

THE GAZETTE

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Cover Star: Johann Maria Farina (1685-1766), creator of the first eau de Cologne, initially marketed for its medicinal qualities.

Image Credit: Farina Archiv via Wikipedia.

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@SSHMedicine

Welcome to the Gazette.

Summer conference season is in full swing as I write this. Many of us will be heading to Cologne for the biennial EAHMH conference in September. If you haven't yet registered, there is still time. Full details and draft programme are available online (see right), and do consider taking an extra day or so to explore this wonderful city!



At the last Exec meeting we were sad to bid farewell to our fabulous Chair, Gayle Davis, but delighted to welcome Carsten Timmermann as her replacement. And we also had a pretty amazing cake to mark the change – thanks to Matt Smith for organising!

The SHM journal continues to go from strength to strength under the editorial guidance of Patricia Skinner, Graham Mooney and Pratik Chakrabarti. We are really pleased with the success of the 'Virtual Issues', and welcome suggestions for future editions!

ROY PORTER PRIZE

SSHMH is delighted to announce that the winner of this year's Roy Porter prize is **Erica Storm** (MPhil, Jesus College, Cambridge) for her essay '**Gilding the Pill: the Sensuous Consumption of Patent Medicines, 1815-1841**'.

Many congratulations to Erica, and thanks to all who entered such high quality work.

SSHMH EAHMH IN COLOGNE



EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH 2015 BIENNIAL CONFERENCE

Registration is still open for 'Cash and Care: Economics and Values in the History of Medicine and Health' to be held in **Cologne, Germany, 2-5 September 2015.**

For all information see the website:
www.eahmh.net

If you're heading to Cologne and need some extra-curricular activities to fill an extra day or two, here are our best medical history suggestions!

Among a wealth of museums to choose from, the **ROMANO-GERMANIC MUSEUM** <http://roemisch-germanisches-museum.de> has a **Medicine in the Roman Empire** exhibition 'Medicus – Der Arzt im römischen Köln' on until 1 November 2015.

Cologne, is of course the home of perfume (originally marketed for medicinal qualities), so if you prefer your history sweeter smelling, head to the **FARINA FRAGRANCE MUSEUM** to discover three centuries of fragrance and cultural history. Visits by Guided Tour only: reserve a space on the museum's excellent website: <http://farina.org>.



Personally, I think I might be found taking the healing waters of the **CLAUDIUS THERME** www.claudius-therme.de....

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

SSHM has recently begun offers its postgraduate and Early Career Members a free Career Development Service. Experts in the field offer tailored and confidential advice including:

Gender Equality: Dr Trish Skinner offers one-to-one career development coaching with an explicit focus on gender equality within the academy. She is willing to work with you to explore how you can empower yourself to develop projects, overcome perceived and actual career obstacles, and become more confident and assertive in shaping your own future.

Career Development: Dr Matthew Smith will talk to early career researchers via skype or telephone about how to progress their career in academia, focussing on publishing, funding, teaching and work-life balance. He is happy to book four 30 minute appointments per month on a first come, first served basis.

Coaching Service:

Dr Richard McKay is also a certified academic, career, and life coach, and will offer a limited number of free and confidential coaching sessions to early career scholars which would be focused on helping them to identify and follow through on career development, stress reduction, and life enhancement strategies.

Social Media and Digital History: Dr Lisa Smith (University of Saskatchewan) is happy to talk to people about social media (especially twitter and blogging) and setting up digital history projects.

Getting Published: Professor Keir Waddington will talk to early career researchers via email or telephone about

how to turn your PhD into a book, how to write a book proposal, and how to get your monograph published.

For full details about any of these opportunities and individual contact details please visit the SSHM website:

<https://sshmedicine.wordpress.com/career-development/>.

SSHM BOOK SERIES

SSHM BOOK SERIES MEMBERS DISCOUNT

SSHM members can now get **25% off SSHM series ebooks when ordering via the Pickering & Chatto website**. All they need to do is enter the code sshm25 at the checkout. Books can be found at www.pickeringchatto.com/sshm

This discount will apply to all published books in the series, and new ones as they appear. (Please note that ebook ordering is not possible in advance of publication.)

30 per cent reduction off the price of books published in the Society's Routledge series (Studies in the Social History of Medicine).

20 per cent discount on Oxford University Press books. Further details of the full range of titles available, and to order at these discounted prices.

20 per cent reduction at Johns Hopkins University Press on: David Cantor (ed.), *Cancer in the Twentieth Century*.

25 per cent reduction off the price of selected recent Boydell & Brewer publications

For full details, conditions and order forms visit the SSHM website:

<http://www.sshm.org/content/benefits-membership-sshm> .

CONFERENCE PAPERS NOW ONLINE 'ABNORMALITY AND THE ABNORMAL IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY'

Videos of some of the papers presented at May's 'Abnormality and the Abnormal in the Nineteenth Century' conference, including Prof. Martin Willis's keynote, are now available online and can be viewed via the Abnormality Network blog, at: <https://abnormalitynetwork.wordpress.com/conference2015/>

'SEGREGATION AND INTEGRATION IN THE HISTORY OF HOSPITALS', INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR THE HISTORY OF HOSPITALS (INHH), DUBROVNIK, CROATIA, 10-11 APRIL 2015

**Report by Anna Magdalena Elsner, King's
College London**

The tenth conference of the INHH set out to explore the history of hospitals via the contrasting concepts of segregation and integration. Generously co-funded by the Wellcome Trust, the Society for the Social History of Medicine and the Economic History Society, its emphasis on a comparative perspective was not only visible in the range of papers exploring the subject from the Middle Ages to the contemporary hospital, but also transpired in the choice of its twenty-two international speakers, which was not limited to historians, but also included anthropologists and literary scholars. The openness of the conference topic allowed for an exploration of the political, cultural, economic and architectural significance of the concepts under consideration, and what increasingly emerged in the course of the two days was that 'segregation' and 'integration' are not as conflictive as might have been

assumed initially. This became particularly pronounced in one of the first presentations, which traced the relationship between lepers and the citizens of Narbonne. While it is generally acknowledged that lepers were housed outside the city, Anna Peterson's nuanced paper showed to what extent these lepers interacted with the life of Narbonne. She thereby undermined the assumption that separation and integration must necessarily be opposites and highlighted, rather, that one concept relies on the other, or is even dependent upon the other in its execution. Other presentations on the early modern period further highlighted the collision, or rather co-existence of integration and segregation with regard to leprosy, which, as Annemarie Kinzelbach pointed out also functioned as overnight accommodation for burghers in Southern German Imperial towns.

Given the location, a particularly successful aspect of the conference was its engagement with Croatian hospitals, and in particular hospitals based in Dubrovnik. In his opening address, Gordan Ravančić underlined the scarcity of research with regard to the overall history of hospitals in Croatia, while there are seemingly many studies about Croatian physicians throughout the centuries. Presentations on the segregation of female patients in Renaissance Dubrovnik hospitals and on foundlings in Dubrovnik during the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, however, provided gripping insights into the daily workings of these institutions. The engagement with Croatian hospitals was further highlighted in two of the six posters presented, which focused on the lazaretto in Split and the sanitary cordon and quarantines along the Habsburg-Ottoman border. Particularly well arranged by the conference organisers was the guided tour around Dubrovnik on the evening of the second day of the conference, a tour, which included the hospitals that had been discussed the previous day.

A large part of the first day of the conference was devoted to the perception of patients from the eighteenth to the twentieth century and while the topics ranged from the

Venetian mental asylums of San Servolo and San Clemente to burns units in Britain and the management of chronic patients in twentieth-century US hospitals, the focus on patients in these panels stressed, as George Weisz commented, that the term 'segregation' can sometimes carry misleading implications. While the seeming exiling of patients on the Venetian islands might be understood as a spatial dissociation of the healthy from the ill, the admission procedures of Pellagra patients and their re-integration back into the community testifies to a more fluid understanding of segregation. Burn units, in contrast, might be internally secluded from other sections of the hospital, and yet they bring together an impressive range of healthcare professionals, thereby offering an integrative approach that draws on various expertises.

The second day started with a range of papers on the experience of segregation in the twentieth century and a panel on race in a colonial context. Based on religious, sexist or racial prejudices, the presentations highlighted to what extent these ideologies influenced the treatment received by patients. But they also impacted the location of hospitals, as Clement Masakure pointed out with regard to the Southern Rhodesia hospital system. That certain patients were considered as 'others' determined not only the geographical location of hospitals, but also extended to hospital architecture itself, as Hilary Buxton showed in her account of how Indian troops were treated by the British wartime state. Focusing on Nash's Royal Pavilion in Brighton, she examined the continued effort of the wartime press to emphasize the exoticism of the Indian patients and to clearly dissociate the hospitals treating Indian soldiers from those looking after the British troops. The day's closing panel further elaborated on questions of architecture and design. Ranging from the design of nineteenth-century asylum gardens to the Friesen concept hospital's separation of clean and dirty to the 'humanistic' hospitals of the late twentieth century, the papers questioned the motives behind architectural decisions and

their constant mediating between functionalism and the contemporary emphasis on the patient's experience of healthcare. The lively discussion after the final panel was a testament to the overall quality of the papers presented and the scenic conference dinner that followed provided a worthy finale to the two days. The organisers Jane Stevens Crawshaw and Irena Benyovsky Latin need to be commended for the organisation of an intellectually stimulating conference, but also the good balance between early career researchers and more senior scholars which made for a convivial and welcoming atmosphere that facilitated discussions throughout the event.

14TH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE (ANZSHM).

The SSHM awarded travel bursaries to three students to assist with the costs of travelling to Sydney to present at the recent ANZSHM conference, which was held in conjunction with the International Society for the History of Medicine (ISHM), at the Australian Catholic University in North Sydney between 30 June and 4 July 2015. Here are some of their reflections on the conference:

Susan Gardiner, University Of Glasgow

Aided by financial contributions from the Society for the Social History of Medicine, the ANZSHM and the University of Glasgow's College of Social Sciences, I was fortunate to be able to take part and present my PhD research to an eclectic mix of historians of medicine from across the world as well as healthcare professionals and others with a keen interest in the history of medicine.

The conference was preceded by a 'medical history walk' which began in the Rocks, a popular tourist destination located in the city centre and also the site of Sydney's first hospital. From there, the walk proceeded across Circular Quay and into the Botanic Gardens before reaching the Sydney Hospital

precinct. The walk concluded with a visit to the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, after which point delegates made their way to the Peter Cosgrove Centre in North Sydney for the official conference opening/welcome reception.

Over the next four days, approximately 130 delegates presented papers within the scope of the overall theme of the conference: 'Missions, Methods and Management'. In exploring this theme, many delegates – both early career researchers and accomplished historians – presented original research pertaining to aspects of medical history from antiquity to the present day. Others offered interesting, personal reflections on their careers in medicine. Such a broad range of papers and discussions invoked a number of key themes, including: recent changes in systems of healthcare and facilitating factors; the importance of the humanities in medicine; and the contributions to, and experiences of, medical care made by traditionally marginalised groups such as women and Indigenous populations. Many papers maintained a focus on individual contributions to medicine and healthcare.

Given the scope of my own research interests, I attended a number of sessions on contagion. Personal highlights were Markus Wahl's discussion of the issue of stigmatisation and sexually-transmitted infection in East Germany, as well as Karen Daws' research into infectious diseases wards in Victoria, Australia during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. During one contagion session, I presented my own research on the activities of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary's 'Anti-Infection Sub-Committee' between 1958 and 1959, in which I argued that the Committee represented a shift away from a disjointed approach to the control of hospital infection towards a much more collaborative, organised approach to issues regarding infection, with bacteriologists playing a key role in the matter.

An interesting observation was the considerable number of papers which drew on oral history as a rich source of historical knowledge, reflecting its increasing

popularity within medical history and the growing recognition of its importance in bringing the perspectives of those traditionally marginalised within medicine to the fore. In this respect and in others, Professor Linda Bryder's plenary session on oral histories and nurse training in New Zealand during the 1950s and 1960s was a particularly thought-provoking session, inspiring me to draw comparisons between New Zealand and Scottish/British systems of nursing during the mid-20th century. Additionally, I attended a number of papers centred upon medicine and war. Perhaps naturally – given the recent anniversaries of the beginning of the WW1 and the Battle of Gallipoli – many papers explored this theme, although I found both Graham Stewart's discussion of the management of abdominal wounds prior to WW1 and Pamela Wood's analysis of ANZAC patriotism in nurses on the Western Front during WW1 particularly stimulating.

Other events included the Ben Haneman Memorial Lecture which took place at the State Library of New South Wales. All delegates were also invited to the Gala dinner at the Kirribilli Club, an excellent venue overlooking the Sydney Harbour. Student grant winners (including myself) received complimentary tickets to the event.

Overall, this was a successful, stimulating, well-organised event which has inspired many delegates to consider future upcoming international conferences relating to the history of medicine, such as the ISHM conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina in September 2016 as well as the 15th biennial ANZSHM conference in Melbourne, Victoria in 2017.

Maelle Duchemin-Pelletier, University of Glasgow

This conference attracted a large and worldwide audience. Dr Brian Reid, president of the ANZSHM, Associate Professor Charles George, 14th Biennial Conference Chair, Prof Giorgio Zanchin, President of the International Society for the History of

Medicine, as well as the committees of both societies and the Conference secretariat are especially to be thanked for the organisation of this conference. The delegates came from different backgrounds; some were from academia, others were medical practitioners, nurses, or midwives, and some had both academic and medical background. The difference of background made the discussions following the presentations quite vivid and interesting as questions regarding the research as well as comments on past experiences were raised.

Personally, I learnt a great deal about the Australian and New Zealand medical and nursing system and practices, especially regarding its development from the nineteenth century until the present day. Many papers narrated stories of doctors choosing to practise in the rural parts of Australia and the difference with those practising in cities, and how those practices evolved from the foundation of this country. Many presentations, nevertheless, focused on other countries; including the management of obesity in postwar USA, the development of hospitals and medical practices in the Ottoman Empire from the Medieval period till the early twentieth century, or the rediscovery of Qinghao, a plant which treats malaria, in the second half of the twentieth century in China. The range of papers presented at this conference showed how broad the History of Medicine is, and how each country went through a unique development of its medical system and practices according to changing political, commercial and religious contexts over time.

The first day of the conference highlighted how important oral history research projects are to capture specific aspects of that history. The first key speaker, Professor Lynda Bryder of the University of Auckland, presented the oral history project she and her colleagues are working on: the NERF Oral History regarding nurse training in New Zealand in the 1950s and 1960s. I have looked at some interviews of British nurses discussing their training in the mid-twentieth century, and I found it fascinating to know

about the experience of their New Zealand counterparts at the same period. Regarding AIDS and HIV, two delegates discussed this issue. One, Marilyn McMurchie, is a GP and focused on her experience in her own practice in Sydney. Her presentation raised the questions of what happened to a GP's records when (s)he dies, and in her case, records regarding patients with HIV or AIDS: should they be destroyed or archived or given to the patients or patients' family? The second speaker on HIV/AIDS, Cheryl Ware, was a PhD student in her final year who focused on the role gay men played on their own treatment in Australia, sometimes in negotiation with their doctors' recommendations and prescriptions. Both presentations were captivating and resonate with medical practice today, in Australia but also worldwide. On the second day, I went to all the panels relating to childbirth and women's health as it is my own area of research. Something that I found highly interesting during one of those panels was the discussion - following the paper on the development of caesarean section in the nineteenth century - of what percentage of performed caesarean section is considered high nowadays.

I would like to thank the SSHM for offering me one of their travel grants, as well as the ANZSHM, without which I would not have had the opportunity to go to such an excellent conference! This conference will be followed by the ISHM 9th meeting in Buenos Aires in September 2016, the ANZSHM 15th biennial conference in Melbourne in August 2017.

Leah Astbury, University Of Cambridge

There were 131 speakers and 191 delegates, the majority of which were locally from Australia and New Zealand, although the UK, USA, Ireland, South America, Turkey, Canada, China, Romania and Italy were all represented. The ANZSHM, in their own words, comprises a 'collegiate group of both amateur and professional historians, clinicians with a passion for the history of their

discipline, and those with a general interest in health practice through the centuries.' Indeed, clinicians seemed to make up a significant proportion of speakers and delegates, quite a marked difference from the biennial conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine. Early career scholars were less well represented, as were pre-modernists. There was one parallel session on 'Pre-modern medicine' and another on 'Pre-modern patients', and two further single presentations in mixed sessions on medicine before the eighteenth century.

There were three plenary sessions. The first by Professor Linda Bryder of the University of Auckland titled: 'Not just counting teaspoons: An oral history of nurse training in the 1950s and 1960s'. Bryder drew on her 2012-4 oral history project recording the lives and experiences of 60 nurses trained in New Zealand during these years. She asked three key questions: what inspired these women to take up nursing; what life was like on the wards for trainee nurses; and what was the role played by the nurses' home in their training experiences. Bryder played extracts from her interviews, making the plenary rich and evocative. The second plenary session was given by Dr Simon Chaplin, Director of Culture & Society at the Wellcome Trust, London, on 'Does Medicine Need the Humanities?'. Chaplin examined the ways in which medicine and the humanities have interacted in the past, chiefly the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, to answer some of the current challenges posed to the so-called field of 'medical humanities', which the Wellcome Trust has been so active in sponsoring the development of. Professor Stephen Garton, Provcost and Deputy Vice-Chancellor at the University of Sydney, gave the third plenary, entitled: 'Present blinkers/past practices: Missions, Methods and Management', speaking directly to the conference theme.

Individual papers covered a wide array of subjects within the broad umbrella of the history of medicine. Accounts of mental health and the history of childbirth were particularly well represented. On the first day

of the conference there were four sessions devoted to psychiatry, looking at treatment and definitions of the mentally ill in twentieth century Australia and New Zealand; the history of anti-depressants; distinguishing between mental imagery and hallucinations; hysteria and asylum nursing in nineteenth century Britain. The second day of the conference included sessions on 'Childbirth', 'Managing Pregnancy' and 'Women's Health/Reproduction'. One particularly pertinent theme in the conference was indigenous history. Judith Godden, on the ANZSHM programme committee, gave a particularly important paper about May Yarrowick, an Aboriginal midwife trained at the Sydney Crown Street Women's Hospital between 1906-07. Previously Sally Gould was considered the first indigenous Australian nurse when she was trained at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in New South Wales in 1956. Unusually for a history of medicine conference, the final two sessions on the last day were 'Witness Seminars', group oral history sessions where 'witnesses' to key changes in health services in Australia since 1970, spoke about their experiences, concluding with group discussion.

The social programme of the conference was particularly active. The Australian Catholic University in North Sydney is situated in an enchanting location, with breathtaking views of Sydney harbour. The opening wine reception on the top floor of the university was a notable highlight, with welcomes given by Professor the Honourable Dame Marie Bashir, the ANZSHM President Dr Brian Reid and the ISHM President Professor Giorgio Zanchin. On 1 July, the State Library of NSW hosted the ANZSHM for the Ben Haneman Lecture given by Dr Simon Chaplin. Chaplin spoke about the history of the medical library, and divulged details of the re-vamp of the Wellcome Library in London. The conference dinner was held on 2 July in the glamorous Kirribilli Club in Lavender Bay, in which the Emeritus Professor John Pearn from the University of Queensland addressed delegates and the student grants were presented. ANZSHM

very generously supported a number of students locally and internationally to travel to present at the conference. I was lucky enough to be a recipient of one of these awards, in addition to the SSHM bursary.

SSH FUTURE SSHM
SPONSORED EVENTS

FOOD AS MEDICINE: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

9-10 October 2015, Dublin

Venues:

9 October 2015: The Edward Worth Library,
Dr. Steevens' Hospital, Dublin 8

10 October 2015: Dublin City Library & Archive, Pearse Street, Dublin 2

The energy and output of the contemporary debate around food, diet and health might suggest that this was a new area of interest. In fact, our present concern is just the most recent version of a long running debate about the relationship between what we eat and our well being. This international conference provides a forum to discuss how these ideas have been expressed in the past and how they have changed. Our views on food and health have been affected by changes in society, economy, culture, medicine and science. This conference seeks papers that explore these changes around the central theme of food as medicine.

We are interested in perspectives from the history of medicine and the history of science, but also from social and cultural history and in papers examining any period of history. Some potential areas of interest include early modern regimens, foods for healing, chemical approaches to food, the impact of medicine on cookery, health and homemaking, the use of medicinal plants, the role of

food in maintaining and restoring health, changing dietary advice, the role of cooks and cooking books in medicine and the changing perceptions of the concept of a balanced diet.

Keynote Lecture:

Professor Steven Shapin (Franklin L. Ford Research Professor of the History of Science, Harvard): 'The Medical Making of Modernity: Knowing about Our Food, Our Bodies, and Ourselves over the past 2,000 years.'

The conference is public and attendance is free of charge, but registration is required

For full details please see the website:

<http://foodasmedicineconference.weebly.com>

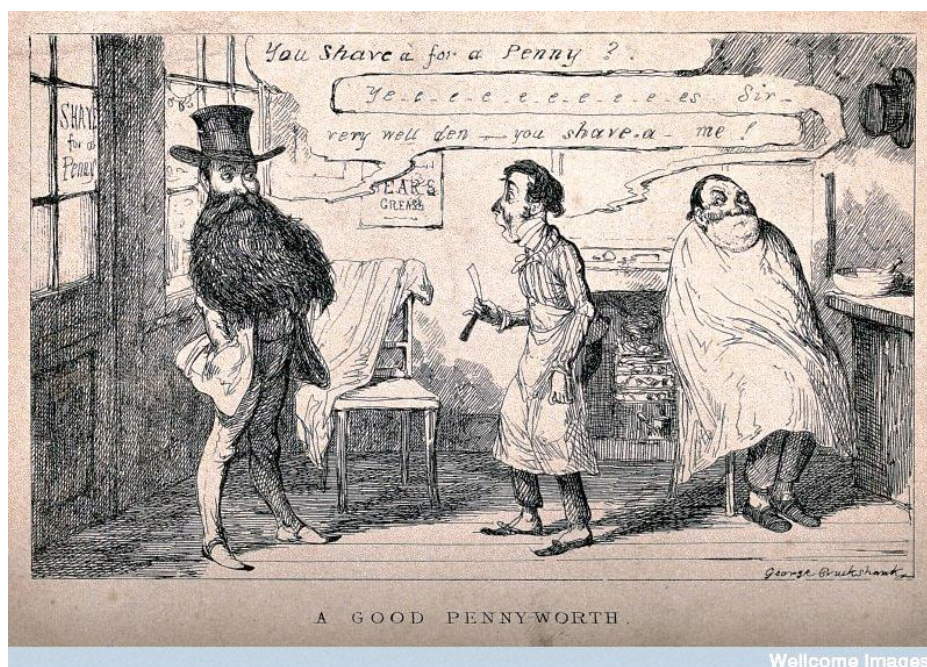
SSHM CALLS FOR PAPERS

FRAMING THE FACE: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE HISTORY OF FACIAL HAIR.

Day workshop: Saturday 28 November 2015

Venue: Friends Meeting House, Euston Road, London

Over the past five centuries, facial hair has been central to debates about masculinity. Over time, changing views of masculinity, self-fashioning, the body, gender, sexuality and culture have all strongly influenced men's decisions to wear, or not wear, facial hair. For British Tudor men, beards were a symbol of sexual maturity and prowess. Throughout the



early modern period, debates also raged about the place of facial hair within a humoural medical framework. The eighteenth century, by contrast, saw beards as unrefined and uncouth; clean-shaven faces reflected enlightened values of neatness and elegance, and razors were linked to new technologies. Victorians conceived of facial hair in terms of the natural primacy of men, and new models of hirsute manliness. All manner of other factors from religion to celebrity culture have intervened to shape decisions about facial hair and shaving.

And yet, despite a recent growth in interest in the subject, we still know little about the significance, context and meanings of beards and moustaches through time, or of its relationship to important factors such as medicine and medical practice, technology and shifting models of masculinity. We therefore welcome papers related to, but by no means limited to the following questions:

- To what extent were beards a symbol of masculinity and what key attributes of masculinity did they symbolise?
- To what extent did the profession of the barber influence beard styles and the management of facial hair?
- To what extent were beard trends led by the elite and by metropolitan fashion?
- How far did provincial trends influence metropolitan trends through migration?
- What impact did changing shaving technologies have on beard fashions/trends?
- How were beards understood within the medical frameworks of different eras?
- How have women responded to facial hair in different eras?
- How has the display of facial hair by women been viewed as both a medical and cultural phenomena?

Please send abstracts of up to 300 words, by 30th September 2015, to framingtheface@gmail.com

For further information please contact the organisers: **Dr Alun Withey**, University of Exeter A.Withey@exeter.ac.uk
Dr Jennifer Evans, University of Hertfordshire J.evans5@herts.ac.uk

Website: <https://framingtheface.wordpress.com/call-for-papers/>

CULTURES OF HARM IN INSTITUTIONS OF CARE. HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVES

15-16 April 2016

Birkbeck, University of London

In 1921, Dr Montagu Lomax published a searing indictment of Prestwich Asylum exposing an entrenched sub-culture of malpractice, negligence and abuse. Recent historical research has shown that many of the same practices were still taking place at Prestwich fifty years later.

Similar abuses continue today. Stafford Hospital, Winterbourne View and the crimes committed by Jimmy Savile are among more recent examples of how systemic violence and neglect can be visited upon some of society's most vulnerable individuals in institutions that have been charged with a special duty of care.

This two-day conference will explore the political, socio-economic, cultural and medical influences that have formed and perpetuated cultures of harm from the eighteenth century to the present day across the world. We are particularly interested in the production of harmful practices – physical, sexual and psychological violence directed by one person or group against another – in therapeutic and caring environments. These might include hospitals and infirmaries, psychiatric facilities, religious institutions, care homes, children's homes and educational establishments, as well as infirmaries and medical spaces in prisons and correctional institutions, military barracks, camps and workhouses.

We welcome papers from all academic disciplines. Suggested themes include:



Wellcome Images

- Institutional contexts that contribute to specific cultures and social relationships between individuals and groups
- The impact of wider societal factors on institutional cultures and contexts
- Shifting power relations and cultural differences and similarities between staff, patients and other groups
- Issues around individual & collective agency, resistance & complicity, as well as coercion, scapegoating, 'whistleblowing', bullying & negotiation between individuals
- The role and use of space such as seclusion, locked wards, single/mixed-sex wards
- Effects of the institutional environment around activity and stimulation, privacy, communication, and support for staff
- Treatments, medication, the use of restraints, issues around consent
- Staff recruitment, conditions and training
- The role of emotions such as fear, pain, shame, humiliation, guilt, anger, sadness, pleasure, desire and nostalgia
- The role of narrative, language and silence, reporting and non-reporting, including the use of the language of care and therapy to justify violent practices
- Representations in art, literature, film, drama
- Factors that have disrupted or changed harmful cultures for the better
- The role of wider public institutions and agencies such as medicine, the law, social services, academia, religion, government and the media

- Theoretical, methodological and ethical approaches and challenges.

Whilst this is primarily an academic conference, we would be delighted to receive proposals for artistic work such as a short film, a poetry reading or performance art.

Confirmed speakers: **Allan Young**, an anthropologist and the Marjorie Bronfman

Professor in Social Studies in Medicine (McGill) and **Richard Bessel**, Professor of Twentieth Century History (York).

Please submit an abstract of up to 300 words together with a brief outline of your academic affiliation to trauma@mail.bbk.ac.uk by **20 September 2015**.

You will be informed whether or not your paper is successful in early October. Some travel and accommodation bursaries may be available.



UPCOMING EVENTS

A DATE FOR YOUR DIARIES:

RELIGION AND MEDICINE: FROM THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE MODERN DAY
15-16 July 2016, Birkbeck, London

This conference will explore the relationship between religion and medicine from the middle ages to the twentieth century. A call for papers will be issued in September 2015.

For more information, please contact Dr Katherine Harvey (k.harvey@bbk.ac.uk) or Dr Carmen Mangion (c.mangion@bbk.ac.uk)



Left: Nurse with Lieutenant Hugo Vivien Hope Throssell VC at Wandsworth Hospital recovering from wounds received at Gallipoli.
Credit: Australian War Memorial via Trove.

Below: The Duchess of Kent with international nursing students (1936)
Credit: Royal Holloway, London

TALK: ARGONAUTS OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN: MILITARY NURSES DURING THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

Royal College of Nursing Library & Heritage Centre (London)

Thursday, 27 August 2015 17:30 - 19:00

Some of the most remarkable journeys were taken by nurses who served in the First World War: in Egypt, on hospital ships in the Mediterranean, on the Island of Lemnos and in Salonika. Many nursed the sick and wounded of the Gallipoli Campaign, caring for men suffering from injury and concurrent serious illness. Some wrote memoirs of their experiences, explored in this talk by Professor Christine Hallett (University of Manchester). Refreshments will be provided.

This event is co-ordinated by the RCN History of Nursing Society: www.rcn.org.uk/hons

To book your free place, visit:
<https://rcngallipoli.eventbrite.co.uk>

SSHM ONLINE RESOURCES

BEDFORD COLLEGE NURSING PAPERS

A new resource for the medical humanities and history of nursing community has recently been made available holding the papers relating to nursing courses at Bedford College. Between January and July 2015, the papers were digitised and catalogued at Royal

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Holloway, University of London in a project funded by the Wellcome Trust. The papers contain the minutes of the organisation committee for the courses, class lists and correspondence relating to the administration of the courses.



Bedford College began offering courses in Hygiene from 1896. These courses were designed to prepare students to become sanitary inspectors. In 1919, following the closure of the Hygiene Department, the Department of Social Studies began to offer a course in training for Health Visitors and in 1921, Bedford College, the College of Nursing and the League of Red Cross Societies began to offer courses in public health for international qualified nurses.

Students had to be aged between 23 and 40 and came from all over the world including Canada, the United States, the

Philippines, Mexico, Finland, Austria and Australia. The students had lectures in a range of subjects and also undertook practical work in hospitals around London, and later further afield across Britain and mainland Europe. Graduates of the international course went on to be successful in their own countries and became very influential in nursing teaching. In 1934, due to financial difficulties, the League of Red Cross Societies was no longer able to fund scholarships for the nurses but the Florence Nightingale International Foundation was founded as a lasting memorial to the founder of modern nursing. The Foundation had national committees which raised funds to provide scholarships for the courses. Red Cross Societies in different countries also provided scholarships to fund students on the course.

Unfortunately in 1939, the course had to be suspended due to the beginning of World War II and the courses did not recommence after the War. The papers, which include documents such as minutes of meetings of the organisation committee, class lists and correspondence, are available to view at the College's online repository <https://repository.royalholloway.ac.uk/> from June 2015.

GRANTS & AWARDS

WELLCOME TRUST RESEARCH BURSARIES

The next call for applications for the Wellcome Trust Research Bursaries scheme closes on the 1st October.

This scheme is for small and medium-scale research projects based on library or archive collections supported by the Wellcome Trust. Projects must focus either on Wellcome Library holdings or on any collection supported by a previous Research Resources grant, but they need not be historically grounded.

These awards can support experienced researchers based in the UK and the Republic

of Ireland. Applications may also be made from scholars based outside the UK or the Republic of Ireland who wish to carry out research on a collection supported by the Trust.

Awards are not limited to academic researchers. Applications may also be submitted by conservators, artists, performers, broadcasters, writers, public engagement practitioners and others working in the creative arts.

More information on the scheme is available by searching "bursaries" on the Wellcome Trust website:

www.wellcome.ac.uk.

WELLCOME LIBRARY

Changes to the Wellcome Library Blog

<http://blog.wellcomelibrary.org/>

At the end of May we introduced a new-look to our Blog.

An **online survey** conducted in autumn 2014 gave us a snapshot of this blog's readership. We also know from looking at our website usage that around 60% of our blog readers are coming from outside the UK. Recognising that different readers are looking for different types of stories, we have introduced six new blog sections so readers can dip into the themes that are most relevant to them:

[From the Collections](#) digs deep into medical history and culture by showcasing the Library's wonderful and unique archives, manuscripts, printed materials, multimedia, works of art and more.

[The Researcher's View](#) will highlight first-hand stories from people who have used Wellcome Library collections in their research. [Digital Developments](#) is where to go when you want to read about the digitisation programme, new digital collections, and the tools and technology under development for the digital library.

[Events and Visits](#) will show you what's happening in the Library, including events, seminars, talks and group visits.

[In the Library](#) will cover major Wellcome Library news and anything that's happening in our London library, including services and resources for Library members.

[Early Medicine](#) is a new strand which explores medicine and health from the ancient world to the end of the 17th century.

What else is different?

Keeping up to date with the blog is now easier. Readers can sign up to receive an email whenever a new blog post is published. There's an Email Alerts box on the left side of the screen, or at the bottom if you're on a mobile device.

For nearly seven years, we've been showcasing writing from staff and interns, as well as many researchers who've contributed blog posts. Taking inspiration from the diverse and curious collections found in our London research library, the blog has covered themes from alchemy to quackery, from William Morris's library to the UK Medical Heritage Library, and much, much more. We will continue to build on this, adding more expert voices to the mix and highlighting more of our digital collections as they are made available.

- Jenn Philips-Bacher, Web Manager, Wellcome Library

Digitising Family History Sources

We have recently begun digitising some of our family history materials in partnership with [Ancestry.co.uk](#). The digitised images will be freely accessible through the Library website and will become available from early 2016.

The published journals included in this project are:

- the Medical Directory
- the Midwives Roll
- the Medical Students' Register
- the Medical and Dental Students' Register
- the Dentists Register.

We will also be digitising the Queen's Roll from the Queen's Nursing Institute archive (Library ref. SA/QNI/J.3) and membership records from the Chartered Society of

Physiotherapy archive (Library ref. SA/CSP/D), as well as a manuscript dated 1658 that contains the names of witches in Scotland (Library ref. MS.3658).

The material will be photographed in three batches, the first of which will contain the Medical Directory from 1847-1942. This material will be out of circulation when being photographed and unavailable for consultation.

When planning your visit to the Library over the upcoming months please check the Library catalogue to see if the material you require will be available. Check our website for full information on [all material scheduled for digitisation](#).

- Toni Hardy, Archivist (Digital Discovery & Delivery)

New remote access resource: British and Irish Women's Letters and Diaries

We have recently started a subscription to the database [British and Irish Women's Letters and Diaries, 1500-1950](#).

The resource includes the immediate experiences of approximately 500 women, as revealed in over 90,000 pages of diaries and letters.

It joins the other [remote access resources](#) the Wellcome Library subscribes too – all freely available to registered Library users, from anywhere in the world.

For regular updates on the work of the Wellcome Library, see our Blog (<http://blog.wellcomelibrary.org/>) or follow us on Twitter (<http://twitter.com/wellcomelibrary>)

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Native American Medicine has been ridiculed, ignored, demonised, fetishized, & commoditised by European & American societies since first contact. Medical elites considered native practices to be nothing but a series of superstitions that prevented progress while missionaries and politicians saw Native medical practitioners as obstacles to social and religious compliance. Yet, the medical practices of Native American peoples were also coveted, mimicked and stolen by colonisers claiming to be collectors of curiosities, researchers and businessmen. Each group had its own methods and each was viewed in different ways over time by the Native peoples with which they had contact. This blog focuses on some of the fascinating stories that came from these interactions and comments on issues of authority and acceptance that the history of Native American medicine presents us with.

<https://nativeamericanmedicine.wordpress.com/>



Image Credit: Wellcome Library, London

Farrah M. Lawrence, UCL



The medical world of early modern England, Wales and Ireland, c.1500-1715.

2012 saw the beginning of a 5-year project at

Exeter University, funded by the Wellcome Trust, which seeks to produce the first all-round study of the nature and impact of medical practice in early modern Britain, drawing upon a groundbreaking database of all medical practitioners active in England, Wales and Ireland between c.1500 and 1715. The project is making excellent progress, with over 20,000 individuals already recorded. The website <http://practitioners.exeter.ac.uk> shares updates and findings from the project, and encourages contributions from both academic and lay audiences. The site has a number of different areas, including samples from our database, short essays on medical practitioners, links to other relevant websites/blogs/resources and even a 'Practitioner of the Month'! More recently the team has begun to upload a series of working papers, authored by leading historians in the history of medicine. All are freely available to download, and comments are welcomed. In the longer term it is intended that the numbers of bibliographies on the website will be expanded, creating an important resource for scholars interested in early modern medical practice. We welcome thoughts, comments and contributions to the site.

Dr Alun Withey, University of Exeter.

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<https://sshmedicine.wordpress.com/portfolio/the-gazette/>