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HS1821

# Encountering Medicine

## Doctors, Patients and Society 1700-1950



## MODULE HANDBOOK 2002/3

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## OVERVIEW

The period between 1700 and 1950 has commonly been associated with the rise of modern medicine. New forms of treatment and diagnosis came to replace cutting, bleeding and purging. It was in this period that anaesthetics and antiseptics were introduced; that x-rays and penicillin were discovered, and that medicine and nursing took on an increasingly professional structure. The module aims to show that there was more to the rise of modern medicine than heroic discoveries, great men, and scientific progress. Drawing on a discussion of primary sources, lectures and seminars, this module in focusing principally on Britain explores patients' and doctors' encounters with medicine to investigate medicine's impact on patients, society, and disease. How medicine was delivered, where, and by whom will be amongst the issues discussed.

The module is broken down into a number of inter-related blocks. Rather than adopting a narrowly chronological base, these build up to trace the major themes in the social history of medicine in the period. These address "doctors and medicine", "patients and medicine", "institutional medicine", and "medicine and the state". In looking at these areas quackery, women and medicine, professionalisation, scientific medicine, the rise of the laboratory, eugenics, and public health as well as the impact of science and medical technology on medical practice will be covered.

## AIMS OF MODULE

*(Aims define the broad purpose of the module)*

- To explore the history of medicine in Britain in the period 1700 to 1950 through a series of topics and themes to break with notions of a progressive evolution
- To study the role of the patient, the doctor, and the state in medicine
- To investigate how medicine was perceived, and how it reflected and contributed to social values
- To integrate the history of medicine into British history in the period 1700 to 1950
- To encourage independent assessment and understanding of how such concepts as gender, professionalisation, and institutionalisation have shaped medicine
- To promote a critical understanding of primary source material (printed and archival) relating to the history of medicine
- To encourage students to express their ideas and assessments on themes and topics in the history of medicine

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of the period of learning, the student will be expected to

- demonstrate an appropriate critical knowledge and understanding of the social history of medicine between 1700 and 1950
- appreciate the complexity and diversity of how medicine has developed
- assess different trends in medicine and their impact on patients, doctors, society, and the state
- assess and understand how such concepts as gender, professionalisation, and institutionalisation have shaped medicine
- discuss with reference to contemporary evidence and historical scholarship selected topics in the history of medicine

- demonstrate an ability to read and use, both critically and empathetically, some of the primary source material and an appreciation of how historians have approached them

## OUTLINE OF TEACHING

2002 Semester One				
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>				
Week 1	1 October	Disease in Society	Lecture	
<b>BLOCK ONE: DOCTORS AND MEDICINE</b>				
Week 2	8 October	The Patient's Narrative	Lecture	Documents
Week 3	15 October	Paris Medicine	Seminar	
Week 4	22 October	Medical Reform	Lecture	Seminar
Week 5	29 October	The Rise of Surgery	Lecture	Documents
Week 6	<i>Reading Week</i>			
Week 7	12 November	A Laboratory Revolution?	Lecture	Seminar
<b>BLOCK TWO: ENCOUNTERS WITH MEDICINE I</b>				
Week 8	19 November	Quackery & Self-medication	Lecture	Documents
Week 9	26 November	Quackery & Alternative medicine	Seminar	
Week 10	3 December	Sexuality, Gender & Medicine	Lecture	Seminar
Week 11	10 December	Women & Medicine	Seminar	Documents
<i>Christmas Recess</i>				
2003 Semester Two				
Week 1	28 January	Against Medicine	Lecture	Documents
<b>BLOCK THREE: ENCOUNTERS WITH MEDICINE II</b>				
Week 2	4 February	Hospitals and Charity	Lecture	Seminar
Week 3	11 February	Hospitals and Patients	Documents	
Week 4	18 February	General Practice	Lecture	Seminar
<b>BLOCK FOUR: MEDICINE AND THE STATE</b>				
Week 5	25 February	Poor Law Medicine	Lecture	Documents
Week 6	<i>Reading Week</i>			
Week 7	11 March	Epidemics and Ideas	Lecture	Seminar
Week 8	18 March	The Public's Health	Lecture	Documents
Week 9	25 March	Eugenics & Degeneration	Lecture	Seminar
Week 10	1 April	State Medicine	Workshop	
Week 11	8 April	Revision Session		
<i>Easter Recess</i>				

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## TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS

This module will be taught in two-hour slots through a mixture of lectures, seminars and document sessions.

- The aim of the **lectures** (14) is *not to provide comprehensive information on a particular topic*. Rather they are intended as an introduction to the salient features of major themes and topics, to identify the key issues, and guide and focus reading. They aim to provide a basic framework for understanding, and should be thought of as useful starting points for further discussion and work.
- **Seminars** (9) concentrate more intensively on specific issues and provide the opportunity for fuller discussion of events / themes / concepts / historiographical considerations, which are central to the module. Seminars are linked to lectures. They are *not intended to test your knowledge but to provide you with an opportunity to collectively enhance your understanding of a subject, to provide a forum for the expression of ideas, and to jointly explore themes and arguments*. Successful seminars depend upon a collective willingness to prepare thoroughly and to participate in discussion.
- **Document sessions** (8) work in a similar way to seminars with the discussion focused around a series of documents to offer an opportunity to discuss and interpret primary printed or archival material.
- **Workshops** (1) provide leeway to let you and others taking the module set the agenda and purpose areas of interest within an overall theme.

## SCHEDULE OF ASSESSMENT

### Un-assessed Work

You are strongly recommended to submit an un-assessed critical review of not more than 1,000 words. The review gives you an opportunity to explore a particular historian's views or contribution. Please choose one of the questions from the suggested topics. The review should be submitted in accordance with the procedures and dates as outlined in 'Information For All Students Taking Modules in History And/Or Welsh History In Year 3'.

### Assessed Essay

You must submit ONE assessed essay of not more than 2,000 words, which will contribute **25%** of the final mark. The essay is designed to give you the opportunity to demonstrate your ability to review evidence, draw appropriate conclusions, and employ the formal conventions of scholarly presentations. Please choose a question from one of the assessed essay topics. The assessed essay must be submitted in accordance with the procedures and dates as outlined in "Information For All Students Taking Modules in History And/Or Welsh History In Year 3".

### Written Examination

In addition to the assessed essay, the module is examined by a three-hour written paper, which will take place during the second assessment period (i.e. in May/June 2002). The examination counts for 75% of the final mark. The paper is divided into two. You **MUST** answer Question 1, which asks you to interpret three gobbets. Some of these may be visual sources. You must also answer **TWO** other questions relating to themes and topics covered in the module. In

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deciding classification, equal weight is given to all final marks. A specimen examination paper in outlined below.

*NOTE: The 'Information For All Students Taking Modules in History And/Or Welsh History In Year 3' contains important information on essay writing which you should consult.*

## SPECIMEN EXAM PAPER

**Duration: 3 hours**

**Answer Question 1 and TWO others**

1. Comment on THREE of the following extracts

A. "God and the Doctor we both adore – Just on the brink of danger, – not before – The danger o'er, both are alike required, – God is forgotten and the Doctor slighted"  
Anonymous, c. 1740

B. "The 'antiseptic' method, in which every 'germ' is rigorously excluded by clouds of spray and multiplied layers of gauze, and the 'open air' method, in which the wound is left open to all that the atmosphere may chance to deposit upon its surface, differing as they most absolutely do in theory on which each is found, appear, in many operations at least, to be about equally successful in practice"  
*Lancet* (1879)

C.



D. "Workhouse hospitals sin by their construction, by their want of nursing, by their comfortless fittings, by the supremacy which is accorded to questions of expense, by imperfect provision for skilled medical attendance on the sick, by the immense labour imposed on the medical attendants, and the wretched pittances to which they are ground down" *Lancet* (1865)

E. "The history of the sanitary administration by the Town Council of Boston... exhibits the disposition of certain local authorities to remain content in sanitary matters with the methods and procedures of their predecessors. In this district, which had a population of some 16,000, sewers have been formed in the past by the covering in of ancient ditches, and generally they

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have been so constructed as to render the complete discharge of their contents impracticable. Furthermore, the main sewer out-fall has been so contrived that much sewage is delivered into the River Witham at a point which entails its passing in its course seawards through the town. The method of excrement disposal is also defective... In a word, Boston Town Council is apparently concerned rather in furnishing plausible excuses for its short-comings than in setting to work to improve the conditions of its district, and this notwithstanding the fact that both enteric fever and diarrhoea prevail to an altogether undue extent with the area of its jurisdiction".  
*Annual Report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board for the year 1900/1*

2. "The period between 1780 and 1820 saw a revolution in how medicine was understood and the patient treated". Discuss.
3. To what extent was the practice of medicine professionalised in the nineteenth century?
4. What were the similarities between quackery and orthodox practice?
5. "Women... are not very much troubled with sexual feeling of any kind". How did Acton's view reflect medical attitudes to sexuality?
6. How did EITHER the anti-vivisection movement OR the anti-vaccination movement reflect to public's opposition to medicine?
7. How did the poor attempt to protect themselves from sickness?
8. To what extent was the Victorian public health movement dominated by a fear of cholera?
9. How did the state seek to intervene in healthcare in the period 1900 to 1948?
10. Why have historians been so keen to portray the history of medicine as a history of progress?

## **SUGGESTIONS FOR CRITICAL REVIEWS**

1. Comment on TWO of the following extracts:
  - a. The Baron appeared to have only one sort of pills, folded in pink and blue paper, and one sort of powder in white paper, which were given to every patient, with the same directions to every packet, no matter what the disease was.

From 'Manslaughter by a Quack at Bridgend', *Lancet* (1838/9)

- b. It has long been a medical axiom, that women are more sensitive, weak, more influenced by moral and physical causes, and more liable to disease than the other sex. The constitution is more feeble, and is peculiarly influenced by the mysterious process of reproduction, pregnancy, parturition, the puerperal state, and lactation, as well as by the other function peculiar to it.

From, Michael Ryan, *A Manual of Midwifery* (1841)



- c. "Art Thou Dead Friend?" Detail from Cruickshank, "The Seat of Honour and Servility Revisited"
2. To what extent has Simon Szreter's, "Importance of Social Intervention" (*Social History of Medicine* (1988)) revised debates about medicine and mortality?
  3. Evaluate Nicholas Jewson's article "Medical Knowledge and the Patronage System", *Sociology* (1974).
  4. To what extent have historians' assessments of Paris medicine followed contemporary views of progress?
  5. Write a critical review of Roy Porter's *Quacks* (2000).

## ASSESSED ESSAY QUESTIONS

Write an essay of not more than 2,000 words on one of the following topics:

1. Account for the change in the doctor/patient relationship between 1750 and 1850.
2. "The physician and the surgeon retained the hospital, but the general practitioner retained the patient". Discuss.
3. What impact did the laboratory have on the practice of medicine between the 1870s and 1920s? Discuss with reference to EITHER hospital medicine OR general practice.
4. Why was quackery so appealing to the public in the eighteenth century?
5. Why did so many doctors resist the acceptance of women into their profession?
6. What was the nature and significance of the anti-vaccination movement?
7. In what respects did the role of the hospital change between 1850 and 1950?

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8. "An uncleanness, a filthiness forbidden by God, an unmanliness despised by man" (James Paget). How do Paget's views reflect medical ideas about masturbation in the nineteenth century?

9. With reference to EITHER the Poor Law OR the public health movement assess the impact of the state on health in the nineteenth century.

10. To what extent did fears of degeneration provide a potent force in shaping the state's response to health care between 1890 and 1939?

## CONTACT

- Teaching sessions: Tuesdays 13.10-15.10, Rm
- Office Hours
  - Tuesday
  - Wednesday

Although these are my formal office hours, I am in the department on a regularly basis so if you need to see me please drop by my office (Room 4.33, ext. 6103) or e-mail ([WaddingtonK@Cardiff.ac.uk](mailto:WaddingtonK@Cardiff.ac.uk)) to arrange a meeting

## GUIDE TO LECTURES, SEMINARS AND DOCUMENT SESSIONS

Guidance for your reading for this module is broken down by lecture/seminar. For each lecture, seminar, and document session there is an outline of the topic and a list of reading. Each week has a list of Key Texts or essential reading, all of which is kept in the **central collection**. Whilst I do not expect you to read all the key texts, you should at least tackle one. For the document sessions, there is a list of the relevant material that we will be covering (normally 4 to 6 documents/images). Again, all of this is in the **central collection**. I recommend that you try to look at these in advance and formulate some ideas or questions for discussion. Each class also has additional reading. I have tried to be as comprehensive and include as many articles as possible. You should consult these items for further reading, especially for essays and examination preparation. I can always recommend more books/articles if you need them. Where possible I have also included web resources, though you might also check out <http://www.cf.ac.uk/hisar/people/kw/hom.html>, which has some useful links, particularly to libraries, maps, and images (which always go down well in an essay). Please note that the many of the most important books for this module together with the documents and photocopies of important articles (i.e. those from *Medical History*, *Social History of Medicine* (before 2000), and *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*) are in the **central collection** in the Library. You can also access a large number of articles on the reading list through the electronic journals available through the University. Go to <http://ejournals.cf.ac.uk/> and type in the journal name you are looking for. JSTOR (<http://www.jstor.org/>) also offers a large selection (see end for journals available)

Lectures and seminars are accompanied by a number of questions which are intended to help guide your reading and to provide a starting point for seminar discussions. You will be expected both to lead and to contribute to seminar and document discussions. Harsh I know, but you will get more out of the sessions that way.

I HOPE YOU ENJOY THE MODULE!

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## USEFUL OVERVIEWS

Steven Cherry, *Medical Services and Hospitals in Britain* (1996)  
W. F. Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century*  
Anne Hardy, *Health and Medicine in Britain since 1860* (2000)  
Christopher Lawrence, *Medicine and the Making of Modern Britain*  
Roy Porter, *Disease, Medicine and Society* (1995)

## CORE TEXTS

W. F. Bynum & Roy Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine*  
Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)  
Anne Digby, *The Evolution of British General Practice* (1999)  
M. Jeanne Peterson, *The Medical Profession in Mid-Victorian London* (1978)  
Andrew Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)

## SEMESTER ONE

### Week 1. Introductory Lecture: Disease in Society

#### Outline

To place the module in context, this introductory lecture looks at the extent of disease between 1700 and 1950, how the pattern of disease changed, and at how contemporaries reacted to and viewed health and illness.

#### Questions

- To what extent was eighteenth-century society fatalistic when it came to ill health?
- How did the popular understanding of disease and ill health change in the nineteenth century?
- Why were Victorians obsessed with health and illness?
- What impact have Szreter's ideas had on historians' understanding of mortality change?

#### Reading

M. Anderson, "Social Implications of Demographic Change", in Thompson (ed.), *The Cambridge Social History of Britain 1750-1950*, vol. 2 (1990).  
Michael Anderson, *British Population History* (1996)  
Miriam Bailin, *The Sickroom in Victorian Fiction* (1994)  
P. Bartrip, "How Green was my Valence?", *English Historical Review* (1994)  
Linda Bryder, "The First World War", *History Workshop Journal* (1987)  
Sander Gilman, *Health and Illness* (2001)  
Anne Hardy, *Epidemic Streets* (1993)  
Anne Hardy, "Urban Famine or Urban Crisis", in Morris & Rodger (eds), *The Victorian City* (1993)  
Barbara Harrison, "Women and Health", in Purvis (ed.), *Women's History* (1995)  
G. Howe, *People, Environment, Disease and Death* (1997)  
Thomas McKeown & R. Record "Reasons for the Decline in Mortality in England and Wales during the Nineteenth Century", *Population Studies* (1962)  
Thomas McKeown, *Modern Rise of Population* (1976)

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Kim McPherson & David Coleman, "Health", in Halsey (ed.), *British Social Trends* (1988)  
R. Morris, *Cholera, 1832* (1976)  
Mike Murphy (ed.), *Health of the Adult Male 1841-1994* (1997)  
Margaret Pelling, *Cholera, Fever and English Medicine, 1825-1865* (1978)  
Roy Porter, "Sick People, Health and Doctors in Georgian England", *Historian* (1988-89)  
James Riley, *Sickness, Recovery and Death* (1989)  
F. B. Smith, *The People's Health* (1979)  
Simon Szreter & Graham Mooney, "Urbanisation, Mortality and the Standard of Living Debate", *Economic History Review* (1998)  
Simon Szreter, "Importance of Social Intervention", *Social History of Medicine* (1988) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Athena Vrettos, *Somatic Fictions: Imagining Illness in Victorian Culture* (1995)  
Charles Webster, "Healthy or Hungry Thirties", *History Workshop Journal* (1982)  
Paul Weindling, "From infectious to chronic disease", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine and Society*  
Noel Whiteside, "Counting the Cost", *Economic History Review* (1987)  
Naomi Williams & Graham Mooney, "Infant Mortality in an 'Age of Great Cities'", *Continuity and Change* (1994)  
Alison Winter, "Harriet Martineau and the Reform of the Invalid in Victorian England", *Historical Journal* (1995)  
Jay Winter, "The decline of mortality in Britain, 1870-1950", in Barker & Drake (eds), *Population and Society* (1982)  
Jay Winter, "The impact of the First World War on civilian health", *Economic History Review* (1977)  
Jay Winter, *Great War and the British People* (1985)  
Anthony Wohl, *Endangered Lives* (1983)

### Web Resources

London Mortality Statistics 1850-1900: <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/london/mortality.html>  
"Changing Geography of Health": <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler3/sampler3.htm>  
1866 Cholera Outbreak: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler4/sampler4.htm#cholera>  
London Typhus deaths: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler4/sampler4.htm#typhus>  
Cholera and John Snow: <http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow.html>  
Childhood Mortality: <http://www.qober.net/victorian/reports/chldhood.html>

## **BLOCK ONE: DOCTORS AND MEDICINE**

Week 2. Lecture and Documents: The Patient's Narrative
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### Outline

This class explores the role of the doctor and the patient in eighteenth-century medicine to examine the nature of medical practice. In doing so, it looks at the position of the doctor and the role of the patient's narrative in the understanding of disease and the shaping of medical practice.

### Questions

- Why was the patient's narrative so important in eighteenth-century medicine?
- To what extent was the doctor in a subordinate position in the eighteenth century?
- How far does Jewson's work adequately account for the nature of eighteenth-century medical knowledge?

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### Key Texts

Mary Fissell, "The Disappearance of the Patient's Narrative", in French & Wear (eds), *British Medicine in an Age of Reform* (1991)  
Nicholas Jewson, "Medical Knowledge and the Patronage System", *Sociology* (1974)  
Nicholas Jewson, "Disappearance of the Sick Man from Medical Cosmology", *Sociology* (1976)  
Roy Porter (ed.), *Patients and Practitioners*

### Documents

Joan Lane, *The Makings of the English Patient* (2000), 43-57

### Reading

W. F. Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century* (1994)  
W. F. Bynum & Roy Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* vols. 1 & 2 (1994), esp. articles by Shorter, Nutton, Bynum, Nicolson  
Conrad et al, *Western Medical Tradition* (1995)  
Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)  
Mary Fissell, *Patients, Power, and the Poor in Eighteenth-Century Bristol* (1991)  
Michel Foucault, *The Birth of the Clinic* (1994)  
Colin Jones & Roy Porter (eds), *Reassessing Foucault* (1994)  
John Pickstone, *Ways of Knowing* (2000)  
Roy Porter (ed.), *Medicine in the Enlightenment* (1995)  
Roy Porter, *Greatest Benefit to Mankind*  
Roy Porter, "The Patient in England, c1660-1800", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)  
Roy Porter, "Reforming the Patient in the Age of Reform", in French & Wear (eds), *British Medicine in an Age of Reform* (1991)  
Roy Porter & Bynum (eds), *William Hunter and the Eighteenth Century medical world*  
Guenter Risse, "Medicine in the Age of Enlightenment", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)

Week 3. Seminar: Paris Medicine – Cutting up the Dead
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### Outline

This class investigates the changes that were occurring to medicine in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century. In doing so, it looks at the Paris school, morbid anatomy, dissection, and hospital medicine to examine the extent to which these ideas affected the doctor, the patient, and treatment.

### Questions

- Why were doctors able to exert more influence over the patient in the early-nineteenth century?
- To what extent was the patient's voice silenced from the 1780s onwards?
- How important was Paris in shaping ideas about medicine?
- How did hospital medicine "demote" the role of the patient?

### Key Texts

W. F. Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century* (1994)  
N. Jewson, "Medical Knowledge and the Patronage System", *Sociology* (1974)  
N. Jewson, "Disappearance of the Sick Man from Medical Cosmology", *Sociology* (1976)  
Ann La Berge & Caroline Hannaway (eds), *Constructing Paris Medicine* (1998)

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### Reading:

Thomas N. Bonner, *Becoming a Physician* (1992)  
Mary Fissell, *Patients, Power, and the Poor in Eighteenth-Century Bristol* (1991)  
Toby Gelfand, "The 'Paris Manner' of Dissection", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1972) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Susan Lawrence, "Anatomy and Address", in Nutton & Porter (eds), *Medical Education in Britain* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Susan Lawrence, *Charitable Knowledge*  
John Pickstone, "Bichat's Physiology", *History of Science* (1981) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Roy Porter, "The Rise of Physical Examinations", in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Medicine and the Five Senses* (1993)  
Roy Porter (ed.), *Medicine in the Enlightenment* (1995)  
Roy Porter, *Greatest Benefit to Mankind*  
Roy Porter & Bynum (eds), *William Hunter and the Eighteenth Century medical world*  
Ruth Richardson, *Death, Dissection and the Destitute* (1988)  
Guenter Risse & John Warner, "Reconstructing Clinical Activities", *Social History of Medicine* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Edward Shorter, "The History of the Doctor-Patient Relationship", in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine* (1993)  
Ivan Waddington, *The Medical Profession in the Industrial Revolution* (1984)

### Web Pages:

Anatomy: <http://www.english.upenn.edu/%7Ejlynch/Frank/Contexts/dissect.html>

Week 4. Lecture and Seminar: Medical Reform & Professionalisation
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### Outline

The period 1780 to 1858 has often been seen as an era of medical reform; one in which medicine was professionalised. In exploring the nature of medical reform, this class investigates the notion of professionalisation. It seeks to evaluate the extent to which medicine became a profession, how the status of doctors changed, and whether doctors can be seen as unified group.

### Questions

- How important was competition in shaping medical reform?
- To what extent was the medical profession a divided one?
- How did the status of the doctor change between 1700 and 1900?
- How far did medical reform reflect tensions within the emerging medical profession?
- Can medicine be seen as a 'profession' in the nineteenth century?

### Key Texts

Irvine Loudon, *Medical Care and the General Practitioner* (1986)  
Irvine Loudon, "Medical Education and Medical Reform", in Nutton & Porter (eds), *History of Medical Education* (1995)  
M. Jeanne Peterson, *The Medical Profession in Mid-Victorian London* (1978)  
Ivan Waddington, *The Medical Profession in the Industrial Revolution* (1984)

### Reading

Thomas N. Bonner, *Becoming a Physician* (1992)  
M. Brightfield, "The Medical Profession in Early Victorian England, as Depicted in the Novels of the Period", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1961) [PHOTOCOPY]

Penelope Corfield, *Power and the Professions in Britain 1700–1850* (1995)  
 Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)  
 Anne Digby, *Evolution of British General Practice* (1999)  
 Eliot Freidson, *Profession of Medicine* (1970)  
 Eliot Freidson, *Professional Powers* (1986)  
 Toby Gelfand, “History of the Medical Profession”, in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* ii (1994)  
 Lindsay Granshaw, “‘Fame and Fortune by Bricks and Mortar’: Medical Profession and Specialist Hospitals in Britain”, in Granshaw & Porter (eds), *The Hospital in History* (1989)  
 S. W. F. Holloway, “Medical Education in England”, *History* (1964)  
 S. W. F. Holloway, “The Apothecaries Act, 1815”, *Medical History* (1966) [PHOTOCOPY]  
 Ian Inkster, “Marginal Men”, in Woodward & Richards (eds), *Health Care and Popular Medicine in Nineteenth Century England* (1977)  
 J. Jenkinson, “Medical Societies”, *Social History of Medicine* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]  
 N. Jewson, “Medical Knowledge and the Patronage System”, *Sociology* (1974)  
 N. Jewson, “Disappearance of the Sick Man from Medical Cosmology”, *Sociology* (1976)  
 Christopher Lawrence, *Medicine in the Making of Modern Britain*  
 Susan Lawrence, “Private Enterprise and Public Interest: Medical Education and the Apothecaries’ Act”, in French & Wear (eds), *British Medicine in an Age of Reform* (1991)  
 Susan Lawrence, “Medical Education”, in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* ii (1994)  
 Susan Lawrence, *Charitable Knowledge*  
 Irvine Loudon, “Medical Practitioners”, in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)  
 G. Mooney, “Professionalisation in Public Health”, *Social History of Medicine* (1997) [PHOTOCOPY]  
 Harold Perkin, *The Rise of Professional Society*  
 Roy Porter & Bynum (eds), *William Hunter and the Eighteenth Century medical world*  
 Roy Porter (ed.), *Medical Journals and Medical Knowledge* (1992)  
 Roy Porter, *Disease, Medicine and Society* (1995)  
 Margaret Stacey, *The Sociology of Health and Healing* (1993)  
 Rosemary Stevens, *Medical Practice in Modern England* (1966)  
 Ivan Waddington, “General Practitioners and Consultants in Early Nineteenth Century England”, in Woodward & Richards (eds), *Health Care and Popular Medicine in Nineteenth Century England* (1977)  
 Keir Waddington, *Charity and the London Hospitals* (2000) esp. chap 6

<h2>Week 5. Lecture and Documents: The Rise of Surgery</h2>
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### Outline

Nineteenth-century medicine has often been characterised as the rise of surgery, but was this the case? This class looks at developments in surgery (anaesthetics, antiseptics, etc.), relating them to changes in medical thought and treatment. In doing so, it questions how these ideas and treatments were perceived and received.

### Questions

- To what extent did Listerian practices represent a revolution in medicine?
- Why were Lister’s methods controversial?
- Did the nineteenth century see a revolution in surgery?

### Key Texts

W. F. Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century* (1994)  
 C. Lawrence & R. Dixley, “Practising on Principle: Joseph Lister and the Germ Theories of

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Diseases”, in Lawrence (ed.), *Medical Theory; Surgical Practice* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]  
T. H. Pennington, “Listerism, its Decline and its Persistence”, *Medical History* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]

### Documents

- (a) Joan Lane, *The Makings of the English Patient* (2000), 111
- (b) Joseph Lister, “On the Antiseptic Principle in the Practice of Surgery”, *Lancet* ii (1867), 353-56
- (c) William Savory, “On the Prevention of Blood-Poisoning in the Practice of Surgery”, *British Medical Journal* ii (1879), 210-17
- (d) John E. Erichsen, *The Science and Art of Surgery* vol. 1 (1884, 8<sup>th</sup> ed.), 5-19
- (e) “A Review of Surgery during the past 100 years”, *Lancet* 2 (1899), 1717

### Reading

W. F. Bynum & Roy Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* (1994)  
see chapters by Lawrence and Tröhler  
Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)  
Rene Dubos, *Pasteur and Modern Science* (1988)  
Rene Dubos, *Louis Pasteur – Freelance of Science* (1986)  
Steven Cherry, *Medical Services and Hospitals in Britain* (1996)  
Richard Fisher, *Joseph Lister* (1977)  
Lindsay Granshaw, “Upon this Principle I Have Based a Practice”: The Development of Antisepsis in Britain”, in Pickstone (ed.), *Medical Innovation in Historical Perspective* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]  
David Hamilton, “The Nineteenth-Century Surgical Revolution - antisepsis or better nutrition?”, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1982) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Christopher Lawrence, *Medicine and the Making of Modern Britain*  
Christopher Lawrence, “Incommunicable Knowledge: Science, Technology and Clinical Art in Britain 1850-1914”, *Journal of Contemporary History* (1985)  
Roy Porter, *Greatest Benefit to Mankind*  
Michael Worboys, *Spreading Germs* (2000)  
A. Youngson, *The Scientific Revolution in Victorian Medicine* (1979)

### Web Pages:

Guy's Old Operating theatre: <http://www.thegarret.org.uk/index.htm>  
Body snatching: <http://www.britarch.ac.uk/ba/ba48/ba48feat.html>  
Body snatching: <http://www.channel4.com/science/microsites/A/anatomists/medicine1.html>  
Body snatching: <http://www.crimelibrary.com/serial9/burke-hare/>  
Body snatching: [http://www.studentbmj.com/back\\_issues/9-bh.htm](http://www.studentbmj.com/back_issues/9-bh.htm)  
Anatomy: <http://www.english.upenn.edu/%7Ejlynch/Frank/Contexts/dissect.html>

6. Reading Week
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Week 7. Lecture and Seminar: A Laboratory Revolution?
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### Outline

Historians of medicine seem fascinated by the apparent ‘laboratory revolution’ that occurred in medicine from the 1870s onwards. Whilst the traditional historiography that saw the laboratory accepted for its practical value has been rejected and a new view put forward that asserts the cultural value of the laboratory, questions remain about how the laboratory influenced medicine. In exploring these issues, this class examines the changing value of science, at hospitals, and at

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the bedside to evaluate the role and impact of the laboratory.

### Questions

- To what extent did laboratory medicine shape practice at the bedside between 1870 and 1919?
- Why did scientific medicine prove so controversial?
- Why did doctors employ a scientific rhetoric?
- Why did bacteriology have such a high public profile in the 1880s and 1890s?

### Key Texts

W. F. Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century* (1994)  
Christopher Lawrence, "Incommunicable Knowledge: Science, Technology and Clinical Art in Britain 1850-1914", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1985) [PHOTOCOPY]  
S. Shortt, "Physicians, Science and Status", *Medical History* (1983) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Steve Sturdy & Roger Cooter, "Science, Scientific Management, and the Transformation of Medicine in Britain, c. 1870-1950", *History of Science* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]

### Reading

Timothy Alborn, "Insurance against Germ Theory", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (2001)  
Alison Bashford, *Contagion* (2001)  
Anna-K Mayer, "Englishness and the scientists", in Lawrence and Mayer (eds), *Regenerating England* (2000)  
Christopher Booth, "Clinical Research", in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia*  
Thomas N. Bonner, *Becoming a Physician*  
William Bulloch, *The History of Bacteriology* (1938)  
Andrew Cunningham, "Introduction", in Cunningham & Williams (eds), *The Laboratory Revolution in Medicine* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)  
Anne Digby, *Evolution of British General Practice* (1999)  
Elizabeth Fee & Dorothy Porter, "Public Health", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)  
W. Foster, "Early History of Clinical Pathology in Great Britain", *Medical History* (1959) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Anne Hardy, "On the Cusp: Epidemiology and Bacteriology at the Local Government Board", *Medical History* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Janet Howarth, "Science Education at Oxford", *English Historical Review* (1987)  
L. Jacyna, "The Laboratory and the Clinic", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1988) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Bruno Latour, *The Pasteurisation of France* (1988)  
Christopher Lawrence, *Medicine and the Making of Modern Britain*  
Christopher Lawrence, "A Tale of Two Sciences", *Medical History* (1999) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Christopher Lawrence, "Edward Jenner's Jockey Boots and the Great Tradition in English Medicine", in Lawrence and Mayer (eds), *Regenerating England* (2000)  
Lowy (ed.), *Heredity and Infection*  
J. Matthews, "Major Greenwood v. Almroth Wright: Contrasting visions of Scientific Medicine in Edwardian Medicine", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Russell Maulitz, "Physician versus Bacteriologist", in Vogel & Rosenberg (eds), *The Therapeutic Perspective* (1979) [PHOTOCOPY]  
John V. Pickstone, *Ways of Knowing* (2000)  
Dorothy Porter, *Health, Civilisation and the State* (1999)  
T. Ramano, "Gentlemanly v. Scientific Ideals", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1997) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Steve Sturdy, "The Political Economy of Scientific Medicine", *Medical History* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Steve Sturdy, "Medical Chemistry to Biochemistry", in Löwy (ed.), *Medicine and Change* (1993) [PHOTOCOPY]

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Rosemary Stevens, *Medical Practice in Modern England* (1966)  
Keith Vernon, "Pus, Sewage, Beer and Milk: Microbiology in Britain", *History of Science* (1990)  
[PHOTOCOPY]  
John Warner, "The idea of science of English medicine", in French & Wear (eds), *British Medicine in an Age of Reform* (1991)  
Paul Weindling, "From Infectious to Chronic Disease", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)  
Charles Webster (ed.), *Biology, Medicine and Society* (1981)  
Michael Worboys, "Tuberculosis and race in Britain and its Empire", in Ernst & Harris, *Race, Science and Medicine* (1999)  
Michael Worboys, *Spreading Germs* (2000)

#### Web Resources

Louis Pasteur: <http://ambrafrance-ca.org/HYPERLAB/PEOPLE/pasteur.html>

## **BLOCK TWO: ENCOUNTERS WITH MEDICINE I**

Week 8. Lecture and Documents: Quackery & Self-medication
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#### Outline

Quacks were the *bete noire* of orthodox practitioners, the focus of efforts to regulate medicine, and protect regular practitioners. They also provided an important source of medical care for all sections of society whilst the boundaries between orthodox and unorthodox practice were often blurred. This class explores the nature of quackery, looking at the commercialisation of medicine in the eighteenth century, the market for patent and quack medicines, the fears quackery invoked, and its appeal.

#### Questions

- What was the nature of quackery?
- Why was quackery so appealing to the public in the eighteenth century?
- Why did quackery and self-medication prove so popular?
- How stark was the difference between quacks and orthodox practitioners?

#### Key Texts

Mary Fissell, *Patients, Power, and the Poor in Eighteenth-Century Bristol* (1991)  
Roy Porter, *Health for Sale: Quackery in England, 1660-1850* (1989)  
Roy Porter, *Quacks* (2000) – the same as above but with pictures  
Roy Porter (ed.), *Patients and Practitioners*

#### Documents

- a) "Composition of Quack Medicine", *Lancet* 1 (1823/4), 24
- b) "Manslaughter by a Quack", *Lancet* 1 (1838/9), 822-3
- c) Freeman Hall, *Tuberculosis* (1912)

#### *For Images see:*

Image One: "Doctor van Cheatall' performs his sales pitch" - Roy Porter, *Quacks* (2000), 164  
Image Two: "The Quack Doctor's Prayer" - Roy Porter, *Quacks* (2000), 46  
Image Three: "A quack doctor requests a testimony to his cure before treating a wounded sailor" - Roy Porter, *Quacks* (2000), 168

Image One



Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine

Image Two



Image Three



Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine

### Reading

P. Brown, "Vendors of medicine", *Medical History* (1975) [PHOTOCOPY]

M. Chamberlain, *Old Wives' Tales* (1981)

Roger Cooter, "Dichotomy and Denial", in Benjamin (ed.), *Science and Sensibility* (1991)

Conrad et al, *Western Medical Tradition* (1995)

Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)

F. Doherty, "The anodyne necklace", *Medical History* (1990) [PHOTOCOPY]

Gijswijt-Hofstra, Marland & de Waardt (eds), *Illness and Healing Alternatives* (1997)

Norman Gevitz, "Unorthodox Medical Theories", in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* ii (1994)

G. P. Jones, "Folk Medicine in Eighteenth century Wales", *Folk Life* (1969)

Irvine Loudon, "The Vile Race of Quack", [PHOTOCOPY]

Irvine Loudon, *Medical Care and the General Practitioner* (1986)

McKendrick, Brewer & Plumb, *The Birth of Consumer Society* (1982)

Matthew Ramsey, "Quackery in England, 1660-1850", *Medical History* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]

M. Nicolson, "Ward's pill and drop and men of letters" *Journal of the History of Ideas* (1969)

M. Pelling, "Unofficial and Unorthodox Medicine", in Loudon (ed.), *Western Medicine* (1997)

Roy Porter, "Lay Medical Knowledge", *Medical History* (1985) [PHOTOCOPY]

Roy Porter, "Quacks" [PHOTOCOPY]

Robin Price, "Hydropathy in England", *Medical History* (1981) [PHOTOCOPY]

E. Trimmer, "Medical folklore and quackery", *Folk Life* (1965)

Ivan Waddington, *The Medical Profession in the Industrial Revolution* (1984)

### Web resources

Quackery: <http://www.mtn.org/quack>

Phrenology: <http://users.ox.ac.uk/%7Epeter/workhouse/index.html>

## Week 9. Seminar: Quackery and Alternative Medicine

### Outline

This class extends the themes explored in the previous session to look at quackery and the emergence of alternative medicine, and the role they played in nineteenth-century healthcare. In doing so, movements such as phrenology, hydrotherapy, and mesmerism are covered, with the class investigating the popular support for alternative medicines, and how they challenged orthodox practice.

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## Questions

- How did quackery change in the period after 1850?
- Why was alternative medicine seen as a threat to orthodox practice?
- Why was the patent medical industry so successful?
- How was alternative medicine legitimised?

## Key Texts

Roy Porter, *Health for Sale: Quackery in England, 1660-1850* (1989)

Roy Porter, *Quacks* (2000)

Roy Porter (ed.), *Patients and Practitioners*

## Reading

Logie Barrow, "Anti-Establishment Healing", in Shiels (eds), *Church and Healing* (1982)

L. Barrow, "Why were most medical heretics at their most confident around the 1840s?", in French & Wear (eds), *British Medicine in an Age of Reform* (1991)

Peter Bartrip, "Quacks and Cash", *History Today* (1990)

Roger Cooter, "Dichotomy and Denial", in Benjamin (ed.) *Science and Sensibility* (1991)

Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)

Anne Digby, *The Evolution of British General Practice* (1999)

Ann Jones, "Folk Medicine in Living Memory in Wales", *Folk Life* (1980)

P. Knight, "Women and Abortion", *History Workshop* (1977)

Christopher Lawrence, *Medicine and the Making of Modern Britain*

Irvine Loudon, *Medical Care and the General Practitioner* (1986)

Angus McLaren, "Phrenology", *Journal of Modern History* (1974)

T. Parssinen, "Medical mesmerists in Victorian Britain", in Wallis (ed.), *On the Margins of Science* (1979)

T. Parssinen, "Popular Science and Society", *Journal of Social History* (1974)

M. Jeanne Peterson, *The Medical Profession in Mid-Victorian London* (1978)

Roy Porter, *Bodies Politic* (2001)

Roy Porter, "Under the Influence", *History Today* (1985)

Thomas Richards, *Commodity Culture of Victorian England* (1991)

Steve Shapin, "The Politics of Observation", in Wallis (ed.), *On the Margins of Science* (1979)

Barry Smith, "Gullible's Travails: Tuberculosis and Quackery 1890-1930", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1985)

F. B. Smith, *The People's Health* (1979)

Ivan Waddington, *The Medical Profession in the Industrial Revolution* (1984)

Mark Weatherall, "Making Medicine Scientific", *Social History of Medicine* (1996) [PHOTOCOPY]

Alison Winter, "Mesmerism", *Social History of Medicine* (1991) [PHOTOCOPY]

Alison Winter, *Mesmerized* (1998)

Alison Winter, "Harriet Martineau and the Reform of the Invalid", *Historical Journal* (1995)

## Web resources

Quackery: <http://www.mtn.org/quack>

Phrenology: <http://www.jmvanwyhe.freemove.co.uk>

Week 10. Lecture and Seminar: Sexuality, Gender, and Medicine
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## Outline

This class examines medicine's role in the construction of gender and sexuality to explore how doctors viewed sex and gender, and how they informed social ideas about femininity and masculinity.

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## Questions

- To what extent did medical views of sexuality and gender influence social debates?
- How did doctors view the 'problem' of female sexuality in the nineteenth century?
- How did doctors seek to construct male sexuality?
- How did medical notions of sexuality change between 1850 and 1950

## Key Texts

Lucy Bland, *Banishing the Beast*

Fout (ed.), *Forbidden History* (1992)

Barbara Harrison, "Women and Health", in Purvis (ed.), *Women's History* (1995)

Lesley Hall, *Sex, Gender and Social Change* (2000)

Alan Hunt, "The Great Masturbation Panic", *Journal of the History of Sexuality* (1998)

## Reading

Lucy Bland & Laura Doan (eds), *Sexology in Culture* (1998)

Lucy Bland, "Cleansing the portals of life", in Langan & Schwartz (eds), *Crises in the British State* (1985)

Lucy Bland (ed.), *Sexology uncensored*

Paul-Gabriel Boucé (ed.), *Sexuality in eighteenth-century Britain* (1982)

Jill Conway, "Stereotypes of Femininity", *Victorian Studies* (1970/1)

P. Cominos, "Late Victorian Sexual Respectability", *International Review of Social History* (1963)

Ivan Crozier, "Taking Prisoners", *Social History of Medicine* (2000) [PHOTOCOPY]

Roger Davidson & Lesley Hall (eds), *Sex, sin and suffering* (2001)

Russell Davis, *Secret Sin: Sex, Violence and Society in Carmarthenshire* (1996)

Anne Digby, "Women's Biological Straightjacket", in Mendus & Rendall (eds), *Sexuality and Subordination* (1989)

Margot Finn, "Sex and the City", *Victorian Studies* (2001)

C. Gallagher & Tom Laqueur (eds), *Making of the Modern Body* (1987)

Judy Giles, *Women, Identity and Private Life in Britain* (1995)

D. Gorham, "Maiden Tribute to Modern Babylon", *Victorian Studies* (1978)

Lesley Hall, "The English have hot water bottles", in Porter & Teich (eds), *Sexual Knowledge; Sexual Science*

Lesley Hall, "Disinterested Enthusiasm for Sexual Misconduct", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1995)

Lesley Hall, "Men, sex and social change in 1920s Britain", *Social History* (1996)

Lesley Hall, "Somehow very distasteful: Doctors and sex problems", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1991)

Eleanor Hancock, "Only the real, the true, the masculine held its value", *Journal of the History of Sexuality* (1998)

David Hilliard, "UnEnglish and Unmanly", *Victorian Studies* (1981/2)

Tim Hitchcock, *English Sexualities* (1997)

Tim Hitchcock, "Redefining sex in eighteenth century England" [PHOTOCOPY]

Kali Israel, "French vice and British libertines", *Social History* (1997)

Margaret Jackson, *The Real Facts of Life* (1994)

Jalland & Hooper (eds), *Women from Birth to Death* (1986)

L. Jordanova, *Sexual visions* (1989)

J. L'Esperance, "Doctors and Women in Nineteenth Century Society", in Woodward & Richards (eds), *Health Care and Popular Medicine in Nineteenth Century England* (1977)

Sarah Lloyd, "Pleasure's Golden Bait", *History Workshop Journal* (1996)

P. McHugh, *Prostitution and Social Reform* (1980)

R. MacDonald, "The frightful consequences of onanism", *Journal of the History of Ideas* (1967)

- C. A. MacKinnon, "Does sexuality have a history", in *Discourses of Sexuality* (1992)  
 [PHOTOCOPY]  
 Robert Mccubbin (ed.), *Tis' nature's fault* (1985)  
 Linda Mahood, *The Magdalenes: Prostitution in the Nineteenth Century* (1990)  
 Michael Mason, *The Making of Victorian Sexual Attitudes* (1994)  
 Jill Matus, *Unstable Bodies: Victorian Representations of Sexuality and Maternity* (1995)  
 Frank Mort, *Dangerous Sexualities* (1897)  
 Ornella Moscucci, "Hermaphroditism and sex differences", in Benjamin (ed.) *Science and Sensibility* (1991)  
 L. Nead, *Myths of Sexuality* (1988)  
 M. Jeanne Peterson, "Medicine, Sex & Society in Victorian England", *Victorian Studies* (1985)  
 Roy Porter & Lesley Hall, *The Facts of Life* (1995)  
 Roy Porter & M. Teich (eds), *Sexual Knowledge; Sexual Science*  
 Barry Reay, *Watching Hannah* (2001)  
 Vernon Rosario (ed.), *Science and Homosexualities* (1997)  
 George Rousseau & Roy Porter (eds), *Sexual Underworlds of the Enlightenment* (1987)  
 Katharina Rowold, *Gender and Science* (1996)  
 Gail Savage, "The wilful communication of a loathsome disease', *Victorian Studies* (1990)  
 John Tosh, "What should historians do about masculinity?", *History Workshop Journal* (1994)  
 Martha Vicinus (ed.), *Widening Sphere* (1980)  
 Martha Vicinus, "Lesbian Perversity and Victorian Marriage", *Journal of British Studies* (1997)  
 Judith Walkowitz, "Male Vice and Feminist Virtue", *History Workshop* (1992)  
 Judith Walkowitz, "Going Public", *Representations* (1998)  
 Judith Walkowitz, *Prostitution and Victorian Society* (1980)  
 Judith Walkowitz, *City of Dreadful Delight* (1992)  
 Charles Webster (ed.), *Biology, Medicine and Society* (1981)  
 Jeffrey Weeks, *Coming Out* (1977)  
 Jeffrey Weeks, *Sex, Politics and Society* (1989)  
 Jeffrey Weeks, "Sins and Diseases", *History Workshop* (1976)

### Web Resources

- Sexuality and medicine: <http://homepages.primexplus.com/~lesleyah/>  
 Victorians uncovered: <http://www.channel4.com/plus/victorians/>  
 Venereal Disease: <http://www.geocities.com/historicom/VD.htm>  
 Victorian womanhood: [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/li/victorian\\_britainli/idealwomen\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/li/victorian_britainli/idealwomen_01.shtml)  
 Marie Stopes: [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/discovery/bypeople/stopes\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/discovery/bypeople/stopes_01.shtml)  
 Marie Stopes: [http://www.mariestopes.org.uk/who\\_was\\_dr\\_marie\\_stopes\\_.html](http://www.mariestopes.org.uk/who_was_dr_marie_stopes_.html)

<h2>Week 11. Seminar and Documents: Women and Medicine</h2>
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### Outline

Women formed the mainstay of many general practices, but how did doctors view women? This class explores medical attitudes to women, looking at how their bodies and minds were constructed by doctors, how these ideas were shaped by social attitudes about the role of women, and how doctors upheld social values. In doing so, it explores how and why doctors resisted the entrance of women into the medical profession, building on themes covered in earlier lectures/seminars.

### Questions

- How did medical ideas about the female body uphold social attitudes to women?
- To what extent did medical thought circumscribe educational and employment opportunities

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for women?

- What strategies did women employ in their fight to become doctors?
- Account for doctors' resistance to women entering the medical profession.

### Key Texts

Barbara Harrison, "Women and Health", in Purvis (ed.), *Women's History* (1995)  
J. L'Esperance, "Doctors and Women in Nineteenth Century Society", Woodward & Richards (eds), *Health Care and Popular Medicine in Nineteenth Century England* (1977)  
Jane Lewis, *Politics of Motherhood* (1980)  
Ornella Moscucci, *The Science of Woman* (1990)

### Documents

- a) Walter Johnson, *Morbid Emotions of Women*, in Jalland & Hooper (eds), *Women from Birth to Death* (1986), 10-12
- b) Samuel Mason, *The Philosophy of Female Health*, in Jalland & Hooper (eds), *Women from Birth to Death* (1986), 21
- c) E. J. Tilt, *Elements of Health and Principle of Female Hygiene*, in Jalland & Hooper (eds), *Women from Birth to Death* (1986), 100
- d) "On the Curability of Certain Forms of Insanity", *Lancet* 1 (1866), 485-86
- e) Henry Maudsley, "Sex in Mind and in Education", *Fortnightly Review* (1874), 466-83
- f) Sophia Jex-Blake, "Medical Women", in Jalland & Hooper (eds), *Women from Birth to Death* (1986), 45-46

You might also look at William Action, *The Functions and Disorders of the Reproductive Organs* (1857) in Guy (ed.), *The Victorian Age: An Anthology of Sources and Documents* (1998), and selections from Hellerstein, Hume & Offen (eds), *Victorian Women*

### Reading

#### WOMEN AND MEDICINE

Miriam Bailin, *The Sickroom in Victorian Fiction* (1994)  
Marina Benjamin (ed.), *Science and Sensibility: Gender and Scientific Enquiry* (1991)  
Lucy Bland, *Banishing the Beast*  
V. Bullough & M. Voght, "Women, Menstruation and Nineteenth Century Medicine", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1973) [PHOTOCOPY]  
A. Davin, "Imperialism and Motherhood", *History Workshop Journal* (1978)  
Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)  
Anne Digby, *Evolution of General Practice*  
Anne Digby, "Women's Biological Straitjacket", in Mendus & Rendall (eds), *Sexuality and Subordination* (1989)  
Anne Digby & John Stewart (eds), *Gender, Health and Welfare* (1996)  
Deborah Dwork, *War is good for babies and other young children* (1987)  
Carol Dyhouse, "Working Class Mothers and Infant Mortality", *Journal of Social History* (1978)  
B. Ehrenreich, *For Her Own Good: 150 Years of the Experts' Advice to Women* (1979)  
K. Figlio, "Chlorosis and Chronic Disease in Nineteenth Century Britain", *Social History* (1978)  
Kate Fisher, "The delivery of birth control advice", in Bornat, Perks, Thompson and Walmsley (eds), *Oral History, Health and Welfare* (2000)  
Kate Fisher, "Clearing up Misconceptions", *Welsh History Review* (1998)  
Lesley Hall, "Not a domestic utensil but a woman and a citizen", in Lawrence & Mayer (eds), *Regenerating England* (2000)  
Lesley Hall, *Sex, Gender and Social Change* (2000)  
B. Harrison, "Women's Health and the Women's Movement", in Webster (ed.), *Biology, Medicine and Society* (1981)  
Susan Kent, *Sex and Suffrage in Britain* (1990)

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P. Knight, "Women and Abortion", *History Workshop* (1977)  
Joyce Leeson & Judith Gray, *Women and Medicine* (1978)  
Jane Lewis, *Women in England* (1984)  
Irvine Loudon, *Death in Childbirth*  
Lara Marks, "Mothers, Babies and Hospitals", in Fildes, Marks & Marland (eds), *Women And Children First* (1992)  
Lara Marks, "Medical Care for Pauper Mothers", *Economic History Review* (1993)  
Lara Marks, "'They're Magicians': Midwives, Doctors and Hospitals", *Oral History* (1995)  
Ann Oakley, *The Captured Womb* (1984)  
Shelia Rowbotham, *Hidden from History* (1977)  
Cynthia Russett, *Sexual Science* (1989)  
Elaine Showalter, "Victorian Women and Insanity", *Victorian Studies* (1979)  
Carol Smart (ed.), *Regulating Womanhood* (1992)  
M. Spongberg, *Feminizing Venereal Disease* (1996)  
Anne Summers, "The Constitution Violated", *History Workshop Journal* (1999)  
P. Vertinsky, *The Eternally Wounded Woman* (1990)  
Alison Winter, "Harriet Martineau and the Reform of the Invalid in Victorian England", *Historical Journal* (1995)

#### WOMEN IN MEDICINE

E. M. Bell, *Storming the Citadel: The Rise of the Woman Doctor* (1953)  
Catriona Blake, *The Charge of the Parasols* (1989)  
Lucy Bland, *Banishing the Beast*  
Thomas N. Bonner, *To the Ends of the Earth* (1992)  
Joan Burstyn, *Victorian Education and the Ideal of Womanhood* (1980)  
Anne Digby, *The Evolution of British General Practice* (1999)  
Jean Donnison, *Midwives and Medical Men* (1988)  
Carol Dyhouse, *No distinction of Sex?* (1995)  
Carol Dyhouse, "Women Students and the London Medical Schools", *Gender and History* (1998)  
Carol Dyhouse, "Driving Ambitions", *Women's History Review* (1997)  
Thomas Forbes, "The Regulation of English Midwives", *Medical History* (1971) [PHOTOCOPY]  
James Garner, "The Great Experiment: The Admission of Women Students to St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, 1916-1925", *Medical History* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Ellen Jordan, "The Great Principle of English Fair-Play", *Women's History Review* (1997)  
Tania McIntosh, "Profession, Skill or Domestic Duty", *Social History of Medicine* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Shirley Roberts, *Sophia Jex-Blake* (1993)  
Ellen Ross, *Love and Toil* (1993)  
Margaret Stacey, *The Sociology of Health and Healing* (1993)  
Ann Witz, *Professions and Patriarchy* (1992)

#### Web Resources

Florence Nightingale letters: <http://clendening.kumc.edu/dc/fn/floalpha.html>  
Florence Nightingale: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/discovery/medicine/nightingale-myth1.shtml>  
Florence Nightingale: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/bypeople/nightingale.shtml>  
Women and medicine: <http://homepages.primexplus.com/~lesleyah/>  
Victorian womanhood: [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/lj/victorian\\_britainlj/idealwomen\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/lj/victorian_britainlj/idealwomen_01.shtml)  
Victorians uncovered: <http://www.channel4.com/plus/victorians/>  
Venereal Disease: <http://www.geocities.com/historicom/VD.htm>

### [Christmas Recess]

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## SEMESTER TWO

### Week 1. Lecture and Documents: Against Medicine

#### Outline

This class is focusing on three particular movements - bodysnatching; anti-vaccination, and antivivisection – to examine the opposition generated by medical ideas and practices. In doing so, the class aims to show that medicine did not go uncontested and was often at the centre of social and political conflict.

#### Questions

- How did opposition to medical practices reflect wider concerns about medicine's position in society?
- What was the significance of the anti-vaccination movement?
- Why did dissection and the 1832 Anatomy Act generate public outrage?
- Why did the Contagious Diseases Acts generate so much opposition?

#### Key Texts

Roy Porter & Dorothy Porter, "The Politics of Prevention", *Medical History* (1988) [PHOTOCOPY]

Ruth Richardson, *Death, Dissection and the Destitute* (1988)

Stewart Richards, "Vicarious Suffering, Necessary Pain", in Rupke (ed.), *Vivisection in Historical Perspective* (1987) [PHOTOCOPY]

Judith Walkowitz, *Prostitution and Victorian Society* (1980)

#### Documents

#### Images

Image One



Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine

"Art Thou Dead Friend?". Detail from Cruickshank, "The Seat of Honour and Servility Revisited" - Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994), 94

- a) "Bodies for Dissection", *British Medical Journal* 1 (1943), 74
- b) "Editorial", *Lancet* 1 (1828/9), 818-21
- c) William White, *The Story of a Great Delusion* (London: E. W. Allen, 1885), 590-96
- d) "The Position in Leicester", *Vaccination Inquirer* 4 (1882/3), 80
- e) "Vivisection - A Satire", *Edinburgh Medical Journal* 22 (1876), 90-93
- f) Francis Power Cobb, "Vivisection", *Fortnightly Review* 31 (1882), 88-104

#### Reading

W. F. Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century* (1994)

Ann Beck, "Issues in the Anti-vaccination Movement", *Medical History* (1960) [PHOTOCOPY]  
 Nadja Durbach, "They might as well brand us": Working-class Resistance to Compulsory Vaccination", *Social History of Medicine* (2000) [PHOTOCOPY]  
 Nadja Durbach, "Class, Gender and the Conscientious Objector to vaccination", *Journal of British Studies* (2002)  
 M. Durey, "Bodysnatchers and Benthamites", *London Journal* (1976) [PHOTOCOPY]  
 Mary Fissell, *Patients, Power and the Poor* (1991)  
 Anne Hardy, "Smallpox in London", *Medical History* (1983) [PHOTOCOPY]  
 D. Hay et al, *Albion's Fatal Tree* (1977)  
 Ivan Illich, *Limits to Medicine* (1977)  
 Hilda Kean, "Feminist and Socialist Responses to Vivisection", *History Workshop* (1995)  
 R. Lambert, "A Victorian NHS", *Historical Journal* (1962)  
 Carol Lansbury, "Gynaecology, Pornography and the Anti-Vivisection Movement", *Victorian Studies* (1984/5)  
 Susan Lawrence, "Anatomy and Address", in Nutton & Porter (eds), *Medical Education in Britain* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]  
 R. Macleod, "Law, Medicine and Public Opinion", *Public Law* (1967)  
 Tim Marshall, *Murdering to Dissect* (1995)  
 Graham Mooney, "A tissue of most flagrant anomalies", *Medical History* (1997) [PHOTOCOPY]  
 Miles Ogborn, "Law and Discipline", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1993)  
 Mark Ozer, "British Vivisection Controversy", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1966) [PHOTOCOPY]  
 Ruth Richardson, "Trading Assassins" and the Licensing of Anatomy", in French & Wear (eds), *British Medicine in the Age of Reform* (1991)  
 A. L. Scott, "Physical Purity Feminism and State Medicine", *Women's History Review* (1999)  
 L. Stevenson, "Science Down the Drain", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1955) [PHOTOCOPY]  
 F. B. Smith, "Ethics and Disease in the late-Nineteenth century", *Historical Studies* (1971)  
 F. B. Smith, "The Contagious Diseases Act Reconsidered", *Social History of Medicine* (1990) [PHOTOCOPY]  
 Anne Summers, "The Constitution Violated", *History Workshop Journal* (1999)  
 E. M. Tansey, "MRC and Anti-Vivisection Protest", *Medical History* (1994) [PHOTOCOPY]  
 Martha Vicinus (ed.), *Suffer and Be Still* (1972)  
 N. Williams, "The Implementation of Compulsory Health Legislation", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1994)

#### Web Pages:

Body snatching: <http://www.britarch.ac.uk/ba/ba48/ba48feat.html>

Body snatching: <http://www.channel4.com/science/microsites/A/anatomists/medicine1.html>

Body snatching: <http://www.crimelibrary.com/serial9/burke-hare/>

Body snatching: [http://www.studentbmj.com/back\\_issues/9-bh.htm](http://www.studentbmj.com/back_issues/9-bh.htm)

## **BLOCK THREE: ENCOUNTERS WITH MEDICINE II**

Week 2. Lecture & Seminar: Hospitals and Charity
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#### Outline

Hospitals formed an important centre for medical activity from 1700 onwards. They became a prominent place for doctors, were centres of a burgeoning benevolent economy, and often the location for changes in medical ideas and practices. This class seeks to look at hospitals as charitable and medical institutions, placing their development in the context of changes in philanthropy, in the medical profession, and in medicine.

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## Questions

- How did charity shape the nature of the hospital?
- Why did the number of hospitals grow so rapidly after 1700?
- To what extent were hospitals social rather than medical institutions before 1900?
- To what extent did doctors' role in the hospital change between 1800 and 1900?

## Key Texts

Lindsay Granshaw, "Introduction", in Granshaw & Porter (eds), *The Hospital in History* (1989)  
L. Granshaw, "Rise of the Modern Hospital", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)  
F. M. Thomson, "Social control in Victorian England", *English Historical Review* (1981)  
Keir Waddington, *Charity and the London Hospitals* (2000)  
John Woodward, *To do the sick no harm* (1974)

## Reading

Ann Borsay, "Cash and Conscience: Financing the General Hospital at Bath", *Social History of Medicine* (1991) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Anne Borsay, "A Middle Class in the Making: The Negotiation of Power and Status at Bath's Early Georgian Infirmary, c. 1739-65", *Social History* (1999)  
Ann Borsay, "'Persons of Honour and Reputation': The Voluntary Hospital in the Age of Corruption", *Medical History* (1991) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Ann Borsay, *Medicine and charity in Georgian Bath*  
W. F. Bynum, "Medical Philanthropy after 1850", in Bynum & Porter (ed.), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine*, ii (1997)  
Sandra Cavallo, "Motivations of benefactors", in Barry & Jones (eds), *Medicine and charity before the welfare state* (1991)  
S. Cherry, "Change and Continuity in the Cottage Hospital", *Medical History* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]  
S. Cherry, "Accountability, Entitlement & Control", *Social History of Medicine* (1996) [PHOTOCOPY]  
T. Davies, *Deeds not words: A History of the Swansea General and Eye Hospital* (1988)  
T. Davis, "Health and Hospitals", in Griffiths (ed.), *The City of Swansea* (1990)  
Neil Evans, "'The First Charity in Wales': Cardiff Infirmary and South Wales Society", *Welsh History Review* (1978/9)  
Foss, *St Andrew's Hospital, Northampton* (1989)  
Michel Foucault, *The Birth of the Clinic* (1994)  
Gorsky, Mohan and Powell, "British Voluntary Hospitals, 1871-1938", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1999)  
Lindsay Granshaw, "'Fame and Fortune by Bricks and Mortar': Medical Profession and Specialist Hospitals in Britain", in Granshaw & Porter (eds), *Hospital in History* (1989)  
Lindsay Granshaw & Roy Porter (eds), *The Hospital in History* (1989)  
J. Gross, "Hospitals in Merthyr", *Merthyr Historian* (1978)  
N. Jewson, "Medical Knowledge and the Patronage System", *Sociology* (1974)  
Alan Kidd, "Philanthropy and the 'social history paradigm'", *Social History* (1996)  
A. King (ed.), *Buildings and Society* (1980)  
Joan Lane, *The Makings of the English Patient* (2000), 118-36  
Joan Lane, *Worcester Infirmary* (1992)  
Susan Lawrence, *Charitable Knowledge*  
Fiona Macdonald, "The Infirmary of Glasgow's Town Hospital", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1999) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Hilary Marland, "Lay and Medical Conceptions of Medical Charity", in Barry & Jones (eds), *Medicine and Charity before the Welfare State*  
Thomas McInnes, *St. Thomas's Hospital* (1963)  
M. Jeanne Peterson, *The Medical Profession in Mid-Victorian London* (1978)  
Harriet Richardson (ed.), *English Hospitals 1660-1948* (1998)

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Guenter Risse, *Mending Bodies, Saving Souls* (1999)  
F. B. Smith, *The People's Health* (1979)  
Rosemary Stevens, *Medical Practice in Modern England* (1966)  
Christine Stevenson, *Medicine and Magnificence* (2000)  
Jeremy Taylor, *Hospital and Asylum Architecture* (1991)  
Ivan Waddington, "Role of the Hospital in the Development of Modern Medicine", *Sociology* (1973)  
Keir Waddington, "Grasping gratitude", in Daunton (ed.), *Charity, self-interest and welfare in the English past* (1996)

Week 3. Documents: Hospitals and Patients
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### Outline

Traditional views have tended to see voluntary hospitals as 'gateways to death', places the sick should shun. This class evaluates these ideas to look at how patients used and abused the hospital.

### Questions

- Were hospitals 'gateways to death'?
- How and why did the image of the hospital change?
- To what extent were hospitals shunned rather than used?
- Why did debates over hospital abuse create so much concern?

### Key Texts

Brian Abel-Smith, *The Hospitals 1800-1948* (1964)  
G. Mooney, A. Tanner & B. Luckin, "Patient pathways: solving the problems of institutional mortality in London during the late-nineteenth century", *Social History of Medicine* (1999) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Steve Sturdy & Roger Cooter, "Science, Scientific Management, and the Transformation of Medicine in Britain", *History of Science* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Keir Waddington, "Unsuitable Cases", *Medical History* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]  
John Woodward, *To do the sick no harm* (1974)

### Documents

- a) Letter for Admission, Hospital for Sick Children
- b) Hereford Infirmary, *Rules and Orders of the Hereford Infirmary* (1825), 8-13
- c) Joan Lane, *The Makings of the English Patient* (2000), 131-34
- d) "Notice to Governors and Patients", *London Hospital Annual Report* (1886)
- e) S. Squire Sprigge, *Medicine and the Public* (1905), 57-60

### Reading

Amanda Berry, "Community sponsorship and the hospital patient in late-eighteenth England", in Horden & Smith (eds), *Locus of care* (1998)  
W. F. Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century* (1994)  
Steven Cherry, *Medical Services and Hospitals in Britain* (1996)  
Bronwyn Croxson, "The Public and Private Faces of Eighteenth Century London Dispensary Charity", *Medical History* (1997) [PHOTOCOPY]  
T. Davis, "Health and Hospitals", in Griffiths (ed.), *The City of Swansea* (1990)  
Mary Fissell, *Patients, Power, and the Poor in Eighteenth-Century Bristol* (1991)  
Lindsay Granshaw, "Rise of the Modern Hospital", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)  
D. G. Green, *Working Class Patients and the Medical Establishment* (1985)

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P. Hastings, "A Nineteenth Century Dispensary at Work", *Local History* (1973)  
Anne Hardy, *Health and Medicine in Britain since 1860*  
H. Hart, "Some notes on the sponsoring of patients", *Medical History* (1980) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Joan Lane, *Worcester Infirmary* (1992)  
L. Lees, "Survival of the Unfit", in Mandler (ed.), *The Use of Charity* (1990)  
I. Loudon, "Origins and Growth of the Dispensary Movement", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1981) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Lara Marks, "'They're Magicians': Midwives, Doctors and Hospitals", *Oral History* (1995)  
Guenter Risse, *Mending Bodies, Saving Souls* (1999)  
Ellen Ross, "Survival Networks", *History Workshop Journal*, 15 (1983)  
F. B. Smith, *The People's Health* (1979)  
Keir Waddington, *Charity and the London Hospitals* (2000)

Web Pages:

Hospitals: [http://www.thesite.org/victorians/health/doctors\\_nurses\\_and\\_hospitals.html](http://www.thesite.org/victorians/health/doctors_nurses_and_hospitals.html)

Week 4. Lecture and Seminar: General Practice
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Outline

This class examines what happened in general practice, how patients were treated, and how general practice was viewed from the 1850s onwards.

Questions

- Who went into general practice?
- Why were general practitioners so anxious about competition?
- How did the nature of general practice change between 1800 and 1950?
- How did general practitioners treat their patients?

Key Texts

Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)  
Anne Digby, *The Evolution of British General Practice* (1999)  
Irvine Loudon, *Medical Care and the General Practitioner* (1986)

Reading

Michael Bevan, "Family and Vocation", in Bornat, Perks, Thompson and Walmsley (eds), *Oral History, Health and Welfare* (2000)  
M. Brightfield, "Medical Profession in Early Victorian England", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1961) [PHOTOCOPY]  
M. A. Crowther & B. White, "Medicine, Property and the Law", *Historical Journal* (1988)  
Cule (ed), *Wales and Medicine*  
Anne Digby & Nick Bosanquet, "Doctors and Patients in the an Era of National Health Insurance", *Economic History Review* (1988)  
B. Gilbert, *The Evolution of National Insurance in Great Britain* (1966)  
Ian Inkster, "Marginal Men", in Woodward & Richards (eds), *Health Care and Popular Medicine in Nineteenth Century England* (1977)  
N. Jewson, "Medical Knowledge and the Patronage System", *Sociology* (1974)  
Joan Lane, *The Makings of the English Patient* (2000)  
C. Lawrence, "Incommunicable Knowledge", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1985)  
Irvine Loudon, "The Nature of Provincial Medical Practice", *Medical History* (1985) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Irvine Loudon, "Medical Practitioners", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)  
M. Jeanne Peterson, *The Medical Profession in Mid-Victorian London* (1978)

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Roy Porter (ed.), *Patients and Practitioners*  
Ivan Waddington, *The Medical Profession in the Industrial Revolution* (1984)

## BLOCK FOUR: MEDICINE AND THE STATE

Week 5. Lecture and Documents: Poor Law Medicine
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### Outline

Historians have often considered the Poor Law as representing a “Victorian National Health Service” and laying the foundations for the state medicine. How accurate are these views? This class explores the nature of medical care under the Poor Law, to examine how the ideology of “less eligibility” shaped care, how the poor used the service, and how health care was developed under the Poor Law.

### Questions

- To what extent did the state aim to provide medical care for the sick poor?
- How far did the New Poor Law provide the rudiments of a Victorian state health service?
- How did the workhouse change to reflect the needs of the urban sick poor?

### Key Texts

M. A. Crowther, *The Workhouse System, 1834-1929* (1981)  
Anne Digby, *Pauper Palaces* (1978)  
Derek Fraser (ed.), *The New Poor Law in the Nineteenth Century* (1976)  
Ruth Richardson, “Joseph Rogers and the Reform of Workhouse Medicine”, *History Workshop Journal* (1997)

### Documents

- a) Joan Lane, *The Makings of the English Patient* (2000), 172
- b) E. Hart, *An Account of the Condition of the Infirmarys of London Workhouses* (1866), 7-8
- c) *Memorandum from the President of the Local Government Board*, Document 2, in Pat Thane, *Foundations of the Welfare State* (1992), 306-8
- d) National Committee to Promote the Break-up of the Poor Law, *Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission* (London: 1909), 246-49

### Reading

Brian Abel-Smith, *The Hospitals 1800-1948* (1964)  
George R. Boyer, *An Economic History of the English Poor Law, 1750-1850* (1990)  
J. Brand, “The Parish Doctor”, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1961)  
Anthony Brundage, *England's "Prussian minister": Edwin Chadwick and the Politics of Government growth* (1988)  
Steven Cherry, *Medical Services and Hospitals in Britain* (1996)  
Joseph Childers, “Observation and Representation: Mr Chadwick write the Poor”, *Victorian Studies* (1994)  
Felix Driver, *Power and Pauperism* (1993)  
N. Edsell, *The Anti-Poor Law Movement, 1834-44*  
John Eyler, “The Sick Poor and the State”, in Rosenberg & Golden (eds), *Framing Disease* (1992)  
S. Finer, *The Life and Times of Sir Edwin Chadwick* (1952)  
Lauren Goodlad, “Making the working man like me”: Charity, Pastorship, and Middle-class Identity in Nineteenth Century Britain’, *Victorian Studies* (2001)

Anne Hardy, *Health and Medicine in Britain since 1860* (2000)  
 Ursula Henriques, "How Cruel was the Victorian Poor Law", *Historical Journal* (1968)  
 Ruth Hodgkinson, *The Origins of the National Health Service* (1967)  
 Ruth Hodgkinson, "Poor Law Medical Officers", *Journal of the History of Medicine* (1956)  
 [PHOTOCOPY]  
 L. Kiesling, "Institutional Choice Matters", *Economic History Review* (1996)  
 Christopher Lawrence, *Medicine and the Making of Modern Britain*  
 M. MacKinnon, "English Poor Law Policy and the Crusade against Outrelief", *Journal of Economic History* (1987)  
 Peter Mandler, "The Making of the New Poor Law *Redivivus*", *Past and Present* (1987)  
 Peter Mandler, "Tories and Paupers: Christian Political Economy and the Making of the New Poor Law", *Historical Journal* (1990)  
 Lara Marks, "Medical Care for Pauper Mothers", *Economic History Review* (1993)  
 Kathryn Morrison, *The Workhouse* (1999)  
 J. O'Neil, "Finding a Policy for the Sick Poor", *Victorian Studies* (1963/4)  
 D. Roberts, "How Cruel was the Victorian Poor Law?", *Historical Journal* (1963)  
 Michael Rose, "The New Poor Law", in Hartwell (ed.), *The Industrial Revolution* (1970)  
 Michael Rose, "The Anti-Poor Law Movement", in Ward (ed.), *Popular Movements* (1970)  
 Michael Rose, *The Relief of Poverty* (1972)  
 Michael Rose (ed.), *The Poor Law and the City* (1985)  
 Fowler Simon, "Pauper Bastille or Pauper Palace?", *Modern History Review* (2000)  
 Gareth Stedman Jones, *Outcast London* (1984)  
 F. B. Smith, *The People's Health* (1979)  
 Pat Thane (ed.), *Origins of British Social Policy* (1978)

### Web Resources

St. Savours and Chadwell Infirmaries: <http://booth.lse.ac.uk/static/b/stories/health.html>  
 Workhouses: [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/society\\_economy/society/welfare/bsurface\\_07.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/society_economy/society/welfare/bsurface_07.shtml)  
 Story of the workhouse: <http://users.ox.ac.uk/%7Epeter/workhouse/index.html>  
 Powys Digital History site has information on workhouses: <http://history.powys.org.uk/>  
 Overview of English Poor Law to 1834: <http://www3.uakron.edu/lawrev/quigley1.html>  
 The Peel Website: <http://dSPACE.dial.pipex.com/mbloy/peel/poorlaw.htm>

Week 6. Reading Week
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Week 7. Lecture and Seminar: Epidemics and Ideas
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### Outline

This class investigates the extent of the public health problems facing nineteenth century society. In doing so, it looks at the impact of urbanisation and urban conditions before exploring how doctors and society sought to understand epidemic disease.

### Questions

- How did Victorian understanding of infectious disease change?
- To what extent did an understanding of infectious disease shape the development of the public health movement?
- What were the public-health problems facing Georgian and Victorian society?

### Key Texts

Elizabeth Fee and Dorothy Porter, "Public Health", in Andrew Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)

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Ann Hardy, *Epidemic Streets* (1993)  
Christopher Hamlin, "Providence and Putrefaction", *Victorian Studies* (1985)  
Christopher Hamlin, "Predisposing Causes and Public Health", *Social History of Medicine* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Anthony Wohl, *Endangered Lives* (1983)  
Michael Worboys, *Spreading Germs* (2000)

### Reading

E. H. Ackerknecht, "Anticontagionism", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1948) [PHOTOCOPY]  
R. Aronowitz, *Making Sense of Illness* (1999)  
Alison Bashford, *Contagion* (2001)  
Peter Baldwin, *Contagion and the State*  
Asa Briggs, "Cholera and Society in the Nineteenth-Century", *Past & Present* (1961)  
Edwin Chadwick, *Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population*, M. Flinn ed. (1965)  
Tina Young Choi, "Writing the Victorian City: Discourses of Risk, Connection and Inevitability", *Victorian Studies* (2001)  
John Eyler, "Scarlet Fever and Confinement", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1987) [PHOTOCOPY]  
G. P. Jones, "Cholera in Wales", *National Library of Wales Journal* (1957-8)  
Caroline Hannaway, "Environment and Miasmata", in W. F. Bynum and Roy Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* ii (1994)  
Anne Hardy, "On the Cusp: Epidemiology and Bacteriology at the Local Government Board", *Medical History* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Lowy (ed.), *Heredity and Infection*  
Bill Luckin, "The Final Catastrophe – Cholera in London", *Medical History* (1977) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Bill Luckin & Graham Mooney, "Urban History & Historical Epidemiology", *Urban History* (1997)  
Thomas McKeown, *The Modern Rise of Population* (1976)  
R. Morris, *Cholera, 1832* (1976)  
Margaret Pelling, "Contagion/Germ Theory/Specificity", in W. F. Bynum and Roy Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* ii (1994)  
Margaret Pelling, *Cholera, Fever and English Medicine, 1825-1865* (1978)  
John Pickstone, "Dearth, Dirt and Fever Epidemics", in Ranger & Slack (eds), *Epidemics and Ideas* (1992)  
Dorothy Porter, *Health, Civilisation and the State* (1999)  
Tom Ridd, "The Health of a Town: Swansea in the 1840s", *Glamorgan Historian* (1963)  
F. B. Smith, *The People's Health* (1979)  
Sandra Tomkins, "The Failure of Expertise and Public Health during the Flu Epidemic", *Social History of Medicine* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Nancy Tomes, "The Private Side of Public Health: Sanitary Science, Domestic Hygiene, and the Germ Theory", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1990) [PHOTOCOPY]

### Web Resources

London Mortality Statistics 1850-1900: <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/london/mortality.html>  
Childhood Mortality: <http://www.gober.net/victorian/reports/chldhood.html>  
"Changing Geography of health": <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler3/sampler3.htm>  
1866 Cholera Outbreak: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler4/sampler4.htm#cholera>  
London Typhus deaths: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler4/sampler4.htm#typhus>  
Chronology of public health: <http://www.chronology.ndo.co.uk/chrono.htm>  
Cholera and John Snow: <http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow.html>  
City as Hero: <http://www.gober.net/victorian/reports/health.html>

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Week 8. Lecture and Documents: The Public's Health
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### Outline

Building on "Epidemics and Ideas", this class discusses how these ideas were applied to policy and looks at the nature of the public health movement. In doing so, it seeks to raise questions about the traditional historiography and show how the public health movement can be seen to fit a model of continuity.

### Questions

- To what extent were doctors able to shape public-health provision?
- Was a fear of cholera the major force in moves to create a public health system?
- How valid is the idea that the Victorian public-health movement evolved from a broad concern with environmental concerns to a narrow focus on the individual?
- How successful were public health measures at combating epidemic disease?

### Key Texts

Elizabeth Fee and Dorothy Porter, "Public Health", in Andrew Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)

Anne Hardy, *Epidemic Streets* (1993)

Christopher Hamlin, "Muddling in Bubbledom': On the Enormity of Large Sanitary Improvements", *Victorian Studies* (1988/9)

Simon Szreter, "Importance of Social Intervention", *Social History of Medicine* (1988) [PHOTOCOPY]

### Documents:

a) "Cholera Gossip", in Hodgkinson (ed), *Public Health in the Victorian Age*

b) Edwin Chadwick, *Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population*, in M. Flinn (ed.) (1965), 422-24

c) "Neglected Health", in Hodgkinson (ed), *Public Health in the Victorian Age*

d) Williams Lee, *Report to the General Board of Health on a preliminary inquiry into the sewerage, drainage etc... of the borough of Knighton* (1849)

e) John Simon, *English Sanitary Institutions* (London: John Murray, 1897), 463-65

f) *Annual Report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, 1900/1*, 72-74.

### Reading

Alison Bashford, *Contagion* (2001)

Peter Baldwin, *Contagion and the State*

Francis Bell & Robert Millward, "Public Health Expenditure", *Continuity and Change* (1998)

Mark Brayshay & Vivien Pinton, "Local Politics and Public Health", *Medical History* (1983) [PHOTOCOPY]

Asa Briggs, "Cholera and Society in the Nineteenth-Century", *Past & Present* (1961)

C. Fraser Brockington, *Public Health in the Nineteenth Century* (1965)

K. J. Dodds, "Cholera, Local Politics and Public Health", *Local Historian* (1991)

John Eyler, "Scarlet Fever and Confinement", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1987) [PHOTOCOPY]

John Eyler, "The Sick Poor and the State", in Rosenberg & Golden (eds), *Framing Disease* (1992)

M. Gaskell (ed.), *Slums* (1990)

Geoff Gill, "Cholera and the Fight for Public Health Reform", *Historian* (2000)

Raymond Grant, "The Struggle for Public Health", *Welsh History Review* (1989)

R. Gutchen, "Local Improvements and Centralisation", *Historical Journal* (1961)

Ieuan Gwynedd Jones, *Health, Wealth and Politics* (1979)

Ieuan Gwynedd Jones, *Mid-Victorian Wales* (1992)

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- Christopher Hamlin, *Public Health and Social Justice* (1998)
- E. Handy, "Dust piles and damp pavements", in Christ and Jordan (eds), *Victorian Literature and Victorian Visual Imaginations* (1995)
- Anne Hardy, "On the Cusp: Epidemiology and Bacteriology at the Local Government Board", *Medical History* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]
- Anne Hardy, "Urban Famine or Urban Crisis", in Morris & Rodger (eds), *The Victorian City* (1993)
- Anne Hardy, "Smallpox in London", *Medical History* (1983) [PHOTOCOPY]
- Anne Hardy, "Cholera, Quarantine and the English Prevention System", *Medical History* (1993) [PHOTOCOPY]
- E. P. Hennock, "Urban Sanitary Reform", *Economic History Review* (1957)
- E. P. Hennock, "The Urban Sanitary Movement in England and Germany", *Continuity and Change* (2000)
- D. James, "Genesis of Sanitary Reform in Cardiff", *Welsh History Review* (1982/3)
- Jane Lewis, "State and the delivery of health care services", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society*
- Bill Luckin & G. Mooney, "Urban History and Historical Epidemiology", *Urban History* (1997)
- Roy Macleod, "The Frustration of State Medicine, 1880-1899", *Medical History* (1967) [PHOTOCOPY]
- Nancy Metz, "Discovery a World of Suffering", *Nineteenth Century Contexts* (1991)
- Graham Mooney, "Professionalisation in Public Health", *Social History of Medicine* (1997) [PHOTOCOPY]
- Graham Mooney, "Did London pass the 'sanitary test'", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1994)
- R. Morris, *Cholera, 1832* (1976)
- S. Novak, "Professionalisation and Bureaucracy: English Doctors and the Victorian Public Health Administration", *Journal of Social History* (1973)
- Margaret Pelling, *Cholera, Fever and English Medicine, 1825-1865* (1978)
- John Pickstone, "Dearth, Dirt and Fever Epidemics", in Ranger & Slack (eds), *Epidemics and Ideas* (1992)
- Dorothy Porter, *Health, Civilisation and the State* (1999)
- O. Roberts, "The Politics of health and the origins of Liverpool's Lake Vyrnwy water scheme", *Welsh Historical Review* (2000)
- Rita Sharp, "Sanitation and Public Health in a Rural Community", *Local Historian* (1991)
- J. Sheail, "Town Wastes", *Urban History* (1996)
- Sally Sheard, "Profit is a dirty word: The Development of Public Baths and Wash-houses", *Social History of Medicine* (2000) [PHOTOCOPY]
- M. Sigsworth, "The Public's View of Public Health", *Urban History* (1994)
- David Sutherland, "A monument to defective administration? The London commissioners of sewers", *Urban History* (1999)
- Simon Szreter, "Economic Growth, Disruption and Deprivation", *Population and Development Review* (1997)
- R. D. Till, "Public Health and the Community", *Welsh History Review* (1971)
- Perry Williams, "The Laws of Health", in Benjamin (ed.), *Science and Sensibility* (1991)
- Anthony Wohl, *Endangered Lives* (1983)
- Michael Worboys, *Spreading Germs* (2000)

### Web Resources

- London Mortality Statistics 1850-1900: <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/london/mortality.html>
- "Changing Geography of health": <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler3/sampler3.htm>
- 1866 Cholera Outbreak: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler4/sampler4.htm#cholera>
- London Typhus deaths: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler4/sampler4.htm#typhus>
- Chronology of public health: <http://www.chronology.ndo.co.uk/chrono.htm>
- Cholera and John Snow: <http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow.html>
- City as Hero: <http://www.gober.net/victorian/reports/health.html>

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Week 9. Lecture and Seminar: Eugenics & Degeneration
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### Outline

This class looks at the eugenics movement, its origins, nature, and impact to assess the popularity of eugenicist ideas and the extent to which they influenced health policy. In doing so, it covers fears of degeneration, concerns about mental deficiency, and debates over birth control, maternal welfare, and sterilisation.

### Questions

- What was the eugenics movement and what were its origins?
- How influential were ideas about degeneration?
- How important was the eugenics movement in shaping healthcare between 1880 and 1914?

### Key Texts

Greta Jones, *Social Hygiene* (1986)

M. Thomson, "Sterilisation, Segregation & Community Care", *History of Psychiatry* (1992)

R. A. Soloway, *Demography and Degeneration* (1990)

John Welshman, "Eugenics and Public Health in Britain, 1900-40", *Urban History* (1997)

### Reading

Ann Allen, "Feminism and Eugenics", *German Studies Review* (2000)

Carolyn Burdett, "The Hidden Romance of Sexual Science", in Bland & Doan (eds), *Sexology in Culture* (1998)

Deborah Cohen, "Private Lives in Public Spaces: Marie Stopes, the Mother's Clinics and the Practice of Contraception", *History Workshop Journal* (1993)

A. Davin, "Imperialism and Motherhood", *History Workshop Journal* (1978)

Ian Dowbiggin, "A Prey on Normal People: Millard and the Euthanasia", *Journal of Contemporary History* (2001)

Michael Freeden, "Eugenics and Ideology", *Historical Journal* (1979)

Michael Freeden, "Eugenics and Progressive Thought", *Historical Journal* (1983)

Julie Grier, "Eugenics and Birth Control", *Social History of Medicine* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]

Anne Hardy, *Health and Medicine in Britain since 1860*

Lesley Hoggart, "The Campaign for Birth Control", in Digby & Stewart (eds), *Gender, Health and Welfare* (1996)

Mark Jackson, *The Borderland of Imbecility* (2000)

Greta Jones, "Eugenics and Social Policy", *Historical Journal* (1982)

Greta Jones, "'Unhealthy areas', town planning and eugenics", *Planning Perspectives* (1988)

Greta Jones, "Women and Eugenics", *Annals of Science* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]

Greta Jones, *Social Darwinism and English thought* (1980)

Daniel Kevles, *In the Name of Eugenics* (1986)

Jane Lewis, *Politics of Motherhood* (1980)

Lowy (ed.), *Heredity and Infection*

John Macnicol, "Voluntary Sterilisation Campaign", in Fout (ed.), *Forbidden History* (1992)

Dorothy Middleton, *Sir Francis Galton 1822-1911* (1982)

Ornella Moscucci, *The Science of Woman* (1990)

Robert Nye, "Rise and Fall of the Eugenics Empire", *Historical Journal* (1993)

Daniel Pick, *Faces of Degeneration* (1989)

Robert Peel (ed.), *Essays in the History of Eugenics* (1998)

Robert Peel (ed.), *Marie Stopes, eugenics and the English birth control movement* (1996)

Vernon Rosario (ed.), *Science and homosexualities* (1997)

George Robb, "The way of the flesh", *Journal of the History of Sexuality* (1996)

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David Pomfret, "The city of evil and the great outdoors: The Modern Health Movement and the Urban Young, 1918-1940", *Urban History* (2001)  
Dorothy Porter, "Enemies of Race", *Victorian Studies* (1991)  
J. Saunders, "Quarantining the weak minded", in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 3 (1988)  
Andrew Scull, *Decarceration* (1984)  
Geoffrey R. Searle, *The Quest for National Efficiency* (1971)  
Harvey Simmons, "Explaining Social Policy: The English Mental Deficiency Act", *Journal of Social History* (1978)  
V. Skultans, *Madness and Morals* (1975)  
R. A. Soloway, "Eugenics and Pronatalism", in John Flout (ed.), *Forbidden History*  
R. A. Soloway, "The 'Perfect Contraceptive'", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1995)  
R. A. Soloway, "Counting the Degenerates", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1982)  
Mathew Thomson, "Constituting Citizenship", in Lawrence and Anna-K Mayer (eds), *Regenerating England* (2000)  
Mathew Thomson, *The Problem of Mental Deficiency* (1998)  
Mathew Thomson, "Though ever the Subject of Psychological Medicine", in Freeman and Berrios (eds), *150 Years or British Psychiatry*  
W. Voigt, "The garden city as a eugenic utopia", *Planning Perspectives* (1989)  
Walmsley, Atkinson and Rolph, "Community Care and Mental Deficiency", in Bartlett and Wright (ed.), *Outside the Walls of the Asylum* (1999)  
Stephen Watson, "Malingers, the 'Weak-minded' Criminal and 'Moral Imbecile'", in Clark and Crawford (eds), *Legal Medicine in History*

### Web Resources

History of Eugenics: <http://www.vector.cshl.org/eugenics>

Week 10. Workshop: State Medicine 1900-1948
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### Outline

In focusing on the period 1900 to 1948, this workshop seeks to develop an understanding of the growing role of the state in healthcare, the reasons behind its actions, and the extent to which state health services developed. There are no set questions, as the idea is to provide a student-led workshop whereby particular themes are explored by looking at one or more areas where the state sought to intervene. The determination of topics is student led.

### Key Texts

Anne Hardy, *Health and Medicine in Britain since 1860*  
Helen Jones, *Health and Society in Twentieth-century Britain* (1994)  
Jane Lewis, "Providers, Consumers, the State and the Delivery of Health Care", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)

You might also look at Geoffrey Finlayson, "A Moving Frontier", *Twentieth Century British History* (1990)

### Reading

John Adams, "Last years of the workhouse", in Bornat, Perks, Thompson and Walmsley (eds), *Oral History, Health and Welfare* (2000)  
Steven Cherry, *Medical Services and Hospitals in Britain* (1996)  
Anne Digby & John Stewart (eds), *Gender, Health and Welfare* (1996)  
Ray Earwicker, "Miner's Medical Services", *Ilafur* (1981)

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John Eyler, *Sir Arthur Newsholme* (1997)  
Derek Fraser, *The Evolution of the British Welfare State* (1984)  
Geoffrey Finlayson, *Citizen, State and Social Welfare* (1994)  
José Harris, "Political thought and the welfare state 1870-1940", *Past & Present* (1992)  
Bernard Harris, "Pro-alienism, anti-alienism and the medical profession in late-Victorian and Edwardian England", in Ernst & Harris, *Race, Science and Medicine* (1999)  
Frank Honigsbaum, *The Division in British Medicine* (1979)  
Alan Kidd, "The State and Moral Progress", *Twentieth Century British History* (1987)  
Jane Lewis, "The Prevention of Diphtheria", *Journal of Social History* (1986)  
Dorothy Porter, "Enemies of Race", *Victorian Studies* (1991)  
M. Powell, "Geography of English Hospital Provision", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1992)  
Martin Powell, "An Expanding Service", *Twentieth Century British History* (1997)  
Martin Powell, "Municipal public health expenditure in the 1930s", *Urban History* (1995)  
Rosemary Stevens, *Medical Practice in Modern England* (1966)  
S. Tomkins, "The Failure of Expertise", *Social History of Medicine* (1992)  
Charles Webster, "Health, Welfare and Unemployment", *Past and Present* (1985)  
Charles Webster, "Health or Hungry Thirties?", *History Workshop* (1982)  
John Welshman, *Municipal Medicine* (2000)  
Noel Whiteside, "Counting the Cost: Sickness and Disability among Working People", *Economic History Review* (1987)

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE

Cule (ed), *Wales and Medicine*  
Anne Digby, *The Evolution of British General Practice* (1999)  
Anne Digby & Nick Bosanquet, "Doctors and Patients in the an Era of National Health Insurance", *Economic History Review* (1988)  
B. Gilbert, *The Evolution of National Insurance in Great Britain* (1966)  
W. Mommsen (ed.), *The Emergence of the Welfare State in Britain and Germany* (1981)  
N. Whiteside, "Private agencies for public purposes", *Journal of Social Policy* (1983)  
N. Williams, "Implementation of Compulsory Health Legislation", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1994)

#### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

Brian Abel-Smith, *The Hospitals 1800-1948* (1964)  
Daniel Fox, "The National Health Service and the Second World War", in Smith (ed.), *War and Social Change* (1986)  
Frank Honigsbaum, *Health, Happiness, and Security* (1989)  
Helen Jones, *Health and Society in Twentieth-Century Britain* (1994)  
A. Land, R. Lowe & Noel Whiteside, *Development of the Welfare State* (1992)  
Martin Powell, "Wales and the National Health Service", *Llafur* (2000)  
Nicholas Timmins, *The Five Giants* (1995)  
Charles Webster, *The National Health Service* (1998)  
Charles Webster, "Conflict and Consensus", *Twentieth Century British History* (1991)  
Charles Webster, "Making of the NHS", *Modern History Review* (1995)

#### HEALTH CENTRES

Abigail Beach, "Potential for Participation", in Lawrence and Anna-K Mayer (eds), *Regenerating England* (2000)  
Jane Lewis and Barbara Brookes, "The Peckham Health Centre, "PEP", and the concept of general practice during the 1930s and 1940s", *Medical History* (1983) [PHOTOCOPY]

#### INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE

Roger Cooter (ed.), *In the name of the Child* (1992)  
Anna Davin, "Imperialism and Motherhood", *History Workshop Journal* (1978)

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Deborah Dwork, *War is good for babies and other young children* (1987)  
Jo Garcia, Robert Kilpatrick, Martin Richards (eds), *The politics of maternity care* (1990)  
Pysr Gruffudd, "Science and the Stuff of Life", *Journal of Historical Geography* (2001)  
Jane Lewis, *Politics of Motherhood* (1980)  
Hilary Marland, "A pioneer of infant welfare", *Social History of Medicine* (1993)  
Ornella Moscucci, *The Science of Woman* (1990)\*E. Peetz, "A maternity service for England and Wales", in Jo Garcia, Robert Kilpatrick, Martin Richards (eds), *The politics of maternity care* (1990)

#### SCHOOL MEDICINE SERVICE

Bernard Harris, *The Health of the Schoolchild* (1995)  
H. Hendrick, "Child Labour, Medical Capital and the School Medical Service", in Roger Cooter (ed.), *In the Name of the Child* (1992)  
J. D. Hirst, "A failure "without parallel" : the School Medical Service and the London County Council 1907-1912", *Medical History* (1981) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Alun Tingle, "The School Medical Service in Cardiff" (Phd Thesis, 1980)

#### TUBERCULOSIS

Linda Bryder, "Wonderlands of Buttercups, Clover and Daises: Tb and the Open School Movement", in Roger Cooter (ed.), *In the Name of the Child* (1992)  
Linda Bryder, "King Edward VIII Welsh National Memorial Association and its policy towards tuberculosis", *Welsh History Review* (1996)  
Thomas Dormandy, *The White Death* (1999)  
P. Gruffudd, "A Crusade against Consumption", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1995)  
F. B. Smith, *The Retreat of Tuberculosis 1850-1950* (1988)  
Michael Worboys, "The Sanatorium Treatment", in Pickstone (ed.), *Medical Innovations in Historical Perspective* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]

#### VENEREAL DISEASE

Lucy Bland, "Cleansing the portals of life", in Langan & Schwartz (eds), *Crises in the British State* (1985)  
David Evans, "Tackling the 'Hideous Scourge': The Creation of Venereal Disease Treatment Centres", *Social History of Medicine* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]  
Roger Davidson & Lesley Hall (eds), *Sex, sin and suffering* (2001)  
Roger Davison, "Venereal Disease, Sexual Morality and Public Health", *Journal of the History of Sexuality* (1994)  
Lesley Hall, *Sex, Gender and Social Change* (2000)  
Frank Mort, "Purity, Feminism and the State", in Langan & Schwartz (eds), *Crises in the British State* (1985)

Week 11. Revision: Revision Session
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#### Outline

Provides you with an opportunity to raise questions about the course, topics and documents and to go through sample examination questions.

TITLES AVAILABLE IN JSTOR
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*Economic History Review* (1927-96)  
*Eighteenth Century Studies* (1967-1995)  
*Historical Journal* (1958-1996)

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*Journal of British Studies* (1961-96)  
*Journal of Contemporary History* (1966-1998)  
*Journal of Interdisciplinary History* (1970-1996)  
*Journal of Modern History* (1929-1999)

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## How to Approach a Gobbet

The OED defines a gobbet as a “*piece, lump, esp. of raw flesh or food*”. The second (modern) definition is more relevant: *extract from a text especially set for translation or comment in examination*

### SUMMARY

You should analyse what the source - be it a document or picture - has to “say” and the way in which it is “said”. When doing so, it is best to consider:

- Why was it produced?
- Who produced it?
- What is being said/shown?
- Who was it intended for?

When you have broached these questions you are in a position to say something about what the source tells you about the nature of medicine, disease, health policy, etc. in the time and place in which it originated. Most sources are to some extent ‘biased’ and produced for a particular purpose i.e. a government report, or, an explanation of a particular medical view. However, this does not necessarily invalidate the document. Try to think about what ‘biases’ themselves can tell you about the way in which people saw disease, health, medicine, or social policy. Likewise, very few sources give a ‘complete’ view or tell us everything we need to know about a particular theme or problem. You should not expect a source to tell you everything! Think instead about the particular *kind* of information you would expect (say) a newspaper account, a novel, or a medical text to contain in your period. Sometimes, what a source *doesn't* say may be as significant as what it *does*. Does the source give you the kind of information you would expect from it?

### Questions to consider when reading DOCUMENTS

There are a number of questions to place against any particular document. Some overlap, others will not be relevant for all documents. Nevertheless, awareness of these different questions is a good foundation for approaching a document and writing a gobbet.

- Who was the **author** of the work in question? What was their background, what were their opinions? To what extent does their identity and personal history shed light upon the nature of the source being considered?
- What was the **purpose** of the work in question? What was the author trying to achieve with it?
- Who was the intended **audience** for the work? To what extent was the work orientated towards their viewpoint? Did it aim to reinforce, or to challenge, their preexistent views?
- What **issues** were consciously raised by the work? What, of its content, is of significance? Were these issues ones of great contemporary relevance? Have they remained so, or does a latter-day audience see in the work things never intended by the author? Does that matter? Does it influence our understanding of the work in questions?
- What was the **impact** of the work? Where and amongst whom is it likely to have been circulated? What reactions did it elicit? Was its impact immediate, or did it take longer to be recognised?

- What was the **context** of the work? Where does it come from? How does the piece relate to other texts of the period? Was it representative? innovative? aberrant? Was the work contributing to an existing debate? Can it be best understood in the light of events the time which are not explicitly mentioned in the work? When was the work produced? Does that date have any significance?
- Look carefully at the **language** used in the work. If there are words or phrases that are unfamiliar, then look them up. What would you say is the style of the work?
- Read the work with a view to identifying any **contradictions** that may be there present. It is often very easy to accept something simply because it appears in print and thus carries a certain authority. But read the work with a critical eye. If it is presenting an argument, consider whether the author has confronted the appropriate counter-arguments, and assess the use of evidence. Does it really support the case?
- What **technical** problems does it pose for the modern reader?

#### ANALYSING PICTURES AS PRIMARY SOURCES

A similar set of questions can be applied to using visual materials (photographs, paintings, posters, postcards, etc). Here you might consider:

- What clues are in the picture to establish time and place?
- What is happening in the picture?
- What is the significance of the event?
- What can and what cannot be learnt from the picture?
- Why do you think the picture was produced?
- What message is the picture trying to communicate?

#### *Some guidance on writing gobbets*

You are required to write short commentaries on a primary source (written, printed, visual) in the first question of your examination paper. This type of writing demands a rather different approach than that needed for an essay. Gobbets are designed to assess your ability to comment critically upon source material, whether a text or an object. Each gobbet will have at least one specific point that should be addressed/analysed, so always consider why a particular passage/image has been chosen. Focus your answer upon what is interesting in this gobbet. There are a number of pitfalls to avoid:

- Firstly, do *not* write a short essay. The document with which you are faced may be from a health manual directed at women, but you are not being asked simply to write an essay about women. Instead, **you are being asked to evaluate the value or limitations of the document as a piece of historical evidence.**
- Secondly, do *not* paraphrase the document. You are required to analyse it, not summarise it.
- Thirdly, do *not* use the source as the occasion for a potted biography of its author.

The analysis should be just that, an **analysis**. Use the questions suggested earlier to supply the material with which to write the commentary. This should be broadly broken down to cover **context, analysis, and evaluation**.

#### **General points to observe:**

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- Do not be afraid to display the information you have. Include as much precise information as you can.
  - Confine your comments as closely as possible to the subject matter of the gobbet.
  - If you need to say something about the source do not spend long churning out pre-packaged information that would have been relevant to any conceivable extract from that source.
  - Do not reproduce the gobbet or repeat information from it as if you were remembering it from elsewhere; to the examiner this looks like padding.
  - Be particularly careful to include any cross-references you can think of to other primary sources.

Be **concise** in your writing, and watch your timing. **Remember you will have just under an hour to analyse and comment on THREE gobbets.**