

DYNAMIS

*Acta Hispanica ad Medicinae Scientiarumque
Historiam Illustrandam*

Vol. 18

1998

Contents

SPANISH MEDICINE AND THE 1898 CRISIS (Guest Editor Juan Luis Carrillo)

Spanish medicine and the 1898 crisis. An Introduction (<i>Spanish</i>)	
JUAN LUIS CARRILLO	21
Health and Primary Education in the Regenerationist Ideology at the Open Educational Institution (<i>Institución Libre de Enseñanza</i>) (<i>Spanish</i>)	
ROSA BALLESTER; ENRIQUE PERDIGUERO	25

Summary

1.—Introduction. 1.1.—The situation of primary education in Restoration Spain. 2.—Medical and health issues at the BILE and their relationship with the crisis of 1898 and primary education. 2.1.—Is there a culture of science in Spain, and can it be applied to improve the education of its citizens? 2.2.—Body games and physical education as elements of regeneration. 3.—Conclusion.

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.

The 1898 Crisis and the New Scientific Institutions: The Creation of Ramón y Cajal's Biological Research Laboratory (<i>Spanish</i>) ÁNGEL GONZÁLEZ DE PABLO	51
--	----

Summary

1.—Introduction: science and the 1898 crisis. 2.—The increasing prominence of Cajal in the press from 1897. 3.—The start of the campaign to obtain an institute or a laboratory for Cajal. 4.—The culmination of the campaign: the creation of Ramón y Cajal's Biological Research Laboratory. 4.1.—The press as the campaign instigator. 4.2.—The press as the campaign reporter. 5.—The causes of the campaign's success.

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.

The Antecedents and Creation of the Alfonso XIII Institute of Serotherapy, Inoculation and Bacteriology (<i>Spanish</i>) M. ^a ISABEL PORRAS GALLO	81
--	----

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—The origins of the Alfonso XIII Institute of Serotherapy, Inoculation and Bacteriology. 2.1.—The State Institute of Inoculation. 2.2.—The Central Institute of Bacteriology and Hygiene. 3.—The Creation of the Alfonso XIII Institute of Serotherapy, Inoculation and Bacteriology in 1899. 4.—The road to its consolidation. 5.—Conclusions.

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.

Regenerationist Usage of Water's Symbology Between Decaying Spa Resorts Movement and Kneippist Morals (<i>Spanish</i>) JUAN ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ SÁNCHEZ	107
---	-----

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*)

JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ PÉREZ 127

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—The origins of the debate. 3.—The Mazarete trial and the national «regeneration». 4.—An established authority in the face of growing knowledge. 5.—Two different levels of the same science. 6.—Epilogue and conclusions.

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.

Degenerate Children: Mental Medicine and «Regenerationism» in Spain at the End of the 19th Century (*Spanish*)

RAFAEL HUERTAS 157

Summary

Introduction 1.—Social reform and child welfare. 2.—The roguish child. 3.—Mentally abnormal children. 4.—The appearance of child psychoses.

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.

The Health of a City: Seville in the Turn-of-the-Century Crisis (*Spanish*)

JUAN LUIS CARRILLO 181

Summary

1.—Black legend or reality? 2.—A judicial instrument to diagnose the situation: the *Real Orden* of March 20, 1894. 3.—Regeneration versus degeneration. 4.—Regeneration of urban issues: the role of the Seville Athenaeum and Excursion Society. 5.—A new man in a new city: Enrique Lluria y Despau's project. 6.—Appendix. Letter from Santiago Ramón y Cajal to Enrique Lluria (1902).

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.

The Idea of a Healthy City and the Advertising of Malaga (*Spanish*)

JESÚS CASTELLANOS

207

Summary

Introduction. 1.—*Fin de siècle* Malaga, or the Urban Image of Industrial Development. 1.1.—Hygiene as a Synonym of Modernity. 1.2.—In destitution, looking for paradise. 2.—The climate of Malaga as a therapeutic drug. 3.—Hygiene *versus* climate. 3.1.—Urban changes and economic circumstances. 3.2.—Tourism as the modern way out of crisis. 3.3.—Could Malaga become a health resort? 3.4.—The need of health regeneration. 4.—Conclusion.

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*)

FRANCESC BUJOSA

233

Summary

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*)

ALBERTO CARRILLO LINARES

251

Summary

1.—Health in the Conciliar Seminaries: a historical approach. 2.—Clergy and medicine in the crisis of 1898. 3.—Health education of the clergy. 3.1.—Education at the Conciliar Seminary of Seville. 3.2.—Appearance of natural history. 3.3.—Texts in natural history, physiology and health. 3.4.—Professors of natural history, physiology and health. 3.5.—Means of dissemination of ideas in hygiene and health. 4.—The sick society and the crisis of 1898.

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.

The Question of Health «Regenerationism» and its Debate During the Second Republic: Elements of Class and Ideology (*Spanish*)

ISABEL JIMÉNEZ LUCENA

285

Summary

Introduction. 1.—The health situation and the issue of environment as cause or consequence. 2.—The role of technical services and experts. 3.—Health education: indoctrination, self-control or liberation. 4.—Final reflections.

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».

ARTICLES

Prize Dynamis 1997

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

FERNANDO VARELA PERIS 315

Summary

1.—Historical context. 2.—Regulation of the *lazaretos*. 3.—Judicial and administrative activity in the face of epidemics. 4.—Censoring of medical and scientific works and regulation of medical training. 5.—Controversies and lawsuits. 6.—The «accounts» of the Supreme Board of Health. 7.—The end of the Supreme Board of Health.

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*)

MARÍA DEL MAR REY BUENO; M.^a ESTHER ALEGRE PÉREZ 341

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—Government regulations. Palace etiquette. 3.—Structure of the Royal House. 4.—Health care in the Spanish court. 4.1.—Royal medicine, 4.2.—The Royal Apothecary. 4.2.—The Distillery Laboratories. 4.4.—The Ladies' Infirmary. 4.5.—The Royal Chemistry Laboratory.

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*)

MANUEL VALERA; CARLOS LÓPEZ FERNÁNDEZ 377

Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—The early years of the *Regia Sociedad de Medicina y demás ciencias de Sevilla*. 3.—Giuseppe Cervi and the *Regia Sociedad*. 4.—Privileges given by Felipe V to the *Regia Sociedad*. 5.—Guillaume Jacobe in Paris: Relations with the *Académie Royale des Sciences*. 6.—The election of Cervi as a member of the Royal Society. 7.—The end of relations between the *Regia Sociedad* and the Royal Society. 8.—Jacobe's final years in Seville. 9.—Appendix: Transcription of ten documents related with the election of Cervi as an associate of the Royal Society of London.

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*)

ANTONIO PEREIRA POZA

427

Summary

Introduction. 1.—The genesis of cancer in light of the cellular theory. 2.—A presumed increase in the incidence of cancer. 3.—The infectious nature of cancer. Parasitic theory. 4.—Nonparasitic theories of cancer.

Abstract

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.

The Role of Insurance in the Prevention of Work-Related Accidents in France in the First Half of the 20th Century (*English*)

MICHÈLE RUFFAT

447

Summary

1.—Manufacturers' associations and the prevention of risks at work. 2.—Compensation law of 1898, the insurance industry and the beginnings of State involvement. 3.—1946: The turning point.

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*)

KOSTAS P. KOSTIS.....

465

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.

DOCUMENTS

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

ANA LABARTA

479

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>)	
ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ CUARTERO	489

IN MEMORIAM

José Luis Goti Iturriaga (1923-1998)	
ANTÓN ERKOREKA	493
Delfín García Guerra (1933-1998)	
JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ PÉREZ	495

THESES ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCE PRESENTED IN SPANISH UNIVERSITIES, 1997-1998

Section coordinated by ALFREDO MENÉNDEZ NAVARRO	499
---	-----

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS	505
------------------------------	-----

BOOKS REVIEWS

TERESA ORTIZ GÓMEZ; GLORIA BECERRA CONDE (eds.). <i>Mujeres de ciencias. Mujer, feminismo y ciencias naturales, experimentales y tecnológicas</i> , Universidad de Granada, [Colección Feminae], 1996.	
Maria José Ruiz Somavilla and Isabel Jiménez Lucena	515
HORACE FRILAND JUDSON. <i>The Eighth Day of Creation. Makers of the Revolution on Biology</i> , CSHL Press, 1996	
Javier Mazana	519
ROSLYNN HAYNES. <i>From Faust to Stangelove: Representations of the Scientist in Western Literature</i> , John Hopkins University Press, 1994.	
Mavi Corell Doménc	524

WALTER BURKERT. <i>Creation of the Sacred. Tracks of Biology in Early Religions</i> , Harvard University Press, 1996. Mercè Viladrich	527
ANDREW CUNNINGHAM. <i>The Anatomical Renaissance. The Resurrection of the Anatomical Projects of the Ancients</i> , Scholar Press, 1997. Jon Arrizabalaga	531
MONTSERRAT CARBONELL I ESTELLER. <i>Sobreviure a Barcelona. Dones, pobresa i assistència al segle XVIII</i> , Eumo Editorial, 1997. Alfons Zarzozo	535
MIGUEL ÁNGEL PUIG SAMPER; FRANCISCO PELAYO. <i>El viaje del astrónomo y naturalista Louis Feuillés a las Islas Canarias (1724). Seguido de la transcripción y traducción del manuscrito «Historia antigua y moderna de las Islas Canarias», redactado por Louis Feuillés</i> , Centro de la Cultura Popular Canaria, 1997. Fernando de Ory Ajamil	539
FRANCISCO PELAYO. <i>Del diluvio al megaterio. Los orígenes de la paleontología en España</i> , CSIC, 1996. Vicente Salavert Fabiani	542
DAVID ARNOLD (ed.). <i>Warm climates and Western medicine. The emergence of tropical medicine, 1500-1900</i> , Editions Rodopi BV [<i>Clio medica</i> 35], 1996. Esteban Rodríguez Ocaña	546
Prostitución y sociedad en España. Siglos XIX y XX. <i>Bulletin d'Histoire Contemporaine de l'Espagne</i> , 1997. Emilio Balaguer Perigüel	549
JOSÉ VALENZUELA CANDELARIO. <i>Pobreza y asistencia benéfica. El Hospital de San Sebastián de Écija, 1813-1942</i> , Secretariado de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Sevilla, 1996. Pedro Carasa Soto	550
MARTIN DINGES (Hrsg.). <i>Medizinkritische Bewegungen im Deutschen Reich (ca. 1870-ca. 1933)</i> , Franz Steiner Verlag [<i>MedGG-Beihefte</i> 9], 1996. Esteban Rodríguez Ocaña	552
MEGAN VAUGHAN. <i>Curing their ills. Colonial power and african illness</i> , Polity Press, 1991. Rosa María Medina Doménech	555
MARÍA ISABEL PORRAS GALLO. <i>Un reto para la sociedad madrileña: la epide- mia de gripe de 1918-19</i> , Editorial Complutense, 1997. Esteban Rodríguez Ocaña	559
LARA V. MARKS. <i>Metropolitan maternity: Maternal and infant welfare services in early twentieth century London</i> , Editions Rodopi BV [<i>Clio medica</i> 36], 1996. Esteban Rodríguez Ocaña	561

HARRY M. MARKS. <i>The Progress of Experiment. Science and Therapeutic Reform in the United States, 1900-1990</i> , Cambridge University Press [Cambridge History of Medicine series], 1997. Esteban Rodríguez Ocaña	563
BOOKS RECEIVED	567
INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS	569