

NEW BIBLIOGRAPHY ON "WOMEN AND MEDICINE"

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This bibliography on Women and Medicine builds on earlier contributions to MFN: no. 10 (Fall 1990), pp. 23-24; no. 11 (Spring 1991), pp. 25-26; no. 13 (Spring 1992), pp. 32-34; no. 15 (Spring 1993), pp. 42-43; and no. 19 (Spring 1995), pp. 39-42.

Blondiaux, Joël. "La Femme et son corps au haut moyen-âge vus par l'anthropologue et le paléopathologiste," in Michel Rouche and Jean Heuclin, eds., La Femme au moyen âge (Maubeuge: Publication de la Ville de Maubeuge, Diffusion Jean Touzot, 1990), pp. 115-37. An intriguing interpretation of women's longevity and morbidity based on grave evidence from the early Middle Ages.

Deegan, Marilyn. "Pregnancy and Childbirth in the Anglo-Saxon Medical Texts: A Preliminary Survey," in Medicine in Early Medieval England, ed. Marilyn Deegan and D. G. Scragg (Manchester: Centre for Anglo-Saxon Studies, University of Manchester, 1989), pp. 17-26. An advance report of Deegan's ongoing research.

Fontaine, Resianne. "The Facts of Life: The Nature of the Female Contribution to Generation According to Judah ha-Cohen's Midrash ha-Hokma and Contemporary Texts," Medizinhistorisches Journal 29 (1994), 333-362. After summarizing the views of Aristotle and Galen on the existence of the female seed, the author recounts the reception of those views by Judah ben Salomo ha-Cohen Ibn Matqa (ca. 1245) and two other 13th-century Hebrew encyclopedists.

Green, Monica. "Estraendo Trota dal 'Trotula': Ricerche su testi medievali di medicina salernitana" (trans. Valeria Gibertoni & Pina Boggi Cavallo), Rassegna Storica Salernitana 24 (1995), 31-53. Argues that the central text of the so-called Trotula ensemble, the De curis mulierum ("On Treatments for Women"), does in fact derive from the historic Salernitan woman healer, Trota. This article is a summary of more fully-documented studies that will be coming out (in English) later this year.

Green, Monica H. and Margaret Schleissner. "Trotula (Trota), 'Trotula,'" in Kurt Ruh (general editor), Die deutsche Literatur des Mittelalters: Verfasserlexikon, 2nd ed. (Berlin, New York: Walter de Gruyter, 1978-____), vol. 9 (1996), coll. 1083-1088. A brief summary of the writings attributed to Trota and "Trotula," with particular emphasis on the German tradition of the Trotula texts. Includes bibliography.

Harding, Wendy. "Medieval Women's Unwritten Discourse on Motherhood: A Reading of Two Fifteenth-Century Texts," Women's Studies 21, no. 2 (1992), 197-209. Examines the ways in which Margaret Paston and Margery Kempe discuss—or don't discuss—motherhood.

Harvey, L. P. "In Granada Under the Catholic Monarchs: A Call from a Doctor and Another from a Curandera," in The Age of the Catholic Monarchs, 1474-1516: Literary Studies in Memory of Keith Whinnom, ed. Alan Deyermond & Ian Macpherson (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 1989), pp. 71-75. Recounts how a muger morisca ("Moorish woman") cured Cardinal Cisneros in 1501.

Jansen-Sieben, Ria. "De vrouw in de medische Literatuur," Acta Belgica Historiae

- Medicinae 7, no. 4 (Dec. 1994), 218-229. Presents excerpts from several later medieval Dutch texts on women's medicine and generation.
- Junceda Avell, E. Ginecología y vida íntima de las reinas de España (Madrid, 1991). Not yet seen.
- Kruse, Britta-Juliane. "Neufund einer handschriftlichen Vorstufe von Eucharius Rößlins Hebammenlehrbuch Der schwangeren Frauen und Hebammen Rosengarten und des Frauenbüchleins Ps.-Ortolfs," Sudhoffs Archiv 78 (1994), 220-236. Argues that Rößlin's famous Rosengarten (1516), one of the earliest printed midwifery manuals, derives from an earlier manuscript tradition.
- Kruse, Britta-Juliane. Verborgene Heilkünste: Geschichte der Frauenmedizin im Spätmittelalter. Quellen und Forschungen zur Literatur- und Kulturgeschichte, 5 (Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1996). A revision of Kruse's 1994 Berlin, Freie-Universität dissertation. In the first half of the volume, Kruse surveys German gynecological literature generally, offering suggestions about the importance of these texts for the history of late medieval medical practice, sexuality, and scientific theory. In the second half, Kruse transcribes several brief, hitherto unpublished German gynecological texts and recipe collections.
- Martinez Crespo, Alicia. Manual de mugeres en el qual se contienen muchas y diversas reçetas muy buenas: Estudio, edición y notas (Salamanca: Ediciones Universidad de Salamanca, 1995). Edition of a late 15th- or early 16th-century Spanish collection of medicinal, cosmetic and culinary recipes for women.
- Montero Cartelle, Enrique. "Lengua medica y lexico sexual: la constitucion de la lengua tecnica," in Tradicion et Innovacion de la Medicina latina de la Antigüedad y de la Alta Edad Media, Actas del IV Coloquio Internacional sobre los 'Textos médicos latinos antiguos' (Santiago de Compostela: Universidade, Servicio de Publicacions e Intercambio Científico, 1994), pp. 207-224. Not yet seen.
- Moulinier, Laurence. "Fragments inédits de la Physica: Contribution à l'étude de la transmission des manuscrits scientifiques de Hildegarde de Bingen," Mélanges de l'Ecole Française de Rome. Moyen Age 105 (1993), 629-650. An important study demonstrating the piecemeal use of Hildegard's medicine in late medieval Heidelberg. Moulinier has discovered three new fragments of Hildegard's Physica in Vatican manuscripts. Should be read in conjunction with Melitta Weiss Adamson's recent piece on the Physica (see MFN 19, Spring 1995, p. 42).
- Moulinier, Laurence. Le manuscrit perdu à Strasbourg: Enquête sur l'oeuvre scientifique de Hildegarde (Paris: Publications de la Sorbonne; Saint-Denis: Presses Universitaires de Vincennes, 1995). A revision of Moulinier's 1994 thesis, this awesomely learned study raises our understanding of the origins and later fate of Hildegard's medical writings to a whole new level.
- Rawcliffe, Carole. Medicine and Society in Later Medieval England (Phoenix Mill: Alan Sutton, 1995). This handsomely produced survey for the general reader includes two chapters on women as patients and practitioners, though given its richness this book should be read in its entirety. The 64 B&W illustrations and 20 color plates are aptly chosen, and excellent use is made of literary as well as historical sources.
- Schild, Lys Dorin Ritzmann. Hildegard von Bingen: Pflanzliche Heilmittel mit gynäkologisch-geburtshilflicher Indikation, Zürcher medizingeschichtliche

- Abhandlungen, 259 (Zurich: Juris Druck & Verlag Dietikon, 1994). An examination in modern botanical/chemical terms of the physiological properties of 25 plants which Hildegard (1098-1179) recommended for gynecological and obstetrical conditions.
- Schleissner, Margaret. "Sexuality and Reproduction in the Late Medieval Problemata Aristotelis," in Josef Domes, et al., eds., Licht der Natur: Medizin in Fachliteratur und Dichtung. Festschrift für Gundolf Keil zum 60. Geburtstag (Göppingen: Kümmerle, 1994), pp. 383-98. Discusses a thirteenth- or fourteenth-century composition attributed to Aristotle which comprises, among other things, a series of questions on reproduction. Schleissner discusses both the Latin text and one of the two German translations.
- Weston, L. M. C. "Women's Medicine, Women's Magic: The Old English Metrical Childbirth Charms," Modern Philology 92.3 (1995), 279-93. Argues that three Anglo-Saxon charms for assisting, respectively, pregnancy, childbirth and lactation show signs of coming directly from women's oral tradition

BOOK REVIEWS



Clare A. Lees, Thelma Fensler and JoAnn McNamara, eds. Medieval Masculinities: Regarding Men in the Middle Ages. Medieval Cultures, Vol. 7, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1994. Pp. xxv, 193.

The premise of this collection is that much about masculinity is becoming visible only in the wake of feminist studies. The claim of feminism that women's cultural positioning has differed from men's in order to consolidate men's authority has undone the universalizing tendency of traditional histories and revealed the effortful construction of what had seemed a natural masculine superiority. The authors of this collection turn from the feminist position to focus on "medieval masculinities" with fruitful results. The volume is more engaged in documenting men's plight than in theorizing masculinity's psycho-social construction. And with the exception of a couple of paragraphs, masculinity is heterosexual for this collection. The two tendencies may be related, in that gay theory is currently the groundbreaking site for analyses of masculinity that are derived from psychoanalytic traditions. Medieval Masculinities draws on the work of David Cillmore, Clifford Geertz, R. W. Connell, and Thomas Laqueur rather than on work of postfreudians and gay theorists. Most of the resulting essays succeed in documenting specific practices around normative masculinity in substantial and fascinating detail.

Four essays emphasize that heavy demands are placed on men in consequence of their cultural dominance. Vern Bullough's "On Being a Male in the Middle Ages" reviews anatomical and physiological writing that held men responsible for the woman's orgasm, which was believed to be necessary for conception, and for the sex of offspring, since male progeny were believed to indicate more efficacious sperm than female ones. Two essays on marriage practices, Susan Mosher Stuard's "Burdens of Matrimony: Husbanding and Gender in Medieval Italy" and Stanley Chojnacki's "Subaltern Patriarchs: Patrician Bachelors in Renaissance Venice," reveal the constraints that poem