

In truth, this book could, and perhaps should, have been a dry read; navigating legal history is often an overly complex affair. The need to track minute changes to law can result in necessarily dense prose. Thankfully, Gabriel's book possesses nothing of the sort. He writes in an accessible and enjoyable style. The key arguments are plainly stated and convincingly argued. Although aimed primarily at fellow historians of medicine, the book could be easily read by a wide audience. Concepts that are intuitive to fellow drug historians, such as why it is important that drugs came to have both branded and generic names, are clearly laid out for non-experts. Thus, students would have no problem understanding the text's most important points.

Historical accounts of drugs and their marketing have become familiar fixtures within the world of medical history. Well researched and well written monographs and articles cover innumerable aspects of twentieth-century pharmaceutical history, including drug invention and discovery, the prescription system, fears over social and individual dependency, and drug advertising. By focusing on the issue of intellectual property rights, Gabriel's book serves as a very useful enhancement to virtually all of these studies, thoroughly enriching the discussion and debate over why pharmaceutical products came to play such a central role in the lives of North Americans over the last 150 years.

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Science History: A Traveler's Guide, Mary Virginia Orna, Ed., ACS Symposium Series 1179, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC, 2014, distributed in print by Oxford University Press, 384 pp, ISBN 978-0-8412-3043-9 (paperback), \$49.95.

This extremely detailed and meticulously referenced volume originated in a symposium held at the 237th National ACS Meeting in Salt Lake City, the content of which has been greatly expanded to include many additional sites. In Chapter 1, "Science History on the Road: An Overview," an introductory chapter outlining the rationale, goals, and content of the book, including practical helpful information about its use, Mary Virginia Orna reveals the origins of this volume about travel to places with scientific content. In 2009, she decided that it was time to "go public" about the tours discussed in this book, and the ACS invited her to organize the talks into an ACS Symposium Series volume. The study tours that she had conducted had as one of its goals learning science through travel to sites where the science actually happened.

The book is broadly scientific but also deals with areas other than chemistry. However, where appropriate, chemistry is the highlighted science. The book is also organized on the "base city" principle whenever possible: certain cities are hubs from which the traveler can branch out to other venues of interest. The second part of the book consists of four chapters on the sites in the British Isles: London and environs, including Oxford, the Royal Institution, Cambridge, and Scotland. The book's third part contains eight chapters on sites in continental Europe moving from north to south and then west to east. The final two chapters encompass the archaeology of Israel and fanciful journeys to Asia, Africa, and North and South America. The authors all have first-hand knowledge and in many cases, professional expertise, with respect to the history of the sites.

Chapter 2, "A View from the Cockpit: A Mid-Summer's 'Flight' through Chemical Europe," by Leigh Wilson, is an attempt to reproduce the unique atmosphere of the late John Wotiz's summer-long flying trip through historically important chemical sites in Europe. Chapter

3, "Scientific Scotland," by Robert G. W. Anderson, claims that Scotland "punches above its weight" when judged by its rich scientific, technological, and medical heritage. In European terms, it is a relatively small country, with a proportionately small population and a modest gross national product and has frequently felt itself in contention with its larger and wealthier English neighbor. Scottish universities, once having a distinct pedagogic system, became more closely uniform with those in England from the middle of the 19th century.

According to Chapter 4, "London as a Center of Science," by Peter J. T. Morris, London's centrality in science can be attributed to the fact that it is the seat of government, site of the headquarters of many learned societies, center of a seafaring empire for several centuries, a flourishing commercial center, and the nexus of the country's major institutions of higher education. This chapter is an introduction to every scientific facet of this city in the form of a gargantuan walking tour.

In Chapter 5, "Displaying Science in Context at the Royal Institution of Great Britain," by Frank A. J. L. James, states that over the last two centuries the Royal Institution has been home to eminent scientists whose discoveries have helped to shape the modern world. It has also shared this work with a wide public audience and continues to encourage people to think more deeply about the wonders and applications of science.

According to Chapter 6, "Science in Cambridge," by Gary Patterson, Cambridge University is world-renowned in a multitude of disciplines. This chapter introduces the scientifically minded reader or traveler to its rich scientific heritage as exemplified in its famous colleges and those who taught and did research in them. In Chapter 7, "Paris: A Scientific 'Theme Park,'" the book's editor, Mary Virginia Orna, states that there is more science, some of the most remarkable discoveries, including the discoveries of ten elements, radioactivity, stereochemistry, etc., concentrated in one small area of Paris than perhaps in all of the rest of France. In Chapter 8, "Scientific Florence," Marco Fontani reports that of the 72 museums in Florence, eight are scientifically oriented and there are two historic points of interest. This chapter tells where they are, how to get there, and the importance of the stories that they tell in the history of science and natural history.

In Chapter 9, "Rome and Northern Italy: Scientific Highlights," Orna returns to point out that Italy is not only the home of the artistic Renaissance, but it also gave rise to a scientific rebirth as the famous names of Avogadro,

Volta, Galileo, and Galvani testify. The chapter explores the scientific treasures of Rome and of the Northern Tier of Italy from Milan to Venice. In Chapter 10, "Wonderful Scientific Copenhagen," David A. Katz reminds us that Tycho Brahe and Niels Bohr are Copenhagen's scientific stars. The sites where they worked can be visited today as diversions from the other major attractions in this beautiful city. According to James L. Marshall and Virginia R. Marshall in Chapter 11, "Northern Scandinavia: An Elemental Treasure Trove," more elements have been discovered in Sweden than any other country. An exploration of these elemental sites includes Norway and Finland, whose elemental work was closely associated with Swedish academia.

In Chapter 12, "The Auer von Welsbach Museum," Roland Adunka discusses Carl Auer von Welsbach (1858–1929), a brilliant scientist and inventor who revolutionized the use of light and fire. A museum dedicated to his life and works exhibiting the inventions that sparked the growth of the gas industry and the electric industry opened in 1998 in Althofen, Carinthia, Austria. In Chapter 13, "Scientific Wanderings in Southern Germany and Austria," Janan M. Hayes explores the scientifically unique contributions to the culture, economy, and history of southern Austria and Bavaria. Salt is the unifying focus, centered on three major salt production areas that surround Salzburg and that have made a significant contribution to this city's political and economic development. Iron, mined in Althofen, in Austria's southernmost province, Carinthia, from prehistoric times, and rare-earth elements, are relatively recent developments on the mining scene.

In Chapter 14, "Points East: Selected Science Sites of Central and Eastern Europe," Roger Rea and Jiří Jindra give the scientifically curious visitor a taste of what can be found in some eastern European countries, most of which were once part of the communist bloc. The first two sites are in Vienna, the gateway to the east. Then the lure of Prague, Budapest, and Saint Petersburg are next. In Chapter 15, "Scientific Study Tour of Ancient Israel," Zvi C. Koren considers more than a dozen scientific techniques have been applied for the study of archaeological artifacts excavated from various sites of Ancient Israel by an international field of researchers. The results of the analyses performed with these methods on artifacts found in four representative archaeological sites in Israel, travelling from north to south, over a 450 km stretch of land, are presented. The science tour of Ancient Israel, which can be employed for the study of any region with a rich ancient history, shows how advanced scientific

analyses of archaeological artifacts are essential for understanding the life and times of ancient societies. In Chapter 16, "Flights of Fancy: World Heritage and Other Sites in Egypt, China, Peru, and Mexico," Carmen J. Giunta outlines possible itineraries for four countries on four continents outside of Europe: Egypt, China, Peru, and Mexico. This chapter imagines study tours in

the history of chemistry based on chemical technologies and their artifacts.

I heartily recommend this modestly priced volume to chemists and persons in general who are interested in the travel aspects of science around the world.

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GDCh Mitteilungen

The History Group of the German Chemical Society is proud to announce that its journal "Mitteilungen" is now online and openly accessible. The content of all back issues from 1 (1988) to 24 (2014) is available from the Group's homepage:

<https://www.gdch.de/netzwerk-strukturen/fachstrukturen/geschichte-der-chemie/mitteilungen-der-fachgruppe-online.html>

In this way the GDCh History of Chemistry Group hopes to improve its service, and to strengthen its ties, to the international community of historians of chemistry. Most articles in the "Mitteilungen" are of course in German, but contributions submitted in English will also be considered for publication.

Christoph Meinel, Managing Editor

Chemistry at the Three Societies Meeting

This year's Three Societies Meeting brings together three organizations dedicated to the study of the history of science, technology, and medicine: the British Society for the History of Science (BSHS), Canadian Society for the History and Philosophy of Science (CSHPS), and the History of Science Society (HSS). The Eighth Joint Meeting of the BSHS, CSHPS, and the HSS will take place in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, June 22-25, 2016. The theme of the meeting is 'Transitions'. For details, see

<https://uofa.ualberta.ca/arts/research/3-societies-meeting>

The HSS Forum for the History of Chemical Sciences (FoHCS) will sponsor a session on "Chemistry at the Guillotine" that examines chemistry and politics in the context of early nineteenth-century Europe, following the political upheavals of the American and French Revolutionary Wars.