

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Amman, Jost. birthing chamber with the mother and attendants using a birthing chair, while astrologers plot the child's birth chart. 1587.

This image from the obstetrics book by Jacob Rueff shows how childbirth was portrayed in the 16th century.

Carratu, Lauren. Telephone interview with the author. Jan. 2025.

Lauren Carratu is a licensed midwife at Emerson Hospital. This interview offered a real-world perspective on midwifery and showed me the current standing of the occupation. It can serve as a comparison to my research topic and understanding of how far midwifery has come over the years. This interview shows the historical significance of midwifery and how its turbulent history helped get midwifery to where it is today.

Certificate- Central Midwives Board Certificate England August 1920, Mary Beatrice Josephine Maggs, 14 August 1920. 14 Aug. 1920. Victorian Collection.

This image supports my statements about midwife regulation and gives a primary source visual.

Cruikshank, Isaac. *A Man Midwife*. 1783. Wellcome Collection.

This illustration is historically significant to my project and shows the divided perspective on male and female midwives and their different practices.

Death Warrant of King Charles I. 29 Jan. 1649, UK Parliament, Parliamentary Archives.

This image is in the Interregnum section and gives visual support to the description of this period.

Durer, Albrecht. *The Birth of the Virgin*. 1511. Hunterian Art Gallery, U of Glasgow.

The illustration is a strong visual for the 17th century understanding and perspective of childbirth. I used it to support my ideas and provide more depth to my thesis.

Grau, Enrique. *First Cesarean Section*. 1884, International Museum of Surgical Science.

This strong visual highlights the societal shift from the community-based, feminine practice of midwifery to the new, male-dominated occupation.

Hodge, High L. An illustrated selection of forceps from *The principles and practice of obstetrics*. 1864. Wellcome Collection.

This illustration provides a visual for the commonly used birthing instrument, the forceps.

Lithotomy Position.

The picture is a diagram of what this word means because it is not a well-known term.

The London Obstetrical Society Diploma.

I used this to give historical context into how midwifery was regulated and it supported my statements on how midwives were licensed.

"The Midwives' Act, 1902." *Nursing Notes*, vol. 17, no. 195, 1 Mar. 1904, p. 39. *Gale Academic OneFile*,

link.gale.com/apps/doc/JONNWI215727568/GPS?u=mlin_m_bedhigh&sid=bookmark-GPS&xid=22bcba2f. Accessed 18 Oct. 2024.

The primary source is found in a 1904 journal titled *Nursing Notes* and the text is from the Central Midwives Board. The source explains the Midwives Act of 1902

in detail along with the restraints and freedoms of midwives. It plainly outlines the rights and responsibilities of midwives in a legal format. They are legally required to be certified to practice and are legally responsible for keeping a record of the births.

"National Union of Women Workers." *Nursing Notes*, vol. 9, no. 108, 1 Dec. 1896, p. 161+. *Gale Academic OneFile*,
link.gale.com/apps/doc/THAOAP566516462/GPS?u=mlin_m_bedhigh&sid=bookmark-GPS&xid=c29605bc. Accessed 18 Oct. 2024.

The primary source has an unknown author but is published in a journal by the Royal College of Nursing. The woman quoted for the passage is Sister Katherine Twining, a nun and nurse in 1896. Her explanation solidified my previous research while offering a closer perspective on the rights of midwives. Twining is fighting for the continuation of midwifery and brings up the point that the historical and traditional aspect of midwifery makes it impossible to ban but rather remove the trained midwives and leave the untrained midwives.

"Notes on the Midwife Question." *Nursing Notes*, vol. 14, no. 163, 1 July 1901, p. 89+. *Gale Academic OneFile*,
link.gale.com/apps/doc/KTFJPH907883549/GPS?u=mlin_m_bedhigh&sid=bookmark-GPS&xid=feafb8a2. Accessed 19 Oct. 2024.

The journal is a primary source written in 1901 and the section discusses the annual meeting of branches of the British Medical Association. It explains the loss of rights of female midwives and the increased popularity of male midwives. But the lack of education and training of midwives is seen negatively and posed

as an issue. The information supports my research and offers specific people and events to look into regarding the rights of midwives.

Position of the Examiner at the Examining Chair. 1909.

The illustration is used to show the practices of male OBGYNs at this time and the restrictive position of the woman.

Ramirez, Eduardo. *Ovariectomy*. 1954. Obstetrics and Gynecology Exhibit, International Museum of Surgical Science Collection.

This painting is an example of the male takeover and the medicalization of childbirth in the 20th century.

"Short Notes on the Midwife Question." *Nursing Notes*, vol. 12, no. 136, 1 Apr. 1899, p. 52+.

Gale Academic OneFile,

link.gale.com/apps/doc/PLZUSM346679719/GPS?u=mlin_m_bedhigh&sid=bookmark-GPS&xid=d80752e8. Accessed 20 Oct. 2024.

This primary source notes the discussion of 'the midwife question' and a letter from Rosalind Paget, the treasurer of the Midwives Institute and a representative on the Midwives Bill Committee. The journal provides insight into midwives' wants and offers historical significance to the Midwives Bill of 1899. The letter aids in understanding how midwives feel about the bill and what they want.

Witowski, Gustave Joseph. *Pioneer Birth Scene*. 1887.

I used this illustration to aid in the timeline of the growing male influence on midwifery. In this photo, women are assisting the man, symbolizing the shifting dynamics between the male and female midwives.

Secondary Sources

Drife, J. "The start of life: a history of obstetrics." *Postgraduate medical journal* vol. 78,919 (2002): 311-5. doi:10.1136/pmj.78.919.311

The author, J. Drife is a professor in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and the correspondence is a peer reviewed, published document. The sources give a detailed timeline of obstetrics development, which offers context to the scientific breakthroughs and maternal mortalities. I hope to use this information to understand what instruments were used in childbirth and give me a basic foundation in obstetrics.

Fox, Sarah. *Giving Birth in Eighteenth-Century England*. U of London P, 2022. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv2gvdns1. Accessed 18 Sep. 2024.

This book has been described as meticulously researched and the author Sarah Fox works at the University of Birmingham. Her work examines a woman's role in childbirth and looks at the different roles of a midwife and a male accoucheurs. This book offers both historical context and significance as it gives more depth into the setting and other environmental factors while it discusses the effects of these practices.

Fox, Sarah, and Margaret Brazier. "The Regulation of Midwives in England, C.1500–1902." *Medical Law International*, vol. 20, no. 4, Dec. 2020, pp. 308-38, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0968533220976174>. Abstract.

Sarah Fox and Margaret Brazier work at the University of Manchester and the article has been peer-reviewed and published with over 100 sources. The information helped establish the rights and responsibilities of midwives from

1500-1900 and gave specific laws and regulations. The source compares midwifery from the 1600s to the 18th century and how it changed for the better or the worse. This helps in my understanding of the gendered and illegitimate perspective on midwives across 400 years.

Goudreau, Jenna. "A New Obstacle for Professional Women: The Glass Escalator." *Forbes*, 21 May 2012, www.forbes.com/sites/jennagoudreau/2012/05/21/a-new-obstacle-for-professional-women-the-glass-escalator/#211ee500159d. Accessed 3 Nov. 2024.

This article gives a brief breakdown of the phrase 'glass elevator', a phenomenon that directly correlates to my topic. The source strengthens my historical significance and provides information on how my topic acts as a case study for the larger issue of female marginalization in exchange for undeserving male success.

"Interregnum (1649-1660)." *Royal.uk*, www.royal.uk/about-site. Accessed 31 Oct. 2024.

This is the official website of the British Royal Family. This source provides historical context for the interregnum, a period during which episcopal licensing was halted.

Johanson, Richard et al. "Has the medicalisation of childbirth gone too far?." *BMJ (Clinical research ed.)* vol. 324,7342 (2002): 892-5. doi:10.1136/bmj.324.7342.892

This published article from the National Library of Medicine was written by Professor Richard Johanson of obstetrics, Professor Alison Macfarlane of perinatal health, and Mary Newburn, head of policy research. The source gives historical significance to past practices and how they have developed into the

modern world. The article looks at the quality of different medical practices and their differences. The practices were similar to the ones performed in the 18th century so it provides helpful statistics that can be used to build a case about midwives vs obstetricians.

Loudon, Irvine. "General practitioners and obstetrics: a brief history." *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* vol. 101,11 (2008): 531-5. doi:10.1258/jrsm.2008.080264

Irvine Loudon is a Medical Historian and the article was professionally published in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*. The source offered a perspective on obstetricians' changing responsibilities and rights throughout history.

Originally obstetrics were scorned and deemed unscientific but over time with the medicalization of childbirth, obstetrics became a prominent figure in childbirth; using general practitioners and midwives from the occupation.

"Obstetrics in the 1700s." *Science and Its Times*, edited by Neil Schlager and Josh Lauer, vol. 4, Gale, 2001. *Gale in Context: World History*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/CV2643450402/WHIC?u=mlln_m_bedhigh&sid=bookmark-WHIC&xid=b7b05407. Accessed 4 Oct. 2024.

This article was published by Gale and written by novelist Neil Schlager and communications professor Josh Lauer. The article showed the historical significance of obstetrics and how it affected midwifery. What was once a female-only affair transformed into a struggle between man-midwives and female midwives as the former gained popularity and recognition.

Phillips, Chelsea. "Review of Giving Birth in Eighteenth-Century England, by Sarah Fox."

Review of *Giving Birth in Eighteenth-Century England*, by Sarah Fox. *ABO: Interactive*

Journal for Women in the Arts, 1640-1830, vol. 13, no. 2, Dec. 2023,
<https://doi.org/10.5038/2157-7129.13.2.1371>.

Chelsea Phillips is an associate professor at Villanova University with a focus on the arts and women's studies. Her review of *Giving Birth in Eighteenth-Century England*, by Sarah Fox, gave a cohesive breakdown of the structure and content of the book. She touched on the main ideas of redefining childbirth in the 18th century and what was considered important and impactful. This review strengthens the book source and supports the author's research.

Prothero, May. "Childbirth in the Victorian Era in Three Chapters." *The Old Operating Theatre*, Oct. 2021, oldoperatingtheatre.com/childbirth-in-the-victorian-era-in-three-chapters/. Accessed 27 Sep. 2024.

May Prothero is a volunteer and research assistant at the Old Operating Theatre Museum. The article offered context into the tools that were used for childbirth. The passage gives more insight into how childbirth was performed and the uses for each tool. This information helps determine the mother's discomfort and understand the difficulties of childbirth in this period.

Rappoport, Jill. "Wives and Sons: Coverture, Primogeniture, and Married Women's Property." *BRANCH: Britain, Representation and Nineteenth-Century History*. Ed. Dino Franco Felluga. Extension of *Romanticism and Victorianism on the Net*. Web. 18 Sep. 2024

The author, Jill Rappoport is an associate professor of English at the University of Kentucky and has worked on several books and essays on women in the 19th century. The article discusses the development of a married woman's rights regarding primogeniture (consolidating wealth to the eldest son) and coverture (

marriage gave all of a woman's assets to the husband). The article focuses on the development of married women's rights and the responsibilities of a married woman to allow the male members of her family to control her assets and life.

Sage Pranchère, Nathalie. "Midwives in Europe mid-18th to 21st centuries." *Digital Encyclopedia of European History*, by Nathalie Sage Pranchère, 6 June 2020, ehne.fr/en/encyclopedia/themes/gender-and-europe/demographic-transition-sexual-revolutions/midwives-in-europe. Accessed 2 Oct. 2024.

The Author, Nathalie Sage Pranchère, has a doctorate in history and is an associate researcher at the Centre Roland-Mousnier, focusing on French midwives. The source describes the process of the professionalization of midwives in Europe and the laws and institutions created to achieve this. This gives historical context to the progression of midwifery from the 1700s to the late 1800s and shows its positive impact.

Wong, Alia. "The U.S. Teaching Population Is Getting Bigger, and More Female." *The Atlantic*, www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2019/02/the-explosion-of-women-teachers/582622/. Accessed 3 Nov. 2024.

This is a published article by the prominent news organization, *The Atlantic*. It offers a different perspective on the similar phenomenon of men taking over a female dominated occupation. In this case it was teaching. It further supports my claim that this is a regular occurrence and offers more historical significance.