

THE GAZETTE

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An exotic doctor magnetises a young woman; her husband looks on. Lithograph by C. Jacque (1843). Wellcome Library, London.

WELCOME TO THE GAZETTE

The last few months have certainly been busy—we have ten conference reports, reflecting the rich variety of events that have taken place. And the coming months are going to be even more exciting. ‘Sense and Nonsense S3N\$e & n̄nþþNze’—the biennial conference of our sister society, the European Association for the History of Medicine and Health—is taking place at the University of Birmingham from 27 to 30 August. Don’t forget to register: <https://shop.bham.ac.uk/conferences-and-events/college-of-medical-dental-sciences/medical-dental-sciences-conferences-events/the-european-association-for-the-history-of-medicine-and-health-eahmh-biennial-conference>

SSHM AGM NOTICE

The SSSHM is pleased to announce that it will be holding its AGM during ‘Sense and Nonsense S3N\$e & n̄nþþNze’. The AGM will be held on Thursday 29 August. We shall be discussing the activities we undertook in 2018 and the AGM is an excellent opportunity for SSSHM members to provide us with feedback and suggestions. At the AGM we shall also be voting in new members of the SSSHM Executive Committee. Attached at the back of this *Gazette* is the Nomination Form to join the EC. If you are interested in joining, please complete the form and email it to sshmexecsec@gmail.com. Alternatively, you can hand it to the SSSHM Secretary, Dr Victoria Bates, at the EAHMH. Any queries should be directed to Dr Bates at victoria.bates@bristol.ac.uk.

Hope you’re all having a mesmerising summer!

Anne Hanley, Editor

SSHM MEETING REPORTS

SHAPED BY THE SEA: HISTORIES OF OCEAN SCIENCE, MEDICINE AND TECHNOLOGY

Held at the Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine (CHSTM), University of Manchester, on 27 and 28 June 2019, the ‘Shaped by the Sea’ workshop sought to examine the impact of the ocean environment, and its terrestrial borders, on the disciplines of science, medicine and technology. This broad remit was reflected by the research focus of the organisers. Erika Jones, curator at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich and Sam Robinson, postdoctoral researcher at CHSTM, have expertise in the

history of oceanic science and exploration. Cat Beck, Institute of Historical Research (IHR) and Jennifer Kain, Newcastle University, complemented this technological focus with that of health and medicine at sea, especially mental illness in seafarers. This interdisciplinary nature appealed to a wide range of attendees, and attracted funding not only from the SSSHM, but also from the IHR, the British Society for the History of Science, and the Maritime Humanities research strand of Newcastle University.



The 21 speakers, with a near-equitable gender split, represented the full range of academic stages between masters and professorial levels, with the majority in the PhD/ECR bracket. International speakers travelled from locations including Germany, Finland, France, Belgium and Canada, while speakers also presented remotely from Nigeria and Chile. Keen to facilitate a productive and welcoming event, the organisers made sure to include guidelines as to the etiquette expected in the attendees. This list included a number of salient points such as: when questioning the speakers avoid long complicated interrogations; offer advice and suggestions rather than your own knowledge on the topic; and, be mindful of different levels of confidence, academic experience and social anxiety in your fellow presenters. Longer breaks between sessions, and a relaxed early evening reception (sponsored by the SSSHM and the School of History, Classics and Archaeology Newcastle University) further assisted this

collegiate atmosphere, in which the two days were organised into six panels, concluding with a roundtable.

Co-organiser Sam Robinson opened the workshop by reflecting on how Manchester, as an inland city, was itself 'shaped by the sea' by the creation of industrial waterways designed to help the region compete commercially with Liverpool. Many presenters employed the same motif as a way in which to tie their research with the title of the workshop, to great effect. The first panel 'Bodies and Minds at Sea' shared the common consideration of how ocean travel shaped the emotional and mental health of passengers and crew. In using surgeons' medical journals, emigrant diaries, and bureaucratic records, the speakers reflected on the attempts to make sense of sea travel and its transitory aspects. The second panel 'Land and Sea' nicely usefully countered this oceanic and Eurocentric viewpoint by stressing the need to extend our perceptions of these overlapping regions. Papers concerned with maritime prehistory and arctic surveys reminded us that we often lose sight of the experiences of those involved in the histories of exploration due to the nature of archival sources. Likewise, technological experimentation at maritime borders was shown to have diverse meaning, in papers which dealt with the development of lighthouses and tide prediction machines. This research offered important detail on how and why humans sought to harness, or protect themselves from, sea power. The final panel of the first day 'Technology, Power and Empire' considered these themes further in a number of historical contexts. Case studies of late seventeenth-century Tangier and the Hellenistic Mediterranean told of the militaristic and imperialistic attempts to create harbour defences and warships. Moving back into the transitory space of nineteenth century steamships, the final two papers of the day spoke of the attempts to enforce hierarchical controls on-board ship, again framing research in terms of empire and power.

Day two began with the panel 'Sailor Health and Disability' which returned to the theme of health and safety at sea. Papers dealt with the increased medicalisation and bureaucratization of the shipping industry against a backdrop of managing financial risk. From attempts to scrutinise merchant seamen's ophthalmological fitness, the seaworthiness of ships and their crew, and the role of the state, the theme of control was again key here. The remaining sessions saw the chairs coping admirably with the technological challenges of remote presentations in panels which spoke of the need to reconsider the meaning of maritime history. The panel 'Health in Port' refocussed us on the coastal and internal regions of countries with maritime boundaries. Again, environmental aspects were prolific here, as was the role of humans in harming or

harnessing their coastal regions. Speakers showed the importance of considering public and environmental health in locales as diverse as the Lagos-Ibadan river region, the port of Helsinki and the Italian seaside resort of Rimini. The two former cases were shown to be regions which faced the threat of disease transfer from the coast to rural hinterlands, whereas the latter was embraced by medical reformers as a site of public health reform. The final panel 'Understanding the Ocean' expanded the perceptions of science, technology and environment. Papers covered diverse case studies including two presentations on the way in which polar exploration was tied to commercial and imperialistic activity, in the cases of Chile and Germany respectively. The final two papers considered salient modern environmental themes; geological oil marine geophysics as a way of understanding the history of the sea floor, and examining climate change through the operational responses of the Australian, British and US navies.

The roundtable offered the opportunity to reflect on the links between the papers despite the wide range of topics and eras covered. All agreed that it was this diversity, and the use of the 'shaped by the sea' link, that made the event work so well. Of the number of broad themes discussed, most spoke of the need to challenge the idea of a land-sea binary. A number of sub-themes stood out: the need to better understand mobility across and between oceanic regions; the role of people in needing to make sense of a perceived hostile oceanic environment; and the associated risks, whether financially or in terms of health, in doing so. Furthermore while technology was mainly talked of in a 'modern' sense, it was extremely useful to hear the perspectives of archaeologists, ancient and early-modernists. Ultimately the event showed that 'maritime history' is not a stand-alone topic. Regardless of discipline, researchers need to rethink their spatial perspectives, so not only look at the ocean from the land, but vice-versa, as well as inland, to and between, coastal regions. Likewise, oceanic histories need to consider the space above it, and below it, and not only what happened to those travelling across it. The motif 'shaped by the sea' helped facilitate this multi-directional approach. It also offers the opportunity to continue with this interdisciplinary approach to, as one of our attendees described, 'create an exciting new subject area'.

Jen Kain
Newcastle University

MAGIC, ALCHEMY AND COSMOLOGY IN THE MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN WORLD: MEMO SYMPOSIUM BY THE SEA

This two-day symposium for the Centre for Medieval and Early Modern Research at Swansea University (18–19 June 2019) was organised by Professor Patricia Skinner, Dr Adam Mosley and Hillary Burgardt, and was funded by College of Arts and Humanities, Swansea University and Society for the Social History of Medicine. It consisted of a set of three panel sessions, three keynotes and a closing discussion. Although it was a small conference, with about thirty-five delegates, it still maintained international appeal with speakers from Lisbon and Sydney, Australia. The small size of the conference created a very friendly atmosphere and allowed for everyone to mix and talk and discussions begun in post-paper questions continued comfortably in the coffee breaks, wine reception and conference dinner.

The first day of papers opened with a keynote from Joanne Edge discussing the use of medical prognosis to investigate the boundaries of the occult in late medieval England, in particular the divinatory forms of medical prognosis. This provoked discussion on the use of divination to prognosticate various events and the particular problems with prognosticating death. The forms of divination covered in this keynote, including astrology, chiromancy, onomancy, and geomancy, were mentioned and explored further throughout the rest of the conference, particularly the first paper of the first session, given by Theresa Tyers which concerned an early fourteenth century miscellany containing a range of prognostic texts. The remaining papers in this panel continued the theme of divination and prognostication through the work of Jacob Rosales, and a focussed paper on Jan Baptista van Helmont's Zenexton (or Xenexton), a therapeutic amulet mainly consisting of desiccated toads. The afternoon panel focussed on alchemy and magic through the works of two specific authors: John Pordage and Athanasius Kircher.

The second day consisted of a panel on alchemy and the universe, sandwiched between two keynotes focussing on cosmology. Two of the papers in the panel, like the final panel of the first day, focussed on specific writers, in this case Thomas Nashe and Thomas Vaughan. The first paper was quite different from other papers as it discussed the use of alchemical language in the writing of Nashe, an Elizabethan prose writer, as well as considering parallels drawn between alchemy and linguistic and literary innovation. The final paper of this panel drew together many of the alchemical writers and practitioners, such as George Starkey, already mentioned in previous conference papers, through a network analysis based in England 1550–1640. The two keynotes worked well together, one given by Adam Mosley discussed cosmology as a category and its development as an identifying principle. The other keynote,

presented by Sophie Page, investigated cosmology and magic in the late Middle Ages questioning the view that magic is at the crossroads between ritual and science, and whether we should instead be looking at magic as the crossroads between ritual and cosmology.

The conference closed with a final discussion led by Wendy Turner which highlighted the key themes to have arisen over the two days including not only those outlined in the conference title but also extending into ideas of preventative medicine, folkloric practices, chemistry, and the uses of alchemical language. A further idea that emerged from discussion was of humanity versus the supernatural. Although the conference dealt with ideas of a supernatural and astrological nature, there was also an underlying idea of what is human nature? The use of divination and prognostication, as well as magic, to divine such things as life expectancy and human personality, seem to demonstrate the uses of the supernatural to learn about the human.

Geraldine Gnych
Swansea University

MAGIC, ALCHEMY AND COSMOLOGY IN THE MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN WORLD: MEMO SYMPOSIUM BY THE SEA

MEMO is celebrating its centenary this year, and this is their 13th conference by the sea, so this is an auspicious and special year for this conference and topic. The conference was supported by the College of Arts and Humanities, Swansea University and the Society for the Social History of Medicine.

With approximately 40 attendees (a mix of academics, researchers and graduate students), the conference was small enough to network easily, but well-enough attended to spark an interesting debate and a diverse range of papers were presented in a friendly atmosphere. There were 3 keynote speakers and 8 papers presented concurrently, all on themes of medicine, prognosis, divination, alchemy, cosmology and Cabala.

Joanne Edge considered the question 'when is ok to prognostic death?'. Prognostic methods are one of the most important in medicine and allows us to investigate occult boundaries in medicine in the late medieval period. Occult divinatory prognostics appear alongside scholastic methods, but embracing both of these two approaches can be problematic for medical practitioners who want to maintain their reputation.

Theresa Tyers' paper focussed on MS Cambridge Trinity College O.2.5, a miscellany used by a family for birth prognostication and the likely state of their health, in an

effort to safeguard their loved ones. There were similarities of research noted here with Joanne Edge and this came through in the questions afterwards.

Laura Sumrall's paper focussed on prophylactic Zenexton, a cure of pestilent contagion, consisting of powdered toad (yes, you read that right!). It would draw contagion into an amulet containing the powdered toad and cure the pestilent contagion. The importance of belief in recovery the patient was noted here, a similar themes raised in Joanne Edge's paper

Hugo Martins discussed the impact of Jacob Rosales, a crypto-Jew and his works which describe the restoration of the Spanish empire, with Portuguese millenarian and political overtones. He also discussed the practice of Sebastianism, the heart of Portuguese messianism as a way to achieve this new golden age.

Sarah Green presented extracts from a newly translated letter by John Pordage, early modern Anglican priest and Christian mystic, that describe the process of transmutation of the Philosophers stone through spiritual, alchemical workings. Pordage's works also contained millenarian overtones.

Liana Saif focussed on Athanasius Kircher' Cabala Saracenia, the European reception of the science of letters and how Kircher was using Islamic texts. Her meticulous archival research at the Vatican has revealed direct evidence of Kircher's use of these texts, associating the science of letters with Cabala.

The first day concluded with a wine reception and Tapas in a local restaurant on the sea front, a convivial way to end the day.

Adam Mosely started the second day by positing that there is no adequate disciplinary history of cosmology and there is more to be done to understand how this discipline came into being. It is around about 1600 that people in pre-modern times began to have a clear notion of cosmology. There was a lively Q&A session with clear interest from the audience in this topic.

Emily Rowe's paper was on alchemy and metallurgy as a way to think about words and how words are expressed. Language should go through an alchemical process to transform the quintessence of language into gold and she considered the work of Thomas Nash as a case study for the theme of Alchemy as a metaphor, a theme that also appeared in Sarah Green's paper.

Judith Mawer presented on the Welsh alchemist and protestant Thomas Vaughan and his cosmological theory of creation as an alchemical process, where through death the soul is released from matter back into it's original habitat in heaven through a reverse alchemical process. Vaughan's cosmology is drawn from classical sources, and this paper continued the cosmological theme during the second day.

Zoe Screti posited in her paper that rather than working in isolation, early modern alchemists networked widely with each other, either working together or exchanging ideas and Zoe has mapped the connections between alchemists between 1590–1640, showing that Alchemy transcended religious differences. John Dee was at the heart of the network in the sixteenth century, succeeded by Samuel Hartlib in the seventeenth century.

Sophie Page concluded the conference with a paper on cosmology and magic in the late medieval ages. Magical texts are practical and contain plausible goals, they are syncretic and contain necessary cosmological information for how to manipulate the cosmos for a specific purpose. She noted that demons appear in texts as agents within magical practice, located in astrological constellations and they able to answer questions by magical practitioners if asked. Three themes in particular emerged throughout the conference:

- The language of alchemy as metaphor, both for the transmutation of the soul and for the refinement of word and language into a higher and more sublime state.
- The perils of prognostication and its occult methods. When it is right to prognosticate death, especially the death of a monarch?
- The importance of belief by patients that they would not die. Once they were told that death was possible, their conditions deteriorated quickly. Indeed, even the sight of a priest at their bedside would indicate death and they could literally lose the will to live.

Sarah Green
University of Bristol

NO END TO WAR: CULTURES OF VIOLENCE AND CARE IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

In January 2019, the Centre for the Cultural History of War (University of Manchester), the War, Conflict and Society Research Group (Manchester Metropolitan University), and the Legacies of War Project (University of Leeds) organised a two-day international conference entitled 'No End to War: Cultures of Violence and Care in the Aftermath of the First World War', at the University of Manchester. The conference brought together scholars from Britain, Ireland, Switzerland, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Japan, the United States, and Canada who work on the cultural history of post-World War One violence and humanitarianism. The aim of the conference was to stimulate discussion between historians of post-war violence, occupation, caregiving and humanitarianism, and contribute to a new, integrated

history of the aftermath of the First World War. The conference thus brought together hitherto distinct historiographies, and demonstrated how the period after 1918 witnessed both continuing traces of violence and a renewed focus on caregiving. Over two days, 28 speakers participated in six panel sessions, on topics ranging from 'Cultures of Violence and care in Post-War Imperial Contexts' to 'Geographies of Humanitarianism', and two round-table discussions, on 'Disability in Comparative and Transnational Perspectives' and 'Post-War Occupations'. Each session sought to bring historians of post-war violence and care into conversation with each other, and the conference was successful in generating a forum for debate around the intersection of paramilitarism, military occupation, humanitarianism, medicine and care-giving across the world after the First World War. Professor Robert Gerwarth (University College Dublin) delivered a keynote on the evening of the first day of the conference, which compared and contrasted the histories of paramilitary activity and interwar humanitarian interventions in Eastern Europe. Professor Alison Fell (University of Leeds) concluded the conference with a second keynote on women, war and care, which provided a wide-ranging discussion of the legacies of First World War nursing for women in Britain, France, and Belgium. The conference was funded by the Society for the Social History of Medicine; the University of Manchester School of Arts Languages and Cultures Research Network Fund; the War, Conflict and Society Research Group and the History Research Centre at Manchester Metropolitan University; The Royal Historical Society; the Society for the Study of French History; and the Manchester Jean Monnet Centre for Excellence. The organisers would like to express particular thanks to the Society for the Social History of Medicine for its generous support.

2019 BSHS POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE

The 2019 Postgraduate Conference took place in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Cambridge from 10–12 April. Special thanks must go to the organising committee Laura Brassington, Jules Skotnes-Brown, Emilie Skulberg. The conference was generously supported by the Society for the History of Science, the Department of History and Philosophy of Science, the Arts and Humanities Research Council, the School of the Humanities and Social Sciences, and the Society for the Social History of Medicine.

The conference commenced with lunch and registration in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science which hosted all seven panel session and 112 delegates. Lunch was followed by a welcome address from the

organisation committee and the annual group photograph. The BSHS Postgraduate Conference was international and multidisciplinary with the main themes focusing on the history of science, technology and medicine. The panel topics were extremely diverse ranging from Teaching and Learning Science to History of the Mind and Sex and Reproduction. The atmosphere of enthusiasm from delegates and other guests was notable from start of the conference until the last panel. Questions surrounding methodology emerged frequently particularly focusing on how and where the researcher can find primary sources. Many of the discussions that commenced during the panels continued beyond them into the refreshment breaks. Some of the main discussions during the refreshment breaks centered on how individual's research findings and implications could be applied to current issues surrounding science and medicine.

Every panel I attended was engaging and interesting but some of the papers discussed below particularly stuck in my mind. Maria Sæther's paper, "dangerous to her surroundings"—Understandings of dangerousness in female patients in Norwegian psychiatry 1915–1970 explored the role of gender in the categorisation of and definition of danger in female psychiatric patients in Norway and how this affected their treatment. Jemma Houghton Moving into 'modernity': Use of collections in examining the shifting place of medicinal plants in twentieth century pharmacy examined the place of medical plant collections in modern teachings of pharmacy. Houghton also gave a fascinating insight into how much objects like the glass jars and can tell us about the date and age of a collection piece.

The conference served a fantastic forum for post-graduate students of all levels and academic professionals to meet, socialise, share ideas, and continue to forge a supportive postgraduate community. The conference provided numerous opportunities to socialise not only within the session times and refreshment breaks but also during the free time. There was a wonderful delegate dinner in the Formal Hall at Gonville and Caius College and very engaging tour of the Whipple Museum's new Astronomy & Empire exhibition delivered by curator Josh Nall. The atmosphere of the entire conference was very welcoming and engaging, the amount of enthusiasm and positive feedback that delegates were offering to each other was refreshing.

Jasmine Wood
University of Strathclyde

BODIES AND MINDS, SICKNESS AND SOUNDNESS: 2019 SSHM POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE

The SSHM Postgraduate Conference was held on 13 June and 14 June 2019 at the University of Bristol. Participants came from various universities from around the UK and overseas to discuss the social history of medicine. There were seven panels, two PG roundtable-training sessions, a wine reception and buffets.

At 8:45–9:15, 13 June 2019, the participants came to Room 4.10, Graduate School of Education, University of Bristol. They came for registration and had refreshments. At 9:15, the host Stephen Mawdsley who are from University of Bristol welcomed the participants. He introduced and thanked the sponsors of the conference that were Society for the Social History of Medicine, The British Society for the History of Science, University of Bristol Center for Health, Humanities and Science, University of Bristol GED, University of Bristol Department of History, University of Bristol Faculty of Arts. Also, he introduced the arrangements of the conference briefly. At 9:20, the conference was on. In the morning, there were two panels and there was a break between the panels. After each panel, there was a discussion about three reporters' presentations.

The first panel's topic is "Uncovering the Voices of Mental Patients". Daniel Jewson (University of Exeter), Jessica Campbell (University of Edinburgh) and Mila Daskalova (University of Strathclyde) are the reporters. They are all concerned about the asylum. Jewson lets us listen to the patients, understand them through their words. After his researches, he believes that patients negotiate, collaborate, participate and exploit for their own ends. Campbell answers the questions about "Were the boundaries of identity and space truly tested at Dingleton?", "Did the pioneering and liberal rhetoric of Dingleton's advocates march the expressions of lived experience within the therapeutic community?", "Was it merely another form of control?" Daskalova talks about Asylum periodicals as a subject of the history of the book.

I pay much attention to the second panel whose topic is "American Health and Medicine", and I am in this panel. Sophia Kaufman (University of Cambridge) and Simon Buck (Northumbria University) are also in this panel. I research the relationship between cultural conceptions and the medical institution. I choose nature cure conception and tuberculosis sanatorium in American history during the year 1884 to 1954. In a word, I believe the emergence of medical therapy changed people's idea of nature cure which made the decline of tuberculosis sanatorium. I am interested in Kaufman's research. Because when she talked about the unionization and economic exploitation, she mentioned the coal fields and regional history. Actually, I am major in British environmental history, so I focus on

writing the nature into the history. Even Kaufman's research is social history of medicine, she focuses the environment, too. And Buck's musical history made me excited and realize that we can describe our social history in the musical way.

The third panel's topic is "Disease and the Patient Experience", the fourth panel's topic is "Medical Publishing and Discourse". And on 14 June 2019, the fifth panel's topic is the "Movement of Medical Knowledge", the sixth panel's topic is "Gender, Medicine, and Health Activism, the seventh panel's topic is Illness and Suffering". In a word, after listening to the participants' reports, I realize the similar and the differences of history researches between China and UK. Both of us may analyse the historical features' literatures to learn about their thoughts. However, primary sources are the advantages and conveniences for British researchers. And in the conference, they mentioned they can search the archives in Canada, Australia and other English countries. In my opinion, to some extents, it is relatively not easy for students studying in Chinese universities who researches the foreign history to go abroad to search the sources so frequently.

Finally, at 16:00 14 June 2019, Stephen Mawdsley gave the Closing Remarks. The two-days conference is successful. All of people are very kind and warm-hearted.

Liu Daijun
Tsinghua University

BODIES AND MINDS, SICKNESS AND SOUNDNESS: 2019 SSHM POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE

The history of health and medicine conference was organized by Stephen Mawdsley, University of Bristol, and was sponsored by the Society for the Social History of Medicine (SSHM), The British Society for the History of Science (BSHS), University of Bristol centre for Health, Humanities, and Science, University of Bristol GED and University of Bristol Department of History, and University of Bristol Faculty of Arts.

The event was truly interdisciplinary, bringing together postgraduate researchers from a wide range of disciplines, including but not limited to history of medicine, medical anthropology, medical sociology, and philosophy. As well as a diversity in academic background, presenters hailed from a variety of universities and countries including England, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, the United States, China, and Brazil.

The conference was broken into seven panels with various overarching themes— each made up of a different

moderating chair and about three speakers. The first panel, themed 'Uncovering the Voices of Mental Patients', fostered amazing discussions around the history of asylums and mental health patients. Although with extremely diverse work, the three presenters also shared much overlap, creating an interesting question and answer panel at the end. This panel included Daniel Jewson, University of Exeter's work entitled 'Can we 'hear' the voices of the incarcerated? Recovering asylum patient voices from archival records', as well as Jessica Campbell, University of Edinburgh's paper presentation 'Our Home from Home': Exploring the Psychiatric Patient Experience through an Examination of Dingleton Hospital's Outlook since c. 1963'. Their research highlighted the difficulty and tedious collection process of gathering primary source data within prisons and mental health asylums. Mila Daskalova's paper 'The Asylum Periodical as a Historical Source: Possibilities and Limitations' stood out to me as questions arose around whose voices are heard and whose stories are recorded throughout history. I found it particularly interesting as post graduate students expressed the underlying purpose and origin of their research, as well as which historical gaps they were attempting to fill.

The second panel, entitled 'American Health and Medicine', raised questions around the ways history affects the present and culture and health are interconnected. During this panel I presented my paper 'Stories of Suffering: The Role of Society, Culture, and History in the Making of West Virginia's Opioid Epidemic.' I especially appreciated how engaged the audience was with my research, asking questions related to the historical role of pharmaceutical companies in the U.S. as well as the role that social stigma plays on addiction and suffering. Extremely interesting discussions emerged surrounding expanding traditional biomedical frameworks, the embodiment of pain and suffering, and the dualistic separation of the body and mind throughout history. Simon Buck also presented his paper 'Getting Old Blues': depiction of old age in recorded blues and country music, 1921–1945' during this panel. His presentation raised many questions around the difficulties of archival research and interesting aspects of the interconnectedness between sex, 'old age', and musical culture in the US South. During his presentation we read, dissected, and listened to various folk lyrics. His research, although extremely different from my own, also was set largely in the U.S. region of Appalachia, further drawing connections between seemingly different dimensions.

I found James Grannell's paper discussion of print media on HIV/AIDS in the republic of Ireland during the 1980's, within the 'Medical Publishing and Discourse' panel, particularly interesting as it built greatly on my understanding of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the U.S. in the

1960's. Juliana Broad's paper examining the anti-vaccination debate in the 1900's created captivating debates among the conference participants surrounding the efficacy and morality behind vaccination at the time compared to other historical eras. Other panel themes included 'Disease and the Patient Experience', 'The Movement of Medical Knowledge', 'Gender, Medicine, and Health Activism' and 'Illness and Suffering.'

After each speaker presentation, there was immense engagement between the audience and speakers through panel question and answer sessions. The conference was small and intimate, which contributed to an extremely warm and inviting atmosphere. It primarily was made up of medical doctors, researchers, and graduate students. In addition to the structured academic events, the conference hosted breakfasts, lunches, and dinners where people mingled discussing their research and academic work and asking each other questions about their personal lives. I was very inspired by each person's pursuit of such unique research interests and greatly benefitted from hearing about their traditional and non-traditional career paths.

In addition to student postgraduate research presentations, the conference also featured training workshops and panels led by the SSHM Executive Committee. The PG Roundtable Training Sessions included discussions around careers in the medical humanities as well as approaches to teaching medical humanities. These panels, led by university researchers as well as by professionals working in the medical humanities, fostered a strong understanding of the medical humanities publishing landscape as well as future funding and job opportunities in the field for postgraduate researchers, like that of the Wellcome Trust. Many of the postgraduate students expressed interest in pursuing opportunities within the medical humanities and were encouraged through the panel to take various leads. For me, this conference was a successful event which not only provided a platform for newly conducted research, including my own, but also encouraged future work in the medical humanities, a field which is often forgotten.

Sophia Kaufman
University of Cambridge

BODIES AND MINDS, SICKNESS AND SOUNDNESS: 2019 SSHM POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE

It was an event of great diversity regarding not only the seven panels and their approaches to the theme but also because its twenty delegates were from different countries besides the UK, including China, the USA, and me from

Brazil. The conference environment was very friendly, which facilitated socialising amongst the presenters between and after sessions, and created an atmosphere that encouraged us to establish more informal conversations and continue the enthusiastic discussions that spilled over into coffee breaks.

The panel themes included mental health patients' perceptions of their own illnesses and the institutions they were committed to, and medical publishing and discourse related to disease frameworks, medical procedures and treatments. The presentations were also very diverse in terms of their chronological and cultural contexts. This diversity encouraged interesting questions from the audience which enriched the debates and made the establishment of transnational comparisons possible. The first panel was especially thought-provoking for me, focusing on the patient perspective based on letters and articles they wrote whilst institutionalized. Since historians have not yet found this kind of publications in the Brazilian asylum context, they were a fascinating novelty to me and I learned more about them through three amazing presentations by Daniel Jewson, Jessica Campbell and Mila Daskalova.

There were also two interesting roundtables that discussed careers and teaching approaches in the Medical Humanities, both pertinent and pragmatic issues for PhD students. The first one was composed of Dr Anne Hanley (Birkbeck, University of London), Dr Vanessa Heggie (University of Birmingham) and Dr Cleo Hanaway-Oakley (University of Bristol). They discussed their own experiences of academic job applications and enlightened some aspects of this often tricky and stressful process. Thus, the audience could not only get some explanations and useful tips related to applying for academic job opportunities, but also share their main anxieties relating to this subject, one of much concern to many PhD students. The debate allowed us to feel that these apprehensions are completely natural and shared by most of us, especially as we approach the completion and submission of our dissertations.

The next roundtable focused on teaching strategies in the Medical Humanities, another very relevant topic for PhD students in this field who want to build an academic career. The panel consisted of Dr Stephen Mawdsley (University of Bristol), Dr Catherine Kelly (University of Bristol) and Dr Michael Bresalier (Swansea University), who have great experience of teaching courses related to the Medical Humanities. They covered important points such as the experience of teaching a class composed of students belonging to a variety of subject areas, including History, Literature, Medicine and Law. Thus, it is very important for the tutor to bear in mind both these students' lack of a

shared knowledge base, imparting basic concepts from the field of History as the course progresses, and their diversity of perspective, which has the potential to enrich discussion if directed appropriately.

As a visiting PhD student at the University of Edinburgh under the supervision of Dr Gayle Davis, I knew the opportunity to join this conference would be unique for me not only considering the space I would have to share my own research and to receive great feedback but also regarding deepening my knowledge about other areas in the history of medicine and establishing new academic connections. Besides, the terrifying opportunity to present my work in English for the first time helped me to improve my writing and public speaking abilities in English, which might be something taken for granted by native speakers but was a major challenge for me. I was happy with my presentation's outcome though, in view of the fact I had been asked interesting questions which helped me to improve and rethink some aspects of my analysis. Therefore, I would like to thank Dr Stephen Mawdsley—who could not have been more welcoming—for organizing this amazing and productive conference. My thanks go also to the Society for the Social History of Medicine for providing me with funding which made possible my attendance at such an enriching event.

Giulia Engel Accorsi
Casa de Oswaldo Cruz/Fiocruz, Rio de Janeiro
School of History, Classics and Archaeology, University of
Edinburgh

BODIES AND MINDS, SICKNESS AND SOUNDNESS: 2019 SSHM POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE

Providing much needed respite from the wet and windy British summer weather, we were greeted with a warm welcome, tea, coffee and pastries on the top floor foyer of the Graduate School of Education, offering a chance to meet delegates before launching into the papers. Once warm, dry and sufficiently caffeinated we moved into the adjacent conference room which, light and spacious, offered spectacular views over the city and a welcome contrast to the gloomy atmosphere outside.

After an introduction by the conference organiser Dr Stephen Mawdsley, we launched straight into the conference panels which were spread out across the two days. Based on the theme 'Bodies and minds, Sickness and Soundness' a diverse range of papers on a panoply of historical topics, time periods and geographical foci were presented. From psychiatry to reproductive health, from early modern to contemporary, from Britain and Europe, to

Brazil and India I was struck at how multi-disciplinary and international the conference was in its entirety.

Whilst I found all of the papers stimulating, a few particularly stood out to me. Sophia Kaufman's paper 'Stories of the Suffering: The Role of Society, Culture and History in the Making of West Virginia's Opioid Epidemic' was especially engaging. Approaching America's contemporary opioid crisis from both a historical and anthropological perspective, Sophia explored the social, cultural and historical factors contributing to West Virginia's position as 'the overdose capital' of the US. Drawing upon her own oral history interviews with local West Virginians', Sophia spoke candidly on the themes of stigma, adverse childhood experiences, suffering and pain using testimonies to explore and explain the epidemics' root causes. Most significantly, she pointed to the centrality of using history as a means to invoke social change. Demonstrating the importance of West Virginia's history as a geographically isolated, former coal mining state, Sophia suggested alternatives to the traditional biomedical model of treating pain, showing how exploring a community's social, economic and cultural history can offer new ways of understanding the embodiment of pain which can, in turn, be used to tackle the opioid crisis from the cause rather than simply offering a plaster in the form of addictive prescription medication. Her insight into the pertinence, relevance and use of history for providing solutions to present day needs was extremely thought-provoking.

I was likewise impressed with Georgia Grainger's paper on the 'Historiographical Gap of Vasectomy in Britain' and Jenny Hutton's 'Blind Babies: A Social History of Retrolental Fibroplasia'. Both drawing attention to two key hidden stories in the history of medicine and assessing possible reasons as to such major gaps in the scholarship, the papers raised key questions about what historical topics and approaches scholars privilege. In particular, I found Georgia's engagement with feminist approaches to male reproductive health especially insightful, her fresh perspective highlighting that doing feminist history does not mean simply focusing on women's experiences.

As well as the postgraduate papers, two roundtable training sessions were organised for both days with panels consisting of established academics from within the medical humanities. Concluding the first day of the conference, the first roundtable session explored careers in the medical humanities with a focus on interdisciplinarity, whilst the second session in the afternoon of day two explored approaches to teaching in the medical humanities. Both the presentations and question and answer sessions of each roundtable were immensely engaging, advice on navigating the job market in higher education and teaching complex and difficult topics to

undergraduate students from panellist's own experience proving especially helpful.

Overall, the conference provided fantastic opportunity and friendly atmosphere for postgraduate students and established academics alike to present and engage with one another's work, to learn from one another and to socialise. I would like to offer special thanks to the conference sponsors and organisers, to all the volunteer and catering staff from the University of Bristol and to the delegates who presented such fantastic papers over the two days. I very much look forward to attending the next SSHM Postgraduate conference.

Jessica Campbell
University of Edinburgh

BODIES AND MINDS, SICKNESS AND SOUNDNESS: 2019 BSHS POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE

With over twenty-five speakers and panellists presenting papers under the umbrella theme of 'Bodies and Minds, Sickness and Soundness', the two-day event pulled together an impressive array of researchers, some from as far as Switzerland, Brazil, China, and the US, who artfully displayed their expertise and enthusiasm for an audience of intellectually curious peers.

The moveable border between sickness and soundness was a recurrent theme throughout the conference, but particularly in the case of mental health. Several papers tackled the ways historians might 'hear' institutionalised patients' voices through a variety of sources, whether doctors' notes, letters, or, most surprisingly, patient periodicals.

Using a different set of texts, James Grannell's analysis on the early reportage of HIV/AIDS in Irish print media outlined the various transnational and local influences on perceptions of the outbreak of the disease, and shone a light on the historically maligned Gay Health Activism group, while also adding a personal touch by discussing the letters written for one publication's 'Dear Linda' column.

Although many presentations were concerned with the troubling ways that medical intervention (or lack thereof) has politicised the body and mind, the spectre of medical malpractice was most acutely present in Jenny Hutton's paper on the tragic scandal in which many new-borns in postwar Britain became blind due to the over-prescription of oxygen. Equally eye-opening were one paper that explored the occasionally problematic sexual and emotional relationships between Second World War nurses and disabled servicemen, or several others that delineated the gendered challenges faced by pioneering female

doctors and nurses. By contrast, another panellist spoke well on what the absence of sources, in this case, testimonies of British men who have undergone vasectomies, can tell us about masculinity and the historical record.

As my own research is concerned with the intersection of American music, ageing and disability, I was particularly pleased to hear several speakers debate the relative merits of popular culture as a source for understanding historical attitudes about health. Whether using pulp fiction as a lens for understanding the early twentieth-century anti-vaccination debate in the UK, the visual arts to illustrate the shift in beliefs about breastfeeding and femininity in eighteenth-century Europe, or the writings of Mark Twain to understand the popularity of natural convalescent therapies, cultural productions were rightly given their due consideration throughout the proceedings.

Other papers shifted the conference temporally, with some fascinating introductions to the providential hierarchies of health in the early modern period and seventeenth-century understandings of the fat body or 'corpulency' in contemporary health literature challenging some of the modernist bias of much social history. (The latter of which for this reviewer's provoked some hometown pride due to its mention of the once 'heaviest man in the world', Leicester City's own Daniel Lampert).

Equally well received were papers that broke away from anglo- and euro-centric cast of many social histories of medicine, with researchers who outlined the connections between British and Brazilian psychiatry and the criss-crossing of the leprosy remedy chaulmoogra oil from indigenous to colonial medicine (and back again) in India under British rule.

A few speakers rightly employed their first-hand professional knowledge of medicine and care to help nuance their research findings, with Sophia Kaufman drawing much for her paper from her experiences working at the frontline of West Virginia's opioid crisis, and Andrew Rabenstien punctuating his analysis of a historical incident of patient care with reflections from his own career as a medical practitioner.

The two roundtable sessions on careers and teaching in the medical humanities were instructive for those transitioning from postgraduate to early career researcher and intimidated by the prospect of navigating the murky waters of postdoctoral funding and teaching posts. On the first day, four scholars shared some invaluable insight into their own diverse, if occasionally tangential, career trajectories. This session was most helpful in providing heavy doses of both realism and optimism, with the biggest 'take-home' being to recognise one's experiences and skills, while also readying oneself to reconfigure those

boons for different jobs. It was also refreshing to hear an all-female panel discuss frankly some of the unique issues female scholars are confronted with, both in the workplace and on the job hunt.

On the teaching panel, four experienced lecturers highlighted the importance of bringing students back to fundamentals, both historical and medical, and used some pertinent examples from their own teaching experiences. A shared theme from their wide-reaching pedagogical advice was to prepare classes with particular 'audiences' in mind: medical students arrive to seminars with a wealth of knowledge and experience, but also some conceptual 'hang-ups' that mean they privilege 'facts' over 'interpretation'; history undergraduates, by contrast, are at least nominally aware of the idea of historiography, but perhaps require some extra help in understanding key scientific and medical contexts.

In sum, the conference was an unmissable opportunity for attendees to share their research in a collaborative setting, and could not have gone ahead without the organisational efforts of Dr. Stephen Mawdsley and assorted event coordinators, or the support of the British Society for the History of Science and the University of Bristol's Centre for Health, Humanities and Science, Department of History, GED and Faculty of Arts.

Simon H. Buck

Northumbria University

SSHM CALLS FOR PAPERS

'ER INDOORS': DOMESTICITY AND NATURE IN HOME AND GARDEN. A ONE-DAY INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE

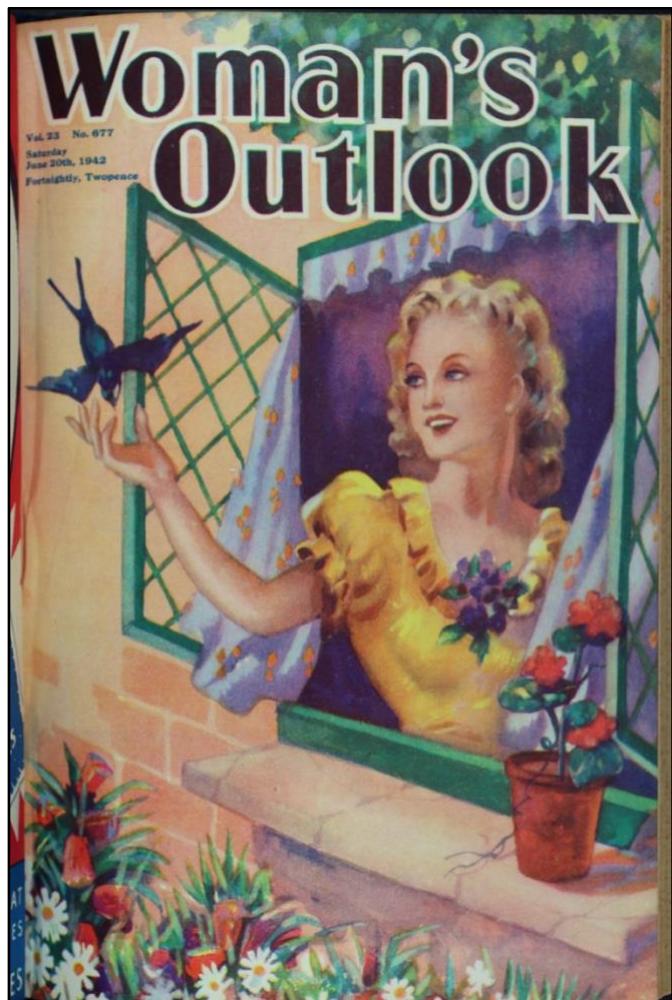
Date: 23 November 2019

Venue: University of Warwick

Keynote Speakers: Professor Ben Highmore (Cultural Studies, University of Sussex); Dr Lisa Taylor (Media Studies, Leeds Beckett University)

The domestic garden represents, for many, their closest and most significant contact with the natural environment. The relationship of humans with this domestic outdoor space, in which nature can be 'controlled' by the householder, is often very different to that with 'wild nature', to be found in the countryside and national parks. Domesticity and Nature in Home and Garden seeks to provide a fresh, interdisciplinary perspective on the interaction of humans with the environment by focusing on the relationship between the house and the garden across time and place, on the ways in which family life occurs in

the domestic space and how it moves between the indoors and the outdoors. This conference will promote a rethink of our place in the nature that is on our doorstep.



Domesticity and Nature in Home and Garden will appeal to scholars from diverse fields who are concerned with all aspects of the relationship between the inside and the outside of the home. Every time and place has a domestic culture of the inside and the outside that can be critically examined and compared. Areas of interest will include, but will not be limited to, the lived experience of the domestic home and garden (pets, house plants, vermin, barbeques, sheds) and the role of health, gender and class in defining the boundaries of the home and garden space. The study of domesticity inside and outside can reshape understandings of health, wellbeing and the human relationship to the environment and provide new approaches to productively discuss our future domesticities in the context of combatting climate change. This work is of clear significance to the world beyond the academy. The conference will provide a platform for discussion of ways in which the public might be fruitfully engaged, and of any barriers that exist to prevent this.

Participants will be drawn from a range of disciplines with interests spanning, though not restricted to, the humanities, with a balance between contributions adopting

historical perspectives and those which critically examine areas of contemporary practice. We invite proposals for papers of 20 minutes, submitted with a short biography to erindoors2019@outlook.com by 5pm on Friday 9 August. We hope to support costs of attendance for postgraduate and early career researchers. Please let us know if you wish to be considered.

SSHM UPCOMING EVENTS

PROFESSOR JOANNA BOURKE FBA RHETORIC LECTURE SERIES: EXPLORING THE BODY

Professor Joanna Bourke, who is Professor of History at Birkbeck University of London, will be Gresham Professor of Rhetoric from September 2019. In this role, Professor Bourke will be giving a series of public lectures centred around the theme, 'Exploring the Body'. Below is the programme of events:

A History of Hair

31 October 2019, 6pm. Barnard's Inn Hall

The 2014 scandal over Rachel Dolezal's lying about being of African-American heritage reignited debates about the politics of hair. It has been followed by numerous books with titles such as *Don't Touch My Hair!* This lecture explores how hair has been seen as symbolic of empowerment, deviance, and identity. It looks at the role of big business in promoting grooming products (including scalp-damaging chemicals); the hair-grooming regulations of the military; and the political significance of facial hair.

A History of the Eye

21 November 2019, 6pm. Barnard's Inn Hall

From ancient times to popular self-help books today, eyes have been viewed as "windows to the soul". The interpretation of eye shape and colour have been used to distinguish between different degrees of "civilization" (scientific racism), to identify personality traits, and to detect terrorists (recent research carried out by the CIA and the U.S. Transportation Security Administration). In some Asian societies, "double eyelid" surgery is popular. This lecture explores the politics of scientific theories about eyes.

A History of the Breast

16 January 2020, 6pm. Barnard's Inn Hall

There has been a great deal of research on breast cancer, surgery, and implants. This lecture looks at changing ideas about the healthy breast. It explores notions of beauty,

sexual pleasure, and age. Early maturation of girls, coupled with a greater focus on the breasts of older women, have had major effects on cultural expectations and experiences. The lecture also asks: what happens when we turn attention to the male breast?

A History of the Penis and the Clitoris

13 February 2020, 6pm. Barnard's Inn Hall

Is the clitoris simply a female version of the male penis? Many scientists and biologists in the past thought so. It is only in recent decades that the physiology of the clitoris has become understood. What can debates about these two organs tell us about scientific knowledge and gender identities? How have ideas about the “ideal penis” changed since the eighteenth century? What effect have these shifts had on the way men and women know their bodies?

A History of the Stomach

19 March 2020, 6pm. Barnard's Inn Hall

Vertical banded gastroplasty surgery (or stomach-stapling) has drawn attention in recent decades to the hidden, but unruly, stomach. This organ has been the focus of weight-control regimes for centuries, however. This lecture looks at nineteenth-century fads involving stomachs, including the medical prescription of tapeworms that were supposed to live in a person's stomach and “eat” food on their behalf. It also explores ideas about the relationship between a person's stomach and their personality. It traces these medical ideas through to the present.

A History of the Foot

14 May 2020, 6pm. Barnard's Inn Hall

The science of feet and footprints has a long, yet often forgotten, history. In this lecture, I look at what people from the late eighteenth century to the present knew about toes, arches, heels, and ankles. What makes a beautiful foot? How have ideas of foot-beauty changed over time? Size, shape, colour, smell, and even taste have been important markers in the literature, science, and sociology of feet.

FROM THE TRENCHES TO THE HOSPITAL: PORTUGAL, HEALTH AND THE GREAT WAR

Date: 29 July–29 September 2019

Schedule: 10:00–13:00/14:00–17:00, Monday to Sunday

Venue: Santo António Hospital, Porto, Portugal

FREE ADMISSION

An exhibition about the impact of World War I in Portuguese healthcare and medicine, including among ex-

combatants. The Portuguese participation in the Great War had political, economic and social consequences that were felt in the following decades, and that also had an impact on health. Through the mobilisation of over 100 000 men, the young Portuguese Republic (1910) hoped to obtain international recognition and protect its African colonies from British and German interests.

Although it might seem contradictory, the First World War triggered a set of technical and scientific advances in healthcare. But this total war would also forever mark the lives of many men, who returned with physical and psychiatric traumas, and who were soon consigned to oblivion.

Through a set of objects, photographs and videos, this exhibition explores this double impact of the Great War on health, in Portugal. Curators: Helena da Silva and José Picas do Vale (Institute of Contemporary History of the NOVA School of Social Sciences and Humanities).

Website: <https://healthcaregreatwar.wordpress.com>



OPENING UP THE ARCHIVES: DISABILITY HISTORY AND HERITAGE CONFERENCE TO MARK THE OPENING OF THE RHN ARCHIVE SERVICE

Date: 4 October 2019

Venue: Royal Hospital for Neuro-disability, London

This conference marks the official opening of the RHN Archive Service. A programme of talks will explore aspects of disability history, with a particular focus on Victorian state and philanthropic response to long-term disability and the understanding and experience of 'incurability' in the nineteenth century.

There will be speakers, including historians, archivists and medical professionals who will be presenting on nineteenth century disabled identities; medical and public conceptions of 'incurability'; treatment and care of people with disabilities in workhouses, asylums and voluntary hospitals, and the history and heritage collections of the RHN.

Attendees will have an opportunity to explore the history of the RHN for themselves through afternoon activities including heritage talks, archive handling sessions and guided tours. The conference is co-sponsored by the RHN Archive Service and the Wellcome Trust-funded Surgery & Emotion project, based at the University of Roehampton. This conference is open to everyone. The conference fee is £30. For more details: www.rhn.org.uk/events/opening-up-the-archives-disability-history-and-heritage-conference-to-mark-the-opening-of-the-rhn-archive-service

SSH M PROJECT NEWS

MENSTRUATION RESEARCH NETWORK

Dedicated to bringing scholars of menstruation in the UK from any discipline together, the new Menstruation Research Network will host its next workshop on 14 November in 2019 at Heriot-Watt University, and the next in January 2020 at Stirling University. Information about the network and events can be found on our website: <https://menstruationresearchnetwork.co.uk> or on Twitter: @menstruationRN. On our website, you can find videos from our first conference in May 2019 as well. The project is funded by the Wellcome Trust, and will run from March 2019 to March 2020. We urge all menstrual scholars to get in touch via our platforms or with Dr Camilla Mørk Røstvik: cmr30@st-andrews.ac.uk

THE DAVY NOTEBOOKS PROJECT

The Davy Notebooks Project has just launched on Zooniverse, the world's largest and most popular platform

for people-powered research. Help us to transcribe the manuscript notebooks of Sir Humphry Davy.

Sir Humphry Davy (1778–1829) was one of the most significant and famous figures in the scientific and literary culture of early nineteenth-century Britain, Europe, and America. Davy's scientific accomplishments include: conducting pioneering research into the physiological effects of nitrous oxide (often called 'laughing gas'); isolating seven chemical elements (magnesium, calcium, potassium, sodium, strontium, barium, and boron) and establishing the elemental status of chlorine and iodine; inventing a miners' safety lamp; developing the electrochemical protection of the copper sheeting of Royal Navy vessels; conserving the Herculaneum papyri; and writing an influential text on agricultural chemistry. Davy was also a poet, moving in the same literary circles as Lord Byron, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Robert Southey, and William Wordsworth.

The notebooks selected for this pilot run of the Davy Notebooks Project reveal how Davy's mind worked and how his thinking developed. Containing details of his scientific experiments, poetry, geological observations, travel accounts, and personal philosophy, Davy's notebooks present us with a wide range of fascinating insights. Many of the pages of these notebooks have never been transcribed before. By transcribing these notebooks, we will find out more about the young Davy, his life, and the cultures and networks of which he was part. All you need to contribute is a Zooniverse account. sign up today at: www.zooniverse.org/projects/humphrydavy/davy-notebooks-project.

If you have any questions, please send them to humphrydavyzooniverse@gmail.com, or post them on our Zooniverse Talk boards. Project updates will be posted to our Twitter account: @davynotebooks

SSH M SSHM BOOK SERIES

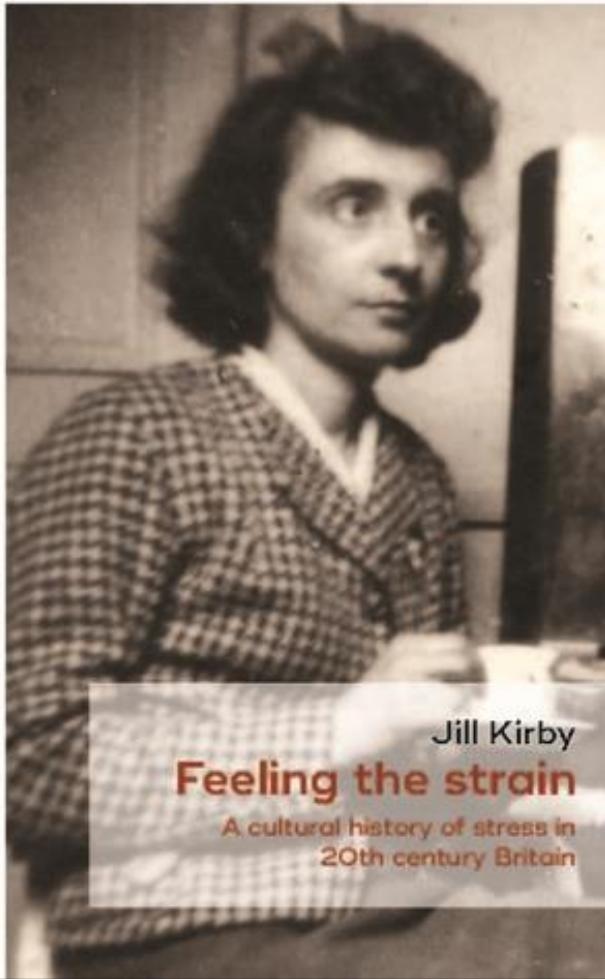
Monographs: Professor Keir Waddington

Email: waddingtonk@cardiff.ac.uk

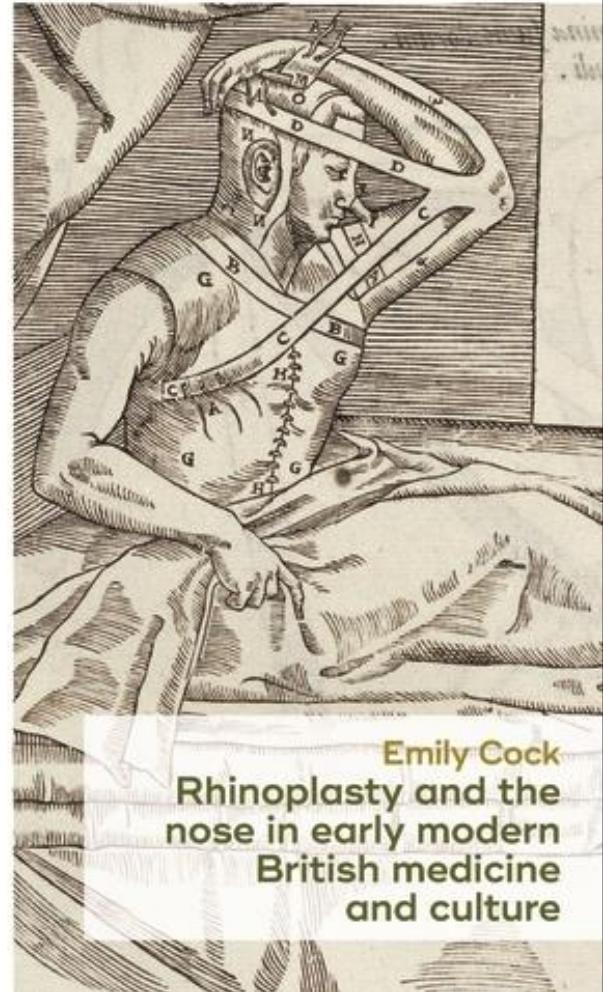
Edited Volumes: Dr David Cantor

Email: cantord@mail.nih.gov

You can find out about the series, about submitting proposals, or to purchase books at www.manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk/series/social-histories-of-medicine



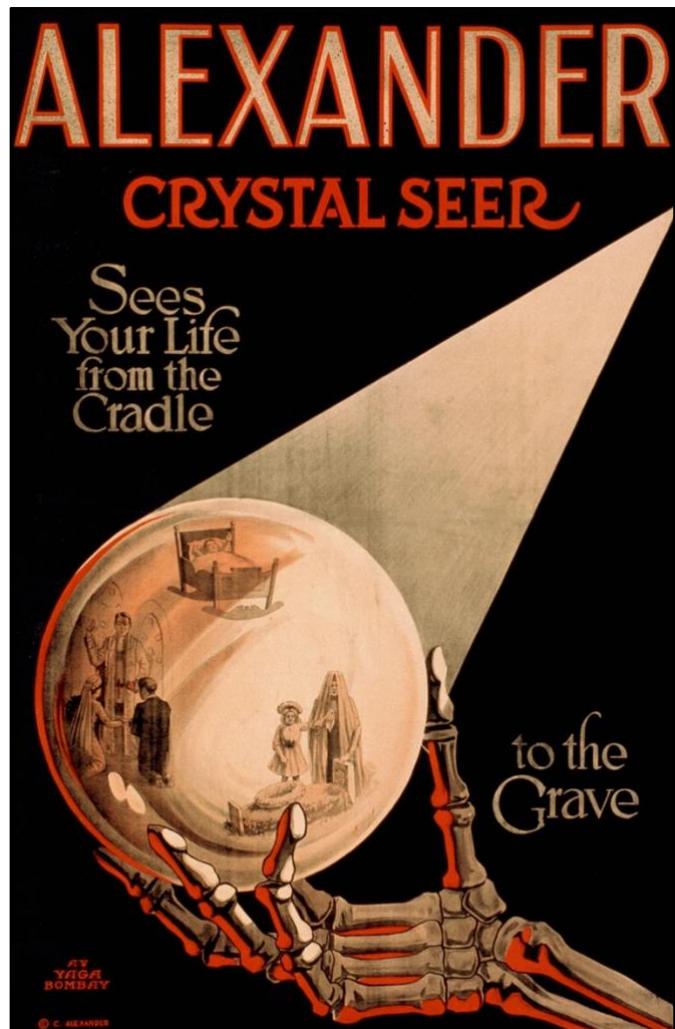
Examining the popular discourse of nerves and stress, this book provides a historical account of how ordinary Britons understood, explained and coped with the pressures and strains of daily life during the twentieth century. It traces the popular, vernacular discourse of stress, illuminating not just how stress was known, but the ways in which that knowledge was produced. Taking a cultural approach, the book focuses on contemporary popular understandings, revealing continuity of ideas about work, mental health, status, gender and individual weakness, as well as the changing socio-economic contexts that enabled stress to become a ubiquitous condition of everyday life by the end of the century. With accounts from sufferers, families and colleagues it also offers insight into self-help literature, the meanings of work and changing dynamics of domestic life, delivering a complementary perspective to medical histories of stress.



Challenging histories of plastic surgery that posit a complete disappearance of Gaspare Tagliacozzi's rhinoplasty operation after his death in 1599, *Rhinoplasty and the nose in early modern British medicine and culture* traces knowledge of the procedure within the early modern British medical community, through to its impact on the nineteenth-century revival of skin-flap facial surgeries. The book explores why such a procedure was controversial, and the cultural importance of the nose, offering critical readings of literary noses from Shakespeare to Laurence Sterne. Medical knowledge of the graft operation was accompanied by a spurious story that the nose would be constructed from flesh purchased from a social inferior, and would drop off when that person died. The volume therefore explores this narrative in detail for its role in the procedure's stigmatisation, its engagement with the doctrine of medical sympathy, and its unique attempt to commoditise living human flesh.

SMOKE AND MIRRORS:
THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MAGIC
11 April 2019—15 September 2019

What can magic and conjuring tell us about the human mind? Our exhibition brings together the worlds of psychology and entertainment in search of the truth about deception. Explore how our biases affect our perception and whether our senses can be hacked. Discover spirit photography, magic props and psychology experiments to see how magic works on – and in – the mind of the spectator. Artefacts on display from the world of magic include the head of the gorilla costume worn by Derren Brown, Harry Houdini's 'Bell Box', Tommy Cooper's fez, and Paul Daniels's sawing-in-half box. Six times per week you can enjoy performances in the gallery explaining the psychology behind the magic. The gallery will be busy during these performances.



'Alexander, crystal seer sees your life from the cradle to the grave'.

Credit: Wikimedia Commons

MISBEHAVING BODIES:

JO SPENCE AND OREET ASHERY

30 May 2019—26 January 2020

Our free exhibition brings together two artists who explore the representation of chronic illness and reclaim the idea of 'misbehaving bodies'. Influential photographer Jo Spence's (1934–92) work documents her diagnosis of breast cancer and subsequent healthcare regime throughout the 1980s. Her raw and confrontational photography is shown alongside Oreet Ashery's (b. 1966) award-winning miniseries 'Revisiting Genesis', 2016. Ashery's politically engaged work explores loss and the lived experience of chronic illness in the digital era. In October 2019, a new commission by Ashery, exploring the recent death of her father, will be added. Follow your own path through this exhibition, challenge your understanding of 'misbehaving' or 'untypical' bodies, and reflect on how illness shapes identity.

SSH M LONELY HEARTS

MANCHESTER
1824

CHSTM
Centre for the History of Science,
Technology and Medicine

Applications are invited for a fully-funded Doctoral Award, supported by the British Journal of Anaesthesia (BJA), to be held at CHSTM, University of Manchester, beginning in September 2019:

www.findaphd.com/phds/project/the-history-of-the-first-100-years-of-the-british-journal-of-anaesthesia/?p107075

The BJA has been central to the development of knowledge and practice of anaesthesia across research and education since 1923. Through the twentieth century, the specialty broadened to include new sub-specialities of critical care medicine, pain medicine and perioperative medicine, each creating new scientific, practical and ethical challenges for practitioners. This project offers an opportunity to research and study the history of the BJA against the backdrop of wider changes across medicine, science and society to produce new knowledge of its contributions to research, education and practice. The successful candidate will have access to the previously unused archives of the BJA and the support of an Advisory Group included retired and practising anaesthetists. The project will also incorporate oral history and network analysis as methodologies. Its findings will contribute to ongoing scholarship around the

history of translational medicine, global medical networks and interactions between education, training and delivery of health services, which will have significant policy impact.

We require applicants to hold an Upper Second Class Honours degree (or overseas equivalent) in an appropriate discipline, which may include humanities or science subjects and a level of research training that will allow the successful candidate to proceed directly to PhD level studies. Specific enquiries about the project, including further details of the academic content, should be addressed to Dr Stephanie Snow: stephanie.snow@manchester.ac.uk.

Further details on how to apply are available here: www.bmh.manchester.ac.uk/study/research/apply

For information on our Centre, please visit the CHSTM website: www.chstm.manchester.ac.uk



MA IN MEDICAL HUMANITIES: BODIES, CULTURES AND IDEAS

Course Directors: Dr Anne Hanley, Dr Peter Fifield and Dr Emily Senior

Duration: One year full-time or two years part-time

Applications are open. To apply, please visit: www.bbk.ac.uk/study/2019/postgraduate/programmes/T_MAMHBCI_C

Scientific and technological advances are constantly pushing the bounds of medical possibility. But what role is played by the humanities? How is the practice of medicine represented in art, literature, film and other media, and how do those representations, in turn, determine how we understand and experience our own bodies and the realities of sickness and health? Birkbeck's interdisciplinary MA Medical Humanities explores human health through the lenses of culture and history, covering topics including infectious disease, diet and exercise, mental health and wellbeing, and disability.

The course draws together students and staff working across different disciplines, different historical periods and different geographical regions, to offer an interdisciplinary approach to the fascinating, complex relationship between medicine and the humanities. The interdisciplinary option

modules are taught collectively by staff from across English, law, modern languages, philosophy, history, psychosocial studies, gender and sexuality, film and media studies and the history of art.

You will consider the development of clinical practices and institutions, the formation of medical expertise and authority, and the role of medical ethics and law. You will also learn about the history of the medical humanities as an academic field and the debates that have shaped its identity and role. The course is aimed at arts, humanities and social science graduates, and you will develop your analytical, research and writing skills.

* * *

An advertisement for the MA History of Health and Medicine program. The top half features a photograph of various historical medical bottles and a box labeled 'REMEDIES'. The text 'MA HISTORY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE' is overlaid on the top right. The bottom half contains a descriptive text and contact information. The University of Kent logo is in the bottom right corner.

MA HISTORY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE

This MA programme explores how medicine has shaped who we are. Covering medical ideas, technologies and interventions, it takes into account everyday experiences of health, illness and wellbeing.

School of History, Rutherford College
University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NX
T: +44 (0)1227 823710
E: history@kent.ac.uk

www.kent.ac.uk/history

University of Kent | School of History

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[groups/societyforthesocialhistoryofmedicine](https://groups.societyforthesocialhistoryofmedicine)

PAST ISSUES OF THE GAZETTE ARE ONLINE: sshm.org/content/gazette

ELECTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SSHM

The Society for the Social History of Medicine

Charity Registration Number 278414

Elections to the Executive Committee of the Sshm are held at the Annual General Meeting which, in 2019, will take place on Thursday 29 August, during the European Association for the History of Medicine Conference, 'Sense and Nonsense', at the University of Birmingham. Any queries should be directed to the Sshm Secretary, Dr Victoria Bates, victoria.bates@bristol.ac.uk

The 2-page forms can be signed and then scanned and emailed to sshmexecsec@gmail.com. If necessary for the purpose of gaining signatures, hard copies can be handed to the Sshm secretary in person at the EAHMH conference, but advance copies by email are preferred.

Nomination forms must be received by 15 August (if emailed). An editable version of the form is available at <https://sshm.org/portfolio/the-society/>

CANDIDATE DETAILS

Name:	Title:
Institution:	
Address (can be email) for correspondence:	
I confirm that I am currently a member of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, and was also a member in 2018	
Candidate's signature:	

Proposed by:

(Signature and print name)

(Member of the Society for the Social History of Medicine)

Seconded by:

(Signature and print name)

(Member of the Society for the Social History of Medicine)

I accept nomination for election to the Executive Committee

Candidate's signature and date:

Please explain below why you are interested in becoming a member of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Social History of Medicine. The form must remain as two pages. Please use Calibri font size 11.