



# EAHN

EUROPEAN  
ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE HISTORY  
OF NURSING

## Editorial

Completed by Andrea Thiekötter

Since 2011 a few representatives from different European countries have met annually to establish a European wide Association for the History of Nursing. First meeting was held at the 17<sup>th</sup> of March in 2011 in Copenhagen, Denmark, at the Danish Deaconess Foundation Frederiksberg hosted by Susanne Malchau Dietz. Together with Christine Hallett (UK), Gerard Fealy (Ireland), Inger-Marie Boergesen (Denmark), Sue Hawkins (UK), Petrie F. Roodbol (Netherlands) Jorunn Mathisen (Norway), Mathilde Hackmann, Karen Nolte, Susanne Kreutzer, Bettina Blessing and me (all from Germany) have discussed the purpose and aims as well as the structure and membership of such an association.

Second meeting took place at the 16<sup>th</sup> of March 2012 in Kolding, Denmark, hosted by Inger-Marie Boergesen including a visit at the Danish Museum for Nursing History which is highly recommended to see. Most of the same representatives from the above mentioned countries of the first meeting in 2011 have met again except Sue Hawkins, Petrie F. Roodbol and Karen Nolte were unfortunately not able to come;

instead Aashild Fause (Norway) did participate. We specified the results of our first discussion and prepared the *Terms of Reference of the European Association for the History of Nursing*. We created an European Coordinating Committee, whose chair is Susanne Malchau Dietz. At present, the EAHN has the following five constituent associations as members:

- The Danish Society of Nursing History (Contact Susanne Malchau Dietz: [sumd@ucdiakonissen.dk](mailto:sumd@ucdiakonissen.dk))
- The Historical Nursing Research Section of the German Association for Nursing Science (Contact Andrea Thiekötter: [Sektion.HPF@dg-pflegewissenschaft.de](mailto:Sektion.HPF@dg-pflegewissenschaft.de))
- The UCD Irish Centre for Nursing and Midwifery History (Contact Gerard Fealy: [gerard.fealy@ucd.ie](mailto:gerard.fealy@ucd.ie))
- The UK Association for the History of Nursing (Contact Christine Hallett: [Christine.Hallett@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:Christine.Hallett@manchester.ac.uk))
- The Norwegian Association for the History of Nursing

(Contact Aashild Fause: [aashild.fause@uit.no](mailto:aashild.fause@uit.no))

The professional logo of the EAHN was developed with the friendly assistance of the Danish Nurses Organization (DNO). It also provided the website of the EAHN (see [www.dsr.dk/eahn](http://www.dsr.dk/eahn) after September the 1<sup>st</sup> 2012, webmaster is Gunilla Svensmark) which is hosted at the website of the Danish Society of Nursing History and hosted again by the DNO.

A bulletin of the EAHN will be published at least once a year. The first bulletin in 2011 was published by Karen Nolte. The first bulletin in 2012 gives an overview about current projects and other information regarding to Nursing History in Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Poland, and Spain.

Join the European Association for the History of Nursing by enrolling in one of its constituent associations. If you are part of an existing association that would like to affiliate with the EAHN contact any of the above Coordinating Committee members to let us know of your interest.

**We also prepared the Launch of the European Association for the History of Nursing (EAHN) taking place at this International Nursing History Conference “Nursing History in a Global Perspective” on Thursday the 9<sup>th</sup> of August 2012 at 19:00hrs. We like to invite you to join us launching this special event!**

## **Terms of Reference of the European Association for the History of Nursing**

### *Mission Statement*

The mission of the European Association for the History of Nursing (EAHN) is to promote the development and advancement of Nursing History. This is achieved through scholarly work and public outreach. The Association brings individuals and associations together in order to provide mutual support and opportunities for collaboration.

### *Purpose and Aims*

The purpose of the Association is to provide a European focus for the development of the discipline of Nursing History. It has three aims:

1. To promote scholarly work in the Nursing History, by providing a mutually supportive network of individuals working in the field and by creating opportunities for direct collaboration on significant research projects.

2. To promote the public understanding of Nursing History, by supporting initiatives for public engagement.
3. To gain recognition for the discipline of Nursing History throughout the European region, by accessing existing links with key disciplines, such as Nursing, History and Medical History; organising events, including international conferences; supporting significant outreach initiatives such as museums and popular events and publications; and promoting interdisciplinary collaboration.

### *Structure*

The Association has a federal structure. Constituent member associations are autonomous and self-governing. A constituent association may be administered through an academic centre, a scholarly society or an interest group. Each constituent association will be eligible to send at least one member to a European Coordinating Committee.

### *Membership*

The membership comprises individuals who are members of a constituent association. The membership is intended to be inclusive. Members may be nurses or non-nurses, and might or might not hold an appointment in a recognized academic institution. An individual from any part of the world may join any of

the constituent associations, and thereby become a member of the EAHN.

### *Scholarly activities*

The EAHN will provide a means for networking and collaboration between constituent associations. The language in which activities will be conducted will be English.

Each constituent association will provide a medium for the dissemination of news and information, and for the exchange of scholarly ideas. This will normally be a bulletin or newsletter, but each association is free to provide outreach through other media.

Constituent associations will cooperate in the organisation of scholarly meetings (such as seminars, workshops and conferences).

The Coordinating Committee will collate media for disseminating news and information about its constituent associations into a central bulletin, and will support constituent associations in holding conferences and other events.

### *Conduct of business*

The Association will conduct its business through electronic communications and a face to face meeting of the Coordinating Committee at least once per year. The Coordinating Committee will maintain a record of meetings held.

## DENMARK - The Danish Society of Nursing History (DSHS)

*By Susanne Malchau Dietz, president DSHS*

The Danish Society of Nursing History (DSHS) was established 1997 as the result of an increasing interest in nursing history in Denmark.

The aims of the DSHS:

- to promote the interest in nursing history in Denmark, the Nordic Countries and internationally;
- to promote historical scholarship in nursing;
- to support and cooperate with the Danish Museum of Nursing History established 1999, e.g. in planning seminars and collecting material to the museum exhibitions, archives and library.

Membership to the DSHS is open for nurses and non-nurses. The annual fee is 175 DKR for individuals and 550 DKR for institutions. Membership includes free access to the Danish Museum of Nursing History, seminars arranged by the DSHS and the bulletin *Sygepleje & Historie* (Nursing & History) published twice a year. The society's website is [www.dsr.dk/dshs](http://www.dsr.dk/dshs). It is hosted by the Danish Nurses' Organization

(DNO) which is also most generous in supporting the Society materially.

### *Danish report 2012*

In recent years the DSHS has worked intensively to promote historical scholarship in nursing and academic collaboration in a European and international context. We are proud to see the fruits of this work, interest and international cooperation in the present establishing of the EAHN (European Association for the History of Nursing) and the fact that history papers and a main session in history by now also is included at the ICN Congresses.

This year the Society has organized the International Nursing History Conference "Nursing History in a Global Perspective" August 9 – 11, taking place at the same time as the present EAHN bulletin is published. The event is organized jointly by the Danish Society of Nursing History, the Danish Museum of Nursing History and the Danish Nurses' Organization. The three organizations have a long tradition of collaboration, but it is the first time they have collaborated on a project of this

kind and size. Venue of the conference is Hotel Koldingfjord (a former tuberculosis sanatorium for children) and the Danish Museum of Nursing History situated in the buildings next to the hotel. The history of the hotel is related to Danish nursing as in 1987 the Nurses' Property Corporation and the Visiting Nurses' Property Corporation took over the buildings and converted it into a beautiful conference hotel.

The conference is affiliated to academia by the Southern University of Denmark and the UC Danish Deaconess Foundation. It comprises four keynote speakers and 25 concurrent sessions (100 papers app.). The keynote speakers include Professor Anne Marie Rafferty (GB), Professor Julie Fairman (USA), Professor Christine Hallett (GB) and Associate Professor Susanne Kreutzer (Germany). There are app. 150 participants from 25 different countries. The opening reception 9 August celebrates the launching of the EAHN (European Association for the History of Nursing).



*Photo of the sanatorium, now Hotel Koldingfjord, from "Illustreret Tidende" 2.7.1911 with the byline "The newly completed Christmas Seal Sanatorium at Kolding Fjord, the cost of which has caused so much attention that the reasonableness now will be investigated by a commission".*

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## **FRANCE - Follow the Fellows: Relocating the Trajectories of Rockefeller Foundation Nurse Fellows 1919-1970**

*By Pierre Yves Saunier, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique*

Different boards created by the Rockefeller family supported nursing activities throughout the 20th century. They provided funds to schools, professional organisations, dispensaries, professional organisations. Although this began with the China Medical Board in 1915, it was the Rockefeller Foundation, created in 1913, which developed the largest program. Between 1917 and the early 1970s, the Foundation appropriated large sums of money to support, expand or create schools of nursing; to establish pilot public health nursing centres; to define and implement standards for nursing educations; to install

governmental agencies in charge of monitoring nursing education and the profession of nursing. One aspect of this commitment was the provision of subsidies to individual nurses in order that they study or travel abroad. Some 1200 nurses from 70 countries and dozens of specific institutions received one of these awards. With their 'fellowship', 'scholarship' or 'travel grant', they spent from 1 week to 4 years in other nursing centres, mostly abroad, doing coursework for a degree or certificate or observing and participating to the work in hospital wards, health centres, dispensaries and public health systems.

The purpose of these individual awards was to change nursing from the inside, and to return home nurses who would have absorbed the standards endorsed by the Foundation, in agreement with the fraction of the nursing leadership that strived to redefine nursing from the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These standards affected nursing as a profession, discipline and knowledge. They dealt with the autonomy of nursing and its emancipation from the tutelage of male physicians, with the separation of nursing education from hospital service and its integration within the university system, and with a combination of public health and

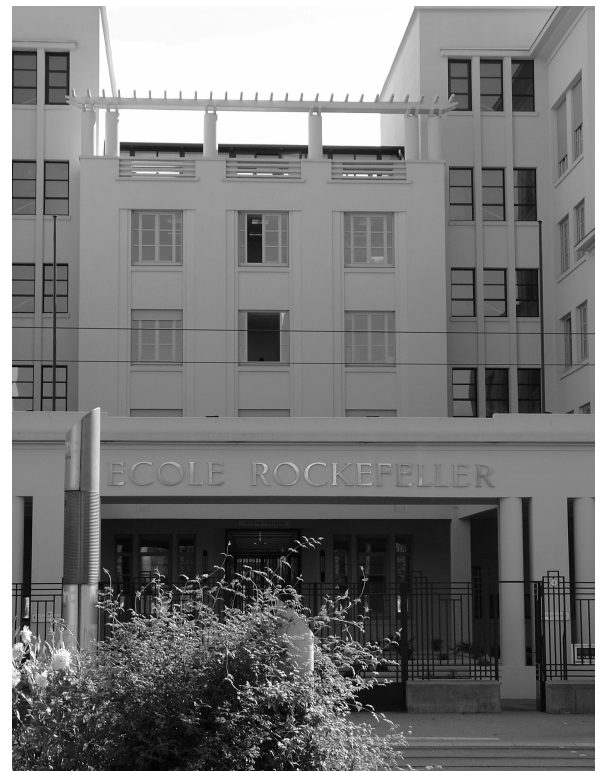
bedside nursing training that would provide the basis for the definition of a specific body of issues and techniques proper to nursing. The beneficiaries of the Rockefeller Foundation awards were expected to be the spearheads to support and implement these changes, and to become leaders in their nursing specialty, their specific institution, their national professional organisation, their linguistic sphere or their cultural region.

In order to assess the impact of these nurses on nursing situations, and also the impact these awards had on social and professional careers, I have created a database of the nurses who received Foundation awards between 1919 and 1970. To do so, I combined several sources from the Foundation archives with material from the different

institutions wherefrom fellows, scholars or travel grantees came from or studied. Because one cannot visit dozens of countries, and cannot speak dozens of languages, I cannot just rely on first hand research or on the existing literature in nursing history. I also benefit from the knowledge and kindness of all the colleagues who provide me with further information about the trajectory of these nurses before and after their Rockefeller connection. Kristina Popova for Bulgaria, Erik Ingebritsen for Hungary, Juan Jose Martin Frechilla for Venezuela and Spain, Gloria Gallego for Spain, Anna Luisa Velandia for Latin and South America, Sonya Grypma for China have been very generous in sharing information with me. Yet, when it comes to Europe, I am also looking for additional elements about the trajectories of

Danish, Swedish, Finnish, Norwegian, Italian, Czechoslovakian, Romanian, British, German, Polish, Greek, Portuguese, Austrian, and Turkish nurses. In reciprocation, I'll be glad to share my own data about what these nurses did do during their fellowship, scholarship or travel grant period. I won't be able to attend the first meeting of the Association to discuss this ongoing research on the Rockefeller Foundation nursing activities, or to present this database, but I hope some members of the Association will get in touch with me to exchange information about these mobile nurses and make it possible to follow the fellows.

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## GERMANY - Research into the History of Nursing at the Institute for the History of Medicine at the Robert Bosch Foundation (IGM)

By Bettina Blessing, IGM

The Institute for the History of Medicine of the Robert Bosch Foundation is the only research centre for medical history in Germany that is not university-affiliated. Its research focuses on the social history of medicine (especially the history of patients, population migration and prevention), the history of homeopathy and alternative medical approaches as well as the history of nursing and geriatric care.

In autumn 2004 the Robert Bosch Foundation first began to sponsor the programme "Contributions to the History of Nursing" which ended in 2012. The programme offered doctoral fellowships and project studies under the IGM's scientific supervision. It also encompassed several projects on source preservation including oral history projects. The funds provided by the Robert Bosch Foundation supported conferences and covered travel expenses, research fellowships and help with printing costs.

Fellowships in the history of nursing require a dual qualification: applicants need to be trained and/or work in nursing and have a university degree in history. The Robert Bosch Foundation also contributed funds to a project on the history of nursing and one on the development of geriatric care.

The IGM supports a wide range of themes within the history of nursing. The first publications have already been released: Ulrike Gaida's dissertation, which was published in 2011, focuses on the educational concepts and professional careers of nurses

during the Weimar Republic.<sup>1</sup> Nicole Schweig investigated secular nursing in Germany's African colonies between 1884 and 1918.<sup>2</sup> In a collection of sources on the history of nursing, a number of authors from Germany, Austria and Switzerland present and comment on sources from various eras.<sup>3</sup>

Current projects include a dissertation by Astrid Stölzle in which she reviews the history of voluntary nursing during WWI. In her dissertation on the everyday nursing routine in nineteenth and early twentieth century hospitals Anja Faber examines various nursing organizations. As part of a wider project Bettina Blessing explores religious hospital orders of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The research conducted into the history of nursing revealed a severe shortage of studies into the history of geriatric care and, as a result, a doctoral fellowship was introduced on the topic: in her work, Nina Grabe explores institutional geriatric care from 1945 to circa 1965. Her emphasis

is on the discourse on professionalization and on patterns of action and perception among geriatric nurses.

The IGM aims to promote the relatively new interest in the history of nursing and to establish the history of nursing as an interdisciplinary study within the institutional structure of universities and nursing schools. The Institute moreover seeks, by means of targeted studies, to fill identified gaps in the research.

<sup>1</sup> Gaida, Ulrike (2011): *Bildungskonzepte der Krankenpflege in der Weimarer Republik: die Schwesternschaft des Evangelischen Diakonievereins e.V., Berlin-Zehlendorf* (Medizin, Gesellschaft und Geschichte: Beiheft, 38), Stuttgart.

<sup>2</sup> Schweig, Nicole (2011): *Weltliche Krankenpflege in den deutschen Kolonien Afrikas 1884-1918. Mit einem umfangreichen Bildteil und Quellenanhang*, Frankfurt am Main.

<sup>3</sup> Hähner-Rombach, Sylvelyn/Schweikardt Christoph (2011): *Quellen zur Geschichte der Krankenpflege. Mit Einführungen und Kommentaren*, Frankfurt a.M.



Image© of the "Bildarchiv des Instituts für Geschichte der Medizin der Robert Bosch Stiftung"

## GERMANY - The Section Historical Nursing Research (SHP) of the German Association for Nursing Science (DGP)

By Andrea Thiekötter, speaker of SHP

At the end of the 1980s, the Section Historical Nursing Research (SHP) as one of in between twelve sections of the German Association for Nursing Science (DGP) has been established. Hilde Steppe was the person who pronounced the importance of history in nursing – not only in Germany – and was concerned about this part of nursing sciences and significantly involved in the process of establishing this section.

Since more than 20 years, the aims of the SHP is promoting the establishment of historical nursing research within academic nursing in Germany and contributing to the (inter)national and interdisciplinary debate on such research projects, networking, and saving historical sources.

The main focus is networking, (inter)national contacts, cooperation, and conference

organization as well as supporting the development of academic statements about the significance of nursing history in research and education (see the position paper below).

Tasks of the SHP are the following:

- intensive cooperation with the Institute for the History of Medicine of the Robert Bosch Foundation in Stuttgart (Germany) and the Historical Collection Social Work and Nursing in Frankfurt/M. (the former Hilde-Steppe-Archive, Frankfurt/M.);
- participation at the yearly meeting of the Network Nursing History in German speaking countries;
- participation at the establishment of the European Association for the History of Nursing (EANH);

- organizing international conferences in nursing history (e.g. the International Conference of Nursing History in the German speaking countries held every second year and organized by Austria, the Switzerland and Germany alternately);
- supporting exhibitions in the field of nursing history;
- saving historical sources;
- research in various projects (e.g. professionalization);
- publication of studies, conference books etc.

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### Section Historical Nursing Research of the German Association of Nursing Science



DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR  
PFLEGEWISSENSCHAFT e.V.

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#### History of Nursing in Nursing Curricula

##### - position paper -

For about 20 years education for nurses in Germany is increasingly available at universities. Together with the development of nursing studies academic structures have been created as well. However, we notice that no professorships for the history of nursing have been established so far. Results of historical nursing research are mainly published in conference books and in academic history journals, but seldom in German academic nursing journals. The few publications of the last 10 years in those journals were

mainly written by academic staff and lecturers, but not by professors of nursing. The lack of history of nursing at universities has consequences for the supervision of students who might hesitate to choose history topics for theses and dissertations if appropriate supervision is not provided.

Traditionally, the history of nursing was a topic in German basic nursing education but recent changes in curricula of courses by introducing modules might

threaten this content. An analysis of the state regulations for basic nursing education revealed that not all *Länder* (states) of Germany include the history of nursing as a subject (Hackmann 2011). While in principle we appreciate the emphasis on clinical nursing, we are convinced that studies in the humanities are important for nursing education, too.

Ten years ago US colleagues already addressed the problem of deficiencies concerning the history of nursing in curricula (AAHN

2001). This lack is confirmed by other authors (Mc Alister et al. 2010, Padilha & Nelson 2009, Potter 2010, Wolff 2002). Therefore the focus on the history of nursing is already strengthened on an international level (Nelson 2010).

The history of nursing is important because

- the present can only be understood with a profound knowledge of the past,
- a critical professional identity can only be developed with the understanding of the past,
- changes in given situations are only possible with the understanding of the past,
- learning is only possible by reflecting on the past,
- personal development is promoted by learning from the past,
- critical thinking is then promoted.

(Pandel 2005, Sauer 2008)

It is important for the nursing profession to reflect on current debates with the background of historical development. For example, palliative care (Nolte 2010) or health promotion and prevention (Hackmann 2001) have a long history, revealing ethical dimensions of current debates and decision making.

Therefore, the history of nursing and especially the history of nursing as a profession have to be included in all nursing curricula. This has to be taken into account in the planning of curricula as well as in the planning of lessons. Lessons on the history of nursing may be delivered as a separate unit or be integrated into other subjects. This applies for all nursing curricula including the education of assistant nurses.

Nursing studies on an academic level have to integrate knowledge on historical nursing research (Hülken-Giesler et al. 2010). It has to be considered to include practical training in historical methods in courses on Master level. Historical topics have to be encouraged for dissertations and theses, because we think it is essential to encourage young academics. Lecturers at traditional nursing schools have to be enabled to reflect on the history of nursing and to integrate this into their teaching. The institutions have to provide for the necessary resources (training, literature).

### The members of the Section Historical Nursing Research

#### Literature

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Translation from German by Mathilde Hackmann. Small alterations have been made with regard to international readers.



# GERMANY – The Nursing Museum in Kaiserswerth: How and why do we actually help?

*By Norbert Friedrich, Fliedner Kulturstiftung (FKS), translated into English by Andrea Thiekötter*

**“Bringing nursing into a museum?” Everybody could ask. Isn't it too antiquated or backward-looking?**

In the last decades the museums in Germany have grown. Lots of specialized museums for certain topics have appeared like museums for pharmacies, medicine-historical museums and collections, in addition topic related buildings like e.g. the x-ray museum in Remscheid.

With it, the museums do react to the differentiated society, which needs at the same time some orientation and standards. All these museums have an eminent socially and also politically task, how it is written by the standards of the international consult of the museum. So the museum is defined by: “The museum is a non-gainful, constable institution in service to the society and its development, which is accessible to the public and obtains material evidence of the human and its environment for the purpose of studies, education and joy”.

This inconvenient definition shows important targets of the new established museum of nursing in Kaiserswerth. We really would like to give pleasure and enjoyment with the new “Nursing Museum in Kaiserswerth”- which should be a comfortable and easy way of an appealing and entertaining exhibition to a topic which is not always easy; we would like to inform with an exhibition not only focusing practitioners but also laypeople. Finally, we like to educate within this exhibition which is also understandable for laypeople and should lead them into the development of nursing since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **Why do we need a museum?**

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) focused on „nursing as an art“- so one of her slogan. Who likes and

is able to act professionally in nursing should have highly competencies of knowledge including personally empathy. Of course, this very important sentence of a famous student of Theodor Fliedner is cited in the museum which concentrates on the history and meaning of nursing, because art should also be brought into a museum, not to hide and to get dusty, but rather to present it interesting and in an attractive way. Hence a reflection about nursing in the present society should be encouraged. Exactly this is the main aim of the “Nursing Museum Kaiserswerth” which opened in November 2011 and concentrates on this topic in Germany first.

This museum is established at one of those places modern nursing has started in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Kaiserswerth has always been an important place of memories- in two respects: The life performance of Fliedner has put various impulses which are lasting until today; within the diaconia in particular, and within nursing in general.

1835 Theodor (1800-1864) and Friederike Fliedner (1800-1842) have established the first “Motherhouse” for deaconesses and started educating protestant women in nursing. After the death of Friederike Fliedner, Theodor and his second wife Caroline (1811-1892) did expand the institution for deaconesses as an educational one.

The Kaiserswerth deaconess Anna Sticker selected this topic in her book “The Development of Modern Nursing” in 1960 which has often been used during lessons in history of nursing.

Theodor Fliedner focused intensively education in nursing. The question, which education nurses did need and still do need,

is approached consequently in the museum.

Kaiserswerth was and is a historic site for the social Protestantism, too, because here the movement of the deaconesses has started and was decisive for the Inner Mission- not only in Germany. The thematic of a “Diaconia in Community” characterized by religious personell does still play a role within many diaconal companies, now amongst others signs. Deaconesses were also supporter of nursing like the Catholic congregation or, a little later, the Red Cross Sisters or the so called Free Sisters. In the museum the depiction and perspective of nurses take a broad space.

## **Why should be such a museum established in Kaiserswerth?**

The Kaiserswerth diaconia has been available a smaller museum of the diaconia since the time of Theodor Fliedner which fiddled with the history of the diaconal institution and especially the important work abroad e.g. in the Orient.

Thereof, Kaiserswerth with its large and traditional terrain is the ideal place to install such a museum which is unique in Germany. Well-known supporters have been convinced by this idea so the museum could have been financed by external funds completely. Especially the Robert Bosch Foundation, the NRW Foundation as well as the Landschaftsverband Rheinland have to be mentioned as sponsors; a sensational board at the entrance of the museum does document all supporters. The museum tries for a presentation considering different perspectives: it focuses on Fliedner and Kaiserswerth, the development of the education at place, the development of the own hospital,

and the meaning of the deaconess community.

Every visitor can experience the motives of the founding fathers and mothers, who tended to a good education and the "salvation" of patients and nurses also. Many topics are discussed within the exemplary concept of the museum as for instance the topic "Nursing and Nationalism"; the story about the two Jewish-Christian deaconesses Johanne and Erna Aufricht is told- Erna was murdered in 1944 in Auschwitz. Its also been asked, why the national socialistic racial ideology got so much support and so many follower in the deaconesses communities?

The general development of nursing is consequently connected with the example Kaiserswerth. Somebody who is asking, which education nursing does really need, has to concentrate on the political circumstances as well as on the development of the professional

associations. Images and texts of Agnes Karll and Otto von Bismarck are helping to find some answers. The museum opens a wide field: many various topics are addressed, and the special exhibition architecture allows exploring. The museum is placed in the historical hospital for the deaconesses called house "Tabea" built in 1903 and connected with the Motherhouse church. The building is renovated listed, the old structure of the rooms are extensively preserved. Visitors of the museum can go through 15 rooms, mostly chambers, once single rooms for the deaconesses. Every room contains a certain question e.g. which education does nursing need? How do we like to die? Who does pay for nursing? The exhibition agency "verb" from Essen has decided for fewer exhibits on the visitor's tour, images and prepared texts are dominating the walls. But all senses are solicited! Stations to listen give the opportunity to

concentrate on single exhibits, one room invites to a journey of discovery through the time using a large touch screen monitor. Another room is dominated by an oversized question mark asking why people help and sometimes not. Postcards are printed with some positions, e.g. Florence Nightingale said once: „When we are born with wings, we should use them for flying.“

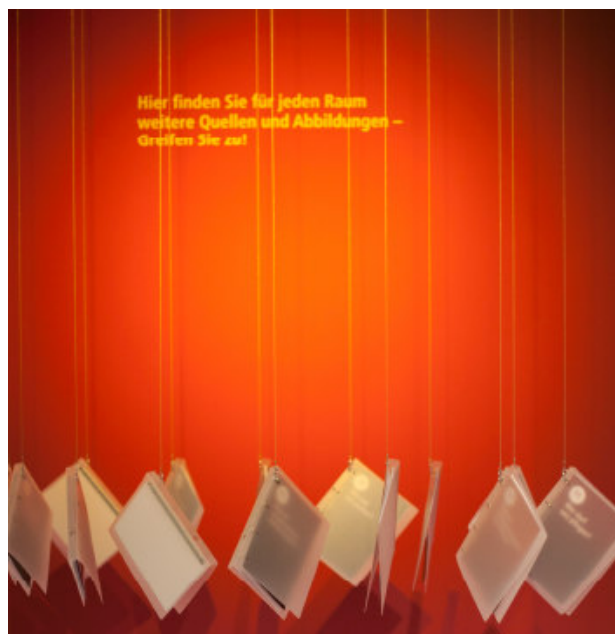
The museum likes to contribute to nursing should still be an "art" for humans in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Visitors (single or in groups) are warmly welcome!

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Norbert Friedrich using the touch screen monitor exploring the journey of discovery.



These prepared texts will invite to read in a quiet room with seats.

# GREAT BRITAIN - The UK Association for the History of Nursing (UKAHN) – A Constituent Association of the EAHN

By Christine Hallett

## The Formation of the UKAHN

The first meeting of the planning group for the European Association for the History of Nursing (EAHN) took place in Copenhagen in March, 2011. The decision was made that the EAHN would have a decentralised, federal structure, composed of smaller constituent associations responsible for the conduct of business at local level. At this point, it became clear that the United Kingdom needed its own 'constituent association'. A group of UK scholars came together to discuss the ways in which such an association could be formed. We decided at a very early stage that two components were absolutely necessary in the pursuit of our goal of developing and furthering the discipline of Nursing History in the UK: these were a yearly event, which would comprise a colloquium or conference; and a bulletin, which would be a biannual publication containing news items, short scholarly journal articles, book reviews, reports on conferences and interesting non-academic pieces which would be of interest to the wide nursing history community.

On 6 July, 2012, we formally launched the UKAHN at a well-attended workshop event, held at the University of Manchester. Six scholarly papers were presented and each was followed by lively debate and discussion.

The Coordinating Committee for UKAHN is composed of:

Dr John Adams – Temporary Lecturer, Anglia Ruskin University

Dr Pauline Brand - Staff Tutor/Senior Lecturer, Open University in the East of England

Dr Jane Brooks – Lecturer, University of Manchester

Tommy Dickinson – Senior Lecturer, University of Central Lancashire

Dr Carolyn Gibbon - Principal Lecturer for Learning and Teaching, University of Central Lancashire

Prof Christine Hallett (Chair) – Professor of Nursing History, University of Manchester

Dr Janet Hargreaves - Associate Dean, University of Huddersfield

Christopher Hart - Consultant Nurse in Forensic Psychiatry & Principal Lecturer, St Georges Hospital

Dr Sue Hawkins - Lecturer, Kingston University

Dr Carmen Mangion – Lecturer/Researcher, Birkbeck, University of London

Dr Deborah Palmer - Associate Research Fellow on the Wellcome funded 'History of Stress' project, University of Exeter

Dr Helen Sweet – Associate Researcher, University of Oxford/Associate Lecturer, Open University

Mr. Stuart Wildman - Lecturer in Nursing, University of Birmingham

The terms of reference of the UKAHN were modelled upon those of the EAHN and are as follows:

### Terms of Reference of the UK Association for the History of Nursing

#### Mission Statement

The mission of the United Kingdom Association for the History of Nursing (UKAHN) is to promote the development and advancement of Nursing History. This is achieved through scholarly

work and public outreach. The Association brings together individuals and associations in order to provide mutual support and opportunities for collaboration.

#### Purpose and Aims

The purpose of the Association is to provide a United Kingdom focus for the development of the discipline of Nursing History. It has three aims:

1. To promote scholarly work in Nursing History, by providing a mutually supportive network of individuals working in the field and by creating opportunities for direct collaboration on significant research projects.
2. To promote the public understanding of Nursing History, by supporting initiatives for public engagement.
3. To gain recognition for the discipline of Nursing History throughout the United Kingdom.

#### Structure

The Association is autonomous and self-governing. It is a constituent member of the European Association for the History of Nursing (EAHN). The Association is eligible to send at least one member to a European Coordinating Committee of the EAHN.

#### Membership

The membership comprises individuals who are historians of nursing. The membership is intended to be inclusive. Members may be nurses or non-nurses, and might or might not hold an appointment in a recognised academic institution. An individual from any part of the world may join the UKAHN, (and thereby becomes a member of the EAHN) and will be entitled to receive the Bulletin of the UKAHN, have access to its website and

attend meetings run by the Association.

#### *Scholarly activities*

The Association hosts at least one event each year. This normally takes the form of a Colloquium in the History of Nursing. The Colloquium is an opportunity for new researchers to discuss their work with more experienced historians of nursing and for experienced historians of nursing to discuss new research ventures. The opportunity to submit abstracts for this event is open to all members. The UKAHN also supports major European academic conferences. The

UKAHN publishes an online Bulletin, details of which can be found on the website. It also supports collaborative scholarly ventures, such as externally-funded research projects.

#### **UKAHN – Part of a global community of nurse-historians**

The formation of EAHN and its constituent associations is probably one of the most important developments in the discipline of Nursing History since the emergence of the American and Canadian Associations in the late twentieth century. UKAHN is keen to develop close collaborations not only with its

immediate neighbours – the other constituent associations of EAHN but also with groups throughout the world. We look forward to taking our place in an expanding global network of significant Nursing History associations.

## **IRELAND - News from UCD Irish Centre for Nursing and Midwifery History**

*By Gerard Fealy*

### **Sunbeam House Project**

“Oh for some sweet country home where these inheritors of misfortune might be cared for, loved, instructed, and invigorated!” (Lucinda Sullivan 1874)

The UCD Irish Centre for Nursing and Midwifery History is currently conducting a study of the history of Sunbeam House Services. Originally founded as the Cripples' Home, Bray, by nurse and philanthropist Lucinda Sullivan, Sunbeam House developed as a major provider of services for people with a learning disability in the 1970s. The study examines the contribution of Sunbeam House to the services of people with physical and intellectual disabilities and will provide a case study of a voluntary service in Ireland. Based on materials contained in the archives of the Sunbeam House Services and complemented with oral testimonies, the study will be published as a monograph history. The study authors are Dr Gerard Fealy, Centre Director, Dr Martin McNamara, Centre Associate Director, and Dr Sean Lucey, Project Research Assistant.



### **Irish Nursing Journals Digitisation Project**

The Irish Nursing Journals Digitisation Project is a collaborative project between the UCD Irish Centre for Nursing and Midwifery History, UCD Library and the Irish Nurses and Midwives Organisation (INMO). Commenced in December 2010 and completed in June 2012, the project has resulted in the digital preservation, description and curation of historic nursing journals held at the INMO Library. The content of the resultant digital archive is being added to the UCD Irish Virtual Research Library and Archive (IVRLA), a digital repository initiative by UCD Library. The digital archive will be searchable online, ensuring greater visibility and increased access to a valuable resource for scholars of nursing and women's history.

The digitizing project was undertaken with grant assistance from the Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences (IRCHSS) and the INMO. The project team comprised Dr Gerard Fealy, Dr Martin

McNamara, Marie Burke, Associate Librarian, UCD, and Susan McGann, RCN Archivist (retired). Audrey Drohan was Operational Project Manager and Ríoghnach Ahern was the Metadata Librarian for the project.

For further information on research at the UCD Irish Centre for Nursing and Midwifery History, visit: <http://www.ucd.ie/icnmh/>.



## POLAND - Projects of the Polish Nurses Association in Nursing History

*By Krystyna Wolska-Lipiec, Małgorzata Marcysiak and Beata Dobrowolska*

The Polish Nurses (PNA) Association was established in 1957 as a continuation of the tradition of the first organization of Polish nurses – Polish Association of Professional Nurses (1925). PNA from the beginning has emphasized the importance of preservation from being forgotten in the history of Polish nurses and midwives.

**The Commission of History at the PNA Main Board** was established in 1961 as the initiative of Jadwiga Kaniewska-Łżycka.

Currently, the Commission collects and digitizes archival materials, focuses on studies on the history of nursing and its dissemination mainly through: exhibitions, competitions, conferences, meetings for presentation of historical themes, and publications. The important activity of the Commission is to help students of nursing and nurses, who are preparing projects on historical topics during their education.

The Commission cooperates with the state archives like the Institute of the History of Medicine of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Institute of National Remembrance, the Central Medical Library, the Polish Red

Cross, the Commissions of History at the PNA District Branches, Universities which provide nursing education, Main and District Chambers of Nurses and Midwives, the Catholic Association of Nurses and Midwives, and many other institutions.

In 2008, the Commission of History celebrated its official opening of the **Barbara Purtak Central Archive for Polish Nursing**.

Archive collects, protects and shares:

- biographies and diaries of nurses and midwives who have contributed to the profession, country and society; medallists of the Florence Nightingale Medal;
- monographs of the nursing schools and hospitals;
- studies on the history of nursing;
- materials documenting religious congregations involvement in the development of nursing;
- materials documenting involvement of nurses and midwives in the battles for the country independence, in the work

on governmental level, in the work in the international organizations;

- materials documenting history of nurses' and midwives' organizations;
- materials documenting history of repressed nurses and midwives;
- materials documenting nurses' publishing activity; nursing textbooks; nursing journals; nurses' master theses;
- materials documenting broad activities of the Polish Nurses Association;
- collects nursing school banners; medals; pins; nurses caps; nurses uniforms; cards and stamps with nurses and about nursing; nurses' portraits and photographs; tools used for nursing care, etc.

Currently we have over 100 meters of historical documents covering over 100 000 units of archival and 4733 documents including: 3886 CV and 847 schools' documents.

Thanks to the project developed by the Polish Nurses' Association in cooperation with the Foundation for Polish Nursing Development,

co-funded by the Citizens Initiatives Fund's Operational Programme. We can realize a dream about dissemination the idea and history of nursing profession – **Virtual Museum of Polish Nursing**.



The Museum attempts to present our heritage, memory, and gratitude towards our

predecessors. It is also a challenge for next generations of nurses. We encourage learning more about our history, as an integral element of national heritage, Polish history, history of medicine, religious convents, and Polish women. Now, through the Museum, Polish Nurses Association and Commission of History (led by Krystyna Wolska-Lipiec) has the opportunity to present and disseminate the documents collected over the years.



Museum website: <http://www.wmp.org.pl/en/> and on facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/MuzeumPielęgniarstwaPolskiego>

Krystyna Wolska-Lipiec MNSc, RN <sup>1,2</sup>  
 Małgorzata Marcysiak PhD, RN <sup>1,3</sup>  
 Beata Dobrowolska PhD, RN <sup>1,2,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Polish Nurses Association; <sup>2</sup> The Commission of History at the Polish Nurses Association Main Board; <sup>3</sup> State Higher School of Vocational Education in Ciechanów, Poland; <sup>4</sup> Medical University of Lublin, Poland

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## SPAIN - Nursing History News from Spain

*By Manuel Jesús García Martínez and Antonio Claret García Martínez*

### **RESTORED IN PUEBLA, MEXICO, AN EXEAMPLE OF "INSTRUCCIÓN DE ENFERMEROS" ("INSTRUCTION TO NURSES") A 17TH CENTURY SPANISH NURSING TREATY.**

In 1617 was published for the first time "Instrucción de enfermeros y artífice de obras de caridad para curar las enfermedades del cuerpo" ("Instruction to nurses and artificer of charity works to cure the diseases of the body"), a

treaty written by Nurses Obregones Congregation, founded in Madrid (Spain) in 1567 by Bernardino Obregón (1540-1599), for their nurses training. This Treaty became the basic reference work for nurses and other health professionals, and were printed other five editions between the 17TH and 18th centuries. Copies of the Treaty are kept in many libraries in Europe and America, as well as Spain, in particular Italy, United

Kingdom (British Library), France; and from Mexico up to Chile.

Written by nurses and prepared for their training, the treaty contains knowledges, techniques and principles that all well trained nurse should know and apply during their work. A such Nursing based its fundamental features on hygiene, diet and methodical implementation of remedies and treatments given by doctors. This treaty, along with another, entitled "Directorio de Enfermeros"

("Directory to nurses") written in 1651 by Simón López, a lay nurse and Barber working in Spain in mid-17TH century, represent two extra ordinaries exponents, showing the reforms happening in XVIIth century Spanish Nursing.

The Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (Mexico) old Fund of Lafragua Library kept a copy of this treaty printed in Madrid in 1651; it has been consulted and taken as a reference in Spain and Latin America by nurses who wished to acquire a high level Nursing training.

Manuel de Santiago Hernández (Library Director) says: "is a treaty written by Andrés Fernández, a friar nurse belonging to Brothers Nurses Poor Minimum Congregation in Spain and brought it to New Spain (Mexico) by one of its friars, who came long after the conquest".

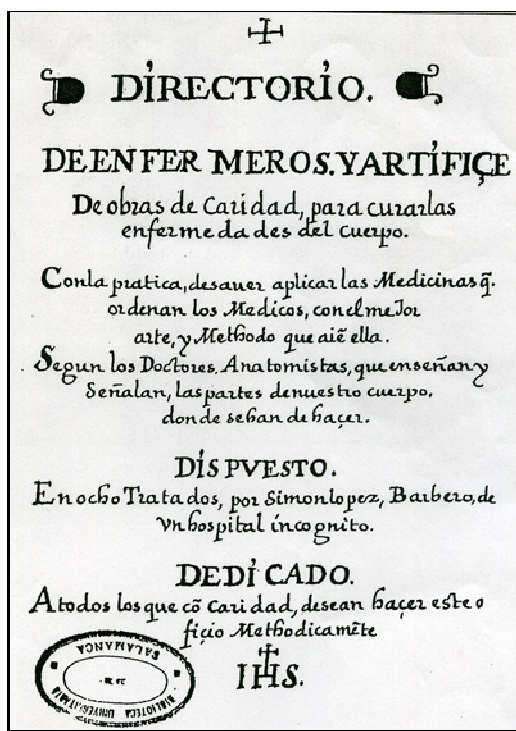
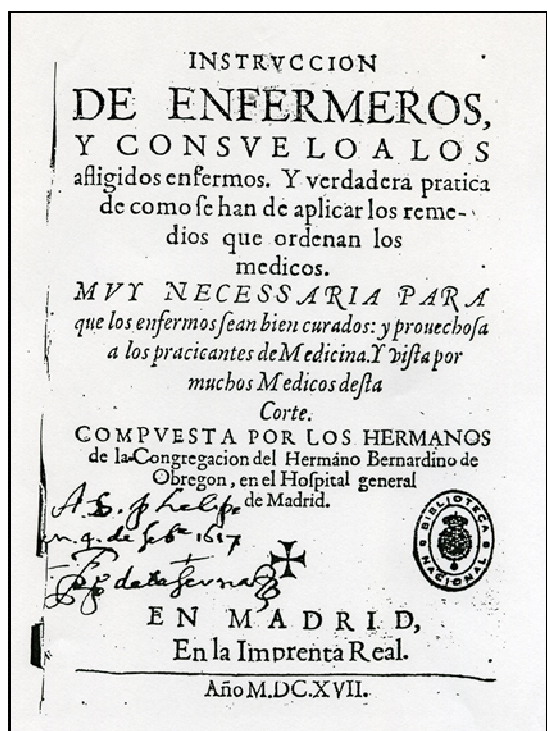
The use and the passage of time were deteriorating book physical conditions, needing a restoration to prevent big damages.

Again, Manuel de Santiago says: "Although this 17th century book was made with cotton, which is more resistant, role management that took over the centuries and the environmental factors, caused fiscal and chemical damages, needing be restored".

"Precise and detailed, using modern techniques, restorers of the UAP made a pathological diagnosis: subjected to a series of analyses to determine the type of paper that was prepared, degrees of acidity, microbiological problems, State of the leaves and pasta, all designed to determine the type of intervention required".

Such interventions are necessary to preserve this rich heritage that Nursing has and serve these books and documents for historical research.

"Instruction to nurses" was a known work not only in the Spanish-speaking world, but also in the United States of America and England, and was quoted by Mary Adelaide Nutting and Lavinia I. Dock in their fundamental book published in 1907 "A History of Nursing. The Evolution of Nursing Systems from the Earliest Times to the Foundation of the First English and American Training Schools for Nurses", wrote: "In 1728 a Spanish manual was published in Madrid for the nurses of the General Hospital there" (p. 534). Also, a copy is preserved in the British Library in London.



Covers of "Instruction to nurses" (first edition printed in Madrid in 1617) and "Directory to nurses" (manuscript finished in 1651 and preserved at Salamanca University Library, Spain). Two fundamental books to understand the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century Spanish Nursing, time of reforms.

To find out more about book restoration see:

<http://www.poblanerias.com/noticias/2012/libro-de-1651-fue-restaurado-por-la-buap>

## THE HISTORY OF NURSING IN THE NETWORK. WEB SITES AND PROJECTS



**P**ortal Híades es un Proyecto dedicado a la difusión de la investigación y enseñanza de la Historia de la Enfermería Española e Iberoamericana, patrocinado por **Híades. Revista de Historia de la Enfermería**, y vinculado a la Universidad de Huelva a través de la XIII Convocatoria de Innovación Docente, año 2008.

PORTAL HÍADES | Presentación | Dirección | Finalidad | Enlaces | Directorio | Contacto

### CONTENIDOS RECIENTES

<b>HÍADES</b> Revista de Historia de la Enfermería
Investigación y difusión de la Historia de la Enfermería Española e Iberoamericana
Presentación
Fundación
El nombre de "Híades"
Finalidad
Dirección
Números publicados
Normas de publicación
Suscripción y pedidos
Bloghíades
Fotoshíades

### Presentación

Los archivos, bibliotecas y museos españoles atesoran un rico patrimonio documental y bibliográfico que es testigo del devenir histórico de nuestro País, de la creatividad y riqueza cultural de generaciones de españoles, que han contribuido a crear unas señas de identidad significativas en su variedad e importancia.

La Enfermería española conforma una parte significativa de esta realidad y a lo largo de los siglos han ido quedando muestras significativas del trabajo realizado por estos profesionales y de su preocupación por el desarrollo de la profesión enfermera, aunque la falta de estudios y la difusión de los existentes haya provocado una distorsión de la imagen de la Enfermería española y su proyección por el mundo, especialmente desde el siglo XVI.

Portal Híades nace con la intención de difundir la Historia de la Enfermería española e iberoamericana, contribuyendo con ello a conseguir el reconocimiento social de una profesión que tanto ha aportado a la sociedad española durante tantos siglos.

Sala de Lectura

### CANONIZACIÓN DE BERNARDINO DE OBREGÓN

**AULA VIRTUAL**

**HISTORIA DE LA ENFERMERÍA**

- Cronología histórica
- Iconografía
- Fuentes escritas
- Exposiciones
- Bibliografía

**AULA VIRTUAL**

<http://www.portalhiades.com>

Twelve years ago was founded "portalhiades.com", a web site dedicated to Spanish and Latin American Nursing History. Increasing interest in Nursing History has caused new editorial projects and network web sites, in such a way that we can today access to varied information about nurse profession.

"Portalhiades" was created to sharing the advances in Nursing History research in Spain and Latin America and it has several thematic sections and links to projects located in the network. In turn, it's channel for the dissemination of "Híades. Revista de Historia de la Enfermería" ("Hiades. Journal of Nursing

History"), a periodical printed published in Alcalá de Guadaíra (Spain) since 1994.

Due to English-speaking researcher's contacts, Portalhiades.com is working to translate their contents to English language and include references to non Spanish language studies. We hope this happen in a few months.



## Spanish Nursing History flashes

"Nursing, inclusive of cultures and knowledges". It has been developed with great success the III Ibero-American Symposium on Nursing History, 12th National and VII international Conference on Nursing History and VII International Conference on Cares Culture during days 24, 25 and 26 November 2011. Held in Alicante (Spain), more than 150 researchers from Spain and Latin America read their studies and exposed the results allowing us to know better Nursing history.



D. Antonio Ávila Olivares, D. José Siles González y D.<sup>a</sup> Francisca Hernández Martín

Between days 22 and 24 November 2012 will be held in Madrid (Spain) the "XIII National and 8th International Conference on Nursing History, under the slogan "The evolution of Nursing Profession through the associations", directed by Permanent Seminar for Nursing History Studies (Universidad Complutense, Madrid) and organized by Official Nursing College (Madrid). Since 80s endings, the Seminar has been consolidating and grouping a large number of researchers and have expanded the knowledge of the Nursing History.



### CECOVA's Virtual Museum of Nursing History (Valencia Regional Nursing Council).

The virtual museums of Nursing History are increasing their presence on the Internet, offering abundant and valuable information about various topics.

The historical Museum of nursing website is designed as a comprehensive source of information for the professionals, at the same time as an invitation to the community of nurses to join the work of rescuing all the elements that belong to the past and give them a better place. See:

<http://www.museohistoricodeenfermeria.org/lista-colecciones.php?cat=3&scat1=2&scat2=22&scat3=23>



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