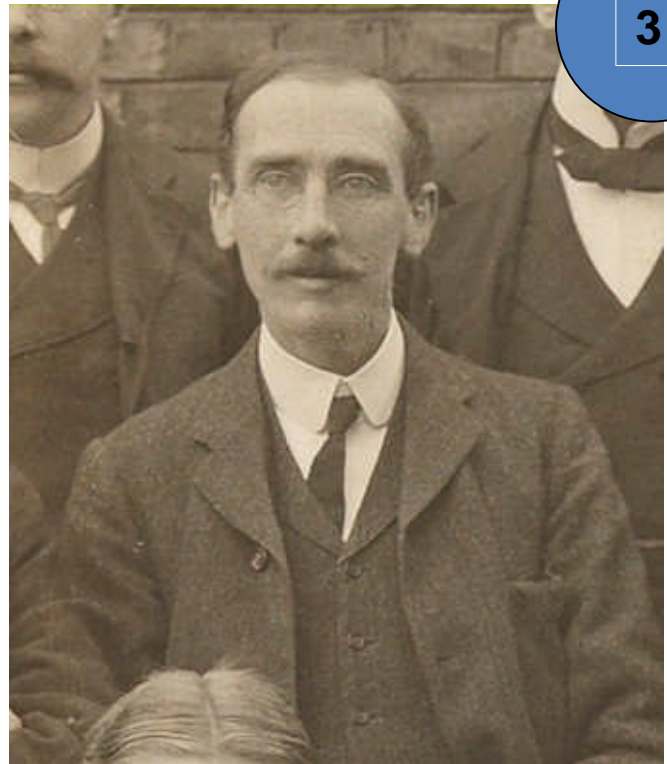




**Arthur Harden** (b. 1865, d. 1940) in the laboratory, 1929.

Cambridge University Library.



**Charles Martin** (b. 1866, d. 1935), as Director of the Lister Institute stood amongst his staff, 1907.

Wellcome Library, SA/LIST/R.1.

### Collaborators

**Arthur Harden** (l) and **Charles Martin** (r) were amongst Chick's numerous collaborators.

From her earliest days in research science, Chick cultivated a collaborative approach to research. Chick's 1851 Exhibition Scholarship (1899-1902) funded her to undertake bacteriological work in Vienna, Munich and Liverpool. Thereafter, Chick worked alongside **Miss M.O. Power** as research assistant for the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal (from 1902).

After **Charles Martin** had secured Chick's appointment to the Lister Institute in 1905, he began to work with her on disinfection and thereafter (from 1914) on nutrition. It was this work that led Chick to join **Arthur Harden** in research on vitamins, as part of a team that one historian has suggested by 1918 had attracted the envy of rival research groups at Cambridge.<sup>1</sup>

While such partnerships were (and still are) to some extent a natural feature of biochemical research practice, Chick had a particular facility for teamwork. Indeed, it is notable that Chick not only collaborated with senior colleagues at the Lister, but moreover became a team-leader in her own right.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Robert E. Kohler, 'Walter Fletcher, F.G. Hopkins, and the Dunn Institute of Biochemistry: A Case Study in the Patronage of Science', *Isis* **69** (1978), p. 347; Robert E. Kohler, *From Medical Chemistry to Biochemistry: The Making of a Biomedical Discipline* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982), p. 352.

<sup>2</sup> Mary Creese, 'British Women of the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries Who Contributed to Research in the Chemical Sciences', *British Journal for the History of Science* **24** (1991), p. 293.