



EAHN

EUROPEAN
ASSOCIATION
FOR THE HISTORY
OF NURSING

Completed by Karen Nolte

Editorial

It is a pleasure for me to present the sixth edition of the EAHN Bulletin!

Like every year you find news and reports on the nursing history activities in your European neighbour countries.

Thank you for the various contributions!

With best wishes for the Advent season and for Christmas from Würzburg in Germany!



Nurses and physicians of the University Clinic in Hamburg Eppendorf, Germany, 1924, Collection of the "Medical History Museum Hamburg" (Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg)

Denmark – The Danish Museum of Nursing History

by *Gunilla Svensmark*

The museum is still after 17 years the centre for Danish nursing history. Since history is no longer part of the national curriculum for nursing students, it is now even more vital to communicate our mutual history. The last two years, therefore, the museum has pursued two strategies: Teaching students and cataloguing the many artefacts and documents gathered in the archives. Nursing students from the University Colleges are our target audiences, but an increasing number of schools for nurse assistants come on a regular basis as well.

A huge asset for the museum is the home page with



Photos: The front cover and back cover of a recent issue of the Danish Society of Nursing History journal published April 2015 and featuring retro nurses in literature and fiction, especially career novels from 1930s to the 1950s as the novels about Sue Barton by Helen Dore Boylston and Cherry Ames by Helen Wells. The last issue of the Danish Nursing History journal was published September 2015.



the largest collection of articles on nursing history in Denmark. As well, the home page is the platform for galleries of photographs from the huge collection of unique pictures in the archive. This pays off in the sense that Danish radio and television increasingly contact the museum for photographs for their history programmes and for interviews.

Resources do not allow research at the moment, but university students and researchers use the archives and library; the library database is available for the public.

Germany - German Association for the History of Nursing (GAHN)

Third GAHN-Workshop: „Photography and Film as Sources in the History of Nursing” in Hamburg, Juli 1st -Juli 2nd 2016



German Association for
the History of Nursing
Fachgesellschaft Pflegegeschichte e.V.

by Karen Nolte

In the summer of 2016 the Institute for History and Ethics of Medicine and the Medical History Museum in Hamburg jointly provided the space and context for methodological reflections on analysing photographs and films as part of the research within nursing history.



These historical sources have so far largely been neglected in German history of nursing care and were used at most to illustrate results that had been researched by studying historical

texts. Using a *Visual History* (Paul 2006), this workshop aimed at providing a first approach to utilise photographs and films in analyses in the history of nursing. Thus the participants discussed new ways photos and films can open for writing the history of nursing. A total of six participants presented their research as "work in progress".



The event was opened with an evening session, where the equal opportunities officer at the university hospital Hamburg Eppendorf (UKE) welcomed the participants, followed by Karen Nolte (Würzburg), who presented her research results on the various portrayals of nurses in German entertainment films of the 1940s and 1950s.

During the workshop on the following morning a total of 16 participants discussed methodological basics of using visual sources, drawing on foundational work by the German film historian Günther Riederer and the famous scholar of

Visual History Gerhard Paul. Maike Rotzoll (Heidelberg) introduced initial approaches to analyse an educational film from 1976 on psychiatry reform from the day-hospital in Heidelberg. Next the archivist of the deaconry in Neuendettelsau, Matthias Honold, showed deaconry films from the Weimar Republic and led a discussion how this source could be used for the history of nursing.

The second half of the workshop focussed on photography. First Sünje Prühlen (Hamburg) and Karen Nolte (Würzburg) presented photo albums of the UKE from the end of the 19th and early 20th century. They talked about methodological approaches to these very special sources taking



into account the particular arrangements of the photographs in the albums. Annett Büttner from the Fließner Kulturstiftung Kaiserswerth in Düsseldorf showed early photo documents from the motherhouse deaconry in Kaiserswerth that had been created as "advertising material". She revealed the problems within the context of their creation in her historical analysis of these materials. The workshop ended with a presentation by Edgar Bönisch (Frankfurt/Main) who studied the history of the Gumpert'sche Siechenhaus (infirmary) in Frankfurt through photographs. In the concluding discussion the participants agreed to dig deeper into the topic of photography as part of research in the history of nursing further at the next GAHN workshop in 2017.

Germany – The Historical Nursing Section of the German Association for Nursing Science

Conference report: Current trends in nursing in historical perspective – conference by the German Society of Nursing Science, 4th March 2016 in Münster

by Mathilde Hackmann

The annual conference of the German Society of Nursing Science in 2016 was planned by the Section Historical Nursing Research setting the agenda with historical issues. About 100 participants travelled to Münster, City of Westphalian Peace (photo), enjoying the hospitality of the Faculty of Health at Fachhochschule Münster (University of Applied Sciences).



Four sessions covered the following topics: development of academic nursing in Germany, home care / community care, palliative care and nursing documentation. Each topic was addressed by two speakers, one of them representing aspects of history and the other giving a paper on current trends. Prof. Dr. Sabine Bartholomeyczik, one of the first professors of nursing in Germany and now retired, started with a personal reflection on the cumbersome beginnings of academic nursing in Germany and its slow improvement over the decades. In the closing lecture Prof. Dr. Steve Strupeit took the discussion further and illustrated the current situation of academic nursing at universities. Beginning in the 1990s mainly universities of applied sciences established nursing departments. Having a lower status than universities in Germany universities of applied sciences still struggle with funding for research. Therefore nursing as an academic subject is still disadvantaged. In recent years nursing programmes combining a first academic degree with the state exam were established but still should be extended.

Home care was covered by Dr. Marion Baschin who had analysed the private letters of Annette von Droste-Hülshoff (1797 - 1848, a famous German poet in Westphalia). Being a carer for family members von Droste-Hülshoff wrote about her experiences in letters to

friends and family. The analysis was an impressive example how family care can historically be studied when other sources are scarce. Prof. Dr. Christophe Kunze focussed on recent developments in technical support for home care and pointed out that technicians were at the forefront in designing the new techniques. But it still had to be studied how users could make the best of it. Nurse researchers should be involved in this research.

PD Dr. Karen Nolte gave the historical paper on palliative care. Using letters from deaconesses to their motherhouse (Kaiserswerth), private letters of Agnes Karll (1868-1927, a nurse and nursing reformer) and reports of visiting ladies of Amalie Sieveking's (1794-1859) Women's Association for the care of the poor and the sick (Weiblicher Verein für Armen- und Krankenpflege - Hamburg) she compared the experiences with dying patients considering the social background of the nurses. Palliative care in Germany during the last 50 years was addressed by Prof. Dr. Friederike Störkel. Although a continuous progress in the care of the dying could be observed robust research was still missing.

Prof. Gunnar Haase Nielsen reflected on nursing classifications combining his personal experience with data from oral history interviews. Beginning in the 1970s the discussion resulted in the development of ICNP (International Classification of Nursing Practice) in the 1990s. In this context recent attempts of the German government to influence nursing documentation in long term care had to be seen as a setback. The present-day perspective was covered by Prof. Dr. Peter König with an overview on research results regarding the use of nursing classifications. Although nursing classifications resulted in better documentation research on the question if the care of patients improved with the use of nursing classifications was missing.

On the whole the conference was a full success. While planning the sessions in the Section Historical Nursing Research we were not sure if historical papers would attract a large audience. But the combination with current topics was a good idea – and worked! Therefore it might be a useful strategy for the future to address an interested audience and also to encourage nursing academics and students from the field to get involved in historical topics.

Ireland – Irish Association for the History of Nursing and Midwifery

Obituary: John Adams 1952–2016, Great Oakley, Corby, United Kingdom

by Gerard Fealy



It was with immense sadness that we learned of the death, after a long illness, of Dr John Adams, mental health nurse and nursing historian. John passed away on 14 October and his passing marked the end of a life dedicated to family, nursing, patients and students.

One of the marks of a discipline is its propensity to pursue and (re-)present its own history and John was among the 'new historians' of nursing who developed and advanced the field, by combining rigorous archival research with the art of critical narrative. An outstanding and accomplished scholar, he was one among the small cadre of academic nurses in the United Kingdom who developed and advanced historical research in nursing, transforming nursing history from its ill-deserved association with amateurish hobby to become a field of scholarship that spanned the life sciences and humanities. In his own words, John recognised that history was „an essential component of ... [a discipline's] professional knowledge“ (Adams 2014).

A graduate of the Open University, John also obtained an MA (University of Cambridge), an MPhil (University of Leicester), and a PhD (Open University) for a historical analysis of models of mental illness and associated therapeutic practices at the Fulbourn Hospital, Cambridge. In addition to his interest in the history of mental health nursing, he also studied the history of respiratory nursing, as well as ethics, infection control

and, somewhat poignantly, the role of obituaries in enabling a shared memory of the nursing profession. His impressive academic profile also included the Editorship of the former *International History of Nursing Journal*. He was a regular visitor to Ireland, attending the Annual Conference of the Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. In 2013, the Faculty awarded John a Fellowship *Ad Eundem* of the Faculty, in recognition of his outstanding work and his influence and impact on health and society.

Among the many tributes paid to John included words from Professor Seamus Cowman, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, a close friend, who described John as „a gentleman of high integrity“, unrivalled in his chosen field. Another close friend, Professor Roger Watson, University of Hull, remarked on learning of John's passing: „John was a mental health nurse and historian and one of the most entertaining public speakers I have had the privilege to know.“ Those who knew John as a nursing scholar relished the opportunity to hear him present at conferences and seminars; he had a remarkable gift of combining erudite scholarship with a sharp and incisive humour that always enriched his presentations and enthralled his audiences.

To those who knew him personally, John was a dear friend who will be greatly missed.

Mar a deirmuid as Gaeilge: Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam.

References

- Adams J (2014) Responses to: 'Legitimacy in legacy: a discussion paper of historical scholarship published in the Journal of Advanced Nursing, 1976–2011' by Fealy G., Kelly J. & Watson R. (2013) *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 69(8), 1881–1894. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 70 (4), pp. 946–947 DOI: 10.1111/jan.12266.

Israel – The Israeli Society for the History of Nursing (ISHN)

by Nira Bartal

It is estimated that there are 35,500 active nurses in Israel serving a population of over 8 million people in the country. The Israeli Society for the History of Nursing (ISHN), which has about one hundred and twenty members, was founded in 2013 and is led by Prof. Hava Golander, Tel-Aviv University (chairperson); Dr. Dorit Weiss (Head of Nursing Division, General Health Services, Clalit); Prof. Shifra Shvarts, Ben Gurion University of the Negev and Dr. Nira Bartal. Membership is free and is open to nurses and others. Recently, the society has been admitted as a member of the European Association for the History of Nursing (EAHN).

ISHN emerged from prior local activities which were held in Israel: It started with the publication of the first collection of historical studies conducted in Israel (1995) and the establishment of the Center for the Study of Nursing Heritage at Tel-Aviv University (2000). It continued with five colloquiums which took place in Jerusalem during the years 2005-2009 in the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center, followed by the establishment of an interest group for the history of nursing (with about twenty participants) that met twice in Jerusalem (2011-12). The sessions for nursing history were initiated at international nursing research conferences which took place in 2008 and 2012 in Jerusalem. Among the speakers in these sessions were Professor Sonya Grypma, Trinity Western University BC, Canada; Professor Christine Hallett, University of Manchester, UK; and Professor Jean Whelan, University of Pennsylvania, USA. In this context, the 2011 issue of *Body of Knowledge* (the Israeli Journal of Nursing Research) was dedicated to Israeli nursing history. An additional aspect of this process is that at the time, about seven PhD nursing students had chosen to dedicate their dissertation to selected topics in the history of Israeli nursing.

The Society's mission is to promote the study of nursing history in Israel through teaching, research, dissemination of knowledge, conservation of documents, conducting interviews with nursing leaders, and giving expert advice to individuals and interest groups, as well as preserving the heritage of nursing in Israel for future generations. We aim to make ISHN a body recognized by national organizations in Israel and to establish collaboration with the EAHN and other overseas organizations, such as in North America.

Since 2013 the Society has distributed nine e-newsletters and conducted four annual conferences at the Hadassah-

Hebrew University School of Nursing, Jerusalem, and at the Tel-Aviv University Department of Nursing. The first conference (June 2013) was focused on the idea and practice of founding a national society for the history of nursing. In order to learn from international experience, we welcomed two esteemed speakers: Professor Christine Hallett, the Director of the



UK Center for the History of Nursing and Midwifery, and Dr. Karen Nolte, from the Institute for the History of Medicine, University of Würzburg, Germany.

Professor Christine Hallett, Jerusalem, 2016

At the second conference (June, 2014) we discussed the topic of history of nursing education. The third conference (June 2015) focused on methodological issues. In these meetings we established the Israeli Nursing Hall of Fame by awarding certificates of recognition for pioneer nurses for exceptional contribution. Among them was Prof. Rebecca Bergman, an Israel Prize laureate. The fourth annual conference of the ISHN on the topic of "Innovations, Initiatives, and Breakthroughs in Nursing in the Mirror of History" was held on June, 2016. Seventy people participated in the conference and 15 papers were presented. The presentations dealt with developments of clinical nursing in the fields of oncology, pain management, recovery room, and community in Israel. One of the presentations focused on the emergence of the role of nurse transplant coordinators on behalf of the National Transplant Center, which is directed by a nurse, and their success in significantly raising the share of transplants in Israel between the years 1998-2015. Two other presenters discussed geriatric treatment and nursing policy in Israel from the establishment of the state (1948) to the present. Additional issues that were raised included the coping of nurses in a field hospital in the Yom Kippur War (1973), unique aspects of the religious Jewish nurse, and the teachings of Florence Nightingale. A methodological session was dedicat-



Prof. H. Golander,
Conference of the ISHN, 2016

ed to the analysis of interviews and historical writing according to Nira Barta's book, *With You When Needed: Historical Perspectives of Israeli Nursing, 1936-2012*.

The session also referred to the visual aspect, as manifested in the presentation of nursing at the Museum of Medical History in the Galilee and in the construction

of a web site dedicated to the heritage of nurses at General Health Services (the largest HMO in Israel).

A new book and article were also presented: Man Michal (2016). *Stethoscope and Plough: The Road to the Clinic in the Kibbutz between the Years 1910-1948*. Beer-Sheva: Ben Gurion University Press. Wexler Ruth (2016).

Deaconesses at the Leper Home in Jerusalem, 1874-1950. In Susanne Kreutzer & Karen Nolte (ed.) *Deaconesses in Nursing Care International Transfer of a Female Model of Life and Work in the 19th and 20th Century*, Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlage.

Our objectives for the coming year are threefold: First, to devote the next annual conference to the topic of nursing management and involvement in policy making throughout the years. Second, to develop a meaningful internet site for information and discourse, and third, to reach the goal of 150 active registered members.

Italy - Italian Nurses' Association with a Nursing History Group, CNAI (Consociazione nazionale delle Associazioni infermiere/i)

by Anna La Torre

Milan, with its artistic works and ancient buildings, celebrated the annual meeting of the European Association for the History of Nursing (EAHN). In February 2016, the Nursing History Group of Italian Nurses' Association, CNAI, with the collaboration of the Nurses Council of Milan, Lodi, Monza and Brianza hosted our group of experienced representatives of nursing history from



Europe. The visit to the archive of the IRCCS Founda-

tion *Ca' Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico*, led by chief archivist Professor Paolo Galimberti, has enabled the group to watch some ancient documents of the foundation, from the Middle Ages to the present day. These are admirably kept in splendid seventeenth-century rooms, one of which painted by Paolo Antonio Maestri said "*il Volpino*" in 1638. The *Ospedale Maggiore*, traditionally named *Ca' Granda* (Big House), is a building in the centre of Milan, northern Italy, constructed to house one of the first community hospitals. This was the largest of such undertaking in the fifteenth century. Commissioned by Francesco Sforza in 1456 and designed by Antonio Filarete, it is one of the first examples of Renaissance architecture in Lombardy. Some of the relics of its long-established medical and sanitary history can still be found in the original buildings of the *Ospedale Maggiore*, which today house the University of Milan. In the vault, however, the

group examined the portraits of benefactors, a heritage from the old-priceless artistic value.

Following the visit to the Sforzesco Castle the group went to the Municipal Archives and Trivulziana Library. Here, the chief archivist Professor Marzia Pontone showed manuscripts about medicine from the XI century, one of which from Byzantium, with text by Galeno, and two on the black plague in Milan.

Milan's visit ended with the Annual Meeting program and a big proposal: a EAHN congress in Florence in 2020, the bicentenary of Florence Nightingale's birth. In September Cecilia Sironi, CNAI President and Imet the representatives of the University of Florence and the Nurses Council of Florence creating a fruitful collaboration in order to achieve this international event.

I am very pleased and proud of this meeting and that my country has been chosen as a place for a congress of the European Association for the History of Nursing. Spread knowledge on nursing history is a way to make clear to those who are nurses, how to go further as a group but, above all, what are the core values of this wonderful profession. Remembering ancient Romans: *Semper ad maiora*, always to greater things.



The Netherlands - The Dutch Centre for Nursing History: the Florence Nightingale Institute (FNI)

by Nanni Wiegman

About us

The Florence Nightingale Institute (FNI) is the most important knowledge centre for the history of nursing and public health in the Netherlands. The FNI does (scholarly) research into the history of nursing, preserves nursing collections, develops educational modules and communicates with the general public. Our aim is to transfer knowledge on the history of nursing and thus to stimulate professional pride in (future) nurses. From the beginning of 2017, a large part of the website will be available in English.

Activities 2016

Research

In the field of research, the FNI closely collaborates with the Sister Vernède Foundation, its support foundation. Research has been performed into dozens of nurses' ego documents, certificates and badges, which have been described and digitised. In 2016, we have started an oral history project about nursing leaders. A canon of nursing and a file on pioneers in nursing have been added to the website.

Education



For years now, the FNI has been working hard to give the subject of nursing history and public health a place in nurse training programs, in a contemporary way. Since 1996, the subject is no longer obligatory. But in the new Bachelor Nursing 2020 program, started in September, we have again been able to give it a place, and we have created space for historical reflection. As a consequence, the FNI arranges classes throughout the country and has made available DIY modules on its website. We have also organised a mini symposium in

collaboration with a School for Higher Vocational Education.

Heritage

The nursing collection of FNI consists of objects, photos, certificates, documents, badges, text books and unique items such as an original letter by Florence Nightingale. Since the FNI is also an online certified museum, the first in the Netherlands, we travel across the country with a pop-up exhibition. Hospitals and nursing schools can rent this exhibition, which is tailored to local conditions. In this way, we share the heritage with the public and can also generate some income.



Symposium

On 2 June, we organised the first Nightingale Symposium in Amsterdam, which focussed on the history of community nursing. There were three historical lectures and a book presentation on the history of family care. One of the lecturers gave another, final lecture about the present re-evaluation of community nursing and the future of district nursing in the Netherlands. In June 2017, the second Nightingale Symposium will take place.

Communication

To strengthen our online strategy, we combine it with offline activities such as lectures, fashion shows and photo exhibitions across the country. In this way, nurses can get in touch with their history and can experience their heritage. To maintain the relationship with the profession, we are active on social media, linking with international developments as much as possible. We have a monthly newsletter (6000 addresses). We have some 2300 twitter followers and our Facebook page has 2200 likes. Moreover, we have a monthly blog in the professional nursing journals and on online forums. On 12 May, International Nurses Day, we organised a historical symposium with the nurses of a major hospital, on leadership. There was also a radio interview on the significance of 12 May.

Norway – The Norwegian Nursing History Group

The MOOC: European Nursing Traditions and History

by Åshild Fause



Norwegian deaconess nurse pupils, 1895

In February 2017 all nurses and other in Europe interested in the history of nursing, will get an invitation to participate in the MOOC “European Traditions and History.

A **MOOC** is a Massive Open Online Course developed as a flexible study option, using technology in new and

flexible ways. The course may be included as a part of credit subject at Master’s level at UiT The Arctic University of Norway in Tromsø. Students will be able to complete the course irrespective of language, time and place. The course will be given in English.

Why a MOOC in nursing? Nursing is the largest occupational group in the health sector and the need for nurses will increase over the next decades. As part of the implementation of a Norwegian Coordination Reform, there is a great need to enhance the competence of nurses in a variety of areas. In present-day health care, professional practice takes place in close coordination across both professions and levels in the health services. In this complex context and with the aim of understanding the challenges involved in today’s health care services, knowledge of the discipline of nursing and developments and changes in the profession are of particular importance.

The knowledge of the discipline has developed historically over time and has a 150 year old tradition in Norway. However, in countries like Italy and Spain new sources indicates a knowledge based nursing tradition back to the early 17th century. Knowledge of nursing traditions and history reveals that nursing has played an important role in population growth, state power and the welfare of the people. The profession has offered a safety net in times of crisis, but has perhaps not always appeared with equal clarity and significance. There have been many myths about nurses and their discipline and professional practice. Knowledge of international, national, regional and local nursing history will be vital for an understanding of new health challenges in Norway and internationally.

The aim of the MOOC is to share knowledge and exchange nursing experiences across borders in Europe. In addition, the course aims to demonstrate that knowledge of developments and change in the discipline constitutes an important knowledge base in nursing today.

UiT The Arctic University of Norway has unique expertise in the field of nursing history and Centered Nursing Research in the Department of Health and Care at UiT has nursing traditions and history as one of its priority areas with three staff members actively engaged in research into nursing history. They participate in the international network European Association for the History of Nursing (EAHN), with representatives from several European universities and research institutions. EAHN works to promote the significance of traditions and history as an important knowledge base in the discipline of nursing. The MOOC is a valuable contribution to enhancing and further developing nursing expertise both nationally and internationally.

The network of EAHN has positively agreed to contribute in the MOOC. So far 21 scholars from seven Euro-

pean Countries (Italy, Ireland, Germany, England, Netherland, Denmark and Norway) have accepted the invitation to participate, but there are rooms for many more.

The content of the MOOC consist of three modules.

Module 1 “Nursing Traditions in Europe”

Three nursing traditions have influenced nurse training and practices in Europe; the Catholic tradition, the Deaconess tradition and the British Nursing Tradition often called the Nightingale tradition. We have chosen to present them as three separate traditions in order to give an overview and to simplify the presentation. In reality, the three models are not to be separated from each other, as knowledge as a historical product evolving over time. When Florence Nightingale established her nursing school at St. Thomas in London in 1860, she founded the nurse training upon knowledge and competence from both the Catholic and the Deaconess tradition.

Module 2 ” From Nurse training to Nurse Education in some selected countries in Europe”

The module focus on the development from nurse training to a uniformed education in Ireland, Italy, England, Netherland and Norway.

Module 3“ Nursing Practices

This module highlights some venues for nursing practices and the emerge and changes that varies from one country to another. The selected fields of nursing are District Nursing, nursing in both medical s and psychiatric hospitals and Wartime nursing.

In February 2017 the MOOC will be launched and we do hope you all will participate.

Poland – Central Historical Commission in Cooperation with The Main Board of Polish Nurses Association

by Krystyna Wolska-Lipiec and Małgorzata Marcysiak

The Main Historical Commission has been working since 1962. It is based in Warsaw, at al. Reymonta 8. Currently, it consists of 19 members (3 honorary). These are nurses - enthusiasts and historians of medicine/nursing, working in both entities of health care, as well as at universities and research institutes. The

chairperson of the body is Krystyna Wolska-Lipiec. The main work of the Commission focuses on maintaining and developing the Barbara Purtak Central Archive of the Polish Nursing, as well as the Virtual Museum of Polish Nursing.

The main aim is to popularize knowledge about the history of nursing with special emphasis on the role of humanistic profession and shaping the ethical attitudes.

In 2016, the Commission has been working quite intensively. In the first quarter of this year the body focused its attention on organizing, securing the collections of documents after the building renovation. Yet another aim was to enrich the collection. There are now over 100



linear meters of records covering over 100 000 archival units, 2050 documents which were recorded and 4733 documents including: 3886 curricula vitae, 847 school documents. There has been a very intensive work going on since April on the further elaboration and scoring the documents and historical materials and their popularization and spreading among the society.

There had been held 7 meetings of the Commission by October 2016. During those meetings the assessments of the conducted work was done as well as new tasks were assigned. New documents were added to the collection, these included documents of: Aniela Jabłkowska-Sochańska, Wanda Lankajtes, Marta Płaska, Barbara Gadomska, Danuta Sokołowska, Sister Wiecka, the Warsaw School of Polish Red Cross and other.

The Museum (www.wmpp.org.pl) is systematically enriched.

New CVs and documents of 28 meritorious nurses were added and complemented. The new documents attract a great interest of the Internet users. It is proved by the increasing number of online visits to the site and a multiple postal correspondence.

The Commission promotes the history of nursing among nursing students of Warsaw Medical University by conducting educational activities. The members of Commission have published their works in "The Nurses and Midwives Magazine", "Notebooks Museum Dulag

121" and in the monograph "Nursing yesterday, today, tomorrow..."

The Commission have organized meetings, lectures, talks about the history of nursing, and a presentation with a discussion.

The members of the Commission participated actively in scientific conferences - national and international, including those organized by the Museum of the History of Medicine, Medical University of Warsaw, Medical University of Silesia, Polish Academy of Sciences, the Central Library of Physicians, the State Higher Vocational School in Ciechanów, the Association of the Creators of the Castle Museum and the Military Hospital in Jazdów and at the Congress of Polish Nurses.

The Commission has cooperated with the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Association of the Creators of the Castle Museum and the Military Hospital in Jazdów, Medical University of Warsaw, the Central Library of Physicians, the Catholic Association of Nurses and Midwives in Cracow, Supreme Council of Nurses and Midwives and the other.



Plans for 2017:

- Increasing the possibilities for displaying the gathered collections
- Reprint of the oldest nursing magazine *the Polish Nurse*.
- Digitalization of the collection.

Spain: Qalat Chábir. Asociación Cultural para el Estudio de las Humanidades

by Antonio Claret García Martínez

Call for Papers: XV National and X International Nursing History Conference. Salamanca (Spain), May 4-6, 2017

This conference is focused on the study and analysis of the “Professional Colleges” function in History (in Spain, as institutions founded for fighting for nurses and users). The creation of the Nursery Professional College in Spain is the result of the reflection about the identity of Nursing professionals since the middle of XIXth century



and whose main finality was to guarantee the protection and professional development of the group and defend people that needed this kind of service.

Guaranteeing this protection has involved some requirements as profession throughout many decades. That is why it was necessary the development of a Professional Deontology, with an increasing of educational background and new responsibilities with the aim to improve service to the citizens.

GOALS

The research of the Nurses History tries to make visible the contribution of nurses and institutions to improve the quality of life of citizens. The celebration of this present Conference sets out the next goals:

- Recognising the social and institutional function that Nursing Profesional Colleges have developed in the History.
- Analysing the relations of Nursing Profesional Colleges with the rest of the institutions that work in Health and with the society.
- Understanding the influence exercised by Nursing Profesional Colleges over the formation, training and consolidation of the nursing profession, adapting themselves to the social and ideological changes of Spanish society and the relationship with other countries throughout these last 150 years.

THEMATIC AREAS FOR THE SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

"The Professional Nursing Colleges in the History. Their social and institutional functions". Under this title historians are invited to research and think about the development of all these institutions to discover and transmit the knowledge of the last 150 years.

To reach the established goals in this Conference, five big thematic areas have been proposed to which papers must be adscribed.

THEMATIC AREAS:

AT1. History of The Nursing College in Salamanca.

- Origins.
- Historic development.

AT2. The Nursing Colleges and their influence on Spanish society.

- Origins of “Nursing Colleges”.
- Colleges and the training of society.
- The relationship of Colleges with others institutions (Charity, Public Healthcare, Red Cross, other Colleges).

AT3. The Nursing Colleges and the great events in XXth century.

- The colleges during the Great Wars in the XXth century.
- The colleges and the big catastrophes.
- The colleges and the academic changes in Nursing.

AT4. Ethical, legal and professional aspect in Nursery.

- From Ethics and bioethics to responsibility in Ethic.
- The respect to life and the human dignity.
- The relationship with patients.

AT5. Epistemology, historical, philosophical and anthropological aspects where Nursing is based on.

- The value of the History in the recovery of memory: The hermeneutics as method of understanding the human being.
- Sources for the research of the Nursing History.

- The value of the historic research in the consolidation of the Nursing profession.

We hope you will enjoy this Conference. See you soon in Salamanca.

Monthly Document: Fundamental testimonies for the History of Nursing Opened Digital Project for the History of Nursing

Monthly Document website: [click](#)

“Monthly document: Fundamental testimonies of the



History of Nursing” will publish, on a monthly base, a document of special value for the understanding of the development

of Spanish nursing as a profession, from the Middle Ages to the present day. This Project aims to bring stakeholders closer to the rich history of the Spanish nursing profession through significant samples of its historical heritage: documents, books, buildings, paintings, medical supplies, and other materials that show the evolution of Spanish nursing from the Middle Ages to the present day.

This Portal is mainly aimed at:

- University teachers: who can use its texts for their class work.
- University students: who can get closer and easily know the historical documents kept in archives and libraries throughout the country.
- Nursing Professionals: who can appreciate the roots of their profession through these documents of great value.
- Researchers: who can value the richness of the collections kept in public and private institutions for the recovery of the History of Nursing.
- General readers: who can discover the past of a profession through the daily work of its professionals.

ORGANIZATION OF CONTENTS

1. Scanned images of the document.
2. Title, place and date.
3. Depository institution and catalogue number.

4. Physical description.
5. Significance of the document.
6. Ten key ideas for the History of Nursing. 16th century.
7. Historical context.
8. Brief chronology.
9. Transcription of the document.
10. Recommended readings.

First Document. November: „Regulations and Constitutions of the Hospital del Espiritu Santo of Sevilla, year 1590.“ “The nurses work”. [Archivo de la Diputación de Sevilla (Spain)]

TEN KEY IDEAS FOR THE HISTORY OF NURSING. 16TH CENTURY

1. Hospital constitutions represent an important source for the study of the Spanish Nursing History.
2. Lay nurses develop an important nursing task, just as relevant as that of religious nurses in Sevilla during the 16th century.
3. Similar number of male and female nurses working in Sevillian hospitals.
4. In the 16th century, nurses work for a wage, as it is reflected in the administrative documentations kept in this hospital.
5. High qualification required for nurses.
6. Nurses’ specialization in treatments.
7. Institutional recognition of the nurses work appears in the Hospital Regulations.
8. Apart from physical treatment, modern hospital also deal with spiritual, psychological and religious aspects.
9. In the Hospital del Espiritu Santo of Sevilla there are two different categories of nurses: “major nurse” and “nurses”.
10. Starting point for the long road to specialization of the nursing profession in Spain.

Transcription (translated Into English): “Head nurse and other nurses”

“The role of the head nurse is highly relevant because on him depends most of the healing process and welfare of nurses, so this person must inspire great confidence and must be in charge of all the infirmaries and nurses, distributing and monitoring what must be done, telling each nurse what to do according to these constitutions and the order given by the administrator...” [READ MORE ON WEB PAGE].

We hope you enjoy this Project.

Switzerland – Swiss Society for the History of Health and Nursing

4th Swiss Congress of Historical Sciences at the University of Lausanne, in June 2016

Panel: Power in Micro-Histories of Care

by *Sunjoy Mathieu*

The Swiss Society for the History of Health and Nursing (GPG-HSS) participated in June 2016 at the 4th Swiss Congress of Historical Sciences at the University of Lausanne. To the congress' topic *Form(s) of Power* the panel contributed with a micro historical perspective to unravel power entangled with care. Based on the Dutch philosopher Annemarie Mol's comprehension of care as an anthropological practice the panel provided historical insights into processes of care without separating healthcare from therapeutical care. It looked at different actors in ongoing care, how they tune their knowledge and technologies, bodies, lusts and feelings as well as their orientation towards individuals and collectives. Especially it focused on collisions among them, why some actors are able to enforce their view of care whereas the understandings of other actors are cut down.

Three historians explored 'power plays' during processes of care in the period from 1850 until the First World War, when states, medical science and profession executed a strong pressure to change customary care. *Sabina Roth* (Zurich) presented an incident taking place in the 1860ies, in Wülflingen, near Zurich. The farmer Ulrich Angst underwent during eight weeks a naturopathic cure for which the elementary school teacher Heinrich Trachsler provided the treatments. Unfortunately, Angst died leading his wife to accuse the teacher in court of having killed her husband by carelessness that she largely described. But care in the concept of the naturopathic cure was attuned to the so-called 'democratic movement' in the 1860ies in Switzerland. This movement of the lower middle class made Self-help and Self-education to its slogan and claimed the right of caregivers to practice independently from the state, the 'doctors' and female nursing.

Power(lessness) of midwives in Bosnia-Herzegovina was the issue of *Sara Bernasconi's* (Zurich) paper. She analysed the period from 1878 to 1918 when this territory, formerly part of the Ottoman Empire was under semi-colonial rule of Habsburg Monarchy. Along with bureaucracy and military officials came also midwives from Vi-

enna and Budapest. This led to difficulties in the care for the parturient women as traditional midwifery was deprived and as elite-midwives were empowered but nevertheless saw their work hindered by the local social and religious context. Finally, *Arne Thomsen* (Bochum) presented 'power games' that took place in the catholic hospitals in the German Ruhrgebiet from the middle of the 19th century until 1914.



St. Vinzenz-Hospital in Duisburg, Germany

During the care processes different concepts collided as well as physicians and nuns argued for the lead. The counterparts were both interested in the healing process of their patients but they disagreed on its logic: the nuns' main motives were religious and moral improvement and the fulfillment of life's destiny whereas the physicians gave relevance to the improvement of physical health. Hence, the potential for conflicts was tremendous and some of the daily quarrels ended up in court or with the lay-off of the physician. Overall, the panels micro-historical approach provided rich insights into structures, conflicts and shifts of power(lessness) within processes of care.

For further information (in German and French) see: www.gpg-hss.ch

United Kingdom –The UK Association for the History of Nursing (UKAHN)

by *Christine Hallett*

2016 has been a very active year for us, and the history of nursing in wartime has featured significantly in our work. This is, perhaps, unsurprising; 2016 was the year in which the United Kingdom commemorated one of the most destructive events in its history: the centenary of the so-called Battle of the Somme. The first day of the campaign - 1st July, 1916 - a day on which tens of thousands of British (including Dominion), French and German men died, is often referred to as one of the 'darkest days' in the history of Europe, and is a difficult date to commemorate. Remembering the work done by nurses in casualty clearing stations and other military hospitals, though is a much brighter project. The 'University of Manchester Casualty Clearing Station' was part of the National 'Somme 100' Commemoration. It provided opportunities for members of the public to view a reconstruction of a tented ward, to hear extracts from the diaries of British nurses who were posted to CCSs, and to practise some of the simpler techniques used by nurses. The photograph shows our colleague, Sarah-Louise Flowers demonstrating bandaging techniques to some of our younger participants! We received very positive feedback from visitors, young and old, many of whom said they had never before understood the work of nurses. This was an important project for us, because it gave us an opportunity to engage in 'Public History' and to bring our empirical research to a much wider audience than usual.

This year's UKAHN Colloquium also took 'wartime nursing' as its theme. Its programme, listed below, gives a clear indication of the breadth and depth of papers at what was a very impressive event, hosted by the Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps at their Regimental Headquarters in Camberley. The colloquium was housed in what was once the Army's Staff and Command College within the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. The programme was as follows:

Rekindling the desire to live?" Nursing men following facial injury and surgery during the First World War: Dr. Claire Chatterton: Staff Tutor, The Open University in the North West & Chair of the RCN History of Nursing Society & Marilyn McInnes: Independent Scholar

Regulating care during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars: Nurses and perceptions of Nursing in the Royal Navy and the British Army: Erin Spinney: PhD Student, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

Not only fighting ... but also the heat, disease and insects, and HOME was miles away': The challenges of nursing on active service overseas in the Second World War: Dr. Jane Brooks: School of Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work, University of Manchester

Keynote: Inside the tent looking out: A military nurse's perspective on the history of military nursing: Lt Col (Retd) Dr Keiron Spires QVRM TD: Chair QARANC Association Heritage Committee

World War One and the civilian nursing services in England: Dr. Stuart Wildman: Honorary Research Fellow, History of Medicine Unit, University of Birmingham

The nursing narratives of women who served in the Middle East during the First World War: Dr Nadia Atia: Lecturer in World Literature, Queen Mary University of London

Male British Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachment Members in the First World War: Recruitment, Training, Work and Conscription: Dr. Rosemary Wall: Senior Lecturer in Global History, University of Hull

Treating civilian casualties of war from an adversary country- finding heart and soul in PICU: Orly Kolpak: Nursing Administration, Galilee Medical Center, Israel

Next year's Colloquium will take place at the University of Huddersfield in early July, and will be organised and hosted by Professor Janet Hargreaves. We would welcome abstracts on any subject within the broad discipline of History of Nursing. Please see our website for information on how to submit an abstract.

All members of UKAHN would like to offer their thanks to Dr. Jane Brooks, who is stepping down from her role as Editor of the UKAHN Bulletin. She has done a great job over the last four years. The latest issue of the Bulletin is out now, so do look for it on our website.

2016 was an important year for the UK's Royal College of Nursing, which celebrated its centenary with a range of events and seminars, including one which featured our own Committee Member, Dr. Claire Chatterton. UKAHN has close links with the RCN History of Nursing Society, and we congratulate them on a very successful year.

Photo Credit: Jonathan Keenan



The European Association for the History of Nursing (EAHN)

The European Association for the History of Nursing (EAHN) was established 2012 to promote development and advancement of Nursing History through scholarly work and public outreach. The Association brings individuals and associations together in order to provide mutual support and opportunities for collaboration.

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

- 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.
- To promote the public understanding of Nursing History, by supporting initiatives for public engagement.
- To gain recognition for the discipline of Nursing History throughout the European region.

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.

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 recognised 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.

EAHN member associations

(and contact e-mail addresses)

Austria: *Historical nursing research in Austria* (golla@pflegeprofessionell.at)

Denmark: *The Danish Society of Nursing History* (s-malchau@mail.tele.dk)

Finland: *Finnish Association for History of Nursing Science* (irja.savolainen@saunalahti.fi)

Germany: *German Association for the History of Nursing (Fachgesellschaft Pflegegeschichte)* (kreutzer@fh-muenster.de)

Germany: *The Historical Nursing Research Section of the German Association for Nursing Science* (thiekoetter@fliedner-fachhochschule.de)

Ireland: *The Irish Association for the History of Nursing and Midwifery* (gerard.fealy@ucd.ie)

Israel: *The Israeli Society for the History of Nursing (ISHN)* (nirabartal@gmail.com)

Italy: *Italian Nurses' Association with a Nursing History Group, CNAI (Consociazione nazionale delle Associazioni infermiere/i)* (latorretintori@gmail.com)

Netherlands: *Dutch Centre for Nursing History: Florence Nightingale Instituut* (nwiegman@fni.nl)

Norway: *The Norwegian Association for the History of Nursing* (ashild.fause@uit.no)

Poland: *Museum and Archive for Polish Nursing History at the Polish Nurses Association* (zgptpiel@gmail.com)

Spain: *Qalat Chábir. Asociación Cultural para el Estudio de las Humanidades* (hiades@arrakis.es)

Sweden: *The Swedish Society of Nursing (Svensk sjuksköterskeförening)* (catrine.jacobsson@umu.se)

Switzerland: *Swiss Society for the History of Health and Nursing* (gpg@gpg-hss.ch)

United Kingdom: *The UK Association for the History of Nursing* (Christine.Hallett@manchester.ac.uk)

EAHN Coordinating Committee

The Coordinating Committee consists of delegates from the member association. The committee meet at least once per year.

EAHN Coordinating Committee elected officers

President Prof Dr Christine Hallett, UK (Christine.Hallett@manchester.ac.uk)

Secretary Dr Gerard Fealy, Ireland (gerard.fealy@ucd.ie)

Communications Officer PD Dr Karen Nolte, Germany (karen.nolte@mail.uni-wuerzburg.de)

EAHN Bulletin

The annually EAHN Bulletin is published on the EAHN web page. Editor of the Bulletin is PD Dr Karen Nolte, Germany (karen.nolte@mail.uni-wuerzburg.de)

EAHN webpage

The EAHN webpage <http://www.eahn.eu> is managed by webmaster Keiron Spires, UK: keiron.spires@lsbu.ac.uk

EAHN Twitter account

The EAHN Twitter account [EAHN@HistNursingEU](https://twitter.com/EAHN@HistNursingEU) is edited by Dr Anja Peters, Germany (pflegewirtin@web.de)

Membership

If your association would like to affiliate with the EAHN please contact EAHN president Prof Dr Christine Hallett, UK (Christine.Hallett@manchester.ac.uk). There are no fees for membership.

EAHN meeting 2017

The Dutch Centre for Nursing History: Florence Nightingale Instituut is hosting the EAHN Coordinating Committees annual meeting in the Academic Building, University Utrecht, Domplein, Utrecht (The Netherlands) 22–24 February 2017. For further Information please contact: nwiegman@fni.nl