

Society for the Social History of Medicine

The Gazette



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A drawing by Pietro de Cortona from his *Tabulae Anatomicae* (1741).
See *Bodies on Display* (p.8)

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FROM THE EDITOR

Dear SSHM Members, I trust you are all enjoying your Summer break. Reflecting the season, this edition of the Gazette is top-heavy with conference announcements and calls for papers. We do however have some excellent reports and news (including a special mention and thanks to SSHM bursary recipients who produced their fine reports on our Durham/Newcastle conference at very short notice).

Please do send me anything you want the community to know about, **reports** of activities particularly welcomed (around 900 words, no .docx please) to gazette@sshm.org.uk

Thank you.

Andrew



OFFICIAL NOTICES

SSH M Membership – Difficulties with Online applications

It has recently come to our attention that there are some glitches with OUP's online renewal system. If members experience any difficulties with OUP's online registration system for renewals of membership and subscription please do contact the membership secretary who will liaise directly with OUP to ensure that the situation is resolved as quickly as possible. Dr. Catherine Cox will be taking over from as membership secretary this August and can be contacted at the following address or through the website (www.sshm.org).

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CONFERENCE REPORTS

**The Society for the Social History of
Medicine 2010 Conference:
'Knowledge, Ethics and Representations
of Medicine and Health: Historical
Perspectives'
Northern Centre for the History of
Medicine (NCHM)
Durham and Newcastle (UK)
8-11 July 2010**



It was a great pleasure to attend and participate at the annual conference of the Society for Social History of Medicine organised by the Northern Centre for the History of Medicine in Durham and Newcastle, with the aid of the Wellcome Trust. The conference addressed issues of ethics and the use and representation of knowledge and medical professionalism throughout history. Devising the programme so as to ensure each panel included lectures on different periods and from different disciplines insured the fertile exchange of ideas, and the encountering of a variety of research methods, approaches and sources. The welcoming atmosphere of the North-East and the attentive and diligent organisation of the representatives from the two universities rendered the experience all the more delightful. Due to the large number

of papers, this short report will focus only on a selection of the panels.

After welcoming addresses the conference began with the first keynote lecture by Martha Pew (University of Arizona) which presented the status and handling of deceased foetuses in 18th century Guatemala and how the different procedures reflected the relation between the colony and the conquering authorities.

One of the opening panels discussed gynecological medieval knowledge through its literary or pictorial expression. The two first papers, by Dulce O. Amarante dos Santos (Federal University of Goiás) and Carmen Fernández Tijero (University of Valladolid) were based on medical treatises (the *Practica Medica* by Peter of Spain and gynecological texts at the University of Montpellier). The third, by Irene González Hernando (Complutense University), which focused on Caesarean births and the birth of twins or handicap children, also included artistic representations. This raised the questions of the historical value of pictorial expression, and the methodologies appropriate for translating such raw material into primary source material.

The second session of the day included the panel *Being Professional*. First, David Knight (Durham University) related intriguing insights and anecdotes about Sir Prescott Hewett's medical practice in Victorian England, based on original letters addressed to the doctor. Patrick Wallis (London School of Economics and Political Science) then described the ethical questions, with which doctors and nurses were faced at the first stages of the epidemic spread of AIDS.

In the panel *Sexual Expression* two scholars from the University of Warwick presented their research. Katherine Angel talked about female sexual dysfunction ('FSD') and the shifting relationships between feminism and psychiatry from the 1980s to the present, around the issue of sexual female health. Mathew Thomson focused on the emergence of the public debate on paedophilia during

the 1970s, and paid particular attention to the activities of the Paedophile Information and Exchange, which tried to model itself on the politics of Gay Rights and feminist movements.

The second day of the conference opened with the keynote lecture of Thomas Lemke (Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany) on 'Biosociality, Health and Citizenship'. It explored what has become the notion of *biosociality* coined by the anthropologist Paul Rabinow in 1992, who claimed that genetic research on the human genome would give rise to a new social order. The lecture questioned the reality of this claim and stressed new forms of political action.

The afternoon excursion to Newcastle allowed us all a glimpse of this bustling and extraordinary city, and to benefit from the warm hospitality of Newcastle University and the Centre of Life. The keynote paper of Heinrich von Staden was read *in absentia*, but still fascinated us all with the ancient ethical debate on dissections and vivisections of animals.

Saturday began with a round-table discussion on the future of social history of medicine. There were five contributions (Virginia Berridge, LSHTM, London; Roger Cooter, UCL, London; Frank Huisman, UMC, Utrecht; Lauren Kassell, Cambridge University; James Kennaway, Durham) followed by a lively debate, concentrating on the role played by the Wellcome Trust in the field (Lauren Kassell) and raising concerns about the assaults against disciplinarity through the advocacy of 'interdisciplinarity' or 'multidisciplinarity' (Roger Cooter).

In Saturday's morning panel on the *Medical Profession, Ethics and Religion*, Ido Israelowich (Tel Aviv University) spoke on the rise of the professional physician under the early Roman Empire and the advance of medicine through the challenges presented by military life. Fernando Salmón (Universidad de Cantabria) explored the psychological role of the medieval physician at the bedside of his patients, focusing on the ethical question of

lying to the patient. Olivia Weisser (John Hopkins University) explained, based on original personal journals, how women coped with disease in early modern England and the connection they saw between body and soul in curing and avoiding illness.

One of the Saturday afternoon panels dealt with a variety of issues. Gayle Davis (University of Edinburgh) spoke of the political-social debate around sperm-donation in 20th century Scotland and the ethical and social difficulties which faced the doctors and patients. Malcolm Nicolson (University of Glasgow) presented the complex relations between clinical and scientific researchers in Scotland. Orly Lewis (Tel Aviv University) spoke of the similarities between Athenian plague in the 5th century BC and the Black Death in medieval Europe, focusing on the aspects of knowledge and social consequences.

One of the opening panels of the last day was *Comparative Perspectives on Fertility, Medicine and Religion*. Rebecca Flemming (University of Cambridge) used fragmentary inscriptions of cures from healing sanctuaries to show to what extent infertility was conceived as a distinct problem. Lauren Kassell (University of Cambridge) presented the astrological casebooks kept by Simon Forman around 1600 AD, and the place of questions about pregnancy in them. Hilary Powell (University of Cambridge) focused on faith and fertility in medieval England.

Finally the panel *Medicine and Court Culture in the Islamic World* opened with Nour Kibbi (Harvard University), who focused on the famous physician al-Râzî (d.c.925) and showed the interest of the *Epistle to One of his Students* for the social history of 10th century Islamic medicine. Pauline Koetschet (University of Warwick) investigated the understanding of melancholy in medieval Islamic courts by surveying some of the historical chronicles, biographical dictionaries and medical sources of a vast period starting in the Abbassid dynasty and going to the Mamluk dynasty. Peter E. Pormann

(University of Warwick), focusing on a less-known physician, Al-Kaskarî, demonstrated that the physicians who attended the courts also practiced in hospitals.

**Pauline Koetschet (Warwick University);
Orly Lewis (Tel Aviv University)**

Lutz's Speech



Report 2

This was the 40th Annual Society for the Social History of Medicine Conference organized by the Northern Centre for the History of Medicine. In this fitting celebration of both the society and of the social history of medicine, the conference organizers sought to showcase the diversity of the discipline and provide a roadmap for future investigations. The conference took up the broad relationships between society, medicine, and history and specifically how medicine and health have functioned to produce not only information about the body, but also how this knowledge has been used to establish different sorts of authority - including medical, religious, social, and cultural. The organizing committee put together a wonderful program of scholarship that was complemented by warm hospitality. Many thanks to Holger Maehle (Durham), Lutz Sauerteig (Durham), Jeremy Boulton (Newcastle), Philip van der Eijk (Berlin & Newcastle), Cathy McClive (Durham), Diana

Paton (Newcastle) and Thomas Rütten (Newcastle) for organizing the event.

The conference was international in its program and attendance, bringing together scholars from all over the world, in all stages of their careers, and from a variety of academic backgrounds. With a total of ten different sessions, four keynote addresses, and more than 115 papers, the organizers achieved a representation of the state of the field and paid homage to the vast geographical and cultural scope of the scholarship being undertaken in the social history of medicine.

Each day (except Sunday) opened with a keynote address that was followed by a variety of thematic sessions. The keynote addresses, like the rest of the conference program, were designed to highlight a number of key issues. The conference opened with Prof. Martha Few's (University of Arizona) 'The Fetus as Colonial Subject', which analyzed the interaction between social discourses, political goals, religious ideology, and categorizations of the body. The second keynote by Prof. Thomas Lemke (Goethe University) on 'Biosociality, Health and Citizenship' led to a lively discussion on the limits and uses of biosociality as a discursive category and analytical tool. The other keynotes were a paper by Prof. Heinrich von Statden (Princeton), read by Thomas Rütten, entitled 'Experiments on Living Animals: Private and Public Science in Ancient Greece and Rome' and Dr. Tim Boon's (Science Museum, London) 'On Varieties of Medical Filmmaking: An Alternative Path to the Cultures of Bio-Medicine'.

In keeping with the conference's stated mission of exploring all aspects of the social history of medicine, there was a lively Roundtable Discussion on Saturday, entitled 'Social History of Medicine – Where do we go from Here?' The panel, chaired by Lutz Sauerteig (Durham), included presentations from Lauren Kassell (Cambridge), Frank

Huisman (UMC, Utrecht), James Kennaway (Durham) and Roger Cooter (UCL), and took up the current state of the field and, how the social history of medicine should be defined as a discipline. Lauren Kassell discussed whether work in the social history of medicine is source driven or question driven and the role of the grant economy in determining the path that scholarship takes. These topics were taken up by the audience with a discussion of funding availability outside of Britain and problems in the United States, which lacks a generous funding body like the Wellcome Trust, and has a relatively small number of dedicated departments. Frank Huisman argued that, because of the political importance of health and biology in contemporary life, rather than being irrelevant, the social history of medicine is increasingly germane. Additionally, rather than being threatened by inter-disciplinarity, history and the social history of medicine have always borrowed from other disciplines. Roger Cooter, however, advocated disciplinarity as a political strategy in this increasingly difficult economic climate as a way of staying relevant with political, university, and funding body decision-makers.

Because there were ten sessions, it is impossible to summarize them all; however some examples of topics covered include: 'Contexts of Medical Experimentation', 'Meanings of Disability', 'Medicine and Female Bodies', 'Approaches to Cancer', 'Fieldwork in Epidemiology: Studies in Approaches to Knowledge', 'Childbirth and Child Health', 'Communicating Medical Knowledge', 'Sexualities and Health', 'Contested Medical Knowledges in the Caribbean and the Southern United States', 'Medicine and Cultures: Asia and Western World', 'Generation to Reproduction: Comparative Perspectives on Fertility, Medicine, and Religion', 'Health Care, the State and Society', 'Representations of Medical Knowledge', 'Medicine and Court

Culture in the Medieval Islamic World’, and ‘Experimentation and Laboratory Worlds.’

Friday included a panel on Professional Authority and the Body. A presentation by Simon Chaplin (Wellcome Library) entitled, ‘A Finger’s Depth: Representing Surgical Authority in Georgian London’ focused on the strategies employed in establishing anatomical and surgical authority and how the social and professional delineations between surgeons and physicians were redefined in the period from 1750-1830. Willemijn Ruberg’s (Utrecht University) ‘Negotiation of Knowledge on Body and Mind in 19th Century Dutch Rape Cases’ focused on trauma that was articulated in the terms of a mind-body relationship and expressed through all sorts of bodily notions. Age and gender both played critical roles in successful prosecution, but there was also a role for character in interpreting the bodily signs. The panel concluded with Michael Stolberg’s (Institut für Geschichte der Medizin) ‘The Rise of a New Pathology: Obesity in Early Modern Medicine’. He illustrated a long tradition of medical accounts of obesity and its effects going back to the ancient times, with moderate degrees of corpulency being accepted and sometimes sought until the late 18th century.

Medicinal Profession, Ethics, and Religion’ on Saturday began with a presentation by Ido Israelowich (Tel Aviv University). ‘Towards a Vocational History: The Impact of the Augustan Revolution on the Spread and Codification of the Medical Profession’ situated the Augustan revolution as crucial in the history of the medical profession, as the political changes aided in the spread of the Greek medical tradition, and resulted in the establishment of both privileges and a legal position for the Roman physician. Ferando Salmón’s (Universidad de Cantabria) ‘Learning to lie to the Patient: A Technical and Ethical issue in Medieval Scholasticism’ investigated the medieval university’s program for training physicians to handle the

emotional aspects of the doctor-patient encounter. Olivia Weisser’s (Johns Hopkins University) ‘The Embodiment of Devotion: Spiritual Models of Illness in Early Modern England’ took up the role of religious belief and practice as a vehicle through which individuals not only made sense of illness as a whole but also allowed the sick body to be viewed in a spiritual way.

The organizing committee set out a program that facilitated not only the exploration of methodologies and scholarship but also created the opportunity for reflection on the social history of medicine as a whole. The questions addressed included the ways in which claims of expertise and ethics functioned in different cultural and social contexts; the public representations of these knowledge claims; and how material, textual, and visual representations were employed to shore up knowledge claims about the body and mind in both health and disease. It is hoped that in raising important questions about the field and many other issues, this very successful conference is only the beginning of a continuing conversation on the future of the social history of medicine.

Carolyn A. Day
Tulane University

Au jardin



Report 3

Anniversaries are something special within the academic world, and marking them with a huge international conference is an even greater event. The four-day SSHM conference 2010 attracted not only high-calibre researchers and PhD students from all over the world but celebrated at the same time the Society's 40th anniversary. Travel bursaries were available from the Society; I was granted one and feel obliged to thank the Society as well as my department, the School of Medicine and Health, Durham University, for covering the remaining balance.

Facilities were first class: St Chad's College of Durham University is known locally as the 'place to be' for catering and accommodation. Elvet Riverside lecture halls, the main venue for presentations, certainly have their charm: seminar rooms were characterised by their modern equipment and were not too big, meaning that even first-time speakers did not feel overwhelmed. Research papers panels and sub-panels, each consisting of 2-3 presentations, synchronized excellently. Up to 4 sub-panels were held simultaneously, but with rooms so close to each other it was possible to switch panels without disturbing anyone.

Topics covered various periods, ranging from, for instance, 'Medicine and Cultures: Asia and the Western World', 'Music, Nerves and Embodiment' to 'Politics of Reproductive Health'. They were approached from regional and international angles, and reflected the complexity and diversity of the History of Medicine.

Despite the presenters coming from a variety of backgrounds and being in different stages of their research, all contributions were given equal credit. Conference attendees seized the opportunity to hear about current projects and also discuss them with different people from their usual departmental environment.

This enabled participants to discover common interests and form networks.

Since it is not only the official presentation part that makes a conference a success, there were also ample opportunities to socialise, with generously appointed coffee and lunch breaks! While enjoying the excellent catering, many conference attendees demonstrated further interest in other presenters' topics, and those quiet informal discussions contributed to the overall friendly atmosphere, and the exchange of ideas that leads to the advance of knowledge in a scholarly community.

The main lasting benefit of the conference was this creation of such an excellent forum for exchange of ideas about research. This is perhaps the best possible outcome for an academic conference and provided a fitting tribute to the SSHM's anniversary by showing how vital the Society is after 40 years. Furthermore, the conference provided the perfect environment for training up new blood. Giving a paper in front of a large audience is definitely a skill that is required when pursuing an academic career, and the conference will have prepared early career presenters well for further events. Participants as well as organisers were really approachable and the experience gained was invaluable.

Carla Hermeges, Durham University

In the Garden



The Body on Display, from Renaissance to Enlightenment**An interdisciplinary early-career symposium****St Chad's College, Durham University
6-7 July 2010**

Sponsored by the Society for the Social History of Medicine, the Royal Historical Society, Durham University Graduate School, and the Centre for Seventeenth-Century Studies at Durham University, this symposium was organized by a committee of three PhD students, Alison Montgomery based in the history department of Durham University and Laura Kennedy, and Sara Read from the English and Drama department of Loughborough University.

It was two full days of enthusiastic sharing and discussion in the intimate surroundings of Williams Library at St. Chad's College. Prof Holger Maehle, the director of the Centre from the History of Medicine and Disease at Durham University, began the proceedings on 6 July by emphasizing the special academic value that early-modern social history of medicine had. Having wrestled through a nasty Durham traffic jam, Dr. Lutz Sauerteig, the Chair for the Society for the Social History of Medicine, kindly extended his welcome to the conference attendees and affirmed SSHM's support of such postgraduate undertakings.

These introductory remarks were followed with an engrossing session on 'Deviant Bodies' that was chaired by James Russell. This session immediately propelled the conference into considerations of corporeality, cultural contexts, and definitions of normality—themes that arose throughout the conference. Filips Defoort from the University of Leuven provided an analysis of how Jacob Boehme defined the monstrous using moral, natural

philosophical, and pathological frameworks. From Defoort's more general discussion of monsters, Claire Bowditch (Loughborough) focussed on early-modern theories and depictions of hermaphrodites in her paper, suggesting some interesting ways in which gender constructions were threatened by hermaphroditism. The final paper in the 'Deviant Bodies' session was given by Harriet Palfreyman (Warwick), who closely mapped medical and cultural depictions of faces and skulls marred by venereal disease in the late eighteenth century.

The second session chaired by Sara Read was on 'Beautiful Bodies', which nicely complemented the first session's theme. Elizabeth Upper (Cambridge) began the session by examining the historical significance, meaning, and reception of Albrecht Altdorfer's unusual *Beautiful Virgin of Regensburg* woodcut. Moving from illustration to fashion, Tom Blaen (Exeter) discussed the use of jewels as therapeutic materials. In the session's final paper, Emma Markiewicz from the National Archives argued the importance of hair as an indicator of health in eighteenth-century England.

After breaking for lunch, Dr Matthew Eddy chaired the third session on 'The Body Illustrated.' Durham's own Sebastian Pranghofer argued a theoretical shift concerning the lymphatic system in the early modern period. David Packwood (Warwick) offered some art history criticisms of Pietro de Cortona's drawings in the *Tabulae Anatomicae*, particularly focussing on mirrors in his images. Marieke Hendriksen (Leiden) gave the session's final paper, which examined the interrelated aesthetics of Petrus Camper's and William Hunter's anatomical illustrations.

Day One's final session was called 'Body Surfaces' and was chaired by Dr Stephano Cracolici. George Newberry (Sheffield) paralleled the eighteenth-century hierarchy of senses with the hierarchy of races following

his work on the history of race science. The subsequent paper by Lindsey Fitzharris (UCL) pursued the relationship between social attitudes towards deformity, cosmetic therapies, and increases in surgeons in post restoration England. Antoine Roulet (Paris IV) rounded off the session by presenting his research on corporeal mortification in seventeenth-century convents.

The symposium retired from Williams Library to St. Chad's chapel for Dr Peter Mitchell's keynote address on early seventeenth-century literary and visual representations of anatomy. Systematically examining words such as display, explain, cleave, and rip, Dr Mitchell discussed ways in which anatomy presented knowledge and argued for an early modern 'literary anatomy'. Having drawn upon many sources, Dr Mitchell closed his talk by applying his argument to excerpts of Phineas Fletcher's *The Purple Island; or, The Isle of Man* (1633). A well deserved drinks reception in St. Chad's and dinner in one of Durham's fine establishments followed the long and fruitful day's proceedings.

The sunny morning of Day Two began with a session on 'Dead Bodies', chaired by Sebastian Pranghofer. Considering Renaissance iconography, David Martin (Goldsmiths) traced aesthetics of sanctity in religious art to the stylistic features of anatomical woodcuts. Following Martin, Armelle Sabatier (Paris, II) investigated functions of flesh and morbid bodies in Cyril Tournier's Jacobean drama *The Atheist's Tragedy*. Richelle Munkhoff (Colorado) then presented her work on seventeenth- and eighteenth-century London searchers, poor women who were employed to discover the cause of death by examining newly dead bodies. Elena Taddia's paper explored experiments on and anatomical displays of infant corpses, with particular attention given to lung experiments.

The second session of the day was entitled 'Masculinity on Display' and was kindly chaired by Dr Cathy McClive. Darren Wagner (York) presented a paper on seventeenth and eighteenth-century anatomical displays and physiologies of male genitalia. Maya Corry (Oxford) followed with a paper linking Italian renaissance artistic renderings of males and gender criticisms of male fashion. Natasha Awais-Dean (Queen Mary's and the British Museum) provided the session's final paper, which examined the context and significance of male-worn jewellery and ornaments in the early modern period.

The symposium's final session, 'Public Bodies, Bodies and the Public,' was chaired by Prof Richard Maber. Vincent Van Roy (Antwerp) offered an overview of early-modern curiosity displays and sensational medical discussions. Within such sensational discussions, Patrick Schmidt (Cambridge) examined the changing social status of 'freaks.' The conference's final paper by Emily O'Brien (Trinity, Dublin) explored narrative styles and features of early-modern murder pamphlets and plays.

The symposium was concluded with a roundtable discussion, which was initiated with some comments by Dr Peter Mitchell. Working with Remmelin's anatomical flap-engravings, the conference attendees offered various readings of anatomical illustrations and historical changes in such displays of bodies. The roundtable and the conference as a whole highlighted the usefulness in multi-disciplinary approaches to early-modern depictions and representations of the body. The calibre of the presentations, the variation on themes, and the enthusiasm for this corpus of body-related material indicate a successful symposium and the auspiciousness of such an academic topic.

Darren Wagner, University of York

Report 2

The early career symposium, 'The Body on Display' was timetabled to take place in the two days prior to the SSHM annual conference to facilitate the attendance of early career scholars at both events.

The programme cohered around exploring representations of human and human-like bodies, especially their roles in constituting the theory and practice of the exposure of the inner and outer human form, and the representational, visual and material cultures of the body. This proved sufficiently broad to allow diverse interpretations, as was shown by the range of researchers who took part, including speakers from a variety of disciplines such as history, the history of art, literature, medicine and history of medicine.

The first panel contained papers which examined the body in what might be considered to be a mode deviant from the culturally expected bodily norms of appearance and behaviour. So the panel included consideration of hermaphroditic bodies and their representation in both medical and literary texts, a consideration of Jacob Boehme's ideas of the monstrous human body and the representation of the body disfigured by venereal disease.

The next panel was a complete contrast, and raised the question of what was considered beautiful in early-modernity. Papers looking at the wearing of precious jewels as ornament and/or medication, the importance and significance of hair in the period as a representation of a person's health and beauty, and a paper on the representation and the significance of the iconic figure of the 'Beautiful Madonna' in early woodcuts, were thematically linked by a connection suggesting that signification of outward beauty often masked a disturbing interior. So therefore a person might use wigs, or hair treatment to mask an ill body, or wear beautifully ornate rings in an attempt to treat

disease, and the representation of the beautiful virgin was used to symbolise the ugliness of religious persecution.

Following on from this was a panel organised around representations of the body in contemporary anatomical drawings which focussed on specific details such as the lymphatic system in the later 18th century iconic anatomic drawings of William Hunter.

The final panel of the day was formed around bodily surfaces and looked at the developing concepts of race in the eighteenth century along with ideas about the rise of the surgeon in relation to deformity, and the representations of bodily mortification by Spanish nun's who seemed to strive for increasingly repellent methods of scourging their bodily surfaces, such as by immersing their hands in vomit, or other excremental bodily fluids.

Day Two opened with a panel focussing on the dead body. Featuring speakers from Italy, France, and the United States. Talks were given on the poor women employed as searchers of the dead, who used visual diagnoses as a kind of proto-autopsy, risking all manner of infection in return for housing benefits and increased parish support; and on the literary representation of death in Jacobean drama. The penultimate panel focussed on representations of the male body on display, from representations of ideas of the adorned and beautiful male body, to representations of the phallus both in anatomical drawings and as preserved and on display in museums.

The final panel of the symposium, entitled public bodies, featured the representation of the murdered body on display and the ways that a murdered body might be presented for public viewing given, for example, the widespread notion that it would begin to bleed afresh at the touch of its murderer. Also under consideration was the disabled body on display at freak shows and circuses,

which fitted well with a talk on sensationalist bodily artefacts on display during the eighteenth century. A discussion developed on the positive portrayals of individuals with 'deviant bodies'.

Keynote speaker Dr Peter Mitchell, (English Department, Lampeter University) spoke in St Chad's college chapel and looked at Phineas Fletcher's *The Purple Island* as an example of poetry which includes anatomical detail can be viewed as an 'anatomical speaking picture', a theme which underlined the symposium's truly interdisciplinary nature.



Dr Mitchell about to begin his talk

The book display at Cursitor's library featured sixteenth century texts by Andreas Vesalius, and a posthumous edition of Ambroise Paré's *Works* (1641). This display was similarly open to any interested member of the public.



Delegates enjoying the rare book display

Early in the planning stage a decision was made to have a single series of panels in preference to parallel sessions, despite receiving more than three times the number of papers that we could accept. This decision paid dividends as it allowed delegates to network and interact in an informal environment in which a sense of shared experience could develop. This was heightened by the large proportion of the delegates who were able to attend the conference dinner held at Oldfield's Restaurant in Durham.



Dr Sara Read
Loughborough University



CALLS FOR PAPERS

**Public Health and Voluntary Action
Workshop
London School of Hygiene and Tropical
Medicine
20 November 2010**

This one-day workshop offers postgraduates and early career researchers an opportunity to reflect on how historians might research and write histories relating to public health and voluntary action.

We welcome papers that emphasise the methodological, thematic or evidential problems, issues, or challenges speakers have encountered in their research into public health and voluntary action. Submissions are

invited from all periods and locations. Papers might address, but are not limited to, issues relating to how charity and voluntary action have targeted public health, such as through:

- Philanthropic sector movements or public health campaigns
- The running of voluntary institutions, such as hospitals.
- Influence over sanitary reform and government legislation.

Papers presented in the first part of the workshop will provide the basis for a roundtable discussion led by Prof. Virginia Berridge and Dr. Alex Mold in the second part of the day.

Proposals of up to 300 words should be e-mailed to workshops@vahs.org.uk by **24 September 2010**. Informal enquiries and requests to attend the workshop but not present a paper should also be sent to this address.

Email: workshops@vahs.org.uk

Visit the website at <http://www.vahs.org.uk>

Animals and Otherness in the Middle Ages **Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Spain)** **7-8 February 2011.**

Otherness in medieval society could be defined in many ways, typically by outward signs of difference. In a society in which animals were physically close and thus polysemous – helping to constitute everyday ways of thinking about the world - it is not surprising to find them regularly deployed in constructions of otherness. This meeting of the Medieval Animal Data Network (MAD) aims to bring together scholars from a range of disciplines to consider the diverse use of animals in constructions of otherness. It

encompasses not only conceptualised difference, but also physical societal differences expressed in the varied treatment of real and imagined animals. The meeting also encompasses the use of animals to emphasise contrast more broadly, such as the juxtaposition between good and evil, or positive and negative features. Key topics include, but are not restricted to:

- Animals as paradigms for the known and unknown.
- Animals used to define the normative and the forbidden/deviant.
- Animals used in defining alternative world views.
- Breaching and enforcing societal boundaries through specific forms of animal exploitation (e.g. the consumption of horses and dogs in Christian contexts; the consumption of pork in Jewish and Muslim contexts).
- Animals as symbols of oppressors and the persecuted.

Data and approaches may come from analyses of medieval art, material culture (zooarchaeology) and texts. The aim of the conference is to create an interesting cross-discipline forum for exploring a fundamental dimension of medieval European society.

Please email proposed paper titles and abstracts of 200 words, with accompanying name and institution details, to either Mónica A. Walker Vadillo mawalk01@ghis.ucm.es; or Alice Choyke choyke@ceu.hu

The deadline for submission of proposals is 30 September 2010

Website: www.beasts-in-the-woods.org/madrid.html

**The Stimulated Body and the Arts:
The Nervous System and Nervousness in
the History of Aesthetics
Centre for History of Medicine & Disease
Hatfield College, Durham University, UK
17-18 February 2011**

Keynote Speaker: Professor George Rousseau

This Wellcome Trust funded International Interdisciplinary Conference will discuss the history of the relationship between aesthetics and medical understandings of the body.

Today's vogue for neurological accounts of artistic emotions has a long pedigree. Since G.S. Rousseau's pioneering work underlined the importance of models of the nervous system in eighteenth-century aesthetics, the examination of physiological explanations in aesthetics has become a highly productive field of interdisciplinary research. Drawing on this background, the conference aims to illuminate the influence that different medical models of physiology and the nervous system have had on theories of aesthetic experience. How aesthetic concepts (for instance, imagination or genius) have been grounded medically? What effect did the shift from animal spirits to modern neurophysiology have on aesthetics?

The medical effects of culture were not always regarded as positive. The second focus of the conference will be the supposed ability of excessive reading, music and so on to 'over-stimulate' nerves and cause nervousness, mental and physical illness, homosexuality and even death. It will consider questions regarding the effects of various theories of neuropathology and psychopathology on the concept of pathological culture. What kinds of culture could lead to such over-stimulation? How was this medical critique of culture related to moral objections and changes in gender relations, politics and society? How was it linked to medical concern about lack of attention and willpower?

This interdisciplinary conference brings together scholars working in a wide range of fields, including not only the history of medicine but also in subjects such as art history, languages and musicology. Abstracts for 20-minute papers (maximum 250 words) should be submitted electronically to the organisers by 31 July 2010 at the following address:

James.kennaway@durham.ac.uk

Organisers

Dr James Kennaway

Professor Holger Maehle

Dr Lutz Sauerteig

<http://www.dur.ac.uk/chmd/>

**Health Rights in Global Historical
Perspective:
London School of Hygiene & Tropical
Medicine
London, UK
17-18 February 2011**

The idea that individuals have rights within the context of health has deep roots. The right to health was amongst the 'rights of man' established during the French Revolution and patients' rights and doctors' duties were of concern in places such as England from the eighteenth century onwards. Rights to health care became incorporated within European welfare states during the twentieth century but, as more recent debates over health care in the USA demonstrate, rights and health remain disputed territory.

This conference aims to explore the understanding and application of the notion of rights to health within different historical and geographical settings. Themes to be addressed include (but are not restricted to):

- Changing conceptions of health rights across time and space

- The health rights of different population groups (e.g. women, ethnic minorities, migrants)
- The health rights of different disease sufferers (e.g. mental illness, communicable disease)
- Different types of health rights (e.g. reproductive rights, rights to life/death, right to consent, right to complain)
- The construction of different health issues as (human) rights problems (e.g. access to medicines, women's rights to reproductive health)
- Health rights & the law
- Health rights & the market place
- Health rights & the state
- Health rights & international organisations (e.g. WHO, United Nations)
- Health rights & access to health care
- Health rights & civil society (e.g. patient associations, international/national/local NGOs, information and protest campaigns)
- The expertise and techniques of health rights (e.g. monitoring/reporting, campaigning, networks of experts and activists)

Proposals are invited that address the themes of the conference in any historical period and geographical context. Papers will be limited to 20 minutes in length. Please submit paper proposals, including a 300 word abstract and speakers' contact details to Alex.Mold@lshtm.ac.uk by **1 October 2010**. www.lshtm.ac.uk/history

Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science (with University of Tennessee Health Science Center Library) 13th Annual Meeting
Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee
March 4-5 2011

Proposal Deadline: September 30, 2010

The Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science (SAHMS) invites paper proposals for its thirteenth annual meeting

on March 4-5, 2011, at the famous Peabody Hotel in Memphis, Tennessee, sponsored by the University of Tennessee Health Science Center Library.

SAHMS welcomes papers on the history of medicine and science, broadly construed to encompass historical, literary, anthropological, philosophical and sociological approaches to health care and science including race, disabilities and gender studies. Participants may propose individual papers or panels of several papers on a particular theme.

Presenters are limited to 20 minutes, with additional time for questions and discussion. Please do not submit papers that have already been published, presented or scheduled for presentation at another meeting. All participants are responsible for their own travel expenses and must pay registration costs in advance of the meeting. Student travel awards are available each year; for more information, contact SAHMS President Michael Flannery at flannery@uab.edu.

To submit proposals, please visit the online submission site at <http://library.uthsc.edu/sahms>.

Required elements for the online proposals include Title, Purpose Statement, Rationale and Significance, Methodology, Sources, Findings & Conclusions, and Three Learning Objectives. For questions or problems with the submission site, contact Richard Nollan (rnollan@uthsc.edu) or Lisa Pruitt (lp Pruitt@mtsu.edu).

Juvenile Delinquency in the 19th and 20th Centuries: East-West Comparisons
Centre for British Studies, Humboldt University, Berlin

12-13 March 2011

The history of juvenile delinquency has too often been written from an exclusively national perspective with little in the way of comparative or transnational studies. Particularly lacking are comparisons between the construction and understanding of juvenile delinquency in the cultural fields of East and West. How have attempts to define and problematise child and youth behaviours differed between Eastern and Western cultures? Have children and childhood been imagined differently in East and West? How have cultural constructions of the young affected the ways in which the behaviour of children and young people has been classified and understood in different societies? Is 'juvenile delinquency' a peculiarly western idea?

This two-day conference seeks to bring together scholars at all levels working in a variety of fields including history, sociology, literary studies, geography, anthropology and ethnography, to discuss these and related questions. It is hoped that such discussions will lead to a more nuanced understanding of the ways in which concepts of childhood, youth and delinquency have been shaped by particular cultural contexts.

Although we welcome papers based on the specific research areas of speakers, we ask that participants choose topics which are broad enough to function as the basis of comparison with other papers. It is hoped that an edited volume containing selected papers will be published after the conference. Potential topics for papers include but are not limited to:

* Definitions of juvenile delinquency

* Cross-cultural constructions of children, childhood and youth

* Delinquency as a Western/Eastern construct

* Generational relations

* Educational systems

* Governmental and legal responses

* Young people and revolution

* Young people and war

* Gender and delinquency

* Class and delinquency

* Race and delinquency

* Sexuality and delinquency

* Portrayals of delinquency in art or in the media

Abstract Deadline: 15 October 2010

We welcome proposals for both panels and individual papers. Abstracts should be no more than 300 words. Please ensure that a title, your name, affiliation and email address are included with your abstract. Please send abstracts and a short bio to:

heather.ellis@staff.hu-berlin.de

Conference Organizers: Heather Ellis, Humboldt University, Berlin, Lily Chang, University of Oxford.

**Disease and Crime: Social Pathologies
and the New Politics of Health
Centre for the Humanities and Medicine
at the University of Hong Kong
18-19 April 2011**

Today, state-sponsored approaches to the threat of new and re-emergent diseases are increasingly being framed in terms of so-called national security. By the same token, anti-crime interventions are being conceptualized as emerging public health measures. Disease and Crime: Social Pathologies and the New Politics of Health considers this conflation of sickness and crime from different disciplinary perspectives, addressing, in particular, the following questions: How have disease and crime come to be equated historically? What role has global interdependence played in shaping new approaches to the identification, management and treatment of crime-as-sickness and infection-as-wrongdoing? And finally, what are the social, cultural, and political implications of the disease-crime equation?

Whilst much has been written about the origins of modern criminology in nineteenth-century evolutionary theories, physiognomy, phrenology and anthropology, few attempts have been made to explore the relationship between this historical socialization and biologization of 'deviancy' and the contemporary application of medical and public health strategies of crime.

This international conference investigates the ways in which, for example, epidemiological models are being employed to map new pathologies of violence, whilst, conversely, diseases are construed as forms of novel crime. Four panels on Infection, Youth, Sex and Race will develop critical perspectives on the theme, drawing on history, sociology, anthropology, medicine and public health. The aim is to trace the interconnections between state-sponsored responses to health

and criminality from the nineteenth century to the present and from the US and the Europe to East Asia.

Website:

www.chm.hku.hk/crime_disease.html

For more information about the international conference, please email us: chm1@hku.hk

**City Weathers: Meteorology and Urban
Design, 1950-2010
Manchester Architecture Research
Centre (MARC) Centre for the History of
Science Technology and Medicine
(CHSTM)
University of Manchester, UK
23-24 June 2011.**

The topic of this ESRC-sponsored workshop is the application of climatological and meteorological knowledge in city planning. Buildings, roads and landscape affect urban temperature, wind, rain and air quality, which in turn affect human comfort, health and security. The nexus between design and microclimate was historically recognised in oriental feng shue and western traditions of Vitruvianism and sanitarianism. Through the ages decisions on urban layout have taken account of topography, orientation, the weathercock and the wind-rose.

During the late twentieth century, a few cities (mostly German?) continued to incorporate meteorological factors into town plans. As the scientific state-of-the-art became more sophisticated, so did its potential contribution to physical planning. Scientists saw urban climatology as an applied science and lobbied for its relevance through policy networks such as World Meteorological Organisation and World Health Organisation. But in most cities the application was confined to the scale of individual buildings, and external environments were designed and modified without regard to climatic consequences.

Since 2000 anthropogenic changes at the global scale have revived interest in the ability of urban areas to shape their own weather outcomes through intelligent design. Urban climatology and biometeorology have made significant advances in measurement and analysis of urban heat island processes. At last urban climatology is pushing at an open door, and there is growing interest in precedents and best practice.

The meeting will take a long view of climatic urbanism, bringing together scientists, historians and practitioners to learn how knowledge of weather has been applied or disregarded in the design and management of urban areas. The ESRC project 'Climate Science in Urban Design' is researching historical knowledge networks and contemporary experiences in Stuttgart, Tokyo/Yokohama, New York City and Manchester. Findings from the project will frame contributions from other researchers on the two project themes:

1. Research progress & knowledge transfer in urban climatology 1950-2010, and
2. Current uses of urban climatology in city planning and urban design.

Participation

We invite proposals from any relevant discipline. Abstracts should be up to 500 words long and include a short bio. The workshop language will be English. Papers should generally not have been published elsewhere, though we encourage contributions not previously presented in English. The intention is to publish a selection of the workshop material as a special issue of an appropriate journal.

Practicalities

The workshop will be held on the University of Manchester campus which has excellent access by rail, air and road. The event is supported by the ESRC. Participation is by

invitation and will cover the following costs of paper-givers: dinner and accommodation on Thursday June 23, breakfast and lunch on Friday June 24, and travel within the United Kingdom.

Key Dates

June 15, 2010: call for papers

August 31 2010: submission of abstracts.

September 31 2010: notification of selected papers

May 30, 2011: submission of full papers

June 23 2011: workshop opens early evening

June 24 2011: workshop ends late afternoon

Contacts

For initial enquiries contact a member of the research team:

Dr Vladimir Jankovic (CHSTM)

Vladimir.jankovic@manchester.ac.uk

Professor Michael Hebbert (MARC)

Michael.hebbert@manchester.ac.uk Dr

Fionn MacKillop (MARC)

Fionn.Mackillop@manchester.ac.uk

Abstracts should be submitted by the end of August 2010 to Darien Rozentals (MARC Administrator)

darien.rozentals@manchester.ac.uk

Darien Rozentals, MARC

1.27 HBS Building,

University of Manchester,

Manchester M13 9PL

United Kingdom.

More information on the project and the conference, and a registration form, can be found at:

<http://www.chstm.manchester.ac.uk/newsandevents/conferences/>

<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/architecture/research/csud>

**The 6th International Conference on the
History of Alcohol and Drugs:
The Pub, the Street, and the Medicine
Cabinet
SUNY University at Buffalo, NY
24-26 June 2011**

Historical studies of alcohol, illicit drugs, and pharmaceutical drugs are flourishing. Though law and tradition have created a scholarly division of labor, historians and other researchers have become increasingly aware of the cultural, social, political, legal, and medical connections among psychoactive substances. We are pleased to announce that, for the first time, the biennial conference of the Alcohol and Drugs History Society (ADHS) will join with the American Institute for the History of Pharmacy (AIHP) to interrogate the nature and significance of these divisions and linkages in all periods and geographical contexts. Though we welcome proposals on all aspects of alcohol and drug history, we especially encourage those that question boundaries and that extend conversations across lines of field and discipline. We also welcome papers from bioethicists and physicians as well as historians and other humanities and social-science scholars. The event's major sponsors include a range of institutions at the University of Buffalo: the Center for Clinical Ethics, the Humanities Institute, the Medical School, and the History Department.

We are also happy to report that the University of Massachusetts Press is interested in publishing a volume based on the conference. All submissions will be considered for inclusion unless otherwise requested.

Articles not incorporated into the edited volume will also be considered for a special issue of *The Social History of Alcohol and Drugs: an Interdisciplinary Journal*, unless otherwise requested.

Topics of interest include, but are by no means limited to, the following:

Origins of boundaries---between substances, classes (social, age, gender, ethnic, racial) of people authorized or forbidden to use them, and the conditions or mental states for which they are used.

Nature and maintenance of boundaries---who establishes them; who enforces them and how; what logics (research, ethics, marketing) explain/justify them; how do they operate at multiple levels (culture, law, economics).

Impact/significance of boundaries---how do they affect different groups of people including users, prescribers, traffickers, regulators, reformers, and politicians; what purposes do they serve (public health, economic, bureaucratic, entrepreneurial); how well or poorly do they serve those purposes?

Tensions, contradictions, challenges, and change over time---countervailing voices, opposition, boundary-crossers; changes in nature, extent, power, location of boundaries; causes of those changes.

The conference will take place in historic downtown Buffalo, New York, at the recently renovated Hyatt hotel and conference center. Buffalo's temperate and lovely summers don't make headlines like its winters, but the city makes the most of them. The classic downtown features historic architecture, a marina, minor league baseball, theater district, rejuvenated night life, and other low-cost amenities, all within walking distance of the Hyatt. Public transportation links to destinations such as Niagara Falls or major museums like the Albright Knox:

(<http://www.albrightknox.org/>) and the Burchfield Penney:
(<http://www.burchfieldpenney.org/>).

If enough people are interested, we will charter one of "Forgotten Buffalo's" famous tavern-based tours of Buffalo history, focusing on the Prohibition era.

The deadline for the submission of proposals for panels, sessions, and papers is December 20, 2010. Proposals should include an abstract of approximately 300 words and a short CV, and may be submitted by mail to David Herzberg, History Department, University at Buffalo, 546 Park Hall, Buffalo, NY 14260, or email: herzberg@buffalo.edu

**Body and Mind in the History of
Medicine and Health
European Association for the History of
Medicine and Health (EAHMH)
2011 Bi-annual Conference
Descartes Centre for the History and
Philosophy of the Sciences and
Humanities and by the University
Medical Centre, Utrecht (Netherlands)
1-4 September 2011**

Deadline for proposals: 1 December 2010

Confirmed keynote speakers include: Floris Cohen, Jacalyn Duffin and Annemarie Mol. The EAHMH invites submissions for its bi-annual meeting, to be held in Utrecht, The Netherlands, 1-4 September 2011. In the city whose name is closely linked to René Descartes, the Association welcomes abstracts on the general theme 'Body and Mind in the History of Medicine and Health'. This theme encompasses research in any area where body and mind (and their interaction) were pivotal subjects in the creation of concepts, practices and institutions and in the lived experience of health and disease. Papers addressing recent debates concerning historiography and/or methodology are especially welcomed. Papers dealing with the teaching of medical history in a concrete way, as well as incorporating personal experiences, are also invited: it is hoped that a special session may be organized on the teaching of

medical history. Submissions relating to all historical periods and all regions are welcome, as are submissions from non-members.

Abstracts should not exceed one page and should include information concerning the scientific question examined, the sources and approach used and the (preliminary) results. Abstracts should contain a title and the speaker's contact information (name, affiliation, address and email address). In addition to single-paper proposals, proposals for sessions including three or four papers are also invited. All papers in pre-arranged sessions will be judged according to their individual merits. The Scientific Board of the EAHMH reserves the right to rearrange sessions in the light of proposals received. Individual paper presentations will be limited to 20 minutes, allowing for 10 minutes of discussion. Please submit all proposals for papers and sessions to EAHMHconference2011@umcutrecht.nl no later than 1 December 2010. For further information, please see the full call for papers on our website, <http://www.eahmh.net/>.

The EAHMH is offering an award of € 500 for the best paper presented at the Utrecht conference by a (PhD)student. For further information please go to <http://www.eahmh.net/>

**Disability and the Victorians:
Confronting Legacies
Leeds Centre for Victorian Studies, UK
30 July-1 August 2012**

Deadline for proposals: 4 October 2010

The nineteenth century was the period during which disability was conceptualised, categorised, and defined. The industrial revolution, advances in medicine, the emergence of philanthropy and the growth of asylums all played their part in creating

what today's society describes as the medical model of disability.

Disability can be traced through many forms: in material culture and literary genres; scientific, medical and official inquiries; art; architecture; the history of disabled charities; disabled people's experiences; the legacy inherited by disabled people today of phrenology and physiognomy; events such as the 1880 Milan Conference, and the taxonomies and categories of disability - the handicapped; the deaf and dumb; the feeble minded; the blind; the imbecile and the cretin. The legacy of the relationship between the body, the scientific and the literary text; the intersection of disability, theories of evolution and anthropology, gender and degeneration. How can we draw disabled voices and testimonies together to construct 'the long view'? What are the advantages and the challenges of teaching about disability and the disabled in the Victorian period?

Proposals for papers, panels, posters and other forms of presentation (e.g. creative writing) are invited that open up new lines of research and inquiry relating to any aspect of Disability in the Victorian period.

Possible themes might include:

- * Resistance, conformity, subversion, transgression.
- * Freak shows and circuses.
- * The visibility and invisibility of disability: beggars, street sellers, hawkers; Victorian institutions, charities, asylums, schools and clubs.
- * Taxonomic practices.
- * Disabled heroes and villains; male vs. female invalidism; the school of pain.
- * Victorian technologies, prostheses, the emergence of audiology, the development and spread of Braille.
- * The revival of folkloric changelings.
- * Portrayals of children and childhood.
- * Disability as a moral force for improvement, theology and spiritual enlightenment/development.

* The formation of Victorian national identity and national efficiency, empire, 'race' and colonialism.

* Disability and the fear of loss, eugenics and degeneration.

* The medical and scientific text.

* Victorian social policy and legal frameworks.

Those with an involvement in disability, either through work, teaching or direct experience, and papers that adopt a comparative frame, shifting across the normal boundaries of history, literary studies, the history of medicine, the history and philosophy of science, art history, etc. are especially sought, but studies with a narrower focus seeking to challenge Victorian legacies in this field are also welcome.

The deadline for the submission of proposals for panel sessions (no longer than 500 words) and proposals for individual 20-minute papers and presentations (200-250 words) is **October 4 2010**. At this stage your proposal/enquiry may be exploratory. A second and final call for papers will be issued in June 2011.

Please send a short biographical note together with your proposal.

Prospective panel organisers should also send the panelists' names, paper titles, and a short biographical note for each panelist and their contact details.

Support workers and carers are exempted from the conference registration fees. Papers will be circulated in advance of the conference. Please indicate by July 2011 if you would like LCVS to supply a sign language interpreter. Please indicate by April 2012 if you would like LCVS to supply an escort or support worker. All assistance dogs are welcome. If you have any enquiries regarding facilities and services for disabled people, or would like this Call for Papers in large print, please contact Joy Hamblin.

Proposals, or enquiries relating to these, should be sent to Karen Sayer k.sayer@leedstrinity.ac.uk

General enquiries to: Karen Sayer, Senior Lecturer in History, Leeds Centre for Victorian Studies, Leeds Trinity University College, Brownberrie Lane, Leeds, LS18 5HD; e-mail k.sayer@leedstrinity.ac.uk; tel. 0113 2837212; or, Joy Hamblin, Leeds Centre for Victorian Studies, Leeds Trinity University College, Brownberrie Lane, Leeds, LS18 5HD j.hamblin@leedstrinity.ac.uk; tel. 0113 2837305
<<mailto:m.hewitt@tasc.ac.uk>>

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Fitting for Health: the economy of medical technology in Europe and its colonies, 1600-1850

**Ecole normale supérieure and Académie nationale de médecine, Paris
2-3 September 2010**

Is the history of medicine ‘that of its instruments?’ (Henri Sigerist). In spite of the importance of material tools for diagnosis and therapeutic practices since Antiquity, we have insufficient knowledge of medical equipment, its uses or production. Yet, recent studies have emphasized the importance of the forceps in the successful management of difficult births, the role of ceramic in the storage and commercial display of drugs in early modern Europe, the development of toyware and that of metallic trusses sent to the colonies, or the visual technologies that linked corpses, printed images, wax artefacts and instruments for diagnosis.

The conference aims to present highly innovative interdisciplinary research on the material culture and practices of medicine, at the crossroads of medical history, the history of technology and economic history. Considering Europe and its colonies between 1600 — the beginning of herniary surgery in France — and 1850 — the launching of world fairs.

This international conference, to be held in French and English at the Ecole normale supérieure (2 September 2010) and the Académie nationale de médecine (3 September 2010) will bring together experts working in a wide range of disciplines and geographical areas with view to contributing to a European history of medical technologies in its global context.

Programme (*Treat this programme as a draft/guide only – there seem to be some confusing sections – I’m sure it will all become clear when you get there! Ed.*)

2 September 2010

9h30 ‘Introduction: ‘Fitting for Health: Technologizing Early Modern Medicine in Europe and its Colonies’, Christelle Rabier, Institut d’histoire moderne et contemporaine, ENS-CNRS

10h ‘Materia Medica: Supplies of the European Medical Trade: Importing Quinquina in 17c and 18c Europe’. Samir Boumediene, École normale supérieure Lettres et sciences humaines (Lyon)

11h onwards:

‘Surgical Instruments and the Development of the Steel Trade in 18c Europe’, Chris Evans & Alun Witheyey, University of Glamorgan

‘Drugs for Improving the Happiness of Mankind: Paolo Mantegazza’s Medicalization of Coca in the 19th European Science’, Dolores Martin, Queen Mary University (London)

Discussant: Lissa Roberts (University of Twente)

‘14h-17h. Medical Technology or Technological Medicine? Redefining Medicine by its Instruments’

‘Keeping at Hand : Notebooks and the Practice of Writing in 18c Medicine’, Philip Rieder, Université de Genève

“‘I told your servant to order a small electricity from the merchant who made yours’”: the ‘Technological Roots of Electrical Medicine in 18c France’, François Zanetti, Université de Paris 10-Nanterre

15h30 onwards

‘Diagnosing Deafness: Instruments and the Making of Surgical Authority in 19c London’, Jaipreet Virdi, University of Toronto

Discussant: Colin Jones (Queen Mary, University of London)

3 September 2010

9h30-12h30 ‘The Dynamics of Medical Marketing’

‘Self-Machinery: the Marketing of Steel-trusses in 18c Europe’, Liliane Pérez, CDHTE, Conservatoire des Arts et métiers (Paris)

‘Aiming at Immensity: The Making of Worldwide Network of Pharmaceutical Retailing from 18c Marseilles’, Nicole Bardiot, Université de Paris-1

‘Globalizing Bodies: The Marketing Strategies of 19c Anatomical Model Makers in Comparative Perspective’, Anna Maerker, Oxford Brookes University (UK)

‘Intimate and Shameful Matter: the Trade of Medical Rubber, 1840-1914’, Manuel Charpy, Université François-Rabelais (Tours)

Discussant: Patrick Wallis, London School of Economics

14h-17h. Consumption or Production? The Trade of Medical Technology’

‘Consuming Hospital: Medical Tools of the Hôtel-Dieu of Marseilles in the 17th and 18th centuries’, Judith Aziza, TELEMME, MMSH (Aix-en-Provence)

‘Making up for Quinquina in 19c : the Political Economy of Febrifuges in the eyes of Naval and Colonial Administrations’, Grégory Bériet, CRHIA, Universités de Nantes/ La Rochelle

15h30 onwards:

‘The Irish Apothecary Shop: Selling Self-care Remedies and Medicine Chests, c.1800-c.1840’, Emma O’Toole.

‘Expanding and Retaining Medical Markets: The Medical Trade Catalogue in Britain, 1830–1880’, Claire Jones, Centre for History & Philosophy of Science, University of Leeds.

Discussant: Dominique Margairaz, Université de Paris-1

Conference statement and abstracts:

<http://www.ihmc.ens.fr/Accueil-Home.html>

Nutrition and History in the Twentieth Century

One day conference at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

15 September 2010

This one day conference jointly organised by the Centre for History in Public Health and the LSHTM Archives, will bring together historians, archivists and past and present members of the Nutrition Unit at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

The archival holdings of the Nutrition Unit are being catalogued with funding from the Wellcome Trust. The conference will draw

attention to nutrition archives at LSHTM and at the Wellcome Library. There will be a 'witness' session with past members of the Nutrition Unit including Professor Philip Payne and Dr Liza Draper.

Historical speakers on nutrition science, food policy, diet and famine and other topics include David Smith, Anne Hardy, Tim Lang, John Manton and Sander Gilman.

For further details and an application form please contact Ingrid James (ingrid.james@lshtm.ac.uk). See also our website:

<http://history.lshtm.ac.uk>.

Scratching the Surface: the history of skin, its diseases and their treatment

University of Birmingham (UK)

29-30 October 2010

An international conference hosted by the History of Medicine Unit, University of Birmingham and sponsored by the Wellcome Trust, the Society for the Social History of Medicine and Trent University, Canada.

Skin (and its diseases) are a central focus of many sub-fields in the history of medicine, including the history of venereal disease, surgery, cancer, leprosy, TB and industrial medicine. This conference will address the subject of skin, its diseases and their treatment broadly since 1700. In the process, it will bring together individuals working in very different sub-fields in the history of medicine, art history, medical humanities and ethics over the past three centuries.

A programme, featuring a keynote address by Professor Philip Wilson (Penn State, USA) is available at:

<http://www.medicine.bham.ac.uk/histmed/seminars.shtml>

Other speakers include David Gentilcore (Leicester, UK), Lawrence Parish

(Philadelphia, USA) Mechthild Fend (UCL, UK), James Moran (University of Prince Edward Island, Canada) and Lesley Hall (Wellcome Trust, London).

For more information, please contact: Ms Kiran Hallan, Secretary, History of Medicine Unit, University of Birmingham

Email: k.k.hallan@bham.ac.uk

Food and Drink: their Social, Political and Cultural Histories **University of Central Lancashire** **16-18 June 2011**

Food and drink are essentials – yet they also represent luxuries. We must eat to live, sometimes may live to eat, and alcoholic drink can be seen either as a blessing which enlivens existence or a curse which destroys it. One defines oneself not only by what one chooses (or is able) to consume, but by one's attitude to it or even one's control over such commodities. This conference seeks to explore the significance of food and drink, in its widest sense, in a variety of historical contexts.

From agrarian production to their commercial promotion, from the effects of famine and shortages to the promotion of healthy eating for national social and economic benefits, food and drink are key aspects of social and political history. The cultural significance of certain foods, drinks, and patterns of consumption can lead us to examine popular movements and power relationships in various periods. Food and drink can operate as powerful signifiers of class, region and gender as well as nationality and subjugation. Concerns about adulteration and intoxication reveal interesting fault lines in social 'contracts', and movements to control production and consumption can be read as restrictive or emancipatory. Food and drink – the provision, choice, use,

restriction or lack of them – provide a fascinating focus for historical inquiry.

It will be of interest to social, political and cultural historians who wish to discuss attitudes to consumption, patterns of production, or the many other aspects of food and drink as they are important to our histories.

Keynote speakers will include Professor John Bohstedt, University of Tennessee (The Politics of Provisions: Food Riots, Moral Economy, and Market Transition in England, c. 1550-1850), and all will give stimulating overviews and present some challenging questions.

Appropriately enough, there will be several food and drink-related events during the main two days and as evening entertainment.

To register your interest in the conference or to receive further conference information please contact: Emma Kelly, Conference Officer, Tel: 0044 (0) 1772 892654 Email: eakelly1@uclan.ac.uk

SEMINARS

Colloquium on the History of Psychiatry and Medicine Department of Postgraduate and Continuing Education, McLean Hospital and Center for the History of Medicine, Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine (U.S.A)

September 16: ‘Anomalous Sensations and Astounding Disclosures: Nineteenth-Century American Narratives of Asylum Experience’, Kathleen M. Brian: Ph.D. Candidate in American Studies, The George Washington University.

October 21: ‘Reforming Mental Health Via Hollywood: “The Snake Pit” (1948) and Its

Audiences’, Benjamin Harris, Ph.D.: Professor of Psychology and Affiliate Professor of History, University of New Hampshire

November 18: ‘German-speaking Psychiatrist and Neurologist Émigrés to the U.S. after WWII’, Frank W. Stahnisch: Associate Professor, AMF/Hannah Professorship in the History of Medicine & Health Care, Department of Community Health Sciences and Department of History, University of Calgary, Member of the Hotchkiss Brain Institute

December 16: ‘Asylum: Inside the Closed World of State Mental Hospitals’, Chris Payne

For further information contact David G. Satin, M.D., Colloquium Director - e-mail david_satin@hms.harvard.edu

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES NEWS

Wellcome Library Year in Review 2009

This year the Wellcome Library is piloting an electronic-only offer for our 'Year In Review'. Much of the Library's work uses web 2.0 technologies, and the Review offers a perfect opportunity to showcase new services online.

The Library completed a number of major projects in 2009, including the digitisation of 17th- and early 18th-century recipe books and 3000 AIDS posters. Wellcome Film launched a [YouTube channel](#), and the [Library blog](#) reached its first birthday.

There were plenty of Library events, including a new series of Medicine in Literature talks, with authors such as Samuel Johnson Prize winner Philip Hoare. The exhibition 'China: Through the Lens of John Thomson' displayed 19th-century photographs from the collections, touring a

number of locations in China, and has recently been on show in Liverpool. The [Wellcome Image Awards](#) celebrated its tenth round, honouring 13 scientists and artists behind 19 extraordinary images.

The 'Year In Review' also offers insights into new acquisitions made by the Library in 2009 and highlights the work of some of the 38,000 people who used the Library for research last year. It's available to download [here](#):

<http://library.wellcome.ac.uk/assets/WTX060202.pdf>

National Gallery to exhibit 'Acts of Mercy'

This summer, between 14 July and 17 October, the National Gallery in London is exhibiting 'Acts of Mercy' by Frederick Cayley Robinson.

Purchased by the Wellcome Trust in 2009, the work comprises four large-scale panels in two pairs, exploring the positive forces of the human spirit in the face of destruction.

The four panels were executed as a commission for the Middlesex Hospital in 1915, and were purchased by the Trust after the Hospital was demolished in 2008. Since then, they have been on public display in the Wellcome Library.

The canvases form two pairs. One of the pairs shows orphans and the other shows medical patients, reflecting the social and clinical roles of hospitals respectively. In one pair, orphan girls are receiving sustenance and upbringing. In the other, patients including soldiers injured in World War I gather at the entrance to the hospital.



(Orphan girls entering the refectory of a hospital, Frederick Cayley Robinson, Wellcome Library number no. 672831i.)

Recently catalogued archive collections

A number of archive collections have been catalogued in recent months by members of the Wellcome Library's Archives and Manuscripts department. They are now readily available for research.

Newly available are the papers of Sir Harold Himsworth KCB FRS FRCP (1905-1993), medical scientist and administrator. Papers held are roughly split between Sir Harold Himsworth's scientific career, in particular relating to diabetes, and his subsequent role within the UK Medical Research Council. Also included are papers on medical education in wartime, an enquiry into the use of tear gas during the Troubles in Northern Ireland, and writings on sociology and science. (PP/HPH)

Retroconversion, the process of turning our old word-processed catalogues into database entries, continues. As a result, the large catalogue describing the papers of the psychiatrists Rudolph Karl Freudenberg and Gerda Freudenberg (née Vorster) has now been added to our on-line catalogue. These papers relate to psychiatric practice at Netherne Hospital, Freudenberg's

involvement with various professional bodies, and his writings on psychiatry, 1930s-1970s. (PP/RKF).

The papers of the various organisations that combined in 1982 to form the British Thoracic Society (SA/BRT) have also now been catalogued. They include minutes, printed material and some administrative records; correspondence and other papers relating to the training and examination of tuberculosis nurses; a small amount of material relating to the formation and early activities of the British Thoracic Society; and a 1932 London County Council post-mortem examination book of unknown provenance.

Another, small collection relating to tuberculosis was released at the same time as SA/BRT: the papers of Alexander Stephenson Hall (1904-1995). Hall was a Tuberculosis Officer in Middlesex in the 1930s and consultant chest physician for a group of hospitals in Buckinghamshire from the 1940s to the 1960s; he was heavily involved in the activities of the British Tuberculosis Association and gathered material for a history of the organisation (never published). His papers include this historical documentation as well as various writings by on the social impact of tuberculosis (PP/HAL).

Finally, the papers of the International Epidemiological Association (IEA) have now been catalogued. The collection includes minutes and other organisational and business records; corporate records; membership directories and some photographs; general and Officer's correspondence; printed books, conference programmes, proceedings and abstracts (SA/IEA).

The catalogues for these papers can be viewed by entering the references given above in the reference field of the search interface of the Wellcome Library's Archives

and Manuscripts online catalogue (<http://archives.wellcome.ac.uk>).

All of these papers are available subject to the usual conditions of access to Archives and Manuscripts material, after the completion of a Reader's Undertaking.

Administrative records of the Medical Society of London



Engraving of the inaugural meeting of the Medical Society of London (Wellcome Library no. 545991i)

The Medical Society of London was founded in the 18th century by John Coakley Lettsom (1744-1815), as a forum in which medical practitioners from different disciplines could meet; it continues to this day. Last year the Society deposited its administrative archive at the Wellcome Library and the catalogue of this is now visible in the archive database under the reference SA/MSL.

The collection includes constitutional records; minutes of Council, committee, general and ordinary meetings; membership records; financial material; records of books owned and lent by the society's library; Fothergillian Prize committee records and prize essays; and a small group of committee minutes, attendance books and other records generated by societies with which the Medical Society of London was associated

(notably the Westminster Medical Society with which the society merged in 1850).

It should be noted that the Society's administrative records are joining its manuscript collection, transferred here some years before (and visible by searching for references beginning MS.MSL); in addition, papers created by John Coakley Lettsom himself are available as MSS.3245-3249, 5370 and 8684.

For more up-to-date information on the work of the Wellcome Library, follow our Blog at <http://wellcomelibrary.blogspot.com/>

Ross MacFarlane
Research Officer
Wellcome Library

New collections open for research at the Center for the History of Medicine, Countway Library, Harvard University

Full announcements about the following collections can also be found on the Center for the History of Medicines blog: <http://bit.ly/9jyArt>

Allan Macy Butler Papers

Butler (1894-1986) was Chief of the Children's Medical Service at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston and Professor of Pediatrics at Harvard Medical School from 1942 to 1960. An early believer in reform of the American 'fee-for-service' health care system, Butler advocated for government-paid medical care for the elderly and for low-income people, making him a pioneer in health maintenance services.

See the finding aid at: <http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HMS.Count:med00117>

Leona Baumgartner Papers

Leona Baumgartner (1902-1991) was the first female Commissioner of Public Health in

New York City from 1954-1962 and later became an Assistant Director of the Agency for International Development until 1965. Baumgartner was dedicated to health education as a cornerstone of building a healthier community. The recipient of numerous honors, Baumgartner was awarded the Sedgwick Medal, the Albert Lasker Award, the Elizabeth Blackwell Award, the Samuel J. Crumbine Award and the Public Welfare Award from the National Academy of Sciences in recognition of her many contributions to the field of public health. See the finding aid at: <http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HMS.Count:med00122>

Alexander Langmuir Papers

Alexander D. Langmuir (1910-1993) was Professor of Epidemiology at Harvard Medical School from 1970 to 1977 and chief epidemiologist for the Epidemiology Branch of the Public Health Service of the National Communicable Disease Center (later the Centers for Disease Control, or CDC) from 1949 to 1970. The records, largely memoranda, writings, and reprints, were generated by Langmuir in his activities as chief epidemiologist for the NCDC.

See the finding aid at: <http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HMS.Count:med00116>

James Whittenberger Papers

James Laverre Whittenberger was the James Stevens Simmons Professor at Harvard School of Public Health and director of the Kresge Center for Environmental Health at Harvard from 1958 to 1983. He studied the physiology of respiration and effects of air contamination on respiratory diseases.

See the collection record at: <http://bit.ly/8YKepo>

Irma Jarcho Class Notes

Irma Seijo Jarcho (b. 1918) was a graduate student at the Harvard School of Public Health from 1944 to 1945. Jarcho was a bacteriologist, medical researcher, and

science educator. Jarcho chaired the science department at New York's New Lincoln School, where she co-founded the Teacher's Clearing House for Science and Society Education in 1982. The collection contains Jarcho's four notebooks from her courses taken while a student at the Harvard School of Public Health.

See the collection record at:

<http://bit.ly/cwJfMM>

**The History of Medicine Division's
Archives and Modern Manuscripts
Program (AMMP)
History of Medicine Division
National Library of Medicine, Bethesda,
U.S.A**

**New digital texts site 'Physicians' Lives
in the Shenandoah Valley'**

(<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/digicolls/henkel/index.html>)

(Curator) John Rees.

A collection of 828 letters dating between 1786-1907, drawn from the Henkel Family Letters collection covering more than a century of life in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley.

The Henkel family settled in New Market, Virginia in 1790. Generations of fathers and sons studied medicine. Over the course of their careers, these physicians ministered to their community, tended to their countrymen on the battlefield, and testified in the nation's courts of law. The letters of the Henkel family richly document the daily life of men in medicine in the nineteenth century and reveal the challenges of the profession as well as the rewards and responsibilities. Their writings colorfully represent the range of events in everyday life, from the minute details of local issues to the national crisis of the Civil War. The missives convey the concerns and characters of the authors,

vividly illustrating the writers' personalities, and their experiences as physicians.

The site contains the complete collection of transcribed letters alongside images of the originals. Curators normalized the majority of place names, general subject terms, and MeSH terms (Medical Subject Headings) to aid searching and browsing. The original spellings are enhanced by pop-up window links that display the normalized phrase. All spellings and verbiage are those of the original writers; no editorial interventions were made, although some layouts differ to enhance readability.

The Voluntary Hospitals Database

<http://www.hospitalsdatabase.lshtm.ac.uk/>

This contains statistical data on over 1,300 hospitals located in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Originally recorded in a series of annual yearbooks, these data were digitised by John Mohan, Martin Powell and Martin Gorsky in 1996-9. Thanks to the support of the Wellcome Trust they have now been able to make this material available online, and users may search for hospitals of interest by name, by place or through an interactive map. Simple graphing facilities are available to aid visualisation of main trends, and users may freely download to Excel data relating to individual hospitals, either separately or at the level of city or county. Where possible each hospital is linked to the relevant entry in the National Archives/Wellcome Trust Hospitals Database, so that readers also have instant access to details of the archives where further records of their chosen hospital are located.

The original project explored the spatial and temporal patterns of hospital provision and finance immediately prior to the establishment of the British National Health Service, and links to the articles the team wrote about this are included in the website.



ESSAY COMPETITIONS

American Association for the History of Medicine (AAHM) Awards Competition, 2011

Osler Medal Essay Contest, 2011. The William Osler Medal is awarded annually for the best unpublished essay on a medical historical topic written by a student enrolled in a school of medicine or osteopathy in the United States or Canada. First awarded in 1942, the medal commemorates Sir William Osler, who stimulated an interest in the humanities among medical students and physicians. The writer of the winning essay will be invited to attend the 2011 AAHM meeting, April 28–May 1, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where the medal will be conferred. Reasonable travel expenses will be provided, as will a two-year complimentary membership in the AAHM. If the Osler Medal Committee also selects an essay for honorable mention, its author will receive a certificate and a two-year complimentary membership in the Association.

All students who are candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine or Doctor of Osteopathy, or are graduates of the class of 2010, are eligible. The essay must have been written while the entrant was a student in good standing. Students are not eligible to compete for the Osler Medal if, by the closing date of the competition, they have completed at least one full year of graduate training in history, the history of science or medicine, or the humanities or social sciences. Medical students who have been enrolled in a graduate program in history or a related discipline should submit their essays to the Shryock competition. No student should submit an essay to both competitions in the same year. Essays that have been awarded an Honorable Mention are not eligible for resubmission.

Essays may pertain to the historical development of a contemporary medical problem, or to a topic within the health sciences related to a discrete period of the past, and should demonstrate either original

research or an unusual appreciation and understanding of the problems discussed. The essay (maximum 9,000 words, including endnotes) must be entirely the work of one contestant.

Complete contest information may be viewed on the AAHM Web site (www.histmed.org/Awards) or obtained from the Osler Medal Committee chair: Joel D. Howell, M.D., Ph.D., Departments of History and Internal Medicine, University of Michigan. E-mail: jhowell@umich.edu. Entries must be e-mailed to the chair no later than January 15, 2011.

Shryock Medal Essay Contest, 2011.

Graduate students in the United States and Canada are invited to enter the Shryock Medal Essay Contest. The medal honors Richard Harrison Shryock (1893–1972), a pioneer among historians interested in the history of medicine. The award is given for an outstanding, unpublished essay by a single author on any topic in the history of medicine. The essay (maximum 9,000 words, including endnotes) must be the result of original research or show an unusual appreciation and understanding of problems in the history of medicine. In particular, the committee will judge essays on the quality of writing, appropriate use of sources, and ability to address themes of historical significance.

The winner will be invited to attend the 2011 meeting of the Association, April 28–May 1, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where the medal will be conferred. Reasonable travel expenses for the winner will be provided, as will a two-year complimentary membership in the AAHM. If the Shryock Medal Committee also selects an essay for honorable mention, its author will receive a certificate and a two-year complimentary membership in the AAHM.

This competition is open to students enrolled in a graduate program in any discipline, including medicine, in the United States or Canada at the time of submission. No student should submit an essay to both the

Shryock Medal and Osler Medal competitions in the same year. Essays that have been awarded an Honorable Mention are not eligible for resubmission. Complete contest information may be viewed on the AAHM Web site (www.histmed.org/Awards) or obtained from the Shryock Medal Committee Chair: Alexandra Stern, Ph.D., University of Michigan, Center for the History of Medicine, 100 Simpson Memorial Institute, 102 Observatory, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-0725 (e-mail: amstern@umich.edu). Essays must be postmarked or submitted electronically via e-mail (which is the preferred method of submission) no later than January, 15 2011.

J. Worth Estes Award, 2011. This award was established in honor of J. Worth Estes, M.D., in recognition of his many years of invaluable contributions to the American Association for the History of Medicine and to scholarship in the history of medicine. The award is made annually for the best published paper in the history of pharmacology during the previous two years, whether appearing in a journal or a book collection of papers. The choice of topic reflects Worth Estes's long tenure as Professor of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics at Boston University and his own scholarship in the history of pharmacology.

For the purpose of this award, the history of pharmacology will be defined broadly to include ancient and traditional *materia medica*, folk medicines, herbal medicines, the pharmaceuticals and medications of the modern era, pharmaceuticals, and the like. It shall encompass the discovery of medicaments, basic investigations about them, their characteristics and properties, their preparation and marketing, and their therapeutic applications.

While the committee will be monitoring relevant journals and books where such papers might appear, they welcome nominations of papers that would be eligible

for consideration. The nomination should consist of a letter citing the work nominated along with a copy of the paper. For the current award, candidate papers will be those published in 2009 and 2010. Papers in languages other than English should be accompanied by a translation or detailed precis. Nominations should be directed to the J. Worth Estes Award Committee Chair, John Swann, The FDA History Office, Room 3322, White Oak Building 32, 10903 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20993 (e-mail: john.swann@fda.hhs.gov). Nominations must be received by January 15, 2011.

The award will be presented at the annual meeting of the AAHM in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 28–May 1, 2011. As a result of a generous contribution in honor of Worth Estes from a member of the Association, the award will be accompanied by a \$500 check.

Jack D. Pressman–Burroughs Wellcome Fund Career Development Award in 20th Century History of Medicine or Science. This award honors Jack D. Pressman, Ph.D., a distinguished historian of medicine and Associate Professor of the History of the Health Sciences at the University of California, San Francisco at the time of his early and unexpected death in June 1997. The award and stipend of \$1,000 is given yearly for outstanding work in twentieth-century history of medicine or medical science, as demonstrated by the completion of the Ph.D. and a proposal to turn the dissertation into a publishable monograph.

The Ph.D. must have been completed and the degree granted within the last five years (i.e., 2006–2010). The application must include a curriculum vitae, the dissertation abstract, a one-page summary of the proposed book; a description (not exceeding two pages) of the work to be undertaken for publication; and two letters of support from faculty members knowledgeable about the applicant's dissertation. Electronic copies of materials are preferred.

The Award will be presented at the 2011 meeting of the Association, to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 28–May 1. The application, including all supporting materials, must be postmarked by December 31, 2010, and addressed to the Chair of the Pressman–Burroughs Wellcome Committee, Erika Dyck, Ph.D., Department of History, 9 Campus Drive, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A5, Canada (e-mail: erika.dyck@usask.edu). More information may be obtained from the AAHM Web site (www.histmed.org) or from the Committee Chair.

Lifetime Achievement Award, 2011. This award was established in 1988; the first recipients were Saul Jarcho, Lester King, and Owsei Temkin. The award is given annually to a member of the Association who has retired from regular institutional affiliation or practice, with a distinguished record of support of the history of medicine over many years, and who has made continuing scholarly contributions of a distinguished nature. The Lifetime Achievement Award Committee welcomes nominations for the award, which should include one or two paragraphs of explanation and support for the nomination. For complete application details and additional information about the Award, please see the AAHM Web site: www.histmed.org.

The William H. Welch Medal, 2011. The William H. Welch Award is awarded to one or more authors of a book (excluding edited volumes) of outstanding scholarly merit in the field of medical history published during the five calendar years preceding the award. Hence, books published during 2005–2009 inclusively will be eligible for the 2011 Medal. The award is named in honor of a major American figure in the history of medicine and public health, who was also one of the first faculty members at the Johns Hopkins medical school. The Medal was first presented in 1950 to Henry Sigerist. A list of subsequently awarded authors and their

scholarship can be found at:

http://histmed.org/welch_past.htm

The chair of the Welch Medal Committee, Keith Wailoo, Ph.D., welcomes suggestions of books to consider for the award. To nominate a book, copies must be sent to each of the five committee members. To nominate a book and/or obtain mailing addresses of committee members, contact:

Professor Keith Wailoo

Townsend Martin Professor of History and Public Affairs

Department of History, 136 Dickinson Hall
Princeton University

Princeton, NJ 08544-1017

kwailoo@princeton.edu

Deadline for nominations: 31 October 2010. Previously nominated eligible books must be re-nominated; they will not be considered automatically. The Medal will be presented at the annual meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine, in Philadelphia, PA, 28 April–1 May 2011.



INTERESTING BOOKS/DISSERTATIONS

Two new Wellcome Witnesses to Twentieth Century Medicine Volumes

These edited and annotated transcripts of meetings cover major topics in recent bio-medical science and are freely available at www.ucl.ac.uk/histmed/publications/wellcome_witnesses_c20th_med

Volume 39: Clinical Genetics in Britain: Origins and development (ISBN 9780854841271) had its beginnings with Lionel Penrose's work on mental handicap and phenylketonuria (PKU) and John Fraser Robert's first genetic clinic in 1946. Subsequent advances in diagnosis and prediction have had a key impact on families with inherited disorders and prospective parents concerned about their unborn

children. The Witness Seminar focused on the beginnings of British clinical genetics in London, Oxford, Liverpool and Manchester, the development of subspecialties, such as dysmorphology, and also the roles of the Royal College of Physicians, the Clinical Genetics Society and the Department of Health in leading to the establishment of clinical genetics as a specialty in 1980. Specialist non-medical genetic counsellors, initially from the fields of nursing and social work, progressively became a more significant part of genetic services, while lay societies also developed an important influence. Prenatal diagnosis became possible with the introduction of new genetic tools in regional centres to identify fetal anomalies and chromosomal disorders. This volume complements the 2001 Witness Seminar on 'genetic testing', which emphasizes laboratory aspects of medical genetics, with limited coverage of clinical genetics. Suggested by Professor Peter Harper, chaired by Professor Martin Bobrow and attended by clinical geneticists, this transcript has an introduction by Professor Sir John Bell and appendices on initiatives supporting clinical genetics, 1983-99 and the Association of Genetic Nurses and Counsellors (AGNC).

Volume 40: The Medicalization of Cannabis (ISBN 9780854841295) is extremely timely, with the news that Sativex, the cannabis-based drug whose nascence is described here, has just been granted its UK license. The meeting was attended by scientists involved with the early elucidation of the structures of the components of the cannabis plant, and those involved with manufacturing cannabinoid medications and clinicians responsible for prescribing them and conducting clinical trials. Two MS patients related their experiences of being treated with cannabinoids and emphasized the importance of patient activism in stimulating research interest. Policy makers discussed the wider implications of medical cannabis in the context of increasing recreational abuse of the drug. The volume is

introduced by the Chairman of the Government's Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, Professor Leslie Iversen. Participants include Professor Paul Andrews, Professor David Baker, Professor Virginia Berridge, Professor Raphael Mechoulam, Dr Vincenzo Di Marzo, Professor Griffith Edwards, Professor Tony Moffat, Dr William Notcutt, Professor John Galloway, Professor Roger Pertwee, Dr Edward Gill, Dr Philip Robson, Dr Geoffrey Guy, Dr Ethan Russo, Dr Clare Hodges, Dr Anita Holdcroft, Mr Andrew Hutchins and Ms Victoria Hutchins.

For more information on the Witness Seminar as a form of contemporary history, as well as the freely available transcripts, see www.ucl.ac.uk/histmed following the links to Publications/Wellcome Witnesses. Hard copies can ONLY be ordered from www.amazon.co.uk/www.amazon.com for £6/\$10 plus postage using the ISBN.

Contact: l.reynolds@ucl.ac.uk

E-book

History of public health in Canada
This Is Public Health: A Canadian History, Christopher J. Rutt and Sue Sullivan (Canadian Public Health Association, 2010)

Freely available online as an eBook. Hopefully it will soon be published as a regular paper book, but for now it is available as downloadable and interactive pdf files for each chapter. You can see it at: <http://cpha100.ca/history/history-e-book>

Dissertations

You will find the latest batch of recent doctoral dissertations pertaining to the history science and medicine at the following website:

<http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/histmed/researchresources/dissertations/index.html>

Please share this information with your colleagues and students. To ensure you are

seeing all recent dissertations you will need to check both the May and June listings.

Disclaimer

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- **Please visit the SSHM Website at <http://www.sshm.org>**