

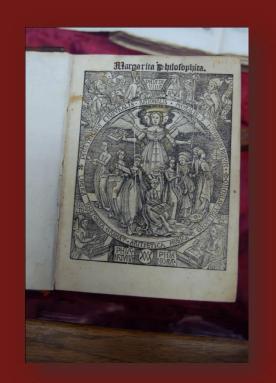


# Exploring the History of Medicine, Or, five thousand years of medical history in five weeks ...

**PART THE SECOND** 

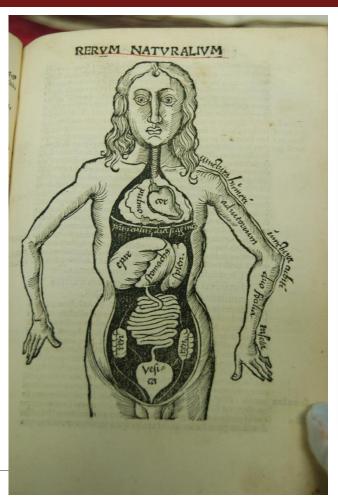
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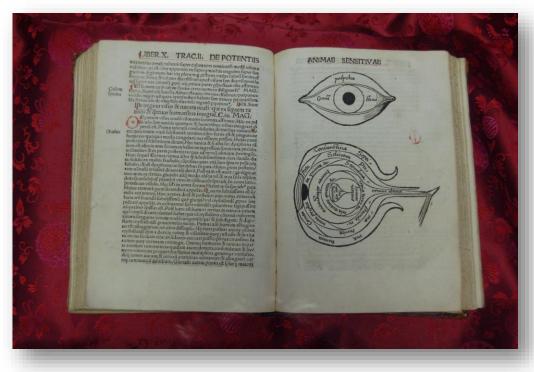




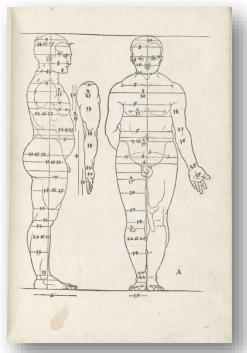
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## Margarita philosophica (1504) totius phi[losophi]ae rationalis naturalis & moralis principia dialogice duodecim libris complectes

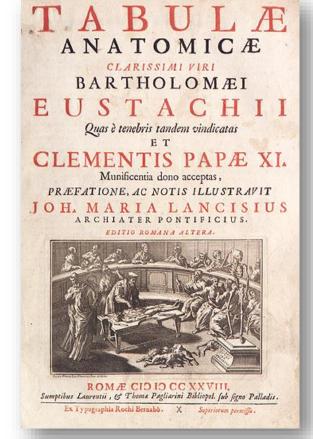




## Albrecht Dürer, 1471-1528 Eustachi, Bartholomeo, d. 1574.



Della simmetria dei corpi humani. Venice, 1591 (German ed. 1528)



Tabulae anatomicae. Rome, 1728 <!>



#### Paracelsus, 1493-1541

Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim

"Paracelsus", meaning "equal to or greater than Celsus", refers to the Roman encyclopedist Aulus Cornelius Celsus from the 1st century, known for his tract on medicine. He is also credited for giving zinc its name, calling it zincum, and is regarded as the first systematic botanist.



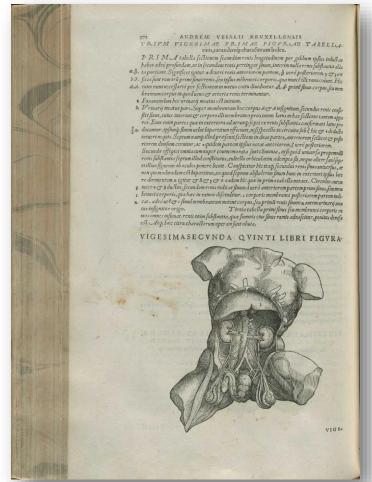


#### **Belvedere Torso**



#### Andreas Vesalius, 1514-1564 De humani corporis fabrica libri septem 1543

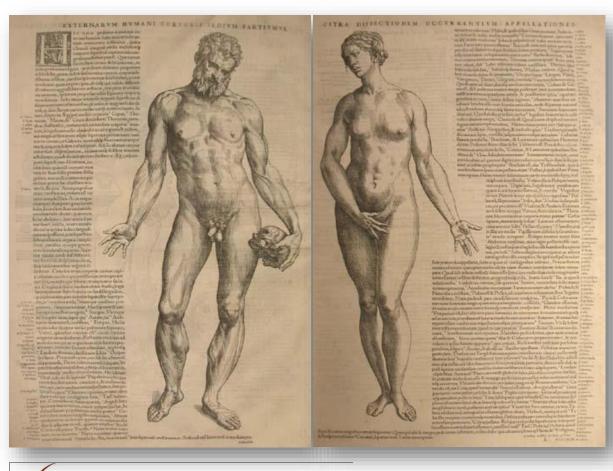


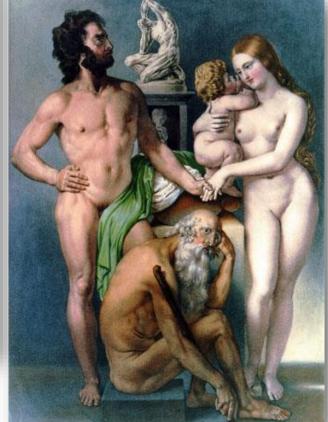


http://vesalius.northwestern.edu/

http://archive.nlm.nih.gov/proj/ttp/flash/vesalius/vesalius.html HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

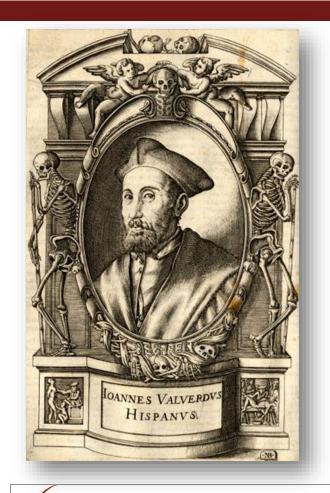
#### **Epitome of Vesalius**







### Juan Valverde de Amusco, ca. 1525-ca. 1588 *Anatomia del corpo humano* 1560





#### **Early Modern Midwifery**

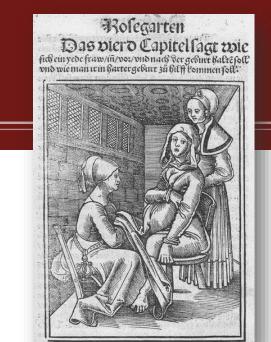
Eucharius Rosslin (d. 1526) Der Schwangerenn Frawen und Hebammen Rosengarten, 1513.

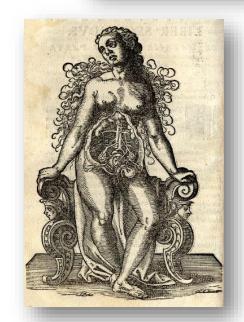
The Byrth of Mankinde (1560) by "Thomas Raynold, physition," ... variously spelled, Raynold, Raynalde, Raynald.

Jakob Rüff (1500-1558)

De conceptu et generatione hominis : de matrice et ejus partibus, nec non de conditione infantis in utero, et gravidarum cura et officio, 1580







## Girolamo Fracastoro (1478 - 1553)







The name for syphilis is derived from Fracastoro's 1530 epic poem in three books, *Syphilis sive morbus gallicus* ("Syphilis or The French Disease"), about a shepherd boy named Syphilus who insulted the sun god of Haiti and was punished by that god with a horrible disease. The poem suggests using mercury and giaoacp as a cure. His 1546 book (*De contagione* -- "On Contagion") also gave the first description for typhus. The collected works of appeared for the first time in 1555.

#### **Ambroise Paré (1510?-1590)**



Paré was a French surgeon. He was the great official royal surgeon for the kings Henry II, Francis II, Charles IX and Henry III. He is considered as one of the fathers of surgery. He was a leader in surgical techniques and battlefield medicine, especially the treatment of wounds. He was also an anatomist and the inventor of many surgical instruments.

#### Gaspare Tagliacozzi, 1546- 1599

De Curtorum Chirurgia per Insitionem (1597).



#### Rembert Dodoens 1517-1585 John Gerard, 1545-1612

Stirpium historiae pemptades sex. sive libri XXX. Antverpiae : Ex officina Christophori Plantini, 1583.

Dodoens' last and most comprehensive botanical work, incorporating material from a number of his earlier books, including the Cruydeboec (1554)

own.

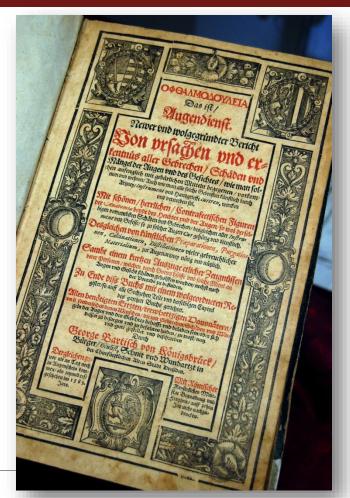


The herball or generall historie of plantes ... 1597

DODONÆ ÆTA. XXX

Virtually a translation of Rembert Dodoens' Stirpium historiae pemptades sex (first published in 1583) made by a member of the London College of Physicians, Robert Priest, who died before it was printed. The manuscript came into hands of Gerard, who issued the work as his

#### **Georg Bartisch** (1535–1607)





Ophthalmodouleia Das ist Augendienst, 1583

#### **Exploring the History of Medicine**

#### To be continued ...

