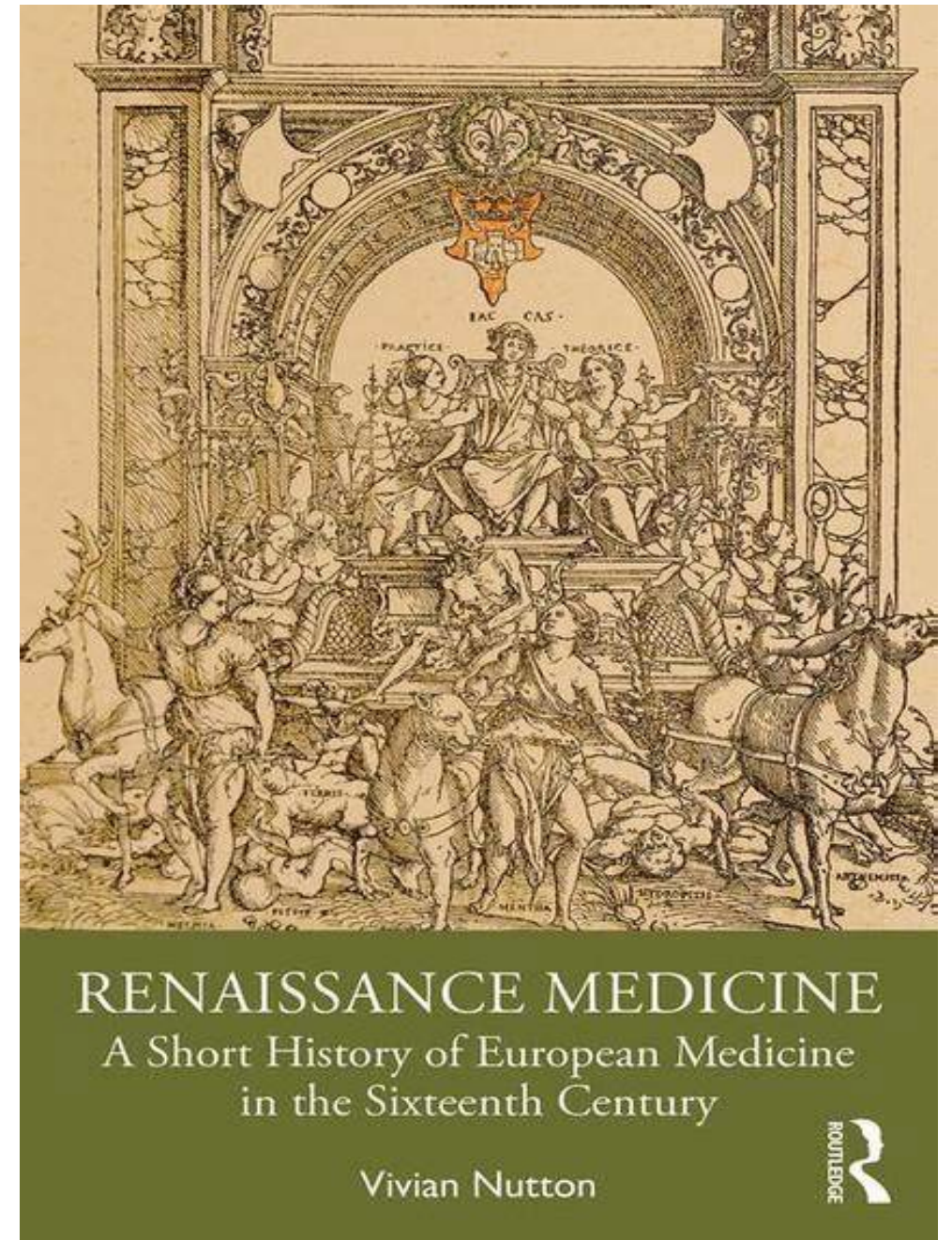


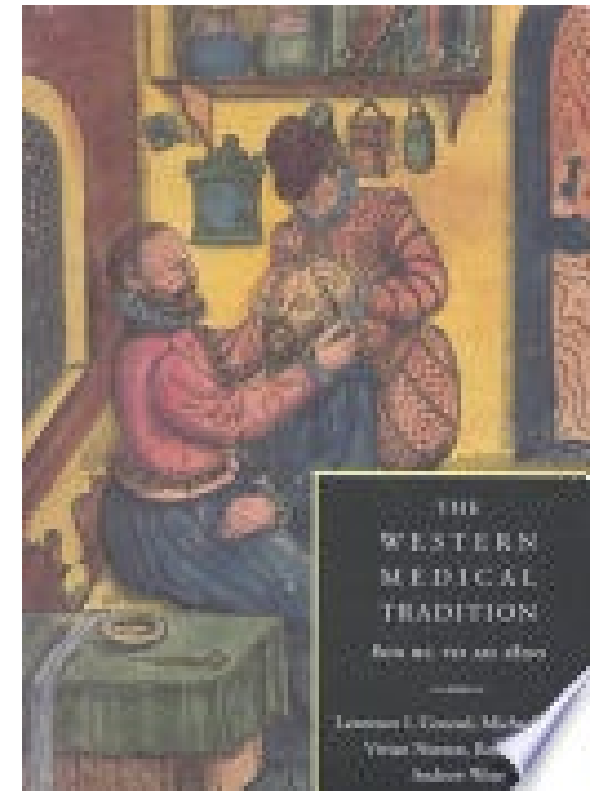
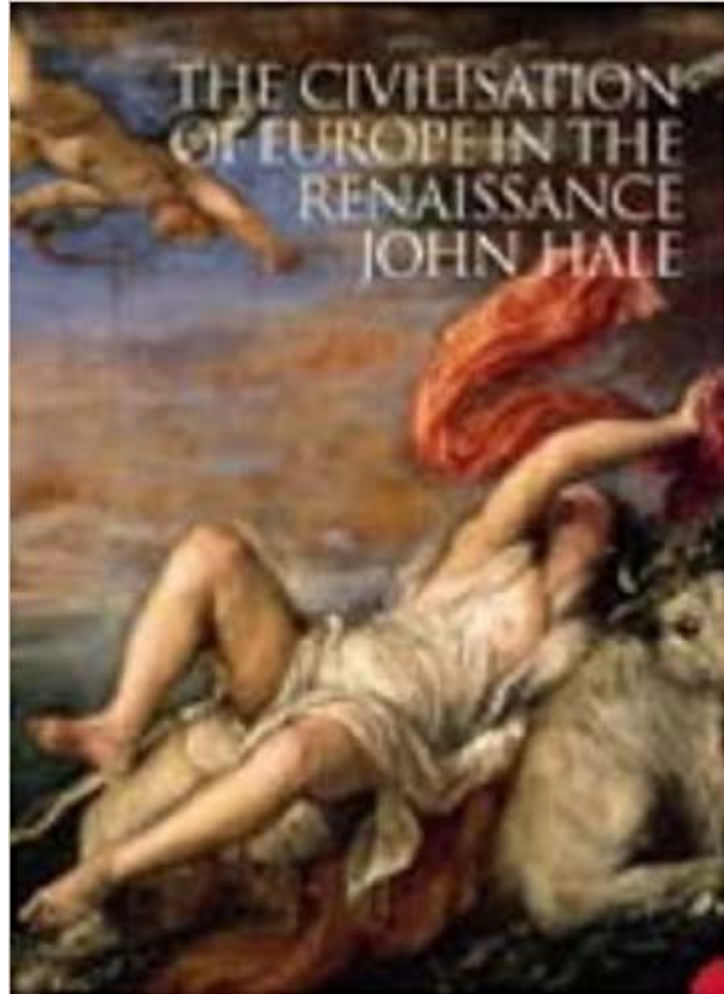
Renaissance Medicine

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



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



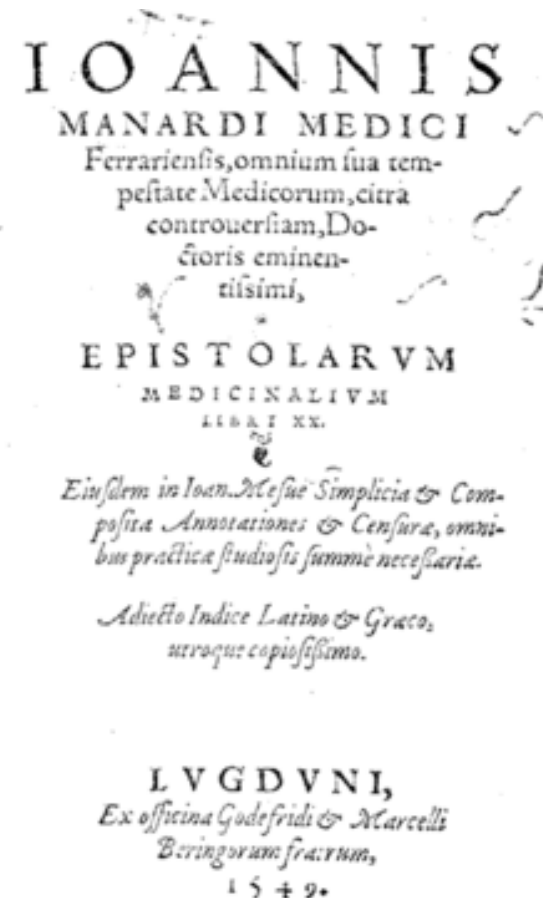
GALENI ARS MEDICINAE
NICALIS NICOLAO
LEONICENO IN
TERPRETE.



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Defining terms

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



Botany and natural history

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

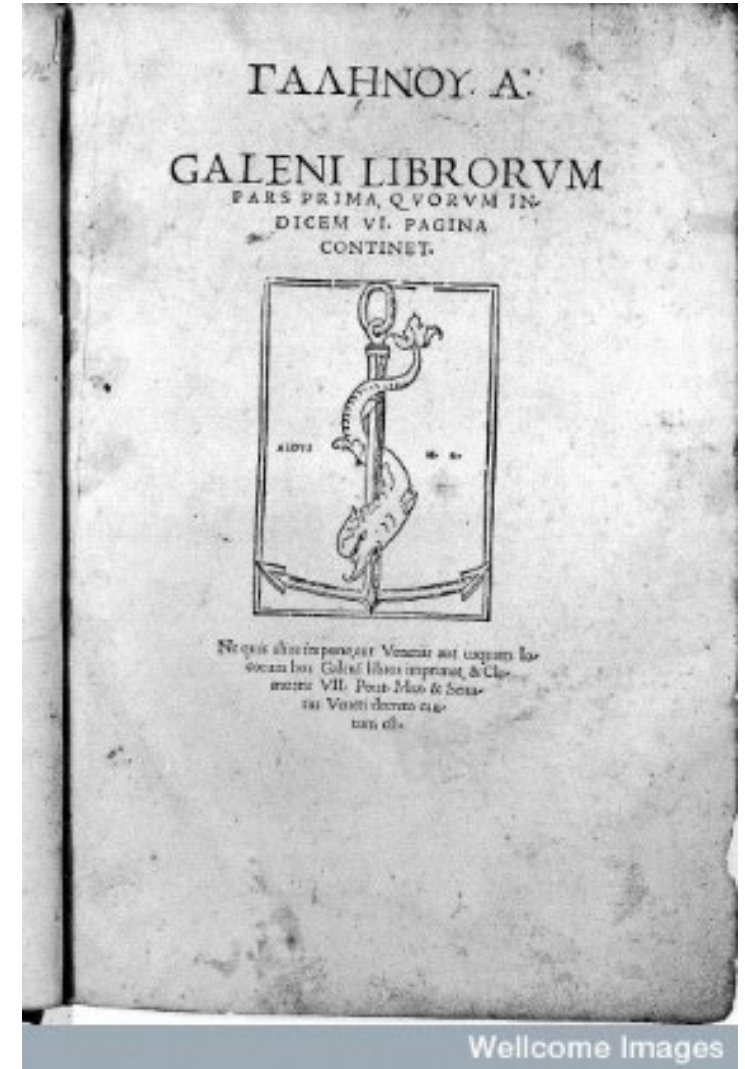


Naturalists at work: Ulisse Aldrovandi (Bologna 1524-1607)

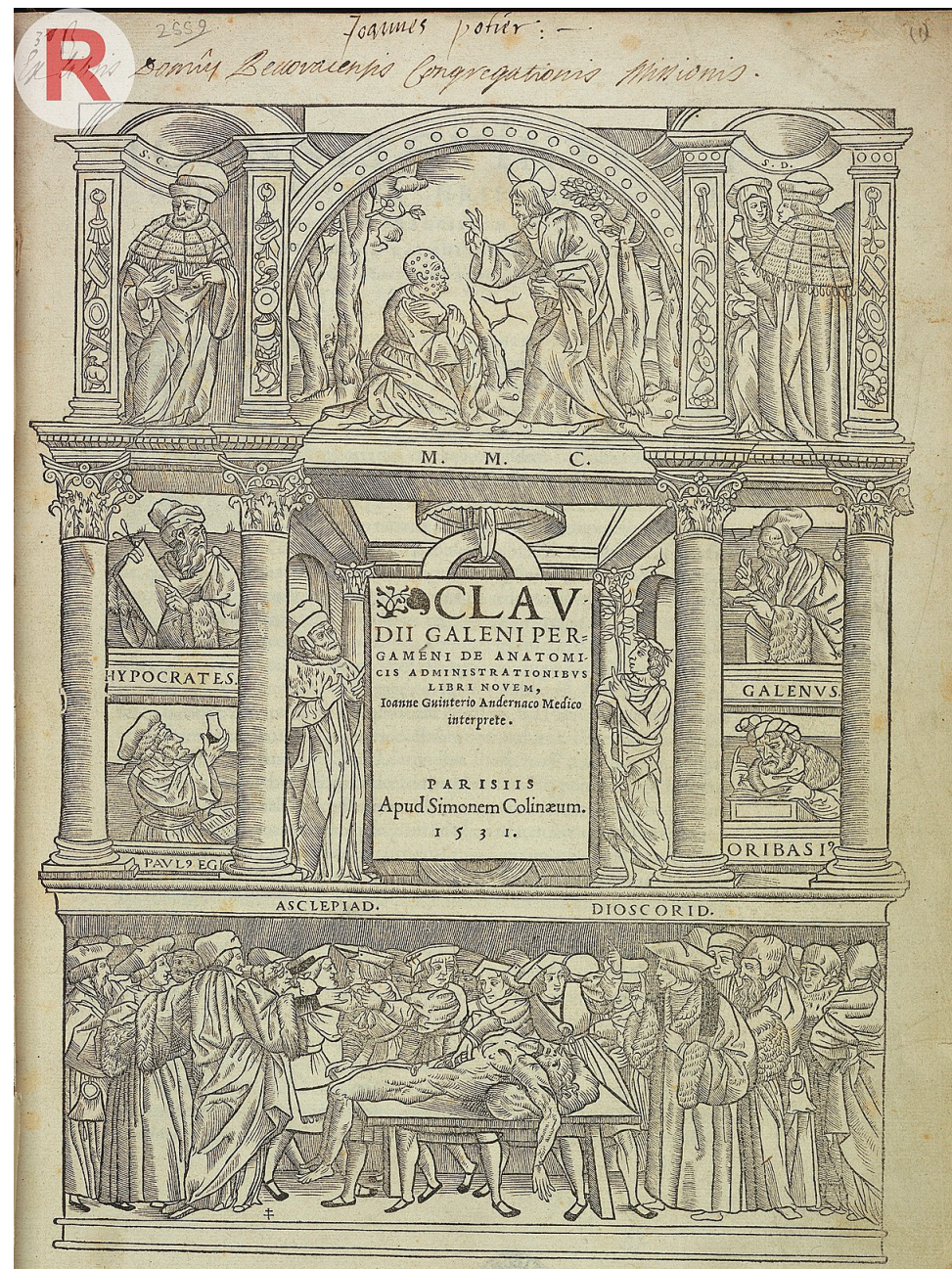


The Aldine editions

- 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



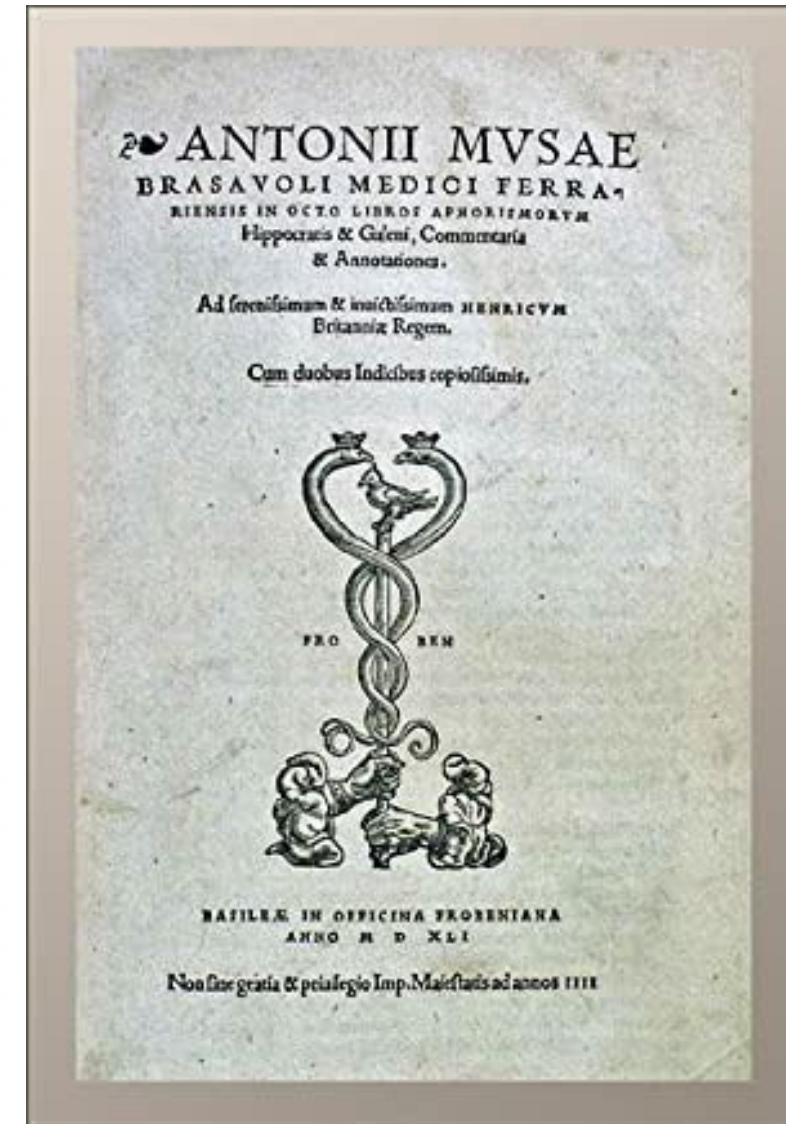
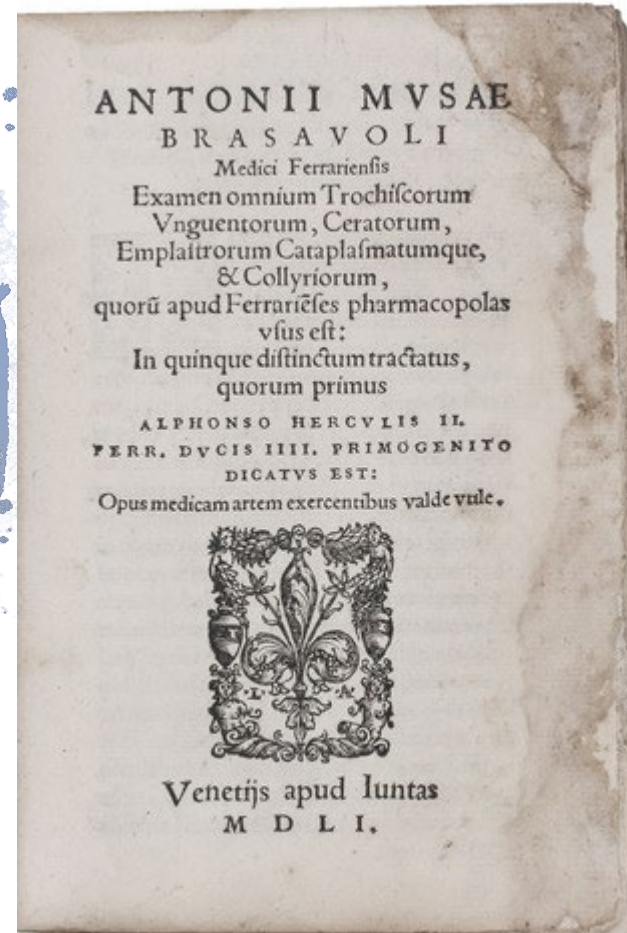
The new Galen

- 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)



Pietro Andrea Matthioli 1501-1577

Padua, Trento, Gorizia, Prague

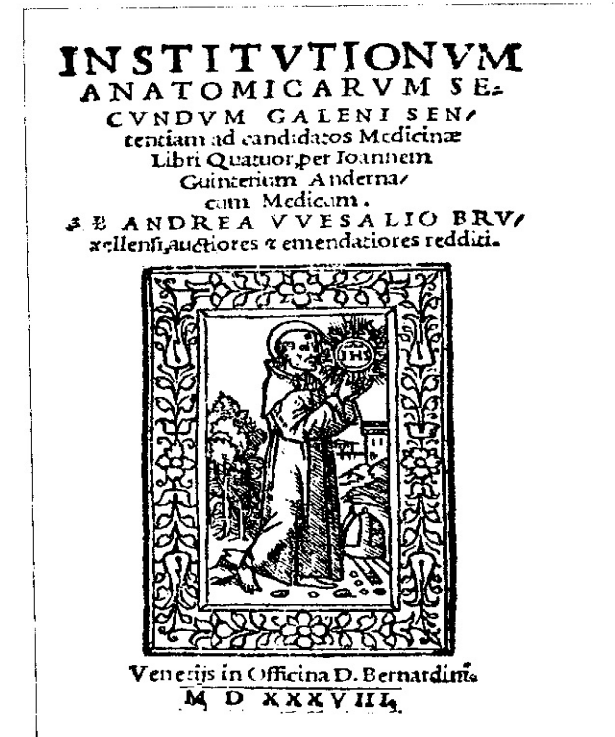
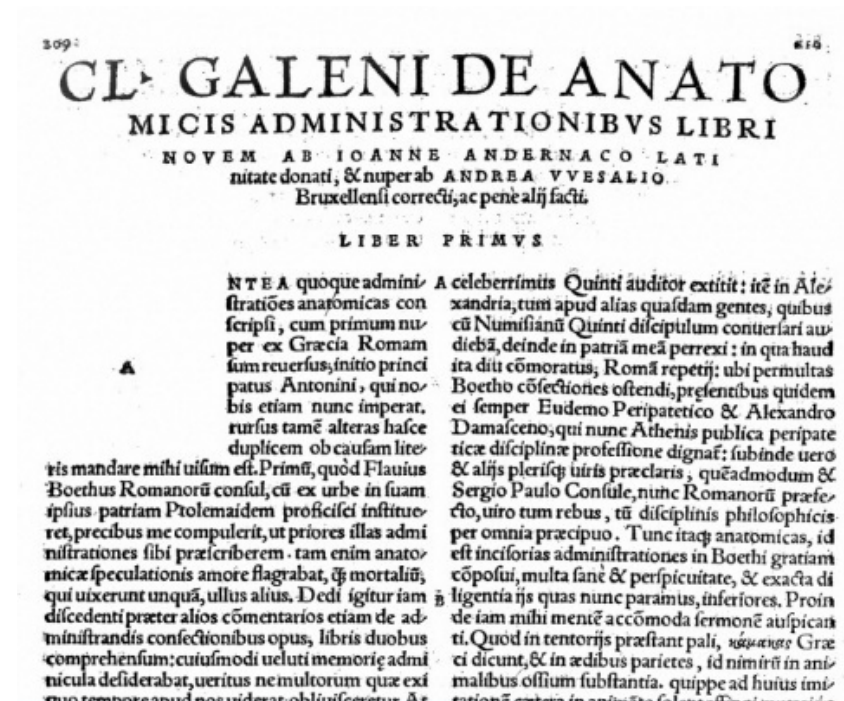
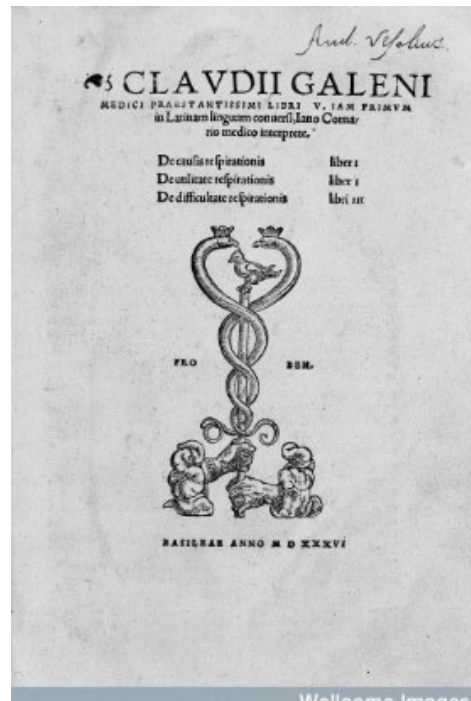


Commentaries on
Dioscorides, 1544
(Italian): major editions
also in Latin from 1550;
later into German,
French, Czech

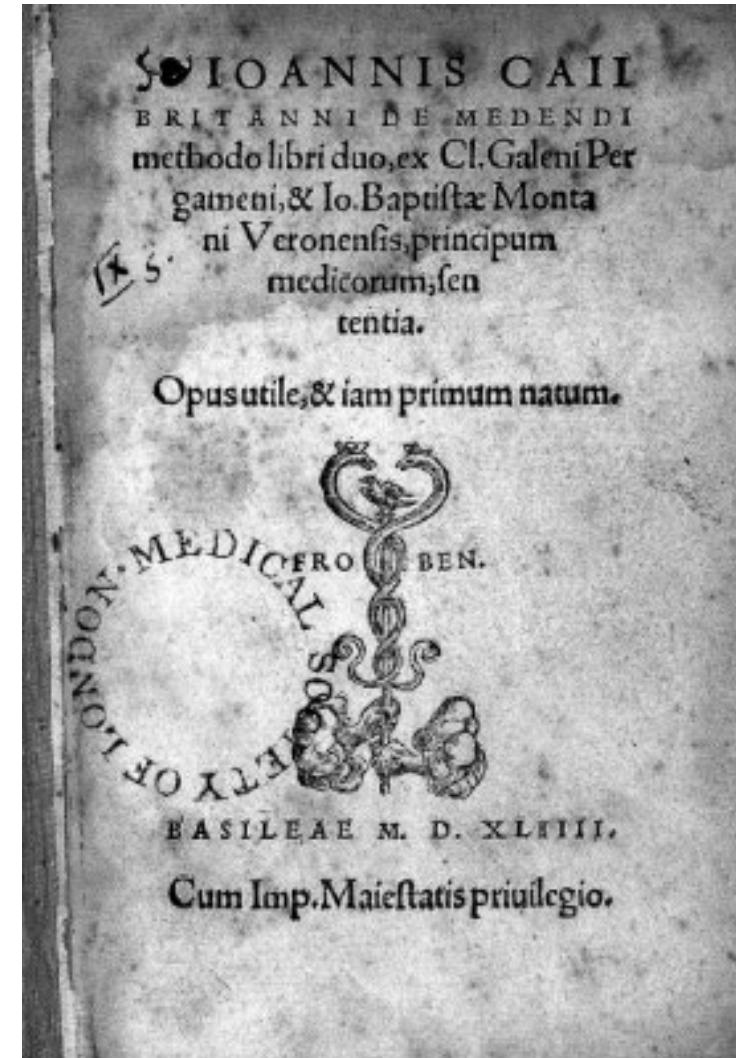
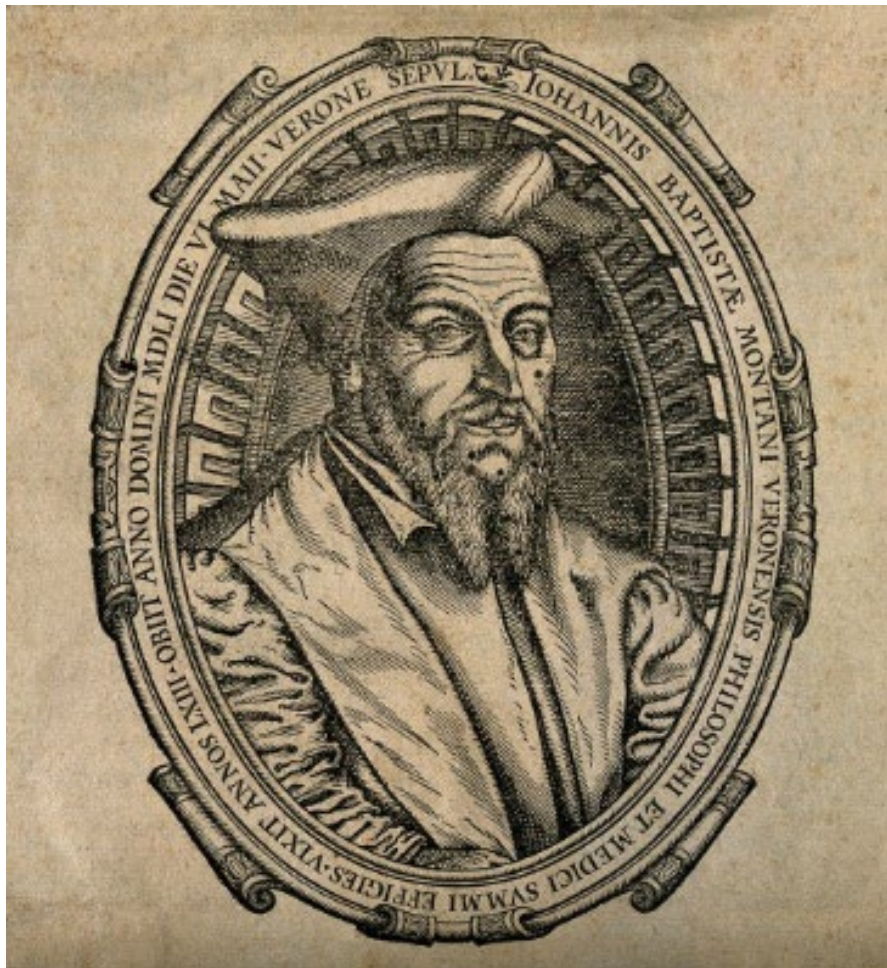


Vesalius the Galenist, 1514-1564

- 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



• 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.

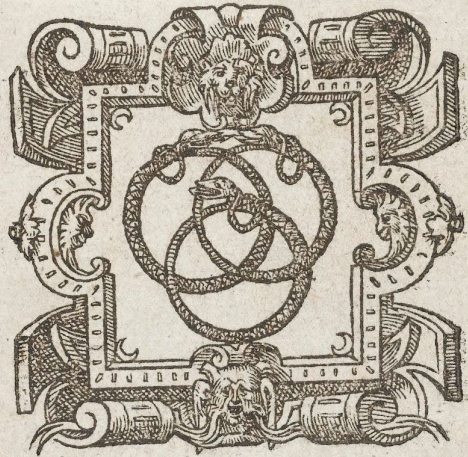


HIERONYMI FRACASTORII
RIVERON.
LIBER I,

De Sympathia & Antipathia rerum.

De Contagione, & Cōtagiosis Mor-
bis, & eorum curatione, Libri Tres.

Γίνεσθε φρόνιμοι ὡς οἱ ὄφεις.



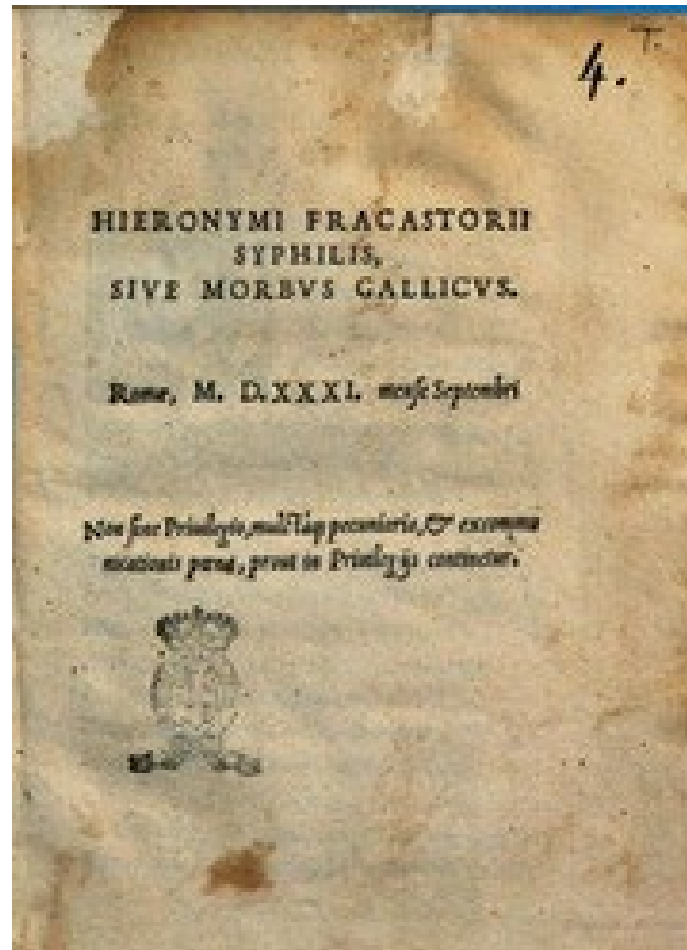
Estote prudentes sicut Serpentes.

LVGDVNI,
Apud Gulielmum Gazeium.

1550

New ideas on new diseases

- Girolamo Fracastoro (1483-1553)

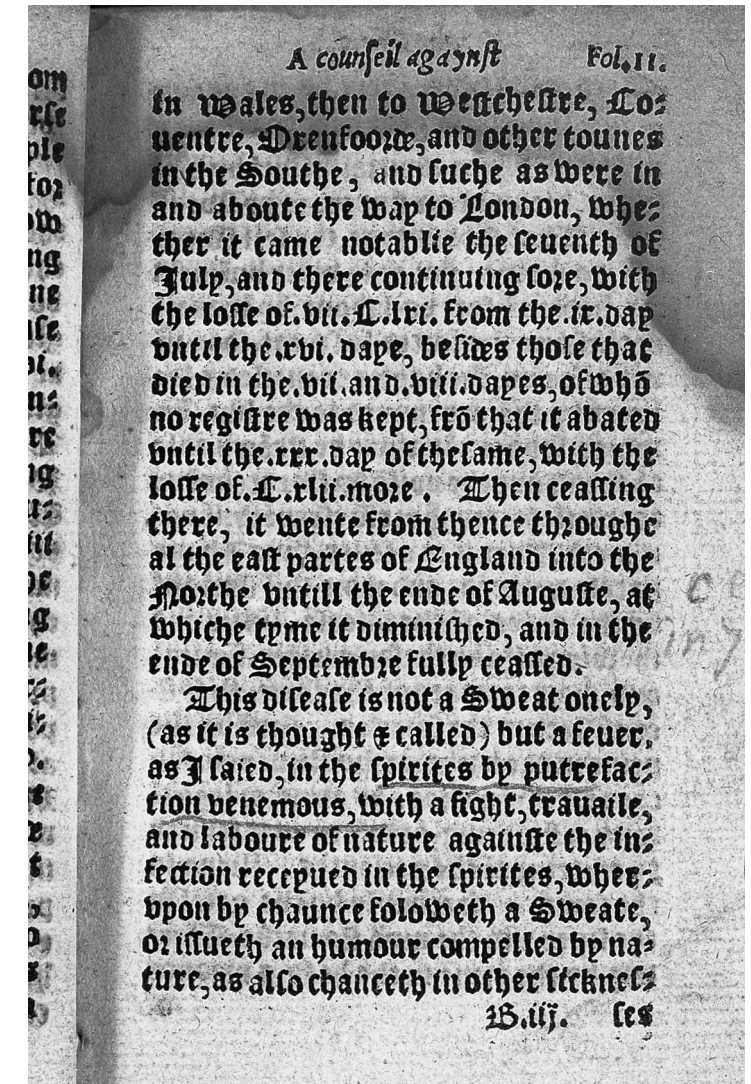




Johannes Lange 1485-1565, Scherbock, Chlorosis



John Caius (1510-1573)
The English Sweat



Thomas Jordanus (1539-1585)



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T H O M A E
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L I U M A L E X A N D. T R I D E N T.
F I L. E X O R D I N E
I M P. R. A V G. G. G.
A R C H I A T R O N.

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The new learned medicine

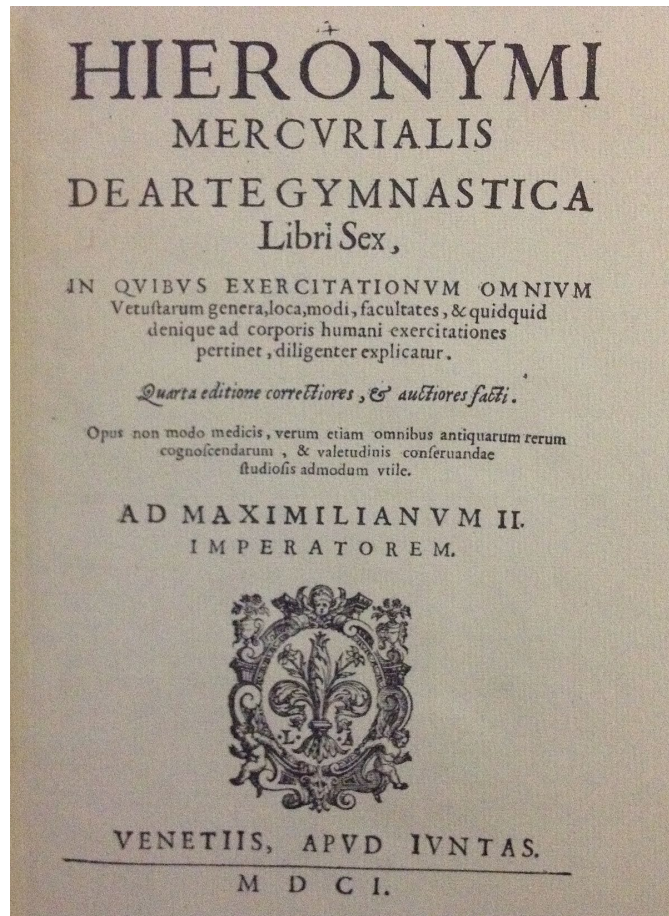
- Based on a variety of classical texts
- Revision of university syllabuses to take in new Galen and then new compositions in the Galenic tradition
- New information interpreted along Galenic lines, assimilation and extension.
- Growing emphasis on observation and experiment – Pieter van Foreest, the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



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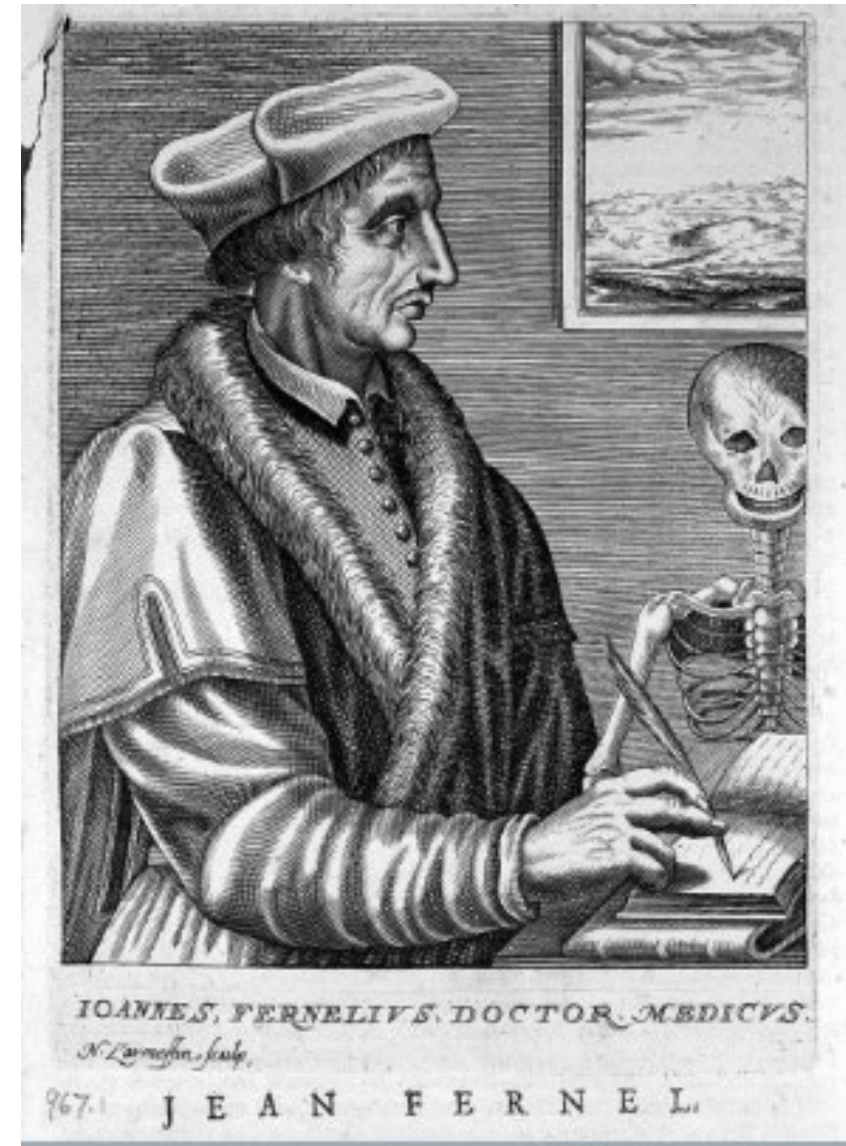
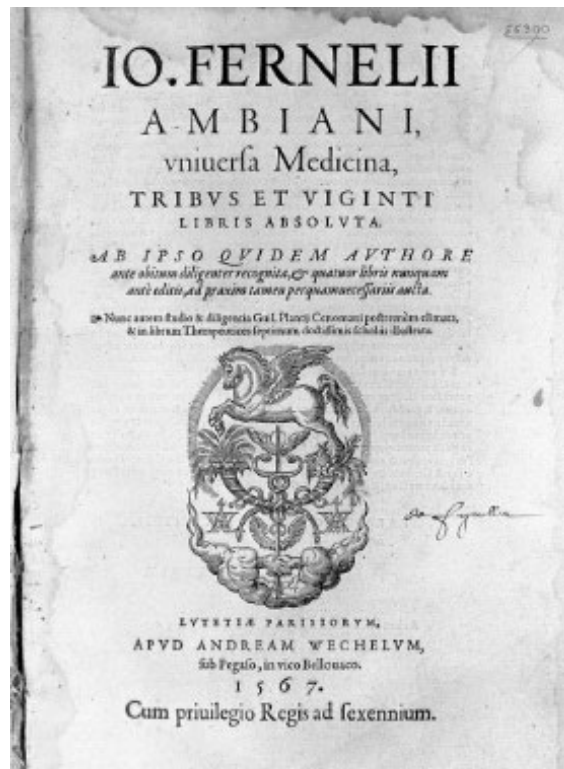
The attack on Galen

- 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

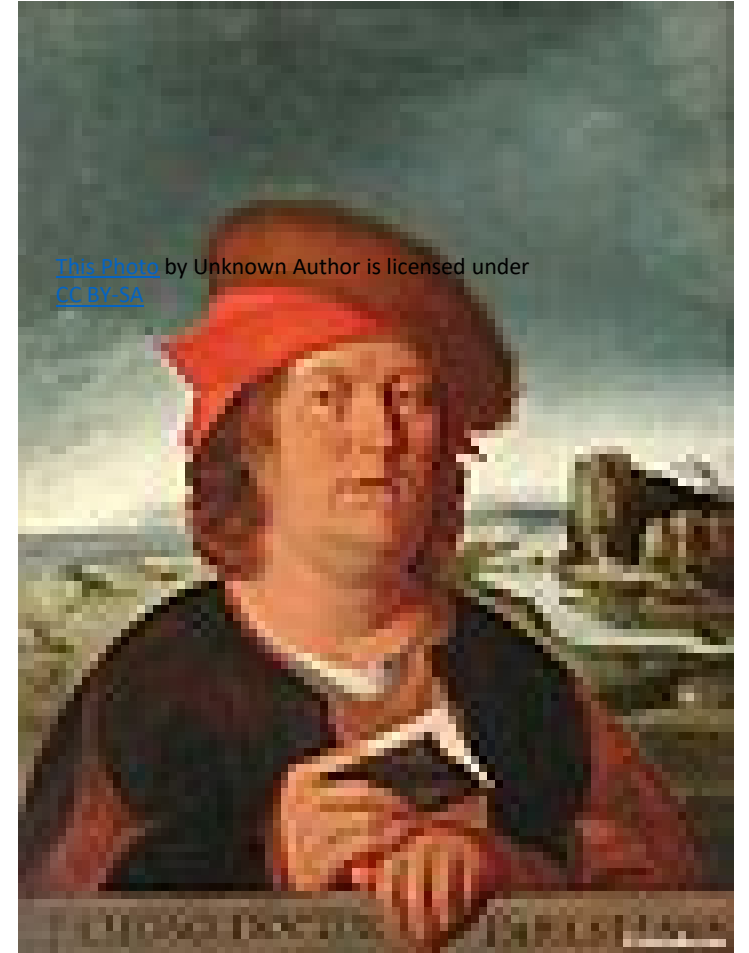
Jean Fernel (1497-1558)

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

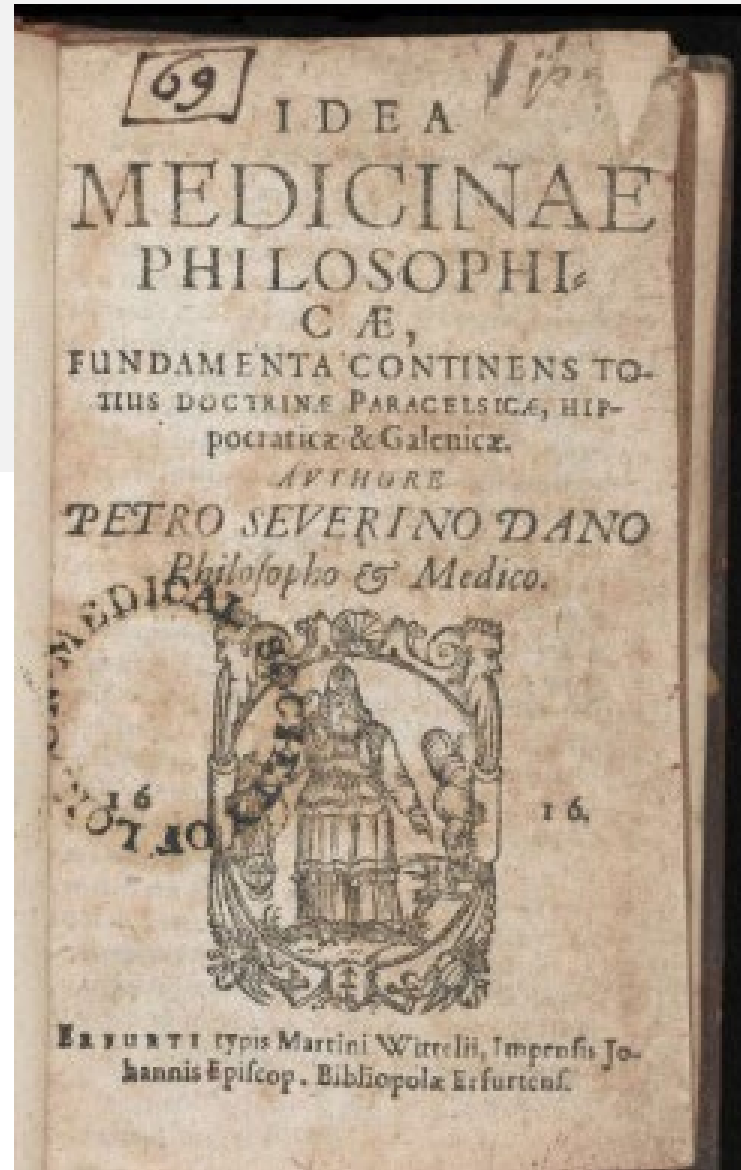
- German tradition of distillation and mineralogy
- German high level of literacy
- Humoral explanations replaced by a chemical one, salt, sulphur, mercury; balance by processes
- Within an astral framework – diseases, cures

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



Wellcome Images