THE ROYAL PROTOMEDICATO TRIBUNAL IN THE HISPANIC MONARCHY, 1593-1808
(Guest Editors María Luz López Terrada and Álvar Martínez Vidal)

The Royal Protomedicato Tribunal in the Hispanic Monarchy, 1593-1808.
Introduction (Spanish)
MARÍA LUZ LÓPEZ TERRADA; ALVAR MARTÍNEZ VIDAL ...................... 17

Historical studies of the Protomedicato Tribunal and health professions and occupations during the Spanish Monarchy in the 16th to 18th centuries (Spanish)
MARÍA LUZ LÓPEZ TERRADA .................................................. 21

Abstract
We present a bibliography comprising 253 references available to the present time on works dealing directly or indirectly with the Royal Protomedicato. A wide range of criteria were used to search the most commonly used bibliographic sources and to apply indirect methods, in view of the dispersion of relevant studies, and the lack of bibliographies for Spanish historical-medical works from certain decades. We offer a general analysis of the literature, and sketch out the major historiographical problems faced in studies of this institution, ie, the scarcity of sources, the predominance of legislative sources, the changes in geographical areas under the authority of the Castilian Protomedicato and differences between protophysicians and the Protomedicato.

The Protomedicato Tribunal in the Central Administration of the Spanish Crown (Spanish)
MARÍA SOLEDAD CAMPOS DÍEZ .................................................... 43
The Protomedicato was born, developed, and declined in the central administration of the Castilian Kingdom during the historic period known as the Modern Age (15th-19th centuries).

The main objective of this study was to produce a conceptual analysis of this royal institution, a high collegiate court of technical character whose aim was to control all health-related professions in Castile; it had an independent jurisdiction and was not subordinate to the Royal Council (Consejo Real), although it was sometimes influenced by this council. We studied the legislative and everyday life and evolution of this court through different stages in its long life span.

The Protomedicato, considered not as an isolated institution but within the bureaucracy of modern administration, is analyzed in the context of its sometimes strained relationship with other national, regional and local institutions of the Kingdom, the University, the Church and the Professional Associations.

The Protomedicato Tribunal and the Royal Physicians (1665-1724) (Spanish)

José Pardo Tomás; Alvar Martínez Vidal

Summary

Introduction. 1.—Royal physicians as a hierarchical organism. 2.—Royal physicians in the Protomedicato. 3.—The Protomedicato as an organ that selected and oversaw royal physicians. 4.—Italian physicians and the loss of the Castilian monopoly in the Protomedicato.

Abstract

This article tries to reconstruct the composition of the Board of Royal Physicians during the reign of Charles II (1665-1700) and the first part of the reign of Philip V (1700-1724), a crucial period in the introduction of modern science and medicine in the Spanish Kingdoms. Their personal records, to be found in the Archivo General de Palacio in Madrid, have been exhaustively consulted. Some of these royal physicians formed part of the Castilian Tribunal del Protomedicato, by means of which the Board of Royal Physicians was selected, promoted and controlled. The Protomedicato was an important battlefield in the conflict between traditional and modern medicine, in which Italian physicians played a decisive role.

The Protomedicato Tribunal and Popular Healing (Spanish)

Enrique Perdigueró

Summary

1.—Studies of unofficial healers in modern Spain. 2.—The medical historiographic view of unofficial healers. 3.—The Protomedicato and popular healing.

Abstract

This brief article reviews the writings on popular healers which can be found in Spanish medical historiographical literature. Our knowledge of this topic is still clearly insufficient, and we note the possibilities that the Protomedicato could offer to increase it. Finally we review the ways in which the study of popular healing can enhance our knowledge of health care in the past.
The Protomedicato Tribunal and Midwives. A Relationship at the Service of Surgery (Spanish)

TERESA ORTIZ .................................................................................................................. 109

Abstract
We reviewed the bibliography on the history of midwives, and examined municipal and legislative sources, to investigate the relationship between midwives and the Protomedicato in Castile during the 16th to 18th centuries. Our thesis is that the Protomedicato exerted little control over the professional activity of midwives or over improvements made in the The Art of Attending Childbirths. Instead, it appears to have played a greater role in the professional and scientific consolidation of surgeons, by recognizing their authority in obstetric matters.

The Protomedicato Tribunal and Minorities in Castile at the End of the 17th Century: The Case of Surgeon Roldán Solimán (Spanish)

JON ARRIZABALAGA ............................................................................................................. 121

Summary
1.—Introduction. 2.—Surgeon Roldán Solimán. 3.—Appendix. Transcription of four documents from the Archivo General de Palacio, Sección Administrativa, leg. 689.

Abstract
This note aims to provide a small set of documents which report the vicissitudes of a North-African Muslim surgeon who tried to settle professionally during the late seventeenth century in the Kingdom of Castile. The four letters exchanged between the Royal Palace and the Castilian tribunal of the Protomedicato reveal that the Spanish king Charles II (1661-1700) resolutely supported the surgeon’s aspirations, and the Protomedicato’s concerted resistance to the royal will. These eloquent documents shed light on the history of the Castilian Protomedicato during the final years of the reign of the last Habsburg king in Spain by providing evidence about the role of this institution in the process of segregation/exclusion of ethnic minorities from the practice of health professions.

The Royal Protomedicato Tribunal and the Surgical Profession in Eighteenth Century Spain (Spanish)

MIKEL ASTRAIN GALLART .................................................................................................. 135

Summary
1.—Introduction. 2.—The first clashes between the Protomedicato and the surgical elite. 3.—The Protomedicato and the founding of schools of surgery in Barcelona and Madrid. A lost battle. 4.—The professional practice of surgery and differences in practice. Protocirujanato versus Navy Surgeons. 5.—Conclusion.

Abstract
Different approaches to the study of the Royal Protomedicato have not been entirely successful in defining its roles and connections with other organizations that controlled the practice of health professions during the Enlightenment. The loss of manuscript sources relating to the institution has been an almost insurmountable obstacle. In this study we examine the difficult relationships
between the Protomedicato and the elite members of the Corps of Military Surgeons who made possible the implementation of a new model of training in surgery in Spain. The establishment of teaching imparted by the new colleges of surgery, together with the restrictions on access to the profession, drove a wedge into the traditional forms of control previously exerted by physicians through the Royal Protomedicato. These changes led to reforms in the tribunal.

The Protomedicato Tribunal and Apothecaries in 18th Century Barcelona (Spanish)
ALFONS ZARZOSO ................................................................. 151

Summary
1.—Archival sources and historiographic problems. 2.—Antecedents of relations between the Catalanian Protomedicato and apothecaries. 3.—Difficulties and contradictions in Bourbonic policies toward apothecaries.

Abstract
In this article we attempt to expand our current understanding of the training and licensing of Early Modern apothecaries. We identify, through the study of the evolution of licensing control, some problems of general interpretation regarding the relationship between physicians and apothecaries in the context of Bourbon health policies in 18th century Barcelona. We offer an explanation of this conflict based on an understanding of the historical framework of the Ancien Régime.

Control of Health Professions in Aragon: The Protomedicato Tribunal and the Colleges (Spanish)
ASUNCIÓN FERNÁNDEZ DOCTOR ............................................. 173

Summary
1.—Establishment of the Protomedicato in Aragon, and its limitations. 2.—Responsibilities of the Protophysician in Aragon. 3.—Evolution of responsibilities. 4.—Persons who occupied this post.

Abstract
The post of Protophysician was established in Aragon in 1592 to oversee the health professions in places that were not under the authority of the Colleges. This article examines the responsabilities of the Protophysician as reflected in health problems arising in Aragon in the 17th century. The data show that the sphere of influence of this post was limited to the examination of physicians, surgeons and apothecaries, and the inspection of village apothecaries. We also show that the political changes carried out by the central government in 1770, which converted the post into a subdelegation of the Castilian Protomedicato, had little effect: the post of Protophysician of Aragon had long since been covered by substitutes, and the Colleges maintained their old guild-like structure, losing none of their privileges.

The Navarran Protomedicato Tribunal: Itinerary of research (Spanish)
JULIO SÁNCHEZ ÁLVAREZ; PEDRO GIL SOTRES ............................ 187

Abstract
In this paper we report the methodology used to study the Protomedicato in
Navarre. We considered the particular situation of the Kingdom of Navarre from the 16th to the 19th centuries, when it maintained its statutes as an independent kingdom, and studied the Protomedicato by examining the documentary archives of other administrative and political institutions of the kingdom. Noteworthy among these institutions is the Brotherhood of Physicians, Surgeons and Apothecaries of Pamplona, which influenced the evolution of the Protomedicato.

Protophysicians and the Protomedicato Tribunal in Catalonia (Spanish)
JOSEP DANÓN ................................................................. 205

Abstract
The creation of the Protomedicato of Castile by the Catholic Monarchs meant the persistence, in Catalonia, of the royal protophysicians of the ancient Crown of Aragon. The new institution gradually came to depend on the Protomedicato, and was completely assimilated during the xvin century. Some well-defined periods are analyzed, ie, the persistence of direct royal appointments, a close relationship between the protophysicians and the College of Medical Doctors, and a clear influence of the Academy of Medicine during the last period of the 18th Century.

The Royal Protomedicato in Spanish Naples (Italian)
DAVID GENTILCORE .......................................................... 219

Abstract
Rather than having any established bureaucracy or magistracy of its own, the Royal Neapolitan Protomedicato was based around the person who was its pro tempore head - the protomedico. The position was very prestigious, involving the Kingdom's most powerful physicians, but the office itself made little impact on public health. In fact, the Protomedicato's functions were primarily fiscal: the collecting of duties and fines from non-graduate medical practitioners and the inspections of apothecaries shops, carried out by tax renters on behalf of the state.

The New Model of the Royal Protomedicato Tribunal in Spanish America: Transformations in Response to the Leyes de Indias and the subsequent legislative body (Spanish)
PILAR GARDETA SABATER .................................................. 237

Summary
1.—Introduction. 2.—Characteristics of the American model. 3.—Particular features of some tribunals. 4.—Documentary annex.

Abstract
In this article we examine the modifications in the American Protomedicato, instituted in 1570, that were brought about by the Leyes de Indias and other provisions. The changes produced an institution that was analogous but not identical to the Castilian Protomedicato. Three features central to the American institution were its greater centralization of professional control as a result of the fusion of the posts of the Protomedicato and the Chair of Prima, the early loss of its «supreme court-like» character as a result of admitting appeals brought before judicial and political powers, and its territorial diversification,
which led to a profusion of subdelegated Tribunals that eventually attained autonomy or independence in most capitals. The efficacy of these submodels can be assessed only after further detailed study.

ARTICLES

The Royal Chemistry Laboratory (1694-1700) (Spanish)
MARÍA DEL MAR REY BUENO; MARÍA ESTHER ALEGRE PÉREZ

Summary
Introduction. 1.—Juan de Moya Salazar and the distillation profession. 2.—Founding of the Chemistry Laboratory (1693-1700). 3.—Independence from the Royal Chemistry Laboratory: Ordinances, functions and objectives. 4.—Departure of Vito Cataldo and his assistants. 5.—Juan del Bayle, Handler of Chemical Materials. 6.—An episode of alchemy in the court of Carlos II.

Abstract
One of the most interesting events of the transformation of science in Spain toward the end of the xvii century was the foundation of the Royal Chemistry Laboratory. This institution, brilliantly promoted by the physician Dionisio de Cardona, was condemned to failure from the very beginning, due to the opposition of the Protomedicato and the royal apothecaries in the service of King Charles II. The period studied here, between 1693 and 1700, comprises two different phases: an initial stage (1693-1697) characterized by the struggle between novatores and traditionalists, which ended in triumph for the latter; and a second stage (1697-1700) completely separate from the initial measures, in which the influence of alchemy was marked. This stage can be considered compatible with the series of spells and superstitions that characterized the court of Charles II.

Pasteurian Science Through the Antirabies Vaccine: The Case of Mexico (Spanish)
ANA CECILIA RODRÍGUEZ DE ROMO

Summary
1.—Introduction. 2.—Background. 3.—Pasteurian science. 4.—The Pasteur Institute. 5.—The case of Mexico. 6.—The antirabies vaccine. 7.—Preventive inoculations for rabies. 8.—The José Ramos case. 9.—Miguel Otero. 10.—Results of the vaccine. 11.—Preventive Rabies Inoculations Service, the Antirabies Institute. 12.—Why was there no Pasteur Institute in Mexico? 13.—The Ottoman model. 14.—Final reflections. 15.—Conclusions.

Abstract
The history of the rabies in Mexico is a versatile topic because it provides a chance to study different aspects of the history of Mexican science and medicine. This article reconstructs the sequence of events related to rabies vaccination in Mexico. History is also used as a model to study scientific transfer and scientific imperialism, the use of science by politicians in order to validate their governments, and the impact of French medicine on Mexican medicine. In 1888 the physician Eduardo Liceaga, an important political figure, brought the rabies vaccine to Mexico. President Porfirio Díaz supported
Liceaga because he assumed that the vaccine was synonymous with modernity, and hence a sign of good government. We also analyze the reasons why there was no Pasteur Institute in Mexico, even though the conditions that allowed its creation in other countries also existed. Two points are of particular interest: 1) Despite its importance, this topic has not formally been studied in the context of the history of Mexican medicine, and 2) A considerable part of the present research is based on original, unpublished manuscripts in French and Mexican archives.

Chemistry Research in Granada During the 20th Century (1900-1975) (Spanish)
JOSÉ M. CANO PAVÓN ................................................................. 317

Summary
1.—Introduction. 2.—Quantitative data. 3.—First period, 1900-1936. 3.1.—Organic Chemistry. 3.2.—Inorganic Chemistry. 3.3.—Analytical Chemistry. 4.—The Civil War and postwar period (1937-1955). 4.1.—Inorganic Chemistry. 4.2.—Mineralogy. Edaphology. 4.3.—Analytical Chemistry. Clinical analysis. 4.4.—Organic Chemistry. Physical Chemistry. 5.—Last period, 1956-1975. 5.1.—Inorganic Chemistry. 5.2.—Mineralogy. Edaphology. Agrochemistry. 5.3.—Analytical Chemistry. 5.4.—Organic Chemistry. Physical Chemistry. 5.5.—Biochemistry. Physiology. Bromatology. 6.—Final considerations.

Abstract
We studied the development of chemistry research in Granada from 1900 to 1975. Initially we obtained quantitative data on publication output during three arbitrarily-defined subperiods (1900-1936, 1937-1955, and 1956-1975). The most important lines of chemistry research at university and national research council (CSIC) centers in Granada are described, and some considerations on the characteristics of these publications are provided. Scientific research slowly became consolidated during the 1930s. The Civil War led to substantial changes, and during the postwar years the influence of the CSIC led to the predominance of studies on silicates and clays (mineralogy, reactivity, applications) until well into the 1960s. After 1965 research lines became more diversified, with increasing numbers of studies in biochemistry, physiology and analytical chemistry.

Private Habits and Public Interest. Breast-feeding in Popular Medical Literature. Barcelona 1880-1890 (Spanish)
M. TERESA FUENTES CABALLERO .................................................. 369

Summary
1.—Introduction. 2.—Sources and authors. 2.1.—Selection criteria and general typology. 2.2.—Biographical notes and characteristics of the works analyzed. 3.—1880s in Barcelona. 4.—Child health problems. 4.1.—Infant mortality in Barcelona: A worrisome problem for physicians. 4.2.—Interest in life for economic reasons. 4.3.—Women’s contributions in the fight against child mortality. 4.4.—The breast-feeding question. 4.5.—Why didn’t women want to breast-feed? 4.6.—The occupation of midwife: Need and rejection. 4.7.—Standardization of child care.
Abstract
From the latter decades of the 19th century onward, the style of life of the lower classes was threatened by increasing standardization that bourgeois culture introduced in industrial societies. One way in which the patterns of private and public behavior were influenced was by the transmission of new values through different communication channels available at that time. Feeding and hygiene became fundamental subjects in a pattern of cultural change that was favored by politicians and supported by influential institutions and social groups, which moreover played the role of mediator in class conflicts. Breastfeeding was one of the main subjects of popular hygiene and health literature at the end of the century, and represented an attempt not only to palliate infant mortality, but to mold women's behavior and consolidate a certain type of family within a context that required stability, thrift, and work to cope with the dangers of poverty and the rootlessness that were faced by the masses of workers arriving in the industrialized city.

Health and Citizenship in Contemporary Belgium (French)
Muriel Neven; Michel Oris

Summary
1.—Citizenship. 2.—Health policies of the régime censitaire (1831-1886). 3.—First steps in the alliance between medicine and the state. 4.—To concede without loss of control: Learning about democracy and prevention, 1886-1914. 5.—Defense of the nation and health as a moral duty, 1918-1939. 6.—The «right to health» and the exclusion of sick persons, 1946-1995. 7.—Conclusions.

Abstract
We summarize the relations between the development of health policies and the definition of citizenship in Belgium during the 19th and 20th centuries. In the limited scope of the present article we describe the main developments and offer a plausible introduction to subsequent studies. We aim to show that thanks to the scientific study of the changes that took place during two centuries, we can understand the reasons why there are currently so many contradictions in health policy. It is hoped that our findings will help us to better understand the present and prepare for the future.

NOTES
Illness and Death in the Catalonian Army During the Nine Years' War, 1689-1697 (Spanish)
Antonio Espino López

Summary
1.—Illness and death in the Catalonian Army. 2.—Hospitals and the Catalonian Army.

Abstract
On the basis of material from previously under-used sources, we offer one of the first studies undertaken in Spain of military history and the history of medicine, with particular emphasis on hospital care. Our main contribution lies in the data about diseases suffered by campaign troops, and about the
principal characteristics of hospitalization, on the Catalanian Front during
the Nine Years’ War (1689-1697). This war is considered the largest armed
conflict to have taken place in the Iberian Peninsula during the reign of
Charles II (1665-1700).

IN MEMORIAM

Roselyne Rey (1951-1995)
JEAN-LOUIS FISCHER ........................................... 445

Alistair C. Crombie (1915-1996)
JOSEP LLUIS BARONA ........................................... 447

Eduardo Estrella (1941-1996)
JORGE CAÑIZARES ESGUERRA ................................... 450

THESES ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCE PRESENTED
IN SPANISH UNIVERSITIES, 1994-1996
Section coordinated by ALFREDO MENÉNDEZ NAVARRO .................. 453

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS ..................................... 463

ESSAY-REVIEW

Teratology and Maternal Imagination (Spanish)
JAVIER MOSCOSO ........................................... 465

BOOK REVIEWS

RICARDO CRUZ-COKE MADRID. Historia de la medicina chilena, Editorial Andrés
Pilar Gardeta Sabater ............................................... 473

PLINIO PRIORESCHI. A History of Medicine. Volume II. Greek Medicine, The
Rosa María Moreno Rodríguez ...................................... 474

LISTER M. MATHESON (ed.). Popular and Practical Science of Medieval England,
Maria José Carrillo ................................................ 477

JOSEPH SHATZMILLER. Jews, Medicine, and Medieval Society, University of California
Luis García Ballester ............................................. 479

ANN LA BERGE; MORDECHAI FEINGOLD (eds.). French Medical Culture in the
Juan Luis Carrillo ................................................ 482

Jordi Gayá ................................................................. 486


Rosa María Moreno Rodríguez; Guillermo Olagué de Ros ................. 488


José Valenzuela .......................................................... 490


Rosa Ballester ........................................................... 493


Josep Lluís Barona ....................................................... 496


Jon Arrizabalaga .......................................................... 498


Antonio Lafuente ........................................................ 501


José de la Sota ........................................................... 503


Luis Montiel .............................................................. 506


Miquel Astrain Gallart .................................................. 509


Raquel Alvérez Peláez .................................................... 510

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS ........................................ 513