

**History of Medicine: Antiquity to the Scientific Revolution.
History of Medicine 150.701
GRADUATE SECTION**

Fall 2008

Welcome to the Graduate Section of *History of Medicine, Antiquity to the Scientific Revolution*. We will meet on Wednesdays, 1:00-3:00 PM in the Seminar Room, Welch 303, East Baltimore Campus. We will review the social, intellectual and cultural history of Western medicine from ancient times to the seventeenth century, addressing, in particular, the following issues:

- a) The social definition of the physician's role. We will examine the tension between the medical marketplace, populated by a variety of competing healers, and the medical licensing system, as it was gradually introduced in the late Middle Ages. We will consider the varying criteria of inclusion and exclusion from medical practice (such as, most importantly, gender). We will also look at significant changes in the relationship between healers and patients, as regulated by social custom and by the law.
- b) Cultural perceptions of the body and definitions of health and illness, in their relationship to preferred forms of treatment.
- c) The epistemology of medicine. We will examine the interplay of theoretical models with the practices of observation and recording of data. We will focus especially on the intellectual exchange between medicine and other disciplines, such as natural philosophy and natural history.
- d) The varying relationship between medicine and religious belief.

The course is organized as a seminar. In each session we will discuss the historiography on a specific issue, and, in most cases, we will also analyze a relevant source (or sources). You will actively participate in the discussion of both historiography and sources. For each session I have marked with an asterisk the readings that are primary and **MUST** be read; the items with no asterisk are worth consulting and using as material for the essays you'll be writing. I do not provide a bibliography on each week's topic, but I'll be happy to do so if you would like to further pursue some issues according to your individual interests.

Assessment will be based on class participation, on your written work, which will consist of two essays, the first (7 to 8 pages) due on **OCTOBER 8** and the second (8 to 10 pages) due on **NOVEMBER 12**, and a final exam, in common with the Methods class.

Instructor: Prof. Gianna Pomata

Email: gpomata1@jhmi.edu

Phone: 410-955-3037

Secretary: Ms. Coraleeze Thompson: 410-955-3178

Office Hours: Monday, 11-12, 3505 N. Charles, Room 111 and by appointment.

Texts :

We will read large parts (but not all) of the following books:

- Don Bates, ed., *Knowledge and the Scholarly Medical Traditions*, Cambridge, Cambridge U. P., 1995.
- L. I. Conrad, et al., *The Western Medical Tradition: 800 BC to AD 1800*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1995.
- Shigehisa Kuriyama, *The Expressiveness of the Body and the Divergence of Greek and Chinese Medicine*, New York, Zone Books, 1999 (e- text at JHU online NetLibrary)
- Vivian Nutton, *Ancient Medicine*, London and New York, Routledge, 2004.
- Nancy G. Siraisi, *Medieval and Early Renaissance Medicine. An Introduction to Knowledge and Practice*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1990.

Readings for the course are on reserve at the Institute of the History of Medicine and in “Electronic Reserves” on the Welch Medical Library website (under course number) or are available on the WWW. URL’s are given for articles and books that you can reach directly on the WWW; others available only through JHU subscription websites (usually through the library catalogue) are indicated by “JHU online.”

September 10: Introduction. The history of medicine as a tradition: an overview. The expressiveness of the body: the cultural history of the body and the historiography of medicine.

Reading:

* Kuriyama, *The Expressiveness of the Body*: Preface, pp. 7-16; ch. 1, “Grasping the Language of Life”, pp. 17-60; ch. 3, “Muscularity and Identity”, pp. 111-151. (e- text at JHU online NetLibrary)

September 17: Ancient Greek Medicine.

Medicine, religion and philosophy in the Greek world. The Corpus Hippocraticum. The medical sects: Empiricists and Rationalists. Aristotelian biology.

Readings:

- * Vivian Nutton, *Ancient Medicine*, London and New York, Routledge, 2004, chs. 3-7, pp. 37-114.
- * Kuriyama, “Wind and Self”, in *The Expressiveness of the Body*, ch. 6, pp. 233-70. (e-text at JHU online NetLibrary)
- Helen King, *Hippocrates’ Woman. Reading the Female Body in Ancient Greece*, London, Routledge, 1998, ch. 3, pp. 54-74.
- Lesley Dean-Jones, “Autopsia, historia, and what women know: the authority of women in Hippocratic gynecology”, in Don Bates, ed., *Knowledge and the Scholarly Medical Traditions*, Cambridge, Cambridge U. P., 1995, pp. 41-59.
- James Longrigg, *Greek Rational Medicine: Philosophy and Medicine from Alcmeon to the Alexandrians*, London, Routledge, ch. 6, pp. 149-176 (on Aristotelian biology).
- Louis Bourgey, “Observation and Experiment in Analogical Explanation” in J. Barnes, ed., *Articles on Aristotle*, London, Duckworth, 1975, vol. 1, pp. 175-182.

Robert James Hankinson, “The Growth of Medical Empiricism”, in Don Bates, ed., *Knowledge and the Scholarly Medical Traditions*, Cambridge, Cambridge U. P., 1995, pp. 60-83.

Sources:

* *Epidemics*, Book 1, from *Hippocratic Writings*, edited with an introduction by G. E. R. Lloyd, Harmondsworth, Penguin, 1978, pp. 87-112.

On Airs, Waters, and Places, parts 1-6, from *Hippocratic Writings*, pp. 148-169.

Aristotle’s De partibus Animalium I and De Generatione Animalium I . . ., (tr. D. M. Balme, Oxford, Oxford U.P., 1972, De generatione animalium, book 1, pp. 21-65 (notes, pp. 127-154).

September 24: Hellenistic and Roman Medicine.

Alexandria and the origins of anatomy. Galen and the transformation of Hippocratism. The medical marketplace.

Readings:

* Vivian Nutton, *Ancient Medicine*, chs. 9-17, pp. 128-271.

* Vivian Nutton, “Healers in the Medical Market Place: Towards a Social History of Graeco-Roman Medicine”, in Andrew Wear, ed., *Medicine in Society*, Cambridge, Cambridge U.P., 1992, pp. 15-58.

Heinrich von Staden, *Herophilus. The Art of Medicine in Early Alexandria*, Cambridge Univ. Press, ch. 6, pp. 138-153.

Heinrich Von Staden, “Experiment and Experience”, in *Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies*, 22, 1975, pp. 178-199.

Sources:

* Celsus, *De medicina*, proemium, vol. 1, Loeb Library, pp. 3-35.

* Galen, *On Prognosis*, tr. Vivian Nutton, C.M.G., Berlin, 1979, pp. 69-143.

Galen, “The Best Doctor is also a Philosopher”, in Galen, *Selected Works*, tr. P.N. Singer, Oxford Up, 1997, pp. 30-34.

Galen, “Epode” in *On the usefulness of the parts of the body : De usu partium*, tr., intro. and commentary by Margaret Tallmadge May, Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Press, 1968: vol. 2, pp. 724-33.

October 1: Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages.

Christianity and medicine. The transmission of the ancient texts.

Readings:

* Vivian Nutton, “Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages”, in *The Western Medical Tradition*, pp. 71-87; “Salerno and the impact of translation”, pp. 139-146.

* Nancy Siraisi, *Medieval and Early Renaissance Medicine*: ch. 1, pp. 1-16.

* Faith Wallis, “The experience of the book: manuscripts, texts, and the role of epistemology in early medieval medicine” in Don Bates, ed., *Knowledge and the Scholarly Medical Traditions*, Cambridge, Cambridge U. P., 1995, pp. 101-126.

David C. Lindberg, *The Beginnings of Western Science*, Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1992, pp. 149-159.

Owsei Temkin, *Hippocrates in a World of Pagan and Christians*, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins UP, 1991, ch. 3, pp. 79-108; ch. 4, pp. 109-148; ch. 5, pp. 149-171.

Darrel W. Amundsen, "Medicine and Faith in Early Christianity", in *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 56, 1982, pp. 326-50, repr. in Amundsen, *Medicine, Society and Faith in the Ancient and Medieval Worlds*, ch. 5).

October 8: Arab-Islamic Medicine.

The assimilation of Greek humoral medicine. Avicenna's medical system and its lasting influence in the West.

Readings:

* Lawrence I. Conrad, "The Arab-Islamic Medical Tradition", in *The Western Medical Tradition*, pp. 93-138.

Emilie Savage-Smith, "Europe and Islam", in Irvine Loudon, *Western Medicine: An Illustrated History*, Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press, 1997, pp. 40-53. (e-text at JHU online Netlibrary).

* Cristina Álvarez Millán, "Graeco-Roman Case Histories and Their Influence on Medieval Islamic Clinical Accounts, in *Social History of Medicine*, 12, 1, 1999, pp. 19-43. JHU Online: < <http://shm.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/12/1/19>>

Source:

* Max Meyerhof, "Thirty-three clinical observations by Rhazes (circa 900 AD)", in *Isis*, 23, 2, 1935, pp. 321-72. JHU Online: JSTOR.

FIRST PAPER DUE, October 8: Write a short essay (max. 10 pp.) on one of the following topics:

a) Compare the case histories in the excerpts from the Hippocratic *Epidemics*, Galen's *On Prognosis*, and Rhazes.

b) Compare the Hippocratic and Aristotelian approaches to natural knowledge, based on the excerpts from *Epidemics*, *Airs, Waters, Places* and *Generation of Animals*.

In writing the paper you should supplement your own analysis of the source with insights from the relevant course readings.

October 15: Medieval Medicine I.

The emergence of medical licensing. The origins and development of hospitals. Medieval medical practice. Jewish physicians.

Readings:

* Vivian Nutton, "Medicine in Medieval Western Europe", 1000-1500", in *The Western Medical Tradition*, pp. 139-153.

* Siraisi, ch. 2, "Practitioners and Conditions of practice", pp. 17-47; ch. 5, "Disease and Treatment", pp. 115-152.

Martha Carlin, "Medieval English Hospitals", in Lindsay Granshaw and Roy Porter, eds., *The Hospital in History*, London, Routledge, 1988, pp. 21-40.

Joseph Shatzmiller, *Jews, Medicine, and Medieval Society*, Berkeley and Los Angeles, Univ. of California Press, 1994, ch. 1, pp. 1-13.

Source:

* *Liber de Synthomatibus Mulierum/ Book on the Conditions of Women*, from *The Trotula: A Medieval Compendium of Women's Medicine*, ed. and tr. Monica H. Green, Philadelphia, Univ. of Pennsylvania Press, 2001, pp. 70-115.

October 22: Medieval Medicine II.

Communities of knowledge: monastic to scholastic. Medicine as an academic discipline.

Scholastic medical genres. Medicine, alchemy and theology.

Readings:

* Siraisi, ch. 3, "Medical Education", pp. 48-77; ch. 4, "Physiological and Anatomical Knowledge", pp. 78-114.

* L. Garcia-Ballester, "The New Galen" in K.D. Fischer et al., ed., *Text and Tradition: Studies in Ancient Medicine and Its Transmission*, Leiden, Brill, 1998, pp. 55-83.

Jole Agrimi and Chiara Crisciani, *Les Consilia médicaux*, Turnhout, Belgium, Brepols, 1996, ch. 1, pp. 10-38.

Chiara Crisciani, "Teachers and Learners in Scholastic Medicine: Some Images and Metaphors", in *History of Universities*, 15, 1997-99, pp. 75-101.

Chiara Crisciani, "Alchemy and Medicine in the Middle Ages" in *Bulletin de philosophie médiévale*, 38, 1996, pp. 9-21.

Joseph Ziegler, "Ut dicunt medici: Medical Knowledge and Theological Debates in the Second Half of the Thirteenth Century" in *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 73, 2, 1999, pp. 208-237.

Source:

* Michael McVaugh, "The Experimenta of Arnald of Villanova", in *The Journal of Medieval and Renaissance Studies*, 1, 1971, pp. 107-118 (we will translate the few pages of Latin together in class).

October 29: The Medical Renaissance.

Medical humanism and the new forms of medical writing. The renaissance of anatomy.

Anatomical illustrations.

Readings:

* Andrew Wear, "Medicine in Early Modern Europe, 1500-1700" in *The Western Medical Tradition*, pp. 250-280; 298-310.

* Katherine Park, "Medicine and the Renaissance" in Irvine Loudon, *Western Medicine: An Illustrated History*, Oxford, Oxford U. Press, 1997, pp. 66-79 (e-text at JHU online Netlibrary).

Ian Mclean, *Logic, Signs and Nature in the Renaissance: the Case of Learned Medicine*, New York, Cambridge U.P., 2002, ch. 1, pp. 14-35.

Peter Murray Jones, "Medical Libraries and Medical Latin 1400-1700, in *Medical Latin from the late Middle Ages to the Eighteenth Century*, ed. A. Derolez, W. Bracke, H. Deumens, Brussels, 2000, pp. 115- 135.

Vivian Nutton, "The Rise of Medical Humanism, Ferrara 1464-1555" in *Renaissance Studies*, 11, 1997, pp. 1-19.

* Martin Kemp, "The Mark of Truth: looking and learning in some anatomical illustrations from the Renaissance and the eighteenth century, in W.F. Bynum and Roy Porter, eds., *Medicine and the Five Senses*, Cambridge, Cambridge U. P., 199 pp. 85-103 (not the whole article!).

Andrea Carlino, "Representing the Body: The Visual Culture of Renaissance Anatomy" in Carlino, *Paper Bodies. A Catalogue of Anatomical Fugitive Sheets*, London, Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 1999, ch. 1, pp. 5-45.

Katherine Park, "The Empire of Anatomy", in Park, *Secrets of Women. Gender, Generation, and the Origins of Human Dissection*, Boston, MIT Press, 2006, ch. 5, pp. 207-260.

November 5: The Early Modern Medical Profession.

Medical Colleges and professionalization. The effort to control irregular practice. Physicians, apothecaries and barber-surgeons: cooperation and rivalry.

Readings:

* Margaret Pelling and Charles Webster, "Medical practitioners" in Webster, ed., *Health, Medicine and Mortality in the Sixteenth Century*, New York, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1979, pp. 165-236.

* Margaret Pelling, *Medical Conflicts in Early Modern London. Patronage, Physicians, and Irregular Practitioners 1550-1640*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2003, ch. 3, pp. 57-83.

* Gianna Pomata, *Contracting a Cure: Patients, Healers and the Law in Early Modern Bologna*, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1998, ch. 3, pp. 56-94; and Appendix, pp. 173-180.

Carlo Maria Cipolla, *Public Health and the Medical Profession in the Renaissance*, New York, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1976, pp. 11-66.

David Gentilcore, *Medical Charlatanism in Early Modern Italy*, Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press, 2006, pp. 106-110, 118-151.

Source:

* *Annals of the Royal College of Physicians, 1518-1915*, microfiche edition, transl. J. Emberry and S. Heathcote: excerpts from Bk. 1, 1518-72 and Bk. 3, 1608-47 (to be indicated in class).

November 12: Challenges to the Medical Orthodoxy.

Paracelsianism and chemical medicine. Neo-Hippocratism and the decline of Galenism.

Readings:

* Andrew Wear, "Medicine in Early Modern Europe, 1500-1700" in *The Western Medical Tradition*, pp. 310-325.

* Charles Webster, "Paracelsus: Medicine as Popular Protest" in Ole Peter Grell and Andrew Cunningham, *Medicine and the Reformation*, London, Routledge, 1993, pp. 57-77.

Owsei Temkin, *The Double Face of Janus and Other essays in the History of Medicine*, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins U. P., ch. 15, pp. 225-238.

Andrew Wear, *Knowledge and Practice in English Medicine, 1550-1680*, chs. 8 and 9, pp. 353-433.

* I. M. Lonie, "The 'Paris Hippocratics': Teaching and Research in Paris in the Second Half of the Sixteenth Century", in Andrew Wear et al., *The Medical Renaissance of the Sixteenth Century*, ch. 8, pp. 155-174.

Wesley D. Smith, *The Hippocratic Tradition*, electronic edition revised, 2002, pp. 13-31. Online: < <http://www.bium.univ-paris5.fr/amn/Hippo2.pdf>>

Owsei Temkin, *Galenism, Rise and Decline of a Medical Philosophy*, Ithaca, NY, Cornell Univ. Press, 1973, ch. IV, pp. 134-192.

Source:

* Paracelsus, "Seven Defensiones", in *Four Treatises*, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1941 (New York, Arno Press reprint, 1979), pp. 1-42.

SECOND PAPER DUE, November 12:

Write a short essay (max. 10 pp.) on one of the following topics, using the relevant readings from the course syllabus (plus, if you want, additional bibliography of your own finding):

- a) **Early modern medical authorities and the effort to control irregular practice: compare the English and the Italian cases, as exemplified by the London and the Bologna Medical Colleges.**
- b) **Medicine and religion: friends or foes? Review the issue from late Antiquity to the late Middle Ages.**
- c) **Compare and contrast the views of the female body from the Hippocratic Corpus to Renaissance anatomy, including the Trotula source.**

November 19: Breakthrough in Anatomy: the Age of Discovery.

Post-Vesalian anatomy. The discovery of the circulation of the blood and other novelties of seventeenth century anatomical research.

Readings:

* Andrew Wear, "Medicine in Early Modern Europe, 1500-1700" in *The Western Medical Tradition*, pp. 280-298; 325-340.

* Donald Bates, "Harvey's account of his 'Discovery'", in *Medical History*, 36, 1992, pp. 361-378. Online: <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?artid=1036630&blobtype=pdf>
 Andrew Wear, "William Harvey and the Way of the Anatomists" in *History of Science*, 21, 1983, pp. 223-249.

Robert G. Frank, Jr., *Harvey and the Oxford Physiologists*, Berkeley and Los Angeles, Univ. of California Press, 1980, chs. 1-2, pp. 1-42.

Roger French, *William Harvey's Natural Philosophy*, Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1994, ch. 1, pp. 3-17 (the whole book is useful for the history of the reception of the circulation theory).

Source:

* William Harvey, *On the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals*: Letter to the King and Dedication, Prefatory Remarks, chapters 1-5, text on line at Internet Modern History
Sourcebook: <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1628harvey-blood.html>

November 26: Medicine and the Scientific Revolution.

Mechanical medicine and natural philosophy. Natural history and materia medica. The debate on the “uncertainty of medicine”.

Readings:

* Andrew Wear, “Medicine in Early Modern Europe, 1500-1700” in *The Western Medical Tradition*, pp. 340-361.

* Harold Cook, “Physicians and Natural History” in N. Jardine, J.A. Secord and E. C. Spary, eds., *Cultures of Natural History*, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1996, pp. 91-105.

Stephen Pender, “Examples and Experience: On the Uncertainty of Medicine”, in *British Journal for the History of Science*, 39, 2006, pp. 1-28. (Online through journal title in library catalogue – JHU only)

Source:

* Leonardo di Capua, *The Uncertainty of the Art of Physick, Together with an Account of the Innumerable Abuses practised by the Professors of the Art*, tr. John Lancaster, London, 1684, excerpts to be indicated in class. (Online through JHU online - EEBO)

December 3: The Early Modern Medical Community.

The Medical Republic of Letters: networks of communication. The learned academies and the origins of medical journals. Western medicine and the European expansion: the encounter with other medical traditions.

Readings:

* Harold J. Cook, *Matters of Exchange: Commerce, Medicine and Science in the Dutch Golden Age*, Yale Univ. Press, 2007, chapters 1 and 9, pp. 1-41, 339-377.

Sources:

* Engelbert Kaempfer, *Exotic Pleasures. Curious Scientific and Medical Observations*, (1712), translated with Introduction and Commentary by Robert W. Carrubba, Carbondale, Southern Illinois Univ. Press, 1996: Observation XI: “Acupuncture: A Cure for Colic Employed by the Japanese”; Observation XII: “Moxa: An Excellent Cautery Much Employed by the Chinese and the Japanese”.

* The Erlangen Trew Letter Collection online database.

