



centre for the
HISTORY of
MEDICINE

Centre for the History of Medicine
University of Warwick
Annual Report 2007-2008

Centre for the History of Medicine University of Warwick Annual Report 2007-2008



Introduction

This was a year dominated by the development and submission of our application for a second Wellcome Trust Strategic Award, and marked by celebrations following the success of our bid. We are looking forward to creating a range of new and exciting research projects and activities under the theme 'Situating Medicine: New Directions in the History of Medicine' over the next five years. The new Strategic Award seeks in particular to reflect and engage with the challenges of medicine of the twenty-first century, to interrogate interdisciplinary approaches in the history of medicine, and to compare how medicine is changed in theory and in practice as it moves between different environments and institutions, and in global, national and local contexts. As part of this we will continue to develop innovative public engagement projects, workshops and conferences, and to invite other historians of medicine to join us in taking forward our programme of work. The process of conceiving the proposal for the Strategic Award was in itself stimulating and rewarding, providing us with the opportunity as a group to reflect on our research plans and re-consider the concerns which drive us as historians of medicine.

Aside from the Strategic Award, this year was marked by many successes. The completion of the book 'The Healthy Factory' by Vicky Long signaled the successful rounding off of the Wellcome Trust-funded project on work as a site of health, while Michael Bevan completed a short oral history project on the Leamington Spa Pump Rooms. David Hardiman published his book on missionaries and their medicine in India, and Sarah Hodges hers on birth control in South India. Other successes included receiving a Leverhulme Artist-in-Residence award for interdisciplinary artist Phillip Warnell, as well as Dr Angela Davis's achievement in winning a Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship. During the year we were delighted to welcome Dr Norwood Andrews to the Centre to carry out research on medicine and public execution, working in close collaboration with Triangle Theatre Company, Dr Atsuko Naono as the Centre's Research Assistant, and to welcome back Dr Elaine Leong from maternity leave. The Centre also hosted overseas visitors from Norway, Iceland, and the US, with Professor Sander Gilman's visit supported by an Institute of Advanced Study Fellowship. Four Centre postgraduates were awarded their PhDs. Numerous workshops on a range of themes were held during the year, two organized by the Centre's postgraduates and postdoctoral fellows, along with a lively and well-attended range of seminars and reading lunches. The year ended on a high note with a week-long Summer School organized by Claudia Stein and Professor Sander Gilman, which set the tone for our new Strategic Award, engaging with cross-disciplinary debate regarding the development of medical imaging from the Renaissance to the present.

We look forward to an equally stimulating and intellectually challenging year in 2009.

With best wishes,

Professor Hilary Marland
Director, Centre for the History of Medicine

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Centre Staff

In the 2007-08 academic year we were joined by three new members of staff, including Dr Atsuko Naono, who took up the role of Research Assistant in the Centre, and Dr Norwood Andrews, who returned to Warwick having previously been with us as one of the University's Outstanding Young Researchers. Norwood joined the Centre in January 2008 to work with Triangle Theatre Company on their project 'The Last Women.' Later in the year Dr Roberta Bivins took up her post as Senior Lecturer in the History Department, bringing the total number of core staff in the Centre to seven, making us one of the largest clusters of historians of medicine in the UK and internationally.

Among the workshops organised by colleagues, two were held overseas: Sarah Hodges' event 'The Question of Waste in the History of Medicine' was held at the University's Palazzo Papafava in Venice, and 'The Medical Marketplace and Medical Tradition,' co-organised by Hilary Marland and Catherine Cox of the Centre for the History of Medicine in Ireland, was held in Dublin. We also hosted three visiting scholars, two PhD students – Søren Rud from Denmark, and Sigurgeir Guðjónsson from Iceland – and Professor Sander Gilman, who was generously funded by the University's Institute for Advanced Study. Professor Gilman participated in the Centre's first summer school, organised by Claudia Stein, on the theme 'Medicine and New Media.' This week-long event brought together emerging and mid-career scholars from around the world with experts in a variety of fields to explore the history of medical imaging from the early modern period to the present day. One participant said the summer school "provided a rare opportunity for in-depth conversation – for complex, layered intellectual interaction enriched by personal connection."

Much of the year was spent developing our successful bid for a second Wellcome Trust Strategic Award, but other successful bids include funding from the Leverhulme Trust to support Phillip Warnell's project 'The Anxious Object'; a Wellcome Trust PhD studentship for Harriet Palfreyman to research visual knowledge and surgery in 18th-century Britain; and conference grants to support the Summer School on 'Medicine and New Media' and Ingrid Sykes' forthcoming workshop on hearing science and musicology. 2007-08 also saw the completion of two Wellcome Trust-funded projects: 'The Politics and Practices of Health in Work in Britain, 1915-1951,' undertaken by Vicky Long, Hilary Marland and Mathew Thomson, explored the ways in which the factory became represented as a site for health improvement; and for the oral history project 'Pulling the Plug?: An Oral History of Spa Practices and Experiences at the Royal Pump Rooms,' Michael Bevan conducted 27 interviews with former staff and patients at the Pump Rooms in Leamington Spa. Transcribed excerpts from these interviews may be found on the Centre website (www.warwick.ac.uk/go/chm), and the complete interviews have been deposited with the Leamington Spa Art Gallery and Museum.



Claudia Stein with Monika Domann and Mechthild Fend, Summer School speakers.



Hilary Marland at the workshop, 'The Medical Marketplace and Medical Tradition', held at University College Dublin

In the past academic year David Hardiman and Sarah Hodges both published monographs, and collectively Centre staff published 15 articles and book chapters, and gave 43 presentations of their work. Add to this a full programme of seminars, reading lunches and other events – not to mention teaching, work on ongoing projects, and preparations for forthcoming events – and there is little question that the recent year has been a busy one indeed.

Further descriptions of research activity for each member of staff may be found below as Appendix A.

Workshops and Conferences

In 2007-08, the Centre organised four workshops and conferences, including one co-organised with the Centre for the History of Medicine in Ireland at University College Dublin, where the conference was held, and another held at the University's Palazzo Pesaro Papafava in Venice; we also hosted our first Summer School on the theme 'Medicine and New Media'.

13-14 December 2007

Regimens of Health: Perceptions, Representations and Practices, 1880-1950

Organisers: Jane Adams and Susan Aspinall (CHM)

Speakers: Chris Lawrence (UCL); Hilary Marland (CHM); Conor Reidy (Limerick); Neil Carter (De Montfort); Lyn Brierley-Jones (Durham); Ian Miller (Manchester); Evert Peeters (Leuven); Angela Davis (CHM); Anne Borsay (Swansea); Vladimir Jancovic (Manchester); Vanessa Heggie (Cambridge).

The aim of this workshop was to explore concepts of regimen from the late eighteenth to the twentieth centuries, analysing practices directed at health promotion and maintenance in a variety of contexts and locations. Chris Lawrence began the Thursday afternoon session with an insightful analysis of the relationship between political, moral and social citizenship and health since the Enlightenment. His paper explored the trajectory of the regulation and ordering of the healthy mind in the healthy body from eighteenth-century civil society to twentieth-century mass citizenship. Hilary Marland followed with a focus on the health regimes devised for school girls from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. Noting the difference between ideals of health promoted in the period and health status, she explored the role of schools in remedial health work, as well as in promoting new opportunities for sport and exercise. Neil Carter concluded the session with a study of the health regimes of professional footballers through the Victorian and Edwardian periods into the twentieth century. His paper addressed the gradual introduction of discipline and regulation into the players' overall regimen.

Friday began with a paper given by Ian Miller which looked at popular notions of the 'unhealthy' stomach. He explored cultural reconstructions of digestive health and dyspepsia, noting that conceptions of stomach illness and, consequently, notions of prevention reflected wider social themes within a particular society. Evert Peeters' paper considered vegetarianism and health promotion in Belgium in around 1900. He demonstrated how vegetarianism, as part of the Life Reform movement, sought a pre-modern life style to heal the modern body. Particularly interesting was the complex relationship he elucidated between those leading vegetarians who were scientists and the Life Reform movement. The final session before lunch focused on advice literature, with Angela Davis considering the extent to which British obstetrician Dick Grantly-Read influenced the antenatal preparation of expectant mothers in Oxfordshire between 1930 and 1950; Anne Borsay followed with an analysis of advice to parents and to professional practitioners with regard to disability. She noted subtle shifts in the importance of the notion of heredity and re-constructions of the normal and abnormal. After lunch Vladimir Jancovic addressed the question of clothing, convincingly demonstrating the role of social and economic factors in the years around 1800 in promoting the healthiness of woollen clothing. Vanessa Heggie gave the final presentation, which analysed the origins of sports medicine from the late nineteenth to the twentieth centuries, placing it firmly within the context of developments in medicine at this time.

The wide range of themes raised at the workshop stimulated a lively debate. Several of the papers focused on codifications of health practice and the ways in which regimen was held to be constitutive of wellbeing. Subjects of discussion included definitions of health and of fitness, constructions of the natural, and the shifting relationship between health of mind and of body, as well as reworking of classical notions of constitution and temperament. All-in-all the workshop provided a fascinating two days of papers and discussion, confirming the need for further thought about the significance of ideas on regimen for shaping attitudes to health and its practices.



1 February 2008

The Medical Marketplace and Medical Tradition: Interfaces between Orthodox, Alternative and Folk Practice in the 19th and 20th Centuries

Organisers: Catherine Cox (UCD) and Hilary Marland (CHM)

Speakers: Evert Peeters (Leuven); Frank Huisman (Utrecht); Catriona Foley (UCD); Leah Songhurst (Exeter); Hilary Marland (CHM); Catherine Cox (UCD); Carsten Timmerman (Manchester).

At the commencement of the 21st century intense interest in and usage of complementary and alternative medicines, high levels of self dosing, and energetic debate about the benefits of diet, exercise and healthy lifestyle co-exist alongside biomedical treatments, and indeed continue to challenge them and question the reductionism they embody. It seems timely to revisit the question of how different systems of medicine and approaches to healing survived and reinvented themselves at the point when biomedicine was beginning to dominate medical discourse and practice. The workshop, 'The Medical Marketplace and Medical Tradition: Interfaces between Orthodox, Alternative and Folk Practice in the 19th and 20th Centuries', held at University College Dublin, was intended to re-open this subject. The workshop sought to explore the cultural contexts within which a variety of medical systems could survive, reinvent themselves and flourish, the question of authority in medical practice, self-healing cultures, and the role of belief and religion in shaping curing approaches, and the history of choice for patients.

Frank Huisman opened the workshop with a thought-provoking exploration of the struggle for cultural authority in health care in the Netherlands in the late 19th century. In 1913 three Dutch lawyers submitted a petition to the Dutch parliament in which they requested the abolition of the monopoly of medical treatment for qualified doctors which had been established in 1865. Concern about the one-sided orientation of medicine – set against the alternative systems for example of homoeopathy, natural therapy and magnetism – and the need to preserve freedom of choice for patients was set against the notion that all forms of 'malpractice' should be prosecuted as potentially damaging to health. The debate also highlighted, at a time when there was much apparent agreement on the progress of science and medicine, that a move towards a medical monopoly would result in reductionism, and reflected a cultural reorientation in Dutch society which considered the impact of civilization, the potential of natural and holistic approaches and the role of spirituality and belief in health and healing. Evert Peeters continued to develop the theme of cultural authority to practice and treat in the context of Belgium, probing the position of 'modern' medicine in the late 19th century, as the prestige of medical science was related increasingly to bacteriology and laboratory breakthroughs. He argued that scientific authority was constantly disputed, while interest in holistic discourses enabled an energetic and vitalist counter-medicine. Natural therapists in particular, Peeters demonstrated, challenged the authority of modern medicine through the creation of an alternative lay authority.

Catriona Foley's paper explored the rich range of medical beliefs in circulation during the 'last Irish plague', the 1918 influenza epidemic, demonstrating a still vibrant discussion about the role of miasmas and links with environmental causes, which co-existed and competed with bacteriological discourses. She emphasised the fragmented nature of medical knowledge at the beginning of the 20th century, and her paper also examined ideas about susceptibility to disease and fear of infection, linking these to a range of beliefs and practices. Carsten Timmermann's presentation looked at how folk medicine adapted and scaled up to incorporate the new challenges of industry and science in early 20th-century Germany, drawing on the rich example of Dr Madaus & Co. Older traditional healers and healing traditions and practices centred on the household were transformed into new style commercial practitioners and out-sourced into shops. Yet an effort was made to retain the essence of traditional knowledge and folk practices in creating a science of plant medicines and in evolving new ranges of products as well as continuing to inform and educate the public on the efficacy of folk medicine. The move to modern techniques and salesmanship incorporated an emphasis on lifestyle reform and natural therapy.

Leah Songhurst shifted the focus to the very recent past in her examination of the popularity of St John's Wort as an over-counter herbal remedy in the UK. Its folk history and the findings of recent scientific trials have, she demonstrated, accredited this preparation as a viable 'mood disorder' medicine, and it is used as a widespread alternative to mild and moderate depression and anxiety. The paper explored through this case study, partly drawing on oral evidence, patterns of consumption and current opinion on orthodox, alternative and

folk remedies, as well as the strategies of those marketing St John's Wort, which increasing involve major drug companies.

Catherine Cox's paper outlined the parameters of her new project on the medical marketplace and medical tradition. Ultimately, the project endeavours, not only to identify the various medical options available in late 18th- and 19th-century Irish society, but also to interrogate the extent to which they represented conflicting medical systems, as they are often portrayed. The workshop paper focused on the interface between orthodox, heterodox and folk practice in 19th-century Ireland, with particular emphasis on the second half of the century. The piecemeal nature of the expansion of orthodox practitioners did not lead to the displacement of older existing practices of medical healing and the concomitant denigration of heterodoxy. In Ireland, these practices occupied a central position in medical provision among patients and their continued existence obliged 'orthodox' practitioners to incorporate aspects of their therapeutics.

Finally, Hilary Marland's presentation, explored the vitality of domestic uses of the water cure in 19th-century Britain, as part of the wider popularity of hydropathy associated with large healing centres. Hydropathic practitioners were eager to encourage patients to use water, and also attempted to extend the benefits of their regime to those unable to afford expensive visits to hydros. The encouragement of domestic healing, while offering commercial opportunities through the sale of appliances and manuals, also stressed the importance of education in treatment approaches, hygiene and lifestyle practices intended to improve health, and the benefits of self-governance in health matters.

The papers presented at this workshop demonstrate that social and cultural approaches in the history of medicine are alive and kicking when it comes to interrogating the complex relationships between 'orthodoxy', 'alternative' and 'folk', developing new questions and working with historical resources in new ways. The workshop showed too how issues within the field reflect upon continuing concerns within 21st-century medical practice and approaches to treatment, which reveal that whatever the claims and successes of biomedicine, patients still seek recourse to their own remedies, practitioners and systems of healing.

16-17 May 2008

The Question of 'Waste' in the History of Medicine

Organiser: Sarah Hodges (CHM)

Speakers: Warwick Anderson (Sydney); Christopher Hamlin (Notre Dame); Sarah Hodges (CHM); Mark Jenner (York); Colin Jones (Queen Mary); Helen Macdonald (Melbourne); Joel Tannenbaum (Hawai'i); Rebecca Scott-Bray (Sydney).

This event brought together a diverse group of internationally recognized experts to explore the relationships between governance, disease and infectivity, and to consider how these contribute to an understanding of 'biosecurity'. Participants were asked to reconceptualize their own work in terms of 'waste', however their instructions were purposefully open ended and experimental. Instead of beginning with governance and infectious disease as touchstones, the group was asked to consider the question of waste and to examine the waste economies at work in their chosen, health-related, topics.

Despite this open-ended and purposely provocative set of instructions, what was remarkable was the degree of convergence among the papers around questions of governance and disease. In particular, papers regularly returned to questions of the nature of the relationship between the governors and the governed. As with much of critical public health scholarship, many of the papers and attendant discussion was about how disease serves as an authorizing discourse for power, rather than the object of governance. Under these scenarios, the governed are not diseases, but rather people, practices, spaces and places. Together these form a dense network of surveillance tactics and attempted interventions. Disease serves as one background context rather than the immediate object of governance. Additionally, the papers and discussions regularly noted the limitations of a focus on "infectious" disease. This was seen as a particular problem by those working with materials and worldviews produced before about 1880-1900 when "germ theory" came to dominate understandings of the transmission of many diseases. But it was also pointed out by

those who sought to understand more contemporary manifestations of the governance of disease. A language of epidemiological surveillance and reporting was as much available to be deployed by postcolonial despots explaining their acquisition of wealth as it was by direct action artists who reclaim decaying corpses of maquiladora workers along the US-Mexico border. What was most striking—and, indeed, unexpected—about these regular observations was that in much of the tactics of surveillance and attempts at intervention described in the papers, the main actor was not the state. Nor were these diverse activities directed by suprapstate organizations (in the twentieth-century sense of the term). Instead, the papers pointed out how the project of governance of disease was undertaken (or at least attempted) as much by groups as diverse as theologians and architects; or by performing artists or smugglers. The governance of disease is attempted as much by those working and living in informal economies as it is by those whose business is legitimate statecraft.

In large part this rich tapestry of the governance of disease was allowed for by the wide swathe of academic disciplinarians represented at the workshop—including history, history of medicine, history of science, cultural anthropology, art history, literature, bioethics, theology, law, sociology, and forensics.

20 June 2008

Advice to Mothers

Organiser: *Angela Davis (CHM)*

Speakers: *Rima Apple (Wisconsin), Angela Davis (CHM), Rachel Ritchie (Manchester), Ali Haggett (Exeter), Rachel Lock-Lewis (Newport), Holly Powell Kennedy (KCL), Harriet Gross (Lincoln), Geraldine Brady, Geraldine Brown and Corrine Wilson (Coventry).*

The aim of 'Advice to Mothers' was to look at the advice given to women and girls as mothers and potential mothers through the media and popular culture, education, politics, psychologists, health care professionals and within the family, in the years from 1900 to the present. The workshop focused upon a number of key areas where advice was being given to women, including contraceptive advice, education (including sex education and antenatal education), and advice on the care of infants and older children. The conference posed a number of questions, including whether advisors were seeking to encourage or coerce mothers to fulfill particular roles that society assigned to them, and how this was determined by the ethnicity, class, age and locality of both the advisors and the women they advised.

The workshop explored the advice women and girls have received on all aspects of motherhood, the relationship of women to this advice, the intentions of those giving the advice, the figures from whom women sought advice, and whether these sources were changing over time. The workshop was very well attended and the discussion provided valuable insights into the research taking place on the subject from a variety of disciplinary perspectives and across time periods. It provided an excellent opportunity for the participants to meet and discuss their research and establish connections with those working in the field.

8-9 August 2008

Reading and Writing Recipe Books, 1600-1800

Organiser: *Michelle DiMeo (English, Warwick) and Sara Pennell (Roehampton)*

Keynote Speakers: *Margaret Ezell (English, Texas A&M University), Mary Fissell (History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University), Gilly Lehmann (Université de Franche-Comté), Janet Theophano (Folklore and Folklife, University of Pennsylvania)*

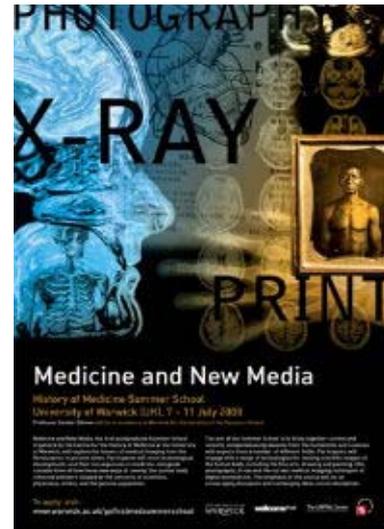
This international interdisciplinary conference provided a much-needed environment for recipe book scholars to meet and discuss important issues such as comparative methodologies and periodization, and thereby offered a key opportunity to shape the course of future research on this genre. Organised by Michelle DiMeo of the English Department at Warwick, and Sara Pennell of Roehampton University, this conference was the 2007 winner of the American Study and Student Exchange Committee's (ASSEC's) 'US/Warwick Interchange Funding' – a generous and competitive award offered annually to the best proposed conference seeking to enhance links between the University of Warwick and American research institutions. The conference was also supported by the Wellcome Trust and the Royal Historical Society. It was the first conference worldwide to focus exclusively on early modern recipe books.

Summer School: Medicine and New Media 7-11 July 2008

Organisers: Claudia Stein (CHM) and Sander Gilman (Emory)

Speakers: Peter Abrahams (Warwick Medical School); Andrea Carlino (Institute de l'histoire de medicine, Geneva); Gemma Calvert (Warwick); Pippa Chadfield (Primal Pictures); Monika Dommann (Zurich); Mechthild Fend (UCL); Sander Gilman (Emory); Sachiko Kusakawa (Cambridge); Molly Rogers (Writer and Independent Scholar), Michael Sappol (National Library of Medicine); William Schupbach (Wellcome Library); Fernando Vidal (Max-Planck-Institute for the History of Science); Phillip Warnell (Artist)

Medicine and New Media brought together scholars from a wide variety of institutions across the world, including Canada, the USA, Sweden, Norway, Brazil, Germany, Italy, and Greece. The majority were postgraduates, but postdoctoral students and independent scholars also participated. A diverse range of fields were represented: most worked in the history of medicine, science and/or technology, but others came from geography, film studies, American studies, and history departments. Medicine and New Media therefore presented participants with an opportunity to engage in truly cross-disciplinary debate regarding the development of medical imaging, from the Renaissance to the present day. The defining feature of the Summer School was the high level of active participation. Mornings were spent in discussion with experts in the humanities and sciences, engaging with theories and practices of imaging the body, questioning how meaning about the body and wider human experience is shaped by imaging, and exploring the ethical, social and political consequences of our desire to make the body visible, inside and out. The morning sessions functioned as dialogues rather than formal lectures, facilitating the discussion of attendees own work in relation to the themes discussed. Practical activities in the afternoons provided opportunities



for attendees to interact in more informal settings, exchanging ideas in new environments outside of the confines of the traditional conference format. As the week progressed, free time became an ideal space for participants to informally present their own work and receive feedback from others and from contributors. Evening social events such as the film screenings provided a chance for participants and contributors to relax together, creating a sense of community and fostering a welcoming and supportive atmosphere during the daytime sessions.

The Summer School began Sunday night with dinner and a brief session conducted by the artist and theatre director Claudette Bryanston, the purpose of which was to allow participants and speakers to become acquainted through informal activities. This fun and yet challenging start ensured there was little hesitation in entering into debate on the first day of the Summer School proper.

Day One: Print and the Body in the Early Modern Period

In a session led by Dr Sachiko Kusakawa (Cambridge) and Dr Andrea Carlino (Institute de l'histoire de medicine, Geneva), participants received a brief introduction to the history of the printing press from its inception in the mid-fifteenth century, stressing the technological, the epistemological and the socio-economic elements to the press. Discussion touched upon how the mutability of images in this period fundamentally changed the relationship between image and text, begging further questions about the purpose and didactic qualities of images. After Carlino raised the subject of the presentation of the body in the illustrated anatomical atlases of the Renaissance, discussion moved onto the epistemological claims of images, particularly the function of idealized images of the body. In a profoundly individualistic medical cosmology that negated any idea of a *normal* body why did anatomical illustrations adhere to artistic



conventions of displaying an ideal body? This led to queries about the presentation of the anatomical body inhabiting an environment as in the famous images in Vesalius' *De humani corporis fabrica* (1543). Many anatomical images at this time mirrored memorable classical sculpture or contemporary erotic imagery, using them as memory aides for an audience learning about anatomical structures. In the afternoon Dr William Schubach (Wellcome Library, London) gave a talk on *New Graphic Media in Medicine*. With the printing press allowing for the rapid manufacture of books, new forms of easily

reproducible images were needed. Schubach described a series of reproduction techniques that sought to emulate the ability of watercolour illustrations to show colour and continuous tone. Discussion emphasized the process of making images as a communal effort, integrating artists, professional woodcutters or engravers and printers.

On the first evening of the Summer School Professor Sander Gilman (Emory University) give a keynote talk on *Seeing the Insane: Representing Madness from the Middle Ages to the 21st Century*. Concentrating on the interchange between surface appearance and its relation to inner, invisible mental states, Gilman moved between the realms of culture and medicine, from ancient to modern, showing images of madness from the Magic Flute to Morel, from Durer to degeneration, charting the desire for accurate visual representation of what can only be imagined beneath the surface. In his capacity of Visiting Fellow at Warwick's new Institute for Advanced Studies (IAS), Gilman was present throughout the week leading and contributing to events and discussions.

Day Two: Photography, the Body and the 'Other' in the late 19th and early 20th century

Molly Rogers (Writer and Independent Scholar) picked up the chronology of imaging technologies with the invention of the Daguerreotype in 1839. The development of photography was fraught with uncertainty over the application of such apparently objective technologies. The question of what exactly a photograph shows became a central concern for anthropology, a discipline that matured alongside photography during the period, with a conspicuous tension operating between



photography's ability to reveal the surface but not the ethnographic depth. Discussion followed on the ability of the camera to record the *truth* in any more objective a manner than previous imaging techniques, revealing the multiplicity of factors that converged to create the 'reality effect' of a photograph, such as the indexical relationship of the photograph to the object and the replacement of a creative human hand with a chemical process. Dr Mechthild Fend (History of Art, UCL) took the discussion of photography into the twentieth century and the domain of the arts while maintaining a focus on the relationship between photography and surface or, in this case, skin. Fend highlighted the work of Valie Export, Jenny Holzer and Santiago Sierra alongside the infamous 1993 Benetton 'HIV Positive' advert. Fend also dealt with the specific properties of media such as the silhouette, the cast and the fingerprint, pointing out their indexical relationship with the body based on traces of contact.

In the afternoon participants were divided into groups, given a digital camera and a topic ('fluid', 'decay', 'surface' or 'mapping') and sent out into the wider university campus to put the morning's ideas into practice. The end results were displayed for the duration of the Summer School in the Capital Centre foyer.

Day Three: Digital Anatomy and the Virtual Body

Moving proceedings away from the realms of history and into the modern medical imaging industry, the morning began with an anatomy lecture by Professor Peter Abrahams (Warwick Medical School). Following in the Vesalian tradition of visual demonstration and the use of images, Abrahams began with a quiz on a variety of medical images. In all cases participants were invited to guess what medium was being displayed, what view of the body was shown

and what its cultural significance was. Abrahams then proceeded to conduct an anatomy lesson as he would with his medical students, using a PowerPoint presentation dense with a variety of images: textbook illustrations, moving digital images, MRI and CT scans and videos of cases he has found interesting. Following this whistle-stop tour of the human body, Pippa Chadfield (Primal Pictures Ltd, London) introduced participants to the mechanics of creating some of the digital images Abrahams had shown. Chadfield demonstrated the origins of the components that make up Primal's 3D computer generated model of the human body. This fully 3D rendered anatomical body is built up of information taken from scans of a female cadaver, a live male elbow, the knee of a male cadaver and the female Visible Human, provoking questions from participants as to the viability of creating a 'normal' human body. Reminiscent of questions raised earlier in the week over the depiction of the idealized human form in the Renaissance, this discussion reminded us that the issues we deal with when studying images are often shared by their creators. The afternoon session in the computer lab allowed participants to explore Primal's 3D body for themselves. In the evening a film programme was shown. *The Cartoon Medicine Show: Films from the Collection of the National Library of Medicine*, was introduced by Dr Michael Sappol (National Library of Medicine) and followed by the 1963 film 'X' – *The Man with X-Ray Eyes*.

Day Four: Picturing the Modern Body

Following some brief remarks by Sander Gilman on the importance of interaction between historians of images and those who create and use the images, the morning session explored the importance of X-ray and the imaging of the modern body. Dr Monica Dommann (University of Zurich) opened with a talk on the impact of Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen's 1895 paper on this new kind of ray. The talk charted the fortunes of the X-Ray after Röntgen, tracing various stages of its institutional expansion. Discussion touched on a recurring concern for the Summer School, that of the construction of objectivity, and moved on to a debate over the effect of X-Ray on other visual media, notably photography, as the allure of the invisible came to surpass the truth claims of the photograph. Sappol went on to deal with the place of images of the body in modernity. Talking first about the 1919 edition of the book *Pictured Knowledge*, Sappol demonstrated the radical change in visual culture that occurred between 1850 and 1900. He went on to discuss the works of medical illustrator Fritz Kahn, who depicted the body as an industrial utopia of modernity in works such as the 1926 *Der Mensch als Industriepalast (Man as Industrial Palace)*.

The afternoon session was given over to a screening of interdisciplinary artist Philip Warnell's *The Girl with X-Ray Eyes*, a film Warnell termed 'a performance encounter with Natasha Demkina', a Russian medical student known internationally as the Girl with X-Ray eyes because of her purported ability to see inside bodies, determining the internal pathology of those she scrutinizes. Warnell was clear in the discussion following the film that it was not a test of Demkina's claims, but focused on the moment of the encounter, the act of looking and seeing (see 'Public Engagement', below).

Day Five: Brain Pictures

The contemporary mania for localizing the totality of human experience in the brain was the subject of the last day. Professor Gemma Calvert (Engineering, Warwick) began by explaining the genesis of fMRI (Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging) from Roy and Sherrington's suggestion in the 1890s that blood flow in the brain is linked to neural activity; she then described her role in establishing a 'neuromarketing' consultancy firm. Neurosense Ltd replaces traditional market research techniques by measuring activity in certain areas of subject's brains when they are shown certain products. Discussion focused on the repercussions of the rapid development of this science, such as the enormous pressure to publish studies on MRI technology, and on the ethical dimensions of 'neuromarketing'. Dr Fernando Vidal (Max-Planck-Institute for the History of Science, Berlin) led a discussion on the 'Cerebral Subject', the notion that the only part of our bodies we need to be ourselves is the brain. Highlighting the pervading 'neuroculture' we live in, Vidal pointed to various new disciplines emergent in the 1990s, the so-called decade of the brain, such as 'neurolaw', 'neurotheology' and 'neuroethics', to demonstrate our cultural emphasis on the brain as an almost autonomous entity. Vidal posited that the brain has now taken on the cultural significance that used to belong to the soul: it is the seat of personhood, an eternal structure, immune to the aging process and able to ensure our immortality.

Visiting Scholars

Søren Rud

A PhD student at the History Department of the Saxo-Institute at the University of Copenhagen, Søren Rud, visited the Centre in the Autumn term. His research project is entitled 'Metropole and Colony' and aims to show how Greenlanders colonized by Denmark and the poor in the Danish capital of Copenhagen became subject to a number of new governmental techniques in the latter half of the 1900-century. As well as conducting research and attending seminars, Søren engaged frequently with Centre staff members, particularly David Arnold, as he followed his MA course on race and society in India, and Sarah Hodges.

Sigurgeir Guðjónsson

Sigurgeir Guðjónsson, a PhD student from Iceland, visited the Centre in the Spring term. His research focuses on Icelandic psychiatry, and he has found that while circumstances in Iceland were quite different from the rest of the Western Europe, Icelandic governmental officials and doctors tried to follow what was going on in neighbouring countries. Sigurgeir attended several seminars, and engaged especially with Hilary Marland, as he attended her undergraduate course 'Madness and Society from Bedlam to the Present'. He also organised a reading lunch on the theme of psychiatry in Iceland.

Sander Gilman

Author/editor of more than 70 books and numerous articles, Sander Gilman has held prestigious Visiting Professorships at numerous institutions; he is currently distinguished professor of the Liberal Arts and Sciences at Emory University. He came to Warwick in July 2008 on a visiting fellowship with the Institute of Advanced Study. Professor Gilman's primary involvement at Warwick was in the Centre's Summer School, 'Medicine and New Media' (see below), which was organised with his consultation from the start. Professor Gilman's participation as IAS Visiting Fellow not only drew a high calibre student to the Summer School, but the breadth of his expertise ensured the content of discussion was broad ranging. Professor Gilman also delivered a keynote speech on the first day, entitled 'Seeing the Insane: Representing Madness from the Middle Ages to the 21st Century'. This event was widely attended by staff and students from across the university, as well as the Summer School participants.

Public Engagement

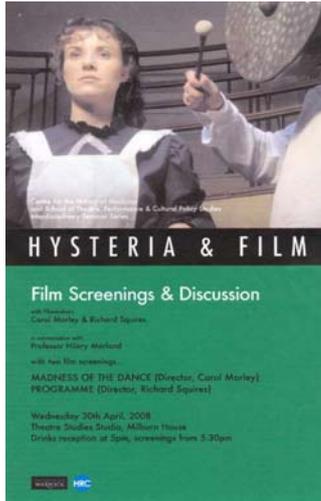
8 May 2008

The Girl with X-ray Eyes

In conjunction with Warwick Arts Centre and Arts Council England, the Centre for the History of Medicine premiered Phillip Warnell's film 'The Girl with X-ray Eyes'. Russian medical student Natasha Demkina is purported to have the ability to look directly inside bodies. Using a form of supplementary vision or second sight, she produces detailed medical diagnoses. Interdisciplinary artist Phillip



Warnell travelled to Moscow and offered up his own body as the subject for Natasha's scrutiny before a series of witnesses. The resulting 23 minute artist's film reveals this extraordinary encounter. The screening was accompanied by Lydia Kavina on the Theremin, a non-contact Russian musical instrument. The event also included a talk by Steven Connor (Birkbeck) on the popular fantasy of acquiring x-ray vision, and a rare screening on film of Werner Herzog's documentary on Russian mysticism 'Bells from the Deep'. The screening of 'The Girl with X-ray Eyes' was held to coincide with 'Introspection-Extramission,' an exhibition of new work by Phillip Warnell at the Leamington Spa Museum and Art Gallery, 18 April - 15 June.



Seminars

The seminars for 2006-07 were organised by Mathew Thomson and Sarah Hodges. Speakers from institutions around the UK and overseas presented papers on topics ranging from suicide in central Africa to maternity services in post-war Britain. Attendance was consistently high, and colleagues from across the University attended, as did numerous visitors from other institutions in the UK. The complete series programme may be found as Appendix C.

An extraordinary seminar was organised in conjunction with the School of Theatre, Performance and Cultural Policy Studies, and funded by the Humanities Research Centre. *Hysteria and Film* featured two independent films dealing in different ways with issues of hysteria, mass hysteria, femininity, and performance: 'Madness of the Dance', directed by Carol Morley, and 'Programme', directed by Richard Squires. The screenings were followed by a discussion led by Hilary Marland.

Reading Lunches

Reading Lunches are organised by History of Medicine postgraduates, who use the forum to expand their comprehension of particular texts. These may be key texts in the history of medicine, or less well-known publications relating to a student's own research that he or she wishes to better understand. In the Autumn Term Stephen Soanes organised a reading lunch on 'Colonial Governmentality: Ideas of Control and Agency in Colonial Medicine'. Term One also saw a session led by Professor Jacalyn Duffin called 'Clio in the Clinic?: Historians, Medics, and the History of Medicine' on her chapter in Frank Huisman and John Harley Warner's *Locating Medical History: The Stories and their Meaning* (2004). The first reading lunch of the second term was organised on Roger Cooter's article 'After Death/After-"Life": The Social History of Medicine in Post-Postmodernity' (2007). The final session for the year discussed the origins and development of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Icelandic psychiatry, led by visiting scholar Sigurgeir Gudjonsson. Reading Lunches typically draw students from across the University who find the subject of discussion relevant to their own work.

Funding Applications

Between 1 October 2007 and 30 September 2008, the Centre submitted 12 applications to external funding bodies, of which 5 were successful, including our second Wellcome Trust Strategic Award. The total amount awarded was £901,841. Following are brief descriptions of the successful projects. Further details may be found as Appendix B.

Situating Medicine

Funding: Wellcome Trust Strategic Award

We are delighted to have been awarded a second Wellcome Trust Strategic Award (£812k over five years) to undertake a programme of research on the theme 'Situating Medicine: New Directions in the History of Medicine.' 'Situating Medicine' seeks to address the questions and challenges posed by medicine in the twenty-first century, including the rapidly shifting frontiers of medical research; the efficacy and limits of evidence-based medicine; the relationship of lifestyle to health; and the globalisation of medical knowledge. 'Situating Medicine' will enable staff in the Centre to engage with current medical, socio-cultural, political, and economic developments as intellectual springboards for historical investigation. With strengths in British, European and South Asian history, we will be able to examine and compare how medicine is changed in theory and in practice as it moves from one environment to another, between institutional sites, and in global, national and local contexts. 'Situating Medicine' will also enable a critical reflection on the rapid rise of the history of medicine as an academic discipline, and question its relationship to other disciplines.

The programme of research will focus on four themes or contexts which we consider to be crucial to the history of medicine in its next phase. The first theme, 'New Medical Contexts,' entails historicizing new developments in medicine, with particular focus on mental

health, health and ethnicity, and health, diet and lifestyle. 'Disciplinary Contexts' will provide a framework for considering the impact of interdisciplinary approaches on the history of medicine, in both research and teaching, particularly through 'The Interdisciplinary Academy,' a series of workshops, summer schools and visiting scholarships. The third theme, 'Global Contexts,' will locate our research in the context of globalisation, especially with respect to disease transmission, medical knowledge and medical services. The final theme of 'Public Contexts' is a response to the changing relationship between both medicine and the history of medicine and an ever more informed public. These four contexts will provide the basis for research in the Centre for the award period, 2008-2013, during which time a number of projects and activities will be initiated.

The Anxious Object

Principle Researcher: Phillip Warnell,

Funding: Leverhulme Trust Artist-in-Residence

Phillip Warnell's work during his residency will involve the direct and mediated use of objects and archival materials pertaining to the body and the history of medicine drawn from museum collections. Phillip's work in the collections and archives will interrogate the material culture of medicine with specific reference to the historicity of the body and of the medical object. One possible focus of the research is artefacts connected to the history of radio-activity in relation to a wide range of health-related products, such as 'radon water,' 'radio-active toothpaste,' the shoe 'fluoroscope,' etc. Phillip's work in the collections and archives will interrogate the material culture of medicine with specific reference to the historicity of the body and of the medical object.



Placebo (animal magnetism), photographic slide, 2008.

The model for this idea is Phillip's performative group portrait working with the sole surviving 'baquet' of Franz Mesmer, housed in the Museum of Medicine and Pharmacy in Lyon. This work involved photographing separately, and assembling digitally, a group of seven professionals who 'collectively' surround this extraordinary therapeutic object, intended to balance one's 'animal magnetism.' (Animal magnetism was conceived by Mesmer as an invisible fluid that linked all living matter in the universe; the baquet was the device by which the balance of animal magnetism of individuals was accomplished, and its use in the eighteenth century was highly performative.) The seven participants form a kind of conceptual or intellectual lineage for the broader concepts that originated with Franz Mesmer.

Phillip brings an original perspective to his use of historical objects, such as Mesmer's baquet, one that re-imagines how objects were used in relation to the body at a particular moment in time. His use of them now with the participation of others opens up lines of inquiry into changing body concepts, the historicity of objects, and the performativity of medicine. The object under this sort of treatment or interrogation becomes a kind of nervous subject, one with particular yet unstable meaning. To regard the historical, collected object as 'anxious' is thus to see it as a charged object, one that plays an active role in the creation of meaning over time.

Medicine and New Media Summer School

Funding: Wellcome Trust Conference Grant

Medicine and New Media, the first postgraduate Summer School organized by the Centre, explored the history of medical imaging from the Renaissance to present times. Participants traced technological developments and their consequences in medicine, alongside consideration of how these new ways of 'seeing' the human body reflected and were shaped by the concerns of scientists, physicians, artists, and the general population (see above).

Image and Authority: Visual Knowledge and the Rise of Surgery in 18th-century Britain

Principle Researcher: Harriet Palfreyman

Funding: Wellcome Trust PhD Studentship

Through a detailed study of the importance of visual images in the rise of surgery during the eighteenth century, Harriet's research will bridge the gap between the social history of surgery and the intellectual history of ideas approach that has characterised the study of visual culture. This will entail an assessment of the existing historiography of surgery and discussions of visual culture, enmeshing them together in order to demonstrate that images were an intrinsic part of knowledge, not mere decorative props.

Signalling Sound

Funding: Wellcome Trust Conference Grant

This symposium, organised by Dr Ingrid Sykes and to be held 7 March 2009, will draw together for the first time leading international researchers from a variety of different backgrounds currently working in the areas of hearing science and musicology to explore the relationship between neurological aspects of auditory perception and historical music creativity. The purpose is to discuss how new developments in the aural cognitive sciences will lead to deeper understanding of past and present technical and aesthetic practices of music listening and production, and the way in which music history (aesthetics and theory) mirrors current thinking in the acoustical cognitive sciences.

Recently Completed Projects

The Politics and Practices of Health in Work in Britain, 1915-1951

Principal Researchers: Vicky Long, Hilary Marland, Mathew Thomson

Funding: Wellcome Trust Project Grant

The objective of this project was to provide the first survey of attempts to turn the twentieth-century British factory into a creative site for health improvement. Taking as its starting point the radical extension of ambitions regarding health in work during the First World War, it aimed to explore the fate of the ideal of the healthy factory in the contrasting economic circumstances of the inter-war and post-war years, paying close attention to the impact of the new Welfare State. Focusing on the role of central government and its agencies, trade unions, employers, industrial welfare organisations and the field of occupational medicine, it sought to develop a history of industrial health policy and its politics.

The project explored the ways in which the factory became represented as a site for health improvement, attracting the attention of a growing number of organisations which stressed the promotion of health rather than the treatment of illness in the inter-war years. The burgeoning industrial welfare professions, trade unionists and medical practitioners shared a vision of the modern, light, healthy factory in which monotonous work could be countered and workers' health enriched. Contemporary interest in sunshine, nutrition, exercise and preventative health care filtered through the factory walls. Efforts to actualise the vision of the health factory floundered in the inter-war and post-war economic and political context, falling victim to the competing goals and objectives of trade unionists, employers, the state and voluntary organisations. The project brought to the fore the perspective of workers, analysing the proactive role taken nationally by the Trades Union Congress to improve the health of industrial workers and the simultaneous endeavours of individual unions and regional branches to seek localised solutions, sometimes in conflict with central policy. Paradoxically, the project found that the iconic status of the large modern factory hindered the development of effective industrial health services. Industrial production continued to be characterised by the abundance of small workplaces but it was only in the aftermath of the Second World War that the difficulties of extending healthy working conditions to such factories began to be recognised. Intimately bound up with plans for a national health care service, industrial health services were marginalised as they were excluded from national provisions and began to be seen as an obstruction. The subtle shifts from industrial health to industrial medicine and industrial hygiene reflected the move away from ideals of health and the belief that the workplace should be a site of medical intervention. The project also traced a shift from

industrial health to occupational health: by the 1950s trade unions argued that the minimum standards enforced through the Factory Acts ensured that industrial conditions posed less of a risk to health and that the priority should be to regulate working conditions within agriculture.

The research suggests that industrial health played a more central role in the history of health and medicine than has hitherto been acknowledged by historians, and the topic of industrial health would benefit from further investigation. In broader terms, the project has also started to outline a socio-cultural history of the twentieth-century factory and also to reflect upon questions of industrial relations and the role of the Trades Union Congress in regulating health and welfare. These findings have been presented at a number of conferences and seminars, and forthcoming publications stemming from the project, including a book authored by Long, will aim to convey these implications to a broad range of historians.

Pulling the Plug?: An Oral History of Spa Practices and Experiences at the Royal Pump Rooms

Principal Researcher: Dr Michael Bevan

Funding: Wellcome Trust Small Project Grant

Undertaken in collaboration with the Leamington Spa Art Gallery and Museum, 'Pulling the Plug?' aimed to investigate the experience and meanings of spa treatment in Britain in the second half of the twentieth century, in the context of the Royal Pump Rooms, Leamington Spa. The research was intended to focus primarily on oral history interviews with patients and former staff. This was to be complemented by archival research. The second half of the twentieth century was a period of significant decline in the provision of spa treatment in Britain, marked by the withdrawal of support by the National Health Service (NHS). This contrasted with a continued interest, and, more recently, resurgence in demand from the public for these therapies, which is now met by the private leisure sector and private medical insurance rather than state run medical institutions. This short-term project (six months) built on the ongoing collaboration between the Centre and Leamington Spa Art Gallery and Museum to contribute to an understanding of the experience and meanings of spa therapy in Britain in the second half of the twentieth century. In terms of outcomes, the project aimed to develop an oral history archive of interviews, transcripts and summaries, to communicate the findings to a refereed history of medicine journal and a museum journal, and to develop material for dissemination on the Centre and Leamington Spa Art Gallery and Museum websites.

Twenty-seven oral history interviews were conducted with former staff and patients at the Royal Pump Rooms, Leamington Spa. These have provided us with accounts of spa treatment as it was practised and experienced from the 1960s until 1990. In addition, interviews with individuals involved in the proposed re-development of the Pump Rooms in the 1980s have shed valuable light on the debates between various parties about the future of the Pump Rooms buildings and of spa treatment in Leamington. As well as undertaking oral history interviews, archival research was carried out. The records of Leamington Borough Council, Warwick District Council, South Warwickshire Health Authority, the Pumps Rooms, and contemporary newspapers provided much extra information about the financial costs involved in maintaining the fabric of the Pump Rooms and the cost to the local health authority who purchased spa treatment from the council on the behalf of NHS patients. This material helped to place the oral testimony in a wider context. The oral and written testimony also contributed towards answering the question of why the NHS was reluctant to continue funding spa treatment at Leamington: spa treatment at the Pump Rooms was labour intensive and therefore expensive. As the Pump Rooms was managed by the local council, the health authority was unable to integrate the Pump Rooms into its managerial structure for physiotherapy services in the area. Spa treatment itself was not really understood by the council, health authority, or some medical practitioners who were sceptical about its benefits. The oral history interviews themselves will be a resource which Leamington Spa Art Gallery and Museum will be able to draw upon for future exhibitions, events and other public outreach activities. In terms of policy implications, the project highlighted the gap between patient need and the responses of health service providers. Former patients valued the treatments and services offered at the Royal Pump Rooms, and a large number of patients were treated at the Pump Rooms in the latter part of the twentieth century. Yet budgetary and management limitations - and perhaps a lack of vision - led to the demise of the treatments on offer.

Ongoing Research Projects

Medical History, Immersive Museum Theatre, and 'The Last Women'

Principal Researcher: Dr Norwood Andrews

Funding: Wellcome Trust Small Project Grant

This project centres on a collaboration between the Centre for the History of Medicine and the Coventry-based Triangle Theatre company on Triangle's new production, 'The Last Women', inspired by the histories of Mary Ball, hanged in Coventry in 1849, and Ruth Ellis, the last woman hanged in Britain in 1955. The Last Women will bring together historical research with improvisational enquiry in a series of formal and informal events and interactions between a company of seven actors, experts, young people, and other members of the public. This project will utilise Triangle's innovative 'Immersive Museum Theatre' technique, which entails participants' use of museum collections – archives and artefacts – and historic locations as springboards for the development of character, and in the creation of an environment in which to become 'immersed' in the material. Action is devised by participants engaging with the material, and also drawing from their own experience, by playing out and maintaining roles in group dynamics. This devising process is further enhanced by the input of specialists supplying information – specialists who become participants in the process. While projects usually focus on historical moments to provide themes, they also provide scope for the exploration of contemporary issues. Under the artistic direction of Carran Waterfield, Triangle has eighteen years of experience of working within education, professional theatre, and museum settings, and an international reputation in this area of performance.

'The Last Women' will be developed through seven linked, thematic modules, utilising the Immersive Museum Theatre technique described above. The module themes are: Authority; Health, Safety, Creativity; Incarceration; Death and Taboo; Criminality and Personal Power; Language and Politics; and The Underworld. For each module an immersive space is set up in which participants engage with each other and with objects, documents and other artefacts relevant to the module theme. Participants include professional actors, specialists, and young people from the community. On separate occasions (at least two events for each module) members of the public will 'witness' the developing activity as audience members, but will also be drawn into the scenario. Triangle's artistic director will serve as 'facilitator' throughout the project. Each module will last four weeks, taking place sequentially between January and July 2008, with a performance at the conclusion of each. Following the last module we will collaborate in the development of a performance that draws on the material produced by all seven modules.

The Centre for the History of Medicine will play a key role in developing a medical history dimension for 'The Last Women'. Dr Norwood Andrews, Research Assistant in the Centre, will undertake and publish historical research on the theme of medicine and public execution; contribute to 'The Last Women' as a specialist-participant, being directly involved in all seven modules; and draw on this experience in evaluating the interaction between historical research and Immersive Museum Theatre as a route for public engagement within the history of medicine.

Transplant

Principal Researcher: Phillip Warnell

Funding: Wellcome Trust Arts Award

Interdisciplinary artist Phillip Warnell has been granted a Wellcome Trust Arts Award to undertake research and development for his project on transplantation. Working closely with University Hospitals Coventry and Warwickshire NHS Trust, he will document a live-donor transplant and related clinical procedures. He will seek suitable modes of representation that touch on the cultural, ethical, medical, biological and philosophical implications of transplantation. Working with UK Transplant and Transport for Transplant, Phillip will also develop a prototype tagging system to be used with organ transporters for the purpose of tracking the movement of donor organs nationwide; this will feed into a later stage of the project, in which he will develop a real-time interface representing transplantation procedures taking place in the UK.

Relationship Versus Authority: Psychiatric Social Work, Therapeutic Communities and the Subjectivity of the Child, c.1930-1970

Principal Researcher: Jonathan Toms

Funding: Wellcome Trust Fellowship

This study researches two areas of psychiatric activity that have generally been seen as peripheral to the twentieth-century history of psychiatry: psychiatric social work, and therapeutic communities. In fact, the development of both approaches was closely associated with the movement for mental hygiene, which was prominent in Britain from the end of the First World War to the 1960s. This study seeks to understand the conceptual understandings of mental health and disorder that informed psychiatric social work and early therapeutic community style approaches, and examines their relationship to the mental hygiene movement.

Therapeutic communities began as experiments in using the physical and relational environment as a means to reform 'socially maladjusted' young people. Psychiatric social work developed as a practice mainly in mental hospitals and child guidance clinics. It quickly emerged as a profession that linked emotional problems with 'social maladjustment'. These two areas of psychiatric activity appear to have been crucial to a move away from seeing emotionality as individually located in the body and 'in need of mastery', to seeing it as dynamic and relational. Looking at unexploited archives of individuals and organisations involved in these areas of activity, the study examines some of the ramifications of this re-conceptualisation of mental health and disorder for the mental hygiene movement as a whole.

Healing Cultures, Medicine and the Therapeutic Uses of Water in the English Midlands, 1840-1948

Principal Researchers: Jane Adams, Hilary Marland

Funding: Wellcome Trust Project Grant

This project explores the use of water in English medicine between 1840 and 1948, taking as a case study the English Midlands. It challenges the assumption that spas declined in importance from the mid-nineteenth century and highlights water's role as a continued mainstay of a rich and varied spectrum of therapeutic approaches. It explores the complex process through which the water cure became increasingly medicalised, characterised by greater specialisation and a proliferation of medical institutions. These trends were influenced by an expanding medical marketplace in which a range of non-medical actors became increasingly active as services were targeted at specific publics, including the poor, the middle classes, women and the chronically ill. The importance of broader public and private cultures of health will also be examined, in particular how health and social reform movements and political and religious attitudes affected the patient's view of the water cure. Additionally, the project considers the relationship between the medical uses of water and wider social and cultural changes, including public health and hygienic campaigns and increased commodification of water.

The emphasis on the English Midlands provides a geographical bridge between old and new systems of healing with water, with the inclusion of both established watering places and new spas and hydropathic centres. The project entails detailed comparative analysis of the traditional spa towns of Cheltenham, Leamington and Buxton, alongside Malvern and Matlock with their booming hydropathic establishments, Droitwich (the only inland brine spa in Britain), and several smaller mineral spas (e.g. Woodhall and Tenbury Wells). During the period under review the region saw large-scale industrialisation, which opened up new market opportunities in terms of the growing working- and middle-class populations. The sites of water cures were presented as healing environments in contrast to polluted, unhealthy urban communities. Continuous efforts were made to update facilities and to develop state of the art therapeutics within strikingly different settings, from the subdued pleasures of genteel, urban Leamington and Cheltenham Spas to the rigorous natural backdrops of Malvern and Matlock. In a quest to mould an appropriate but distinctive image, each town offered a range of leisure activities and public amenities, leading to the creation of very different micro-environments.

During the year, the focus shifted to drafting book chapters. Marland presented papers in Amsterdam and Dublin on the project, as well as working on an article on women, childbirth and water cure. Adams participated in a chaired discussion on 'Taking the Waters' at the 2008 Cheltenham Literary Festival. Two articles were co-written by Jane Adams and Hilary Marland, and a further article.

Blindness, Sound and the Development of Acoustics in Nineteenth-Century France

Principal Researcher: Ingrid Sykes

Funding: Wellcome Trust Fellowship Grant

Dr Ingrid Sykes's study is the first systematic attempt to combine histories of disability and medical acoustics. In the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the blind played a crucial role in the interconnection of various musical and medical practices. The exploration of an alternative form of 'vision' for the blind during this period involved the large-scale manipulation of acoustical sine waves through sound and music. The role of the disabled group in the formation of medical fields such as auscultation and bioacoustics will be a central aspect of this study. By simultaneously confronting and appropriating this sonic medical research, the blind placed themselves at the centre of cutting-edge contemporary debates about the theories themselves and wider issues of individual freedom and medical ethics. To examine the interrelation between blindness, sound culture and medical acoustics, she is analysing medical-acoustical treatises to show how the graphic representation of the acoustical wave influenced medical diagnosis and contemporary practices of music therapy. She is also examining the sonic environments of institutions of the blind to explain how these institutions translated medical-acoustical theories into everyday situations. Dr Sykes is focussing on individual case studies of blind residents in nineteenth-century Parisian institutions. These case studies will throw light on the attitudes, feelings and responses of the blind person in relation to medical-acoustical theory, and to its implementation.

On 7 March 2009 Dr Sykes will convene a conference titled 'Signalling Sound' which will bring together leading researchers in the areas of hearing science and musicology, and she is currently preparing an article, "Out of Sight, Out of Mind?: The Role of Sound amongst *les malvoyants* of Nineteenth-Century France."

Medicine at the Baroque Court in Munich (1600-1750)

Principal researcher: Claudia Stein

Funding body: Wellcome Trust University Award

Dr Claudia Stein is analysing the social and professional lives and significance of medical practitioners attached to the court of the absolutist Bavarian Electors, the most powerful Catholic rulers in early modern Germany. Over the last year her project has slightly changed in focus (see report 2006/7). Although the electorial court in Munich is still at the centre, the project now concentrates on one particular physician Johann Anton von Wolter (1711-1778) and explores his activities in detail. Von Wolter served the Elector Maximilian III Joseph for over five decades holding the most powerful medical positions in the country. As the elector's personal physician, responsible for the well-being of the ruling family, his influence at court and its politics was unrivalled; as protomedicus of Bavaria he was able to shape medical practice and its organisation according to his Enlightened ideas. Of particular interest to Stein are his activities in the areas of midwifery and military medicine. Von Wolter's strategies of professional self-fashioning offer an exciting insight into the ideas and practices of Enlightenment science and medicine in an absolutist AND deeply Catholic country, a still very much neglected topic in the history of medicine.

Warwick - Leicester Collaboration

The Centre for the History of Medicine's Wellcome Trust Strategic Award is jointly held with Professor David Gentilcore of the University of Leicester.

Conferences, seminars

The third annual meeting of the 'Midlands Food Group' was held on 8 February 2008, at the University of Leicester. This year's meeting was organised by doctoral candidate Paul Lloyd and had 'food and cultural identity' as its theme.

Research Projects

Italian Books of Secrets Database

The genre known as 'Books of Secrets' (*Libri di Secreti* or, more generically, *ricettari*) were technical, crafts-based 'how-to-do it' manuals. With the advent of the printing press, vernacular editions started to appear and by the mid-sixteenth century secrets books were flooding off the presses. They tended to contain instructions for the making of medicines,

recipes for preserving food, domestic management, and 'alchemical' recipes, This mix was to remain characteristic of the genre, which persisted well into the nineteenth century. As manuals for 'domestic' medicine with a huge circulation, they are central to the history of medicine and health. Italy was at the vanguard of medical developments during the Renaissance and although the genre soon became popular in other European countries, many of these were Italian texts in translation. Despite this, there has been little research on Italian recipes and 'secrets' themselves, particularly in English, a state which this project was devised to rectify.

Given the thousands of 'books of secrets' and *ricettari* which appeared in print and manuscript between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Database includes representative samples of different kinds of texts across the period so as to enable the user to consider chronological changes and developments within the genre as a whole, as well as to compare the various kinds of text, such as the printed pamphlets and manuscripts with the larger printed books.

The 'Italian Books of Secrets Database' project was initiated and overseen by Professor Gentilcore as a pilot study based on sources held in London libraries, mainly the Wellcome Library and British Library. The construction of the database and data entry were carried out by Dr Tessa Storey. The completed database, along with supporting documentation, is to be deposited at the University of Leicester's 'Research Archive' (<https://ira.le.ac.uk/index.jsp>).

Italian Charlatans Database, 1550-1800

Compiled by Professor Gentilcore, the 'Italian Charlatans Database' was deposited at the UK Data Archive and released in March 2008 (SN 5800: <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/>).

From the mid-sixteenth century, Italian Protomedico tribunals, Colleges of Physicians or Health Offices (jurisdiction varied from state to state) required 'charlatans' to submit their wares for inspection and, upon approval, pay a licence fee in order set up a stage from which to perform and sell them. As far as the medical magistracies were concerned, charlatans – or quacks, empirics, mountebanks, itinerant pedlars, whatever we wish to call them – had a definable identity. They constituted a specific trade or occupation. In this context, the Italian term *ciarlatano* lost some of its bite, becoming less a term of abuse and more a generic, bureaucratic label, identifying a category of healer. The word had a more precise meaning, fewer figurative connotations than it would acquire in English. More importantly, it was a label, the charlatans used themselves.

The licensing regime in place in early modern Italy allows us unparalleled opportunities when it comes to the investigation of suspect but generally tolerated categories like charlatans. It was the ongoing attempt to regulate the activity of charlatans which provides us with the raw material for this Database and for the book associated with it, David Gentilcore's *Medical Charlatanism in Early Modern Italy* (Oxford University Press, 2006)

The licensing procedure - from initial application by the charlatan to the issuing of a licence - provides us with a wealth of information about them and the phenomenon of which they were part. Each complete licence tells us the charlatan's name and place of origin, his stage name or alias, the nature of his practice/activity, licences and/or 'privileges' from other States (if any), the remedies he wished to sell, and (sometimes) their ingredients. A database of such information can thus tell us as much about individuals and medicines as it can about broader trends in the history of early modern Europe. Itemising some 1,600 licences, issued to over a thousand of different charlatans the length and breadth of Italy, over a period of over two and a half centuries, the Italian Charlatans Database comes as close as it is possible to get in our attempt to understand charlatans and charlatanism 'from the inside'.

The data has been divided in to three tables: representing the Charlatans (*Charlatans*), licences awarded to the Charlatans (*Licences*) and the remedies each licence allowed them to sell (*LicenceToSell*). Two appended documents offer further information relevant to this third table. Appendix One: Translation of remedy ingredients assists in the case of information supplied in the original Italian, by providing information on the ingredients and their purported uses and benefits. Appendix Two: Index of remedies with ingredients gives lists of ingredients for some of the main licensed remedies referred to in the Database.

Staff Research Activity

David Gentilcore

David published a short survey of the early modern Italian medical world, *Malattia e guarigione*, and finished his sociocultural history of the tomato in Italy, to be published in Italian by Garzanti. He is now working on the history of the potato. He is guest editor, along with Sandra Cavallo, of a special issue of *Renaissance Studies*, 'Spaces, objects, identities in early modern Italian medicine', now published in book form by Blackwell. David served as commentator for Professor Bill Eamon's paper, 'How to read a book of secrets', at a conference on *Secrets and Knowledge: Medicine, Science, and Commerce, 1500-1800*, Cambridge (February 2008).



Publications:

Malattia e guarigione (Nardò: ControLuce Edizioni, 2008).

Editor, with Sandra Cavallo, *Spaces, Objects, Identities in Early Modern Italian Medicine*, (Oxford: Blackwell, 2008).

'Negoziare rimedi in tempo di peste: alchimisti, ciarlatani, protomedici', *Roma moderna e contemporanea* (special issue on the Rome plague of 1656-7, I. Polverini Fosi, ed.), 2007, pp. 75-91.

Presentations:

'Il protomedico e il ciarlatano. Incontro o scontro?', for *La polizia sanitaria: dall'emergenza alla gestione della quotidianità*, University of Messina (December 2008).

'The potato wars in Italy, or how the potato was planted in Pistoia', for *La pomme de terre de la Renaissance au XX^e siècle: histoire, société, économie, culture*, l'Université François-Rabelais, Tours (November 2008).

'Il sapere ciarlatanesco. Ciarlatani, «fogli volanti» e medicina nell'Italia moderna', for *Otium: antisociété et anticulture*, at the Centre d'Études Supérieures de la Renaissance, Université François Rabelais, Tours (October 2008).

'Tradurre Camporesi: piaceri e pericoli', for *Camporesi nel mondo. L'opera e le traduzioni*, University of Bologna, Forlì (March 2008).

'Taste and the tomato in Italy', at the *Society, culture and belief* seminar, Institute for Historical Research, London (December 2007)

Tessa Storey

Tessa's *Carnal commerce in Counter-Reformation Rome* was published by Cambridge, as part of the New Studies in European History series. She also published 'Prostitution and the circulation of second-hand goods in Seventeenth-century Rome', *Alternative Exchanges: Second-Hand Circulations from the Sixteenth Century to The Present*, ed. L. Fontaine (Oxford: Berg, 2008).

Publications:

Carnal Commerce in Counter-Reformation Rome (Cambridge, 2008).

'Prostitution and the circulation of second-hand goods in Seventeenth-century Rome', *Alternative Exchanges: Second-Hand Circulations from the Sixteenth Century to The Present*, ed. L. Fontaine (Oxford: Berg, 2008).

Presentations:

'An Italian books of secrets database: some preliminary findings', at conference on *Secrets and Knowledge: Medicine, Science, and Commerce, 1500-1800*, Cambridge (February 2008).

Appendix A: Staff Research Activity

Jane Adams

Jane continued to work on the research project 'Healing cultures, medicine and the therapeutic uses of water in the English Midlands 1840-1948', focusing on writing up the results of research for publication in articles and a monograph. Plans for public engagement were also developed and Jane participated in a chaired discussion on 'Jane Austen & Fanny Burney: Taking the Waters' at the 2008 Cheltenham Literary Festival in the 'Writers and Remedies' series sponsored by the Wellcome Trust. Jane also co-organized a conference with Susan Aspinall on 'Regimens of Health: Perceptions, Representations and Practices, 1880-1950' held at the University of Warwick on 13-14 December 2007.



Norwood Andrews

Joining the Centre in January 2008 as research assistant for the project 'Medical History, Immersive Museum Theatre, and 'The Last Women'' (see 'Ongoing Research Projects', above), Norwood worked closely with project partner Triangle Theatre. In the initial phase of the project he observed the improvisatory theatrical work conducted by project actors and the artistic director of Triangle Theatre, Carran Waterfield. Together with Carran and two actors, Norwood contributed to a podcast on the project (a link to the podcast may be found on the project website: <http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/history/chm/activities/lastwomen/>). In early April he participated in a workshop at the Performing, Learning, and Heritage Conference at the University of Manchester and gave a presentation that incorporated short video segments taken from the improvisatory work. Since then he has conducted archival research for the project at the National Archives (Kew), the British Library newspaper depository (Colindale) and manuscripts reading room, the Wellcome Library, the Warwickshire County Records Office (Warwick), and the Coventry Archives. He is currently working on the development of a museum exhibit at the Herbert Gallery (Coventry) and writing an introduction for a published volume containing the script of the theatrical presentation. He is also drafting an article based on the archival research and will present a version of the work at the Social History Society annual meeting at the University of Warwick in April.

Presentations

"A Muffled Voice: The Medical Profession and the Capital Punishment Debate in 20th-Century Britain," presented to the annual conference of the Society for Social History of Medicine, Glasgow, 4 September 2008.

"What is the Role of the Director in Immersive Museum Theatre and Where Does the Academic Sit?" presented to the Performance, Learning, and Heritage Conference, University of Manchester, 3 April 2008.

"Healing Professions in Killing States: The Death Penalty, Medicine, and Society in Britain and Texas," presented to the annual convention of the Social Science History Association, Chicago, 16 November 2007.

David Arnold

David Arnold spent the 'spring quarter' of 2008 as the George Lurcy Distinguished Visiting Professor at the History Department of the University of Chicago, where he gave a public lecture on 'Tropical Governance: The Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine and the Beriberi Problem, 1908-1938'. During the year he also gave talks or seminar presentations on the medical history of India at workshops, conferences and seminar programmes at Brown University, the University of Oxford, and at the University of London. His ongoing research on beriberi and diabetes has been written up for publication and will be published shortly. Work continues on the



health dimensions of 'everyday technology' with respect to South and Southeast Asia in the 19th and 20th centuries, part of a three-year research project funded by the ESRC.

Publications

'Plant Capitalism and Company Science: The Indian Career of Nathaniel Wallich', *Modern Asian Studies* 42:5 (2008) pp. 899-928.

'Deathscapes: India in an Age of Romanticism and Empire, 1800-1856', in Keith Hanley and Greg Kucich (eds), *Nineteenth-Century Worlds: Global Formations Past and Present* (London: Routledge, 2008) pp. 265-79.

Presentations

'Science and the Colonial War-State: British India, c. 1800-1815', colloquium on 'Science and Empire', Amsterdam, 28-29 August 2008.

'Tropics of Governance: Managing Health in Monsoon Asia, 1910-39', Georges Lurcy Public Lecture, University of Chicago, 27 May 2008.

'Science as Imperial Bio-Power: Taxonomy, Toxicology and India's Colonial Encounter', workshop on 'Empires and Science', Brown University, Providence RI, 28-29 March 2008.

'Colonialism and Class as Medical Paradigms: Beriberi and Diabetes in India, 1880-1947', Conference on Colonial Medicine, Oxford, 10-12 January 2008.

Michael Bevan

Michael Bevan worked on 'Pulling the Plug? An Oral History of Spa Practices and Experiences at the Royal Pump Rooms, Leamington Spa, in the Late Twentieth Century'. The project was undertaken in collaboration with Leamington Spa Art Gallery and Museum and resulted in the collection of 25 transcribed interviews with former patients, staff and others, now deposited with the Centre for the History of Medicine and LSAG&M. In addition, newspaper cuttings, video material, photographs and architectural plans, all donated by interviewees, were also deposited.



Publications:

[with Vicki Slade] 'Pulling the Plug.' *Newsletter of the Social History Curators Group* 61 (2008): 6-7.

Presentations:

'The Oral History of the Pump Rooms,' public lecture given at the Leamington Spa Art Gallery and Museum, Leamington Spa, 28 March 2008.



Angela Davis

As Teaching Fellow in the History of Medicine, Angela Davis taught the module 'Medicine, Disease and Society in Britain 1750-1950'. She also continued to publish from her PhD thesis on 'Motherhood in Britain in the Years 1945-1970', and presented at conferences, including the Economic History Society Annual Conference and the Oral History Society Annual Conference. She organized a workshop held at Warwick on 'Advice to Mothers' in June 2008. In September 2008, she began a two-year Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship to continue her research into motherhood in post-war Britain.

Publications:

'Uncovering the lives of women in post-war Oxfordshire: An oral history approach', *Rural History* 19 (2008) 105-121.

“Oh no, nothing, we didn’t learn anything’: Sex education and the preparation of girls for motherhood, c. 1930-1970’, *History of Education* 37 (2008) 551-678.

Presentations:

“‘A Front-Line Worker in the Promotion of Mental and Physical Health’; Health Visitors and Maternal and Child Welfare, Oxfordshire c. 1948-1974’; SSHM Annual Conference, Glasgow, 3-5 September 2008.

‘Child Development and the Father/Daughter Relationship, Britain c. 1910-1960’, Gender, Health and Medicine in Historical Perspective, University of Exeter, 5-6 July 2008.

‘Women and their Midwives, c. 1945-1970’, Oral History Society Annual Conference, University of Birmingham, 4-5 July 2008.

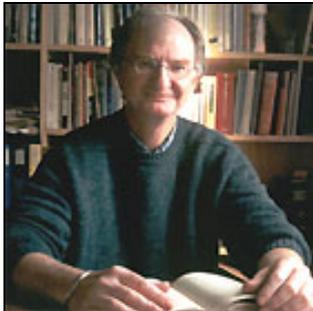
“‘Oh no nurse, don’t want any of that rubbish’’: Women, Reproduction and Attitudes to Advice’, Advice to Mothers Workshop, University of Warwick, 20 June 2008.

“‘Buy logs, never, not in a hundred years, we’d never buy logs’’: Women and the Rural Economy, Oxfordshire c. 1945-1970’, Economic History Society Annual Conference, University of Nottingham, 29-30 March 2008.

‘A Revolution in Maternity Care?’, Seminar Series in the Social History of Medicine, University of Warwick, 19 February 2008.

“‘The Natural Approach to Happy Motherhood’’: Grantly Dick-Read, Natural Childbirth and Antenatal Education, c. 1930-1950’, Regimens of Health: Perceptions, Representations and Practices, 1880-1950, University of Warwick, 13-14 December 2007.

David Hardiman



During 2007-08, besides his teaching in the History Department, David Hardiman continued to work on his ESRC-funded project on ‘Healing, Medical Power and the Poor: Contests in Tribal India’, although the period of formal funding ended on 30 September 2007. This was undertaken along with Dr Gauri Raje, the Research Assistant on the project. Focussing on the interrelationship between doctors, healers and the sick in tribal India, this project examined the ways in which the social power of dominant groups has been built, maintained and extended through providing medical services and other remedies. Patient narratives of healing have been constructed, and various forms of therapy studied, ranging from that of indigenous healers, to medical

missionaries, nationalistic doctors, government health workers and Christian faith-healers, bringing out the ways in which their contests at times cause deep social divisions. During this year David and Gauri analysed the material that they had collected, and prepared a number of publications. David Hardiman submitted his report on the project to the ESRC, which received a ‘highly commended’ evaluation from its peer reviewers. Some of the preliminary findings from this research are now available through the ESRC ‘Society Today’ website. His book *Missionaries and Their Medicine: A Christian Modernity for Tribal India* was published by Manchester University Press in August 2008.

Publications:

Missionaries and their Medicine: A Christian Modernity for Tribal India (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2008).

(With Gauri Raje) ‘Practices of Healing in Tribal Gujarat’, *Economic and Political Weekly* (Mumbai) 43.9 (1 March 2008) pp. 43-50.

‘The Invention of Indian Medical Traditions’, *Biblio* (Sept-Oct 2007) pp. 24-5.

Presentations:

'Constructing Indian medicine', keynote address given at a conference on 'Imagining and Practising Imperial and Colonial Medicine, 1870-1960, 10-12 January 2008, St Anthony's College, Oxford.

Sarah Hodges

During 2007-08 Sarah Hodges published her monograph *Contraception, Colonialism and Commerce: Birth Control in South India, 1920-1940* (Ashgate). She also presented a paper 'Health Citizenship among Colonial Subjects' at the conference 'Imagining and Practising Imperial and Colonial Medicine, 1870-1960', held in Oxford in January 2008.



Sarah continued work on her new project, biotrash, on the contemporary cultural history of medical garbage in Chennai (formerly Madras), India. She delivered papers ('Biotrash: Medical Garbage in India') at the University of Sussex's History Departmental Seminar and at the Modern Medicine Seminar in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Cambridge. She spent two weeks conducting biotrash fieldwork in Chennai in March. In May, she organized the international workshop, 'The Question of "Waste" in the History of Medicine' which took place at Warwick's Palazzo Pesaro Papafava in Venice, and at which she presented work. This event was funded jointly by Warwick's Centre for the History of Medicine and the project stream 'Governance of Infectious Disease' within the EU FP6 Governance and Regulation project, based at Warwick. In June she presented a paper at the workshop 'Gender in South Asia: New Approaches' held at the University of Nottingham in June, and in July at the University of Warwick, along with Clare Anderson, she organized and ran an AHRC PhD Summer School on 'Colonial Cultures'.

Publications

Contraception, Colonialism and Commerce: Birth Control in South India, 1920-1940. (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2008).

Presentations

"Health Citizenship among Colonial Subjects." Delivered at the conference "Imaging and Practising Imperial and Colonial Medicine," Oxford, January 10-12, 2008.

"Eugenics in India." Delivered at the workshop "Gender in South Asia: New Approaches", University of Nottingham, June 2008.

"Biotrash: Medical Garbage in India." Delivered at the workshop "The Question of 'Waste' in the History of Medicine," May 2008, Warwick in Venice.

"Biotrash: Medical Garbage in India." Departmental Seminar, Department of History and Philosophy of Science, University of Cambridge, February 2008.

"Biotrash: Medical Garbage in India." Departmental Seminar, Department of History, University of Sussex, February 2008.



Elaine Leong

In 2007-08, Elaine continued to work on her project 'Reading for Cures: Texts, Readers and Lay Medical Practice in Early Modern England'. During the academic year, she taught a module 'Medicine and Society in Early Modern England' within the Department of History. With Alisha Rankin, Elaine organized a two-day conference 'Secrets and Knowledge: Medicine, Science and Commerce in Early Modern Europe' at the Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities at the University of Cambridge. The conference was funded by the Wellcome Trust, the British Academy and the University of Cambridge.

Publications:

'Making Medicines in the Early Modern Household', *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 82 (2008) pp. 145-68.

Vicky Long

In 2007-08 Vicky focussed on concluding outputs from the Wellcome Trust-funded project, 'The politics and practices of industrial health in Britain, 1914-1960'. Much time was devoted therefore to the completion of a manuscript and two articles which encapsulate findings from the project. Presentations at the annual conferences of the Social History Society and the Social History of Medicine Society enabled Vicky to publicise themes from the project to an international audience, while an invitation to present a seminar paper to the Centre for History, Science and Technology at Manchester University provided a valuable opportunity for lengthier discussion. Vicky also found time to revisit ideas explored in her doctoral research, presenting a paper to the Social Work History Network.



Presentations:

'Industrial Crystal Palaces: Factories and Health in Interwar Britain', Annual Society for the Social History of Medicine Conference, 'History and the Healthy Population: Society, Government, Health and Medicine', Glasgow, September 2008.

"'Often there is a Great Deal to be Done, but Socially rather than Medically": The Psychiatric Social Worker as Social Therapist', Social Work History Network, April 2008.

'Manufacturing Health? Industrial Production, Health Service Consumption and Efficiency in Twentieth-Century Britain', Social History Society Annual Conference, March 2008.

'What was Industrial about the Industrial Medical Service? The Decline of the Healthy Factory after the Second World War', Centre for History, Science and Technology Seminar Series, University of Manchester, March 2008.

Hilary Marland



Hilary Marland directed the Centre during 2007-08, a year dominated by developing and writing the successful application for a second Wellcome Trust Strategic Award, 'Situating Medicine: New Directions in the History of Medicine'. She was PI on a Wellcome Trust-funded project to conduct oral history research with former staff and patients at the Royal Pump Rooms and Museum, Leamington Spa (RA Dr Michael Bevan), and with Maria Luddy and Sarah Hodges she worked on a comparative project on infanticide in England, Ireland and India, which will result in a funding application to the ESRC. A second application is being worked up with Dr Catherine Cox (Centre for the History of

Medicine in Ireland, at University College Dublin) to fund a joint project on mental illness and the Irish Diaspora in the nineteenth century. As a first step in developing a European research network on 'Systems of Health and Medicine', she co-organised a workshop in Dublin February 2008 with Catherine Cox on 'The Medical Marketplace and Medical Tradition: Interfaces between Orthodox, Alternative and Folk Practice in the 19th and 20th Centuries'.

Over the course of the year Hilary continued to supervise two Wellcome-funded projects: 'The Politics and Practices of Health in Work in Britain, 1915-1950' (RA Dr Vicky Long, with Mathew Thomson) and 'Healing Cultures, Medicine and the Therapeutic Uses of Water in the English Midlands, 1840-1948' (RA Dr Jane Adams). Vicky Long completed her book, *The Healthy Factory*, and Hilary co-authored an article with Vicky, 'From Danger and Motherhood to Health and Beauty: Health Advice for the Factory Girl in Early Twentieth-Century Britain'. A joint article on domestic approaches to the water cure, with Jane Adams, will appear in the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, and Hilary also wrote an article on women and water curing in the nineteenth century.

Hilary's main research activity, however, involved working towards the completion of her next monograph, provisionally entitled *Health, Self-Governance and the Making of Modern Girlhood, 1874-1939*. This involved research in various archives, including the Modern Records Centre at Warwick. She presented a keynote lecture on this project at the conference 'Gender, Health and Medicine in Historical Perspective' held in Exeter in July 2008.

During the year, Hilary continued to serve as a member of the Wellcome Trust History of Medicine Funding Panel, completed her term as a member of the AHRC Peer Review College, and was appointed Extern Examiner at UCD for the History of Medicine MA. She served on the Editorial Boards of *Social History of Medicine* and *History of Psychiatry*. She examined three PhDs over the course of the year, taught her module 'Madness and Society' and the MA option 'Dangerous Bodies: Women and Modern Medicine' as well as contributing to the MA Core module. She supervised six PhD students, three of whom completed in 2007-8; two of these were successfully examined and the third is awaiting her viva.

Presentations:

'Bounding Saucy Health': Health Advice for Girls c.1900', Keynote lecture 'Gender, Health and Medicine in Historical Perspective', South Wales and South West England Women's History Network and Centre for Medical History, University of Exeter.

'Curing with Water in the Nineteenth Century', Medical History Conference Amsterdam, 28 March 2008.

'Domestic Uses of the Water Cure in 19th-Century Britain: Orthodox, Alternative, or Folk?', Workshop 'The Medical Marketplace and Medical Tradition: The Interfaces between Orthodox, Alternative and Folk Practice in the 19th and 20th Centuries', Centre for the History of Medicine in Ireland, UCD, 1 February 2008.

Atsuko Naono

During 2007-08, Atsuko Naono was Research Assistant in the Centre, assisting Hilary Marland in developing projects, including 'The History of Infanticide in Ireland 1700-1900'. Atsuko carried out research at the National Archives of Ireland in Dublin in December 2007 and at the National Archives at Kew in October 2007. She also conducted archival research in the Girl Guides Association archives (London), the Girl's Friendly Society archives at the Women Library (London Metropolitan Library), and the Young Women's Christian Association archives in the Modern Record Centre at the University of Warwick for Hilary's project on 'Girl's Health in Britain'. While carrying out this archival research, Atsuko developed her own project on Colonial Girls' Health in British Asia, about which she is currently preparing an article. Atsuko is currently an Associate Fellow of the Centre.



Claudia Stein

For her Wellcome Lectureship Award project Claudia Stein originally proposed to analyze the private lives and professional careers of medical practitioners attached to the court of the absolutist Electors of Bavaria. However, over the last two years her project took on a slightly new direction. Although medicine and the electoral court in Munich is still at the heart of the project, it now aims to link court culture and its medicine with wider changes in medical practice and politics between 1740-1800. The monograph which Claudia is currently preparing, entitled *Breeding for the Fatherland: Bodies, Population and Politics in Enlightened Absolutist Bavaria*, investigates the emergence of new governmental technologies in the second half of the eighteenth century. The study suggests that the increasing concern of the Bavarian state during that period with the protection and fostering of the life of its population (a mode of power coined by Michel Foucault as 'biopower') originated in concrete medical anxieties involving the centre of absolutist rule, the electoral family at the court in Munich. Despite greatest efforts over a period of almost 25 years, the electoral couple did not produce a single living heir to the throne, a major political catastrophe for the most powerful of the German states. The

monograph investigates, on one hand, how the electoral court and its physicians, particularly Bavaria's most influential protomedicus Johann Anton von Wolter (1711-1778), dealt with the reproductive crisis. It looks at the changing practices of midwifery, which were introduced and tested in order to master the reproductive problem. On the other hand, the book will also show how this reproductive crisis helped to introduce new disciplinary and regulatory technologies of power on a wider scale in Bavaria. At first these new technologies aimed exclusively at the body of the female sovereign, but they came to affect the conception and treatment of all female bodies among the Bavarian population. In Bavaria, Claudia claims, the techniques of 'biopower' – the care of the state for the individual health for the benefit of the whole population – were 'born' out of the reproductive drama of an older form of power, 'sovereign power'.

During 2007-08 Claudia also organised the Centre's first international Summer School 'Medicine and New Media' (see above), which brought together internationally re-known historians of medicine with postdoctoral students to work on visual culture and science from the Renaissance to postmodernity. In 2008 Claudia finished her monograph *Negotiating the French Disease in Early Modern Germany*, which will be published by Ashgate in 2009. She also continued to work on her collaborative project with Roger Cooter, *Biopublics and the Politics of the Visual: German and British Projects in the Century of the Eye*.

Publications

(with Roger Cooter) 'Protect' in *Public Health Campaign Posters* (Geneva: World Health Organisation – 60th Anniversary publication, 2008).

'Blatterhäuser als frühmoderne Kliniken?', G. Aumüller, K. Grundmann, Ch. Vanja (eds.), *Dienst am Kranken - Krankenversorgung zwischen Caritas, Medizin und Ökonomie* (Marburg, 2008) pp. 145-173.

(with Roger Cooter) 'Coming into Focus: Posters, Power, and Visual Culture in the History of Medicine', *Medizinhistorisches Journal* 4. 2 (2007): 114-142.

'Johann Anton von Wolter (1711-1778): A Bavarian Court Physician between *Aufklärung* and *Reform*', *Medicine and Religion in Enlightenment Europe*, Ole Peter Grell and Andrew Cunningham (eds.), (Ashgate, 2007) pp. 173-193.

'Der Leipziger Streit (1497-1501) über die Ursachen der Franzosenkrankheit und ihre Behandlung im Augsburger Blatterhaus' in *Medizin und Sozialwesen in Mitteldeutschland in der Reformationzeit*, Stefan Oehmig (ed.), (Leipzig: Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, 2007) pp. 156-178.

'The Meaning of Signs: Diagnosing the French Pox in Early Modern Augsburg', *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 80. 4 (2006): 617-647.

'Die Nierensteine Ernst von Salzburgs in der Muenchner Kunstammer,' in *Johann Baptist Fickler: Das Inventar der Münchner herzoglichen Kunstammer von 1598. Kommentar* (Munich: C.H. Beck, 2006) pp. 234-248.

Presentations

'Biopolitik in absolutistischen Bayern', Institute of Bavarian History, Munich, 15 June 2007.

'Blatterhäuser als frühmoderne Kliniken?', Dienst am Kranken – Krankenversorgung zwischen Charitas, Medizin und Ökonomie conference, Marburg/Germany, 23 March 2007.

'Karl Sudhoff's Historische Tatsachenforschung', Cultures of Medical Evidence conference, Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at University College London, 24 November 2006.

(with Roger Cooter) 'Thinking in Posters: Aids and the Power of the Visual', Department for the History and Philosophy of Science, University of Cambridge (jointly with Roger Cooter), 14 November 2006; also presented at the Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine, University of Manchester, 17 October 2006.

Ingrid Sykes

In 2007-08 Ingrid Sykes presented a series of conference and seminar papers relating to her Wellcome-funded research project, 'Blindness, Sound and Medical Acoustics in Nineteenth-Century France'. She has recently submitted an article, 'Performing History in Nineteenth-Century France: The Case of Juliette Dillon' for publication, and is currently completing a further article, 'Blindness, Sound and Care of the Self in Early Nineteenth-Century France' (to be submitted to *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*) as well as collaborating on a joint article with Dr Penelope Gouk (Manchester) that draws on hitherto unexamined eighteenth-century sources



on hearing at the Wellcome Library in London. She is convening an International Symposium, 'Signalling Sound' to be held on 7 March 2009, Arden Conference Centre, University of Warwick. The symposium will bring together leading international researchers from variety of different backgrounds currently working in the areas of hearing science and musicology to explore the relationship between neurological aspects of auditory perception and historical musical creativity. The symposium has received a generous grant from the Wellcome Trust.

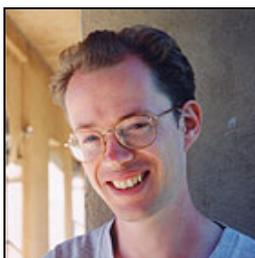
Presentations:

'Regulation, Performativity, and Care of the Self: The Hospice des Quinze-Vingts', Society for the Social History of Medicine, Annual Conference, Glasgow, 3 September 2008.

'Auditory Vitalism in Early Nineteenth-Century France', Seminar, Equipe Audition, Département d'Etudes Cognitives, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, 11 June 2008.

'Sound and Circulation: Auditory Model of the Body in the French Enlightenment', 'The Five Senses in the Enlightenment', Eighteenth-Century Centre, University of Birmingham, 17 May 2008.

'Out of Sight, Out of Mind? Care of the Self amongst *Les Malvoyants* of Nineteenth-Century France', Seminar Series, Centre for the History of Medicine, University of Warwick, 22 January 2008.



Mathew Thomson

Mathew Thomson acted as Director of Undergraduate Studies for the Department of History in 2007-08. At the undergraduate level, he continued to teach on the history of shellshock as part of his course on British Culture and The Great War; at the MA level, he contributed seminars on the core module in the MA in the Social History of Medicine and supervised an MA dissertation on unemployment and mental health in interwar Britain. He supervised PhD research on anorexia and food refusal in Victorian Britain; physiology, exercise, and women's bodies in nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century Britain; the history of convalescence in mental health care in early-twentieth-century Britain; and lone mothers in post-war Britain. His own research concentrated on childhood, psychology, and well-being in post-war Britain and involved the development of case studies on the history of the adventure playground, road safety, children's television, and mental health. He also continued his research on Geoffrey Gorer and contributed a paper on Gorer's work on sex to a symposium on Social Science and Modern Sexuality at Yale University.

The year saw involvement in two new efforts to encourage interdisciplinary dialogue and research at Warwick. He was part of the organising committee for the new Neurosciences and Society Network, which brought together members from the medical school, biological science, sociology, economics, psychology, and education. The network organised a series of events and seminars during the year. He was also involved in the Bio-Politics forum established by the Faculty of Social Science, and in a Genes and Genealogy group that emerged from this forum. The Genes and Genealogy group developed a research bid in response to the New Dynamics of Ageing funding programme.

Presentations:

'Geoffrey Gorer and the Social Science of Modern Sexuality' at the Symposium on Social Science and the Construction of Modern Sexuality, Yale University, 11-13 September 2008.

Jonathan Toms

Jonathan Toms has continued his research on 'Relationship Versus Authority: Psychiatric Social Work, Therapeutic Communities, and the Subjectivity of the Child, c1930–c1970'. In June he gave a paper to the Mental Health Seminar Group at Manchester CHSTM and Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, on 'Psychiatric Social Work and the Mental Hygiene Movement'. In July he attended the 8th World Conference for Person-Centered and Experiential Psychotherapy and Counseling, and gave a paper on, 'The Interwar Movement for Mental Hygiene and its Relationship to the Development of Client-Centred therapy.' In July he also gave a paper at Warwick University to the Social Work History Network entitled, 'Authority, Relationship, Maladjustment: Key Concepts in Mid-C20th Mental Hygiene and Psychiatric Social Work.' He is a Fellow of the Institute for the History and Work of Therapeutic Environments and has attended several meetings over the year. At present he is preparing a draft manuscript based on his research.



Presentations:

'The Interwar Movement for Mental Hygiene and its Relationship to the Development of Client-Centred therapy', presented at the 8th World Conference for Person-Centered and Experiential Psychotherapy and Counseling, 7 July 2008.

'Authority, Relationship, Maladjustment: Key Concepts in Mid-C20th Mental Hygiene and Psychiatric Social Work', presented at a meeting of the Social Work History Network held at University of Warwick, 3 July 2008.

'Psychiatric Social Work and the Mental Hygiene Movement', presented at the Mental Health Seminar Group at Manchester CHSTM and Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, 5 June 2008.

Appendix B: Funding Applications and Ongoing Awards

Title	Principal Researcher	Funding Type	Funding Body	Duration	Date Submitted	Awarded	Amount
APPLICATIONS 2007-08							
Inequalities in Hospital Services: A Comparative Study Situating Medicine	Michael Bevan	Fellowship	Wellcome Trust	3 years	1 DEC 07	No	
Motherhood 1970-1990: An Oral History	Angela Davis	Strategic Award	Wellcome Trust	5 years	10 JAN 08	YES	811,542.00
The Anxious Object	Phillip Warnell	Fellowship Artist-in-Residence	Leverhulme	3 years	12 MAR 08	YES	37,290
Medicine and New Media Summer School	Claudia Stein	Conference	Leverhulme	10 mos	21 MAR 08	YES	12,500.00
Image and Authority	Harriet Palfreyman	Conference	Wellcome Trust		01 APR 08	YES	5,000.00
Girls' Health and Girls' Associations in Colonial India	Atsuko Naono	PhD	Wellcome Trust	3 years	01 MAY 08	YES	67,832.00
Signalling Sound	Ingrid Sykes	Fellowship	ESRC	3 years	1 JUN 08	No	
Colonial Girls and the Promotion of Health and Fitness	Atsuko Naono	Conference	Wellcome Trust		14 JULY 08	YES	4,967.00
Slavery, Mortality and Modernity in Antebellum Savannah	Tim Lockley	Fellowship	Wellcome Trust	3 years	1 AUG 08	No	
Curing with Water in the 19 th and 20 th Centuries	Jane Adams	Project Public	Wellcome Trust	3 years	1 AUG 08	No	
Public Health, Regulation and Implementation	Sarah Hodges	Engagement	Wellcome Trust	20 mos	1 AUG 08	No	
Dissecting the Virtual Body: The Pedagogy of Human Anatomy	Adam Shapiro	Bioethics	Wellcome Trust	3 years	1 AUG 08	No	
		Fellowship	Newton	2 years	4 AUG 08	No	
					TOTAL FOR 2007-08		939,131.00
ONGOING AWARDS							
Wellcome Trust Strategic Award		Principal Researcher					
Court Medicine at the Baroque Court in Munich, 1600-1750	Claudia Stein	Funding Type	Funding Body	Duration	Start Date	End Date	
Blindness, Sound and the Development of Medical Acoustics in Nineteenth-Century France	Ingrid Sykes	Strategic Award	Wellcome Trust	5 years	01-OCT-03	30 SEPT 08	
Politics and Practices of Health in Work in Britain, 1915-1974	Vicky Long	University Award	Wellcome Trust	5 years	01-JAN-04	31 DEC 08	
Healing Cultures, Medicine and the Therapeutic Uses of Water in the English Midlands, 1840-1948	Jane Adams	Fellowship	Wellcome Trust	3 years	01-JAN-05	31 DEC 11	
Transplant	Phillip Warnell	Project	Wellcome Trust	3 years	01-JAN-05	31 MAR 08	
		Project	Wellcome Trust	3 years	01-MAR-05	30 AUG 08	
		Arts	Wellcome Trust	1 year	01 APR 07	31 MAR 08	

Appendix C: Seminar Series 2007-2008

Autumn Term 2007

16 October 2007

David Arnold (Warwick)

The Lives and Loves of an Indian Plant: Poisons, Pleasures and Medicine in 19th-Century India

30 October 2007

Christopher Lawrence (UCL)

Bodies Anatomical and Terrestrial: Exploring the Interior in the Nineteenth Century

13 November 2007

Megan Vaughan (Cambridge)

Towards a History of Suicide in Central Africa

27 November 2007

Bronwyn Parry (QMUL)

The Status of the Trace: Governmentality and the Body in the Age of Biosurveillance

Spring Term 2008

9 January 2008

Tracey Loughran (Manchester)

Degeneration, Regeneration and Trauma: Locating the History of Shell-Shock

23 January 2008

Ingrid Sykes (Warwick)

Out of Sight Out of Mind? Care of the Self Amongst Les Malvoyants of 19th-Century France

6 February 2008

Paul Weindling (Oxford Brookes)

Anxiety, Social Adjustment and Maternal Attachment, 1930-1960: A Biographical Thread in Anglo-American Psychiatry

20 February 2008

Angela Davis (Warwick)

A Revolution in Maternity Care? Women's Relationship with the Maternity Services, c.1948-1974

5 March 2008

Clare Anderson (Sociology) and Katherine Foxhall (History)

Bodies of Water: Penal Confinement, Mobility and Disease in the British Maritime World

Appendix D: Current PhD Topics

Current PhD Students

Susan Aspinall

Medicine, Physiology and Gender: The Healthy Female Body and the Corset, 1880-1960

Katherine Foxhall

Cholera: Medical Policy, Experience and Perception of Migrants from Britain and Ireland, 1815 – 1870

Judith Lockhart

'Truly a Hospital for Women': The Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women, 1871-1948

Gabrielle Robilliard

Midwives and Identity in Early Modern Germany

Julia Smith

The Rise of the Slimmers' Disease: A History of Eating Disorders in Britain, 1900-2000

Stephen Soanes

Rest and Restitution: Nervous Patients and Convalescence in Interwar England

Brooke Whitelaw

Industry and the Interior Life: Industrial 'Experts' and the Mental World of Workers in Twentieth Century Britain, 1900-1970

Successfully Examined in 2007-08

Lisa Grant

The Development of Pediatrics in France and England, 1760-1883

Kathryn Miele

Representing Empathy: The Defence of Vulnerable Bodies in Victorian Medical Culture

Appendix E: Mission Statement and Advisory Board Membership

Mission Statement

The Centre for the History of Medicine at the University of Warwick is an active group of scholars teaching and researching in the history of medicine. As a group, the Centre aims:

- To attract scholars of the highest standing to contribute to and participate in the Centre's programmes, and provide them with a stimulating and supportive environment in which to develop professionally;
- To raise further the profile of the Centre and its activities both within the University and across the history of medicine communities in the UK and abroad;
- To engage the local community and the public at large with the history of medicine as a discipline relevant to contemporary concerns, and to do so in creative and innovative ways;
- To conduct teaching and research in the history of medicine of the highest calibre, and particularly to address issues that are significant to vital or emerging debates within the discipline.

Membership

The Advisory Board shall comprise the following:

The Director of the Centre

Professor Hilary Marland (Chair)

Two members of teaching staff currently attached to the Centre

Professor David Hardiman

Dr Sarah Hodges

One member of contract research staff currently attached to the Centre

Dr Jonathan Toms

One student in the history of medicine

Susan Aspinall

Members of the History Department

Dr Anne Gerritsen

Dr Maria Luddy

Professor Margot Finn (Head of Department)

Members of other departments within the University

Dr Rodger Charlton (Medical School)

Professor Andrew Easton (Biological Sciences)

Professor Nick Spencer (Postgraduate Medical Education)

Professor Simon Williams (Sociology)

Members of external organisations

Dr David Gentilcore (Department of History, University of Leicester)

Dr Jonathan Reinartz (Centre for the History of Medicine, University of Birmingham)

Dr Len Smith (Centre for the History of Medicine, University of Birmingham)

Mrs Nicky McIntosh (Leamington Spa Art Gallery and Museum)

Dr Greg Wells (Director of Public Health for Warwickshire)

The Administrator of the Centre shall act as Secretary, and the Advisory Board would normally require external members to be quorate.