The Diagnosis. A skeletal doctor measures a patient's pulse.
Lithograph by L. Crusius, 1897.
WELCOME TO THE GAZETTE

2017 looks to be another busy year for the history of medicine. The biennial conference of the European Association for the History of Medicine and Health will be taking place in Bucharest at the end of August. There is also a raft of other great-looking symposia, information for which can be found here and on the SSHM website.

This quarter’s cover star, courtesy of Crusius and the Wellcome Library, is a handsome (if somewhat gaunt) medical man measuring his patient’s pulse. It ties nicely into a number of events advertised in this issue, including the ‘Doctor–Patient’ Symposium at the University of Oxford (page 10) and the ‘London’s Pulse’ workshop at the British Academy (page 16).

We are always looking for suggestions of items to include in the Gazette—the more varied the better—so please send anything you think might be of interest. The Gazette reaches all SSHM members and is a great way to publicise events, websites, exhibitions, seminars, digital projects and news. The next copy deadline is 1 April for the April issue. In the meantime, there is always Facebook, Twitter and the SSHM Website.

If you also have a conference idea, please let us know. We are always delighted to help fund events.

Happy New Year!

- Anne Hanley, SSHM Gazette Editor

USING MULTIPLE RESEARCH RESOURCES IN MIDWIFERY HISTORY: DE PARTU MEETING

De Partu, the History of Midwifery & Childbirth Research Group, held the first part of the autumn meeting in the pleasant surroundings of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh on 14 October 2016. Among other matters, agreement was reached on refining the group’s terms of reference; revising the website and continuing to promote a multi-disciplinary membership.

The afternoon session was held in the nearby Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. This facilitated a valuable and fascinating introduction to midwifery sources held by the College. Iain Milne, head of heritage, showed a number of key texts, including the Byrth o Mankinde, from James Y Simpson’s library. Iain also introduced two important projects: one digitalising physician William Cullen’s consultation letters, and the second digitalising over 10,000 of the library’s books. Daisy Cunynghame, assistant archivist, highlighted a mixture of items: a 1824 advertisement for midwifery classes for women and men; examination papers; and some ‘quack’ cases. Rosemary Mander spoke about a register of Edinburgh wet-nurses and Alison Nuttall introduced the nineteenth-century admission registers of the Edinburgh Royal Maternity hospital. See www.rcpe.ac.uk/heritage

Twentieth-century midwifery was the focus of subsequent presentations. Iain Hutcheson (University of Glasgow) a short film, Birth-Day, produced in 1945 by the Ministry of Information. Produced, it appears, with the hope of informing women about maternity
services, and of reassuring men in the forces that their partners would be well cared for during pregnancy, the film presented a rarely featured medical view of childbirth and midwives. A lively discussion followed.

Maelle Duchemin-Pelletier, a PhD student at the University of Glasgow, presented her work on the medical, legal and religious perspectives on stillbirth from 1901 to 1992. To give voice to stillbirth, Maelle had a wide array of primary sources. Quantitative and qualitative sources include publications; archives of the midwifery and medical royal colleges; combined with a legal perspective. Oral histories from those with personal experience of stillbirth, from retired health practitioners, and from religious and secular representatives will facilitate a comprehensive account, within the study time-frame.

Claire Shearer from the University of Stirling introduced part of her doctoral study of midwives’ experiences of ‘living in’ during their training in the 1950s and 60s. Claire considered the parameters and historical background to her research, and the decision to use oral history as a key method. Analytical approaches were illustrated with examples of transcribing and editing. Issues of consent, fit with parameters, and numbers to validate data were discussed. Finally, a contribution from a retired midwife remembering a now closed maternity hospital highlighted the need to capture and preserve memories.

Thanks to organisers Rosemary Mander, Alison Nuttall and Lindsey Reid. Forthcoming De Partu events: a study day in Manchester in March; a conference in York in collaboration with Professor Mary Nolan. See departu.org.uk for details.

Dr Fran Badger

Honorary Research Fellow
Institute of Applied Health Sciences
University of Birmingham

CALLS FOR PAPERS

SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE 2017
HEALTH HISTORIES: THE NEXT GENERATION

Date: 12–13 October 2017
Venue: Shanghai University, China

The Society for the Social History of Medicine periodically hosts an international conference for postgraduate students. The 2017 conference committee welcomes papers on any topic within the discipline of the social history of medicine and particularly encourage proposals for papers and panels that critically examine or challenge some aspect of the history of medicine and health. We welcome a range of methodological approaches, geographical regions, and time periods.

Proposals should be based on new research from postgraduate students currently registered in a University programme. Paper submissions should include a 250-word abstract, including five key words and a one-page CV. Panel submissions should feature three papers (each with a 250-word abstract, including five key words, and a short CV), a chair, and a 100-word panel abstract.

For postgraduate students not currently funded through an existing fellowship or grant, funding is available to cover the costs associated with visas, travel, and accommodation in Shanghai. Upon
confirmation of an accepted abstract, each postgraduate student is required to apply for a visa to travel to China. For more information about visas, please see www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/china/entry-requirements

All postgraduate delegates must register (or already be registered) as members of the Society for the Social History of Medicine. For more information about SSHM student membership, please see www.oxfordjournals.org/our_journals/sochis/access_purchase/price_list.html

To propose an abstract, please visit: www.strath.ac.uk/humanities/schoolofhumanities/history/healthhistoriesthenextgeneration/abstractsubmission
To propose a panel, please visit: www.strath.ac.uk/humanities/schoolofhumanities/history/healthhistoriesthenextgeneration panelsubmission

Submissions and queries should be sent to Caroline Marley at cshhh-admin@strath.ac.uk

Conference Organizers:
Dr Stephen Mawdsley, University of Strathclyde
Professor Yong-an Zhang, Shanghai University

Abstract Deadline: 10 March 2017

PATIENT VOICES: HISTORICAL AND ETHICAL ENGAGEMENT WITH PATIENT EXPERIENCES OF HEALTHCARE, 1850–1948

Date: 18–19 September 2017
Venue: New College, University of Oxford

In 1948, diverse health provisions in Britain were consolidated into a single, state-directed service. After almost seventy years of the NHS—the bedrock of modern welfare—there is great concern about any return to a mixed economy of healthcare. The proposed privatisation of health services is controversial because it threatens to destabilise the complex relationships of patients with medical professionals and the state. It calls into question the structure and accessibility of healthcare, as well as the rights of patients, both as medical consumers and sources of medical data. Yet these are questions that equally shaped the development of the NHS prior to its foundation. Historical perspectives on pre-NHS healthcare—perspectives that are increasingly informed by the experiences of patients—are fundamental to understanding not just the past but also the choices before us.

Social historians of medicine have responded in various ways to Roy Porter’s 1985 call for histories incorporating the patient view. But despite work across diverse fields, patient voices before 1948 are yet to be fully integrated into historical scholarship. This symposium brings together historians, medical ethicists and archivists with interdisciplinary expertise to explore questions relating to the accessibility and ethics of the study of patient voices and...
data in the specific context of pre-NHS provisions. Through research presentations, roundtable discussions and interactive sessions, participants will explore the collection and qualitative use of historical medical records. The symposium will focus on methodological issues by investigating a range of available archives and piloting new strategies for retrieving as-yet-unheard historical patient voices. It will also address ethical issues arising from these pilot strategies, including questions of data protection, informed consent and the implications of new technologies in storing and analysing information.

Following the symposium, participants will be invited to submit articles for a special issue.

We welcome proposals for 20-minute papers that address one or more of the following questions:

- How should historians access and interpret the experiences of patients, particularly those with stigmatising conditions?
- How can historians negotiate archival ‘silences’ when locating patient voices?
- What can patient experiences tell historians about past, present and future interactions between healthcare consumers and providers?
- How can the study of historical patient experiences inform the social, political and clinical dimensions of healthcare in the future?
- What ethical considerations should inform the collection, maintenance and use of sensitive medical archives, including digitisation, data analytics and discourse analysis?
- How can attention to these ethical considerations shape the study of healthcare and facilitate high-quality medical-humanities research?

Proposals should not exceed 300 words and should be accompanied by a short biography. Please submit them to Anne Hanley (University of Oxford) and Jessica Meyer (University of Leeds) at patientvoicesproject@gmail.com

Abstract Deadline: 1 April 2017

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE CONGRESS

Date: 13–16 September 2017
Venue: Surgeons’ Hall, Edinburgh

This is the call for papers and posters for the BSHM Congress, held in association with the Society for the Social History of Medicine. All those with an interest in history of medicine are welcome to attend and to submit abstracts for 15-minute presentations and for posters. Members of BSHM and affiliated societies enjoy a reduced delegate fee.

The Congress has 4 themes
- Women in Medicine
- Scotland’s contribution and influence
- Apothecaries and their successors
- Art and photography in Medicine

These themes are not exclusive. Papers and posters on any aspect of the history of medicine are welcome.

Abstracts should be no more than 200 words and the title no more than 15 words. A single reference may be added (not included in word count). Abstracts will be peer reviewed and authors notified by 7 July.
Keynote speakers include Professor Malcolm Nicolson, Professor David Watters and Philippa Langley.

Postgraduates and ECRs who are members of SSHM and who do not have access to institutional funds, may apply for conference bursaries from the SSHM. Details about applications can be found here: https://sshm.org/bursaries

Undergraduate students enjoy reduced delegate rates of £25 for the 3 days or £10 per day.

Surgeons Hall is the home of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, first established in 1505. The campus is centred around the Playfair Building, opened in 1832. This historic venue houses a modern conference centre where the Congress will be held. It is situated close to the centre of Edinburgh within the UNESCO World heritage site. Further details are on our website: http://bshm.org.uk where you can find information on how to register and submit abstracts. This will be done using our dedicated conference site at http://conftool.net/bshm2017

The Congress is supported by funding from the Wellcome Trust, University of Edinburgh, Scottish Society of the History of Medicine, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and Jon Baines.

Deadline: 31 May 2017

BEAUTY AND THE HOSPITAL IN HISTORY

Date: 6–8 April 2017
Venue: Mediterranean Institute at the University of Malta

Beauty, and its perceived absence or loss, has been a part of hospital experiences, therapies, and planning throughout history. This conference aims to shed new light onto the history of beauty and health by exploring the subjective concepts of beauty, ‘normality’, and their opposites within and around the hospital.

This eleventh INHH conference will consider the relationship between beauty and the hospital in history through an examination of five key themes. Below are more details about the themes the conference will address, along with related questions. These themes and questions are by no means exhaustive, however, and we encourage the submission of abstracts that discuss other aspects of beauty and the hospital in history in innovative ways.

1. The Arts and the Hospital
How has the beauty of the arts been perceived to affect encounters within the hospital, been promoted by hospital patrons, or been used as a healing therapy in the hospital?
Example: Music, paintings, festivities, crafts, creativity, architecture

2. Landscape and Environment
• How has the beauty of a landscape or environment—or its absence—shaped the choice of location for hospitals and why?
Example: A medieval or colonial leprosy hospital situated in a beautiful landscape for its therapeutic value.

Example: Asylums, isolation hospitals, or prison hospitals intentionally located in marginal, inaccessible or ‘ugly’ spaces, both urban and rural, and the consequences this was perceived to have on the health of patients.

- How have landscape and environment been adapted to affect hospital therapies and conditions?

Example: Hospital gardens

- How did ancient ideas about the influence of environmental conditions upon health affect hospital care in the medieval and early modern periods?

3. Restoring Beauty

- Who decides what is beautiful or aesthetic, and whether and how that beauty should be restored? What strategies have been used in hospitals to restore or enhance that beauty, be it physical, mental, or emotional?

Example: Cosmetic surgery, prosthetics

Example: Psychotherapy to restore the perceived beauty of the mind.

- What happens when beauty or health cannot be fully restored? How have such therapies been depicted?

Example: Palliative care aimed at lessening suffering or alleviating the effects of ‘ugliness’; depictions of such care in before and after photographs, textbooks, and publicity material.

4. Patient and Staff Experiences

- How have patients and staff experienced beauty or ugliness in hospitals? How and why has their access to beauty been encouraged or restricted?

Example: Hospital gardens for the use of patient sonly.

Example: The isolation of patients in ‘ugly’ spaces as punishment.

Example: The most beautiful spaces in a hospital compound restricted for the accommodation of European or white staff and patients.

- How was daily life in the hospital informed by the desire to create a beautiful order structuring the resident community?

Example: Ordinances and regulations inspired by religious or imperial precepts that guided daily life in residential hospitals.

5. Beauty and the Senses:

- How can we understand beauty -- or its perceived absence -- through the senses of smell, touch, sight, taste, and hearing? How has the hospital been a place for the care, enhancement, or experience of the beauty of these senses?

Example: Disgust surrounding ugly smells in hospitals; strategies to silence or shroud unsightly patients and practices.

Example: The preferential hospitalisation of patients considered damaged in terms of their senses, e.g. the predominance of in-patients with a loss of nerve sensation in their hands and feet in colonial leprosy settlements.

The Advisory Board of the INHH, as organisers of this conference, invite proposals for 20 minute papers that address the conference theme. Potential contributors are asked to bear in mind that engagement with the theme of beauty and the hospital will be a key criterion in determining which papers are accepted.

Abstracts should be a maximum of 300 words, in English and accompanied by a brief bio of no more than 200 words. Proposals should be sent to beauty.inhh@gmail.com.
As with previous INHH conferences, it is intended that an edited volume of the conference papers will be published. Submissions are particularly encouraged from researchers who have not previously given a paper at an INHH conference.

**Deadline:** 10 June 2016

**CONTEMPLATING SCIENCE, MEDICINE, AND TECHNOLOGY: PAST AND PRESENT CHALLENGES**

**Date:** 22–24 September 2017  
**Venue:** University of Münster, Germany

The Society for the History of Science, Medicine, and Technology invites paper and panel proposals for its first annual conference.

We encourage submissions dealing with all aspects of the relation between historical and systematic reflections and science, medicine, and technology, as well as submissions focusing on the current situation of the historiographies of these fields. Two broader questions stand out: First, historical examples for the use of ‘history’ in social, political, and economical debates about science, medicine, and technology. Second, the relation between the present-day historiographies of science, medicine, and technology and other fields of critical and systematic reflection, as for example gender studies, STS, sociology, philosophy, cultural and media studies.

We also invite proposals for papers and panels about the history of science, medicine, and technology that do not directly pertain to the conference topic.

The full CFP in German can be found at www.hsozkult.de/event/id/termine-32798

Abstracts should be in German or English, no longer than one page, and send to Prof. Dr Philipp Osten at p.osten@uke.de

**Deadline:** 1 March 2017

**HISTORY OF NURSING RESEARCH COLLOQUIUM**

**Date:** 28 June 2017  
**Venue:** University of Huddersfield

The 20th UK Association for the History of Nursing Research Colloquium welcomes papers that cover any aspect of nursing history. The Colloquium has a proud tradition of providing a supportive environment and space for researchers to present work in progress and obtain feedback for further development of their research.

The history of nursing is a well-established field of academic study, pursued both by nurse-historians and researchers from other disciplines, including history, English literature and sociology. Its interdisciplinarity is reflected in the themes that run through nursing history conferences:

- gender and race studies  
- colonial history  
- transnational relationships  
- class, politics and international studies  
- the development of nursing science and practice.

Details of the arrangements and costs for the day will appear shortly on the UKAHN website at http://ukahn.org/web

Please submit abstracts of approximately 250 words to Professor Janet Hargreaves J.hargreaves@hud.ac.uk

**Deadline:** Friday 31 March 2017
FIRST BOOKS WILL BE PUBLISHED THIS MONTH

Social Histories of Medicine is concerned with all aspects of health, illness and medicine, from prehistory to the present, in every part of the world. The series covers the circumstances that promote health or illness, the ways in which people experience and explain such conditions, and what, practically, they do about them. Practitioners of all approaches to health and healing come within its scope, as do their ideas, beliefs, and practices, and the social, economic and cultural contexts in which they operate. Methodologically, the series welcomes relevant studies in social, economic, cultural, and intellectual history, as well as approaches derived from other disciplines in the arts, sciences, social sciences and humanities. The series is a collaboration between Manchester University Press and the Society for the Social History of Medicine.

Monographs: Professor Keir Waddington
School of History, Archaeology and Religion, Cardiff University.
Email: waddingtonk@cardiff.ac.uk

Edited volumes: Dr David Cantor
Office of History at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.
Email: cantord@mail.nih.gov

You can find out about the series, about submitting proposals, or to purchase books at:
www.manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk/series/social-histories-of-medicine.html
The state, as we have come to know it, is very much a nineteenth-century creation. After poverty, ill health was the dominant social issue targeted by the interventions of emerging states. Following the principle of the fair allocation of resources to meet basic social and economic needs, many countries introduced collective funding of health care in the nineteenth century. National healthcare systems came to epitomise the principle that all citizens have an equal right to health and that costs should be shared equitably. At the end of the Second World War, the WHO defined health as a universal human right. In the UN’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), it was proclaimed that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including medical care”. Over the course of the twentieth century, health and disease have become a matter of direct concern for the state. As an aspect of democratic citizenship, the provision of medical care is not considered a favour, but a civil right guaranteed by the state.

In recent decades, we have witnessed a globalisation of disease patterns, the rise of chronic disease, rapid technological change, spiralling healthcare costs, and the demise of the nation state. From 1990 onwards, we have seen heated public and political debates about the organisation and financing of collective healthcare. One key question has been: to what extent can the state be held responsible for the health of citizens and the practice of medicine? In many countries, collective arrangements were critically reconsidered, reformed or transferred to “the market”. Rationalisation and commercialisation brought in managers, who took control from professionals, creating new bureaucracies that to a large extent withdrew from democratic supervision. Triggered by the crisis of the welfare state since the 1980s and by the reassessment of the system of nation states since 1989, this conference sets out to rethink the role of the state in the domain of healthcare.

UPCOMING EVENTS

‘DOCTOR, DOCTOR: GLOBAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP’

Date: 24 March 2017
Venue: St Anne’s College, University of Oxford

The programme is online and registration is open for speakers and delegates. https://doctorpatient2017.wordpress.com/programme

EAHMH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE
THE BODY POLITIC: STATES IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH

Date: 30 August – 2 September 2017
Venue: ‘Carol Davila’ University of Medicine and Pharmacy Bucharest

The state, as we have come to know it, is very much a nineteenth-century creation. After poverty, ill health was the dominant social issue targeted by the interventions of emerging states. Following the principle of
This is the first EAHMH biennial conference to be hosted in Eastern Europe. To date, Eastern Europe has received only limited attention from medical historians. Due to large political shifts, the history of the region is embracing new opportunities. While detailed regional studies are still required to uncover the pathways and processes of knowledge construction, the conference intends to foster discussions about how historians have considered the role of power and politics in the construction of medical knowledge.

LOCAL POPULATION STUDIES CONFERENCE: "THE NEW POOR LAW"

**Date:** Saturday 22 April 2017  
**Venue:** University of Winchester

This conference is sponsored by the Local Population Studies Society and the University of Oxford’s Department for Continuing Education, and in association with the Wessex Centre for History and Archaeology. It brings together several historians who have worked on aspects of the New Poor Law during the past two decades with the aim of assessing our knowledge of its operation and impact. The Keynote Address will be given by Professor Steven King (University of Leicester), who has written extensively on the Poor Law, both Old and New, and who is a former member of the Editorial Board of Local Population Studies.

**Programme Overview:**
- Steven King: Keynote lecture  
- Martin Byers: ‘The principle of less eligibility and its application under the New Poor Law’  
- Karen Rothery: ‘Who do they think they are? An analysis of the Boards of Guardians in Hertfordshire’  
- Peter Jones: ‘Pauper voices and the New Poor Law’  
- Alistair Ritch: ‘Medical care under the New Poor Law’  
- Cara Dobbing: ‘The Circulation of Pauper Lunatics and the Transitory Nature of Mental Health Provision in the late nineteenth-century’  
- Johanna Purser: ‘The workhouse population of the Nottingham Union, 1881-1882’  
- Simon Gallaher: ‘Children and families in Irish workhouses 1850-1914’  
- Andrew Hinde: ‘Hampshire workhouse populations revisited: reflections on what we have learned about the populations of workhouses in the mid-nineteenth century’

Conference fees are £40 for non-members, £30 for LPS members, and £20 for registered students. For more information and a booking form, please contact lps@conted.ox.ac.uk.

WAR HECATOMB: EFFECTS ON HEALTH, DEMOGRAPHY AND MODERN THOUGHT (19TH–21ST CENTURIES)

**Date:** 19–20 June 2017  
**Venue:** Institute of Contemporary History, FCSH/NOVA, Lisbon

Several wars since the nineteenth century are still present in collective memory. The different military conflicts had a direct impact on the health of the military as well as civilians. There were many different types of casualties, and those who were wounded, invalid and sick had to return home, trying to reintegrate themselves into society. Sometimes, unconsciously, they transmitted to their families illnesses contracted on the battle fields. Furthermore,
conflicts changed material and moral conditions, with consequences in agricultural, industrial and commercial production, as well as in public health and in population behaviours.

This conference aims to contribute to a deep reflection on the consequences of wars on health of civil and military populations and the consequent demographic effects. What was the evolution of military and civil mortality, including infant mortality during and after a conflict? At what extent did wars caused sex ratio’s imbalances, age structure modifications or accelerations in demographic ageing? In what way was fertility affected? Some studies mention an increase in the number of divorces and couples separations in the aftermath of war, whilst others insisted that there was a quick recovery of the matrimonial market. So, how for instance, did unmarried brides or war widows react?

We know that, quite often, conflict produced different demographic consequences unique to the belligerent nations. Therefore, it is essential to promote comparative studies between countries and even between regions of the same State.

In post-war periods, it is common to see different actions linked with health issues, in public or private spheres. These actions led, for example, to the creation of hospitals for wounded or homes for war-orphans, the creation of special lotteries or multiple events to raise funds to help sick veterans and their families. On another hand, a legislative body emerged to protect invalid veterans, in an effort to socially reintegrate them.

Without an exclusive focus on the two world wars and considering that other major conflicts had direct effects in demography, health and in the modern thought, this conference aims to open the historiographic debate in this almost yet unexplored topic, underlining the situation of countries that did not always played a main role in the military conflicts.

We are focusing on health, demography and modern thought, namely on the following topics:

- Health and public or private reactions
- Demographic effects and self-regulatory mechanisms
- Wars and social policies
- Families and communities’ roles facing crisis
- Armed conflicts and the modern thought.

The working languages of this congress are English and Portuguese.

Registration: Students: €10,00; Other researchers; general public: €20,00

UNIVERSITY OF KENT: SCHOOL OF HISTORY RESEARCH SEMINAR SERIES

Venue: Templeman Lecture Theatre
Time: 16:00

Wednesday 1 February 2017
Dr Amy Blakeway, University of Kent
“Privy Council, Parliament, prisoners and propaganda: War and governance in mid-sixteenth-century Scotland”

Wednesday 8 February 2017
Dr Mark Lawrence, University of Kent
Book Launch: The Spanish Civil Wars: A Comparative History of the First Carlist War and the Conflict of the 1930s

Wednesday 15 February 2017
Dr Claire Jones, University of Kent
“Decay, dentists and Destitution: Oral Health Inequalities in Britain, 1870–1948”

Wednesday 1 March 2017
Professor Elizabeth A.R. Brown, Brooklyn College, CUNY
“Reading and Writing History at Saint-Denis in Abbot Suger’s Time: Two Misunderstood Manuscripts”

Wednesday 15 March 2017
Dr Kate Law, University of Chichester
“Struggles Within the Struggle: White Women and Liberal Politics in Colonial Zimbabwe, 1950–80”

Wednesday 22 March
Kent History MA and PhD Candidates
Cross-period Postgraduate Symposium: “War and Identity”

Wednesday 29 March 2017
Professor Anthony Geraghty
“The Empress Eugénie in Farnborough, 1880–1920: Art, Architecture and Exile”

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER: CHSTM SEMINAR SERIES

Venue: Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine, Rm. 2.57
Time: 16:00

Tuesday 31 January 2017
Chiara Beccalossi (University of Lincoln)
‘Sexology, Hormones and Medical Experiments in the “Latin Atlantic World”: International Networks between Southern Europe and Latin America, c. 1926-1950’

Tuesday 14 February 2017
Roberta Bivins (University of Warwick)
‘“A spawning of the nether pit”: American responses to the NHS’

Tuesday 28 February 2017
Saurabh Mishra (University of Sheffield)
‘Feathered Folk of the “Eastern Skies”: Birds and Human–Animal Relationship in Colonial India’

Tuesday 14 March 2017
Sally Sheard (University of Liverpool)

Tuesday 28 March 2017
Claas Kirchhelle (University of Oxford)
‘The Colindale Typers – Bacteriophage and the British Public Health Laboratory Service’

Tuesday 25 April 2017
Michael Sappol (European Institutes for Advanced Study)
TBA

Tuesday 9 May 2017
Anna Marie Roos (University of Lincoln)
‘Only meer Love to Learning”: A rediscovered travel diary of naturalist and collector James Petiver (c.1665-1718)’

Tuesday 23 May 2017
Marie Hicks (Illinois Institute of Technology)
‘Programmed Inequality: Exploring Gender and the Fiction of Meritocracy in Computing’

WELLCOME UNIT FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD: RESEARCH SEMINARS IN HSTM

Venue: History Faculty Lecture Theatre
Time: 16:00

Monday 16 January 2017
Peter Bowler, Queen’s University, Belfast
‘Prophets of progress? Predicting the future of science and technology from H G Wells to Isaac Asimov’

**Monday 23 January 2017**
John Stewart, London School of Economics
‘Richard Titmuss and the Origins of Social Medicine’

**Monday 30 January 2017**
Sally Shuttleworth, University of Oxford
‘Fears, phobias and obsessions in the late-nineteenth century’

**Monday 6 February 2017**
Gordon Barrett, University of Oxford
‘Stuck in the middle with you: scientist, state, and network in Chinese engagement with the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, 1957-1985’

**Monday 13 February 2017**
Philipp Nothaft, University of Oxford
‘Precession or trepidation? The motion of the sphere of fixed stars as a problem in medieval Latin astronomy’

**Monday 20 February 2017**
James Sumner, University of Manchester
‘Garbage in, garbage out? A history of representations of computers in popular media’

**Monday 27 February 2017**
Helen Anne Curry, University of Cambridge
‘Biology as technology: an unexpected history of innovation in living things’

**Monday 6 March 2017**
Yolana Pringle, University of Cambridge
‘Peer support, mental health activism, and changing doctor-patient relationships in Uganda’

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**LSHTM: CENTRE FOR HISTORY IN PUBLIC HEALTH**

**Venue:** LSHTM, Keppel Street Building LG6

**Time:** 12:45

**Thursday 23 February 2017**
Claas Kirchhelle, University of Oxford
‘Resistance—a story of antibiotics, bacteria, and public health in Britain, 1935–98’ (Co-hosted with the Antimicrobial Resistance Centre)

**Thursday 9 March 2017**
John Stewart, Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, Oxford

**Thursday 23 March 2017**
Linsey McGoey, University of Essex
‘Public-private partnerships in health: exploring origins and implications’

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**SCIENCE MUSEUM**

**Tuesday 14 February 2017,** 13:00 in the Dana Research Centre and Library, Queen’s Gate
Georgiana Hedesan, University of Oxford
‘Purveying Antimonial Panaceas in Early Modern London’

**Thursday 16 March 2017,** 16:30 in the Dana Studio (followed by a reception in the Library)
David Arnold
‘Cataracts and Lenses: Technologies of Sight and Instruments of Seeing in Victorian India’

**Tuesday 28 March 2017,** 13:00 in the Dana Research Centre and Library, Queen’s Gate
WELLCOMEREMOVESPOST-PHDTIMERESTRICTIONSFROMFELLOWSHIPS

Time restrictions based on the number of years since a researcher was awarded their PhD have been removed from Wellcome fellowship schemes.

Wellcome is making this change to increase flexibility for researchers and so widen the pool of people who can apply for support as they build a career in independent research.

Wellcome wants to support the best researchers through our fellowships. It believes the emphasis should be on the independence, achievement and vision of those who apply.

The reality of research is that it does not always follow an anticipated timescale, and the application of time constraints can close doors for those who may have moved disciplines, for example from maths or physics to biological science.

Anne Marie-Coriat, Head of Research Careers, says: "By removing the post-PhD time restriction for all our fellowships, we are taking away an artificial barrier. It doesn’t make sense for someone with great ideas and great potential to be restricted from applying simply on the basis of the length of time since they were awarded a PhD."

The change will not disadvantage researchers who are in the early years of their career—applicants will be judged on achievements according to their experience.

For more information about Wellcome funding visit: https://wellcome.ac.uk/funding/scheme-finder?type=94

UK ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF NURSING
FIRST ANNUAL NURSING HISTORY WRITING COMPETITION

Open to all in the UK interested in the history of nursing, in order to encourage scholarship in this important area. Submissions of 2000–3000 words on any aspect of the history of nurses or nursing are welcomed.

Submissions must be written in English in Arial font size 11 with Harvard style referencing, be historical, and the sources identified and referenced as per guidelines for the UKAHN Bulletin.

Work should not have been published or submitted elsewhere before entry to the competition. First prize is £100 and eligibility to be published in the UKAHN Bulletin

Deadline: 31March 2017

Details: www.ukahn.org
LONDON’S PULSE IS A DIGITAL ARCHIVE OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH FOR LONDON

Published by the Wellcome Library, London’s Pulse is an unparalleled record not just of London’s public health administration but also details of everyday life in and around the city. Covering over 100 years, from the mid-nineteenth to the late-twentieth century, and touching upon a wealth of subjects relevant to the lives of Londoners, the reports are a rich resource for scholars, especially those interested in the connections between poverty, health and government. The size and complexity of this dataset present challenges, however. Finding ways to approach it without becoming overwhelmed by volume or lost in detail is key to successful outcomes.

If you have ever done research with London’s Pulse we’d like to invite you to take part in a scholarly conversation. If you’re a historian, geographer or social scientist who is interested in these sources, we’d like you to join in that exchange.

We are developing a tool to identify themes and categorise content within the MOH reports, opening new possibilities for their use in several different research fields. We’re offering an opportunity for scholars who have already worked with these sources, as well as those who would like to, to suggest questions or areas for analysis and to develop projects not currently possible through the London’s Pulse resource itself.

From 1–5pm on Friday 17 February at the British Academy, 10–11 Carlton House Terrace, St. James’s, London SW1Y 5AH, we are holding a workshop to share research and to introduce our new tool, Diagnosis London, a citizen-science project that uses the minds of volunteers to tag pages from the annual reports, going beyond keyword searching in enabling researchers to derive relevant data from within this enormous set.

The afternoon will begin with short presentations from scholars who have engaged in research with the MOH reports, and the sharing of expertise and experience. This will be followed by an introduction to Diagnosis London and a discussion of how it can be used to deliver meaningful scholarly outputs. The aim is to find partners with research questions, in order to help them generate answers.

To register, or for enquiries, please email Jane Seymour at janekseymour@gmail.com.

Sent on behalf of Constructing Scientific Communities: Citizen Science in the 19th and 21st Centuries.
about other species and the consequences this has for the world around us. It brings together over 100 fascinating objects from literature, film, taxidermy and photography to reveal the hierarchies in our view of the natural world and consider how these influence our actions, or inactions, towards the planet.

Organised around four themes – ‘Ordering’, ‘Displaying’, ‘Observing’ and ‘Making’ – this exhibition questions the approach of ‘learning through looking’, charts the changing fashions of museum displays alongside society’s changing attitudes to the world around us, examines the search for an authentic encounter with nature, and looks at how humans have intentionally altered other organisms.

From the first breaths of Frankenstein’s monster to the brutal simplicity of the execution chair, this exhibition contemplates the contradictory life-giving and death-dealing extremes generated by electricity, and traces the story of how humanity has striven to understand, unlock and gain control over this invisible yet all-encompassing force, which continues to mystify and amaze.

‘Electricity: The spark of life’ is a collaboration between Wellcome Collection (London), the Museum of Science and Industry (Manchester) and Teylers Museum (Haarlem) and will be presented as a touring exhibition at each of these venues, beginning at Wellcome Collection in Spring 2017.

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**ELECTRICITY: THE SPARK OF LIFE**

Image © Museum of London

**Date:** 23 February – 25 June 2017  
**Venue:** Touring Exhibition

The story of electricity is the story of life itself. From the structure of the atom to the functioning of our brains, this invisible yet vital force is intrinsic to human life. For centuries electricity has captivated inventors, scientists and artists alike, and in the modern era it has transformed our world.

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**REGISTERED, PERSECUTED, ANNIHILATED: THE SICK AND DISABLED UNDER NATIONAL SOCIALISM**

Last year the Royal College of Psychiatrists hosted a temporary exhibition called ‘Registered, Persecuted, Annihilated’. The exhibition is a ground-breaking account not just of the background to the killings of those with mental illness or learning disability under National Socialism, but also the role played by the psychiatric profession. It also contains detailed biographical information in the form of letters, photos and medical notes of some of the victims, who identities have been hidden for many years. The exhibition was originally created by the DGPPN (German Association for Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics).

The exhibition is now in storage and is available to any organisation that would be able to stage it. It consists of 39 display
boards which are 95cm wide by 200cm tall, suitable for wall hanging. If you’re interested, Ann Paul at the RCPsych (apaul@rcpsych.ac.uk) can provide more information.

**PROJECT NEWS**

**H-NUTRITION: A NEW ONLINE NETWORK FOR HISTORIANS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION**

Interested in the history of food and nutrition? Consider joining H-Nutrition (https://networks.h-net.org/h-nutrition), an online network for the growing number of scholars, teachers, journalists, documentary filmmakers, and museum and library professionals engaged with the history of nutrition in any time period or region. Our aim is to foster communication within and across the otherwise unconnected fields in which history of nutrition is produced, including but not limited to: history of science, medicine, and technology; history of food and agriculture; public history; science and health policy; public health and population health sciences; food and nutrition science; food studies; gender and women’s studies; and fat studies.

**WHITEHALL STUDY CATALOGUING PROJECT COMMENCES AT LSHTM ARCHIVES**

In January 2017, the LSHTM Library and Archive service began a cataloguing project relating to the Health Survey of Male Civil Servants aged 40 or over, more commonly referred to as the Whitehall Study. This eight-month cataloguing project, generously funded by the Wellcome Trust Research Resources grant, will over the duration of the project preserve, catalogue and make the collection accessible via our online cataloguing system.

The Whitehall Study, conducted from 1967–77, was a landmark work within social epidemiology in demonstrating significant differences in life expectancy depending on employment grade, with those on a higher grade having one third the mortality rate of those in lower grades. Offshoots from the original study examined risk factors in cohorts drawn from the study, including effect of smoking cessation, diabetes and diet. The collection contains the raw data from the survey including over 18,000 questionnaires, ECG readings, sickness records, tabulations and computer analysis of the data. Also within the collection, are other early studies including a health survey of the General Post Office (GPO), study on the incidence of bronchitis on transport workers and other papers from the Department of Medical Statistics, c.1953–92.

Further information on the progress of the project can be found on the library’s blog and Twitter service, along with a variety of outreach events based on the collection. LSHTM Library and Archives blog: http://blogs.lshtm.ac.uk/library/ LSHTM Archives Twitter: https://twitter.com/LSHTMarchives

Cataloguing Archivist: Chris Olver
Chris.Olver@lshtm.ac.uk or 020 7927 2574

**CATALOGUING THE RECORDS OF THE GLASGOW PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

Thanks to a generous grant from the Wellcome Trust, a project is ongoing to catalogue the records of the Glasgow Public Health Department and its predecessor authorities. Work is finished on
the departmental records themselves and an item-level list of this important collection is available for the first time.

Due to rapid industrialisation, social conditions in nineteenth-century Glasgow were desperate. Over-crowding, disease and high infant mortality are some of the many issues the city had to face. Fortunately, the Corporation was able to respond with a number of innovative policies such as the appointment of the first full time Medical Officer of Health in Scotland; the ticketing of dwellings to prevent over-crowding; and the issuing of child management leaflets to new mothers.

Various social issues are addressed in the collection. For example, the housing records include reports on conditions and slum clearance schemes. The treatment of venereal diseases appears in a 1917 memorandum on a proposed scheme for diagnosis and treatment and in a later one on the provisions of the Venereal Disease (Scotland) Bill, 1928. And the fight against child mortality is reflected in the wealth of statistics in the annual reports of the Medical Officers of Health.

The project also includes the re-cataloguing of the Police records. Throughout most of the nineteenth-century it was the Police that had many of the public health functions. As a result, the minutes of the Board of Police and its committees reflect many social issues in the city such as pauperism and vagrancy.

The collections are available for public consultation at Glasgow City Archives. For further information contact Alison Scott, Project Archivist: alisone.scott@glasgowlife.org.uk

ENDLESS POSSIBILITIES OF REJUVENATION: DEFYING AGEING, DEFINING YOUTH IN BRITAIN, 1919-1948

Human beings have always worried about ageing, with special worry reserved for premature ageing. We have tried numerous different methods to try and achieve rejuvenation—a state of renewed youth or the appearance of youth. The everyday methods with which we are perhaps most familiar—skin care products, dietary and exercise regimes—have long histories but were transformed in the decades following the First World War, when a wealth of scientific research and new anti-ageing products appeared to promise the ability to prolong youthfulness, fertility and vitality.

Dr James Stark, University Academic Fellow in Medical Humanities at the University of Leeds, is leading an AHRC Fellowship to examine how our attitudes towards ageing and rejuvenation changed in the first half of the twentieth century. Working in partnership with Boots, the Thackray Medical Museum and a National Trust property—Overbeck’s—the Fellowship is running from October 2016 until September 2018 and will be uncovering the commercial, social and scientific factors associated with anti-ageing products and developing activities and resources to engage with wider audiences and showcase the fascinating heritage of rejuvenation therapies and techniques, from hormone treatments and electrotherapy devices to dietary supplements and skin creams.

Follow the project on Twitter (@antiageinghist) and look out for “Be Rejuvenated”—a 1920s musical extravaganza coming soon.
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