



## **HEALTH, FRONTIER AND CONFESSIONALITY: THE DOCTOR JAMES FANSTONE AND THE MEDICINE IN GOIÁS FORM THE 1920'S TO THE 1940'S.**

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### **Abstract**

This paper is a result of a research in progress, involving the themes of medical knowledge and confessionality on the frontier of Goiás during the first half of the 20th century. This research appeals to a biographical method (Biography and Context) as an important component for the comprehension of scientific practices done by the medical doctor James Fanstone (1890-1987) in the city of Anápolis, in the state of Goiás, located in the Midwest of Brazil. Son of English medical missionaries, James Fanstone achieved his medical degree through the London University, finishing his studies in 1914. In Brazil he chose Anápolis to install a hospital and the third nursing school in the country. This paper looks to base itself on “Biographical and Context” methodological procedures due to the understanding that these serve as contributors to the portraying of a group and time. Through contextualization it is possible to comprehend the trajectory of life, in which the individual symbolizes a time and group. Besides such and understanding this paper works as a conceptual development of “Medicine on the frontier” which groups principals arising from the protestant ethos that comprehends medicine as a vocation, involving elements such as humanitarian aid, social development, and at the same time serving as a pioneer in the installation and multiplication of health facilities. The documents utilized deals with records and other resources that focus on the implantation of the *Hospital Evangélico Goiano* (Evangelical Hospital in Goiás), (1927) and the nursing school (1933). These resources are available in public archives, the Evangelical Hospital’s and Centro Universitário de Anápolis’ archives, as well as other documental resources made available by the family. At the end of the research this paper looks to identify the so called meanings of the medical practices known as “Medicine on the frontier” and the relations of these as ways of describing in part the history of health in Brazil and its relation to the orientations of English confessionality during the first half of the 20th century.