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#### Abstract

The objective of this work is to reconstruct the discourse of the authors who published about issues establishing links between health and primary education in the *Boletín de la Institución Libre de Enseñanza* at the time of the Spanish colonial crisis in 1898. This source has been chosen due to its relevance to Spanish pedagogical renovation. Physical education was taken as a model for analysis for two reasons: firstly, it is the aspect that received the most attention; secondly, it became the engine for change in the renovation programme. In addition, its holistic nature was intended to lead to the new citizen that was needed by the country after the loss of the colonies.

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Abstract

The neglect of science was considered to be one of the causes of the 1898 crisis and therefore the production of science was regarded at the end of the last century as one of the principal measures to achieve national regeneration. The creation of research institutions, especially for outstanding researchers like Cajal, became a national goal. The press contributed greatly to bring about this goal, and in the case of Cajal, was not only the reporter but also the instigator of the campaign to provide him with his own research centre: the Biological Research Laboratory. This paper analyses the start, development and culmination of this campaign.

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Abstract

This article studies the establishment of the Alfonso XIII Institute of Serotherapy, Inoculation and Bacteriology in 1899, using the general press and the professional-scientific, medical and pharmaceutical press as its prime source. It aims to highlight the principal factors which led to its gestation and later development, as well as the circumstances which led to its creation, by analyzing the antecedents and origins of the aforementioned institution.

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Abstract

At the end of the 19th century coexisted in Spain several therapies based on the use of water. Some of them were considered orthodox therapies, some were applied as unorthodox medicines, but all of them relied on the symbolism of water to obtain patients. From the point of view of the

orthodoxy, the discourse of medical hydrology, thalassotherapy and hydrotherapy tended to exclude unscientific values. The naturist and kneippist movements, on the other hand, frequently used images of water (especially cold water) as a support for their regenerational projects, using both the material and the moral aspects. Therefore, Kneipp's therapy became a kind of Spanish interpretation of the social catholic reforming attitude.

Re-Establishing the Health of the State: Medicine and National Regeneration Explained Through a Criminal Trial at the Turn of the 19th Century (*Spanish*)

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Abstract

This article aims to show how the discussions of a criminal trial at the turn of the nineteenth century suffice to shed light on the opinions of the Spanish people on the model of society that they wanted. Specifically, one of the principal aims of the essay is to enquire into the ideas that prevailed at that time on the role of science in the organization of society. Analysis of the discussion which came out of the trial helps to highlight the ways in which various factors influenced the development of medicine, in particular forensic medicine. As a result, the article also hopes to contribute to our understanding of how the discourse on criminality has functioned and changed in Spain.

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to analyse some aspects of the psychiatric and medical-social discourse on the relationship between childhood and insanity in Spain at the end of nineteenth century and during the first third of the twentieth century. We study the principal theories about «degenerate children» (delinquent childhood and anormal childhood) based on two of the most paradigmatic works of the Spanish medical literature: *Estudio médico-social del niño golfo* by José Sanchis Banús and *Los niños mentalmente anormales* by Gonzalo Rodríguez Lafora.

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Abstract

In this article we analyze three projects for urban reform in Seville in which health constitutes a primary element. These three projects are framed within the dialectic process of «degeneration-regeneration» which characterized the last decade of the nineteenth century in Spain, and which was a basic aspect of the collective way of thinking. Healthiness became an argument used by groups and individuals with the objective of defending their interests, in this case, those related to the use of urban space.

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Abstract

Malaga was advertised as a therapeutic place for tuberculosis since the central years of the 19th century. However, this offering of Malaga as a health resort was opposed by certain foreign authors, who pointed to its exceedingly poor sanitary conditions and its high mortality rates. The need for urban hygiene became stronger due to the social variety of the urban structure and the economic turn-of-the-century failure, and helped to the triumph of the idea of social regeneration through the implementation of sanitation.

Amazing Health Rates in Turn-of-the-Century Majorca (*Spanish*)

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Turn-of-the-Century Majorca. Denouncement and proposal by Eusebio Estada. A public health movement.

Abstract

Majorca's mortality rates in the turn of the century were the lowest of Spain and nearer to those of the northern European countries than to Mediterranean ones and therefore their «amazing» quality. This paper seeks to contribute to solve that riddle and, as a first step, it reviews the island's demographic conditions and its economic, political and social and cultural context, including the analysis of the development of medical sciences and the sanitary reform of the city of Palma proposed by Eusebio Estada.

Health Education of the Clergy. The Case of the Conciliar Seminary of Seville in the 1898 Crisis (*Spanish*)

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Abstract

The objective of the present article is to study health education that Sevillian seminarians (apprentice priests) received in the third part of the nineteenth century. The introduction in the seminary of courses on Natural History, Physiology and Health (courses intended to inculcate a moral-hygienic conscience and reinforce the Catholic doctrine, antidarwinism, etc.) was preceded by increasing social awareness of the concept of health. These circumstances, together with the Church's perception of the crisis of the end of the century, conditioned the particular interpretation of that crisis.

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Abstract

This study analyzes the consensus and conflicts with regard to the criteria for what constituted the «health problem» in Spain and its possible solutions. We start from the assumption that the general idea of change, implicit in the regenerationist project of the end of the nineteenth century, constituted one of the active elements in the proclamation of the Second Republic. We consider three aspects: the critique of a situation in which living conditions had a negative influence on issues of health and disease; the role of technicians or experts—in this case physicians—; and the role of educational aspects. As sources we used the labor press, the general press associated with certain ideological options and social groups, and the *Diario de Sesiones de las Cortes*. We found that different strategies and concrete choices in health issues, and hence diverse practical interests reflecting differences in class, political affiliation and ideology, could be manifested under apparently identical expressions, eg, those related with the action of «regeneration».

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Prize Dynamis 1997

The Role of the *Junta Suprema de Sanidad* (Supreme Board of Health) in Spanish Health Policy in the 18th Century (*Spanish*)

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Abstract

The Supreme Board of Health was the first Spanish health institution that took responsibility for health throughout the entire territory of the Crown. Established in 1720 at the behest of Felipe V, the Board was endowed of wide prerogatives from the political and administrative point of view, and was characterized by a rational, centralist stance. In practice, however, its function was limited in essence to the preservation of the Kingdom and the protection of the people's health against catastrophic diseases. It adopted measures of a «defensive» nature in the face of the various epidemics that occurred within and outside of Spain during the eighteenth century.

Regulation of Health Care in the Spanish Habsburg Court (1515-1700) (*Spanish*)

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Abstract

This article tries to reconstruct the composition of the royal health care system during the government of the Spanish kings in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The health professions during this period comprised five institutions: *Royal Physicians*, responsible for the health of the king, his family and all the staff of the Royal House; the *Royal Apothecary*, responsible for the preparation, dispensation and storage of medicines; the *Royal Distillery Laboratories*; the *Ladies' Infirmary*, responsible for the medical care of all the ladies who directly served the queen, and the *Royal Chemistry Laboratory*, founded for the dispensation of chemical drugs, commonly used in the seventeenth century.

Guiseppe Cervi, Guillaume Jacobe and the Relations Between the Royal Society of Medicine and other Sciences of Seville and the Royal Society of London in 1736 (*Spanish*)

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### Abstract

The eighteenth century was the century of scientific institutions. Spain did not remain apart from this process, and among the earliest institutions was the *Regia Sociedad de Medicina y demás Ciencias de Sevilla*, which, although founded at the beginning of century, really came into its own in the decade of the thirties. In this reappearance of the Sevillian Society Giuseppe Cervi, first court physician to Felipe V and one of the most relevant personages of the Spanish medical panorama of the era, played a key role. This article aims to study the circumstances that surrounded the election of Cervi as a member of the Royal Society of London —thanks to the efforts by the French physician Guillaume Jacobe, hired by the *Regia Sociedad*, undertaken during a stay in Paris in 1735. The career of this physician and his services to the Spanish medical institution are also further examined.

## The Impact of Germ theory in the Genesis of Cancer. Consequences for Surgical Treatment in the Victorian Era (*Spanish*)

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We use texts by preeminent figures in Victorian surgery at the end of the nineteenth century and information about their role in disseminating the germ theory to analyse the impact of this new etiologic element in the genesis of cancer. We trace the career of William Watson Cheyne (1852-1932), a disciple of Lister, and of many other surgeons of his generation, to outline the changes in the approach to treatment for cancer, the theoretical basis for these changes, and the role of a new conceptualization of cancer in the light of the microbial theory. This theory, among many other better-known factors, helped establish the foundation for radical surgery which became widespread in oncological treatment during the final decade of the nineteenth century.

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### Abstract

Insurance has played a role in the development of prevention of work-related accidents in several ways in France since the industrial revolution. The first attempts at prevention were taken at the initiative of manufacturers' associations, but it remained a matter of goodwill for manufacturers. The 1898 law gave systematic, if partial, financial responsibility for occupational hazards to employers, who turned to insurance companies to carry the risks. As a result a new branch of insurance (*assurance-loi*) appeared, which accounted for 40% of general accident revenue for companies at the time of World War II. But the new law made no mention of prevention and even had a negative impact, since compensation was taken care of by insurance. However, after World War I, insurance companies created an association for the prevention of work-related accidents and illnesses and started to adjust rates according to the prevention efforts of corporations. When social insurance was generalized in 1946, insurance of occupational hazards went under state control and became compulsory. But the experience accumulated in the field of prevention by insurance companies was put to use in this new context, both on the technical side and the financial side.

## NOTES

In Search of the Plague. The Greek Peninsula Faces the Black Death, 14th to 19th Centuries (*English*)

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### Abstract

Histories of the plague are based on the belief that we can locate epidemics in the related sources and classify them according to present-day medical categories. This article rests upon the assumption that present day medical discourse which is based upon laboratory observation is totally incompatible with history which lacks analogous techniques in constructing its own discourse. It explores the possibilities and the limits of a history of the plague based upon the phenomenology of the disease as recorded in the sources that concern the period of the second pandemic of the plague.

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Translation of the Prologue to the *Libro de medicamentos simples* by Abû-l-Şalt of Denia (*Spanish*)

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### Abstract

The article offers the Spanish translation of the theoretical introduction that Abû-l-Şalt of Denia (1068-1134) placed at the beginning of his treatise

on simple drugs. In his introduction he explained the reasons for preparing compound drugs, and how to prepare them. Although the rest of the book was translated from Arabic into Latin by Arnau de Vilanova (c. 1283) this introduction is not found in any of the extant Latin manuscripts and therefore does not appear in the critical edition of the works of Arnau.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Biochemistry in the School of Medicine at the University of Granada. A contribution to the article by J. M. Cano Pavón, «Chemistry Research in Granada During the 20th Century, 1900-1975» ( <i>Dynamis</i> , 1996, 16, 317-367) ( <i>Spanish</i> )	
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