



The Casebooks Project

The Casebooks Project, Lauren Kassell, Michael Hawkins, Robert Ralley, John Young, Joanne Edge, Janet Yvonne Mratin-Portugues (ed.), 2016. <http://www.magicandmedicine.hps.cam.ac.uk/> (Last Accessed: 26.03.2017). Reviewed by Joshua Kruchten (New York University), jak655 (at) nyu.edu.

Abstract

This essay reviews *The Casebooks Project*, an ambitious attempt to digitize 80,000 astrological medical records from early modern England. *The Casebooks Project* exemplifies the possibilities of using digital technologies to understand early modern cultural and intellectual history, and offers us insight into the process of creating such a project. However, it remains unclear who the project's audience is, whether to see it purely as a 'dataset' or as a textual-based digital edition, and how public-facing the project wants to be. This review seeks to use the digital edition and Dr. Lauren Kassell's ongoing scholarly and public reflections on the project to highlight the project's successes and suggest further possibilities it may inspire.

Introduction

1 *The Casebooks Project* highlights the interdisciplinary, qualitative, and quantitative potential digital technologies can offer scholars. It encourages researchers to explore thousands of otherwise indecipherable written records from the early modern era, and aims to focus the reader's attention on the materiality of those records and the performative uses of writing and note-taking. As Lauren Kassell herself puts it, 'It [*The Casebooks Project*] uses digital technologies to understand what were, in the seventeenth century, new paper technologies' (2016, 120). This project stands out not

only because of its scope and breadth, but also Kassell's willingness to publically engage in self-critical reflection. In doing so, she allows us to access not only the project but the process of producing it: an invaluable opportunity for both amateurs and novices in the digital humanities.¹

2 'The Casebooks Project: A digital edition of Simon Forman's and Richard Napier's medical records 1596-1634' is directed by Dr. Lauren Kassell. Kassell, the driving force behind the project, is the current director and a reader in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science and Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. The eight-member team behind this project additionally comprises Dr. Michael Hawkins, the technical director, who has worked on projects such as [The Newton Project](#), and currently also acts as a consultant to the [Darwin Correspondence Project](#). Senior Editors include Dr. Robert Rally, responsible for independently transcribing and editing Forman's guide to astrology, and Dr. John Young, who is responsible for the site's transcription guidelines. Dr. Joanna Edge and Janet Yvonne Martin-Portugues are current assistant editors; Boyd Brogan and Natalie Kaoukji are current research fellows.²

3 The project was originally released on January 15, 2012, comprising approximately 10,000 entries, and has subsequently undergone 11 total releases. The last modification was on June 13, 2016, which added nearly 15,800 further cases, color images, and refinements to search and visualization functions on the site. The project is located at <http://www.magicandmedicine.hps.cam.ac.uk>.

What are Casebooks?

4 Early modern medical writing conforms to a variety of specific genres; Gianna Pomata, historian of medicine, suggests these genres are 'highly structured and clearly recognizable textual conventions' (2010, 197). By noticing changes in what she sees as 'the disappearance, emergence, and transformation of epistemic genres,' researchers can track 'profound transformations in ways of thinking, collective and individual' (Pomata 2010, 198). Pomata tracks the late-Renaissance genre of *observationes*, or collections of narrated medical cases, which first appear in connection to the astral sciences and move into law and medicine in the 16th century (2010, 204).

5 Kassell focuses on a slightly different genre, casebooks, which she describes as 'material and intellectual artifacts of medical practice,' often the only surviving trace of the early modern medical encounter itself (2014, 596). To differentiate them from other

forms of note-taking or narrative records, she describes casebooks as primarily 'serial records of practice' (Kassell 2014, 600). Casebooks are thus emblematic of changing medical practice and cultural attitudes towards patients and disease (Kassell 2014, 603, Hess and Mendelsohn 2010).

6 The first practitioner in England whose astrological records survive are those of Richard Trewythian, who kept several dozen calculations between 1442 and 1458 (Kassell 2014, 608). Between 1450 and 1700, Kassell identifies thirty-six extant sets of medical casebooks and eleven sets of astrological casebooks in England (2014, 600). Her survey of astrological casebooks suggests several early figures, such as Johannes Schöner, Thomas Bodier, and an anonymous astrologer who recorded, respectively, from several dozen cases to several dozen pages of cases and questions (Kassell 2014, 608, 609).

7 One astrologer in particular, Simon Forman, occupies a central place in the history of casebooks, and more broadly, the history of medicine, the history of astrology, and intellectual history. Forman was 'probably the most popular astrologer in Elizabethan London,' and his records show a 'practice of alchemy, natural magic, astrology, and medicine' (Kassell 1999, 3, 4). Yet Forman, who was not formally educated and was in frequent conflict with the College of Physicians, enough to at one point even require leaving London to continue his practice, 'figures in all of these accounts, sometimes as a charlatan, sometimes as a womanizer, and sometimes as a testament to the popularity of astrology; he has not been considered in his own right as an influence on the history of astrology or medicine' (Kassell 1999). Countering this misconception, Kassell notes, 'his and Napier [his successor]'s records are more systematic and extensive than anything else that survives' (2014, 610). Their notebooks, spanning from 1596 to 1603, offer themselves up as a rich and unparalleled source of biographical, medical, and local information.

8 In the encounter, Forman and Napier would record the querent's name and the exact time of the consultation, occasionally biographical information, and whether or not the querent was asking on behalf of someone else (Kassell 1999, 4). A chart was often drawn up, using techniques appropriate to astrology, geomancy, or numerology,³ and then a set of conclusions were made and perhaps therapeutic treatment was recorded (Kassell 1999, 4).

9 As such, the casebooks are particularly interesting not just for how they recorded, but also shaped, the medical encounter. For example, Kassell states, ‘The astrologer and his patient negotiated an exchange of trust for true judgments. Casebooks were central to this dynamic. They were instruments for judging the causes of disease, status objects demonstrating the astrologer’s expertise, and records of these practices. With pen and paper, the astrologer located each patient within the cosmos and signaled his authority to do so’ (Kassell 2014, 598). In turn, encountering these books through digital technologies can offer a window into what early modern medical practitioners’ lives were like, what the personal and medical lives of average, everyday men and women were like, and how early modern medical practitioners used paper and writing as tools for memory assistance and authority.

Subject and Content

10 *The Casebooks Project*, then, seeks to digitize, tag, and render searchable the astrological casebooks of both Forman and his successor, Richard Napier, which is the largest collection of such encounters in the history of early modern medicine. It specifically aims to provide researchers with quantitative and qualitative data generated from encoding the medical encounter. Because of the rich data this project generates, this scholarly digital edition lends itself to use not only by historians of medicine, but historians of science, local historians, and intellectual and social historians.

11 Aims and methods of the project are publically available, and include generating freely accessible, searchable transcriptions of both normalized and diplomatic versions, providing a platform for users to search the entire corpus or browse the entries sequentially, providing tabular CSV displays of the metadata, tracking specific individuals in the records and locating them within networks of relationships, and providing files in multiple formats, such as XHTML or even as a downloadable PDF.⁴

12 Kassell sees the project as building on the content and methodology of Michael MacDonald’s *Mystical Bedlam: Madness, Anxiety and Healing in Seventeenth-Century England*, and changing trends towards recovering lost patient voices; ‘MacDonald used a mainframe, in my initial work on Forman I used a laptop and a spreadsheet, the Casebooks Project uses XML and programs for processing its data and metadata. This is an example of what Tim Hitchcock has referred to as the use of computers to address the ‘human contents’ of the past, to recover the voices of ordinary people...’ (2016, 217). This project is, in other words, not merely an attempt to reconstruct written records and

better understand practitioners and practice, but to reach a more nuanced understanding of patients and their experiences.

13 Of the 80,000 cases, 48,514 are currently available to browse or search as fully transcribed entries with associated images. An additional 1,992 cases have been ‘calendared,’ or in other words, dates, as well as names of querents and consultants, have been provided, but no other data has been transcribed. For transcribed cases, the editors focus on the ‘question’ component of the medical encounter, which includes the date and time, biographical information about the patient, and detailed information about the medical consultation. Other information is included on an as-needed basis, and specific editorial policies are publicly available.

CASE19512

Consultant: Mr Richard Napier [Sandy]

Practice: His own

Date & Time: 4 July 1601, 8:00 A.M.

Source: MS Ashmole 404, f. 134r (upper left quadrant)

Switch to diplomatic text

Hide page image

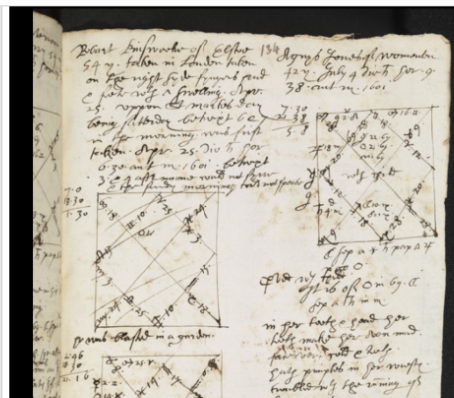
Text

Robert Kinsweeke of Elstoe 54 y. taken in London taken on the right syde fyngers head & feete with a swelling. Apr. 25. uppon S^t Markes Day being saturday betwixt 6 & 7 in the morning. was first taken. Apr. 25. die Saturni hor 6. 30. am. 1601. betwixt 3 & 4 after noone could not styrr & the sunday morning could not speake he was blasted in a garden.

Querent

Patient

Name: Robert Kinsweeke
Sex: M
Age: 54 years
Birth: 1546-1548 (est.)
Death: Unknown



2 of 6

Subtopic: Fairy pinched
(sorted by date in ascending order)

Fig. 1: Transcription of Case No. 19512, a case of ‘fairy pinching’. The transcription is displayed on the left, while the high-resolution image is displayed on the right. Options to toggle between normalized and diplomatic editions and to hide images are located above.

14 Transcriptions are viewable as either normalized or diplomatic texts. Diplomatic view allows the user to see original symbols, abbreviation indicators, and archaic letter forms, such as zodiac symbols, which are explained by a pop-up box on mouseover. The normalized text is also available. Users can choose to see the transcription alone, with categories of information broken down into toggle-able text boxes (text, querent, patient, occupations, topics). Users can see the transcription alongside the exact page the case

occurs on, with instructions in the source information as to the precise location of the case on the page. These images are high-resolution, clear, zoomable images made available by the Bodleian Library.

15 Several other manuscripts have been transcribed and are available on the site. The project publishes a transcription of Simon Forman's *The Astrologicalle Judgementes of phisick and other Questions*, a guide to Forman's astrological and medical practice. This transcription also offers the option to toggle between a diplomatic and a normalized version. High quality images are made available when necessary in the transcription, such as examples of Forman's astrological charts. There are also transcriptions of other texts by Forman, 'To Knowe where a woman be with child of a man or a woman' 'Rueles and observances before youe give Judgment', 'A Treatise touching the defense of Astrology', and 'Howe you shall knowe which vivent longest of a man vel muliere.'

Publication and Presentation



Fig. 2: The current home page contains a rotating slider and links to key introductory materials.

16 The site itself is simple and easy to navigate. A rotating slider on the home page welcomes a user and shifts between an animated introduction and announcements about current projects. Colorful images link out to help users navigate the site, to 'meet the astrologers,' spend 'a day with the astrologers: 26 February 1599,' learn how to use the search functionality, and to see current news and events. Information about the staff

and funding, as well as a citation and privacy statement, are immediately available on the home page.

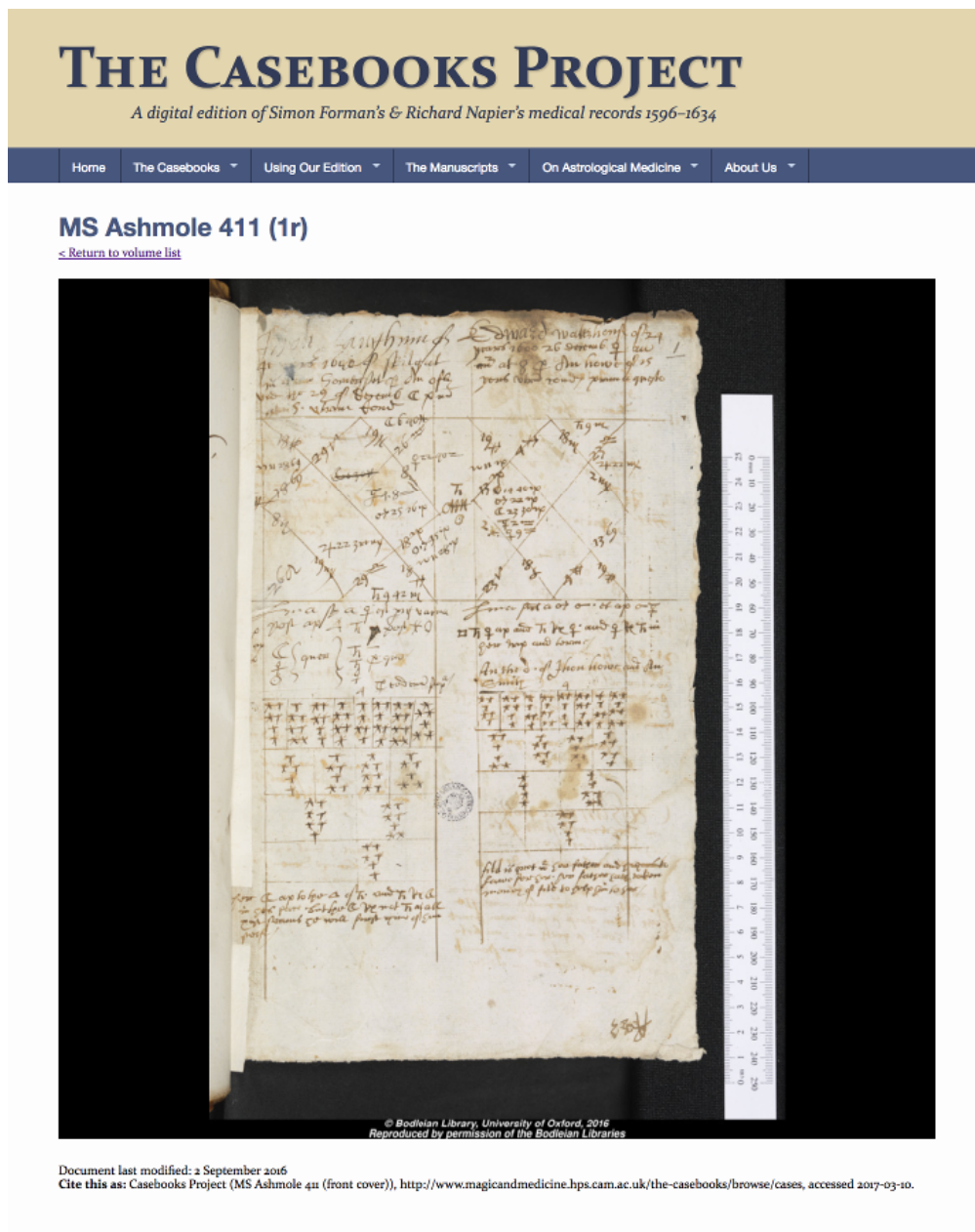


Fig. 3: One of Forman's journals, MS Ashmore 411, viewed through the browsing interface.

17 Information is divided into five sections: The Casebooks, Using Our Edition, The Manuscripts, On Astrological Medicine, and About Us. The first section, The Casebooks, allows a user to browse or search the Casebooks. Users can browse cases either as edited transcriptions, on a case-by-case basis, or as page images from scanned volumes. Users can also browse the four additional calendared—but not transcribed—volumes, as well as other supplementary materials. Browsing allows a user to open high-

resolution images of an entire volume at once from the Bodleian Library and to move through page by page.

Search

Date & Time

Name

Querent

Age: =
Sex: * Select options
Querent is present: * Select options
Is someone else asking on the patient's behalf? Doesn't matter
☐ Exclude results where the practitioner is also a querent.

Patient

Occupations

Case Details

Consultation circumstances include any of: * Select options
Diagnostic information includes any of: * Select options
Type of entry: * Select options

For more details about types of entry and other features of the cases, please see our [Guide to reading the texts](#).

Practice & Consultant

Topic

Find cases with any of the following topics:

* Select topic

+ Add topic row - Delete topic row

Limit results to cases containing a medical topic: No

For more details about topic categories, please consult [Topics of consultation](#).

Volume Number & Shelfmark

Volume: * Select options
Shelfmark: * Select options

Search

Clear Form

Please let us know if you have [enquiries about the casebooks](#).

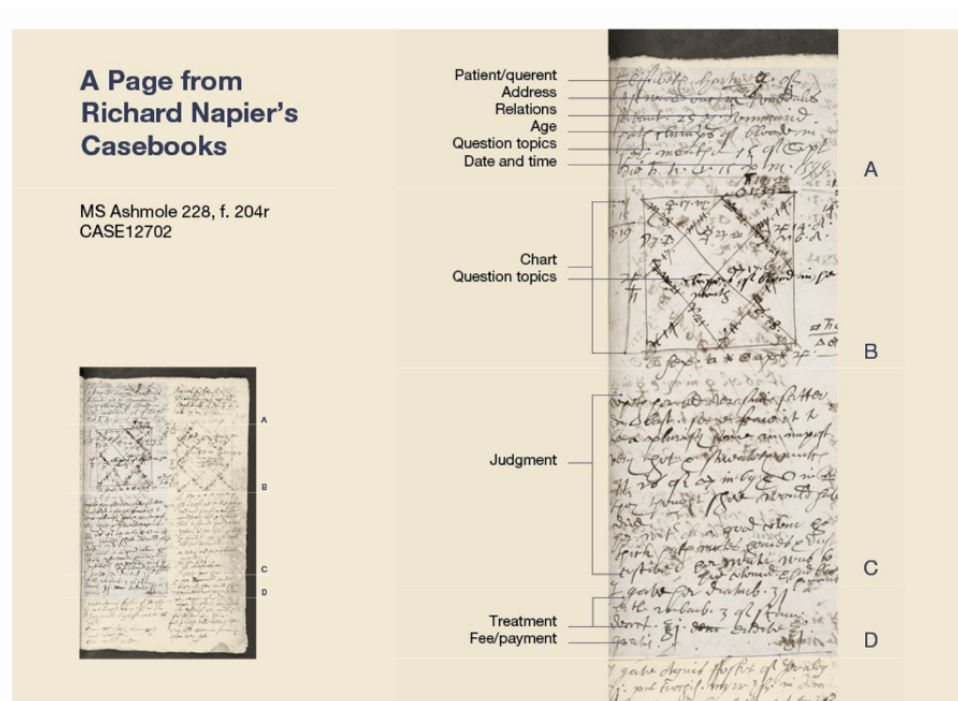
Document last modified: 12 April 2012
Cite this as: Casebooks Project (Search the casebooks), <http://www.magicandmedicine.hps.cam.ac.uk/the-casebooks/search/cases>

Fig. 4: Search Module, with options for querent, case details, topic, and volume selected.

18 Searching, by comparison, is an incredibly powerful tool developed as part of this project. Users can filter the cases by date and time ranges, specific named parties in the medical encounter, biographical information about a patient, consultation or diagnostic information, and even by a concise list of topics. Users can combine qualifying criteria, and view the results as individual cases or as a summarized, quantified result.

19 The second section, Using our Edition, instructs the user how to use the site and read the cases. Dedicated subpages explain how the topics were derived and what

contemporary meaning they had, detailed instructions on how to use the search function, and a glossary of unfamiliar terms. Finally, all editorial policies are publically available here, including the project's transcription guidelines, an element set, and coding references for users who want to use the raw XML files. Coding references are expansive and include handwriting, topics, and other entities, as well as other issues specifically related to the casebooks, and the project appears to follow common standards for TEI guidelines, all of which are available to browse.



This is a typical page from the astrological casebooks, annotated to represent the ways in which we have classified its content for editorial purposes. Section A represents the question (including various personal details about the patient). Section B represents a chart of the heavens at the time the question was asked. Section C represents the judgment (the astrologer's analysis of the case, based primarily on his reading of the chart), and section D represents further information, in this case including a proposed treatment and the astrologer's decision not to charge for it. For further information about these terms, see our [guide to using the edition](#).

View [our edition of this text](#).

Document last modified: 16 December 2013

Cite this as: Casebooks Project (Anatomy of a case), <http://www.magicandmedicine.hps.cam.ac.uk/the-manuscripts/anatomy-of-a-case>, accessed 2017-03-10.

Fig. 5: A Page from Richard Napier's Casebooks' dissects one single case into its component parts, alongside a high-resolution image of the case in its context.

20 The third section, The Manuscripts, provides useful information to introduce a user to astrological medicine, Forman and Napier, their practice, and the material objects the cases are written in. One notable sub-section is 'A Page from Richard Napier's Casebooks', where the editors have visually dissected a single case into its component parts with an accompanying high-resolution image from MS Ashmole 228. This visual allows a user to quickly identify the typical key components of any given case.

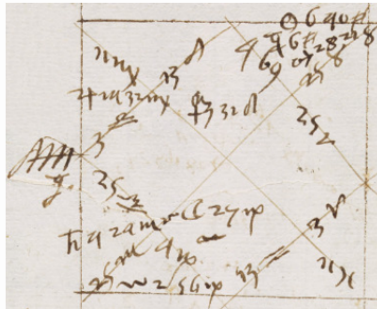
A page in full

This is an example of what a full text [diplomatic transcription of a complete page](#) from one of Forman's casebooks (MS Ashmole 411, f. 96v [\[image\]](#)) would look like, complete with charts and other astrological data, judgments and treatments. Typically for Forman, the page features four cases, one in each quadrant. The first two (on the left half of the page) are an horary question and a nativity, both for the infant Thomas Colford, who is 'fairy pinched' (has unexplained marks on his body). A list of suspects is included. The other two cases are horary questions for Mr Digby (a regular customer), who is concerned about 'turb[a]' (impending trouble of a non-medical nature), and for Elizabeth Saick, who, Forman judges, is troubled with 'the mother [i.e. womb] rising in her stomach', and for whom he prescribes a purge.

Thomas Colford of 15 wickſ old 1601 the 8 of lune ☾ p
m' 30 p 12 Diz / |the child p'sent| in harp stret bi pi
corner

Ihon colford 40/
mari letman 35
phillip solmes.
Leonard solmes

Ihon do(ucne)s y^t was tormented/



Luna sp a h ap Δ ♂

yt is of 4. in m. ☾ sept a 4.

yt is feyri pinched in dyuers places of the body

m^r Digby 1601 the 8 lun ☾ p m' at 30 p 4 turb n^c n'



Luna spt a ♂ p |A| p ♂ et post h.

☐ h ♀ ap
☐ 4 ♀ ap
☐ h ap.
♂ ☾ ♀ at 11 dies

Tak head on ♄ dai and till 12 Dais be past./

Fig. 6: 'A Page in Full' provides careful explanation of how to read several sample astrological charts.

21 A subsequent page, A page in full, explains, with images, how diplomatic transcriptions are generated. Further, this section also provides samples of handwriting and links out to introductions to paleography, for users who are less familiar, and a carefully reconstructed single day in the life of each astrologer, Monday the 26th of February 1599. These materials, taken together, allow both novices and experts alike access to the source materials and the process of transcribing them.

22 The fourth section, On Astrological Medicine, provides information to navigate the practice of astrology, as well as transcribed versions of Napier and Forman's guides to their practice, biographical information, and further reading and bibliographic information for users looking for more scholarship or contextual information.

23 Finally, the last section, About Us, is a repository of crucial project information, such as aims and methods, release information, staff details, links to news and events, funding sources, and permissions.

Editorial Decisions and Audience

Search results summary

Subtopic: Lunatic

Results: 152 cases. This amounts to 0.31% of the 48,514 cases published.
97 (63.82%) of these cases involve individuals asking on another's behalf. This is higher than the percentage (11.93%) in the published corpus.

Earliest Case: No earlier than 18 March 1597

Latest Case: 14 March 1620

Jump to: [Practitioner summary](#) | [Case count](#) | [Topics](#) | [Querent details](#) | [Patient details](#)

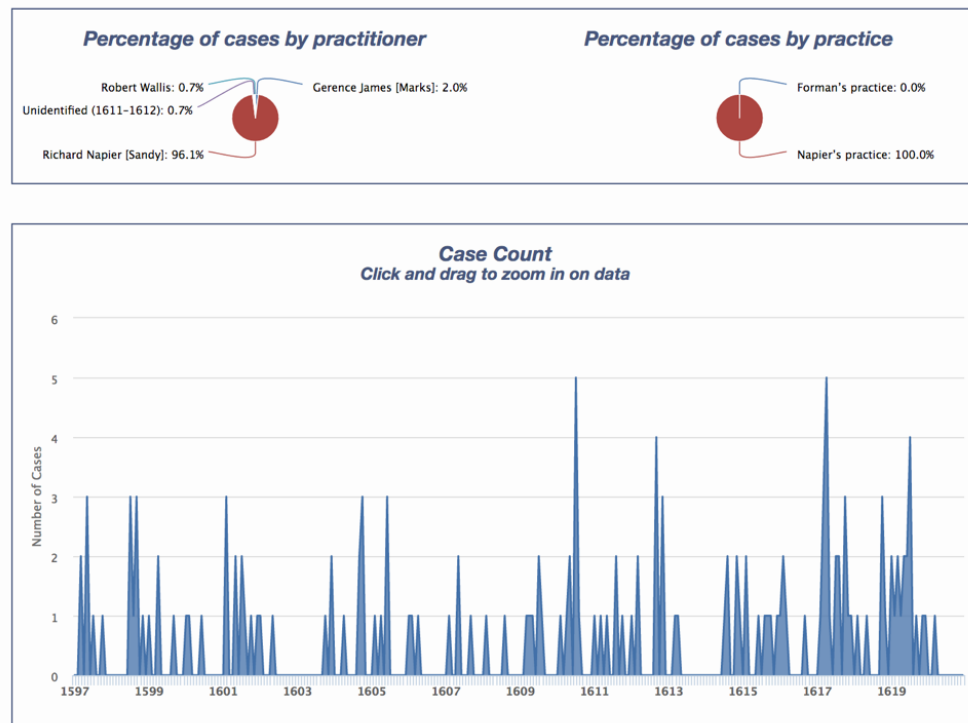
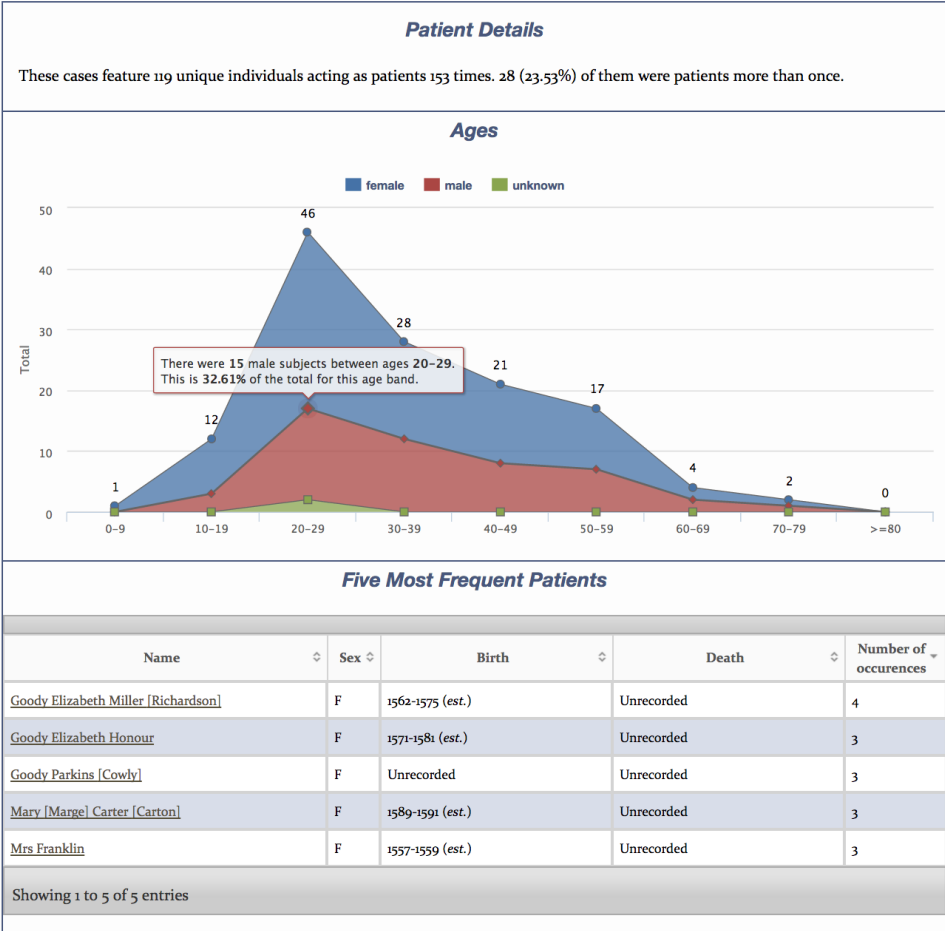


Fig. 7: 'Results Summary' for 'Lunatic' in the Casebooks.

24

One curious part of the editorial policies and sampling policies is their decision to exclude 'extraneous material,' such as 'remarks about the day's weather, lists of expenses or medicines, news about the recovery or death of former patients, records of events in the practitioner's own life, and so forth'.⁵ Transcribing 80,000 records is already a formidable task, and as the editorial team poignantly remarks, 'a full-text critical edition of the entire corpus is 'logistically and financially impossible.'⁶ I wonder, however, what kinds of rich information this extraneous material might provide us not only about the economics of early modern medical practice and biographical information for Forman, Napier, and their patients, but also the interactions between practitioner and patient which occurred outside of the boundaries of the casebook. Though we might desire to hunt for traces of patients' voices and their extra-textual interactions, however, Kassell cautions that the casebooks only represent one side of the story: 'we do not have a

single patient’s account of a consultation with Forman’ (1999, 18). She continues, in a more recent discussion of the *Casebooks*: ‘The records were framed within conventions of writing narratives and collecting data; they are not, as we will see, unmediated records of experiences of illness and healing’ (Kassell 2016, 126). Regardless, the already-transcribed material contains extensive biographical and medical information available for research.



number of topics associated with the selected cases, and information about the querent and patient, including ages, genders, and information about frequent patients. These quantitative data seems immediately useful; for example, it appears most querents were female, rather than male, and younger, rather than older; there are entries for 15 male subjects between 20-29 in contrast to 46 female subjects. Immediately we could imagine how even this cursory search might be useful for a researcher working out the story of gender and madness in the early modern period. At the same time, whether these results are statistically significant is still up for discussion, and there does not appear to be an option to download these data directly from the search interface. To do so would require software and training to sift through the raw XML files, available at <http://web.archive.org/web/20170310223514/https://github.com/CasebooksProject>, or some kind of technical interface or API, which currently does not exist.

26 Who is the audience for the *Casebooks* project? Kassell states that this is not a public engagement project, but instead designed to ‘make sense of archives at the highest possible level’.⁸ Yet while Kassell has written explicitly to a scholarly audience about Forman and the *Casebooks*, she has also written to a more public audience in the UK magazine *History Today* in September 2011 (Kassell 2011). In her review in *The Edinburgh Companion to the Critical Medical Humanities*, she defines the project’s audience as ‘users, not readers, and one of the challenges of the project is to tutor them in engaging critically with the casebooks’ (Kassell 2016, 127); in her earlier article in *History Today* she suggests that ‘it [the project] will also coach its users in the nature of these records...allowing scholars to explore the ways in which matters of health and questions about fortune more generally were socially constituted’ (Kassell 2011, 25). Yet the reach of this project has grown beyond only ‘scholarly’ limitations; the team maintains a humorous Twitter account to which over 1200 people are currently subscribed.⁹ A variety of other outreach efforts or tangential projects are listed on the main site, including a feature of the project in the *Guardian*’s cryptic crossword¹⁰ interviews in *Der Spiegel*,¹¹ *The Sydney Morning Herald*,¹² and *The Atlantic*.¹³ Elements of the research project are also being developed into a video game, as part of the Epic Games and Wellcome Trust Big Data Challenge,¹⁴ and Natalie Kaoukji, research fellow for the project, is developing a public arts project based on the casebooks at the gallery Ambika P3, as six contemporary artists respond to the project, expanding the scope of this project from paper and pen and digital technologies to ‘sculpture, video and audio installation, live performance, robotics and artificial intelligence’.¹⁵



Fig. 9: A representative sample of some humorous tweets on Valentine's Day, 2017.

27 On the one hand, the issue of 'public engagement' and audience may be far less contentious than I have outlined here. The Wellcome Trust, the largest source of funding for the project, may not simply define the project as such in its rubrics and assessments for funding: without direct access to funding documentation, I could not say for sure. Nevertheless, the question of audience raises serious issues about the impact of the project and its core vision. Said otherwise, the audience for a project dictates which elements of the casebooks are transcribed and edited and which are excluded. By reproducing these extensive and rare manuscripts as a digital edition for an academic audience, the editors can more easily and efficiently navigate thorny issues of reproducing extinct symbols and the rich astrological charts Forman and Napier drew. A scholarly digital edition, unlike a print edition, allows researchers to index, search, and manipulate robust quantitative data from an otherwise unpublished body of subjective case entries. Although the specific day-to-day content in Forman and Napier's journals may not be different from other extant astrological casebooks or medical records, the sheer quantity of entries may provide rich biographical, social, or medical data for a researcher. Yet distilling the qualitative content of the 80,000 cases in the manuscripts into quantitative data already presents methodological and epistemological questions. A "tweet" summary of a medical case complicates this problematic even further. Can one

represent the rich quantitative results of a custom search, or even the complicated metadata from a single case, in less than 280 characters? What lessons are followers of the Twitter account learning from these case summaries? Careful attention needs to be paid to the representation of scholarly editions on social media platforms, and this example highlights just how radically different the experience of reading a tweet, or even a single case summary, is from handling the manuscript or a printed facsimile of it.

28 The question of how to link research tools with social media is not a problem uniquely for the *Casebooks Project* to answer, but is one scholarly projects will increasingly need to grapple with in the future. Obviously, scholars will need different resources than a public audience, and if this project ultimately conceives of itself as an academic ‘dataset’ and not a public engagement project, then we should ask what non-scholarly users would *do* with the data generated. Or, if the project does wish to eventually develop a sustainable public-facing component, one must ask; can creative, public initiatives like the partnership with Ambika P3 inform or push the boundaries of scholarly research? In this case, can artistic or extra scholarly efforts help the scholarly digital edition represent the experiential and material nature of these books in a way that transcription alone cannot?

Conclusion and Further Directions

29 This project—despite unresolved tension as to whether it conceives of itself as primarily a textually-based edition or a ‘dataset’—still conforms to scholarly standards and should be considered a scholarly digital edition; the textual tradition is clearly documented, editorial decisions are transparent, and the work is of excellent scholarly quality. Further, this edition has clearly accomplished most of its ambitious aims and methods, even though the complete 80,000 records are not yet transcribed.

30 In a panel discussion of her work at New York University this past February, Kassell acknowledged some of the tensions mentioned in this review, through a framework of seven key questions about her own work: what does it mean to create a new archive from an old archive? What is a casebook? Is the project editing what the astrologer wrote, or the narrated encounter itself? How do we help readers navigate? What is the tension between front-end presentation and durability? How can the site be made appealing? And how can users navigate ‘flattened’ data which may not be necessarily statistically significant?

31 In this discussion, Kassell clarified several editorial decisions and processes not necessarily evident from the main site itself. In terms of durability, for example, the front-end of the project is currently moving to a new home at the University of Cambridge Libraries. Kassell's main points of pride are not the front-end developments, but instead the XML and encoded case files, currently available from GitHub, and an index developed by the editorial team. The index is of particular interest, because the contemporary early modern invention of the index radically altered how cases were organized and conceptualized. That Forman and Napier's work itself was *not* indexed gives us insight into how digital technologies can help us recreate and understand conceptual shifts in informational management strategies and shifts in early modern reading and writing habits.

32 I was also struck by Kassell's ruminations on what exactly is being edited: the written material, or the medical encounter. This scholarly digital edition is a remarkable accomplishment for the qualitative and quantitative data generated from the written material, but there is much material from the encounter still unrepresented, particularly the performative elements of the casebooks. One example is the astrological chart, which is not reconstructed in any fashion in the transcriptions. Without presenting or representing the original charts, a key part of the casebooks' essence would surely be lost if users only encountered the casebooks through the transcription, divorced from the page of the journal. Extra-textual encounters with patients are another example of unrepresented material. When asked in February about both these points, Kassell replied that while software developers can accurately use software to generate astrological charts, they are not always true to the charts in the book as Forman drew them, and that she believed the video game in development would capture the performative nature of astrological readings better than the site could. She further suggested that there is current ongoing effort to 'encode reported speech' and to record social encounters outside of the case. While this is exciting, as of this review those elements are not currently searchable. I also wish that metadata pertaining to the materiality of the text and elements of the writing itself—other than the location of the case within the volumes—were searchable, since their materiality clearly played a role in shaping the encounter and giving the astrologers authority.¹⁶

33 One can imagine how this project could evolve to study other samples of early modern medical writing, such as the many examples of *observationes* described by Pomata. This development could be used not only to generate local historical data, but

broad, internationally-oriented information about humanist networks, circulation of medical information, and similarities and differences in medical and astrological practice across the continent. The ability to track cases, many of which were collected and recycled in various publications of *observationes* and casebooks in the late 17th-century, could offer insight into the history of reading and the history of publishing. The unique focus on the *case* also lends this type of project to adaptation for legal and other medical projects across many different time periods. In the meantime, however, this project is a remarkable accomplishment, both for the data it generates and its transparency. As it migrates to a new library host and hones its relationship to its audience(s), I hope we will continue to better understand the casebooks' performative and material nature, as well as the lives of the patients and practitioners contained within them.

Notes

1. Joshua Kruchten is a former graduate student of English and American literature at New York University, and a current Erasmus Mundus student at the Université de Strasbourg and the Università di Bologna.
2. Information about staff for this project can be found.
3. Types of astrology in the Casebooks are described [here](#).
4. Aims and methods are available [here](#).
5. For editorial policies, see: <http://web.archive.org/web/20170310223812/http://www.magicandmedicine.hps.cam.ac.uk/using-our-edition/editorial-policies>.
6. See [note 4](#).
7. I performed a search using the topic for 'lunatic.' Those results are available [here](#).
8. These are remarks by Dr. Kassell from a panel given at NYU, 'Inscription, Digitization and the Shape of Knowledge,' for the NYU Center for the Humanities. The event was recorded and archived, and is publicly available on the NYU Center for the Humanities' YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hxgFqx06lrl>.
9. The Twitter account, @hpscsebooks, can be found [here](#).

10. <http://web.archive.org/web/20170310224014/https://www.theguardian.com/crosswords/prize/25107>.
11. <http://web.archive.org/web/20170310224108/http://www.spiegel.de/spiegel/print/d-83180880.html>.
12. <http://web.archive.org/web/20170310224204/http://www.smh.com.au/world/science/astrologers-medical-records-a-star-turn-20111014-1lp4u.html>.
13. <http://web.archive.org/web/20170310224239/https://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2013/11/your-zodiac-sign-your-health/281358/>.
14. <http://web.archive.org/web/20170310224315/https://www.unrealengine.com/blog/epic-games-and-wellcome-trust-reveal-20000-big-data-vr-challenge-winner>.
15. See the [AmbikaP3 site](#).

16. Kassell states, for example, 'Treating casebooks as found objects highlights how medical practitioners used writing as a tool for marking details or constructing narratives...the format of the notebook...should vary depending on the case...placing each casebook requires attention to the level of learning of the author, format of the paper, layout of the page, ordering of the records, and whether the script is rough or fair' (2014, 615).

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Humanities., edited by A Whitehead and A Woods, 120-135. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Pomata, Gianna. 2010. 'Sharing Cases: The Observations in Early Modern Medicine.' *Early Science and Medicine* 15 (3):193-236. doi: 10.1163/157338210x493932.

Factsheet

Resource reviewed	
Title	The Casebooks Project
Editors	Lauren Kassell, Michael Hawkins, Robert Ralley, John Young, Joanne Edge, Janet Yvonne Mratin-Portugues
URI	http://www.magicandmedicine.hps.cam.ac.uk/
Publication Date	2016
Date of last access	26.03.2017

Reviewer	
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Documentation		
Bibliographic description	Is it easily possible to describe the project bibliographically along the schema "responsible editors, publishing/hosting institution, year(s) of publishing"? (cf. Catalogue 1.2)	yes
Contributors	Are the contributors (editors, institutions, associates) of the project fully documented? (cf. Catalogue 1.4)	yes
Contacts	Does the project list contact persons? (cf. Catalogue 1.5)	yes
Selection of materials		
Explanation	Is the selection of materials of the project explicitly documented? (cf. Catalogue 2.1)	yes

Reasonability	Is the selection by and large reasonable? (cf. Catalogue 2.1)	yes
Archiving of the data	Does the documentation include information about the long term sustainability of the basic data (archiving of the data)? (cf. Catalogue 4.16)	yes
Aims	Are the aims and purposes of the project explicitly documented? (cf. Catalogue 3.1)	yes
Methods	Are the methods employed in the project explicitly documented? (cf. Catalogue 3.1)	yes
Data Model	Does the project document which data model (e.g. TEI) has been used and for what reason? (cf. Catalogue 3.7)	yes
Help	Does the project offer help texts concerning the use of the project? (cf. Catalogue 4.15)	yes
Citation	Does the project supply citation guidelines (i.e. how to cite the project or a part of it)? (cf. Catalogue 4.8)	yes
Completion	Does the edition regard itself as a completed project (i.e. not promise further modifications and additions)? (cf. Catalogue 4.16)	no
Institutional Curation	Does the project provide information about institutional support for the curation and sustainability of the project? (cf. Catalogue 4.13)	yes
Contents		
Previous Edition	Has the material been previously edited (in print or digitally)? (cf. Catalogue 2.2)	no
Materials Used	Does the edition make use of these previous editions? (cf. Catalogue 2.2)	not applicable

Introduction	Does the project offer an introduction to the subject-matter (the author(s), the work, its history, the theme, etc.) of the project? (cf. Catalogue 4.15)	yes
Bibliography	Does the project offer a bibliography? (cf. Catalogue 2.3)	yes
Commentary	Does the project offer a scholarly commentary (e.g. notes on unclear passages, interpretation, etc.)? (cf. Catalogue 2.3)	yes
Contexts	Does the project include or link to external resources with contextual material? (cf. Catalogue 2.3)	yes
Images	Does the project offer images of digitised sources? (cf. Catalogue 2.3)	yes
Image quality	Does the project offer images of an acceptable quality? (cf. Catalogue 4.6)	yes
Transcriptions	Is the text fully transcribed? (cf. Catalogue 2.3)	no
Text quality	Does the project offer texts of an acceptable quality (typos, errors, etc.)? (cf. Catalogue 4.6)	yes
Indices	Does the project feature compilations indices, registers or visualisations that offer alternative ways to access the material? (cf. Catalogue 4.5)	yes
Documents		
Types of documents	Which kinds of documents are at the basis of the project? (cf. Catalogue 1.3 and 2.1)	Collection of texts, Diary, other: 40+ volumes of manuscripts of case records
Document era	What era(s) do the documents belong to? (cf. Catalogue 1.3 and 2.1)	Early Modern, Modern

Subject	Which perspective(s) do the editors take towards the edited material? How can the edition be classified in general terms? (cf. Catalogue 1.3)	History of Science
Presentation		
Spin-offs	Does the project offer any spin-offs? (cf. Catalogue 4.11)	none
Browse by	By which categories does the project offer to browse the contents? (cf. Catalogue 4.3)	Authors, Works, Structure, Pages, Documents, Dates, Persons, Places, other: Metadata from cases
Search		
Simple	Does the project offer a simple search? (cf. Catalogue 4.4)	yes
Advanced	Does the project offer an advanced search? (cf. Catalogue 4.4)	yes
Wildcard	Does the search support the use of wildcards? (cf. Catalogue 4.4)	not applicable
Index	Does the search offer an index of the searched field? (cf. Catalogue 4.4)	no
Suggest functionalities	Does the search offer autocompletion or suggest functionalities? (cf. Catalogue 4.4)	no
Helptext	Does the project offer help texts for the search? (cf. Catalogue 4.4)	yes
Aim		
Audience	Who is the intended audience of the project? (cf. Catalogue 3.3)	Scholars, Interested public
Typology	Which type fits best for the reviewed project? (cf. Catalogue 3.3 and 5.1)	other: None of these fit; equal parts Database and Diplomatic Edition perhaps best fits
Method		
Critical editing	In how far is the text critically edited? (cf. Catalogue 3.6)	Normalization, other: Descriptions of astrological symbols

Standards	(cf. Catalogue 3.7)	
XML	Is the data encoded in XML?	yes
Standardized data model	Is the project employing a standardized data model (e.g. TEI)?	yes
Types of text	Which kinds or forms of text are presented? (cf. Catalogue 3.5.)	Diplomatic transcription
Technical Accessibility		
Persistent Identification and Addressing	Are there persistent identifiers and an addressing system for the edition and/or parts/objects of it and which mechanism is used to that end? (cf. Catalogue 4.8)	Persistent URLs
Interfaces	Are there technical interfaces like OAI-PMH, REST etc., which allow the reuse of the data of the project in other contexts? (cf. Catalogue 4.9)	other: The project's search summaries generate quantitative results from the transcriptions and metadata, but I cannot find any obvious API.
Open Access	Is the edition Open Access?	yes
Accessibility of the basic data	Is the basic data (e.g. the XML) of the project accessible for each part of the edition (e.g. for a page)? (cf. Catalogue 4.12)	yes
Download	Can the entire raw data of the project be downloaded (as a whole)? (cf. Catalogue 4.9)	yes
Reuse	Can you use the data with other tools useful for this kind of content? (cf. Catalogue 4.9)	yes
Rights		
Declared	Are the rights to (re)use the content declared? (cf. Catalogue 4.13)	yes
License	Under what license are the contents released? (cf. Catalogue 4.13)	No explicit license / all rights reserved