museums & Arch Service					1		
Northampton Museums			1				
North Somerset Museum Service				1			
Nottingham City Museums				1			
Nuneaton Museum	1						
Oxfordshire Museums					1		
Peterborough Museums				1			
Plymouth City Museum			1				
Poole Museum		1					
Portsmouth City Museum				1			
Priest's House Museum	1						
Reading Museum Service				1			
Royal Albert Memorial Museum		1					
Royal College of Surgeons					1		
Royal Cornwall Museum		1					
Rugby Art Gallery & Museum	1						
Saffron Walden Museum					1		
St Albans Museums						1	
Salisbury & South Wiltshire					1		
Shrewsbury Museum	1						
Somerset County Museums						1	
South Somerset Museum Service			1				
Southampton Museums					1		
Stockport Heritage Services		1					
Stroud Museum Service		1					
Swindon Museum & Art Gallery		1					

Section 5							
Human Remains from the UK:	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
Archaeological holdings	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
Torquay Museum		1					
Tullie House Museum		1					
Tyne & Wear Museums			1				
U Bournemouth: Conservation Science						1	
U Cambridge: Duckworth Laboratory						1	
UCL: Institute of Archaeology					1		
U Liverpool: Dept of Human Anatomy		1					
U Manchester: Manchester Museum				1			
U Newcastle: Mus of Antiquities		1					
U Nottingham: Pathology	1						
U Oxford: Ashmolean Museum				1			
U Oxford: Museum of Nat History	1						
U Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum			1				
Warrington Museum		1					
Warwickshire Museums				1			
Whitby Museum						1	
Wiltshire Heritage Museum				1			
Winchester Museums Service						1	
Wisbech & Fenland Museum	1						
Worcestershire Archaeological Service			1				
Worcestershire City Museum			1				
Worcestershire County Mus			1				
Worthing Museum			1				
York Archaeological Trust						1	
Yorkshire Museum						1	
Total	25	22	16	15	10	19	107

Appendix 5n							
Analysis of Questionnaires							
Section 5							
Human Remains from the UK:	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
Medical Holdings	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
Army Medical Services	1						
Museum of Barnstaple		1					
Blackburn Museum	1						
Brighton Museum & Art Gallery						1	
Bristol Museums & Art Gallery		1					
Derby Museums & Art Gallery	1						
Dorset County Museum	1						
Greenwich Borough Museum	1						
Haslemere Museum	1						
Leamington Spa Art Gallery & Museum	1						
Leeds Museum Resource Centre	1						
Nat Museums & Gal on Merseyside			1				
Natural History Museum						1	
Nursing History Museum	1						
Plymouth City Museum	1						
Royal Albert Memorial Museum				1			
Royal College of Surgeons						1	
Swindon Museum & Art Gallery	1						
Tullie House Museum	1						
U Cambridge: Zoology		1					
UCL: Institute of Archaeology		1					
U Liverpool: Dept of Human Anatomy					1		
U Newcastle: Mus of Antiquities	1						
U Nottingham: Life & Env		1					
U Oxford: Museum of Nat History		1					
U Reading: Cole Museum		1					
UWE: F Health & Social Care						1	
Total	13	7	1	1	1	4	27

Appendix 5o								
Analysis of Questionnaires								
Section 6:	In store:	In store:	In store:	In store:	Public	Temp	Other	Notes
Use of Human Remains	unused	for research	learning/	agreed	long-term	exhib		
			research	conds	display			
Abbot Hall	n/a							
Alexander Keiller Museum	None	most	none	none	some	none		
Atkinson Art Gallery	n/a							
Army Medical Museums					all			
Bankfield Museums			all					
Barbican House Museum	most	some	some	none	some	none		
Museum of Barnstaple		most	some		some			
Bedford Museum	some	some	most	most	some	some		
Birmingham Museum	some	most	none	none	some	some		
Blackburn Museum	some				some			
Bolton Museums & Art G	some				some			
Bourne Hall Museum								
Bradford Museums			most			some		
Brighton Museum & Art G	some	some	most	none	some	none		
Bristol Museums & Art Gallery	some	most		some	some	some		
British Museum	some	most	some	none	some	some		
British Empire & Com Mus								on loan
Bucks County Museum	some	most	none	none	most	none		
Canterbury City Museum	some	most	some					
Chelmsford Museums	most	some						
Cheltenham Art Gal & M		most	some		some	some		
Chichester District Museum			all		some	some		
Colchester Museums		most	some		some			
Cookworthy Museum	n/a							
Corinium Museum		all	some		some			
Cuming Museum	some		some					
Dean Heritage Museum	all							
Derby Museums & Art Gallery		all						
Doncaster Museum	most	most			some			
Dorchester Abbey		all						
Durham County Council	most	some	some		some			
E Heritage W Midland Store	some	most						
Freud Museum					most			
Grantham Museum	most		some		some	some		
Greenwich Borough Museum	some		some		some			
Grosvenor Museum	most				some			
Guildford Museum		all						
Hampshire County Museum		most			some			
Harris Museum			some		some	some		

Haslemere Museum	some				some			
Hastings Museum		most			some			
Herbert Art Gallery		most	some					
Hereford Museum			most			some		
Horniman Museum		some	most	some	some			
Hull & E Riding Museum		some	some			some		
Imperial War Museum	all							
Ipswich Museums		some			some			
Isles of Scilly Museum					all			
Kendal Museum	some				some			
Kirklees Museum		some	some		some			
Lancashire County Museums	some	some	some		some			
Leamington Spa	all							
Leeds Museum Resource Cen	some		most		some			
Leicestershire Museums	most	some						
City and County Museum, Lincoln	most	some	some	none	none	some		
Luton Museum Service	most				some			
Museum of Farnham	all							
Museum of London			most		some	some		
Mus of the R Pharm Soc		all						
Myers Museum			some			some		
National Army Museum		some				some		
Natural History Museum	some	most	some		some			
National Maritime Museum					all			
Nat Mus & Gal on Merseyside	most	some	some	some	some			
Newham Heritage Service	n/a							
Norfolk Mus & Arch Serv		most			some			
North Somerset Museum Service	some	most		none	some	some		
Northampton Museums	some	most	some		some			
Nottingham City Museums		some	some		some			
Nuneaton Museum	most	some						
Nursing Museum					all			
Oxfordshire Museums			most		some	some		
Peterborough Museum	most	all	none		some	none		
Plymouth City Museum	none		some		some			
Poole Museum	all							
Portsmouth City Museum		most			some			
Priest's House Museum	most							
RAF Museum		all						
Reading Museum Service			most		some		Y	a few in school loans boxes'
Red House Museum	all							in store in Leeds
Royal Albert Memorial Museum	most	some	some		some	some		
Royal College of Surgeons	some	some	some	most	most	some		on non-public medic display
Royal Cornwall Museum			most		some			
Rugby Art Gallery & Museum	most				some			
Russell Cotes Art Gallery	some				some			
St Albans Museums	some	none	some	some	some	none		

Saffron Walden Museum	most		some		some			
Salisbury & South Wiltshire	most	some	none		some	none		
Science Museum	most			some	some	none		
Seaton Museum	n/a							
Shaftesbury Abbey	n/a							
Sheffield Museums & Gal Trust			some					
Shrewsbury Museum		some			some			
Sir John Soane's Museum		some			some			only one skeleton - split?
Somerset County Museums		most	some		some			
South Somerset Museum Service		most			some			
Southampton Museums		all						
Stockport Heritage Services					all			
Stroud Museum Service		most			some			
Swindon Museum		most			some			Egyptian mummy on display
Torquay Museum	most	some			some	some		
Torre Abbey					all			
Towneley Hall Museum	most				some	some		
Tullie House Museum	most	some			some	some		
Tyne & Wear Museums	some	some			some			
U Birmingham: Anc Hist & Arch	most							
U Birmingham: Pathology	n/a							
U Birmingham: Chamberlain	n/a							
U Birmingham: Lapworth	n/a							
U Bournemouth: Con Science	some	some	most	all				
U Cambridge: Arch & Anth	n/a							
U Cambridge: Duckworth		all	some					
U Cambridge: Zoology	some	most	some		some			
UCL: Institute of Archaeology	some	some	most	none	none	none		
UCL: Petrie Museum		most			some			
U Durham: Oriental Museum	some				some	some		
UEA: Sainsbury Centre					all			
U Liverpool: Archaeology Mus			all					
U Liverpool: Human Anatomy			all		some			
U Manchester: Man Museum	some	most	some		some			
U Newcastle: Mus of Antiq	some	most	most					
U Nottingham: Pathology	some		some		most	some		
U Nottingham: Life & Env	some		most		most			
U Nottingham: University M	n/a							
U Oxford: Ashmolean	some	most			some			
U Oxford: Mus of Nat History	most		some		some			
U Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum		most		some	some			
U Reading: Cole Museum	most				some			
UWE: F Health & Social Care			all					
Warrington Museum	some	some			some			
Warwickshire Museums	most	some	none		some	none		
Wednesbury Museum		all						
Whitby Museum		most			some			

Wiltshire Heritage Museum		most			some			
Winchester Museums Service		most	some		some	some		
Wisbech & Fenland Museum	most				some			
Worcestershire Arch Service	all							
Worcestershire City Museum	some	most	none	none	none	some		
Worcestershire County Mus	all							
Worthing Museum	most	most	most		some			
York Archaeological Trust		most			some	some		
Yorkshire Museum		most				some		

Appendix 6 Comments from respondents

Museum	Comments
Avebury Museum	'I did carry out a survey among visitors to our gallery on their feelings about the display of a Neolithic child skeleton which elicited about 450 replies. I haven't published this material, but there is a short report on it if that would be of interest.'
Bankfield Museum	'1974 – 271 hand and bone fragments from Bronze Age Barrow, Todmorden. Bankfield Museum appears in many publications which refer to its ethnographical collections – including a Maori head – which are no longer in our collections. The Maori head is with Leeds Museum Service and many other items (possibly including human remains) went to Manchester Museum. We do have mummy wrappings which may contain traces of remains. We don't really retain enough material to comment except to say that we would treat and display sensitively and abide by DCMS and MEG guidelines. We do have, on loan from Manchester, a Naga skull display with Naga textiles at Bankfield.'
Museum of Barnstaple	We are currently stor[ing] material on behalf of Ilfracombe Museum which is being investigated by Dr Mark Horton of Bristol University. The remains may be those of shipwrecked St Lucian rebels (ex-slaves) and there has been a great deal of interest from St Lucian, African, Black British and local groups in their final resting place. We are still awaiting final results.'
Bedford Museum	'The museum has a mainly local medieval collection of skeletal material, integral to the understanding of the various sites from which they were derived. Almost all the collection is the result of scientific excavation. The majority of the material has been published in some form. However, the collections have not been subjected to the full gamut of palaeoanatomical/medical tests and thus still have much to offer future researchers and the public. The incumbent keeper of archaeology has had first hand experience of the value of such discreet archaeological collections for current medical research. In the collection and retention of skeletal material, the museum conforms to current legislation as well as the various codes of practice adopted by organizations active in archaeology. This is also embodied with our current acquisitions and disposals policy. The museum does utilize some human remains, to explain different belief systems, within an exhibition and display programme as appropriate. This being an example where the power of the 'real' to convey difficult messages most directly and clearly demonstrate the various cultural traits. We similarly utilize some material within our educational programme. All our

	material is available for consultation by <i>bone fide</i> researchers.'
Birmingham Museum	'This return only includes material in the ethnography and archaeology collections. We do not currently have a natural history curator.'
Bourne Hall Museum	Policy statement for Bourne Hall Museum and Guidelines on policy for human remains in Surrey museums attached. The Curator commented, 'These guidelines were accepted in 2001 by the Surrey Archaeological Curators Group. Note that they do not set a unified policy for the county. They are a framework within which different (and perhaps contradictory) policies can be written, according to the mandate set by councilors/trustees for each individual museum. I have the working papers on which these Guidelines were based, if the HRWG would like to take the discussion further. Do you have access to the research questionnaires collected by Melanie Wilson? She can be contacted at survey@dragonflight.co.uk. Thank you for your work on this issue.'
Brighton Museum & Art Gallery	'Note 1: The Booth Museum of Natural History has a collection of 1298 slide preparations of human tissue. These do not have areas of locality recorded, but are nearly certainly mainly of a UK origin. Note 2: July 1998 – correspondence with Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action asking for details of aboriginal material in our collections, but not for their return. Note 3: Human remains across three collections: natural history (slides and skeletal material), archaeology (UK and Egypt, primarily); non-western art (including few examples of instruments or decoration material made from human parts ie trumpet, skull drum and two S American shrunken heads.'
Bristol Museum	'Museum staff are aware of the issues over the storage and display of human remains, and have debated whether to change exhibitions as a result. At present, we still do display material but give thought to appropriate presentation. The staff are open to genuine requests for the repatriation of human remains and would usually support any official request although the decision rests with the council. The information assembled here is gathered from the separate sections of Ethnography and Foreign Archaeology, Archaeology, Natural History, and Geology within Bristol Museums and Art Gallery Service. It does not include any temporary holdings by the Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Field Unit.'
British Empire and Commonwealth Museum	'The British Empire and Commonwealth Museum does hold one fragment of the top of a human skull which forms part of a tantric Buddhist drinking vessel from Nepal. This item is on loan for a period not exceeding five years.'
Cheltenham Art Gallery	'Our comparatively high numbers relate to human remains

and Museum	from Neolithic chambered tombs, which contain fragments from a large number of individuals. Over the last 2 years we have carried out some analytical work on this group – C14 dating and re-analysis in partnership with Dept of Ancient History & Archaeology, University of Birmingham.'
Chichester District Museum	'The Museum will be staging an exhibition about ancient burials and bodies from July to October 2002 and the ethics and practicalities of such displays are currently of some concern to us. If the Working Group would be interested, I would be happy to contribute information about the exhibition and the public's reaction to it (although we won't have all of the responses in until October.'
Colchester Museums	'We always endeavour to display skeletal material within its context and with as much sensitivity as possible. They are never exhibited without an educational basis.'
Dean Heritage Museum	The human remains in our museum are part of a loan of archaeological material from a local site. We are planning a temporary exhibition incorporating this material, but are concerned about the sensitivities involved in displaying human remains.'
Derby Museums	'We would be happy to return the Maori material and that from Elizabeth Island (Magellan Straits) if requests come from the originating communities.'
Dorchester Abbey	'Items excavated c30 years ago, site inhabited over 6000 yrs, date uncertain. Most archaeological finds from site are elsewhere (Oxford Uni?) and are better specimens. These are the scraps left behind by accident and some may be animal bone.'
Dorset County Museum	'With regard to the one request for reinternment, I had thought that the human bone/skeletal material might be stored separately but believe this is not appropriate for contextual collections. However, the store might be 'blessed' with a multi-faith/Christian respect with us as custodians for the present community. We believe appropriate public display in context has been achieved for Maiden Castle Late Iron Age burials and Late Roman Christian Dorchester.'
Freud Museum	'We have 2 examples of human remains. 1) Roman glass jar containing human (?) ashes, 50-150AD from Italy, France or Spain? 2) Small sliver of bone from Sigmund Freud's jaw removed (?) or discharged (?) sometime between December 1938-March 1939.'
Gloucester City Museum	'Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery have a good working relationship with Bradford University. Almost the whole skeletal archive from one city centre site is curated at Bradford, being used as a teaching collection and available for student/academic research. We occasionally use human remains with schools – eg biology and art classes, and have, in the past, hosted 'Meet the Ancestors' type events aimed at older children & adults. I include a briefing sheet given to all

	front of house staff when these sort of events are planned.'
Guildford Museum	'The bones are from excavations of sites which were subsequently destroyed. A museum store seems as good a place as any for them, especially since most had already been disturbed before excavation.'
Hampshire County Museum	'The Hampshire County Museums Service has about 16 set piece displays involving genuine human remains – all in 'reconstructed' settings, with the exception of skulls in the Museum of the Iron Age. The 16 includes one or two cremations. The most pertinent question [from visitors] is why do we exhibit an infant burial at Rockbourne Roman Villa, vertically on a wall as in a picture frame? Pressure on space is probably the answer, but not a good one! It is the only display which causes disquiet.'
Harris Museum	'The majority of the human remains are from the Preston Dock excavation found between 1884-18982. Three of the skulls are on display, the remainder are on loan to Liverpool John Moore University, Department of Biological Sciences. The collection is extremely interesting and the research is allowing us to find out more about the area's 'ancient' past. See attached sheet. The other two items that are human remains include a spear made in Oceania using a human femur (E170). Secondly, an 'Egyptian' hand in a small display case (A1572).'
Haslemere Museum	'We may have other items ie bones within our collections which are human but which have not yet been identified. In our current refurbishment of the galleries, we have taken the decision to use a higher proportion of our human bones in order to illustrate scientific theory eg evolution/Darwinism.'
Horniman Museum	'Inventory projects not complete so all figures are rough estimates. Many objects are composite in nature and therefore difficult to always identify human remains.'
Ipswich Museums	'We have not included all ethnological specimens in which human hair may have been used, as we are unable to tell if it is human or goat! (examples include NW Australia (belts), Borneo (shield, sword decorations) and North American (2 scalps).)
Leeds Museum Resource Centre	The Egyptian mummy, Natset Amun, is one of the most intensively studied and published human remains in the UK. A wide range of scientific techniques have [sic] been used to study him, including the discovery of lymphatic filariasis, noted in a recent publication in the worldwide distribution of the disease. The one Maori head in store is on loan from Hampshire County Council, the Red House Museum and was acquired by them from Bankfield Museum, Halifax in the early 20 th century. The curator recognizes the that this is far too sensitive for public display, and the box it is stored in is labeled 'Highly Sensitive'. The six Asian remains include 3 Tibetan skull cups, a thigh bone trumpet, and bone prayer

	beads. The American remain is a Jivaro Indian shrunken head, from Ecuador'.
Leicestershire Museums	'Additional items held by archaeological contractors, who have drawn accession numbers from Leicestershire Museums. At present it is unclear whether items will be deposited with site archive or reburied.'
City and County Museum, Lincoln	'Most archaeological units rebury remains and are only submitted to the museum as part 'of the complete site archive if they are thought to be of research value ie display unusual/interesting features & pathologies etc. We hold a few ethnographic artifacts (mainly clubs) which have hair bound round the shaft which we have queried as ?human.'
Natural History Museum	'The museum's policy on Human Remains has already been submitted to the Working Group for information as part of the NHM submission.'
Nuneaton Museum	'We are currently reorganizing our storage facilities and updating supplementary information to improve accessibility to our collections. There is no ethnographer at this museum.'
Nursing History Museum	I would explain that we have no Museum at the present time, since the closure of our last home at St Edwards Hospital, Cheddleton, Staffs, but our collection is currently in storage at the Old Ambulance Station, Haregate, Leeds, Staffs.'
Peterborough Museum	'We do not have an anthropological division or collection at the museum, so remains are from the UK only.'
Plymouth City Museum	'The natural history department has two former 'medical teaching' skeletons in its collections. The keeper of natural history is Helen Fothergill.'
Poole Museum	Most of the material was recovered due to excavation, often by chance. It has therefore been examined for sex, age, disease et for report preparation. The material is in store and available for research but has not been researched in the the 20 years since report preparation.'
Priest's House Museum	'The human remains in the Museum's collection derive from an archaeological excavation carried out in the 1960s & 1970s. None of the material is on display. We have recently discovered that some of the bones show evidence of TB and date back to the late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age making the bones the earliest known examples of TB in the UK. This research was carried out by Simon Mays from English Heritage. I would add that at all times the greatest respect is given when handling them and if they were ever put on display, we would seek advice from the Museums Association before doing so.'
Royal Albert Memorial Museum	Apart from the 18/19 th c human remains, we hold a small number of Bronze Age (c2000-1000BC) cremated remains and a few Roman v badly preserved skeletons; also one Egyptian mummy and the head of a second mummy.'
Royal College of Surgeons	'Submission made to the Working Group in Dec 2001 enclosed.'

Royal Cornwall Museum	'I have also discussed our one contentious object – skull from Murray River which runs from Adelaide to Sydney? (thousand miles?) with Len Pole at RAMM to renew discussions because the curator that I originally discussed it with at BM is no longer there. She suggested that due to lack of precise provenance to particular group of indigenous people would be difficult to give it back.'
Rugby Art Gallery & Museum	'I am keen that human remains should be kept in museums for the purpose of research and put on display as long as they are treated with respect and dignity.'
Russell-Cotes Art Gallery	'We have an Egyptian mummy of a six year old boy and parts of two skulls, also Egyptian. It has been agreed that the British Museum will take their mummy into their collection (they have visited and requested a transfer). We agreed that the remains would be better off with them in terms of care, access and research. The mummy is still awaiting collection and so, technically, no longer part of our collection, although the skulls will remain. We have a thigh bone flute from Tibet (?) but are unsure if human bone, included it in survey figures. Also two Tibetan skull drums, each made from two skulls. If we have any more human material made from deceased persons it will be in the ethnographic collection but nothing that is obvious. Total number of known objects with human remains is six.'
Saffron Walden Museum	'A larger proportion of the UK archaeological remains from Section 5 are from unpublished excavations (mostly from one site). Full publication of the site, and future plans to put at least a summary of the Museum's archaeological archive holdings on the Internet might encourage more use by researchers. It might also be helpful if curators and bone specialists had more opportunities to look at the potential for educational/research use of selected specimens when archives from excavations are deposited. Few museums have the expertise on their staff to identify and comment on skeletal remains, and with some older excavation archives especially, it can be difficult to search out and identify potentially useful or interesting specimens from a large collection, if they are not all very meticulously labeled and cross-referenced to the report.'
St Albans Museums Service	'St Albans Museum Service holds bone or cremated bone from 500+ burials. These are kept in store pending study or funding for study. After publication our normal policy is to re-inter, retaining a small number of Iron Age and Roman burials for display, and retaining interesting pathology. In every case, the burials have been excavated in advance of development and would otherwise have been 'scattered' to put it mildly. Our service does not hold ethnological or medical material.'
Science Museum	'The majority of our holdings are part of the collections

	belonging to the Wellcome Trust which are on permanent loan. The Museum has had a policy in place since 1993 which relates to the care of human remains. This includes policy guidelines on display and access. The policy is due for updating.'
Sheffield Museums & Galleries Trust	'There seems to be no appropriate place for the kind of objects in our care. In the natural history section, the only human remains are: a partial skeleton with no provenance whatsoever. Probably over 500 years old. In the past it has been presented as a Roman soldier, but this is not based on any hard evidence. 1 human skull with no provenance. 3 dried fetuses which may be any primate. Our slide collection may contain human remains but it is not catalogued so we do not know.'
Sir John Soane's Museum	'There is no question of asking no. of items - we have 1 item. This is neither archaeological nor medical but a skeleton acquired by a sculptor for use in his studio.'
Somerset County Museums	'We feel that the acquisition and care of human remains is an important part of the scientific role of a museum and indeed its cultural role. Most of the 792 records of material we hold relate to archaeological fieldwork, 2 to Pleistocene geology and the rest as set out in section 3.0. We have attempted to resist the destruction of material from archaeological fieldwork by cremation or reburial when such action does not accord with accepted ethical principle. We believe our conduct to be in accordance with the current MA code (2002) in the acquisition, care and use of such sensitive materials.'
Tullie House Museum	'There is a collection of about 200 medieval skeletons and a few Viking and Roman ones housed in what was the archaeological field unit. These may become part of the museum's collection at a future date. They were excavated in the 1970s in Carlisle.'
Tyne & Wear Museums	'The survey covers Hancock Museum (Newcastle upon Tyne), Sunderland Museum and Water Gardens, Arbeia Roman Fort (South Shields), Segedunum Roman Fort Museum & Baths (Wallsend).
University of Birmingham: Ancient History and Archaeology	'We have no knowledge of the provenance of the skull in our Archaeology collection.'
Bournemouth University: School of Conservation Sciences	'The School of Conservation Sciences adheres to the Museum Association Guidelines for care of its collections, and follows best practice and ethical guidelines with respect to the care, recovery, study and research of human remains.'
University of Cambridge: Duckworth Collection	'The Duckworth Collection is not a museum and public access is not permitted. It is kept solely as a resource for osteological-based research into human evolutionary theory and biology. All researchers must apply for affiliation to the

	Duckworth Laboratory. Applications are carefully vetted by the Director of the Duckworth and references are required for student researchers. See attached sheets for rules of affiliation.'
UCL: Institute of Archaeology	'All of our medical material are [sic] historical specimens from UCL's Zoology Museum.'
University of Durham: Oriental Museum	'The remains are Egyptian mummies – I have put their geographical region as 'Africa' though you may class Egypt as 'Middle East'.'
UEA: Sainsbury Centre	'The Sainsbury Collection includes one work believed to be carved from a human thigh bone: Carved bone, Southern Mesoamerica: Maya, AD 300-900, Acquired 1979, LEA 710. This piece (catalogue entry attached) is on permanent display in the main 'Living Area' gallery of the Sainsbury Centre.'
University of Liverpool: Archaeology	'None of our human remains are on display'
University of Manchester: Manchester Museum	'The majority of human remains items in our collections comprise small aliquot samples of mummy tissue held in the Manchester Museum's International Mummy Tissue Bank. These are maintained for research purposes according to strict protocols.'
University of Newcastle: Museum of Antiquities	'Please note that our collections are confined to the archaeology of Northern Britain. Any human remains are either prehistoric or Roman in date.'
University of Nottingham: Museum of Pathology	'The museum is managed by a full time curator. This a busy, well used museum of pathology within a teaching hospital. It is used for formal teaching and by medical, nursing and midwifery students, and by other health care professionals and other students in their own study time. It is <u>not</u> open to the public. The specimens that are currently unused are to be renovated over the next few years and incorporated into the teaching programme.'
University of Oxford: Ashmolean Museum	'Most of the human remains held by the Ashmolean Museum are in the care of the Department of Antiquities. The bulk of this material consists of skeletal remains recovered during archaeological work – mainly from Britain. The Department also curates a small collection of mummified remains and a couple of post-medieval oddities. The Department maintains a database of all human remains on displays, and reviews the list periodically. All other human remains (except those from Egypt) are stored in a separate section of the Northeast Basement Archaeology store. There is a separate environmentally controlled store for mummies and other Egyptian remains. The Department has had a policy concerning human remains since 1977, which was adopted museum-wide in 1999 and is included in the Museum's Collection Management Policy. A copy of the human remains policy is attached. The Department of Eastern Art curates a

	<p>small collection of 19th century artifacts from Tibet which are made of human bones. They are kept for research purposes in a special storage area and have been the subject of a recent conservation audit. There are no plans to display any of these objects, although they have been the subject of a temporary display in the past. The Department of Western Art curates a small collection of 18th century miniatures which all contain a lock of human hair. Six of these miniatures are on display. The rest are located in a secure store. The cremated remains of Mr Marshall, donor of the Marshall collection of Worcester Porcelain, are housed in one of the pots in his collection in accordance with his wishes.'</p>
University of Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum	<p>'Thank you for consulting us. I have nothing further to add to the submissions made to the DCMS Committee's enquiry into Cultural Property, referred to earlier, and to my submission of November 27th 2001 to Professor Palmer, on behalf of my governing body the Committee for the Pitt Rivers Museum.'</p>
University of Reading: Cole Museum	<p>'Only two of our specimens have origin recorded – the African and Aboriginal skulls. We assume that most of the other specimens are UK origin, probably from medical autopsies and biopsies at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, although this is rarely noted. Most specimens date from 1909-1940. The information on this form is collated from the accession ledgers at this museum. We have not verified that each specimen is still in the possession of this museum. We have not verified that each specimen is still in the possession of this museum. This could not be done in the time frame you requested.'</p>
UWE: Faculty of Health and Social Care	<p>'I have been unable to answer section 3-5 as we have no information available to us here in the library regarding the origins of the items we have in the collections. We have only a very small number of specimens preserved in spirit...several skeletons and a large number of individual bones. I would be very pleased to have some guidance regarding the legality, storage and preservation of these items.'</p>
Warrington Museum	<p>'Most of the human remains are on long term display in the main galleries. We have had to put some [human remains] in storage due to the sensitivity of the material. The Ancient Egyptian material remains popular with the general public.'</p>
Wiltshire Heritage Museum	<p>'This museum has held two non-European remains in the past. Both have been transferred to other museums (Swindon Museum and the Museum of Man. The human skeletal remains which we hold are regularly used by outside researchers.'</p>
Winchester Museums Service	<p>'[Request for reburial from Jewish group] The skeletal remains were from what has been identified from documentary evidence as Winchester's medieval Jewish cemetery. They were excavated by Winchester Museums</p>

	Archaeology Service in advance of development of the site in 1995. It was decided to return the material as requested following basic analysis and research (a MAP2 style assessment rather than a full report) which was carried out during the excavation itself. Discussion with the originating group identified a need to protect such sites (there are very few known in the country) perhaps by according them Scheduled Monument status. The remains were reburied in 1996.'
Worcester City Museum	'Several items of human remains were formerly (pre 1990) on display in evolution and archaeology exhibitions. Two of King John's teeth (reputedly removed from his grave in Worcester Cathedral in the eighteenth century) are frequently used in temporary exhibitions and are well-known locally.'
Worcestershire County Museum	'We also hold circa 1200 partial skeletons of c14th century monks, excavated during the building of the Mappa Mundi centre at Hereford Cathedral in the 1990s. Most of these are not fully articulated but are stored separately in our controlled storage facility. They do not form part of the accessioned collections but are stored on a contractual basis for the Dean and Chapter of Hereford Cathedral. Further information as to their future should be addressed to the Dean and Chapter. The skeletons are due to be removed from our curation during this year (2002).'
Worthing Museum	The collection includes human bones discovered on archaeological digs eg pre-Saxon, and Victorian hair jewellery.'

Documents included	
Bourne Hall Museum	Guidelines on Policy for Human Remains in Surrey Museums enclosed
Gloucester Museum & Art Gallery	Briefing Sheet for staff on human bone in Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Royal Albert Memorial Museum	Human Remains held in the Ethnography Department of the RAM
University of Cambridge: Duckworth Laboratory	Policy on repatriation of human skeletal remains, and rules of affiliation.
University of Oxford: Ashmolean Museum	Human Remains Policy (1999)
Whitby Museum	List of Human Remains held in museum
Yorkshire Museum	Code of Practice for access to human osteological collections held by the Yorkshire Museum and the York Archaeological Trust

Appendix 7 Potential Case Studies

Responses to the questionnaire suggest that the following examples might provide useful case studies.

Alexander Keiller Museum, Avebury

Undertook survey into visitors' responses to display of a Neolithic child skeleton.

Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon

Storing human remains of shipwrecked St Lucian rebels on behalf of Ilfracombe Museums. Research being undertaken by Bristol University.

Bedford Museum

Utilises human remains in displays to explain different belief systems.

Brighton Museum

The new galleries include a display on the Body.

Leeds Museum Resource Centre

Holds Egyptian mummy, Natset Amun, one of the most intensively studied and published human remains in the UK.

Red House Museum, Christchurch

Collections include a Maori tattooed skull, currently being stored by Leeds Museum Resource Centre and originally acquired from Bankfield Museum, Halifax, in the early 20th century.

Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons

In 2001, the RCS policy on repatriation was revised to permit consideration of requests from tribal or other recognized representative bodies in North America, Australia and Canada.

Russell-Cotes Museum, Bournemouth

Following a request from the British Museum, an Egyptian mummy is being transferred to the British Museum.

York Archaeological Trust/Yorkshire Museum

The YAT and Yorkshire Museum drew up a joint Code of Practice for access to collections held by them.

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