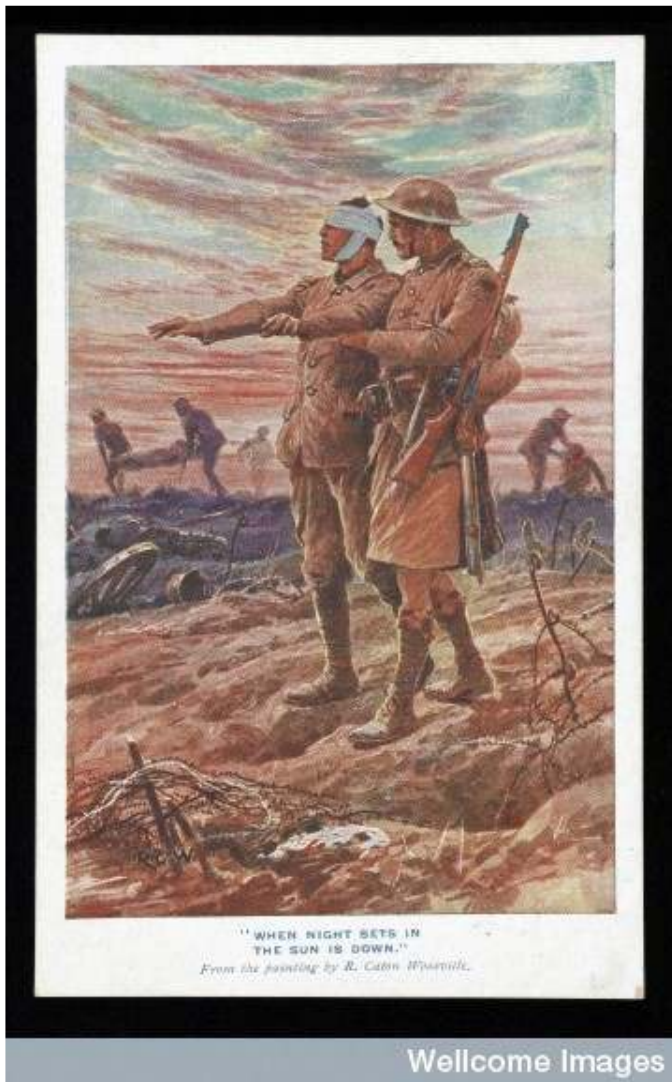


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Cover Star: Postcard published by Royal National Institute for the Blind (1910s) showing a soldier leading a blind and bandaged soldier through the battlefield. The back of the post card establishes the suitability of massage as a profession for blinded soldiers return from the front.. Credit: Wellcome Library General Collections Ref No: EPH 3:27.

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[groups/societyforthesocialhistoryofmedicine](https://www.facebook.com/groups/societyforthesocialhistoryofmedicine)



[@SSHMedicine](https://twitter.com/SSHMedicine)

Welcome to the Gazette.

Happy New Year to all our members, Facebook and Twitter followers and interested readers.

2014 is, of course, the centenary of the outbreak of World War One, and a number of events will be of interest to our members. SSHM helped fund and provided student bursaries for a workshop held last November in Leeds on 'Medicine and the First World War in Europe', and there will be a rare chance to see all 72 of surgeon-artist Henry Tonks' pastels of wounded servicemen at the Royal College of Surgeons later in the year.

SSHM is currently undertaking a members' survey to determine why SSHM members became members, what additional benefits SSHM members would appreciate and how SSHM might connect better with its members. Please do complete the survey, which can be found on pages 21-22, and I am always happy to receive suggestions for the Gazette.

Please keep your news items and announcements coming!

Katherine.

SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE STUDENT BURSARIES

SSHM offers bursaries for students to assist them in meeting the financial costs of attending the Society's own and relevant other conferences. For full details about applying and eligibility please visit the Society's website:

<http://www.sshm.org/content/conference-bursaries-students>

MEETING REPORTS

MEDICINE AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR IN EUROPE WORKSHOP

University of Leeds, 17th-18th October, 2013

In addition to funding for the workshop itself, SSHM awarded four bursaries to students attending this event. Thanks to each of them for contributing their thoughtful reports, extracts of which follow the report from Jessica Meyer, conference organiser.

Sponsored by the Leeds Centre for Medical Humanities and Legacies of War, the Social History Society, the Society for the Social History of Medicine and the British Society for the History of Science, this international gathering attracted participants from France, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Belgium, a range of UK universities and several organisations from across Leeds, including Leeds City Museums and Legacies of War research partner groups. A total of 38 people attended across the two days, including 9 postgraduates and 7 early career researchers.

The Thursday comprised a full-day session of paper presentations and discussion divided thematically into four panels, Wounds and Wounding, Care-giving, Aftermath and Cultural Intersections. Topics covered included the debates over the treatment of abdominal wounds in the French army medical service, the treatment of men suffering from psychological wounds in the Belgium army, a discussion of the significance of the Spanish 'flu pandemic to understanding the war as global history and the role of alcohol in both sustaining and undermining morale in armies across Europe. The experiences of doctors, nurses and stretcher bearers were all explored, as were the experiences of those they cared for. The discussions that followed each panel covered a number of issues, including communications between medical caregivers of different nationalities, the importance of different types of source material, including statistical data, personal narratives and material culture, in

accessing different facets of the history of medicine, and the role of space in defining care in wartime. Several key themes emerged over the course of the day, including space and geography, both actual and metaphorical, lines of care and evacuation and their disruption, and methods of accessing as-yet-unheard voices of both care-givers and cared for. All these topics were pursued not only in the formal discussions among all participants, but also over tea, coffee and lunch during the breaks in the day.

On Friday, the half day session was made up of presentations by representatives from the University of Leeds' Special Collections department, the Museum of the History of Science, Technology and Medicine, and the Thackray Medical Museum on material available in their archive and plans for the centenary of the First World War beginning next year. These presentations provoked some very exciting questions for future exploration, including the importance of asepsis demonstrated in different types of cases for medical equipment and the development of medical technology as demonstrated through medical trade catalogues. These presentations were supplemented by a small exhibition of material from the Liddle and Bamji Collections, both part of Special Collections, including documents, medical equipment and printed material such as hospital journals and medical training manuals.

The final session of the workshop was an open discussion among all participants about the themes raised by the workshop and practical steps that might be taken to pursue the study of the history of medicine in the First World War in the future. The importance of transnationalism was emphasised in this discussion, with a bias towards the stories of the Allies in general and the Anglophone nations in particular being noted, despite the efforts made to attract a variety of contributors. It was suggested that future meetings should encompass the histories of North America and British imperial nations, as well as other European nations not represented at this meeting. There

was also an opportunity to hear from three Legacies of War community partners who all spoke to the importance of local histories in the study of the history of medicine. Finally, questions were raised about how to present the potentially distressing material used in the study of such a history to a wider audience, a subject that prompted considerable reflection on the methods used in commemorating the Holocaust around the world.

A number of practical suggestions emerged from this session, several of which are now being pursued. It is proposed to develop an e-mail discussion list and a newsletter to allow participants to exchange ideas and publicise conferences, publications and opportunities for further research collaborations and co-productions. It was suggested that a transnational bibliography of the field would also be useful. Wendy Gagen has very kindly agreed to produce the newsletter, to be circulated three times a year, and to start to compile the bibliography based on contributor suggestions. I am working to establish a discussion list and to develop the workshop website into a space for publishing material related to the group's aims, including the newsletter and bibliography. It is hoped that, in future, the website will become more interactive, including a discussion forum, and that further meetings will be held on the subject. In the meantime, if anyone would like to join the discussion list which will be launching in the new year, please contact Jessica Meyer at j.k.meyer@leeds.ac.uk.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all the sponsors and funders who made the workshop possible. All the participants I have spoken to have been extremely positive about their experience and the potential for high-quality future research to develop from the event is high.

*Jessica Meyer, University of Leeds
(Conference Organiser)*

Kay Nias (University of Exeter): In the context of imminent global commemorations for the centenary of the First World War, as well as ongoing, contemporary international conflicts, the medical history of the First

World War could hardly be more relevant. With papers covering a variety of topics and geographic locations, the workshop clearly highlighted the continuities and differences of experience during the First World War as well as the intellectual strengths to be gained by generating a fuller transnational historiography. Important themes emerging from the discussion included the importance of transnational dialogue, both in terms of the international communication taking place during the First World War, but also amongst scholars today, as well as accessing the complex set of voices, experiences and relationships within military-medical arenas. A mindfulness of such themes within future research would revise historiography and greatly deepen our historical understanding of medicine in the First World War.

Marjorie Gerhardt (University of Exeter):

There is no doubt that all the participants will now remember the creation of the stretcher bearer corps on the Western Front, thanks to Emily Mayhew's presentation!... The presence of people involved in 'community outreach' enabled us to discover original projects happening as part of the commemorations, and reminded us of how enriching collaborations between academic and non-academic organisations are. This half-day concluded with a round table exploring, amongst other subjects, possible ways in which this dialogue could move forward. The importance of not isolating the developments that took place during the First World War from what happened before and after was underlined during this workshop, as well as the fruitfulness of intercultural approaches to medicine in the context of the war. The papers and the discussions they triggered highlighted the participants' desire to uncover the 'untold' stories of wounding, caregiving and rehabilitation in and after the war. My own PhD project investigated the destinies and representations of facially injured soldiers in France, Germany and Great Britain, and I found the dialogue that took place during the workshop on questions such as how to access and 'respectfully' deal with these 'untold

stories', and how to deal with the diversity and complexity of experiences particularly stimulating.

Marie Allitt (University of Edinburgh): Four papers particularly stood out for me, addressing key concerns I am currently working with, or hope to work with in the future. Fiona Reid's paper: 'Wounded Men: the battle-stained hero, the cheery chap and 'base fellows'', discussed ideas of masculinity and identity, suggesting that there are three common characteristics of men in war. Her paper exhibits the varying significance of wounds for men, through personal accounts and propaganda, from emasculation, to a badge of honour, or a sign of erotic prowess. In some personal accounts, although there are few which honestly address the wounding experience, wounds become the point of irrevocable change, and become a means of quantifying their war experience by looking upon the body. It is also suggested that as a society based upon material and physical marks of the masculine, the absence of a wound may challenge perceptions of masculinity. Society, faced with a wounded man, finds it far easier to see the wound as a badge of honour and conform to the 'cheery chap' myth, as this makes it easier to digest, especially when faced with disfigurement or disability.

Emily Mayhew's 'Transforming the Battlefield: the creation and operation of a specialist stretcher bearer corps on the Western Front', offered a specific military-medical historical account of the figure of the, previously overlooked, stretcher-bearer. She discussed the specifics of the medical figure, such as their specialised training and the physicality of the work, how their special skills were relied upon to limit further pain or discomfort. The stretcher-bearers were expertly skilled in carrying the injured in certain ways across difficult terrains. Although there is little written about the stretcher-bearer, common myths and assumptions have developed, such as the unfair myth that they robbed the dead, when in actual fact they would have to take

belongings in order for identification. One of the most interesting details Mayhew draws attention to is the fact that there were a number of unexpected duties, such as taking bodies to cemeteries, and being present at the execution of court martialled soldiers.

Therefore, the stretcher-bearer as a figure offers a crucial and informative aspect of the medical care in the First World War.

Ana Carden-Coyne's 'The Politics of Wounds: Military Patients and Medical Power in War' discussed the interplay of power and politics in the medical space and the treatment of soldiers. By introducing Foucauldian theories regarding power and bio-power, she addressed the patient experience and medical care within their encounter with the institution of military medicine. During the course of the war, medical care evolved and improved, moving from something improvised to a more systematic and ordered situation. The encounter with the medical system was not without bureaucratic intervention and a succession of power relations throughout every stage of care, but perhaps these altered in relation to various geographies throughout the medical experience. Power relations would occur in determining the hierarchy of care and prioritising of different wounds, and even the arising decisions concerning movement of patients; such decisions would often meet with diverse opinion and result in a slower system of care. While the hospital space is a place of sociality and intimacy, it could also be one of brutality and discipline. A culture of surveillance occurs on several planes, on the one hand the maintenance of caregiving, but also the maintenance of control, and monitoring the state of the wound or medical case. Thus, the chaos of the wound experience and the potential chaos of conflicting spaces needed to be ordered and constructed through the enforcement of discipline.

Finally, Sara Haslam's paper on 'Alcohol and the First World War' gave us a brief introduction to her recent work looking at the role of alcohol in the First World War. Using both literary and historical sources as evidence she acknowledged the diverse

attitudes about and towards alcohol during this period. She offered an introduction into the various medical debates concerning soldiers' relationships with alcohol, from the degeneration debate, to alcohol as a medicine, or as a means of mediating stress, amongst various other ideas. One of the most significant points of her inquiry is the contrasting role of alcohol in different national armies, evident in various landmark texts by such writers as Junger, Remarque or Madox Ford, for example'.

David Durnin (University College Dublin): Day two of the event was held in Special Collections, Brotherton Library and introduced attendees to the archival collections located in Leeds which are relevant to the study of medicine and the First World War. The first session of the day consisted of three presentations. Firstly, Richard Davies (Special Collections, Brotherton Library) presented on the holdings of the Library with particular focus on the Liddle Collection which includes the personal papers of approximately 4,000 people who lived through the First World War. Davies described the contents of the collection and explained the access procedures. Claire Jones followed with a presentation on the work of the Museum of the History of Science, Technology and Medicine, University of Leeds. Jones explained that the Museum, which comprises objects and collections located throughout the campus, has a significant collection of medical objects including a comprehensive collection of pathological drawings and a number of wartime medical instruments. Finally, Lauren Ryall-Stockton of the Thackray Museum, one of the largest medical museums in the UK, discussed the collections which include a large assortment of hearing aids manufactured during the First World War. These presentations were extremely helpful to attendees unfamiliar with archival collections in Leeds and also highlighted some interesting possibilities for future research.

The final session of the workshop was a roundtable discussion among all participants.

Several ideas emerged which will help lay the foundations for the network of attendees to continue to communicate during the forthcoming years. A new email discussion list is in development, as is a newsletter which will be starting soon. Following these invaluable suggestions, a stimulating event came to a close. The organiser, Dr Jessica Meyer, did a great job of putting this workshop together and the ideas and suggestions which emerged from the event will continue to benefit all attendees as we enter into the First World War Centenary.

THE PATHS OF MEDICAL UN/ORTHODOXY? COLONIAL LATIN AMERICA AND ITS WORLD

8-9 November 2013, Queen's University Belfast (QUB).

An international group of sixteen young and senior historians of early modern science and medicine took part of the colloquium, *The Paths of Medical Un/Orthodoxy? Colonial Latin America and its World* last November 8-9 at Queen's University Belfast (QUB). This academic meeting received support from the Wellcome Trust for the History of Medicine, the Society for the Social History of Medicine, the Research Support Office QUB, the School of Modern Languages QUB, the Centre for Eighteenth-Century Studies QUB, and the Latin American Studies Forum, QUB. Dr. Fiona Clark, from Queen's University Belfast, convened the colloquium.

In comparison to Europe and Asia, the history of science and medicine in early modern Spanish America is still insufficiently explored. This colloquium thus represented an exciting opportunity to get a glimpse of some of the most recent themes, debates, and directions in the field. The papers presented studied a wide range of subjects: from indigenous healers, transatlantic scientific exchanges and debates, to African slavery and medicine. Given the variety of subjects and approaches, the debates dealt more often with the width rather than the depth of the themes

described in the programme (authority, circulation of ideas and practices, networks).

The problem of authority and medical practice was the subject of more than one panel. Whether the protagonists of the cases studied were indigenous Americans, Africans, Creole or European healers and medical practitioners, the tensions between different and seemingly opposed cultural spheres appeared in different forms and degrees in the examples discussed. Clashes and frictions over what constituted a correct, accepted and effective practice revolved around not only the pragmatic goal of attaining a cure, but also, and perhaps more importantly, the principles supporting a healing approach. Religion and political tensions had a paramount role in this respect. The papers discussed subjects diverse but closely related, as the continuation of indigenous healing practices tied to religious rituals Spanish colonial authorities in Guatemala had long sought to extinguish; the manifold collection of individuals practising as healers in remote colonial Yucatán, whose actions drew the attention of the Inquisition, or the anxieties among Jesuit missionaries in Brazil, as they tried to make sense of the large number of indigenous people who died during epidemics. The discussion showed that a crucial feature that made difficult to pin down the question of authority was that, although in several cases the agents involved seemed to belong to clearly differentiated groups, holding opposite concepts and approaches to disease and healing, in fact the boundaries between them and those who prosecuted them were often blurred and shifting.

The exchange of ideas and objects between the Americas, Europe, and other parts of the world was another major theme of discussion in the colloquium. The example of bezoar stones, believed to hold anti-poisonous powers, represents an exceptional case of an object of medical interest travelling from the New World to the Old. The enquiry of the European reception of New World bezoar provided the ground to analyse the dense net of ideas (explaining its origins and properties) and practices (from its actual use among pre-

Columbian societies to its frequent presence among gifts presented to high-ranking personalities) about health and healing developing throughout different parts of the world and across diverse groups of people around this curious item. A meticulous study of the export and consumption of medicines from Spain to the viceroyalty of Peru, as revealed from the records of the Spanish trade administration in Seville and the hospital pharmacies in colonial Lima, suggested that in the Andean colony medical practitioners might have had less constraints than in Spain to experiment with new plants and minerals. Interest in finding substitutes seems to have sparked much activity among medical practitioners of different backgrounds.

Although the colloquium aimed to study the vast and culturally diverse area described by the anachronistic term “colonial Latin America,” most papers dealt with Mexico and, to a lesser extent, the Andes, the Caribbean and Brazil. If the programme was an indicator of the state of the field, we must conclude that there is much work ahead. This circumstance is by all means stimulating.

Gabriela Ramos
University of Cambridge

VACCINATION BETWEEN RESEARCH, HEALTH POLITICS, STATE AND NATION

Pre-Circulated Paper Workshop:
(Editors: Christine Holmberg, Paul Greenough, Stuart Blume), part of Studies for the Society for the Social History of Medicine Book Series (Series Editors: David Cantor and Keir Waddington, Publisher: Pickering and Chatto)

Sixteen scholars from eleven countries (including Brazil, South Korea and Mexico, UK and various EU countries) convened to discuss twelve papers at a pre-circulated paper workshop in preparation for a book exploring the subject of vaccination in the context of research, health politics, state and nation. The event was hosted by the University of East Anglia Medical School in Norwich, UK. The University of East Anglia

(UEA) and the Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin School of Public Health provided institutional resources and support. The Society for the Social History of Medicine and the Wellcome Trust provided supplementary funding for the event which covered basic costs and also ensured that authors without institutional funding were able to attend. Main organisers of the event were Christine Holmberg and Julie Slater of the Charité and Andrea Stöckl of the UEA Medical School. The 2.5 day conference provided an essential platform for authors to share meaningful insights and suggestions to strengthen chapters as well as refine individual papers to create overall cohesion that will provide readers with clear themes. For the first two days, the hourly format for each session proved fruitful to generate constructive feedback and discussion: one fellow author introduced a paper for fifteen minutes and offered some questions for discussion, then the author had five minutes to reflect on the introduction, and finally the rest of the group for the remainder of the hour shared comments and came to conclusions together which the author could take away from the session to improve their paper. On the final day, participants gathered to discuss the book as a whole and develop cohesion across the chapters. The setting at the University of East Anglia proved to be very supportive for the event and participants were able to easily focus on the goals of the event. Everyone benefitted greatly from being able to meet one another in person. Early career researchers gained a very valuable experience by attending this event that they will be able to carry through well beyond this current project and into their further endeavours. The three major themes of the book which will be formatted into book sections are the following:

- Vaccination and National Identity
- Vaccine Production, Nationality and Its End
- Vaccination, Individual and Society

Core topics included societal struggles for accepting novel vaccines, transitional states of vaccine production from the public to private

sector, international tensions regarding philanthropic influences for health service prioritization, and national histories of vaccine production and societal acceptance. Individual cases of controversial vaccine promotion provided insight that help to illustrate the recurring tensions between state power and individual autonomy inextricably tied to questions of design for immunization campaigns. In addition to providing an essential contribution to the field of the social history of medicine, we feel this project can invigorate scholars to consider issues illustrated in this book and utilise lessons learned from issues surrounding vaccination to examine state power, concepts of national identity and health prioritization in the future. Areas for further research inspired by our discussions included issues of case histories of failed vaccines, class/caste and experimented populations in vaccine development, vaccination politics and health re-prioritisation in the face of climate change and tropical diseases, as well as histories of vaccine production of more countries than could be covered in this book. Authors will refine their papers for submission to the book which should be peer-reviewed and published later in 2014.

*Julie Slater
Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin School of
Public Health*

TRADING MEDICINES: THE GLOBAL DRUG TRADE IN PERSPECTIVE

**London School of Economics and Political
Science, London, 10th January 2014.**

This lively half-day workshop drew together historians of medicine and trade to examine the early modern global drug trade and its implications for medicine. Organised by Clare Griffin (Cambridge) and Patrick Wallis (LSE) and supported by the Wellcome Trust, the Royal Historical Society, and the Economic History Society, the workshop included speakers and discussants from the UK, Europe and America.

Samir Boumediene (Max Planck, Berlin), opened the workshop with a paper which examined the trade in Peruvian or Jesuits' Bark in the Spanish Empire during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Boumediene focused on the problems that long-distance trade in a novel substance presented, emphasising the difficulties of stabilizing the identity of the bark in order to show the tensions involved as drugs became appropriated into European pharmacopoeia. Rebecca Earle's (Warwick) comments as discussant highlighted the cross-cultural processes evident in Boumediene's paper, focusing on the conception of non-European expertise on colonial drugs, the transferability of non-European drugs, and the conceived differences of European and non-European bodies.

The focus on the Atlantic world was continued by Ben Breen (Texas, Austin), who argued for the significance of exchanges of drugs and knowledge within the Portuguese empire. Breen used evidence ranging from inquisition files to medical recipe books to portray a Lusophone medical world in which American drugs and other exotics played a significant role. Breen also highlighted the issue of Empire, suggesting that part of the potential for exchange in the Portuguese case was rooted in part in the weaknesses of the central government. Emma Spary's (Cambridge) comments highlighted the shifts in demand and trade which underlay the Portuguese medical world.

Next, the focus shifted eastwards, beginning with a paper by Jan Willem Veluwenkamp (Groeningen) on drugs traffic through the Baltic. Relying on the massive quantity of records available from the Danish Sound Toll (online at www.soundtoll.nl), Veluwenkamp was able to provide a quantitative exploration of the Baltic trade that suggested that large scale commerce in exotic drugs emerged in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Patrick Wallis' (LSE) comments focused on the problem of linking external trade and local medical practices.

Clare Griffin (Cambridge) moved the conversation further east, to the Russian court

and its centralised control of much of seventeenth-century drug trade through Russian territory. Relying on court records of imports and stock-takes, Griffin showed that some exotics made it to Moscow by 1647 at least, suggesting that this argues for a stable, if small-scale, intra-European drug trade by at least the middle of the seventeenth century. Mark Jenner's (York) comments raised the issue of what the limits of state control were in Muscovy, and what this meant for the shape of healthcare outside of state control. Jonathon Barry (Exeter) rounded off the day by leading the general discussion, highlighting what aspects of the drug trade the papers had not been able to cover, and how a focus on the trade in more traditional drugs, and the movement of medical practitioners as well as medical objects might change the picture of the global drug trade.

Clare Griffin (Cambridge)
Patrick Wallis (LSE)

SSH CONFERENCE & POSTGRADUATE / EARLY CAREER WORKSHOP

SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE 2014 CONFERENCE: DISEASE, HEALTH, AND THE STATE

Oxford 10-12 July 2014

The Centre for Health, Medicine and Society: Past and Present, Oxford Brookes University and the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, University of Oxford

The Society for the Social History of Medicine hosts a major, biennial, international, and interdisciplinary conference. In 2014 it will explore the relationships between health, disease, and the state. We are pleased to announce guest speakers for the 2014 conference. The Society for the Social History of Medicine keynote speaker will be Sally Sheard (University of Liverpool), who will discuss the governance of British health,

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examining the changing role of doctors, civil servants, government ministers, and special advisers in developing twentieth-century health policy. The European Association for the History of Medicine and Health keynote speaker will be Laurinda Abreu (Évora University), who will discuss the role of health and poor relief policy in the building of the early modern state. Conference opening remarks will be given by Paul Weindling (Director, Centre for Health, Medicine and Society: Past and Present, Oxford Brookes University), and conference closing remarks will be given by Mark Harrison (Director, Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, University of Oxford).

The conference programme will shortly be available on the conference website (www.sshm2014.org). Registration will also open shortly. Registration includes lunches and refreshments on all three days (10-12 July), a wine reception, and dinner on 11 July.

Members of the SSHM or the EAHHM

full: £92

concession (student, retired, or unwaged): £56

Non-members of the SSHM or the EAHHM

full: £140

concession (student, retired, or unwaged): £85

Day delegate (does not include dinner): £32

For more details, please visit

www.sshm2014.org.

SSHM 2014 POST GRADUATE / EARLY CAREER WORKSHOP

To coincide with the 2014 biennial conference, the SSHM is organising a half day workshop for post graduate and early career historians of medicine. The workshop will be held on the afternoon before the main conference, Wednesday 9 July 2014, at the Radcliffe Humanities Building, Woodstock Road, Oxford (nearby St. Anne's College). The programme includes: 'how to write an academic article', 'ideas for planning an academic career', 'converting your thesis into

a book', 'how to develop impact into your research', 'when and how to apply your historical research to health policy', and 'how to write good funding applications - what do funders want?'. This will be followed by a wine reception and networking sessions. For enquiries, or to register an interest in attending, please visit the workshop website/[<https://www.facebook.com/sshmpostgradworkshop>] or contact Catriona Gilmour [catriona.gilmour.hamilton-2012@brookes.ac.uk].

CALLS FOR PAPERS

PRACTISING PUBLIC HEALTH: EUROPE, 1300-1700
Florence, 12 June 2014

Keynote Speaker: Carole Rawcliffe (UEA)

Against tenacious misconceptions, pre-modern cities in and beyond Italy are finally beginning to shed their reputation as demographic black holes. The revised view of earlier cities' relative salubriousness, however, is mostly grounded in medical treatises and statutes, sometimes at the expense of documents and instruments of practice. The goal of this conference is to examine new kinds of evidence and demonstrate that the feasibility and popularity of health interventions can be gauged on the basis of additional sources and new methodologies. Criminal court documents, for instance, reveal the extent to which devised plans were ignored and pertinent regulations violated. City council protocols help to establish the scale of resources (human, financial, administrative) allocated to incentivize participation and to ensure a modicum of cooperation. Material culture, from archaeological remains to maps to figurative and symbolic art, as well as a wide range of descriptive and narrative sources, such as diaries, chronicles, and fiction, can also illuminate pre-modern approaches to perceived risks and possible solutions. Finally the conference will encourage participants to

think beyond the traditional paradigm of exclusive concentration on the urban environment and seek to bridge the gap between urban and rural environments. We invite scholars with pertinent interests in the history and culture of public health to submit a brief CV and a 250-word abstract of a projected paper, to last no longer than 25 minutes.

Deadline: All proposals to be sent to Dr Elena Brizio (ebrizio@medici.org) by **15 February 2014**.

Sponsored by the Medici Archive Project & Villa I Tatti - The Harvard University Center for Renaissance Studies.

STATE, SOCIETY, STIGMA: RETHINKING DISEASE IN A GLOBAL AGE

26-27 June 2014, Melbourne Australia, Two-Day International Symposium LIMS (La Trobe Institute of Molecular Science), La Trobe University.

Convenors: Dr Tarryn Phillips (legal studies), Dr Michael O'Keefe (politics), Dr Ingrid Sykes (history)

Funded by Understanding Disease Research Focus Area, La Trobe University:
<http://www.latrobe.edu.au/research/strengths-and-impacts/research-focus-areas/understanding-disease>

This symposium will bring together leading international scholars from the social sciences, politics, legal studies, health sciences, medicine, anthropology, history and cultural studies, to explore the critical issues relating to global disease today. The aim of the symposium is to address the fissures that occur between knowledge relating to disease control and cure, and the application of that knowledge to human behaviour, spaces and places. Rather than focus on a particular geographical area or disease, there will be 5 different areas of discussion framed by a keynote, which might be applicable to a

variety of different global environments and diseases.

1) Stigma and Disease, Medicalization and Disease. In the current climate of medico-psychological global industry, stigma and medicalization have entered a paradoxical pact of being co-constructors of illness on one hand and mutually exclusive players on the other. The discussion will extend beyond the area of medicine to an analysis of historical values, political values and global capitalism. **Keynote: Professor Sonia Ryang, Professor of Anthropology and International Studies, University of Iowa.**

2) Waste: Landscapes and Economies of Medical Practice. Scholars have long pondered healthcare's 'outcomes'. What happens when we expand our view of 'outcomes' to look beyond cures and treatment, and consider the material afterlives of everyday clinical medicine? How does medicine's waste manifest itself and how does the human self negotiate its presence? **Keynote: Associate Professor Sarah Hodges, Department of History, University of Warwick, UK**

3) Distress, Danger and Disorder. How do notions of distress and disorder interact? How might minority groups be caught up in in this interchange? How do men, frequently positioned as 'dangerous individuals' articulate their grief? What is the nature of their activity in the context of natural disaster as opposed to war? **Keynote: Malathi de Alwis, Socio-Cultural Anthropologist.**

4) Global Disease and Meaning: We will examine how 'disease' is a contested category that maintains a variety of meanings across cultures. How does Western medicine interact with other cultural identifiers of disease in specific local contexts and can we draw any conclusions that can be used to ameliorate cultural misunderstandings about disease within the clinical environment? **Keynote: Associate Professor Harish Naraindas, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharal Nehru University, New Delhi.**

5) The problem of the Global: Population movement around the globe is creating new concerns about disease transmission. How is disease refracted and reflected by borders? **Keynote: Professor Warwick Anderson, University of Sydney, Department of History, Centre for Law, Medicine and Ethics.**

It is anticipated that a volume of essays will be published after the conference. Travel support will be available.

Deadline for abstracts 28 February 2014. Please send 300 word abstract and short CV for consideration to: i.sykes@latrobe.edu.au

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS

TB/HIV: DISTINCT HISTORIES, ENTANGLED FUTURES. TOWARDS AN EPISTEMOLOGY OF COINFECTION

27 / 28 February 2014, Fondation Brocher, Geneva

Organizers: Lukas Engelmann & Janina Kehr
The treatment and control of coinfections is a key element in the field of global health. As multimorbidity becomes a growing focus in the care of long-time chronic diseases in the North, coinfections receive increased attention mainly in the South. Not only does this pose a novel challenge to pharmaceutical development and public health intervention, but it also brings up pressing questions concerning medical care, health policy making and social and individual experiences with infectious and chronic disease.

The Symposium brings together historians, anthropologists and sociologists that have been researching on single diseases – tuberculosis or HIV/AIDS – with public health professionals that have addressed both diseases in their everyday practice for the last ten years. It will formulate new research questions and start to develop a methodology to understand coinfections and their control as entangled objects. The event shall thus be a

starting point for a long needed methodological and epistemological debate on how to write histories and ethnographies of coinfections and/or multimorbidity in close dialogue with public health professionals to address practical problems in the field.

Please note that registration is obligatory.

E-Mail: scientificprog@brocher.ch

For event details, program, participants and further details visit the website:

<http://brocher.ch/en/calendar-of-events/>

'MEDICAL CONFIDENTIALITY AND PRIVACY: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE'

25-26 April 2014, University of Glasgow, supported by a grant from the Wellcome Trust.

This symposium brings together a range of speakers, from around the UK and abroad, to consider different perspectives on medical confidentiality and privacy. The meeting has been designed to enhance understanding of both contemporary areas of concern and debate, and of how relevant issues have evolved over time and within different socio-legal contexts. In doing so, it is intended to facilitate dialogue, and encourage future collaboration, between experts from different backgrounds and academic disciplines, including: history, law, philosophy, medicine and professional regulation.

Topics covered will include analysis of medical confidentiality and privacy in relation to: notification of crime; medical evidence in court; genetics; disease surveillance; children; health research; and the development of professional guidance and regulation.

Confirmed speakers include: Professor George Annas (Boston); Dr Emma Cave (Durham); Dr Al Dowie (Glasgow); Professor Amy Fairchild (Columbia, New York); Dr Angus Ferguson (Glasgow); Professor Holger Maehle (Durham); Professor Jean McHale (Birmingham); Dr Karen Melham (Oxford); Professor Sabine Michalowski (Essex); Jane

O'Brien and Fionnula Flannery (General Medical Council); Professor Graeme Laurie (Edinburgh).

For further information, including details of how to register to attend this event, please contact the organisers:

Dr Angus Ferguson (Centre for the History of Medicine, University of Glasgow) email:

Angus.Ferguson@glasgow.ac.uk

Professor Holger Maehle (Centre for the History of Medicine and Disease, Durham University) email:

a.h.maehle@durham.ac.uk

NEW APPROACHES TO MEDICINE IN WALES

Glamorgan Archives, Cardiff, Friday 16th May 2014 9.30am-4.30pm

What is Wales' place within the broader history of medicine? Traditional histories of Wales have often tended to look inwards, with a narrow focus upon medical folklore, nineteenth-century industrial health or Wales' role in the creation of the National Health Service. In older narratives of progress and professionalization, Wales has often appeared insular and disconnected. But as historians have turned to the importance of the local and regional, as well as the national, the place of Wales within a wider medical world, both now and in the past, increasingly calls for attention.

This workshop will act as a hub for colleagues from a wide range of disciplines to encourage new dialogues about future directions for Welsh medical history.

For all details please visit the workshop website:

<http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/share/research/centres/new-approaches-to-medicine-in-wales.html>

MUSIC, EMOTIONS AND WELL-BEING: HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PERSPECTIVES

Conference to be held at the Centre for the History of the Emotions, Queen Mary College, University of London, on 20 June 2014, 9am-6pm.

Organised by Penelope Gouk (Manchester), James Kennaway (Newcastle), Jacomien Prins (Warwick), and Wiebke Thormählen (Royal College of Music).

The conference seeks to bring together historians, musicologists, psychologists, music therapists, and neuroscientists, to look beyond influential yet often un-theorized views of music and 'emotion' to explore how music can function as a strategic tool in establishing individual well-being. The day is organised around five panels each of which has four speakers. At present these include for example: the conference organisers; Professor Susan McClary (Music, Case Western); Professor Ian Cross (Music, Cambridge); Dr Alexandra Lamont (Psychology, Keele); Dr Cheryl Metcalfe (Southampton, Health Sciences) and Dr Thomas Dixon (Queen Mary Centre for the History of Emotions). In addition to the invited speakers, we warmly welcome auditors to attend our conference.

The standard registration fee is £30 but this is waived for all SSHM members.

For more details see our conference website: http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/ren/about_us/centrestaff/postdoctoralfellows/prins/music-emotions-conference-20june2014/

31ST ANNUAL NURSING AND HEALTH CARE HISTORY CONFERENCE

Hartford and Storrs, CT, September 18-21, 2014

The American Association for the History of Nursing (AAHN), in conjunction with the University of Connecticut School of Nursing, is preparing for AAHN's **31st Annual Nursing and Health Care History Conference** to be held in Hartford and Storrs, CT on September 18-21, 2014. This weekend-long conference provides a forum for researchers interested in sharing new research that addresses events, issues and topics in any area of nursing and health care history broadly constructed to

encompass the history of nursing, global nursing history, nursing practice, health care institutions, caring, illness, healing work and public health. In addition to general nursing history, the 31st Conference will also spotlight presentations on the U.S. Civil War and World War I.

This year's distinguished keynote speaker is Yale University Professor **John Harley Warner**, with his presentation entitled "Bedside Stories: Clinical Narrative and the Transformation of the Hospital Patient Chart." His talk will explore the remaking of the hospital case record in the United States over the long 19th century, how we can explain it, and more broadly, what we stand to gain by thinking about the practice of writing as a clinical practice.

In addition to the top-notch educational opportunities, the Conference also offers plenty of networking and social opportunities to mix-and-mingle with other nursing history enthusiasts.

Please continue to check the AAHN webpage, www.aahn.org, to stay up-to-date on any developments. Registration and conference details will be announced soon!

THE 41ST CONGRESS OF THE WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE (WAHVM)
Imperial College, London, United Kingdom
10-13 September 2014.

Contact: veterinaryhistorylondon@gmail.com
Website: www.veterinaryhistorylondon.com

The British Veterinary History Society is delighted to host this meeting for the first time in its history. We look forward to welcoming national and international delegates to our capital city, for a stimulating programme of events. Academic researchers, veterinary surgeons, students and other interested parties are all invited to participate. The programme will include a variety of submissions on the topic of veterinary history (broadly construed). There are two key themes, which have been selected for their historical importance and their contemporary significance.

This meeting is generously sponsored by:

- The Wellcome Trust
- Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
- Society for the Social History of Medicine
- Royal Veterinary College, UoL
- Kings College London
- University of Surrey School of Veterinary Medicine
- The Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies

FROM HUNTER TO HELMAND: MILITARY MEDICINE THEN AND NOW

14 - 15 November 2014, Hunterian Museum, Royal College of Surgeons, London.

This two-day conference will cover the advances in military medicine over a period of 250 years. Bringing together medical and military history experts, as well as current serving military medical staff, this event will span the development of military medicine from the time of John Hunter in the 18th century through to current campaigns in Afghanistan and Iraq. Crimea, the Napoleonic era, both World Wars and the Falklands will all be covered, as will key topics such as military nursing, naval surgery and military psychiatry.

Subjects and speakers include*

Dr Simon Chaplin, Wellcome Library, *John Hunter at War*

Mr Michael Crumplin FRCS, *Some Gain through Pain - Early 19th Century Combat Surgery*

Dr Katherine Foxhall, Leicester, *Medical Experimentation in the Post-Napoleonic Navy*

Sir Barry Jackson FRCS, *Medicine and Surgery in the Crimea*

Professor Christine Hallett, Manchester, *Nurses and Wound Sepsis in WWI*

Peter Starling, *Surgical Advances during WWI*

Dr Andrew Bamji, *The Role of the Great War in the Advancement of Facial Reconstruction*

Professor Mark Harrison, Oxford, *Second World War medicine* (working title)

Professor Edgar Jones, KCL, *Shell Shock and its*

Relevance for Afghanistan

Surgeon Commander Rick Jolly, *Medical Care during the Falklands Crisis*

Surgeon Commander Catherine Doran and Surgeon Capt. Mark Midwinter, *Driving Performance Improvement in Military Surgery - Learning from the Past and Improving the Future*

Booking is now open and tickets can be purchased by calling 020 7869 6568.

For all details visit the website:

<http://www.rcseng.ac.uk/museums/hunterian/war-art-and-surgery>



FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

AHRC SCIENCE IN CULTURE INNOVATION AWARDS

Innovation Awards under the Science in Culture theme are now available.

Deadline: 27 February 2014

Successful proposals under the Innovation Awards call are expected to expand and explore the Science in Culture theme in new and innovative ways. Proposals may address any aspect of the theme as outlined in the call document.

In the context of this call, innovation can take a number of forms:

- Exploring new inter-disciplinary concepts, methodologies and approaches drawing on both the arts and humanities and the sciences.
- Developing reciprocal collaborations of a new nature or in new or emerging fields of collaborative enquiry between the arts and humanities and the sciences.
- Addressing innovative and inter-disciplinary research questions co-produced through dialogue between the arts and humanities and the sciences.

Funding of up to £80,000 (fEC) over a period of 12 months will be awarded to successful grants. Up to 10 Innovation Awards are expected to be funded under the Science in Culture theme.

Website: <http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/Funding-Opportunities/Pages/Science-in-Culture-Innovation-Awards.aspx>

FELLOWSHIP: HISTORY OF WOMEN IN MEDICINE

Deadline: March 15th 2014

The **Foundation For The History Of Women In Medicine** will provide one \$5000 grant to support travel, lodging, and incidental expenses for a flexible research period between JULY 1ST 2014 – JUNE 30TH 2015. Foundation Fellowships are offered for research related to the history of women to be conducted at the Center For The History Of Medicine at the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts. Preference will be given to projects that deal specifically with women physicians or other health workers or medical scientists, but proposals dealing with the history of women's health issues may also be considered. Manuscript collections which may be of special interest include the recently-opened Mary Ellen Avery Papers, the Leona Baumgartner Papers, and the Grete Bibring Papers (find out more about our collections at www.countway.harvard.edu/awm). Preference will be given to those who are using collections from the Center's Archives for Women in Medicine, but research on the topic of women in medicine using other material from the Countway Library will be considered. Preference will also be given to applicants who live beyond commuting distance of the Countway, but all are encouraged to apply, including graduate students.

Application Requirements: Applicants should submit a proposal (no more than two pages) outlining the subject and objectives of the research project, length of residence, historical materials to be used, and a project budget (including travel, lodging, and research expenses), along with a curriculum vitae and two letters of recommendation by MARCH 15TH, 2014. The fellowship proposal should demonstrate that the Countway Library has resources central to the research topic.

Applications should be sent to:

Women in Medicine Fellowships, Archives for Women in Medicine, Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, 10 Shattuck Street, Boston, MA 02115.

Electronic submissions of applications and supporting materials and any questions may be directed to chm@hms.harvard.edu.

The fellowship appointment will be announced in April 2014.

TWO BURSARIES FOR TAUGHT MASTER'S STUDY AT CHSTM, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, UK

The Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine at the University of Manchester offers two bursaries of £5000 each towards tuition for its MSc programmes, including study in the medical humanities. The awards are aimed at highly motivated students seeking to proceed to PhD study at CHSTM.

The scheme is open to all suitably qualified UK and international candidates, and offered for either full-time or part-time study starting in September 2014. The award of £5000 covers the majority of the course fees for UK and EU students (£6300 full-time), or may be awarded as a contribution to the international fee (£18000 full-time). It does not include a stipend or support for accommodation.

Please note that the scheme is intended for students with a strong commitment to proceeding through the MSc to PhD research. (For this reason, it is not open to medical students taking the MSc as an intercalation, or to other students with a pre-planned non-PhD study route.)

The qualification requirements are higher than for acceptance on the programme overall. We will consider all bursary applicants with a First-class undergraduate degree or international equivalent (see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/grade-comparison-of-overseas->

[qualifications](#)>), but will also consider other applicants who can demonstrate strong aptitude for historical or related work through their study backgrounds or professional experience.

Deadline for applications: Monday 31 March 2014.

For further particulars and to make an application, please contact the MSc programme director:

Dr James Sumner, Centre for the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine, Simon Building, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL,
Email: james.sumner@manchester.ac.uk

Further information about CHSTM's taught graduate programme is available at <http://www.chstm.manchester.ac.uk/postgraduate/taught/>

SEMINAR SERIES

HISTORY OF PRE-MODERN MEDICINE SEMINAR SERIES (WELLCOME TRUST)

4 February, Patrick Wallis (LSE)

'The Transformation of Medicine in Early Modern Britain'

18 February, Anthony Cerulli (Hobart and William Smith Colleges)

'Trouble with the Classics: Education Reform and the Cultivation of a Premodern Medical Tradition in Modern India'.

4 March, Maria-Pia Donato (Cagliari)

'Ethics and etiquette at the deathbed in early modern medicine: a second look'.

All seminars will take place in the Wellcome Trust, Gibbs Building, 215 Euston Road, London, NW1 2BE. Doors at 6pm prompt, seminars will start at 6.15pm.

LSHTM EVENTS

FILMS

Tuesday, 11th February 2014. Venue: Manson Lecture Theatre, Keppel Street Building
'Entebbe Encounter'

Historical reconstruction of the Royal Society's 1902 investigation into epidemic sleeping sickness in Uganda, and the discovery of the causal; trypanosome.

Tuesday, 4th March 2014. Venue: Manson Lecture Theatre, Keppel Street Building
'DDT Versus Malaria'

Documentary on the impact of malaria on the Kipsigis people of Kenya, and the 1940s campaign to eradicate the disease using DDT.

Films start at 12.45pm – 2pm. All welcome. Special thanks to the Wellcome Trust.

SEMINARS

Thursday, 27th February 2014, 12.45–2.00 pm
Axel Huentelmann (Johannes Gutenberg Universitaet) 'Entangled Histories: The foundation and early establishment of public health institutions in Britain and Europe around 1900'

Venue: Bennett Room, Keppel Street Building.
To view abstracts:

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

To be added to LSHTM mailing lists contact Ingrid James (Ingrid.James@lshtm.ac.uk).

PUBLIC HEALTH HISTORY WALKS

Wednesday, 12th February 2014, 12.45–2 pm
'SQUARES AND PAIRS'. Bloomsbury is famous for its pioneers – but what about their partners and friends? Find out the stories of those who shaped public health history - and their sometimes long suffering companions - on this walk through the great architecture and squares of the area.

Thursday, 13th March 2014, 5.15pm (ends ~ 6.45 pm)

'SNOW AND SOHO'. In our last tribute for the bicentenary of Dr John Snow, this walk takes place just before his birthday. Trace the

history of the 1854 cholera outbreak, solved by Dr John Snow – and learn more of the medical and mysterious history of Soho. Ends at the John Snow pub.

Walks led by Dr Ros Stanwell-Smith, a Public Health Consultant & Blue Badge Guide.

Each Walk is free. Numbers are limited (20 places). If you would like to participate, please book with Ingrid James: Tel: 020 7927 - 2434 or email ingrid.james@lshtm.ac.uk

All Walks are funded by the Wellcome Trust

NEWS FROM CENTRES

WHO RECOGNITION FOR THE CENTRE FOR GLOBAL HEALTH HISTORIES (YORK)

The Centre for Global Health Histories (CGHH) at the University of York has been designated the World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Global Health Histories in recognition of its proven track record in assisting the organisation to implement its work and achieve its goals. Designation lasts for the next four years (and can be renewed before it ends). The Collaborating Centre will focus on seminar organisation, knowledge generation, policy evaluation, public engagement and staff training, working with the WHO Headquarters and Regional Offices on these activities on an independent basis. CGHH is a member of the Humanities Research Centre at the University of York, contributing to its mission to foster inter-disciplinary research locally, nationally and internationally. CGHH is funded by the University and the Wellcome Trust. Read the full story and more about CGHH at www.york.ac.uk/news-and-events/features/who-recognition/

Upcoming CGHH public lectures: admission is free and all are welcome, no booking necessary. Further information at www.york.ac.uk/history/global-health-histories/events/

22nd January - 'New Spirituality, Politics of Self-Empowerment, Democracy and Citizenship in India' with Dr Nandini Gooptu (University of Oxford). 6.00pm in the Treehouse, Berrick Saul Building, University of York.

19th February - 'Underserved and Overdosed? Muslims and the Pulse Polio Initiative in rural north India' with Prof Patricia Jeffery (University of Edinburgh). 6.00pm in the Treehouse, Berrick Saul Building, University of York.

5th March - 'Pasteurian Medicine as Imperial Heroism' with Dr John Strachan (Lancaster University). 6.00pm in room V/120 - Vanbrugh College, University of York.

LSHTM Centre for History in Public Health History Centre Annual Lecture

On Tuesday 19th November 2013 Professor Simon Szreter gave the Centre's annual lecture: 'How much VD was there in Georgian London? Can we estimate the population prevalence of STIs before the twentieth century?'. The talk was based on research undertaken jointly with Kevin Siena. Taking as its starting point Boswell's famous diary records of his sexual activity and repeated VD infections, their research has sought to establish 18th century trends and prevalence of syphilis. Given the challenge posed by absent or fragmentary sources, their strategy has been to base their estimates on institutional records, drawing on archives such as those of Chester Royal Infirmary and of London's workhouses. The results, while still provisional, suggested strikingly high levels of STDs, and, as was pointed out during the lively audience discussion which followed, bore comparison with prevalence rates in some sub-Saharan African countries today. LSHTM's Professor Kaye Wellings chaired the lecture and Dame Professor Anne Johnson gave the vote of thanks. Both are investigators on the National Sex Survey, the third version of which was published in the same week.

Witness Seminar: the Resource Allocation Working Party

The latest witness seminar in the Centre's series on the history of policy-making in the National Health Service took place on 21st November 2013 at Somerset House, London. Jointly organised with the Centre for Contemporary British History at King's College London, a panel discussed the 'RAWP', an initiative of the mid-1970s which sought to alter the way in which the health service distributed its central funds. Despite Bevan's founding objectives of ensuring equal access to services of equal quality, for its first thirty years the pattern by which money was allocated to hospital regions was determined mostly by precedent. The Labour government, with Barbara Castle as Secretary of State, initiated a new system which sought for the first time to distribute according to measures of need, and the aim of the seminar was to learn about how and why this happened. Amongst the witnesses were Lord (David) Owen, Minister of Health at that time; Professor Walter Holland, a pioneer health service researcher and Sir Graham Hart, later Permanent Secretary in the Department of Health along with a host of other people from the NHS, medicine, academia and the civil service. The transcript will be published during 2014, and will be available to online readers with open access.

New Publication: Virginia Berridge, *Demons: Our changing attitudes to alcohol, tobacco and drugs* (OUP, 2013).

Published in November, Virginia Berridge's new book became the *Sunday Telegraph's* book of the week. A launch was held at the School with comments from Professor Gerry Stimson and Professor Leslie Iversen, chair of the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs. Further events showcased the book at the Manchester Science Festival and locally at West End Lane Books in West Hampstead.

M.Gorsky/V.Berridge

Wellcome Images Historical Images go Open Access.

Thousands of years of visual culture made free through Wellcome Images. From Monday 20 January, over 100,000 images from the historical collection in Wellcome Images are being made freely available under the Creative Commons-Attribution only (CC-BY) licence. What does this mean to you? All of the images from the historical collection can now freely be used for both personal and commercial use. This means you can use those high resolution images in publications without charge. All we ask is that Wellcome Library, London is credited.

All of the historical high resolution images can be downloaded directly from the [Wellcome Images website](#) for users to freely copy, distribute, edit, manipulate, and build upon as they wish, for personal or commercial use. Simon Chaplin, Head of the Wellcome Library, says "Together the collection amounts to a dizzying visual record of centuries of human culture, and our attempts to understand our bodies, minds and health through art and observation. As a strong supporter of open access, we want to make sure these images can be used and enjoyed by anyone without restriction." If you have any questions about the new scheme please don't hesitate to contact images@wellcome.ac.uk

London's Pulse

We are pleased to announce the launch of [London's Pulse: Medical Officer of Health reports 1848-1972](#), a free online resource for the history of public health. This new website brings together more than 5500 annual reports covering the City of London, 32 present-day London boroughs and their predecessors. The London Medical Officer of Health reports are one of the Wellcome Library's most-used print collections, so we are especially pleased to be able to make them available online for a worldwide audience.

Along with the ability to easily compare infectious diseases and mortality rates across several years, the website offers

the ability to download and copy all of the data in a variety of formats: HTML, XML, CSV and plain text. We've included some short articles about the changing historical contexts and professional role of Medical Officers of Health.

The project was [part-funded by Jisc](#) through its Mass Digitisation programme. [London Metropolitan Archives](#) helped fill the gaps in the Wellcome Library collections so we could present a more comprehensive set of reports. We could not have made these reports available online without the kind permission of the local authorities of Greater London.

Purchase of Almanac

A remarkable fifteenth-century folding almanac in a green and pink silk binding was [recently acquired](#) by the Wellcome Library. It stands out because of its exquisite textile binding, and the high artistic standard of its illustrative features, particularly the Zodiac Man. Only a handful of such artefacts survive, and this particular example had been in private hands and was previously unknown to scholars.



The almanac is written in Latin, and contains a calendar and astrological tables and diagrams, including lunar and solar eclipses. The

text, diagrams and images are in brown, red and blue ink with gold leaf. This item joins two other medieval folding almanacs in the Library: [MS. 39](#) and [MS. 40](#). These slightly later almanacs contain much less sophisticated drawings than our new acquisition. The noticeable differences between these objects raise intriguing questions about how they were produced and used. The most recent known owner of the almanac was the poet Dame Edith Sitwell (1887–1964), who received it as a gift in May 1940. We do not know who first owned it in the fifteenth century, but it

could have been commissioned by a lay person who was not a physician or surgeon, yet had a keen interest in the astrological and calendrical data within it, and wished to have a special exemplar of what may have been a very fashionable manuscript format. Use could have been made of its medical content within the household, although the absence of the Vein Man may suggest that it was never intended to be consulted for practical purposes. The original owner could have been a woman, and the textile binding could have been woven by the owner himself or herself, or within his or her household.

This jewel-like, enigmatic object raises important questions about who possessed medical and scientific knowledge in the fifteenth century, how that knowledge was used, and the status and significance of folding almanacs at this time. It encourages us to see such manuscripts as unique physical artefacts as well as repositories of information, and reminds us that medieval manuscripts existed in other formats than the standard codex. Indeed, the special manuscript format of the folding almanac merits further study, and we hope that scholars of manuscript and book history, as well as art historians and historians of medicine and science, will shed further light on our new acquisition.

Digitising *Chemist & Druggist*

We've begun work digitising the back issues of one of our most popular journals, [Chemist and Druggist](#). On completion this summer, the digitised journals will be freely available for users worldwide via the Library website and [catalogues](#), as well as the [Internet Archive](#). *Chemist and Druggist* contains a wealth of information for studying the history of medicine and pharmacy, as well as social history, history of advertising and graphic design and family history. Continually published for over 150 years, it's the leading trade journal for the pharmacy community in the UK. The historical issues offer fascinating content, evidence for the existence of organisations and therapies, and advertisements for a wide range of preparations and devices.

The digitised *Chemist and Druggist* will be a valuable resource for the pharmacy trade, as well as academic and other researchers in diverse disciplines: social scientists and historians, especially medical and business historians, as well as those working in the history of design and marketing.

The run consists of around 6,500 issues, some 500,000 pages. We will be digitising the journals on site, mostly using copies kindly donated by the publisher [UBM Medica](#). Library copies will be used when there are missing issues. This means that a small number of issues will be taken out of use for a few days at a time when they are needed for digitisation, but by using the UBM Medica copies we will minimise the impact on readers.

Once digitised, the digital issues will be available in a basic format via the [Internet Archive](#), and will later be available via the Library website and [catalogues](#) with increased functionality.

If you have any questions about the digitisation of the journals please don't hesitate to [contact us](#).

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>)

Ross MacFarlane
Research Engagement Officer
Wellcome Library
r.macfarlane@wellcome.ac.uk

EXHIBITIONS

WAR, ART AND SURGERY

To mark the centenary of the outbreak of the First World War, the Hunterian Museum is staging the exhibition *War, Art and Surgery* from 14 October 2014 - 14 February 2015.

With unprecedented access to military facilities, the artist Julia Midgley has created over 150 pieces of reportage artwork representing military surgeons in training and recently wounded soldiers on their road to recovery. Julia's work will be exhibited

alongside all 72 of the College's striking pastels of wounded servicemen by surgeon-artist Henry Tonks from 1916-1918. The *War, Art and Surgery* programme will also feature an exhibition of Julia's work at the Durham Light Infantry Museum and Durham Art Gallery in **Summer 2014** and a two-day conference '[From Hunter to Helmand: Military Medicine Then and Now](#)' at the Hunterian Museum in **November 2014**.

Generously supported by Arts Council England, the Sir James Knott Trust, the Frances and Augustus Newman Foundation, and the Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

'THE ROMANTIC DISEASE: AN ARTISTIC INVESTIGATION OF TUBERCULOSIS'

A new exhibition by artist Anna Dumitriu:

The long history between TB and humans isn't over - we see the harm that the disease brings to the lives of people living in poverty in Africa and Asia every day in our own work. But for many people in the UK and in other developed countries, TB is hidden, far away in the past. Anna's installations and sculptures are made with strains of *Mycobacteria*, transformed historical artefacts, and textiles, all revealing the complexities of humankind's long history with tuberculosis.

[Watermans Art Centre](#)

40 High Street, Brentford, West London, UK, TW8 0DS

The exhibition explores the history of TB from artistic, social and scientific perspectives and covers subjects such as superstitions about the disease, its literary and romantic associations, the development of antibiotics and the latest research into whole genome sequencing of bacteria.

To watch a brief video with the artist featured in 'Wired Magazine' please see:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pLHD51KLvN4>

SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE MEMBERS' SURVEY

Membership in SSHM provides a number of benefits including:

- *Social History of Medicine*, a leading history of medicine journal
- the *Gazette*, providing current information on events, conferences and funding for conferences
- access to win the Roy Porter Prize and other prizes
- discounts on book series with Pickering and Chatto and other publishers' series
- a forum for discussion on social media
- a voice for the history of medicine in the UK and beyond

But, perhaps, SSHM might be able to provide more or should invest its efforts in other areas. This survey is intended to determine why SSHM members became members, what additional benefits SSHM members would appreciate and how SSHM might connect better with its members. It is hoped to get a better sense of who our members are and how we might serve them better.

To thank you for your participation, 4 lucky winners will receive a book of their choice from Pickering and Chatto's *Studies for the Society for the Social History of Medicine* book series.

Please post your completed survey to:

Dr Matthew Smith
CSHHH, University of Strathclyde
Level 4, Lord Hope, 141 St James Road
Glasgow G4 0LT

Alternatively, fill in an online version of this survey at:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/7YY2HXR>

1. How did you originally hear about SSHM?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> colleague/supervisor | <input type="checkbox"/> Facebook |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SSHM leaflet or advertising in book or journal | <input type="checkbox"/> Twitter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> via <i>Social History of Medicine</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify) |

2. Why did you become a member?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> subscription to <i>Social History of Medicine</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> to join a community of scholars studying the history of medicine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> to get a discount for conference, books, etc | <input type="checkbox"/> for networking opportunities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> to enter a prize competition (eg. Roy Porter prize) | <input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify) |

3 If you were to recommend SSHM to a colleague, what benefits would you emphasise? Please list up to three.

4. Have you had any problems with your membership? If so, please explain.

5. Have you ever let your membership lapse? If so, why?

6. Please rank SSHM benefits in order of importance:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Social History of Medicine</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> opportunities to win prizes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SSHM conferences | <input type="checkbox"/> funding opportunities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the <i>Gazette</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> advocacy for history of medicine community |
| <input type="checkbox"/> discounts on conferences and book series | <input type="checkbox"/> networking opportunities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sense of community with fellow history of medicine scholars | <input type="checkbox"/> social media presence |

7. In which of these areas would you like to see SSHM involved? Please rank in order of importance:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> career development for PGs and early career academics (eg. funding, publishing, job skills) | <input type="checkbox"/> increased involvement in contemporary health debates |
| <input type="checkbox"/> training in public engagement and knowledge exchange | <input type="checkbox"/> more in-person networking opportunities (eg. book launches, public lecture series) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> enhanced social media activities | <input type="checkbox"/> more mentoring/networking/connecting of PGs and early career academics by/with senior academics |

8. Are there any other activities with which you think SSHM should get involved? Please specify.

9. Where do you see the Society in 10 years? Please describe in as much detail as you wish.

10. SSHM membership is currently £44/\$88/€66 for full members and £24/\$48/€36 for student/retired/unwaged members. Do you think this is:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> good value | <input type="checkbox"/> too expensive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> about right | Please tell us why |

11 How would you like to be contacted by SSHM and/or kept up to date with our activities? Please rank in order of preference:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> mail | <input type="checkbox"/> twitter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e-mail | <input type="checkbox"/> via the <i>Gazette</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> facebook | <input type="checkbox"/> telephone solicitation |

Finally, some details about you:

Country of residence: _____

Academic discipline: _____

Would you describe the history of medicine as a primary, secondary or tertiary area of research for yourself? _____

Stage in academic career: (UG; Masters; PhD; funded post-doc; teaching fellow/contract instructor; lecturer; senior lecturer; reader; professor; professor emeritus; retired; independent scholar; not in an academic career) _____

Part time or full time? _____

Gender: _____

Age: _____

Please select three words that best describe the themes you research: _____ / _____ / _____

What is the period of your research (by century)? _____

What is the geographical area of your research? _____

Please list the sources of any funding you have received. _____

Do you have a medical qualification or have you worked in the allied health professions (eg. nursing, social work, health policy, biosciences)? _____

Thank you very much for participating in this survey. We sincerely appreciate your time.

BLOGWATCH

notchesblog.com: a new History of Sexuality blog with the widest interest across themes, regions and periods.



Notches was established in order to get people inside and outside the academy thinking about sex and sexualities in the past and in the present. It has a number of regular contributors, who consider the history of sexuality in its broadest sense: the way it is connected to the history of gender, society, politics, economies, and cultures, and the way it informs current issues. We are connected with the Raphael Samuel History Centre (<http://www.rafael-samuel.org.uk/>), which is devoted to encouraging the widest possible participation in historical research and debate, and our goal is to create a blog that is accessible, inclusive, relevant, entertaining, and intellectually engaged.

For any questions, or if you'd like to contribute to *Notches* please feel free to contact Justin Bengry at jbengry@gmail.com.



<http://pointsadhsblog.wordpress.com/>

Points: The Blog of the Alcohol and Drugs History Society

Points is an academic group blog that brings together a group of scholars with wide-ranging expertise with the goal of producing original and thoughtful reflections on the history of alcohol and drugs, the web of policy surrounding them, and their place in popular culture. A group blog provides a space for the exchange of new ideas, insights, and speculations about our interdisciplinary and rapidly evolving field. *Points* is the official blog of the Alcohol and Drugs History Society, an affiliate organization of the American Historical Association. For further information, contact Managing Editors [Joe Spillane](#) or [Trysh Travis](#), or Media Liaison [Amy Long](#).

Image: Faithful companions of the drinker: wretchedness and death. A man drinking in a tavern in the company of figures representing poverty and death induced by alcohol. Colour lithograph by J.-J. Waltz (Hansi), 1905. Credit: Wellcome Library

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