

## 1. General information on the three coordinators

Anna Bellavitis, Full professor of early modern history, Université de Rouen Normandie, Director of the Groupe de Recherche d'Histoire and Senior member of the Institut Universitaire de France

Simona Feci, Associate Professor of History of Medieval to Contemporary Law, Università di Palermo, President of Italian Society of Women Historians

Sandra Maß, Full professor of transnational history, Ruhr-Universität Bochum

## 2. Project

*- Project theme*

Ein Archiv der Frauen- und Geschlechtergeschichte in Europa. Recht, Arbeit und Körper vom Mittelalter bis in die Zeitgeschichte.

Construire l'Archive de l'histoire des femmes et du genre en Europe. Droits, travail et corps du moyen âge à l'époque contemporaine.

Costruire un Archivio della storia delle donne e di genere in Europa. Diritti, lavoro e corpi dal medioevo all'età contemporanea

*-Dates of the three events at Villa Vigoni*

I 4-7 dicembre 2017

II 19-22 november 2018

III 15-18 april 2019

*- Actual programmes of the events, list of participants*

### **I- Villa Vigoni, 4-7 dicembre 2017**

4 DICEMBRE 2017

Arrivo e sistemazione presso Villa Vigoni  
19.00 aperitivo e cena

5 DICEMBRE 2017

8.00-9.00 prima colazione

*Introduzione*

9.30-10.00

Benvenuto e introduzione (Simona Feci, Anna Bellavitis, Sandra Maß)

10.00-11.00

Ute Gerhard: *Zivilrecht und Geschlecht im Vergleich zwischen napoleonischem (Frankreich/Italien) und deutschem Recht im 19. Jahrhundert.*

11.00-11.30 pausa

11.30-12.30

Jürgen Martschukat: *16 Shots. Race, Violence, and the Law in Recent America - A History of the Present.*

13.00 pranzo

15.00-16.00

Isabelle Chabot: *Regimi dotali nel medioevo: un confronto tra città italiane.*

16.00-17.00

Sylvie Steinberg: *Genre, droit féodal et noblesse à l'époque moderne.*

17.00-17.30 pausa

17.30-19.00 discussione plenaria a cura delle coordinatrici: *Premesse per quadri d'insieme transnazionali\**

6 DICEMBRE 2017

8.00-9.00 prima colazione

9.30-10.30

Manuela Martini: *Droits du travail, genre et famille en France entre la fin du XIXe et le début du XXe siècle. Les débats autour du travail des femmes et sa rémunération.*

10.30-11.30

Christina Benninghaus: *Uneheliche Mütter, kinderlose Paare - Adoptionsrecht und Fortpflanzung im frühen 20. Jahrhundert.*

11.30-11.45 pausa

11.45-12.45

discussione

13.00 pranzo

14.00-16.00

discussione in piccolo gruppi

16.00-16.15 pausa

16.15-18.00

Simona Feci: *Progettare un atlante di storia delle donne: esperienze e possibilità.*

Giulia De Spuches: *Progettare un atlante di storia delle donne: la prospettiva della geografia di genere.*

18.00-19.00

discussione plenaria a cura delle coordinatrici: *Sintesi dei lavori e prospettive: divulgazione/progetti europei/atlante.*

7 DICEMBRE 2017

8.00-9.00 prima colazione

Partenza

## **II- Villa Vigoni, 19-22 novembre 2018**

NOVEMBER 20TH

*8.00- 9.00 Breakfast*

9.30 – 13.00: Three recent publication on work, gender and law :

-Raffaella Sarti (University of Urbino-Carlo Bo): What is work ? Gender at the Crossroads of Home, Family, and Business from the Early Modern Era to the Present (R. Sarti, A. Bellavitis, M. Martini, 2018)

-Anna Bellavitis (GRHis-University of Rouen): Women's work and rights in Early Modern Urban Europe (A. Bellavitis, 2018)

*11.00- 11.30 Coffee Break*

-Anna Bellavitis (GRHis-University of Rouen);, Beatrice Zucca Micheletto (GRHis-University of Rouen and University of Cambridge): : Gender, Law and Economic Well-Being in Europe from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century. North versus South ? (A. Bellavitis, B. Zucca Micheletto, 2018)

*13.00 Lunch*

14.30-18.30: Gender and work in early modern Europe

Ida Fazio (University of Palermo): Women's economic resources : the Italian perspective

Beatrice Zucca Micheletto (GRHis-University of Rouen and University of Cambridge) : Women's work and migrations

*16.30- 17.00 Coffee Break*

Francesca Medioli (GRHis-University of Rouen) : Work and economic relations in female monasteries

*19.30 Dinner*

NOVEMBER 21ST

*8.00- 9.00 Breakfast*

9.30- 13.00: Dependencies, exploitation, rebellion

Ulrike Krampfl (University of Tours): Formes et pratiques de la dépendance à l'époque moderne

11.00- 11.30 *Coffee Break*

Mareen Heying (University of Düsseldorf): Sex work and social movements in Italy and Germany in the late 20th C.

13.00 *Lunch*

14.30-18.30 : Discussions on a new European gender history from the German, Italian and French perspectives

19.30 *Dinner*

### **III - Villa Vigoni, 15-18 april 2019**

#### **Monday, 15th:**

Afternoon      Arrival  
19.00            Welcome drinks followed by dinner

#### **Tuesday, 16th:**

8.00-9.00      Breakfast  
9.30            Introduction Sandra Maß/Xenia von Tippelskirch  
9.45-10.45    Maren Lorenz (Bochum) – Entangled Body Perspectives. Historiographical Challenges in the Quest for Reconstructing the Interrelation between the Physical and the Social  
10.45-11.45    Xenia von Tippelskirch (Berlin) – The Body and Early Modern Religious Boundaries  
11.45-12.00    Coffee break  
12.00-13.00    Fernanda Alfieri (Trento) – The *compositum humanum* in Early Modern Catholic Anthropology  
  
13.00-14.30    Lunch  
14.30-15.30    Elizabeth Claire (Paris) – Medical Topographies and Dance Ethnographies: the Case of Passionate Dancing, 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> C.  
15.30-16.30    Christina Benninghaus (Oxford) – The new woman and her doctor: Production, popularization and circulation of gynaecological knowledge, 1900-1930.  
16.30-17.00    Coffee break  
17.00-18.00    Sylvie Chaperon (Toulouse) – Learned Discourses on the Clitoris in the Inter-war Period: at the Crossroads of Anatomy, Psychoanalysis and Anthropology  
19.30-21.30    Dinner

#### **Wednesday, 17th:**

8.00-9.00      Breakfast  
9.30-10.30    Domenico Rizzo (Napoli) – Masculinities 19th/20th C.  
10.30-11.30    Sandra Maß (Bochum) – Imperialism and the Body in Danger, 19<sup>th</sup> C.  
11.30-12.00    Coffee break  
12.00-13.00    Jürgen Martschukat (Erfurt) – The Age of Fitness. On the Malleability of the Body in Neo-Liberalism  
13.00-14.30    Lunch  
14.30-18.00    Discussion about Vigoni output/ publications  
19.30-21.30    Dinner

**Thursday, 18th:**

8.00-9.00 Breakfast

9.00 Departure

- *Information on any publications, already published or planned, resulting from the cooperation.*

Publication project on the topic of “Entangled Bodies” (planned for 2021)

Project of the publication of a historiographical review on the three themes of the project: rights, work and bodies, in Italy, Germany and France in a special issue of the journal *Genesis. Rivista della Società Italiana delle storiche*

### 3. Report on work and results (min. 10,000, max. 15,000 characters, including spaces)

- *Starting question and purpose of the project*

The aim of the project was to discuss the recent developments of the history of women and gender in Europe, based on a few key words: rights, work, body, and to discuss the possibility to build new transmission tools, towards a large public.

- *Indication of any changes to the original application and the reasons for such changes*

Not all members of the original group were able to participate in all the meetings and, in some cases, scholars were invited who were not initially planned, as it was considered that their most recent work was particularly in accordance with the theme of the meeting. This was for example the case of the second meeting, with the participation of Dr. Medioli, Dr. Zucca Micheletto and Dr. Heying.

- *Representation of the main points of discussion and the results achieved, also in consideration of the state of the art of the relevant research, of any practical applications and of any research generated by the events*

The first conference was organized with the initial purpose to create a real group of work between scholars that haven't never met together but some of them. So, during the first session we offered occasions to speak about our researches and to know each other. The first session was devoted to a general overview of the European legal structures with particular attention to adopting a comparative approach. Then scholars presented several case studies about women, family and capability, property and work in different geographical contexts from Medieval Ages to contemporary times. Our perspective was trying to put together different legal systems (i.e. Roman law, feudal law, statutes and codes), rights of women and men and their agency. We spent a session to present and to discuss the possibility to create an historical atlas of European legal condition of women as an effective tool to represent similarities and differences between geographical areas, periods and cultural divisions.

The second conference was organized into three sessions: the first one included the presentation and discussion of the results of some recent books, on the history of women's work in Europe, on the relations between work and economic rights, and on how a gender perspective allowed to broaden the definition of what work is. The second session focused on women's access to resources and to work, with a special focus on the relationship between migration and economic activities and on work in the monasteries. The third one proposed a comparison between specific forms of work dependency. In the three sessions, the focus was not only on Italy, Germany and France but on Europe, in the long term, from the end of the Middle Ages to present times. The comparison was particularly stimulating and in the three conferences the three topics were addressed, as rights, work and body are of course interrelated and interdependent, especially if considered from a gendered perspective

The third conference focussed on the body, on knowledge about the body and body-knowledge. Bodies have always posed particular challenges due to the “absence” of the body in the source material that informs historians about physical practices of the past. Gender historians have long debated the history of the representation and construction of male and female bodies as well as the

history of corporeal practices, yet with mixed results. However, despite many attempts to define specific historical practices, these have remained extremely fluid and lent themselves to a variety of individual interpretations in the research. The corporeal practices in question often escaped the control of church and state authorities, leaving little trace in the archives of these important institutions. In other domains, such as science and medicine, the transfer of knowledge between geographical and cultural spheres has always been pertinent to the construction of specialized knowledge about the body. The very definition and diagnosis of health and sickness is intimately linked to the cultural construction of bodies (Pernau 2009). Depicting and representing scientific notions of an 'endangered' body meant integrating notions of a foreign or exotic 'other' as well as the evocation of visual and auditory cultures of foreign landscapes, climates, and corporeal traditions like dance. Controlling the movement of bodies, as in the case of migration flow, has often been related to specialized knowledge about aging, ethnic identities, and the use of languages. Regulations concerning marriage and offspring of mixed couples in colonial settings, for example, were founded on racially-based preoccupations with the reproduction of white male bodies and the potential interference of indigenous female bodies. These are only a few examples of how bodies have always been shaped by concepts of race, class, faith, while also often transgressing cultural, religious, linguistic, national and imperial borders. By focusing our attention on bodies and historical conflicts concerning corporeal practices and body-knowledge, the conference aimed to challenge and to deconstruct nationalist historiographies that have mobilised the body while tending to misrepresent its complexity and the subtlety of its entangled interactions with others. With the presentations we moved beyond the national historiographies point of view. However, we realised that research concerning a transnational perspective for all European countries is still lacking.

At the end of each conference, the possibilities of disseminating new research were discussed, in the perspective, which had been at the origin of the project, to build a new European history including a gender approach. The first obstacle is the abundance of publications and researches, even if limited to the three topics chosen for the conferences: in the '90s it was still possible to produce synthesis, such as the *History of Women in the West* edited by Georges Duby and Michelle Perrot, or the *Women and gender history in Europe*, by Merry Wiesner. In the last decades, several collections in English of articles on the history of women and gender in a European and even global perspective have been published, but most of the time they are focused on North-Western Europe. In opposition to that one of the aims of our project was to compare Italy, France and Germany and in relation with the rest of Europe, including Southern and Eastern Europe. The three conferences have represented a significant step towards the realisation of such project, which will take different forms. In addition to the publication of a series of volumes, the possibility of creating an Atlas and the use of social media were discussed.

*-Considerations on the participation and role of young researchers involved in the project*

In all three conferences young researchers were involved with a presentation. However, due to the limited option to invite two additional researchers per conference, their number remained rather low in general. In the last conference it became clear that the integration of younger researchers is necessary as it would push new research to the front and would allow new and maybe important alliances between researchers in an early stage of their career and more established scholars.

*- Information on the specific Franco-Italian-German constellation in the reciprocal scientific exchange that has taken place at Villa Vigoni*

The generous founding of three conferences made it possible to establish a working group of scholars beyond their national networks. The unusual timeframe also allowed for experimental use of language which is an issue in itself in this programme. Finding out how to communicate best took time as well as discussing often distinct national historiographies and research agendas.

*- Indications of possible reflections in the media*

We have devoted time to discuss forms of scientific communication that were alternatives to academic ones both as a literary genre (monographs, articles in magazines etc.) and as a medium. We have reflected on the possibility of disseminating the contents of gender and women's historiography in forms accessible to a wide public by designing a handbook for universities and higher education and very short filmed lessons or conferences.