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## Contents

### WOMEN AND HEALTH: PRACTICES AND KNOWLEDGES (Guest Editors Montserrat Cabré i Pairet and Teresa Ortiz Gómez)

Women and Health: Practices and Knowledges. Introduction ( <i>Spanish</i> ) TERESA ORTIZ GÓMEZ; MONTSERRAT CABRÉ I PAIRET .....	17
In Search of an «Authentic» Women's Medicine: The Strange Fates of Trota of Salerno and Hildegard of Bingen MONICA H. GREEN .....	25
Summary	
1.— <i>Cherchez les femmes</i> . 2.—The Renaissance and Beyond. 2.1.—«Trotula» and the <i>Trotula</i> . 2.2.—Hildegard. 3.—Shifting Paradigms.	
Abstract	
Despite centuries of debate about the medieval medical writers Trotta and Hildegard, there still remain widely disparate views of them in both popular and scholarly discourses. Their alternate dismissal or romanticization is not due to a simple contest between antifeminist and feminist tendencies. Rather, issues of gender have intersected in varying ways with other agen- das (intellectual, nationalist, etc.). Recent philological researches have helped not only to clarify why these earlier interpretations were created in the first place, but also to raise our understanding of these women and their work to a new, higher level.	
Academic power versus feminine authority: The Paris Medical School against Jacoba Félicié (1322) ( <i>Spanish</i> ) MONTSERRAT CABRÉ I PAIRET; FERNANDO SALMÓN MUÑIZ .....	55

### Summary

- 1.—Introduction.
- 2.—Power and authority: and interpretative proposal.
- 3.—Medicine practiced by Jacoba Félicié.
- 4.—Jacoba Félicié and the relation of authority.
- 5.—Conclusions.

### Abstract

This article analyzes the trial that the Faculty of Medicine at Paris pursued against Jacoba Félicié in 1322. Drawing on her patients' narratives, it attempts to interpret Jacoba's medical practice and the particular nature of the relationship that she established with her patients. In order to identify and describe this relationship, we use a basic distinction between power and authority.

## Women Healers and the Medical Marketplace of 16th-Century Lyon

ALISON KLAIRMONT-LINCO .....

79

### Summary

- 1.—Introduction.
- 2.—The Hôtel-Dieu and its Practitioners.
- 3.—Shared Work Identities.
- 4.—Conclusion.

### Abstract

Although women's legal and marital status make them almost invisible in archival documents, what traces remain suggest that women participated in Lyon's medical marketplace in various ways and under various guises. At Lyon's municipally-funded poor hospital, the Hôtel-Dieu, widows and wives of surgeons, repentant prostitutes, birth attendants, and «women» cared for the destitute and sick of Lyon, in the capacity of midwives, physicians, surgeons, and barbers. Though the records almost always identify women practitioners simply as «women» or by their first and last name, many of them engaged in the identical tasks as male practitioners. Outside of the hospital, wives acted as barbers or surgeons alongside or in place of their husbands when widowed. In the final analysis, municipal authorities accepted the help of female healers on the basis of their traditional medical knowledge, joint work identity with their practitioner-husbands, and proven skill.

## «Be unto me as a precious ointment»: Lady Grace Mildmay, Sixteenth-Century Female Practitioner

JENNIFER WYNNE HELLWARTH .....

95

### Summary

- 1.—Introduction.
- 2.—Establishing Female Textual Communities.
- 3.—Autobiography and Transmission of Knowledge.
- 4.—An Education in Medicine.
- 5.—Medicinal Meditations.
- 6.—Meditative Medical Theory/Medical Practice.
- 7.—Female Matrix of Knowledge.

### Abstract

Lady Grace Mildmay's manuscripts represent an unusual presentation of three interrelated areas of family, devotion, and medicine. By examining her autobiography, meditations, and medical papers, I draw together literary analysis and discourses of female devotional and social practices with that of medical discourses to illustrate the ways in which women practitioners

may have acquired and disseminated medical knowledge, and interacted with their patients, as well as how Lady Mildmay, and presumably other landed women practitioners, formed a textual community of women who administered medical treatment to lay people in late sixteenth-century England.

**Practicing between Earth and Heaven: Women Healers in Seventeenth-Century Bologna**

GIANNA POMATA .....

119

**Summary**

1.—Lay healing: women on the margins. 2.—Sacred healing: women at the center.

**Abstract**

In the highly stratified medical system of seventeenth-century Bologna, women healers occupied a low-rank position. Officially women could practice medicine only as midwives or as holders of permits for the sale of patent medicines. Women were a relatively marginal group even within unauthorized medical practice. Of the criminal proceedings against unlicensed healers only 12% were directed against women. In contrast, women were prominent in religious healing—as shown by the record of healing miracles attributed to female saints, and the importance of female convents as centers of supernatural healing. The different status of women in each case might be related to the different role of the body in lay and religious medical practices. While contact with the «holy bodies» of the saints was absolutely central in religious healing, «healing with the body» was considered a mark of inferiority in lay medical practice.

**At Birth: The Modern State, Modern Medicine, and the Royal Midwife Louise Bourgeois in Seventeenth-Century France**

BRIDGETTE SHERIDAN .....

145

**Summary**

1.—Introduction. 2.—Louise Bourgeois' background. 3.—The meanings of childbirth in early seventeenth-century France. 4.—The birth of the dauphin. 5.—The death of a princess. 6.—Conclusion.

**Abstract**

In this article I explore the connections between state centralization, the professionalization of healing, and the end of the royal midwife Louise Bourgeois' (1563-1636) illustrious career in seventeenth-century France. Specifically, I analyze seventeenth-century narratives of two events which frame Louise Bourgeois' public career as a writer and royal midwife in order to demonstrate the way that the changing meanings of childbirth and the role of the midwife in the medical hierarchy were bound up in state formation and consolidation. The result for midwives was that, though they could still practice, they were ultimately considered marginal to the medical community.

Birth and death of a profession. Certified midwives in Mexico (*Spanish*)

ANA MARÍA CARRILLO .....

167

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—Nineteenth century. Birth and development of professional midwifery. 2.1.—Schools. 2.2.—Maternity centers. 3.—Limitations to midwives's autonomy, and their response. 4.—Twentieth century. Decline and end of a profession.

Abstract

This study examines the rise and development of professional midwifery in Mexico. The authors sustain that this profession was created in the 19th century by the medical profession as a means to eliminate traditional midwives and obtain access to pregnant women, women about to give birth, and women in the puerperal period. The relationship between physicians and midwives was never without its contradictions; however, conflicts increased after the establishment of gynecology as a specialty in Mexico. In the 20th century, physicians imposed increasingly stringent limitations on the activities of certified midwives and instead promoted training for traditional midwives, until professional midwifery was abandoned.

«You worked on your own, making your own decisions and coping on your own»: Midwifery knowledge, practice and independence in the workplace in Britain, 1936 to the early 1950's

MAXINE RHODES .....

191

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—The occupational structure. 3.—The nature and practice of midwifery knowledge. 4.—Conclusion.

Abstract

Midwifery knowledge is a complex entity—comprising of training and experiential elements—not fixed but mutable, both informed and altered by practice. This study uses oral history accounts to explore how midwives viewed themselves and how they interacted with midwifery knowledge in an attempt to gain a greater understanding of their power and independence in the workplace and, as a result, of their professional status. Midwifery knowledge cannot simply be defined as the technical skills taught in training; it was also shaped by the environment in which practice took place and the midwife's relationships with women and with doctors.

Publish or Perish: The Scientific Publications of Women Physicians in Late Imperial Russia

MICHELLE DENBESTE-BARNETT .....

215

Summary

Types of Publications by Women Physicians. Hygiene and Women's Health: Elizabeth Drentel'n and Mariia Volkova. Aleksandra Ekkert and School Hygiene. Evgeniia Serebrennikova: Pioneering Ophthalmologist. Mariia Pokrovskaja: Physician, Feminist and Public Health Crusader. Anna Shabanova: Pediatrician and Women's Rights Activist. Impact of Women's Publications on the Profession. Conclusions.

### Abstract

Women physicians in late 19th century Russia emerge just as the Russian professions begin attempting to achieve some degree of autonomy from bureaucratic interference. Women took advantage of this discourse to portray themselves as competent professionals dedicated to bettering the lives of Russian people. Quite often these attempts to justify their work in the profession also motivated them to publish their scientific findings so that they could be viewed as legitimate scholars and physicians. This article concentrates on six women physicians, Elizabeth Drentel'n, Aleksandra Ekkert, Maria Pokrovskaja, Evgenija Serebrennikova, Anna Shabanova, and Maria Volkova who provide illustrative case studies for what many other women physicians were doing. Women physicians published on a wide variety of topics, from women's and children's health to various types of cancers and infectious diseases. A few also used their medical training to advocate for women's political and social rights.

Women's education according to the first women to receive doctorates in medicine from Spanish universities, 1882 (Spanish)

CONSUELO FLECHA GARCÍA .....

241

### Summary

Introduction. 1.—An inescapable duty. 2.—Relations with other women. 3.—Constructed weakness. 4.—A policy of goals and demands. 5.—Tasks assigned. 6.—The possibilities of education. 7.—A professional presence. 8.—A change of perspective. 9.—Documentary appendix: *Education of Women. Physical, moral and intellectual education that should be given to women so that they can make the greatest contribution to the perfection of Humanity*. Report read by Martina Castells Ballespí on the occasion of being awarded the degree of Doctor in Medicine, Madrid, October 1882.

### Abstract

This study looks at the topic of women's education as considered by the first two women to receive the degree of Doctor in Medicine from a Spanish university. Dolores Aleu and Martina Castells decided to present as a doctoral thesis the development of an issue of particular relevance during the final decades of the 19th century. The importance given to public education and the difficulties young women encountered in participating under the same conditions as young men led these two women—who both held a bachelor's degree—to raise the issue and defend personal and social reasons that justified their full participation in different levels of education.

From «Uncertifiable» Medical Practice to the Berlin Clinic of Women Doctors: The Medical Career of Franziska Tiburtius (M.D. Zürich, 1876)

PAULETTE MEYER .....

279

### Summary

1.—Gendered Medical Professionalization. 2.—Middle-class Women after the Industrial Revolution. 3.—Colleagues in the German Medical Establish-

ment. 4.—German Certification Struggles. 5.—The *Züricher Garde* Makes Its Mark upon German Medical Practices.

#### Abstract

Problems in gender expectations and relationships complicated increasing professionalization of medical arts at an important point of transformation toward the modern industrial European state. Subordination of women's work in these processes altered possible outcomes for German society in general and for female medical careers in particular. Franziska Tiburtius was one of twenty German women graduated from the coeducational medical school in Zürich, Switzerland, in the nineteenth century. She was a founder of the Clinic of Women Doctors despite prohibitions against certifying women as physicians. Imperial Germany was the last Western nation to admit women to full medical practice in 1899.

### Sisterhood's Ordeals: Shared Interests and Divided Loyalties in Finnish Wartime Nursing

LEA HENRIKSSON .....

305

#### Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—Politics of Selection. 2.1.—The Hierarchical Order of Nursing. 2.2.—The Fight Against the «Amateur Scare». 3.—A Calling for Sisterhood in Civil Service. 4.—Gendered Processes of Professionalization.

#### Abstract

The aim of this article is to highlight early Finnish nursing in a special wartime context. Occupational development of nursing is envisioned by addressing at a more general level women's mutual relationships and the opportunities and obstacles of the process of occupational development. The article debates two main issues. Establishing occupational domains was a process of selecting suitable labour force and training women morally, as well. The hierarchical order of nursing is manifested especially in the questions of auxiliary labour and the so-called amateur scare. War was still a time of romanticism with visible military and religious models, but women also struggled for their right to have rights.

### «Able to Do Things of Which They Have Never Dreamed»: Shi Meiyu's Vision of Nursing in Early Twentieth Century China

CONNIE SHEMO .....

329

#### Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—Founding of Danforth Memorial Hospital Nurse Training School. 3.—Training and Pay. 4.—Nurse-Evangelists and Public Health Work. 5.—Shi Meiyu and the Rockefeller China Medical Commissions.

#### Abstract

This essay explores the writings of Shi Meiyu, a Chinese woman medical missionary, concerning the nursing school she ran in Jiujiang, China from 1896 to 1920. During this period, in both the writings of Western missionaries and Chinese reformers, images of sick Chinese women were frequently used to condemn many aspects of Chinese society. My essay looks at the

ways that Shi Meiyu, in her discussions of the health of Chinese women, shifted the focus to a vision of Chinese women as skilled healers. I also explore Shi's search for the funding to adapt her nursing school to the increasing emphasis on «scientific» medicine.

Constructing the Pediatric Nurse: Eugenics and the Gendering of Infant Hygiene in Early Twentieth Century Berlin

STACEY FREEMAN .....

353

Summary

1.—Fighting Infant Mortality: Eugenics, Pediatrics, and the Founding of the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Haus. 2.—Competing Discourses of Nursing at the turn of the century. 3.—Professionalizing Pediatric Nursing during WWI: Physicians, Nurses, the State, and the Gendered Division of Medical Labor. 4.—Antonie Zerwer and the Gendering of Infant Hygiene.

Abstract

This article explores the connections between infant mortality, eugenic thinking, and the professional development of pediatricians and pediatric nurses in the early twentieth century. It argues that the goal of the physicians affiliated with Germany's National Hospital to Combat Infant Mortality was to create and disseminate a centrally-controlled message about infant hygiene, and to transform infant care into a medically-managed event. The deeply gendered ways in which both the hygienic program, and the medical division of labor were constructed, had the ambiguous result of expanding training opportunities for pediatric nurses, while at the same time, severely limiting their professional autonomy.

The *Assistance maternelle de Montréal* (1912-1961). An example of marginalization of philanthropic active women in the field of care for pregnant (French)

DENYSE BAILLARGEON .....

379

Summary

1.—Thinking in God, caring for the poor. 2.—The rise of experts. 3.—The end of a time. Conclusion.

Abstract

This article examines the story of the *Assistance maternelle de Montréal*, an organization founded in 1912 by a group of bourgeois catholic women to provide material assistance and free medical services to poor pregnant mothers of the city. I want to show that even if the timid intervention of the Quebec state allowed the AM to survive during almost 50 years, the rise of the experts in the health field—a phenomenon to which the AM has largely contributed—and in the philanthropic sector led to the marginalization of the female volunteers within the very institution they had created.

## ARTICLES

Discourse on a Social Illness: Leprosy in the Viceroyalty of Nueva Granada in the transition from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> century (*Spanish*)  
PILAR GARDETA SABATER .....

401

### Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—The viceroyalty and Saint Lazarus's disease. 2.1.—Symptoms. 2.2.—Etiology and pathogenesis. 2.3.—Treatment. 2.4.—Hospitals ascribed to Saint Lazarus.

### Abstract

The significance of leprosy in the Viceroyalty of Nueva Granada in the transition from the 17th to the 18th century is analyzed. In addition, we analyze treatments recommended by physicians in the viceroyalty, which were closely related with the etiology and pathogenesis which all doctors attributed to Saint Lazarus's disease. The diversity of opinions led to different therapeutic measures, not only with regard to alleviating the patient's symptoms, but also with a view to preventing spread to the rest of the population. As a guiding theme we use the theories defended by the most representative physicians in the viceroyalty, and the views of patients themselves and of the society they lived in.

Degeneration Theory and Clinical Psychiatry in Restoration Spain (*Spanish*)  
RICARDO CAMPOS .....

429

### Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—Morbid heredity and degeneration. 3.—Relativization of heredity. Acquired degenerations. 4.—Psychic and physical stigmas. 5.—Limits and criticisms of degeneration theory.

### Abstract

Spanish historiography on degenerationism has focussed on topics such as criminality, alcoholism, or its influence on naturalistic literature. From this perspective the lack of studies on how this theory affected psychiatrists in Spain is noteworthy. The aim of this paper is to analyze the relationship between clinical psychiatry and degenerationism. We stress three topics: morbid heredity and the nature of degeneration, physical and psychic stigmas, and the boundaries of degenerationism. To this end we examine different sources that include articles in the medical press, pamphlets and psychiatric treatises.

## NOTES

The Development and Present State of History of Medicine in Britain  
JOHN V. PICKSTONE .....

457

### Summary

Introduction. 1.—Institutional histories. 2.—Map of Intellectual Developments. 2.1.—Inputs from history and sociology of science. 2.2.—Social history.

2.3.—Demography, Sociology of medicine, Sociology, radical Psychiatry etc. 2.4.—From the 1980s. 3.—Now and hereafter? 4.—Conclusions?

Abstract

This is a personal account of scholarship in the history of medicine in Britain, from the 1960s onwards, drawn from recollections and knowledge of the literature. The institutional development of the subject is reviewed, emphasizing the contributions of the Wellcome Trust; the various modes of historical research and writing are surveyed and assessed. Modest suggestions are made for renewing the historiography of medical sciences and technologies, to contribute to the politics of knowledge and to wider histories.

**THESES ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCE PRESENTED IN SPANISH UNIVERSITIES, 1998.**

Section coordinated by ALFREDO MENÉNDEZ NAVARRO ..... 487

**NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS** ..... 491

**BOOKS REVIEWS**

DOROTHY PORTER. *Health, Civilization and the State. A history of public health from ancient to modern times*, Routledge, 1999.

Alfons Zarzoso ..... 505

Guillelmi de Conchis *Dragmaticon Philosophiae, cura et studio I[talo] Ronca.*

*Summa de Philosophia in vulgari, cura et studio L. Badia; J. Pujol, Brepols, 1997.*

Lluís Cifuentes ..... 510

ANNA MANFRON (a cura di). *La biblioteca di un medico del Quattrocento. I codici di Giovanni di Marco da Rimini nella Biblioteca Malatestiana*, Istituzione Biblioteca Malatestiana / Umberto Allemandi & C., 1998.

Jon Arrizabalaga ..... 513

DENIS DIDEROT. *El sueño de D'Alembert*. Edición a cargo de Javier Moscoso, Compañía Literaria, 1997.

José Valenzuela ..... 515

ALFREDO MENÉNDEZ NAVARRO. «*Catástrofe morbosa de las minas mercuriales de la villa de Almadén del Azogue*» (1778) de José Parés y Franqués.

*Edición anotada*, Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha [Col. Monografías, 21], 1998.

Álvar Martínez Vidal ..... 518

ROSA BALLESTER (ed.). *La medicina en España y en Francia y sus relaciones con la ciencia, la tradición y los saberes tradicionales (siglos XVIII al XX)*,

Instituto de Cultura Juan Gil-Albert (Seminarios Serie Menor/10), 1998.	
Vicente L. Salavert Fabiani .....	522
CHRISTOPHER HAMLIN. <i>Public Health and Social Justice in the Age of Chadwick, Britain, 1800-1854</i> , Cambridge University Press [Cambridge History of Medicine], 1998.	
Esteban Rodríguez Ocaña .....	526
HILARY MARLAND; ANNE MARIE RAFFERTY (eds.). <i>Midwives, society and childbirth. Debates and controversies in the modern period</i> , Routledge, 1997.	
Josep Bernabeu .....	530
MARCOS CUETO. <i>El regreso de las epidemias. Salud y sociedad en el Perú del siglo XX</i> , Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (Estudios Históricos, 22), 1997.	
Josep Bernabeu .....	533
LUIS MONTIEL, ISABEL PORRAS (coords). <i>De la Responsabilidad Individual a la Culpabilización de la Víctima. El papel del paciente en la prevención de la enfermedad</i> , Ediciones DOCE CALLES, 1997.	
Esteban Rodríguez Ocaña .....	535
MAX F. PERUTZ. <i>I Wish I'd Made You Angry Earlier. Essays on Science, Scientists and Humanity</i> , Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1998.	
Javier Mazana .....	538
ANA MARTA GUILLÉN RODRÍGUEZ. <i>Políticas de reforma sanitaria en España: de la Restauración a la Democracia</i> , Instituto Juan March de Estudios e Investigaciones, 1996.	
Enrique Perdiguer .....	540
<b>BOOKS RECEIVED</b> .....	543
<b>INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS</b> .....	545