

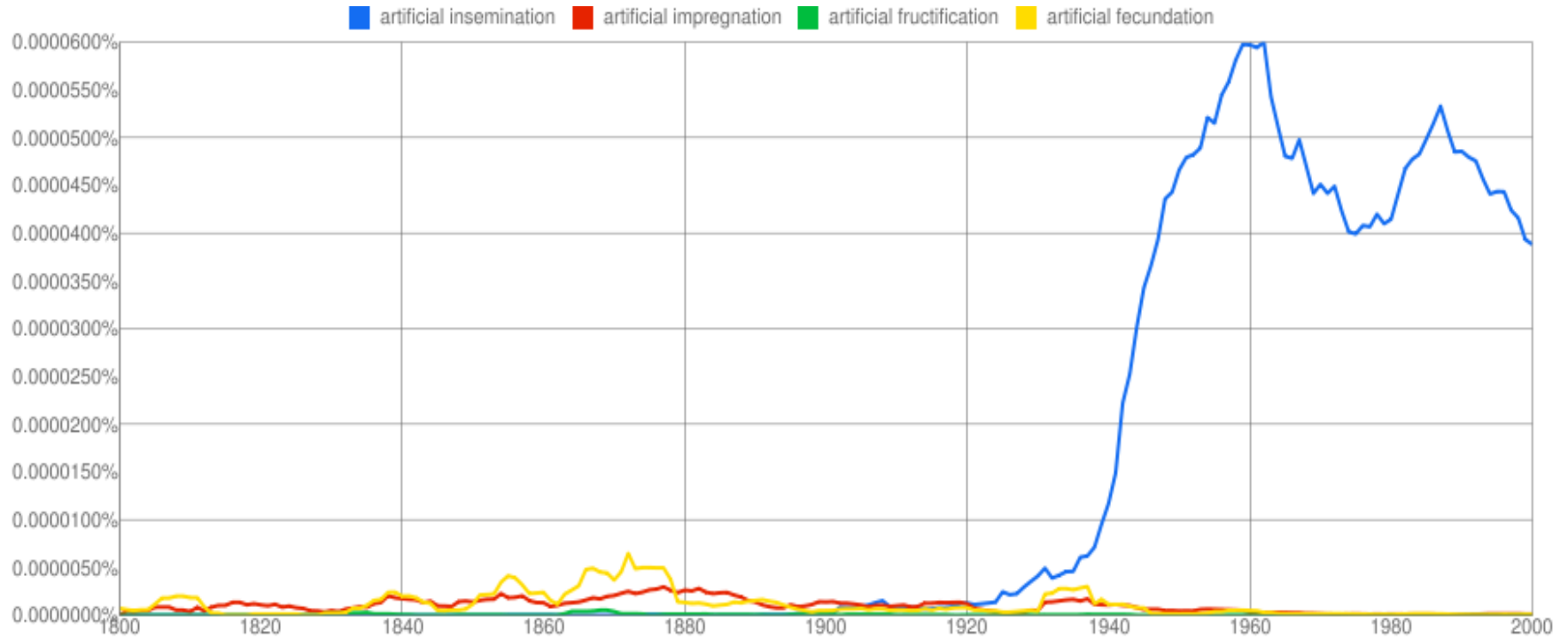
Gender, Reproductive Science, and the Naming of Artificial Insemination, 1790- 1940



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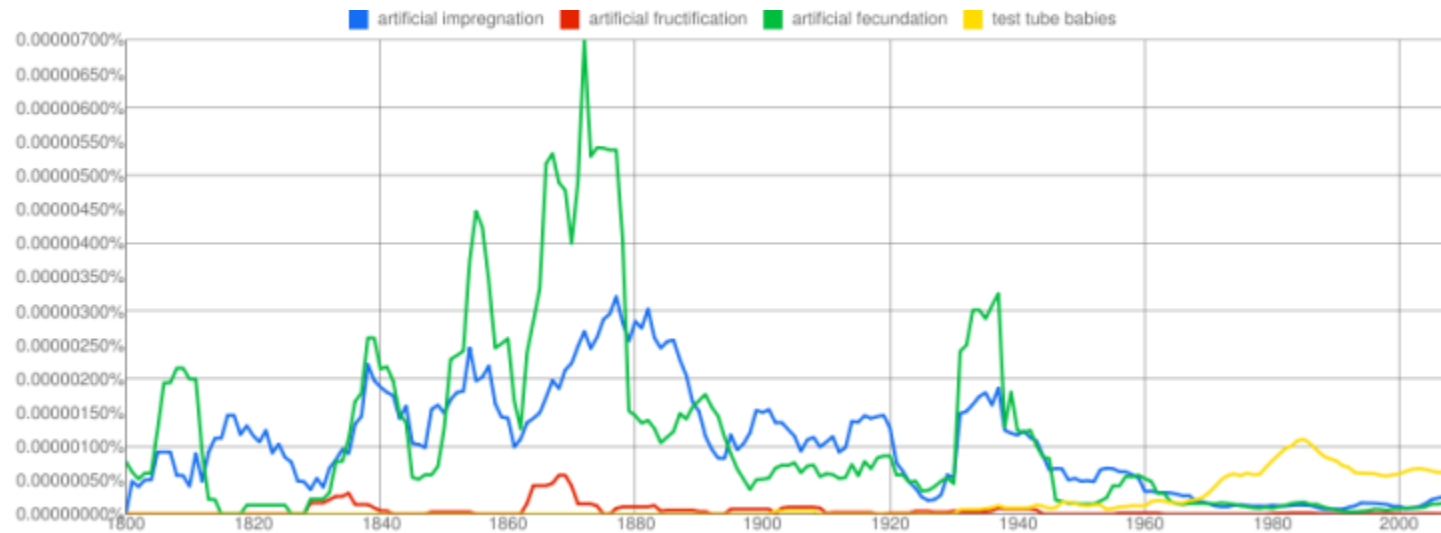


Graph 1

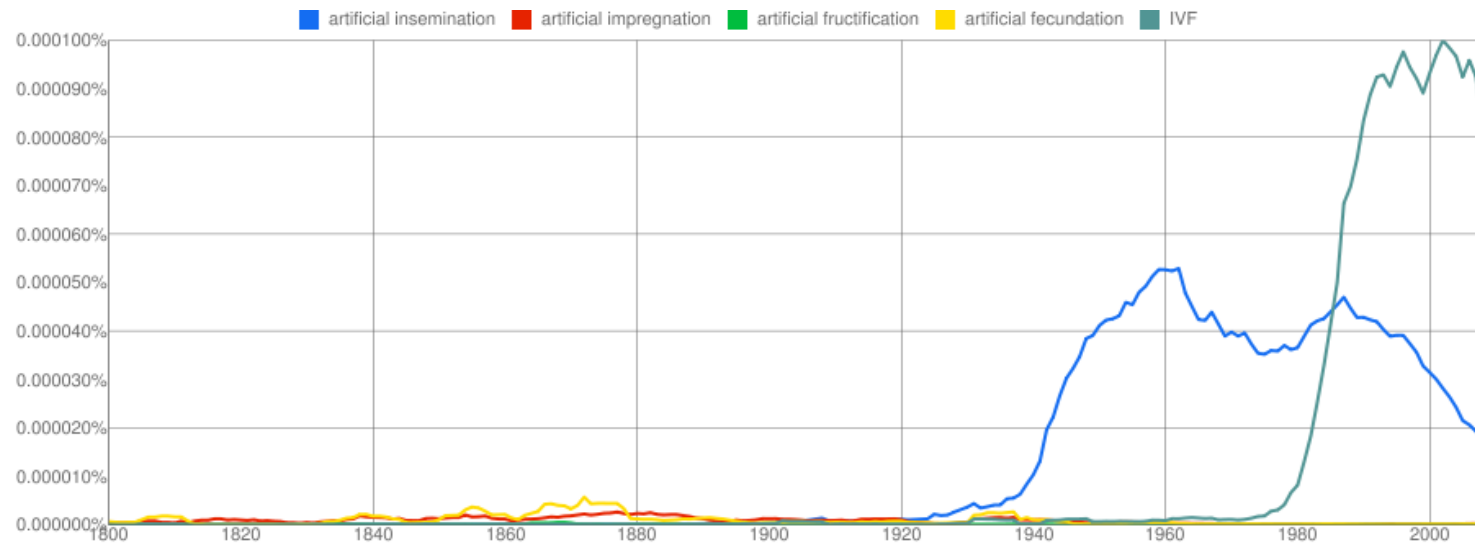


Source: N-GRAM Culturomics Search of approximately 4 million English language publications by Bridget Gurtler using search design product by Jean-Baptiste Michel*, Yuan Kui Shen, Aviva Presser Aiden, Adrian Veres, Matthew K. Gray, William Brockman, The Google Books Team, Joseph P. Pickett, Dale Hoiberg, Dan Clancy, Peter Norvig, Jon Orwant, Steven Pinker, Martin A. Nowak, and Erez Lieberman Aiden*. *Quantitative Analysis of Culture Using Millions of Digitized Books*. **Science (Published online ahead of print: 12/16/2010)**

Graph 2



Graph 3



1799 - A Procedure without a Name



Portrait of William Hunter by Alan Ramsay
in about 1758

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.

X. *An Account of the Dissection of an Hermaphrodite Dog. To which are prefixed, some Observations on Hermaphrodites in general.* By Everard Home, Esq. F. R. S.

Read March 7, 1799.

INSTANCES of animals being brought forth, whose organs of generation are preternaturally formed, sometimes occur, and have been commonly called hermaphrodites; this term, however, should be confined to those only in which there is a mixture of the male and female organs in the same animal.

Examples of this kind have been rarely noticed; they have been met with at very distant periods of time, and confined to too few species of animals, to afford extensive opportunities for collecting observations respecting them. To this cause must be attributed, the little information that has been acquired upon so curious and interesting a subject.

Monstrous productions, having a mixture of the male and female organs, and which deserve the name of hermaphrodites, appear to arise most frequently in neat cattle; they are now generally known, and have been called free-martins.

MDCCXCIX.

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Artificial Fructification/Fecundation, Uterine Injection, and Mechanical Impregnation

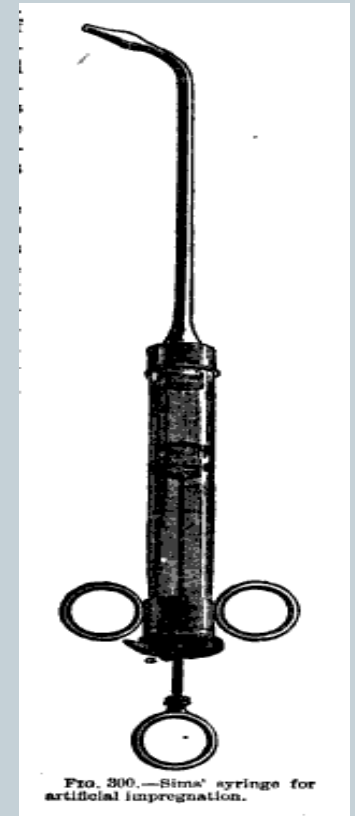


Image 1. Sim's Syringe for "Mechanical Impregnation" Source: Paul Fortunatus Mundé, *Minor surgical gynecology: a manual of uterine diagnosis and the lesser technicalities of gynecological practice: for the use of the advanced student and general practitioner* (W. Wood & company, 1880).

What is artificial about *Fécondation artificielle*?



Joseph Gérard

Author of Nouvelles Causes De Stérilité Dans Les Deux Sexes: Fécondation Artificielle Comme Moyen Ultime De Traitement (*New causes of infertility in both sexes: artificial fertilization as the ultimate treatment*)

- Félix Dehaut, *De la Fécondation artificielle dans l'espèce humaine comme moyen de remédier à certaines causes de stérilité chez l'homme et chez la femme*, par Félix Dehaut,... (1865)
- F., Sr. Gigon, "La Fécondation artificielle," *Reforme medicale* (1867)
- Girault, "La generation artificielle dans l'espece humaine," (1868)
- Pierre-Fabien Gigon, *Essai sur la fécondation artificielle chez la femme* (1871).
- Amédée Courty, *Traité pratique des maladies de l'utérus et de ses annexes... contenant un appendice sur les maladies du vagin et de la vulve...* (1872)
- F. Roubaud, *Traite' de l'impuissance et de la sterilite chez l'homme et chez la femme* (1872)
- N. Gueneau de Mussy, "De quelques causes de sterilite, de l'impuissance par cause morale, leur traitement," *Clin. Med.* (1875)
- *Dictionnaire encyclopédique des sciences médicales*, 4th ser. (1877)
- J. Gautier, *De la fécondation artificielle et de son emploi contre la sterilite chez la femme* (1881)
- J Gerard, *Contribution à l'histoire de la fécondation artificielle.* (1885).
- Charles Pajot, *Des Obstacles à la fécondation dans l'espèce humaine. Leçon professée à la clinique d'accouchements et de gynécologie*, par M. le professeur Pajot. (1886)
- O. De Lajatre, *Des grands obstacles a la fécondation ; suppression rapide de la sterilite* (1888)
- J. Gerard, *Nouvelle Causesde Sterilite* (1888)
- J Gautier, *La fécondation artificielle : et son emploi contre la stérilite chez la femme* (1889)
- G Vacher de Lapouge,, *Selections sociales* (1896)

Causes of Sterility

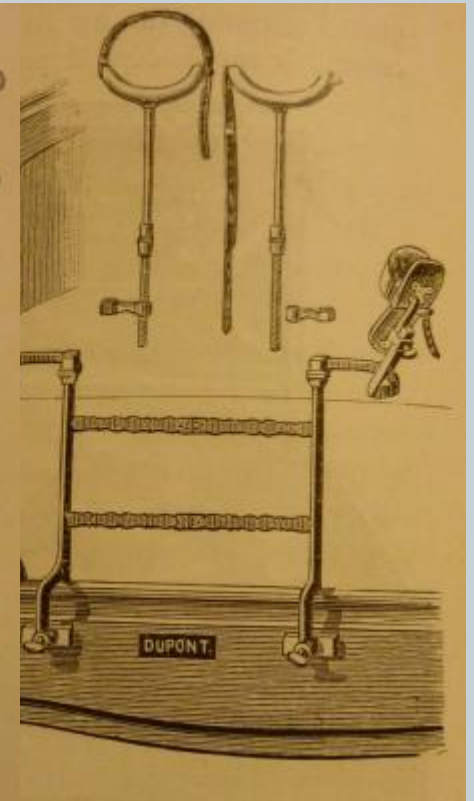
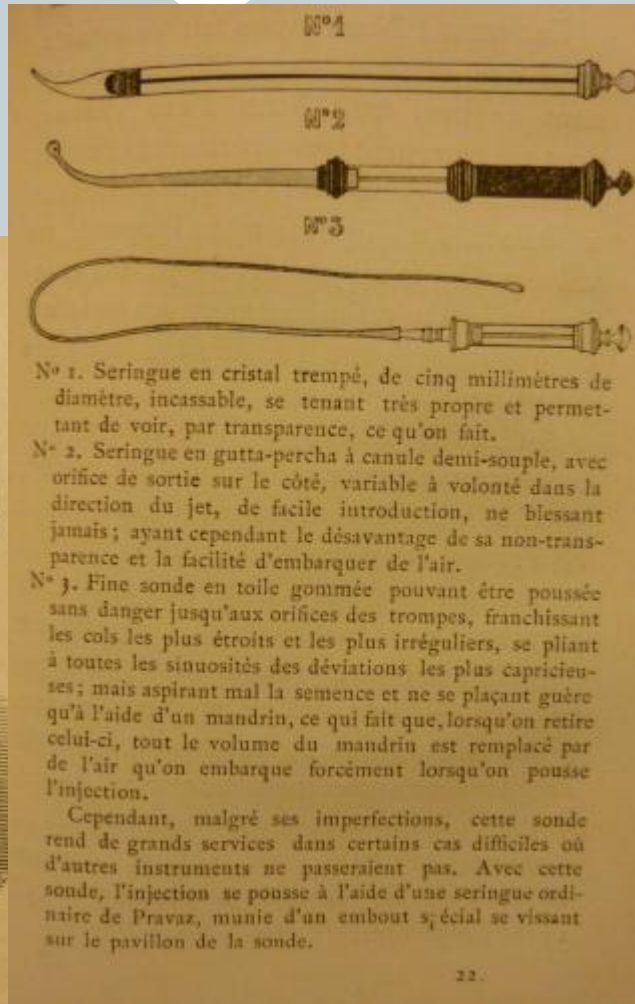
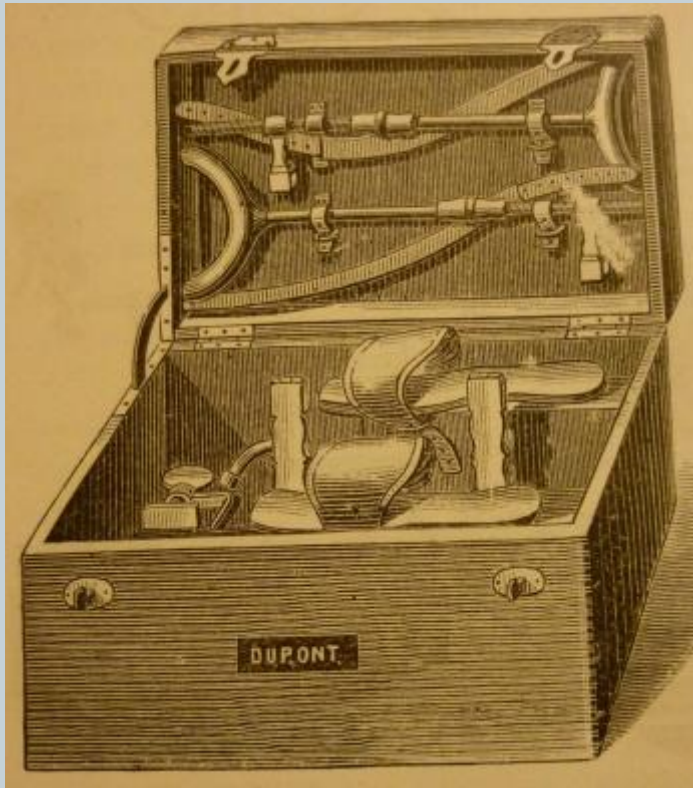


Artificial fecundation—"the simple and logical intervention"



Industrialization and Mechanization of Reproduction

Dupont Portable Stirrups (1888)



attached to patient's

Putting the “semen” in “in-semin-ation”

Urology and World War I



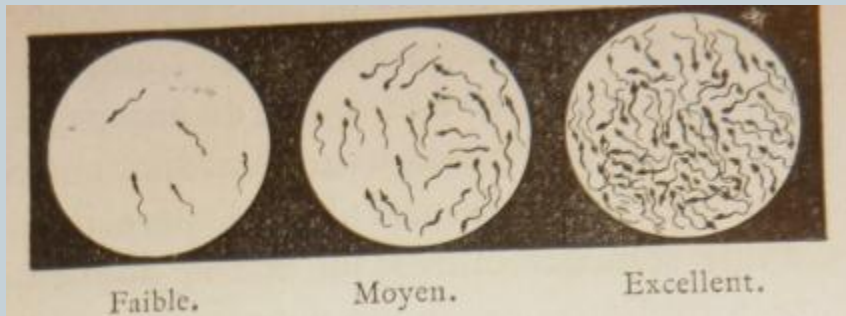
Each of these six soldiers has a venereal disease. Five of them brought their disease into the army from civil life. Only one contracted his disease after arriving at camp; and he probably got it in a community near camp over which civil authorities have control.

(OSA, Defense Council Records, Publications and Ephemera, Box 9, Folder 3)



Putting the semen in “in-semin-ation”

19th Century Classificatory Model



Early to mid-20th Century Classificatory Model

- 60 million sperm per cubic centimeter (fewer than 20 considered infertile)
- no more than 15% immobile, should have active forward motion.
- No more than 20% abnormally shaped
- Seminal plasma viscosity
- Normal volumes 1/2 to one teaspoon per ejaculation.



Twentieth century terms without traction

- Artificial Cross-Insemination
- Insemination by Foreign Donor
- Non-marital or extra-marital artificial insemination
- Exogamous/endogamous artificial insemination
- Trans-Insemination
- Insemination *ab extra/ab intra*

Stabilization of Nomenclature

Artificial insemination by Donor/by Husband (Homologous)

Conclusion

Continuities and discontinuities in the genealogy of naming and practice of “artificial insemination”



19th Century Artificial Fecundation/Fertilization/Fructification

- Used to solve physiological problems identified in a new era of professionalized gynecology (focused primarily on female)
- Protected but also disrupted normative family model
- Artificiality, mechanization (invention of tools), and production key elements of practice

20th Century Artificial Insemination (Husband and Donor)

- Focus shifts to male bodies and sterility with professionalization of urology, birth of modern biology and lab science.
- Eugenics movement popularizes interventions into married life and fascination with heredity.
- The use of semen donors begins to disrupt the boundaries of the biological family, but also begins a tradition of secrecy not readily broken until the late 20th century.