Andreas Vesalius’ *De humani corporis fabrica* is one of the milestones of European printing history. Its impact is without doubt: it revolutionized the history of anatomy and established a new norm for illustrated scientific books. Historians have studied extensively Vesalius’ tangled relationship with the Galenic tradition, and his complex visual strategies in picturing the body. Yet we know very little about how the *Fabrica* was received by the contemporary public and posterity. Many still assume that this volume was designed for the cursory consumption of Emperor Charles V with exquisite illustrations to secure the author the coveted position of courtly physician, and therefore was printed in relatively small numbers. It is supposed to be one more “book that nobody read.” As Owen Gingerich showed in his Copernican census, in which he examined the readership of the *De revolutionibus* in the sixteenth century, so are we hoping to develop a worldwide census of the 1543 and 1555 editions of the *Fabrica* to assess the responses of readers in the centuries past. We are building on the earlier work of Horowitz & Collins and Cockx-Indestege, as well as the more recent national censuses that Charreaux and Van Wijland, and Nierzwicki have been doing for France and Poland. Our work in the past year has uncovered copies across the globe from Buenos Aires and São Paulo to Sapporo and Beijing.

From this research, it has become absolutely clear that the *Fabrica* was designed to reach a relatively large public. Our census has so far found over 280 copies of the 1543 edition and some 370 copies of the 1555 edition. These numbers are quite impressive for an early modern atlas, and even if we estimate a rather optimistic 50% survival rate, indicate a substantial print run. In the 17th and 18th centuries, illustrated works of natural history and anatomy were rarely printed in more than 500 copies. Even more importantly, some 63% of the copies are annotated, helping us reconstruct the reading habits of several hundred former owners of the *Fabrica*.

*Vesalius’ Fabrica: The Aims of the New Census*
by Dániel Margócsy (Hunter College – CUNY), Márk Somos (Yale University), Stephen Joffe (The Joffe Foundation)

*Notes from the Inside*
*IsisCB Explore*
*Big History*
*Member News*
*In Memoriam: Marjorie Caroline Malley*
*News from the Profession*
Some annotators pay little attention to the Fabrica’s text, make doodles, unrelated comments, or somewhat cryptic remarks. One of the Basel copies, for instance, features a beautiful set of flower miniatures on the pages’ margins, in the style of late medieval Books of Hours, while an early reader of the Metropolitan Museum’s copy (once owned by Harold Laski) decided to draw an extra pillar for one of the skeleton men illustrations, providing a resting space for the elbow. A copy in Pécs, Hungary, contains poems by Philip Melanchthon and his fellow Lutheran Paul Eber on Vesalius (there is a Wittenberg interpretation of the Fabrica), as well as suggestions for 16th-century German travelers on what to eat in Italy. And what is one to make of the copy at the Regenstein Library at the University of Chicago, which is in pristine condition, except for the singular and strange underlining of the chapter heading on the hymen?

Yet the overwhelming majority of annotations focus on Vesalius and his arguments. Several readers record a biography of the author, often paying special attention to his mysterious death. Others hope to explain Vesalius’ genius by constructing an astrological chart for him. Trained by Rheticus in Wittenberg, the Nuremberg physician Erasmus Flock once owned an impressively hand-colored copy of the 1543 edition, now preserved at the Goerres Gymnasium in Koblenz (curiously, his son-in-law Basilius Besler also owned a partially hand-colored copy, now in Moscow). Flock wrote a laudatory poem on Vesalius above the woodcut portrait of the author, and constructed an elaborate astrological diagram below. Two other astrological charts, related to each other but not to Flock’s, also survive in copies in Padova and Jerusalem.

Readers also subject the text and the illustrations to careful scrutiny. They summarize the text and desperately try (and sometimes fail) to understand what the illustrations represent. Countless readers compare Vesalius’ claims with the wisdom of Galen and Hippocrates, some taking the side of the ancients, others embracing the view of the Flemish anatomist. They also make frequent references to Vesalius’ contemporaries and successors, discussing how the Fabrica’s arguments stand up against the discoveries of Fallopio, Colombo, Valverde, Joubert, or Paré. And, significantly, the readers also make their own observations. Thus, in his heavily annotated copy of the Fabrica, the Dutch Jan Viringus, translator of the Epitome, carefully notes that when they were expecting their little Isabelle, he could determine the foetus’ sex by the shape of the belly of his wife, confirming the relevant section of Vesalius.

Continued on Page 3
Vesalius’ Fabrica, cont.

If readers paid so much attention to the text and illustrations of the Fabrica, religious authorities surely needed to intervene and control such readings. We were surprised to see how many copies, once owned by the colleges of the Catholic orders, are actually censored. The Fabrica was incendiary to Catholic authorities for two particular reasons: it was published by a Protestant publisher, Johannes Oporinus of Basel, and it contained naturalistic, and therefore licentious, images of the genitalia. Both needed to go. The name of Oporinus in the front matter and in the colophon is frequently eradicated, and several copies cover the muscle men’s reproductive organs in copious amounts of black ink. The text is untouched. Even Catholic readers could learn about sexual reproduction as long as they didn’t know what the actual organs look like.

Our census is progressing well, and we have already collected complete bibliographic information on several hundred copies of the 1543 and 1555 editions. Yet more work remains to be done. If any reader of the HSS Newsletter owns a copy of the Fabrica, or knows of local holdings that may have slipped our attention, we would be grateful if they could alert us at margocsy@gmail.com. As our research has taught us, online and offline library catalogues are a wonderful invention, but they do not replace the local knowledge that one can only acquire through personal contacts.
Each year I attend the conferences of the American Historical Association (in January) and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (in February). HSS is officially affiliated with both groups and longtime members may recall that we used to meet with AHA and AAAS in alternate years, until the Society’s meetings became too large. Our first joint meeting with AAAS was in 1924 (the year of the Society’s founding) and our last joint meeting was in 1972 (both meetings were in Washington DC). Our association with AHA began just a year after the first meeting, in 1925 (a conference in Ann Arbor, Michigan) and our last meeting with AHA was some 20 years after our AAAS finale, in 1992, in Washington DC.

Seeing as the 2016 AAAS meeting, like the 1924 and 1972 conferences, was also in Washington, and the enthusiasm and interest in the history of science at the meeting was palpable (rooms filled to overflowing), I have been considering our roots. In re-reading I. Bernard Cohen’s article on the HSS’s early history, I was struck by his early assessment of our reception at the two conferences. At the early AHA meetings, he wrote, HSS sessions were not announced in the program and attendance was small: “The audience usually consisted of some [HSS] officers... (who had an obligation to attend), the speakers, a few local [HSS] members... and a small number of history of science enthusiasts. The meetings with the AAAS were usually livelier and better attended... [A]ll the sessions of the [HSS] were announced in the general program of the AAAS meeting... [and] the history of science sessions were attractive to many scientists as a refuge from the highly specialized technical reports that made up the bulk of the sessions of the AAAS... [I]n those days many scientists had a real interest in the history of science, whereas the historians tended to consider our subject to be on the periphery.” (Catching Up with the Vision, S28f.)

What struck me is that I.B. Cohen’s remarks are as true today as they were some 80 years ago. The history of science at the 2016 AHA conference was but a whisper whereas at AAAS it was a shout. And although I will continue to push our field at the AHA by staffing our affiliate’s table (a somewhat lonesome task), by attending the affiliates’ meeting, and by encouraging our members to submit session proposals, I believe that we should focus most of our limited energy and resources on the AAAS. There is a new vitality at the Association, generated in part by its still-new leader, Rush Holt, who has now had a chance to implement some of his vision. I hope that members will submit a session proposal (deadline of 22 April, go to https://aaas.confex.com/aaas/2017/cfp.cgi) and/or plan to attend the conference, which will be held in Boston at the Hynes Convention Center, 16-20 February 2017.

A big reason I entered this field is through a love of science, and I think that the lessons we can share with (and be taught by) scientists can provide a renewed importance of our field, as it was in those halcyon days of the 1920s.

Thank you for your membership.

Jay
Executive Director
As most of you will already know, the new IsisCB Explore application is now available online. Your library may now already have a link to it—as of this writing, we are listed on about thirty library resource pages around the globe. (If yours isn’t one of them, you might want to give your librarian a nudge.)

I’m really pleased at how the application has turned out so far and want to give you an update on the status. When I envisioned the project about four years ago, I had the idea that it would link scholars and their scholarship together in new and interesting ways. The generous two-year Alfred P. Sloan grant has pushed us forward dramatically and has already allowed us to achieve quite a lot of what I had envisioned. We are hoping to receive another grant to continue the development and put the platform on firm footing so that the IsisCB will become a standard online resource for years to come.

For those unfamiliar with the project, IsisCB Explore makes data in the Isis Bibliography available to users worldwide via an open access search interface. Although we are still calling this the beta version, the site is very useable now and has many features. For example, all of the citations in Explore are picked up by bibliographic managers. We have designed it with Zotero in mind, and users have told me that Mendeley can also read our citations.

Recently we have made some modifications on the system to encourage users to recognize a major advantage of our system over standard “bibliographical” search services, namely our authority file. I want to emphasize how novel it is. Unlike many search services where the indexed terms and names are only lists of words in an index, our authorities all have their own records. This means that we are able to track information on the meaning and identity of our authorities in ways other services cannot. Both subjects like Marie Curie and authors like Sally Gregory Kohlstedt have stable URIs in our system so that in the current highly linked environment of the web, we can link out to other resources and those resources can link back to us.

We have already begun exploiting this feature in a collaboration with Deutsche Biographie (an authoritative lexicon of German personalities published by the Historical Commission of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and the Bavarian State Library). We are identifying as many common authorities as we can so that users on our site will be able to quickly find out what information Deutsche Biographie has on any particular person. We plan to do the same with the Encyclopedia of Australian Science, the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, and other major online academic resources.

Another advantage of our authority file is that you as an author can find your own authority record, and if you register for an account and

Brainstorming the future of the IsisCB. Recently, Weldon and his graduate student team met with Sylwester Ratowt to work through a new Zotero-based input system that will make it possible to collaborate more easily with other bibliographers and with scholars who have bibliographical collections to share. From left to right: Nathan Kapoor, Stephen Weldon, Younes Mahdavi, and Sylwester Ratowt.
IsisCB Explore, cont.

log in, you can add comments with relevant information on your scholarship, including URLs where people can find your most recent CV or other online material. Please try it out when you have a few minutes.

Beyond the authority file features, we’ve tried to make it easy to send citations via Twitter or Facebook, and you can email colleagues the link to your search results simply by giving out the URL of the results set. To do this, just copy the URL in the address bar of your browser. Even though I’ve developed this system, I am still surprised by how convenient it is to tell people about whole sets of records just by giving out this link. Because Explore is open access, anyone anywhere can call up the same set.

So what does the future hold? First of all, it will hold more data from the past—we are historians after all—so you’ll find records from the Isis Cumulative Bibliographies going back to 1913. This will almost double our current dataset. In addition, we will start adding conferences to Explore so that you can get titles and topics of presented papers. Think of the historiographical advantages of being able to see what people are working on before they publish their definitive account.

Most important, before long, you will begin to see bibliographical records appearing in your search results as we enter them. No more waiting for the annual CB to appear. Records will be visible even before they have been officially approved. This is the IsisCB in action, a living project built by scholars.

I didn’t do all of this by myself, of course; I’ve had a lot of help. I want to single out three individuals here who have been instrumental to the current success of the project: my project manager, Sylwester Ratowt, and the two extraordinary developers we’ve hired, Julia Damerow and Erick Peirson. Without these three scholars (all three of them have doctorates in our field), there would be no IsisCB Explore. Of course, that is also true of my valuable advisory board as well as of my graduate assistants who labor daily, entering and proofreading, classifying and tagging. A lot of intellectual work goes into building this resource that is often overlooked. Please go to the About page on Explore to see the many other individuals who have worked hard on this project.

Thanks, and stay tuned....

See also “IsisCB Explore History of Science Index” on pp. 21-22.

Digital HPS Consortium

The Digital HPS Consortium is holding its annual conference from Friday morning August 26, through Sunday morning August 28, 2016 at the University of Oklahoma. The conference title is “Varieties of Digital Humanities Experience: Avoiding Silos while Maintaining Uniqueness.”

The Digital HPS Consortium brings scholars together who are creating complex digital projects. During the meetings these scholars discuss their work, share experiences, and make new connections.

We welcome papers on all types of digital projects in the history and philosophy of science. The meeting theme encourages authors to focus on the question of how individual projects can be interlinked within networks and on the difficulties of creating resources that can be shared widely. The meeting will conclude with a focused, practical discussion for building a general framework for cooperation.

All meetings will take place in Bizzell Memorial Library on the campus of the University of Oklahoma in Norman, Oklahoma. Please go to Norman 2016 dHPS meeting information for more information on the conference venue. Free registration for the meeting can be found here: http://dhps2016.eventbrite.com. At the registration site, you can enter your suggestion for a paper, if you desire to make a presentation. Space is limited. Registration deadline is April 30, 2016.
What is Big History?

by Lowell Gustafson, Villanova University

Big History seeks to understand the integrated history of the Cosmos, Earth, Life, and Humanity, using the best available empirical evidence and scholarly methods.

Beginning about 13.8 billion years ago, the story of the past is a coherent record that includes a series of great thresholds. Beginning with the Big Bang, Big History is an evidence-based account of emergent complexity, with simpler components combining into new units with new properties and greater energy flows.

In the first moments after the Big Bang, the universe is thought to have been so hot and dense that matter could only exist in the form of a soup of quarks and gluons. As the universe expanded and cooled, matter could take on new forms, including the first protons and neutrons, followed much later by neutral atoms. Though the early universe was almost perfectly uniform, slight non-uniformities existed from the beginning, and over cosmic time gravity has enhanced those non-uniformities, pulling matter from less dense regions into more dense regions. This has produced the large-scale structure of the universe that we see today, including galaxies, galaxy clusters, and superclusters.

Within galaxies, gravity causes the collapse of gas clouds to form stars, which combine atomic nuclei to produce heavier elements through nuclear fusion. Before the first stars formed, the universe contained only hydrogen, helium, and small amounts of lithium (created in the first minutes after the Big Bang, when the universe as a whole was still hot enough to sustain fusion). But massive stars create carbon, oxygen, and all manner of heavier elements through fusion all the way up to iron. When these stars run out of fuel and explode as supernovae, the huge amounts of energy released often allow for the formation of even heavier elements like gold, uranium, and others. The heavy-element-enriched gas propelled outward by a supernova mixes with pre-existing gas and dust clouds, which may then collapse under gravity’s influence to form second-generation stars.

Because first-generation stars had created heavy elements, these were available for gravity to form rocky or terrestrial planets.

The formation of our own Sun and Earth took place about 4.6 billion years ago. The Solar System is located in one of the Milky Way’s outer spiral arms, known as the Orion Arm or Local Spur. We are between 25,000 and 28,000 light years from the center of the Milky Way galaxy, which consists of a few hundred billion stars. We are traveling around that center at a rate of about 220 kilometers per second, completing one revolution every 225-250 million years. Over the past 4.6 billion years, the Earth has seen many chapters in its own history, with changes in atmosphere, the appearance and continual reformation of land masses through plate tectonics, and many other transformations.

Elements and molecules on the Earth formed various combinations in a process of chemical evolution. About 4 billion years ago, some of them formed membranes, gained access to additional chemicals and energy that became metabolism, and became able to reproduce with variation. What is called life then began its own highly uneven process of evolution, sometimes becoming more complex and diversified. Major transitions led to such features as cell nucleii, photosynthesis, intentional motion, multicellular specialization and cooperation, heads, backbones, four limbs, and many other features.

The rise of mammals following the extinction of dinosaurs some 65 million years ago led to the emergence of hominids. Eventually Homo sapiens emerged 200,000 years ago. Bipedal, largely hairless, large-brained, and with
Big History, cont.

opposable thumbs, humans developed symbolic and imaginative language, inherited a social nature, and made ethics explicit.

Through our culture, humans shaped some of the natural forces from which we emerged. We added hunting to scavenging and gathering. Beginning about 70,000 years ago, we left our African home and migrated throughout the globe, crossing Beringia into the Americas some 20,000 years ago (though the precise date is still heavily debated). We formed bands, kinship groups, villages, chiefdoms, cities, nations, and empires. Our species crossed other major thresholds with the emergence of agricultural states, the burning of fossil fuels, and the recent entrance into an information-rich, digital era.

We have fought many wars among ourselves and brought about environmental degradation and resource depletion. These and other problems threaten the quality and even survival of our species. We face a current crisis and a possible loss of complexity. Over 99% of the species that have ever existed are now extinct. No complex species is likely to survive intact for more than a few million years; we will be lucky if we survive that long.

Does Big History provide a narrative that can help nurture the development of the empathy and cooperation that are part of our social nature? Can humans form a more perfect human community as we continue to create a more complex society than has existed before? Or will our current levels of social complexity face inexorable demise?

Whatever the answers to these questions, any species still surviving on Earth a few billion years from now would be well-advised to hop a spaceship to another solar system. Those still on Earth will face a much hotter sun. About 5 billion years from now, the Sun will run out of hydrogen fuel in its core and will grow into a red giant, evaporating the oceans and possibly engulfing the Earth. The Sun will eventually eject its outer layers, leaving behind its core, a white dwarf that will cool and fade over trillions of years. Meanwhile, other galaxies may keep racing away from our own Local Group of galaxies, perhaps leaving us with a sky devoid of the images of distant galaxies that have contributed so much to our understanding of the universe and the cosmic context of the Earth.

The biennial International Big History Association meeting will be held 14-17 July 2016 at the University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The theme is Building Big History: Research and Training. Further information can be found at http://www.ibhanet.org.
The Royal Society of New South Wales (the oldest learned society in the southern hemisphere) has awarded **Warwick Anderson** (University of Sydney) its History and Philosophy of Science Medal for 2015. In 2014, he was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Canadian Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) awarded **Anila Asghar** and **Jamil Ragep** (both of McGill University) a Partnership Development Grant, “Science Teaching in Pre-Modern and Modern Islamic Societies: Pedagogical Approaches in Religious, Institutional, and Geographical Contexts,” which will run from 2015 until 2019 and sponsor 5 workshops.

**Joe Bassi**’s (Emby-Riddle Aeronautical University) new book, *A Scientific Peak: How Boulder Became a World Center for Space and Atmospheric Science* [http://press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/distributed/S/bo22341241.html], was selected for a 2015 Choice Award (Honorable Mention/History Category) by Atmospheric Science Librarians International (ALSI). The book chronicles the early stages of Boulder’s meteoric rise to become known as one of America’s smartest cities.

The IRCPS (www.ircps.org) is pleased to announce a new series of publications, *Interpretatio: Sources and Studies in the History of Science*, edited by **Alan C. Bowen** (Institute for Research in Classical Philosophy and Science) and **Francesca Rochberg** (University of California, Berkeley). This online series consists of devoted articles (less than 100 pages in length) on topics in the history of pre-modern science. Please go to http://www.ircps.org/interpretatio and to http://www.ircps.org/interpretatio/about-A for information about the series and its availability, respectively. For articles currently online, please go to http://jps.library.utoronto.ca/index.php/interpretatioa. Prospective authors are warmly invited to contact the editors.

**Ron Brashear** (Chemical Heritage Foundation) is the chair elect of the Division of the History of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society, the world’s largest scientific society. He will serve as chair in 2017-2018.

**Ron Calinger**’s (Catholic University of America, Emeritus) latest book, *Leonhard Euler: Mathematical Genius in the Enlightenment* [http://press.princeton.edu/titles/10531.html] has been published by Princeton University Press. At 669 pages, it is the first full-length biography of Euler. The book was reviewed in *The Economist* in January and includes an assessment by his contemporary Pierre-Simon Laplace who called Euler “the master of us all,” referring to mathematicians and those in the new mathematical sciences, especially in rational mechanics and theoretical astronomy. Dr. Calinger was invited to be part of the “Authors’ Series” at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio, on April 12, near the birthday of Euler.

The upcoming issue of *Historia Scientiarum* will be a special volume titled “Soviet Science beyond the Borders,” (vol. 26, No. 1) and will include articles by **William deJong-Lambert** (Bronx Community College), Hirofumi Saito, Tsuyoshi Fujioka, and Hiroshi Ichikawa.

**Krishna Dronamraju** (Foundation of Genetic Research) delivered the plenary address at the 103rd Annual Meeting of the Indian Science Congress Association, on the “History of biomarkers in disease, especially cancer,” at the University of Mysore, India. His book, *Science and Controversy: A Biography of J.B.S. Haldane*, will be published by Oxford University Press this year. Krishna is a former pupil of Haldane.

**James Fleming** (Colby College) will become Colby’s Charles A. Dana Professor of Science, Technology, and Society. Jim has written, edited, or co-edited 22 books, and his new book, *Inventing Atmospheric Science* [https://mitpress.mit.edu/atmospheric-science], is a history of modern meteorology. The director of
the Science, Technology, and Society Program, he came to Colby in 1988. He holds a B.S. from Pennsylvania State University, an M.S. in atmospheric science from Colorado State University, and an M.A. and PhD in history from Princeton University.

Members who enjoyed the works of Michel Morange, Matthew Cobb, and Michael Ruse, may—despite its forbidding title—like the new edition of *Evolutionary Bioinformatics* (Springer 2016) by Donald Forsdyke (Queen’s University, Canada). Chock full of history (somewhat different from that expounded by these distinguished authors), plus some philosophical splashes, the 3rd edition has an expanded section on brain informatics and is backed by online videos for high school students and others new to the field. The contents may be viewed at: [http://post.queensu.ca/~forsdyke/book06.htm](http://post.queensu.ca/~forsdyke/book06.htm). Bookmetrix recorded 16,636 2nd edition chapter downloads between 2013 and 2015.


Jean Gayon (University of Paris) has recently co-edited four different books and an article:


Ben Gross was recently appointed Associate Vice President for Collections at the Linda Hall Library of Science, Engineering, and Technology in Kansas City, Missouri, beginning January 2016.


Erling Haagensen is presently working on a supplement to the article “Medieval
Round Churches and the Shape of the Earth” (*Isis* 2015; 106(4), 825-834). The 4 round churches/observatories seem to indicate a hitherto unknown, but ingenious, way of using the traditional astro-geodetic method by Eratosthenes. Mr. Haagensen is now asking for help from a competent geodesist to evaluate his findings. If his conclusions are sound, he will invite the person in question to coauthor an article. If interested, please email him at merling@merling.dk.

Danian Hu (The City College of New York) has published a new article, “American Influence on Chinese Physics Study in the Early Twentieth Century,” *Physics in Perspective*, Volume 17, Issue 4, pp 268-297 (January 2016). Hu has also been recently appointed to the editorial board of the following two journals:

- *Endeavour*—a quarterly magazine reviewing the history and philosophy of science in the service of mankind; 2016-
- *Studies in the History of Natural Sciences* — the only national journal in the People’s Republic of China devoted to interdisciplinary and comprehensive studies in the history of science, technology, and medicine; 2015-

Allison Kavey’s (City University of New York) co-edited book with Elizabeth Ketner, *Imagining Early Modern Histories* [https://www.routledge.com/products/9781472465177], was released by Ashgate in January. Two chapters in particular are of interest to historians of science: Hyunhee Park’s piece on imagined geographies in early modern Asia and the intellectual effect of the fictional attribution of the *Corpus Hermeticum* on Renaissance natural philosophy.

Christine Keiner (RIT College of Liberal Arts) is pleased to announce that an HSS-sponsored session at the American Historical Association meeting in 2014 has led to the publication of “Panama Canal Forum: From the Conquest of Nature to the Construction of New Ecologies,” which has appeared in *Environmental History* [http://envhis.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2016/03/01/envhis.env165.short?rss=1]. It features several articles by HSS members.

John Krige (Georgia Tech) and Jessica Wang (University of British Columbia) edited the latest special issue of *History and Technology: An International Journal* entitled, *Nation, Knowledge and Imagined Futures: Science, Technology and Nation-Building, Post-1945*. 31:3 (2015), 171-340. The journal features an introduction by the editors and articles by Lauren Hirshberg, Bill Leslie, Projit Mukharji (University of Pennsylvania), Clapperton Mavhunga, Jenny Smith, Gabriela Soto Laveaga (University of California, Santa Barbara), Edna Suárez-Diaz (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), and Gisela Mateos and Zuoyue Wang (California State University).

Elizabeth A. Lamprecht (Adrian College) has recently published a paper and an article review:


Kenneth M. Ludmerer (Washington University in St. Louis) received the 2016 Distinguished Service Award from the Washington University School of Medicine for his contributions to medical education and the history of medicine.

Adrienne Mayor (Stanford University) served as a nonfiction judge for the 2015 National Book Awards. Her chapter, “Warrior Women: The Archaeology of Amazons,” in *Women
Tania Munz was recently appointed Vice President of Research and Scholarship at the Linda Hall Library of Science, Engineering, and Technology in Kansas City, Mo., beginning January 2016.

Donald L. Opitz (DePaul University) was appointed Associate Dean of Curriculum, Instruction, and Assessment in DePaul University’s School for New Learning and Faculty Fellow of the OpEd Project’s Public Voices Greenhouse at DePaul.

Laura Otis’s (Emory University) book, Rethinking Thought: Inside the Minds of Creative Scientists and Artists [https://global.oup.com/academic/product/rethinking-thought-9780190213466?cc=us&lang=en&%5d], was published this year by Oxford University Press. The book examines the ways that individual people differ in the conscious experience of thought, especially with regard to visual mental imagery and verbal language. It compares findings from neuroscience, psychology, philosophy, and linguistics with the insights of creative people.


Michael F. Robinson (University of Hartford) has published The Lost White Tribe: Explorers, Scientists, and the Theory that Changed a Continent (Oxford University Press, 2016) [https://global.oup.com/academic/product/the-lost-white-tribe-9780199978489?cc=us&lang=en&]. The book traces the rise and fall of the Hamitic Hypothesis, a racial theory rooted in the Hebrew Bible and adapted by explorers and scientists in the late nineteenth century to shape colonial practices around the world.

Carlos Eduardo Sierra C. (Universidad Nacional de Colombia) is a peer reviewer for Revista Latinoamericana de Bioética (Latin American Journal of Bioethics) and has recently published five articles:
• Sierra C., Carlos Eduardo. "La dimensión ética en la obra de Antonio Mora Vélez." In: Bioética & Debat: Tribuna abierta del Institut Borja de Bioética, Universitat Ramon Llull. (Febrero 2016). (Spain).
• Cajal y la ética pública. In: Comarca (Asociación Promoción Integral de Ayerbe y Comarca, APIAC). N° 87 (Octubre-Diciembre 2015). (Spain).


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In 2015, Glen Van Brummelen (Quest University, Canada) won the Mathematical Association of America’s Deborah and Franklin Tepper Haimo award, which honors distinguished teaching of undergraduate mathematics in North America.

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Nick Wilding (Georgia State University) published Fausaire de Lune. Autopsie d’une imposture: Galilée et ses contrefacteurs with the Bibliothèque Nationale de France on the recent forgery of Galileo’s Sidereus Nuncius. His Galileo’s Idol: Gianfrancesco Sagredo and the Politics of Information (Chicago, 2014) won the Aldo and Jeanne Scaglione Prize for Italian Studies from the Modern Language Association. He is currently a fellow at the Cullman Center at the New York Public Library.

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Adrian Wüthrich (Technical University Berlin) is one of 12 principal investigators and collaborators who received funding for setting up an interdisciplinary research unit on the “Epistemology of the Large Hadron Collider.” The subproject in the history of science will be concerned with the development of the concept of virtual particles.
Symposium in Honor of Gar Allen

Garland (Gar) Allen retired in 2014 as Professor of Biology at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. A symposium, organized by Jane Maienschein (Arizona State) and Michael Dietrich (Dartmouth) in October 2014, focused on his 1978 book, *Life Science in the Twentieth Century*, and addressed the following question: “What Would the History of 20th-Century Biology Look Like If Written Today?” Speakers included William Bechtel (UC San Diego), John Beatty (University of British Columbia), Richard Burkhardt (University of Illinois), Carl Craver (Washington University), Michael Dietrich, Paul Farber (Oregon State), Kim Kleinman (Webster University), Jane Maienschein and Diane Paul (University of Massachusetts, Boston). Allen gave a general summary of his own answer to the symposium question. Everett Mendelsohn was the lead speaker and moderator. The general consensus of the participants, including Allen himself, was that the intervening developments in historiography, as well as the developments in biology in the last quarter of the century, would lead to a very different understanding of the development of biology. The papers are slated for publication in a special issue of the *Journal of the History of Biology*. Following these newer developments, Allen is currently finishing a book on the history of genetics in the twentieth century.

Historians of Science Win the Herbert Feis Prize from the American Historical Association Two Years Running!

Established in 1984, the Feis Prize is offered annually by the American Historical Association to recognize distinguished contributions to public history during the previous 10 years. The prize is named in memory of Herbert Feis (1893–1972), a public servant and historian of recent American foreign policy, with an initial endowment from the Rockefeller Foundation. The prize was originally given for books produced by historians working outside of academe. In 2006, the scope of the award was changed to emphasize significant contributions in the field of public history.

HSS is delighted to announce that **Pamela M. Henson** (The Smithsonian Institution Archives) is the 2016 recipient of the prize. Pam is director of the Institutional History Division of the Smithsonian Institution Archives, and is warmly acknowledged by countless scholars in our field who benefit from her experience and support during their visits to the archives. The citation mentions how she has helped to steward and grow our national collections for decades, enriching the fabric of public history while doing so. In her career she has curated over a dozen exhibits, mentored the careers of countless scholars, advised Smithsonian secretaries and regents, and made major contributions of her own to the history of science.

**Naomi Oreskes** (Harvard University), professor of the history of science and affiliated professor of Earth and planetary sciences at Harvard University, won the prize in 2015. The citation explains how she has shaped the practice of public history; she has engaged with many communities and professionals across the disciplines who wish to maintain the primacy of evidence, context, and truth in the dialogue between

Pam Henson receiving the Joseph H. Hazen Education Prize from HSS President Paul Farber at the 2011 HSS meeting.

Naomi Oreskes receiving the HSS’s 2011 Watson Davis and Helen Miles Davis Prize for best book aimed at a general audience. The prize was for *Merchants of Doubt* (which she co-authored with Erik Conway).
historians and public decision makers. By insisting that “history matters,” she has extended the role of the past in the public policy debates of the present, shaping the careers of her students, colleagues, and the communities they serve.

Congratulations to Pam and Naomi!

Sarton Memorial Lecture, 2016

David Kaiser (MIT) on “Einstein’s Legacy: Studying Gravity in War and Peace”

This past February 14th, in Washington DC, David Kaiser delivered the 2016 Sarton Memorial Lecture at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). The Sarton Memorial Lecture has a long and distinguished history, having been offered as an integral part of the program at AAAS meetings since 1960, and always focusing on the significant role that history and philosophy play in understanding science as it is practiced today. It is supported by Section L of the AAAS, which is the Section dedicated to the history and philosophy of science, and is sponsored and organized by the History of Science Society. It is one of the “big three” lectures delivered annually by the Society (Sarton (AAAS), Distinguished (HSS), and Hazen (New York Academy of Science), in case you didn’t know).

David spoke to a packed room eager to hear about Einstein. In a remarkable coincidence, only a few days’ beforehand, astronomers announced the observation of gravitational waves that, exactly one hundred years earlier, had been predicted by Einstein’s theory. This amazing development (which could hardly have been better timed) was woven into David’s lecture with great aplomb.

David Kaiser is Germeshausen Professor of the History of Science and Professor of Physics at MIT, where he is also Chair of the Program in Science, Technology, & Society. His books include, Drawing Theories Apart: The Dispersion of Feynman Diagrams in Postwar Physics (2005), which received the Pfizer Prize from HSS for best book in the field, and How the Hippies Saved Physics: Science, Counterculture, and the Quantum Revival (2011), which was named “Book of the Year” by Physics World magazine. The Hippies also won the Davis Prize from the HSS for best book aimed at a general audience. David’s current project is a history of research on general relativity over the twentieth century (in which those gravitational waves will surely now appear).

His Sarton lecture elegantly showed how historians integrate science, history, and politics. The popular image persists of Albert Einstein as a loner, someone who avoided the hustle and bustle of everyday life in favor of quiet contemplation. Yet we heard how Einstein was deeply engaged with politics throughout his life; indeed, he was so active politically that the U.S. government kept him under surveillance for decades, compiling a 2000-page secret file on his political activities. His most enduring scientific legacy, the general theory of relativity—the physicists’ reigning explanation for gravity and the basis for nearly all our thinking about the cosmos—has likewise been cast as an austere temple standing aloof from the all-too-human dramas of political history. David explained that this was hardly so, nor could it have been so. The lecture examined the many ways in which research on general relativity was embedded in, and at times engulfed by, the tumult of world politics over the course of the twentieth century. It was a terrific topic, a great lecture, and a very appreciative audience. Thank you David!

From the Isis Editorial Office

By the first of March, 2016, Eric Jorink has resigned as one of the two book review editors (the other is Ad Maas from the Museum Boerhaave). In addition to Eric’s one day at the office he is also, beside his principal job at
the Huygens ING Institute, a part-time Full Professor at Leyden University. To wear three different hats in quick alternation over the week has understandably become a bit too troublesome for him. A worthy successor has now been found at the same supportive Institute in the person of Dr. Huib Zuidervaart.

**HSS/NASA Fellowship Awarded to Gemma Cirac**

The 2015-2016 HSS/NASA Fellowship in the History of Space Science has been awarded to Gemma Cirac, historian of sciences and technologies at Institute Pierre Simon Laplace in Paris, France. Cirac’s research project examines the satellite data infrastructures as applied to the domain of Earth observation. The fellowship will allow her to do nine months of research, working in archives at the NASA History Archives in Washington D.C. and NOAA’s library in Silver Spring, as well as conducting interviews with involved key actors in the United States.

Interested in exploring and explaining transformations in how satellite data have been collected, produced, distributed, and used in different domains of the Earth system sciences (and other applications) over time, she is currently researching for a paper on the processes of commercializing satellite weather data, which are achieving increasing momentum since the beginning of the 21st century in the United States. This research constitutes the last part of a book that Cirac is preparing on the trajectories of satellite data from their design and gathering to their utilization in different contexts. Together with her doctoral dissertation “POLDER and the age of space sciences: A study of technological satellite data practices,” Cirac addresses historical and epistemological aspects of how we measure the Earth with space-based technologies and transform these measurements into information about the oceans, the atmosphere, the vegetation or the climate, and how, in so doing, the Earth is transformed into a political and economic object.

Cirac is the author of three articles. The first, “Les conservateurs de données satellites. Histoire d’une mise en invisibilité” was published in the French review *Terminal*. The second one, “Factories of satellite data-production. Remote-sensing and Earth sciences in France” is in the course of being edited by the journal ICON. The last one, provisionally entitled “Satellite remote-sensing for what? The emergence of distinct research communities around satellite data in France,” is in a peer-review phase at *Technology and Culture*. She has also contributed to the collective book “Observer la Terre depuis l’espace” with a chapter dedicated to “Documenter le climat.”

**Plan Ahead**

**Future HSS Meetings**

- **Atlanta:** 2016, 3-6 Nov.  
  Joint meeting with PSA and the Society for Literature, Science and the Arts
- **Toronto, Ontario:** 2017, 9-12 Nov.
- **Seattle:** 2018, 1-4 Nov.  
  Joint meeting with PSA
- **Utrecht, The Netherlands:** 2019,  
  Early August!  
(Our first meeting outside of North America)
5 February 1941 – 15 January 2016

Amy Bix, Iowa State University

2016 opened sadly with the loss of Marjorie Malley, a noteworthy scholar and friend to many of us in the History of Science Society.

Marjorie grew up in Terryville, Connecticut, near Hartford. After studying physics and philosophy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and graduating from MIT in 1962, she earned a Master of Arts in Teaching degree from Harvard. Marjorie then completed her doctoral degree at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1976, writing a dissertation titled, “From Hyperphosphorescence to Nuclear Decay: A History of the Early Years of Radioactivity, 1869–1914.”


Several of her early papers were also reprinted by the American Association of Physics Teachers. In 2011, Oxford University Press published Marjorie’s book, Radioactivity: A History of a Mysterious Science. Marjorie wanted her work to offer a “broad and accurate” but non-technical “overview of the history of radioactivity.” Her introduction explained. “Having spent years teaching and developing curricula, I am especially interested in making the history of science accessible for students and for teachers.”

Marjorie continued, “Radioactivity has the dual attractions of a fascinating history and dramatic consequences for humanity… the allure, challenge, and excitement of a totally unanticipated and mysterious phenomenon and… the twists and turns, surprises and dead ends which researchers experienced as they pursued their goal of understanding radioactivity.”

Marjorie was correct in believing that the history of radioactivity was a topic that could capture widespread interest. In August, 2011, Amazon.com featured Radioactivity as one of its top choices for the “Best Books of the Month” list. Praising Radioactivity in his blog, British author Brian Clegg commented, “What I found absolutely fascinating—and it’s something I’ve hardly ever come across in popular science writing—is the way that Malley makes us time travelers, [giving] the feel for exactly what people were thinking and saying as radioactivity progressed…. As a science writer myself I’m in awe of the work that must have gone into getting that changing perspective as we move through the timeline. It’s magnificent.”

Within the History of Science Society, Marjorie was an early leader of the HSS Committee on Education from the mid-1990s onward. As committee chair, she helped organize a number of exciting opportunities for HSS members to share ideas for enlivening and sharpening instruction at the K-12, undergraduate, and graduate levels. Several programs, for example, focused on innovative ways to teach history of science by going “Beyond Lecture.” Describing this education-centered discussion at the 1997 HSS meeting in San Diego, Marjorie wrote, “A spirit of fun pervaded the workshop, reflecting...
the obvious delight creative teaching methods and materials gave to presenters and audience alike.”

Marjorie’s commitment to improving curriculum development in history and science extended to the national level. During the early 1990s, proposed new standards in history education generated heated political and public controversy. Working with the Council for Basic Education in 1995, a Washington-based liberal-arts advocacy group, Marjorie served on an independent review panel in world history that offered scholarly perspective on the issues. She also wrote material about the history of science for the Biological Sciences Curriculum Study, a non-profit organization for strengthening science literacy and teaching.

Many of us came to know Marjorie particularly well through the more intimate venue of the Midwest Junto for the History of Science, where she was a devoted long-time attendee. She played a valuable role in upholding Junto traditions, part of the old guard always ready to welcome graduate students and other new members. It was wonderful to walk into the Friday afternoon gathering of each new Junto and see Marjorie there, usually accompanied by her equally-delightful husband Jim Hornell.

Marjorie hosted and helped organize the 1999 meeting of the Midwest Junto in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, opening with a casual party at her home. Reporting later on the conference, Marjorie wrote in the HSS Newsletter, “The weekend was graced by perfect spring weather, enhancing the relaxed and friendly atmosphere which is so characteristic of Junto meetings.” In truth, it was her hospitality and efficient organizing that graced the Bartlesville Junto and made it such a special weekend. Future meetings of the Midwest Junto will never be the same without Marjorie’s cheerful presence and her enthusiasm for the history of science.

Announcing the 2017 Neu-Whitrow Prize

The Commission on Bibliography and Documentation (CBD) of the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, Division of History of Science and Technology (IUHPST/DHST) invites nominations for the Neu-Whitrow Prize, named after two outstanding bibliographers in our field: John Neu and Magda Whitrow.

The Neu-Whitrow Prize is awarded every four years to the scholar who has created the most innovative research tool for managing, documenting, and analyzing sources in the history of science and technology. The primary goal is to encourage the development of innovative research tools which includes bibliographies, archival finding aids, and other scholarly resource discovery tools. The entries will be judged on their content, usability, and precision. They can be either print-based or digital.


The award will be announced at a ceremony to be held at the 25th ICHST conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in July 2017. The winner will receive a prize of US$500 and a certificate. The winner will also be invited to join the Advisory Board of the CBD.

For questions, please contact Birute Railiene b.railiene@gmail.com
The 25th ICHST Meeting in Rio de Janeiro

The 25th International Congress of History of Science and Technology (ICHST) will be located in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 23 to 29 July 2017. The meeting will be held on the Praia Vermelha campus of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ). This 25th ICHST will hold the general theme of “Science, Technology and Medicine between the Global and the Local.” If you intend to submit a Symposium proposal, the call for Symposia is already open, but it will close on Saturday, 30 April 2016. The call for Individual Paper (Stand-alone Paper) presentations will be open by Sunday, 1 May 2016, and the deadline for proposal submissions is Wednesday, 30 November 2016.


ISH in Brazil, 16-21 July 2017

The International Society for the History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Biology will coordinate its 2017 meeting with the International Congress of the History of Science and Technology. ISH will meet in São Paulo, the week prior to the ICSHT meeting in Rio de Janeiro. Further information on the meeting can be found at http://www.ishpssb.org/announcements/148-ishpssb-2017-meeting.

Chemical Heritage Foundation of Philadelphia Merges with San Francisco’s Life Sciences Foundation

The Chemical Heritage Foundation (CHF) officially merged with the Life Sciences Foundation (LSF) on 1 Dec 2015. Headquartered in Philadelphia, the new organization is dedicated to explaining the simple truism: science has a past and our future depends on it. This union creates an internationally unique institute committed to examining the history of science and its role in shaping society. The boards of both organizations approved the plan in October 2015.

The two institutions shared a founder, Arnold Thackray, a former Editor of the History of Science Society, as well as missions to collect and share the history of science and technology. CHF has traditionally focused on the whole of the chemical sciences and technologies, while LSF was more targeted in its studies, concentrating on the history of the last forty years of work in biotechnology. The merger puts into action CHF president Carsten Reinhardt’s ambition to push CHF’s historical scholarship into the late 20th century and beyond.

Approximately two years ago, leadership in both organizations expressed an interest in working together more closely and talks between the two began. By spring 2015 it was clear that plans and ambitions on both sides were remarkably similar. “Of course we could do it alone,” said Reinhardt, “but what sense does it make to compete? Why shouldn’t we share resources?” Building on this idea, leadership on both sides decided to bring the two organizations together. The new institute will sustain programs formerly undertaken independently by each entity and elevate them to a higher level of effectiveness, efficiency, and visibility.

The new organization will continue to explore the interaction of engineering, technology, and industry with science. The goal remains to reveal science and technology’s evolution, their cultural role, and their crucial importance for our future. Our mission is to curate and share the history of science and technology. We establish and care for collections of historical documents and artifacts. We interpret the past in order to understand the present and inform the future. We tell the stories of discovery and innovation and feature...
the people—scientists, engineers, entrepreneurs, and others—who have helped make this history through their actions and their influence.

ACLS Announces Burkhardt Fellowships

The American Council of Learned Societies is pleased to announce the recipients of the 2016 Frederick Burkhardt Residential Fellowships for Recently Tenured Scholars. This year saw a significant expansion of the Burkhardt fellowship program, as ACLS doubled the number of awards to provide additional opportunities for faculty at liberal arts colleges. The program is made possible by the generous assistance of The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

Burkhardt Fellowships support recently tenured faculty as they pursue long-term, unusually ambitious research at a consequential stage of their scholarly careers. The fellowship, which carries a $75,000 stipend and a $5,000 research budget, allows awardees to take up year-long residencies at institutions whose resources and scholarly communities are ideally suited to facilitate the proposed research project. These residencies may take place at one of 13 national and international research centers that partner with ACLS for this program. Starting this year, applicants from liberal arts colleges also could propose residencies at university humanities centers or academic departments. The new opportunities offer a flexible set of residency options for college faculty while encouraging greater collaboration and exchange between liberal arts colleges and research university communities.

“Since its beginning 17 years ago, the Burkhardt Fellowship program has become synonymous with the best interdisciplinary humanities scholarship, and has fostered the careers of scholars who have become leaders in their fields and in the broader academy as well,” said ACLS Director of Fellowship Programs Matthew Goldfeder. “This year’s expanded roster of Burkhardt fellows is poised to extend the distinguished record of the program while helping to build scholarly networks across diverse institutions.”

Burkhardt Fellows in the history of science, technology, or medicine, along with project titles, and residency locations are listed below. Further information on this year’s Frederick Burkhardt Residential Fellows is available here.

Shawn Bender (Associate Professor of East Asian Studies, Dickinson College) Engineering the Aging Society: Robotics, Vital Futures, and Imaginations of Life in Japan and Europe - Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies at Harvard University in 2017-18

Ernesto Capello (Associate Professor of History, Macalester College) Equator Imagined: Commemorating Geodesic Science in the Andes - Institute of Latin American Studies at Columbia University in 2017-18

Ian W. Olivo Read (Associate Professor of International Studies, Soka University of America) Brazil’s Era of Epidemics: How Disease Transformed a Nation - Department of History at the University of California, Berkeley in 2016-17.

The fellowships are named for the late Frederick Burkhardt, president emeritus of ACLS, whose decades of work on The Correspondence of Charles Darwin constitute a signal example of dedication to a demanding and ambitious scholarly enterprise. Contact: Matthew Goldfeder, mgoldfeder@acls.org, 212-697-1505 x124

The American Council of Learned Societies, a private, nonprofit federation of 73 national scholarly organizations, is the preeminent representative of American scholarship in the humanities and related social sciences. Advancing scholarship by awarding fellowships and strengthening relations among learned societies is central to ACLS’s work. This year, ACLS will award more than $16 million to over 300 scholars across a variety of humanistic disciplines.
Four Pioneering Scientists to Discuss “The Origins of the RNA World”

Four pioneers of science, who have played major roles in developing key models for the origins of life, were interviewed in a program at the Library of Congress on March 17. The scientists are Nobel Prize winner Walter Gilbert, W. Ford Doolittle, George Fox and Ray Gesteland.

Nathaniel Comfort, the NASA/Library of Congress Chair in Astrobiology at the Library’s John W. Kluge Center, interviewed the scientists in a presentation titled “The Origins of the RNA World.” The Kluge Center sponsored the event as part of its joint NASA/Library of Congress Astrobiology Program.

The scientists have conducted research into the RNA world—the world at the dawn of life, before DNA, nearly four billion years ago. Comfort interviewed the scholars about their roles in developing key models for the origins of life, on Earth and beyond.

The event was structured as a witness seminar-style oral history, where several people associated with a particular set of circumstances or events are invited to meet together to discuss, debate, and even disagree about their reminiscences. The format was originally developed by the Institute of Contemporary British History at King’s College and inaugurated by the Wellcome Trust in 1990. Audience questions were included.

Gilbert is a 1980 Nobel Laureate in Chemistry and a University Professor at Harvard University. Doolittle is a Professor Emeritus at Dalhousie University. Fox is a Professor at the University of Houston and Gesteland is a distinguished Professor Emeritus at the University of Utah.

Comfort is a historian of recent science and a professor at the Institute of the History of Medicine at The Johns Hopkins University. His books include *The Science of Human Perfection: How Genes Became the Heart of American Medicine* (2012) and *The Tangled Field: Barbara McClintock’s Search for the Patterns of Genetic Control* (2001).

The program is part of the Kluge Center’s ongoing Baruch S. Blumberg NASA/Library of Congress Astrobiology Program, which investigates the intersection of astrobiology research with humanistic and societal concerns. A senior scholar position at the Kluge Center, the astrobloigy chair was previously held by planetary scientist Dr. David Grinspoon and astronomer Dr. Steven Dick. An appointment for 2017 will be announced soon.

The astrobloigy chair is the result of collaboration between the NASA Astrobloigy Program and the Library of Congress. Funded by NASA, and executed by the Kluge Center in consultation with the NASA Astrobiology Institute, the program makes it possible for a senior researcher to be in residence at the Kluge Center, to make use of the Library of Congress collections, and to convene programs that ensure the subject of astrobloigy’s role in culture and society receives considered treatment each year in Washington, D.C.

Through a generous endowment from John W. Kluge, the Library of Congress established the Kluge Center in 2000 to bring together the world’s best thinkers to stimulate and energize one another, to distill wisdom from the Library’s rich resources, and to interact with policymakers in Washington. For more information, visit [www.loc.gov/kluge/](http://www.loc.gov/kluge/).

The Library of Congress, the largest library in the world, holds more than 162 million items in various languages, disciplines and formats. The Library serves the U.S. Congress and the nation both on-site in its reading rooms on Capitol Hill and through its website at [www.loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov).

IsisCB Explore History of Science Index

Please consider using the IsisCB Explore History of Science Index ([isiscb.org/explore](http://isiscb.org/explore)) for your research, and encourage your library or department to add it to their list of resources.
Accessible to anyone on the web, *Isis CB Explore* is a completely open access service made possible by the History of Science Society with support from the University of Oklahoma and the Sloan Foundation.

*Isis CB Explore* opens up bibliographical research in the history of science, technology, and medicine. It is designed for students, scholars, librarians, and the general public. Users will find the data architecture intuitive and powerful, and librarians can trust that it will guide researchers to the best literature in the discipline.

Based on the 100-year-old *Isis Current Bibliography of the History of Science*—the largest and most comprehensive in its field—it is supported by the discipline’s flagship society, the History of Science Society. It will be expanded and updated annually.

Key features include:

- Nearly 200,000 interlinked bibliographic citations to books, chapters, articles, dissertations, and reviews from the *Isis Bibliography of the History of Science* 1974 to present. Annually updated.
- An authority index of over 150,000 curated entries. Includes historical concepts, persons, and institutions. Also indexes scholars, publishers, journals, and degree granting institutions.
- A navigation interface built specifically for history of science research. Enables focused searches on ancient, medieval, modern and non-Western topics.
- A state-of-the-art network architecture with complex interlinking of citation and authority records.
- Integrated social media tools, including public user comments as well as Twitter and Facebook sharing.
- User accounts with the ability to save searches.
- Zotero integration. Allows users to save individual citations as well as collected results.
- Automated access, with a REST API.
- A search widget for your website.
- Coming soon: A link resolver, giving library patrons immediate access to their library’s holdings.
- There are some instructional videos on the IsisCB Explore YouTube Channel. The introductory video gives you a quick overview. You can find more information about the history of the *Isis Bibliography* on the main site: [isiscb.org](http://isiscb.org). Contact Stephen Weldon ([spweldon@ou.edu](mailto:spweldon@ou.edu)) with questions. And please see the article on the *IsisCB* that appears in this *Newsletter*.

The *HPS&ST Note*

The newsletter of the Inter-Divisional Teaching Commission of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science History and Philosophy of Science Teaching Group can be found at: [http://www.idtc-iuhps.com/](http://www.idtc-iuhps.com/) in the HPS&ST Note folder.

This HPS&ST monthly note is sent to about 6,600 individuals who directly or indirectly have an interest in the connections of history and philosophy of science with theoretical, curricular and pedagogical issues in science teaching, and/or interests in the promotion of more engaging and effective teaching of the history and philosophy of science. The note is sent on to different HPS lists and to science teaching lists.

The note seeks to serve the diverse international community of HPS&ST scholars and teachers by disseminating information about events and publications that connect to HPS&ST concerns. It is an information list, not a discussion list.

Contributions to the note (publications, conferences etc.) are welcome and should be sent direct to the editor: Michael R. Matthews, UNSW, [m.matthews@unsw.edu.au](mailto:m.matthews@unsw.edu.au).
Letter from the COSSA Executive Director on the U.S.'s 2017 Budget

(The following letter, from the Executive Director of the Consortium of Social Science Associations, of which HSS is a member, may be of interest to our members.)

President Obama released his fiscal year (FY) 2017 budget request to Congress on February 9. I am pleased to send you COSSA’s in-depth analysis of the FY 2017 budget request, which includes details on the President’s proposals for the dozens of departments, agencies, and programs of interest to social and behavioral science researchers.

The request proposes increases for many of the federal agencies and programs important to the COSSA community, though not all. The big question now is whether Congress will muster the political will in this election year to pass any of the spending bills before October 1.

With the release of the President’s budget, the FY 2017 appropriations process now heads into high gear. [For updates, go to cossa.org.]

Warm regards,
Wendy A. Naus
COSSA Executive Director
wnaus@cossa.org

New Darwin Letters Website

12 Feb 2016 would have been Charles Darwin’s 207th birthday, and to mark the occasion the Darwin Correspondence Project has launched a new website (www.darwinproject.ac.uk). The letters to and from Darwin for the year 1871 are online for the first time. There is a brand new search engine, a lot of new content on correspondents and themes, and new resources for primary schools. Comments are welcome.

Latest Dissertations in the History of Science, Medicine, and Technology

This list is prepared by Jonathan Erlen (University of Pittsburgh); we are grateful for his work. The dissertations can be found at the following links:

ISISdiss76-05-ONLY-4444
JHMdiss76-05-4444

Registration Open—Three Societies Meeting: BSHS, CSHPS, HSS

Register now for the Three Societies Meeting. This Eighth Joint Meeting of the British Society for the History of Science, the Canadian Society for the History and Philosophy of Science, and the History of Science Society brings together historians of science every four years for a major international conference. This conference will take place 22-25 June 2016, at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

We are excited to welcome you to Edmonton, capital of the Province of Alberta and one of Canada’s major cities. June is an ideal time to visit Edmonton, one of the sunniest places in Canada, with over 17 hours of daylight at the summer solstice and average temperatures of 22C/72F. Edmonton is also known as a Festival City—during June we have The Works Art and Design Festival (June 17-29), The Edmonton International Jazz Festival (June 17-26), and Free Will Players (Shakespeare in the park—Romeo and Juliet and Love’s Labour’s Lost—June 21–July 17).

We have an exciting program taking shape. There are a wide range of affordable housing options, and lots of time to meet your fellow historians of science in a relaxed atmosphere.

We are planning a wonderful reception in our newly renovated Art Gallery (exhibitions planned include 7: Professional Native Indian Artists Inc. and Unvarnished Truth: Exploring the Material History of Painting). And a great final banquet—and we promise no speeches!

You can access the special conference rates for the hotels both before and after the conference (from June 19-27), in case you want to do a bit more exploring. We will also provide you with links to make your own arrangements for other travel in the area such as: to the Rocky Mountains and
Jasper, Banff, Lake Louise or the Columbia Icefields; to the Alberta Badlands and Royal Tyrrell Dinosaur Museum; or to the Oil Sands in Fort McMurray. Register at https://uofa.ualberta.ca/arts/research/3-societies-meeting.

Early bird rates until 15 April 2016. Great exchange rates for our American and British attendees!

President of ACLS Honored by Notre Dame

Pauline Yu, President of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), will receive an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from the University of Notre Dame at the school’s spring commencement. A tireless advocate for the importance of humanistic scholarship in the contemporary world, Yu has served since 2003 as president of ACLS, a private, nonprofit federation of 73 national scholarly organizations that is the preeminent representative of American scholarship in the humanities and related social sciences. The History of Science Society has been a member of the ACLS since 1927. She previously served at the University of California, Los Angeles, as dean of humanities in the College of Letters and Science and professor of East Asian languages and cultures. Prior to that appointment, she was founding chair of the Department of East Asian Languages and Literature at the University of California, Irvine, and on the faculties of Columbia University and the University of Minnesota. The daughter of two physicians from China, Yu was raised in Rochester, New York, and earned her bachelor's degree in history and literature from Harvard University and her master’s and doctoral degrees in comparative literature from Stanford University. The author or editor of five books and dozens of articles on classical Chinese poetry, literary theory, comparative poetics and issues in the humanities, she has received fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation, the American Council of Learned Societies and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The University of Notre Dame has served as the host for the HSS’s Executive Office since 2010—a partnership that has been richly rewarding for the Society.

A SERIES ANNOUNCEMENT FROM PITTSBURGH

Science and Culture in the Nineteenth Century

Editor: Bernard Lightman, York University

An era of exciting and transformative scientific discoveries, the nineteenth century was also a period when significant features of the relationship between contemporary science and culture first assumed form. This book series includes studies of major developments within the disciplines—including geology, biology, botany, astronomy, physics, chemistry, medicine, technology, and mathematics—as well as themes within the social sciences, natural philosophy, natural history, the alternative sciences, and popular science. In addition, books in the series may examine science in relation to one or more of its many contexts, including literature, politics, religion, class, gender, colonialism and imperialism, material culture, and visual and print culture.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

Victorian Literature and the Physics of the Imponderable
Sarah C. Alexander
$45.00 • Hardcover • 9781848935662 • 256 pp.

Adolphe Quetelet, Social Physics and the Average Men of Science, 1796–1874
Kevin Donnelly
$45.00 • Hardcover • 9781848935686 • 256 pp.

Victorian Medicine and Popular Culture
Edited by Louise Penner and Tabitha Sparks
$45.00 • Hardcover • 9781848935693 • 256 pp.

Please direct proposals and inquiries to Abby Collier, acquiring editor: acollier@upress.pitt.edu

For more information, visit: upress.pitt.edu and browse by series.