

Title: Pauline Tarnowsky and the Russian Influence on Cesare Lombroso's *Criminal Woman*
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Abstract:

In 1893, Caesar Lombroso and Guglielmo Ferrero co-authored *The Criminal Woman, the Prostitute and the Normal Woman* (in Russian translation *The Female Criminal and the Prostitute*, 1897[1]), which was an early attempt to classify female criminality. Yet, it was the research of the Russian physician Praskov'ia Tarnovskaia that informed Lombroso and Ferrero's study on female deviance.[2] In *An Anthropological Study of Prostitutes and Female Thieves* (1889) and *Women Who Kill* (1902) Tarnovskaia provided detailed studies of Russian criminals and prostitutes.[3] In this paper, I will revisit Tarnovskaia's research, repeated in Lombroso and Ferrero's work on the female offender, in order to suggest that Tarnovskaia had a greater influence on Lombroso and his theories on female criminality than has previously been asserted. In so doing, I will show that Tarnovskaia's medical research was well-known in the West, where she was acknowledged as one of Russia's leading criminal anthropologists, culminating in *Women Who Kill*, which was published in French in 1908.

[1] Lombroso, C. and G. Ferrero. *Zhenshchina prestupnitsa i prostitutka*. Translated and introduced by Dr. G.I. Gordon (Kiev: F.A. Ioganson, 1897).

[2] Gilman, Sander L. *Difference and Pathology: Stereotypes of Sexuality, Race and Madness* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1985) 95-98.

[3] Tarnowsky, Pauline . *Étude anthropométrique sur les prostituées et les voleuses* (Paris: Progrès Médical, 1889); Tarnovskaia, P.N. *Zhenshchiny-ubiitsy: Anthropologicheskoe issledovanie s 163 risunkami i 8 antropometricheskimi tablitsami*. St. Petersburg: Tovarishchestvo khudozhestvennoi pechati, 1902; Tarnowsky, Pauline. *Les femmes homicides*. Paris: F. Alcan, 1908.