

DYNAMIS

Acta Hispanica ad Medicinae Scientiarumque Historiam Illustrandam

VOLUMEN 38 (1)

2018

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ABSTRACT: This article does not intend to delve into the typology of the bacteria or viruses that caused the diseases and is also far from a positivist compilation of symptoms that may fit our respective disease labels. Our objective is to understand a disease as social construct in a specific historical-cultural framework, which helps us to interpret the medical mentality of trecentist society. It is ultimately an attempt to understand the instruments of a society medically very distinct from ours, which constructed the idea of late medieval pestilence based on its knowledge. We should therefore see the disease through the eyes of contemporary individuals, adopting their understanding of the social construct. This is the only way to understand their struggle against sudden death.

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ABSTRACT: This article provides a reading of the main cosmology treatises published in England during the second half of the 16th century, based on the concept of a terraqueous globe. Considering discussions around the proportional relationship between earth and water, it is proposed that the first authors to mention Copernicus adopted the geometrical test expounded in *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium* (1543) in debates around the proportional relationship between earth and water, although they did not directly cite this work. While Robert Recorde broadly outlines the argument that it contains, Thomas Hill textually reproduces the explanation offered by Caspar Peucer in his *Elementa doctrinae de circulis coelestibus, et primo motu* (1551). Mentions of the mathematical test in favor of the terraqueous globe tend to disappear as the deuce proportion theory loses relevance towards the end of the 16th century.

Clearing suspicions: medical reports in law courts of the Ribera del Júcar region (XVI and XVII centuries)

Carmel Ferragud and María Luz López Terrada 65

1.—Introduction. 2.—Medical assistance in the *Ribera* during the Modern Age. 3.—The introduction of medical expert reports in the Kingdom of Valencia: *dessospitació*. 4.—The practice of *dessospitació* in the *Ribera* during the 16th and 17th centuries. 5.—Conclusions.

ABSTRACT: This study analyzes the presence of *practicantes* (*medical assistants*) in law courts of a rural Valencia region known as the Ribera del Júcar during the 16th and 17th centuries. The sources used largely refer to the most important royal villa of the region, Alzira, and to another small estate, Albalat, for which a large volume of judicial processes have been preserved. Expert witness procedures and the main actors are compared with the medical literature developed for this purpose, especially in their reporting (*dessospitació*) on wounds from bladed weapons or firearms and their prognosis.

Lexicographical sources for the history of food and food fraud in 19th-century Spain

Bertha Gutiérrez Rodilla 87

1.—Introduction: Food fraud and food history. 2.—Encyclopedic medical lexicography and public hygiene —two major 19th-century milestones. 3.—Food and food disorders in encyclopedic medical lexicography. 4.—Dictionaries of substance forgery. 4.1.—Jean Baptiste Alphonse Chevallier's compendium. 4.2.—Jean Léon Soubeiran's repertoire. 4.3.—An original Spanish contribution —Francisco Javier Ágreda's dictionary. 4.4.—A contribution from abroad —Juan Francisco de Michelena's encyclopedia. 4.5.— Ambrose Tardieu's *Public Hygiene and Health Dictionary*. 5.—By way of conclusion.

ABSTRACT: The *new* history of food, which began in the last decades of the 20th century and continues to gain in strength, increasingly contributes novel approaches, working methods and sources to its field of study and diversifies its areas of interest. In this line, what was known as food fraud in the past

(particularly in the 19th century, when its scale was truly large) has only attracted the interest of researchers in relatively recent times and has had little impact, especially in the case of Spain. Among the sources used to approach this issue, it is not usual to find general dictionaries of medicine or dictionaries of substance forgeries published in Spanish during the 19th century, although they contain considerable relevant information. The aim of the present paper is to describe the context of these works and provide examples of their content. The texts reproduced and the examples given allow us to demonstrate their usefulness in the history of food fraud and other aspects of food history.

Histories of a sick childhood. The case of the first maritime hospital in Latin America. Buenos Aires 1893-1945

Adriana Carlina Alvarez Cardozo. 111

1.—Childhood, disease, and history. 2.—Times of tuberculosis. 3.—Isolation and the maritime cure. 4.—Conclusion.

ABSTRACT: The objective of this article is to reflect on «tubercular», «weak», or «pre-tubercular» children referred to and hospitalized in the *Hospital Marítimo* of the province of Buenos Aires (Argentina) between the end of the 19th century and the mid-20th century. The individual setting of the disease is analyzed, showing that children with physical anomalies and disabilities did not receive the same attention or protection as other children during this time period.

Fingerprints across the transatlantic world: the parallel lives of Juan Vucetich and Federico Olóriz

José Ramón Bertomeu and Mercedes García Ferrari. 131

1.—Introduction. 2.—Dissimilar routes. 3.—Exchange networks. 4.—Prisons and police. 5.—New uses and practices. 6.—Resistances. 7.—Legitimation and propaganda. 8.—Vucetich visits Spain. 9.—Conclusions.

ABSTRACT: We study the adoption of dactyloscopy as a method of identification in Argentina and Spain during the first years of the 20th century. We analyze correspondence conducted between Juan Vucetich (1858-1925), creator of the Argentinian system, and Federico Olóriz Aguilera (1855-1912), main promoter of dactyloscopy in Spain. We then reconstruct the arrival of Vucetich’s classifications to Spain from 1906 onwards, analyzing the factors that facilitated their adaptation to this new scenario, attributable to the privileged position of Olóriz in both academic and professional worlds. We also study the first proposals on both sides of the Atlantic to extend fingerprinting beyond the law enforcement setting. We compare the resistance to dactyloscopy implementation from academics, the identifiers, and the identified. We then review the promotional and legitimation campaigns undertaken by Vucetich and Oloriz as evidenced in their correspondence, journeys, congresses, publications, courses, and public experiments. The article ends with the visit of Vucetich to Spain, which tells of multiple scenarios and different individuals showing an interest in the new identification techniques in around 1913. Anglo-Saxon history has centered

on law enforcement applications of fingerprinting, and our study shows that fingerprinting was also perceived as instruments for access (or not) to social rights and for carrying out (or not) administrative and economic activities, giving rise to a variety of legitimation strategies, controversies, and responses.

«Penal» patients in psychiatric institutions: a hundred years of the National Asylum of Leganés (1852-1952)

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1.—Introduction. 2.—Prison versus asylum: institutionalization of the «accused demented» in the 19th century. 3.—Administrative procedures for «convicted» patients in the Leganés Asylum. 4.—Construction of a prison pavilion in Leganés: a security option. 5.—The «accused» demented and their crimes. 6.—From monomania to degeneration. 7.—From the custody of «insane criminals» to their death: scant therapeutic measures. 8.—Conclusion.

ABSTRACT: Although there had been criticism and debate about the coexistence of the insane and criminals in Europe since the 18th century, there were no correctional facilities for psychiatric patients in Spain during the 19th century. Mentally ill offenders had been admitted to the National Mental Asylum of Leganés since its inauguration in 1852, but most of these patients were admitted after publication of the Royal Decree of May 15 in 1885. The aim of this paper is to analyze the «penalized or accused» individuals hospitalized in this state institution during its first hundred years. The medical records of all inpatients with criminal prosecutions admitted between 1852 and 1952 were reviewed, studying administrative and judicial issues and using SPSS v21 to analyze socio-demographic and clinical-therapeutic variables. Around a hundred patients admitted to the Leganés Asylum were in the «accused demented» category, 3.6% of total admissions. Almost half of these were admitted between 1886 and 1896, presenting the hospital with organizational and economic challenges.

Press and Technology in Franco's Spain: from secret to public atomic energy policy

Ana González de Pablo 189

1.—Introduction. 2.—The first Geneva Conference, 1955. 3.—The Spanish press. 4.—Discourses and propaganda. 5.—Conclusions.

ABSTRACT: This paper examines the discourse that circulated in the Spanish press and the Spanish Cinematic Newsreel Service, NO-DO, following the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva in August 1955. These discourses played an active role in the design of Francoist policies and politics —not only atomic— and in the construction of the public representation of nuclear energy. The opportunities and advances claimed for civilian uses of atomic energy captivated authorities, scientists, industrialists, and the media under Franco's dictatorship. The media treatment of the conference contributed to the political openness of the Franco regime at a time when it was constructing the public image of nuclear power. Spain purchased and imported

technology, methods, experimental practices, and also forms of popularization, politics, and atomic ideology. This article offers a reflection on press, technology, and power.

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The *Materia Mediçinal de la Nueva España* by Fray Francisco Ximénez: reappropriation and resignification of novohispanic medical knowledge

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1.—Introduction. 2.—Characteristics of the manuscript *Materia Mediçinal de la Nueva España*. 3.—Comparative analysis of the structure. 4.—Comparative analysis of the translation. 5.—Francisco Ximénez, author-translator of the *Materia Mediçinal de la Nueva España*. 6.—Conclusions.

ABSTRACT: The manuscript *Materia Mediçinal de la Nueva España*, kept in the Library of the Complutense University of Madrid, is an essential source for knowledge on the configuration of novohispanic medicine within the development of Iberian science. This work is identified as the first translation of *De Materia Medica Nouæ Hispaniæ* (1582), carried out by Fr. Francisco Ximénez in around 1614 and the basis for his subsequent publication in 1615 of *Qvatro libros de la Natvraleza y virtvdes de las plantas y animals* (*Four Books on Nature and the virtues of plants and animals*) (1615). Comparative analysis of this manuscript reveals the importance of the back translation of the works of Dr. Francisco Hernández as a reappropriation and reintegration of the original medical practices in New Spain, aimed at endowing them with local prestige and significance. It reaffirms the autochthonous character of these practices and the autonomy of the region as a scientific center in Hispanic Atlantic world.

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