## The University of Iowa History of Medicine Society invites you to hear:



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## Black Bodies, Medical Science, and the Age of Emancipation

## Thursday, October 24, 2019 5:30-6:30 Carver Biomedical Research Building (CBRB) Room 1289 (Kelch Conference Room)

Why did the Civil War, which ultimately ended slavery, also see northern

[Form EE.] SANITARY COMMISSION.	
INDIVIDUAL INSPECTION.	
1. Number of soldier in order of examina-	4
tion ?	Alfred Richards
and an an and a second	Brivale
rank ?	New Recruit.
4. Entire height (in stockings - inches and tenths) <sup>2</sup>	62-6
1d. Distance from tip of middle finger to level of upper margin of patella, (in 'attitude of the soldier')?	7=6
<ol> <li>Height from ground to lower part of neck (spine of the prominent, i. e. 7th cer- vical vertebra)?.</li> </ol>	54-3
6. Height to perinæum ?	28-8 12, 18-3
64. Height to most prominent part of pubes ?	3-8
7. Breadth of neck ?	
7½. Girth of neck ?	12-7
8. Breadth of shoulders between acromion processes ?.	15-3
9. Breadth of pelvis between crests of ilia ?.	11-5
10. Circumference of chest across the nipples full inspiration ?	35- 3
101. Distance between nipples ?.	8-4
11. Circumference of waist above hips ?	30-6
112. Circumference around hips on level with trochanters ?	33-6
12a. Length of arm—from tip of acromion to tip of middle finger ?	29-6
<ul> <li>b. Distance from middle of top of sternum to tip of middle finger, arm extended ?</li> </ul>	33-6
c. Distance from tip of acromion to extremity of elbow ?	13-4
13. Capacity of chest in cubic inches, (i. e. amount exhaled after full inhalation) ?.	15-0
14. Weight (lbs. and half lbs.) without coat, hat, arms or accoutrements ?	1202
141 Weight (from memory) at enlistment?	116
15. Dynamometer ?	255

whites deeply invested in sustaining racial hierarchies? How and why do white medical practitioners in the Union army and in northern civilian relief efforts engage in efforts to advance the notion of race as a biological and hierarchical construct? White medical practitioners and military officers attempted to document what they believed to be the immutable, hierarchical characteristics of race. That contradiction--a war for emancipation generating greater belief in medical and scientific racism--challenges our ideas about the consequences of the war and the development of wartime medical science.

If you are a person with a disability requiring an accommodation in order to participate in this program, please contact Donna Hirst, Hardin Library for the Health Sciences (donna-hirst@uiowa.edu), 335-9154. The UI History of Medicine Society website is located at: http://hosted.lib.uiowa.edu/histmed/