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Sumario

ARTÍCULOS

- Histoire de la population, histoire de la médecine et de la santé: cinquante ans d'expérimentations
PATRICE BOURDELAIS 17
- Sommaire
- 1.—Vers le renouveau des années 1960. 2.—Le XIXe siècle: une position centrale. 3.—Chantiers en cours et directions de recherche.
- The Fear of (One's Own) History. On the Relations Between Medical Anthropology, Medicine and History
JOSEP M. COMELLES 37
- Summary
- 1.—Clinical and Ethnographic Writing. 2.—The Role of Ethnographic Writing in 20th Century's Medicine and Anthropology. 3.—Medical Heterodoxies. 4.—Anthropological Heterodoxies. 5.—Orthodoxies. 6.—The Reinvention of Anthropological Medicine?
- La medicina e le media
MASSIMO BUCCHI 69
- Sumario
- 1.—L'ambito problematico. 2.—La salute nei media. 3.—I limiti del modello tradizionale.
- Las afecciones del pericardio en el *Kitāb al-Taysīr* de Avenzoar (c. 1095-1162)
CARMEN PEÑA, FERNANDO GIRÓN, ROSA MARÍA MORENO 81

Sumario

Introducción. 1.—Los estudios anatomofisiológicos como base de la patología. 1.1.—La fisiología y la medicina clásica. 1.2.—La función del pericardio. 2.—Avenzoar y la medicina andalusí. 3.—Las enfermedades del pericardio. 3.1.—La patogenia. 3.2.—Nosología pericárdica. 4.—El *Kitāb al-taysīr fī l-mudāwāt wa-l-tadbīr*. 4.1.—Los orígenes del libro. 4.2.—Averroes y el *Kitāb al-taysīr*. 5.—La terapéutica de las enfermedades del pericardio. 5.1.—La terapéutica en el mundo islámico. 5.2.—La terapéutica de las enfermedades del pericardio en Avenzoar. 6.—Avenzoar y la descripción *princeps* de las inflamaciones del pericardio.

La panacea áurea. Alquimia y destilación en la corte de Felipe II (1527-1598)

F. JAVIER PUERTO SARMIENTO 107

Sumario

1.—La Alquimia, los Austrias, la Iglesia, la Ciencia y el poder. 2.—El espejismo del oro alquímico. 3.—El espejismo de la panacea universal: La torre de la botica del Escorial y los destiladores reales. 4.—Destilación y paracelsismo. 5.—El charlatanismo y la Alquimia.

Médicos y cirujanos de Zaragoza en la Edad Moderna. Su número y estructura sociofamiliar

ASUNCIÓN FERNÁNDEZ DOCTOR 141

Sumario

1.—Introducción. 2.—Evolución numérica de los médicos y cirujanos de la ciudad de Zaragoza. 3.—Estructura sociofamiliar de los profesionales sanitarios. 4.—Conclusiones.

El problema del saber entre hacendados y comerciantes ilustrados de la provincia de Caracas-Venezuela (1793-1810)

YAJAIRA FREITES 165

Sumario

1.—Introducción. 2.—Las ideas de un Rector ilustrado. 3.—El peculiar Consulado de Caracas. 4.—Las demandas de conocimiento. 5.—«Cortas luces y facultades». 6.—El proyecto de la Academia de Matemáticas. 7.—Itinerario de un pleito entre criollos. 8.—Algo más que intrigas. 9.—Conclusión.

Nature and deliberate health. Coping with health in German autobiographies from the 18th and 19th Centuries

GUNNAR STOLLBERG 193

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—Natural health. 3.—Natural and deliberate health. 4.—Rational conduct. 5.—Health and intellectual work. 5.1.—Bodily aspects. 5.2.—Mental and intellectual aspects.

Materia y espíritu: El inconsciente en la Psicología de Carl Gustav Carus (1779-1868)	
LUIS MONTIEL	213
Sumario	
1.—Introducción. 2.—Fisiología y Psicología. El marco metodológico de la <i>Historia del desarrollo del alma</i> . 3.—Prometeo y Epimeteo: historicidad de la vida inconsciente. 4.—Espíritu encarnado: el inconsciente en la vida del cuerpo. 5.—Subversión de los valores antropológicos: la dignificación del inconsciente. 6.—Conclusiones.	
La Agricultura científica en la prensa murciana del siglo XIX a través de los autores autóctonos	
CARLOS LÓPEZ FERNÁNDEZ; PEDRO MARSET CAMPOS	239
Sumario	
1.—Introducción. 2.—Objetivos, material y métodos. 3.—La temática científico-agrícola en la prensa. 3.1.—Los abonos químicos. 3.2.—El recurso a otras ciencias. 3.3.—Las industrias agrícolas. 4.—Conclusión general.	
La obra neuro-embriológica de Santiago Ramón y Cajal	
LUIS ALFREDO BARATAS DIAZ	259
Sumario	
1.—Introducción. 2.—Observaciones histológicas y embriológicas de Ramón y Cajal entre 1888 y 1893. 3.—Trabajos sobre regeneración nerviosa entre 1905 y 1908. 4.—Trabajos para la verificación de la hipótesis neurotrópica de 1910 a 1914. 5.—Otras interpretaciones sobre el desarrollo de las células nerviosas y evolución posterior de la concepción neurotrópica. 6.—Conclusiones.	
Six Seconds Per Eyelid: The Medical Inspection of Immigrants at Ellis Island, 1892-1914	
ANNE-EMANUELLE BIRN	281
Summary	
1.—Restriction and its Rationales. 2.—Snapshot Diagnosis. 3.—The Medical Inspectors. 4.—Mental Testing. 5.—Rejections, Confinement, Appeals. 6.—Funding. 7.—The European Inspection. 8.—The Medical Inspection's Vanishing Role. 9.—Conclusions.	
Internacionalismo y Ciencia. Las bases sociocientíficas del movimiento documental europeo	
GUILLERMO OLAGÜE DE ROS, ALFREDO MENÉNDEZ NAVARRO, ROSA M. MEDINA DOMENECH, MIKEL ASTRAIN GALLART	317
Sumario	
1.—Introducción: internacionalismo y ciencia. 2.— Normalización, lenguaje y documentación científicas. 3.—Los foros de consenso: los congresos internacionales y las asociaciones de científicos. 4.—Epílogo.	

Venereal Disease, Public Health and Social Control: The Scottish Experience in a Comparative Perspective ROGER DAVIDSON	341
--	-----

Summary

- 1.—Introduction. 2.—Gender. 3.—Generation. 4.—Class and Race. 5.—Morality. 6.—The Quest for Compulsion. 7.—The Triumph of Voluntarism.

DOCUMENTOS

El problema sanitario del Virreinato de Nueva Granada. Cuatro documentos inéditos, 1790-1800. PILAR GARDETA SABATER	369
--	-----

Sumario

- 1.—Introducción. 2.—Transcripción documental. 2.1.—Carta del Gobernador de Santa Marta de 13 de abril de 1790 (AGI: *Santa Fe*, Leg. 548). 2.2.—López Ruiz. Informe sobre los curanderos existentes en Santa Fe. Madrid, 28 de abril de 1790 (BNC: *Ms 191*; AGI: *Santa Fe*, Leg. 712). 2.3.—López Ruiz. Informe sobre el estado de la medicina, realizado a requerimiento del Virrey. Santa Fe, 31 de octubre de 1799 (BNC: *Ms 169*). 2.4.—Honorato Vila. Informe sobre el estado de la medicina en el Nuevo Reino de Granada. Santa Fe, 27 de mayo de 1800 (ANC: *Archivo Anexo, Instrucción Pública*, T-3).

TESIS DE HISTORIA DE LA MEDICINA Y DE LA CIENCIA LEÍDAS EN LAS UNIVERSIDADES ESPAÑOLAS, 1995-1997. Sección coordinada por ALFREDO MENÉNDEZ NAVARRO	403
--	-----

NOTICIAS Y CONVOCATORIAS

Jornadas sobre «La crisis de 1898 y la medicina» (Sevilla, 19 y 20 de diciembre de 1997). Convocatoria.	419
Simpósio sobre <i>Comparative Perspectives on the History of Sexually Transmitted Diseases</i> (Londres, abril 1996). RAMÓN CASTEJÓN BOLEA	420
Conference on « <i>Health Care and Poor Relief in Counter-Reformation Europe, 1540-1700</i> » (Barcelona, June 1996). KATHY HAEMERS	422
X Congreso Nacional de la Sociedad Española de Historia de la Medicina: <i>La Medicina en el Siglo XX</i> (Málaga, febrero 1996). JUAN ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ-SÁNCHEZ	429
«Perspectivas actuales de investigación historicomédica». IX Simposio	

de la Sociedad Española de Historia de la Medicina (Granada, abril 1997).

JOSÉ VALENZUELA; MIKEL ASTRAIN 434

RESEÑA ENSAYO

Historia de la Ciencia e Historia del Libro: ¿un desencuentro?

JOSÉ PARDO TOMÁS 467

RESEÑAS

JOHN WOODWARD; ROBERT JÜTTE (eds.) *Coping with Sickness: Historical Aspects of Health Care in a European Perspective*, European Association for the History of Medicine and Health Publications, 1995. JOHN WOODWARD; ROBERT JÜTTE (eds.) *Coping with Sickness: Perspectives on Health Care, Past and Present*. European Association for the History of Medicine and Health Publications, 1996.

Juan Luis Carrillo 475

JONATHAN SAWDAY. *The Body Emblazoned. Dissection and the human body in Renaissance Culture*, Routledge, 1995.

Juan Barcia Goyanes 478

WERNER E. GERABEK. *Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling und die Medizin der Romantik. Studien zu Schellings Würzburger Periode*, Peter Lang Verlag, 1995.

Luis Montiel 493

WINFRIED SCHLEINER. *Medical ethics in the Renaissance*, Georgetown University Press, 1995.

Jon Arrizabalaga 497

CONSUELO NARANJO OROVIO; ARMANDO GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ. *Medicina y racismo en Cuba: La ciencia ante la inmigración canaria en el siglo XX*, Ayuntamiento de la Laguna / Centro de Cultura Popular Canaria, 1996.

Jon Arrizabalaga 500

JOSEP BERNABEU MESTRE. *Enfermedad y población. Introducción a los problemas y métodos de la epidemiología histórica*, Seminari d'Estudis sobre la Ciència, 1995.

Pedro Marset Campos y José Miguel Sáez Gómez 502

JUAN LUIS CARRILLO (ed.) *Entre Sevilla y Madrid: Estudios sobre Hauser y su entorno*, Sevilla, 1996.

Josep Bernabeu Mestre 506

JON ARRIZABALAGA; JOHN HENDERSON; ROGER FRENCH. *The Great Pox. The French disease in Renaissance Europe*, Yale University Press, 1997.

María Luz López Terrada 508

JOSÉ LUIS BETRÁN. <i>La peste en la Barcelona de los Austrias</i> , Editorial Milenio, 1996. Alfons Zarzoso	510
LLORENÇ PRATS. <i>La Catalunya rànica. Les condicions de vida materials de les classes populars a la Catalunya de la Restauració segons les topografies mèdiques</i> , Editorial Alta Fulla, 1996. Josep Bernabeu Mestre	513
MIKEL ASTRAIN GALLART. <i>Barberos, cirujanos y gente de mar. La sanidad naval y la profesión quirúrgica en la España Ilustrada</i> , Ministerio de Defensa, 1996. Enrique Perdiguero	516
ALFREDO MENÉNDEZ NAVARRO. <i>Un mundo sin sol. La salud de los trabajadores de las minas de Almadén, 1750-1900</i> , Universidad de Granada/ Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, 1996. Juan Luis Carrillo	518
ROSA MARÍA MEDINA DOMENECH. <i>¿Curar el Cáncer? Los orígenes de la Radioterapia española en el primer tercio del siglo XX</i> , Universidad de Granada, 1996 Josep M. Comelles	521
CHIARA CRISCIANI; MICHELA PEREIRA. <i>L'arte del sole e della luna. Alchimia e filosofia nel medioevo</i> , Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo / Società Internazionale per lo Studio del Medioevo Latino, 1996. Jon Arrizabalaga	526
JANET BROWNE. <i>Charles Darwin. Voyaging. Volume I of a Biography</i> , Alfred A. Knopf, 1995. Javier Moscoso	528
PAULINE M. H. MAZUMDAR. <i>Species and Specificity. An interpretation of the History of Immunology</i> , Cambridge University Press, 1995. Concepción Herrero López	529
ANDRÉ PICHOT. <i>L'eugénisme ou les généticiens saisis par la philanthropie</i> , Hatier, 1995. Javier Moscoso	533
JAVIER ECHEVERRÍA. <i>Filosofía de la ciencia</i> , Madrid, Akal, 1995. Francisco J. Rodríguez Alcázar	534
LIBROS RECIBIDOS EN LA REDACCIÓN DE DYNAMIS	539

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Historiam Illustrandam*

Vol. 17

1997

Contents

ARTICLES

Population History, Medical and Health History. Fifty Years of Shared Experiences (*French*)

PATRICE BOURDELAIS 17

Summary

1.—Toward the sixties revision. 2.—The central position of research on the nineteenth century. 3.—Current research topics and avenues for the future.

Abstract

The history of epidemics and health has been completely revised in France as a result of studies done by the *Annales* School and on the basis of the results of historical demographic research of the nineteen fifties and nineteen sixties. The discovery of peaks in mortality in long-term death rates and the construction of a model for the «mortality crisis of the *Ancien régime*» have led to the study of past epidemics and their relation with malnutrition. Effects related with the development of historical anthropology and the publications of Michel Foucault have also had an influence. This article notes the important place of the history of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in efforts to understand the marked decrease in mortality in developed countries, the disappearance of large epidemics, and the increase in endemics. Methods developed by population historians have made it possible to refine the analyses of this decrease despite variations in nosology. In addition, this article suggests especially promising avenues for future research.

The Fear of (One's Own) History. On the Relations Between Medical Anthropology, Medicine and History (*English*)

JOSEP M. COMELLES 37

Summary

1.—Clinical and Ethnographic Writing. 2.—The Role of Ethnographic Writing in 20th Century's Medicine and Anthropology. 3.—Medical Heterodoxies. 4.—Anthropological Heterodoxies. 5.—Orthodoxies. 6.—The Reinvention of Anthropological Medicine?

Abstract

Even though for most of medical anthropologists history of medicine is far from their professional interest, that is not the case in South European and in Latin American medical anthropology. There, history of medicine is a seminal point of academic discussion in the last two decades particularly among those anthropologists who work on the processes of health/disease/care linked to medicalization. Among others interesting consequences, common areas of interest develop. This article aims to explore a main obstacle to the full conquest of interdisciplinarity, namely the persistence of subaltern discourses and practices related to medical history and to social sciences among the medical professions, which at the same time becomes also an artifact that led social scientists to misunderstand the image of medical history in medical practice.

Health and the Mass Media (*Italian*)

MASSIMO BUCCHI

69

Summary

1.—A problematic field. 2.—Health in the media. 3.—The limits for a traditional model.

Abstract

Since the end of last century, due to the diffusion of certain —mostly contagious— diseases, the problem of communicating health issues to the public has emerged as crucial within the context of health care and prevention. The development of mass communication technologies, together with the transformation occurred in the sphere of health attitudes and behaviours, have made this problem even more urgent. The plurality of messages and communication agents present in the different media and more or less directly related to health has become so high as to discourage the adoption of simplified communication models —linear, unidirectional models— traditionally employed to understand such phenomenon.

Diseases of the Pericardium in Avenzoar's *Kitāb al-Taysīr* (c. 1095-1162) (*Spanish*)

CARMEN PEÑA, FERNANDO GIRÓN y ROSA MARÍA MORENO

81

Summary

Introduction. 1.—Anatomical and physiological studies as the basis for pathology. 1.1.—Physiology and classical medicine. 1.2.—Function of the pericardium. 2.—Avenzoar and Andalusí medicine. 3.—Diseases of the pericardium. 3.1.—Pathogeny. 3.2.—Nosology of the pericardium. 4.—The *Kitāb al-Taysīr fī l-mudāwāt wa-l-tadbīr*. 4.1.—Origins of the book. 4.2.—Averroes and the *Kitāb al-Taysīr*. 5.—Treatment for diseases of the pericardium. 5.1.—Treatment in the Islamic world. 5.2.—Treatment of diseases of the pericardium in Avenzoar's work. 6.—Avenzoar and the *princeps* description of inflammation of the pericardium.

Abstract

Avenzoar has been credited as the author of the first description of inflammation of the pericardium in medical historical literature. Our study shows that although Avenzoar authored a study of diseases of the pericardium with emphasis on pathologies, his epistemological framework was similar to that used by Galen and Avicenna, authors who constituted the source of knowledge for Islamic medicine. We show that the approach used by Avenzoar appears to derive from the absence of anatomical and physiological information, and from a detailed description of the indications and treatments, which distinguish his work from earlier writings.

The Golden Panacea. Alchemy and Distillation in the Court of Philip II (1527-1598) (*Spanish*)

F. JAVIER PUERTO SARMIENTO

107

Summary

1.—Alchemy, The House of Austria, the Church, Science and power. 2.—The chimera of alchemical gold. 3.—The chimera of the universal panacea: The apothecary tower at the Escorial and the royal distillers. 4.—Distillation and Paracelsism. 5.—Charlatanism and Alchemy.

Abstract

This study analyzes the relationships between Philip II and the two main goals of Alchemy: obtaining or forging alchemical gold, and preparing chemical drugs, liquors and perfumes. The first part of the study shows that throughout his reign Philip II maintained contacts with alchemists of several nationalities (Flemish, German, Italian, English and Spanish) in the Low Countries and Spain who were determined to obtain gold and silver. Their activities were overseen by high-level bureaucrats. Despite the disapproval of the Church and intense repression by the Holy Office, the alchemists had no difficulties during his reign, although their situation changed markedly after his death. In relation with distillation, Philip II ordered stills to be installed in all his gardens in Madrid, Aranjuez and the Escorial. He hired a corps of Flemish distillers who worked at all three sites in the preparation of chemical drugs, liquors and perfumes for the royal household. Their activities, and records conserved at the library of the Escorial, bear witness to a new route for the introduction of Paracelsism in Spain. Philip II organized the distillers' activities and brought them under the oversight of his apothecaries and protophysicians. The distillers' activities were later regulated by the by-laws of the Royal Apothecary, inaugurated in 1594.

Physicians and Surgeons in Saragossa During the Modern Age. Number, Social and Family Structure (*Spanish*)

ASUNCIÓN FERNÁNDEZ DOCTOR

141

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—Changes in the number of physicans and surgeons in the city of Saragossa. 3.—The health care professionals' social and family structure. 4.—Conclusions.

Abstract

Documentation at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saragossa, scattered throughout many archives, made it possible to trace the evolution of the

number of physicians and surgeons in the city of Saragossa in the Modern Age with regard to the number of inhabitants of this city. Also studied are the possible causes of increases or decreases in their numbers, and the proportions of physicians and surgeons to inhabitants are compared with figures from other Spanish regions. By studying a 1723 census, the social and family structures of the different health professions in Saragossa are analyzed. Comparisons of these figures to the structures of other professions made it possible to determine the different social level of each structure. The social level of physicians was the same as that of apothecaries, whereas it was higher than that of surgeons and veterinarians and lower than that of legal professionals, notaries and jurists.

The Problem of Knowledge among Enlightened Landowners and Merchants in the Province of Caracas, Venezuela (1793-1810) (*Spanish*)

YAJAIRA FREITES

165

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—The notions of the illustrated Rector. 3.—The peculiar Caracas Consulate. 4.—The demands for knowledge. 5.—«Limited intelligence and faculties». 6.—The Mathematics Academy project. 7.—Course of a suit among criollos. 8.—Something more than intrigue. 9.—Conclusions.

Abstract

Part of the native elite of the province of Caracas, consisting of landowners and merchants, were slow to become aware of the importance of knowledge and technique for the development of the colony. Awareness came from the moment when they began to participate in the government of the recently unified *Tierra Firme* provinces (currently Venezuela), through the operation of the *Real Consulado de Caracas* (1789). Although the consulate had mercantile court functions, it was also responsible for stimulating the development of agriculture and trade in the provinces. The Consuls were concerned with the lack of scientific knowledge and technical personnel needed to improve and increase agricultural productivity, and also with the colony's trade infrastructure. This was a powerful reason for the Consulate to sponsor the project of a Mathematics Academy in Caracas. However, this led to a conflict with another sector of the native elite: academicians at the university. Although influenced by Enlightenment ideas, they did not understand the need to instruct young persons in mathematics as applied to the practical crafts.

Nature and Deliberate Health. Coping with Health in German Autobiographies from the 18th and 19th Centuries (*English*)

GUNNAR STOLLBERG

193

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—Natural health. 3.—Natural and deliberate health. 4.—Rational conduct. 5.—Health and intellectual work. 5.1.—Bodily aspects. 5.2.—Mental and intellectual aspects.

Abstract

Coping with illness is a topic well established in social psychology, and in other social sciences. In this essay I focus upon coping with health. I restrict myself to health as an individual activity. Starting with a differentiation between «natural» and «deliberate» health, which was made in the times of the Enlightenment, I look into alternative health accounts represented in German autobiographies.

Matter and Spirit: The Unconscious in Carl Gustav Carus's Psychology (1779-1868) (*Spanish*)

LUIS MONTIEL

213

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—Physiology and psychology. The methodological framework of *Historia del desarrollo del alma* (*History of the development of the soul*). 3.—Prometheus and Epimetheus: Historicity of the unconscious life. 4.—Spirit incarnate: the unconscious in the life of the mind. 5.—Subversion of anthropological values: the dignification of the unconscious. 6.—Conclusions.

Abstract

Carl Gustav Carus, one of the originators of a doctrine centered on the unconscious, is an interesting figure from current viewpoints. The doctrine he espoused was «psychological», but in addition, the author sought foundations for his thinking in the biological knowledge of his time. The «unconscious» that Carus postulated was simultaneously biological, material and psychological in nature. Thus the history of psychism —the «history of the soul»— was related with the individual's and the species's biological history. From this perspective the unconscious was recognized as an indispensable element of rational thought. This theory, which recalls in many aspects that of C.G. Jung, made possible the «medical» study of psychic life and the revaluation of unconscious factors of psychism which were usually denigrated by modern anthropologists and moralists.

Scientific Agriculture in the Nineteenth Century Murcian Press as Seen by Local Authors (*Spanish*)

CARLOS LÓPEZ FERNÁNDEZ; PEDRO MARSET CAMPOS

239

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—Objectives, material and methods. 3.—Scientific agriculture topics in the press. 3.1.—Chemical fertilizers. 3.2.—Recourse to other sciences. 3.3.—Agricultural industries. 4.—General conclusion.

Abstract

This article studies the writings on agriculture published by local authors in the cultural and scientific press in the Region of Murcia during the second half of the nineteenth century. All magazines of the period were reviewed, and the most important information from ten of them, published between 1865 and 1898, was extracted. The articles in these magazines defended three main ideas: the use of chemical fertilizers, the recourse to other sciences (such as meteorology and electricity) within agriculture, and the need to renovate and improve traditional agricultural industries (silk and esparto). But the measures proposed by local scientists did not have the desired impact on the landowning class.

The Neurological and Embryological Studies of Santiago Ramón y Cajal (*Spanish*)

LUIS ALFREDO BARATAS DÍAZ

259

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—Histological and embryological observations of Ramón y Cajal from 1888 to 1893. 3.—Writings on nerve regeneration from 1905 to 1908. 4.—Writings on the verification of the neurotropic hypothesis

from 1910 to 1914. 5.—Other interpretations of the development of nerve cells and subsequent evolution of the neurotropic theory.

Abstract

The neurological and embryological work of Santiago Ramón y Cajal appeared in three stages: a) Between 1888 and 1893 observations on the development of neuron prolongations led to the observation of the growth cone and formulation of the neurotropic hypothesis. b) Between 1905 and 1908 the study of regenerative phenomena in nerves and nervous centers presented a large body of evidence consistent with the neurotropic hypothesis. c) Between 1910 and 1914 an experimental program was undertaken to test the neurotropic hypothesis; this program led to conclusions on the origin and chemical nature of the growth stimulating factor. These contributions initiated an important line of research that none of Ramón y Cajal's disciples could continue. In the nineteen fifties a group of researchers from three disciplines (biochemistry, embryology and neurohistology) discovered the existence of nerve growth factor (NGF), thus initiating a fertile new field of knowledge in cell biology.

Six Seconds Per Eyelid: The Medical Inspection of Immigrants at Ellis Island, 1892-1914 (*English*)

ANNE-EMANUELLE BIRN

281

Summary

1.—Restriction and its Rationales. 2.—Snapshot Diagnosis. 3.—The Medical Inspectors. 4.—Mental Testing. 5.—Rejections, Confinement, Appeals. 6.—Funding. 7.—The European Inspection. 8.—The Medical Inspection's Vanishing Role. 9.—Conclusions.

Abstract

Beginning in 1892, immigrants to the United States were subject to a medical inspection, created to restrict the entry of persons with a «loathsome or dangerous contagious» disease or mental deficiency. Ellis Island, which received over 10 million newcomers between 1900 and 1914, served as the largest ever medical screening facility. Far from reflecting a unified policy, the medical inspection offered a complicated compromise amidst a swirl of competing interests. Many industrialists blamed the waves of Southern and Eastern European immigrants for urban joblessness, filth, unrest, overcrowding, and disease. In an era of depression, labor groups opposed immigrant competitors for scarce jobs. Nativists believed immigrants could not overcome their defects because these were genetically transmitted. Germ theory proponents recognized communication of microorganisms as the problem, with controlling the spread of infections as the solution. Many Progressive reformers held that the scientific screening of immigrants offered a systematic solution for the disorder. Dozens of immigrant aid societies struggled to attenuate the effects of the inspection, and as depression subsided after 1900, employers, too, favored the influx of immigrants. This paper examines the social and political basis for the inspection, its realization at Ellis Island, and the reasons for its inability to debar large numbers of immigrants.

Internationalism and Science. Social and Scientific Bases of the European Information Science Movement

GUILLERMO OLAGÜE DE ROS, ALFREDO MENÉNDEZ NAVARRO, ROSA M. MEDINA DOMENECH, MIKEL ASTRAIN GALLART

317

Summary

1.—Introduction: Internationalism and Science. 2.—Scientific standardization, language and information science. 3.—Forums of consensus: international scientific congresses and associations. 4.—Epilogue.

Abstract

As part of a continuing line of research on scientific documentation we propose in this article a novel approach to the study of the European information science movement at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. We suggest that this movement took place within the context of increasing internationalism of scientific endeavours, a process which was paralleled by the standardization of units, weights and measures for the different sciences. We investigate problems arising from scientific communication in connection with other aspects apparently unrelated to Information Science. Specifically, we refer to conflicts between nationalism and colonialism; concordance and discord between science policy and the corporate interests of nonscientific associations; higher educational policy; the professionalization of sciences; and the economic interests at stake as a consequence of the use of different information models.

Venereal Disease, Public Health and Social Control. The Scottish Experience in an International Perspective (*English*)

ROGER DAVIDSON

341

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—Gender. 3.—Generation. 4.—Class and Race. 5.—Morality. 6.—The Quest for Compulsion. 7.—The Triumph of Voluntarism.

Abstract

During the first half of the twentieth century, VD became in many countries a metaphor for the forces of physical and moral pollution that appeared to threaten social order and racial progress. By reference to some central aspects of the Scottish experience in a comparative perspective, this article seeks to identify the common denominator of anxieties and assumptions which fuelled public health initiatives towards VD and which defined the boundaries within which VD policy options were discussed.

In particular, it will explore various dimensions of social control associated with the treatment and regulation of VD; the degree to which VD controls and procedures have targetted and stigmatised «sexually active» women, their use to regulate the sexual behaviour of the young, and the way in which discourses shaping medical practice and policy towards VD have enshrined both class and racial stereotyping. The article also examines the powerful moral agenda which shaped the categories and content of treatment and the focus of epidemiology and public health debate. Finally, the institutional and cultural factors shaping the distinctively compulsionist stance of Scottish public health administration towards VD will be explored as a means of identifying some of the possible comparators needed for broader comparative analysis of VD policy in the twentieth century.

DOCUMENTS

The Health Problems of the Virreinato de Nueva Granada. Four
Unpublished Documents Dating from 1790-1800 (*Spanish*)
PILAR GARDETA SABATER 369

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—Transcriptions of the documents. 2.1.—Letter from the Governor of Santa María, 13 April 1790 (AGI: *Santa Fe*, Leg. 548). 2.2.—López-Ruiz. Report on faith healers in Santa Fe. Madrid, 28 April 1790. (BNC: *Ms 191*; AGI: *Santa Fe*, Leg. 712). 2.3.—López Ruiz. Report on the state of medicine, prepared by order of the Viceroy. Santa Fe, 13 October 1799. (BNC: *Ms 169*). 2.4.—Honorato Vila. Report on the state of medicine in the Nuevo Reino de Granada. Santa Fe, 27 May 1800 (ANC: *Archivo Anexo, Instrucción Pública*, T-3).

Abstract

This study is an attempt to investigate health care in the Virreinato de Nueva Granada (1739-1820). Although written reports and testimonies of persons who wielded power within the medical profession during this period, and of persons at the highest levels of political power, have already been studied, information is still lacking on the opinions and views of persons who did not occupy high posts, and of persons who were denigrated by the other members of the medical profession. Through an analysis of the four documents transcribed here, we show that a single problem gave rise to different lines of discourse that were influenced by their authors' interests and sympathy (or antagonism) toward the rest of the profession.

THESES ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCE PRESENTED
IN SPANISH UNIVERSITIES, 1995-1997.
Section coordinated by ALFREDO MENÉNDEZ NAVARRO 403

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Workshop on «The crisis of 1898 and Spanish medicine» (Seville, 19-20
December 1997) 419

Conference on *Comparative Perspectives on the History of Sexually Transmitted
Diseases* (Londres, April 1996) (*Spanish*)
RAMÓN CASTEJÓN BOLEO 420

Conference on «*Health Care and Poor Relief in Counter-Reformation Europe,
1540-1700*» (Barcelona, June 1996) (*English*)
KATHY HAEMERS 422

10th National Congress of the Spanish Society for the History of Medi-
cine: *Twentieth Century Medicine* (Malaga, February 1996) (*Spanish*).
JUAN ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ-SÁNCHEZ 429

- 9th Conference of the Spanish Society for the History of Medicine, on
Perspectives on the History of Medicine (Granada, April 1997) (*Spanish*).
 JOSÉ VALENZUELA; MIKEL ASTRAIN 434

ESSAY-REVIEW

- History of Sciences and History of Books: A Failure to Meet? (*Spanish*)
 JOSÉ PARDO TOMÁS 467

BOOK REVIEWS

- JOHN WOOFWARD; ROBERT JÜTTE (eds.) *Coping with Sickness: Historical Aspects of Health Care in a European Perspective*, European Association for the History of Medicine and Health Publications, 1995. JOHN WOODWARD; ROBERT JÜTTE (eds.) *Coping with Sickness: Perspectives on Health Care, Past and Present*. European Association for the History of Medicine and Health Publications, 1996.
 Juan Luis Carrillo 475
- JONATHAN SAWDAY. *The Body Emblazoned. Dissection and the human body in Renaissance Culture*, Routledge, 1995.
 Juan Barcia Goyanes 478
- WERNER E. GERABEK. *Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling und die Medizin der Romantik. Studien zu Schellings Würzburger Periode*, Peter Lang Verlag, 1995.
 Luis Montiel 493
- WINFRIED SCHLEINER. *Medical ethics in the Renaissance*, Georgetown University Press, 1995.
 Jon Arrizabalaga 497
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 Pedro Marset Campos y José Miguel Sáez Gómez 502
- JUAN LUIS CARRILLO (ed.) *Entre Sevilla y Madrid: Estudios sobre Hauser y su entorno*, Sevilla, 1996.
 Josep Bernabeu Mestre 506
- JON ARRIZABALAGA; JOHN HENDERSON; ROGER FRENCH. *The Great Pox. The French disease in Renaissance Europe*, Yale University Press, 1997.
 María Luz López Terrada 508

JOSÉ LUIS BETRÁN. <i>La peste en la Barcelona de los Austrias</i> , Editorial Milenio, 1996.	
Alfons Zarzoso	510
LLORENÇ PRATS. <i>La Catalunya rànica. Les condicions de vida materials de les classes populars a la Catalunya de la Restauració segons les topografies mèdiques</i> , Editorial Alta Fulla, 1996.	
Josep Bernabeu Mestre	513
MIKEL ASTRAIN GALLART. <i>Barberos, cirujanos y gente de mar. La sanidad naval y la profesión quirúrgica en la España Ilustrada</i> . Ministerio de Defensa, 1996.	
Enrique Perdiguero	516
ALFREDO MENÉNDEZ NAVARRO. <i>Un mundo sin sol. La salud de los trabajadores de las minas de Almadén, 1750-1900</i> , Universidad de Granada/Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, 1996.	
Juan Luis Carrillo	518
ROSA MARÍA MEDINA DOMÈNECH. <i>¿Curar el Cancer? Los orígenes de la Radioterapia española en el primer tercio del siglo XX</i> , Universidad de Granada, 1996	
Josep M. Comelles	521
CHIARA CRISCIANI; MICHELA PEREIRA. <i>L'arte del sole e della luna. Alchimia e filosofia nel medioevo</i> , Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo / Società Internazionale per lo Studio del Medioevo Latino, 1996.	
Jon Arrizabalaga	526
JANET BROWNE. <i>Charles Darwin. Voyaging. Volume I of a Biography</i> , Alfred A. Knopf, 1995.	
Javier Moscoso	528
PAULINE M. H. MAZUMDAR. <i>Species and Specificity. An interpretation of the History of Immunology</i> , Cambridge University Press, 1995.	
Concepción Herrero López	529
ANDRÉ PICHOT. <i>L'eugénisme ou les généticiens saisis par la philanthropie</i> , Hatier, 1995.	
Javier Moscoso	533
JAVIER ECHEVERRÍA. <i>Filosofía de la ciencia</i> , Madrid, Akal, 1995.	
Francisco J. Rodríguez Alcázar	534
BOOKS RECEIVED	539
INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS	541