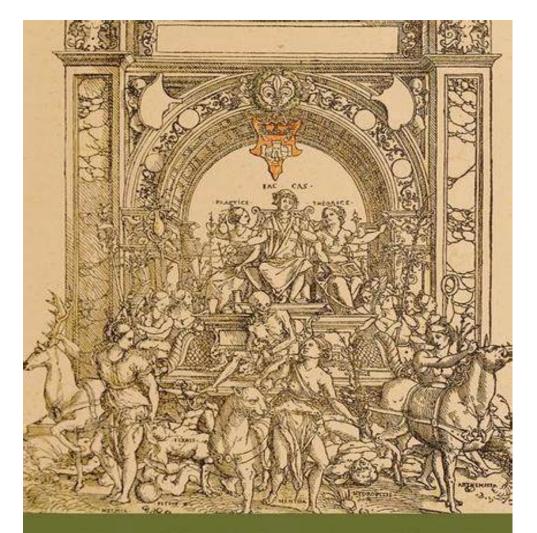
Renaissance Medicine

- A short history of European
- medicine in the sixteenth
- century, Routledge: 2022

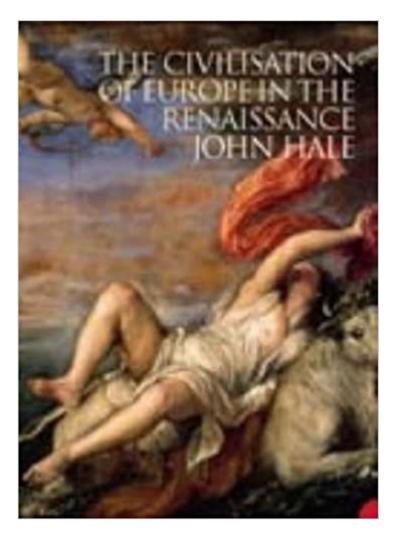


RENAISSANCE MEDICINE A Short History of European Medicine in the Sixteenth Century

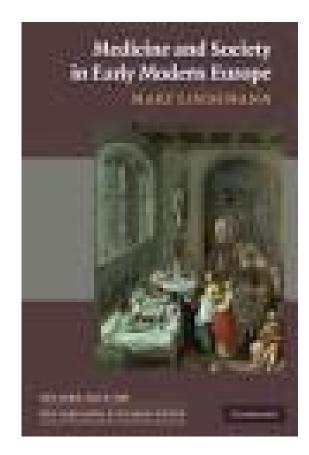
Vivian Nutton

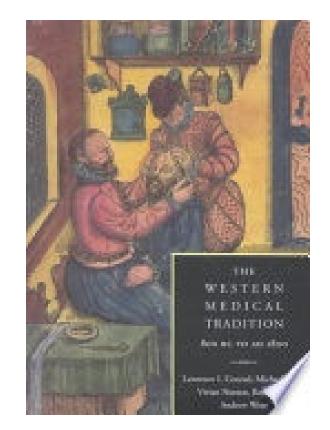


Renaissance Learned Medicine 1492-1600



Vivian Nutton HonFRCP FBA





What and where was the Renaissance?

- A return to antiquity for information, examples and ideas.
- A Latin culture, looking back to Cicero, Livy, and Virgil
- Begins in N. Italy in later 14th century
- Spreads to France, Germany and England at the end of the 15th century, and rest of Western Europe by 1550
- Different speeds in literature, art, medicine, architecture.
- At first outside the universities or medical schools

Three essential foundations: 1 Religion

- Belief in a divinely created and purposeful universe.
- Belief in divine healing by Christ and his saints
- Christian charity supports hospitals/old folks homes etc.
- Church institutions have a major role in society
- Reformation(s) from 1520s largely in N. Europe
- Consequences for medicine: secular takeover (and in England and Scotland destruction) of `hospitals', shrines.
- Exiles spread learned medicine from Italy and Spain to N. and E. Europe
- Evangelical beliefs help foster Paracelsianism from the 1560s

Essential foundations: 2 printing and the post

- Medical printing from 1470s, relatively limited until the 1540s
- Begins with standard university texts (Articella) and Home Medicine
- Living academic authors very, very rare until 1500s
- Fixes base of medical learning
- Spreads knowledge to a literate readership, largely in Latin, but from 1530s in the vernacular in German
- Supplemented by letters, aided by better postal services

Essential Foundations: 3 New horizons

- 2 overseas empires, Portugal and Spain
- Expansion of knowledge by travellers, merchants and missionaries
- Introduction of new drugs from E and W less significant than usually stated. Much from the Indies already known, fewer than half a dozen drugs from America in use by 1570; more European drugs taken overseas.
- Transfer of disease: syphilis, the Columbian exchange
- New knowledge about non-Mediterranean Europe, including Russia and the Baltic

Ferrara: city of the Este family



The arrival of Greek

- Ferrara 1491
- Niccolo Leoniceno (1428-1524) The Errors of Pliny and Other Doctors 1492





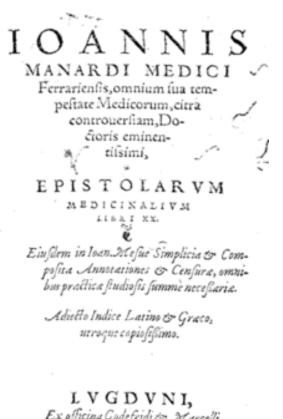
GALENI AR S MEDICI NALIS NICOLAO LEONICENO IN TERPRETE



Defining terms

- Niccolo Manardi (1461-1536) Pupil and successor of Leoniceno
- Clarification of terms essential skin diseases, worms in the body, plants – including rhubarb





Ex officina Godefridi & Marcelli Beringorum frasrum, 1 5 + 2.

Botany and natural history

- Leoniceno's criticisms led to further investigations both practical and philological.
- Conrad Gessner (1516-1565)

POSSESSING NATURE

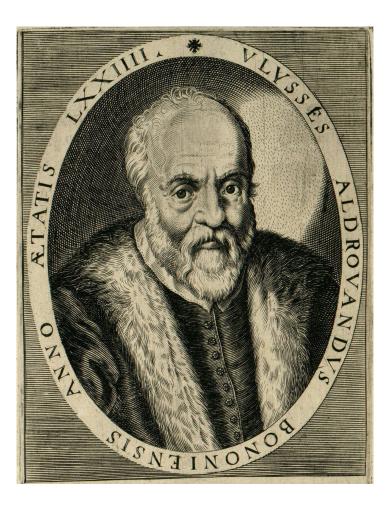
MUSEUMS, COLLECTING, AND SCIENTIFIC CULTURE IN EARLY MODERN ITALY



Paula Findlen



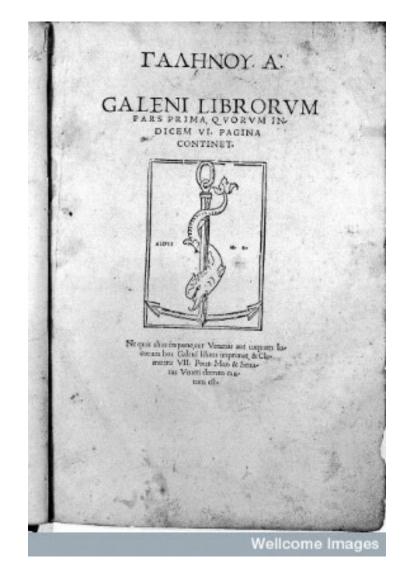
Naturalists at work: Ulisse Aldrovandi (Bologna 1524-1607)



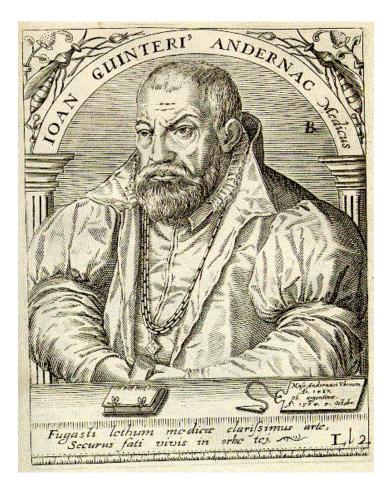


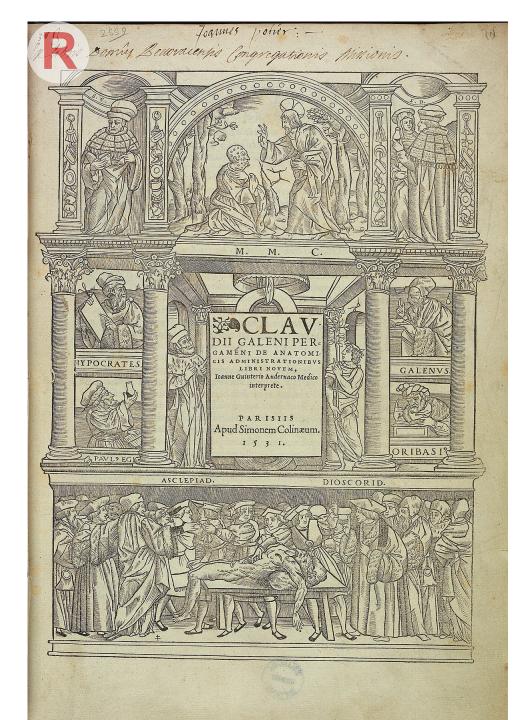
The Aldine editions

- Galen 1525 Hippocrates 1525/1526
- The first `complete' Galen and Hippocrates in Greek
- International team of editors in Venice, Italian, English German
- Solves the problem of Leonard Schmaus
- those without manuscripts cannot participate
 even fewer doctors, and still fewer that have Greek
- Latin translations headed by Erasmus from 1526: Huge numbers of editions and translations from 1529 to 1560 average of 12 a year.
- Guinter von Andernach



Translations





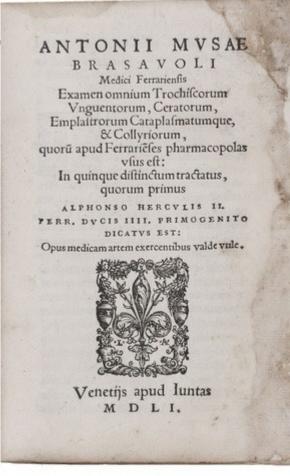
The new Galen

- In Latin: Greek a minority interest: 1538 edition and few printings of individual texts – Rabelais 1532 appended to a collection of standard first year texts
- But Orozco 1540: few Spaniards know Greek, those that do are worse than sailors.
- Previously unknown/unused material on anatomy, philosophy, therapeutics, Hippocratic commentary
- Sheer size approximately 3 times that of 1490
- Cost: only rich medics can buy complete edition; but student editions of individual texts brought out by Rouille in Lyons

The consequences

- Galen triumphs over the Arabs also accusations of hypocrisy as Arabic medicine is still used.
- Experimental, less dogmatic, even contradictory, offers opportunities for new ideas and arguments.
- Bloodletting: which side of body: Galen same; Avicenna other
- Astrology: Manardi rejects it very strongly (and downplays prognostic utterances) – survives as a learned specialty (just) (Cardano) and in popular belief

Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500-1555)



ANTONII MVSAE BRASAVOLI MEDICI FERRA-RIENIIS IN OCTO LIBROI APRORITAORTA Happozzais & Galeni, Commissaria & Annotationes.

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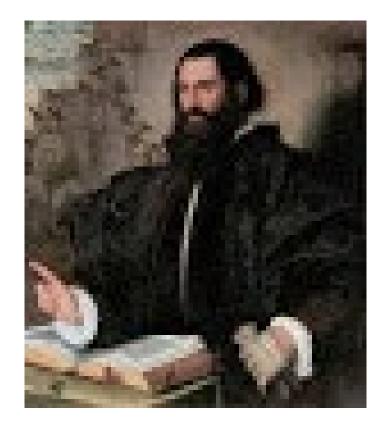
> > Cam duobus Indicibus copiolifsimis.



BATILER IN OFFICING PROTESTARA ANNO R D XLI

Non fine gentia & peialegio Imp. Maieftatis ad annos 1111

Pietro Andrea Matthioli 1501-1577 Padua, Trento, Gorizia, Prague



Commentaries on Dioscorides, 1544 (Italian): major editions also in Latin from 1550; later into German, French, Czech

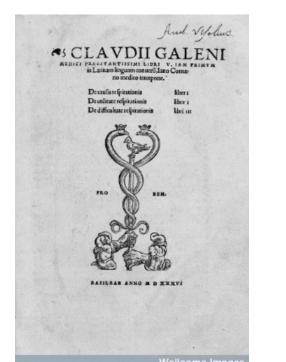


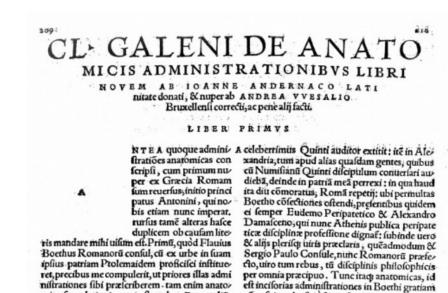
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R. Mar

Vesalius the Galenist, 1514-1564

- Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564) Paris, Padua, Brussels, Madrid.
- Thesis a humanist reworking of Rhases. 1537; Institutiones 1538; revision of Galen 1540-1; Fabrica 1543/1555





qui uixerunt unquă, ullus alius. Dedi igitur iam à ligentia ijs quas nune paramus, inferiores. Proin

nicula defiderabat, uerítus nemultorum quæ exi malíbus offium fubftantia. quippe ad huius imi-

micæ speculationis amore flagrabat, & mortaliñ,

difeedenti præter alios comentarios etiam de adminifirandis confectionibus opus, libris duobus

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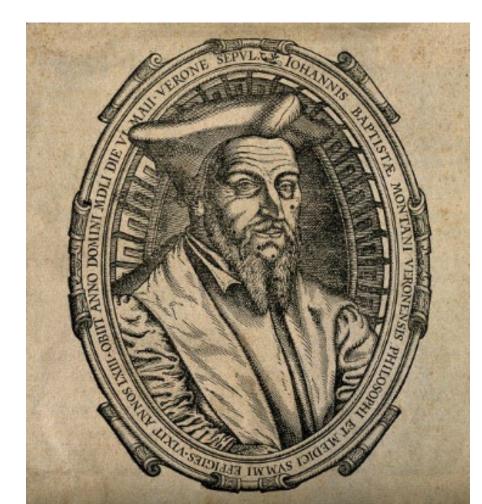
ti. Quod in tentorijs præftant pali, vauanas Græ

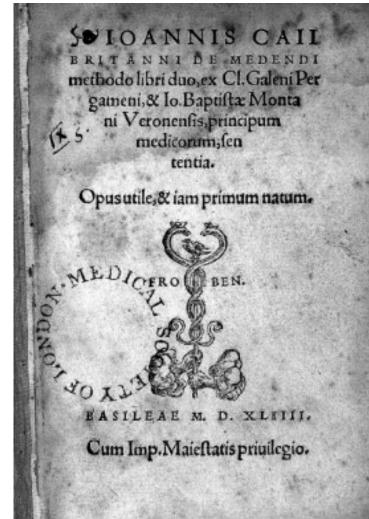
ci dicunt, & in adibus parietes, id nimirii in ani-

INSTITUTIONVM ANATOMICARVM SE-CVNDVM GALENISEN/ tenciam ad candidatos Medicinæ Libri Quatuor, per Joannem Guinterium Anderna/ cum Medicam. SE ANDREA VVESALIO BRV/ xellenfi,auctiores e emendatiores redditi.



Giambattista da Monte (1498-1552) teaching at Padua. Elides difference between theory and practice; emphasises methodical therapeutics, i.e. applying learning and observations systematically. Against uroscopy by itself.



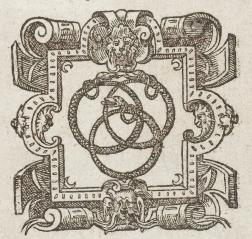


HIERONY MIFRACASTO-RIIVERON. LIBER I,

De Sympathia & Antipathia rerum.

De Contagione, & Cotagiofis Morbis, & corum curatione, Libri Tres.

Γίνεσθε φρόνιμοι ώς δι όφος.



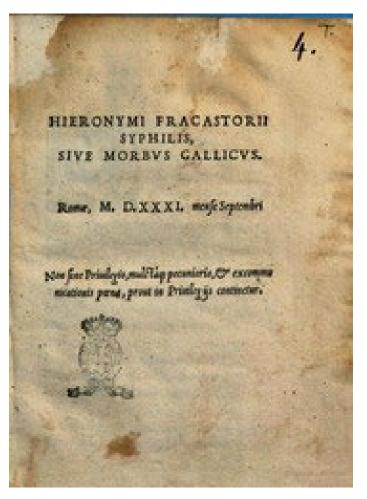
Estote prudentes sicut Serpentes.

LVGDVNI, Apud Gulielmum Gazeium. 15, 5, 9

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New ideas on new diseases

• Girolamo Fracastoro (1483-1553)









Johannes Lange 1485-1565, Scherbock, Chlorosis John Caius (1510-1573) The English Sweat

A counfeil agaynft Fol.II. in Wales, then to Wenchente, Los uentre, Drenfooze, and other tounes in the Southe, and luche as were in and aboute the wap to London, whe: ther it came notablie the seventh of Julp, and there continuing fore, with the loffe of. bit. Q. lri. from the ir. dap ontil the .rbi, Dape, belices thole that died in the, bil and, bill. dapes, of who no regiare was kept, fro that it abated butil the.rer.day of the lame, with the lolle of. L. rlii.moze, Then cealling there, it wente from thence throughe al the east partes of Angland into the Morthe butill the ende of Auguste, at whiche tyme it diminished, and in the ende of Septembze fully ceaffed.

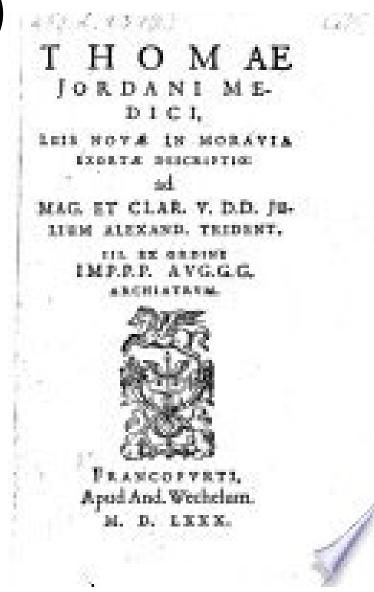
om ega

日本なたし

This dileale is not a Sweat onely, (as it is thought & called) but a feuer, as J faied, in the spirites by putrefac: tion venemous, with a fight, trauaile, and laboure of nature againste the ins fection recepued in the spirites, where: byon by chaunce foloweth a Sweate, or illueth an humour compelled by nature, as also chanceth in other sitemels 13.417. [es

Thomas Jordanus (1539-1585)





The new learned medicine

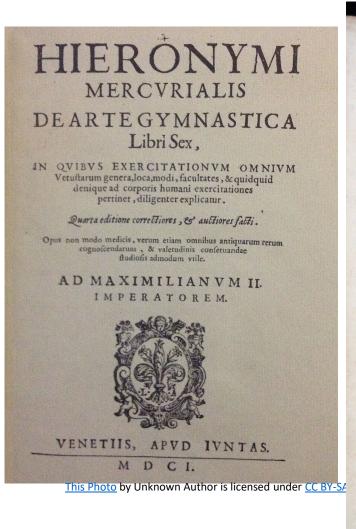
- Based on a variety of classical texts
- Revision of university syllabuses to take in new Galen and then new compositions in the Galenic tradition
- New information interpreted along Galenic lines, assimilation and extension.
- Growing emphasis on observation and experiment Pieter van Foreest, the Dutch Hippocrates (1522-1597), from 1589.



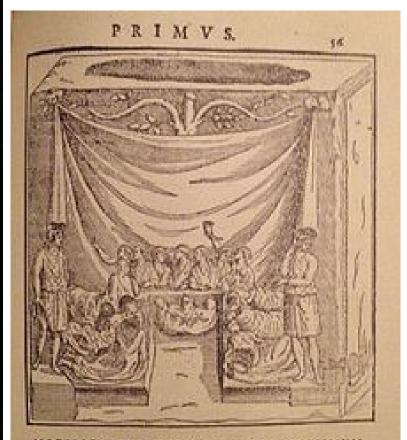
The Classics Consolidated

- Girolamo Mercuriale (1530-1606) Forli, Padua, Bologna, Pisa
- Gynaecology, Plague, Paediatrics, Poisons, Cosmetics, Physical Exercise
- De arte gymnastica 1569, 1573

De arte gymnastica





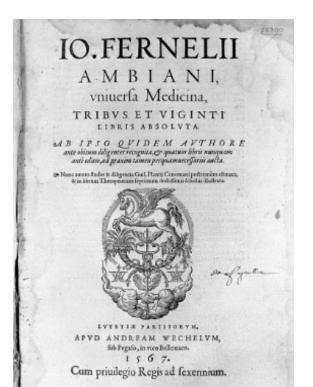


MARMOREVM TRICLINIVM VETVSTISSIMVM Pataniy, in Ardelan Rhammananiy, poli Cartan Velon Ivarletikin vico Patriarchar, ad Diai Perti,

The attack on Galen

- Too learned, too theoretical, too high-falutin', too expensive
- Does not work
- Presence of more modern alternatives
- Leads to atheism and away from God

Parisian Galenism Jean Fernel (1497-1558) Hippocratic Commentary





The Paracelsian challenge

- Paracelsus, 1493-1541
- Studied in Germany and Italy (Ferrara?)
- Reputation for astrology and surgery
- Most books not published until 1553 and later
- Writes in German
- Heavily religious in tone divine illumination
- Controversial wherever he went



Paracelsian medicine

- German tradition of distillation and mineralogy
- German high level of literacy
- Humoral explanations replaced by a chemical one, salt, sulphur, mercury; balance by processes
- Within an astral framework diseases, cures

The spread of Paracelsianism

- Among Protestants books on the Index
- Accepted in some universities, Basle, Copenhagen
- Chemical remedies accepted but not theory
- Gessner, Treasury of Euonymus 1554
- Attempts to harmonise old and new
- Guinter von Andernach 1571
- Petrus Severinus 1571

Paracelsus and Galen reconciled

- Petrus Severinus (1542-1602)
- Louis Turquet de Mayerne (1550-1618),
- Pharmacopaea
 Londinensis 1618

