

SURGICAL WRITINGS OF LATER MIDDLE AGES

IN WESTERN EUROPE

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AIM

The aim of this work is to present surgical writings during the later Middle Ages in Western Europe constituting historical milestones in Surgery.

MATERIAL

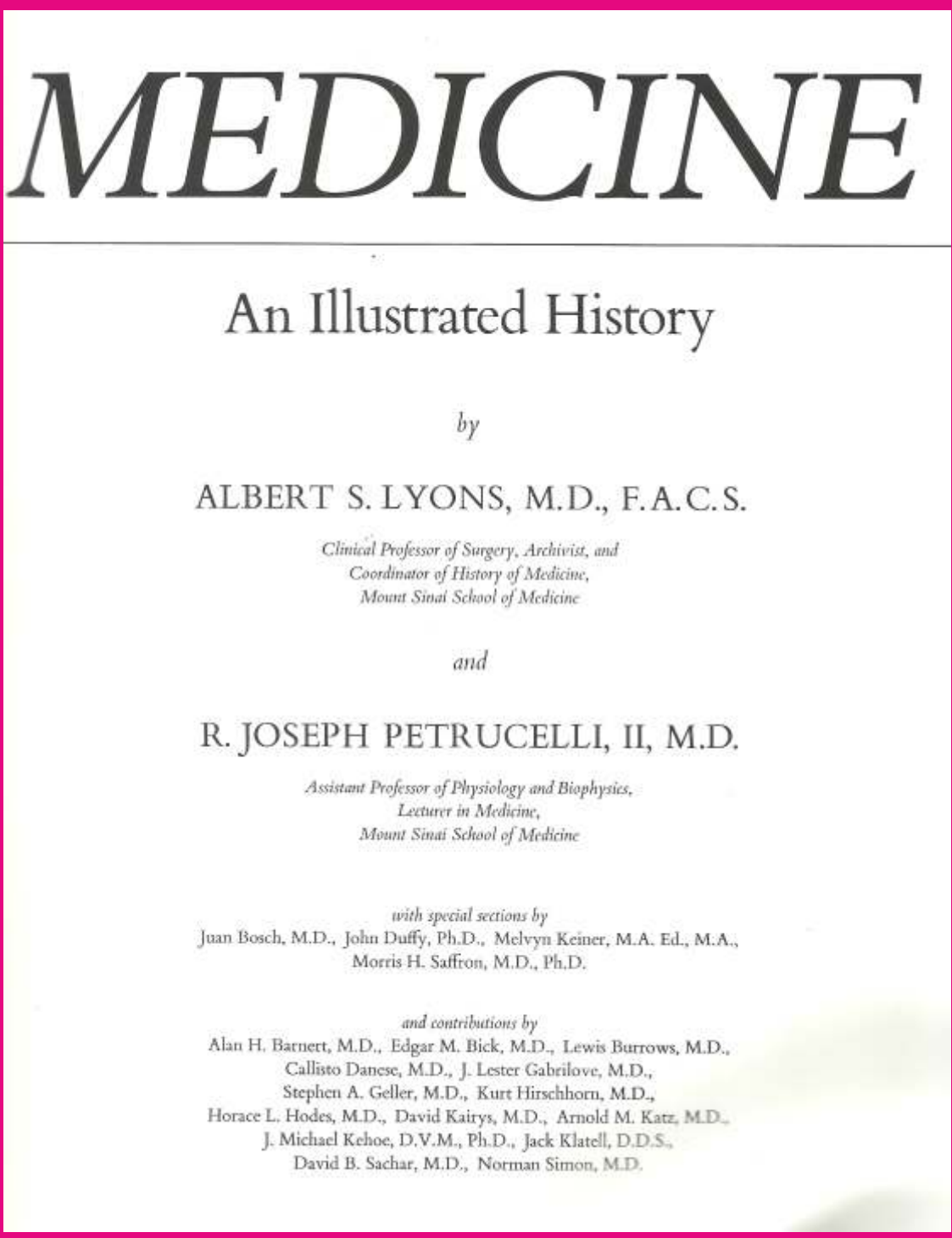
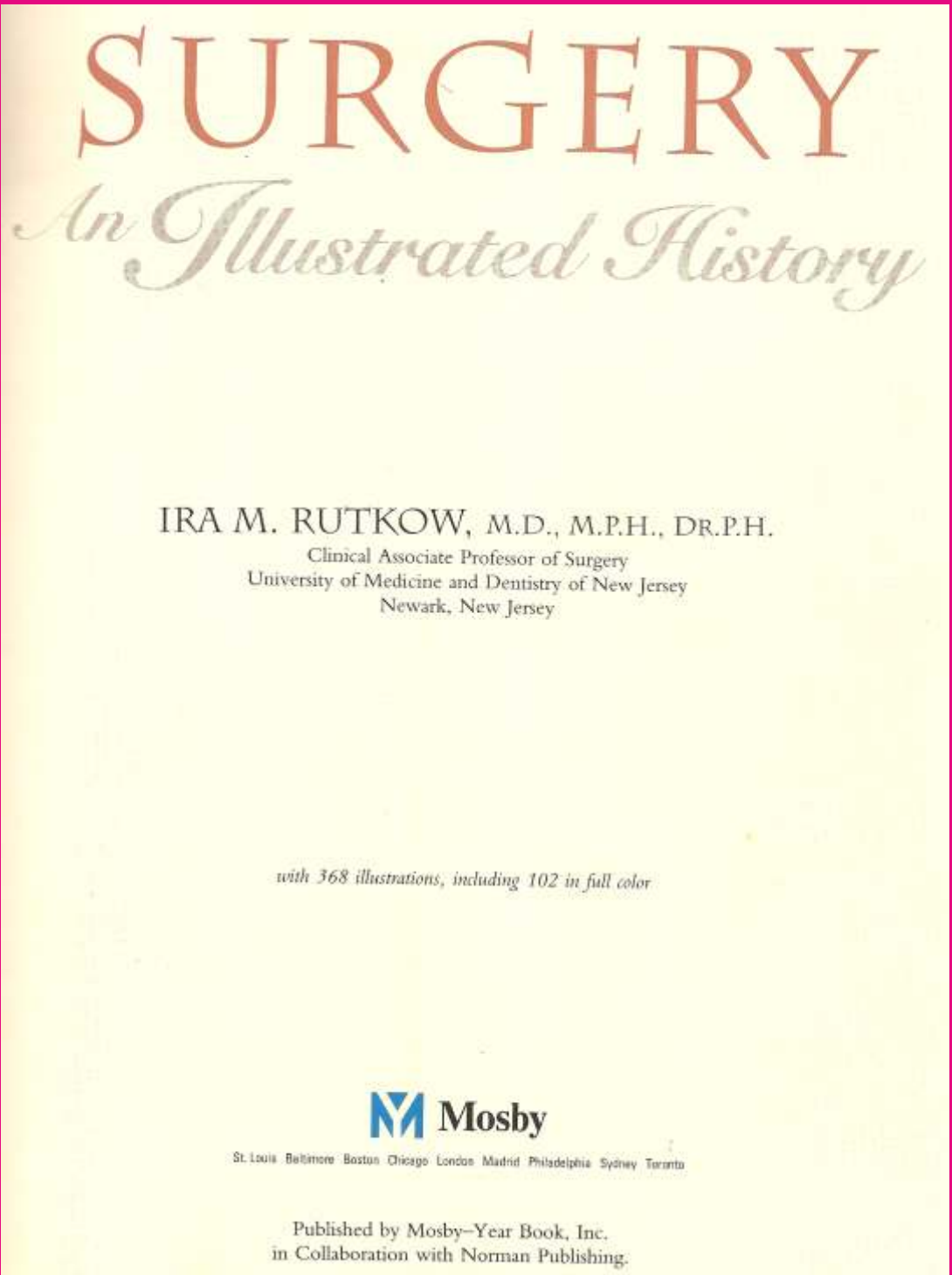
The material is textbooks of History of Medicine and a historical treatise for Medieval Surgery.

METHOD

The method is the textual criticism of the relative accessible to us bibliography.

RESULTS

Chronologically, the results are: The anonymous author's "Bamberg Surgery" of Salernitan School, middle of 12th c. CE,



the "Practica Chirurgiae" or "Surgery of Master Roger", a collection of Ruggiero Frugardi's lectures in Salernitan School end of 12th c. CE;



the "Rolandus" of Rolando Capelluti from Parma, mid-13th c. CE of Salernitan School too.



Theodoric's "Chirurgia" (Teodorico Borgognoni), 13th c. CE of the University of Bologna, son of the universitarian surgeon Ugo (Hugh) Borgognoni in Bologna.



The Bruno's of Longoburg "Chirurgia Magna" and "Chirurgia Parva" in 13th c. CE.



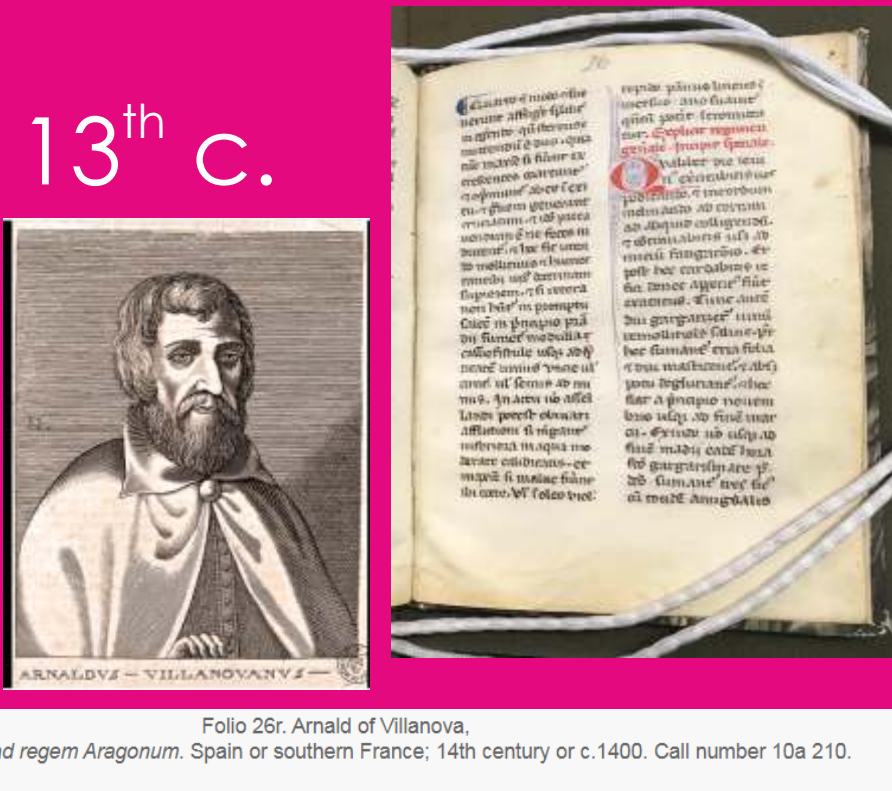
The Guglielmo's (William's) Salicetti "Ciroxia Vulgamente Fatta" of School of Bologna in 13th c. CE.



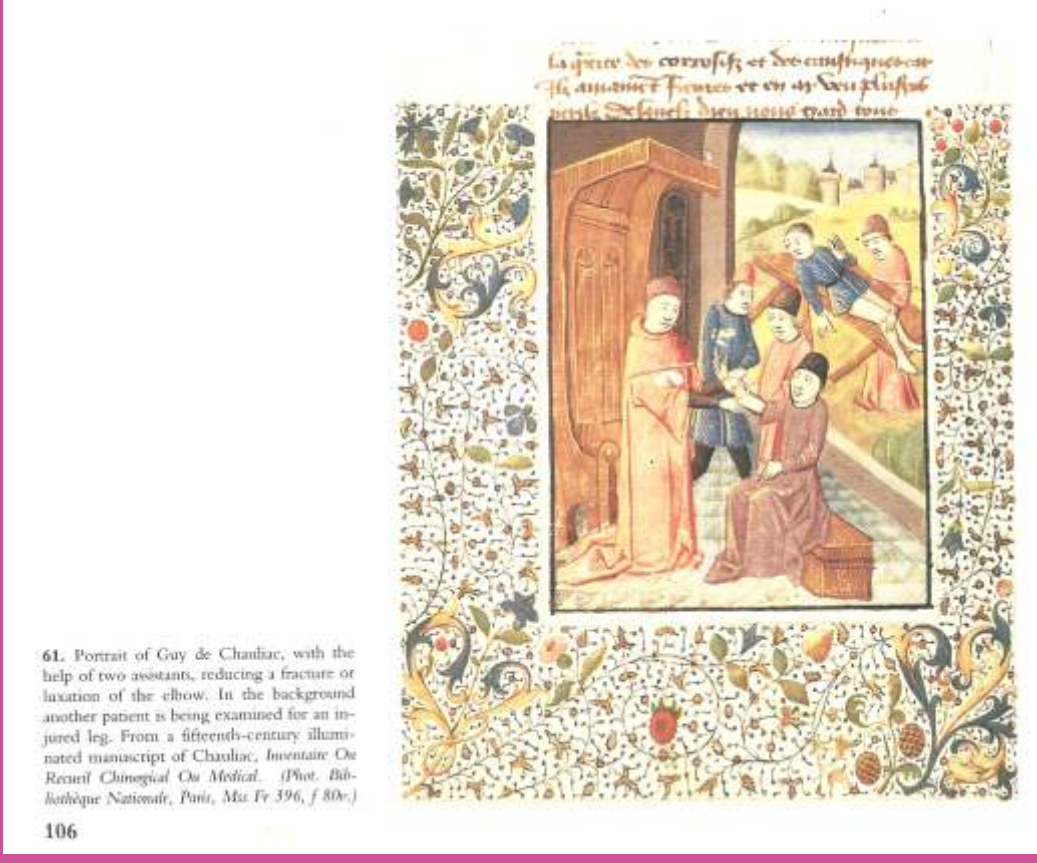
The Guido's Lanfranchi of Milan "Chirurgia Parva" and "Chirurgia Magna" in Paris 13th c. CE. The Henri's de Mondeville "Chirurgie" in Paris 13th c. CE.



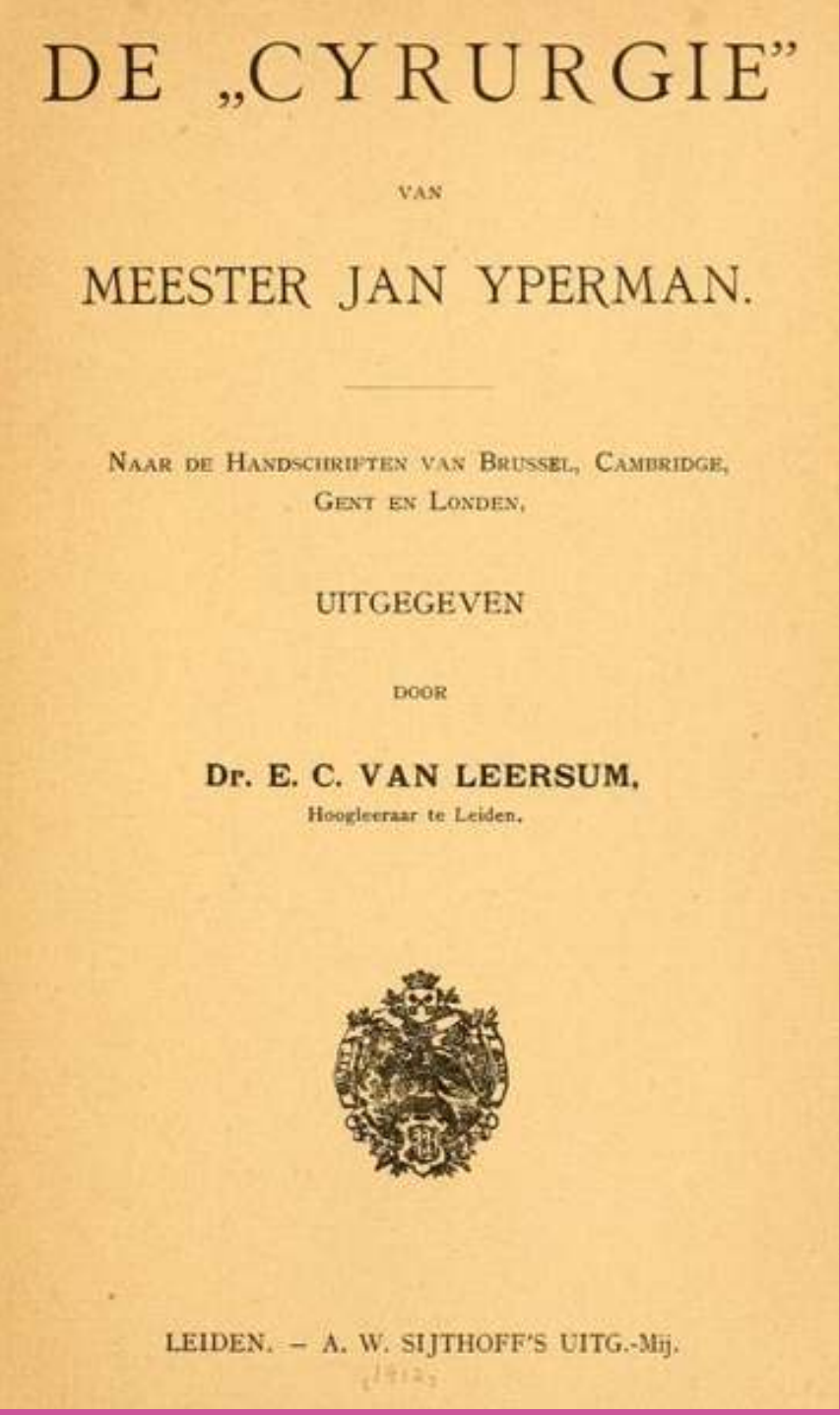
The Arnold's of Villanova "Parabole" in Montpellier 13th c. CE. The Mundinus di Luzzi "Anatomia" in Bologna (1275 – 1326 CE) with dissecting and surgical techniques.



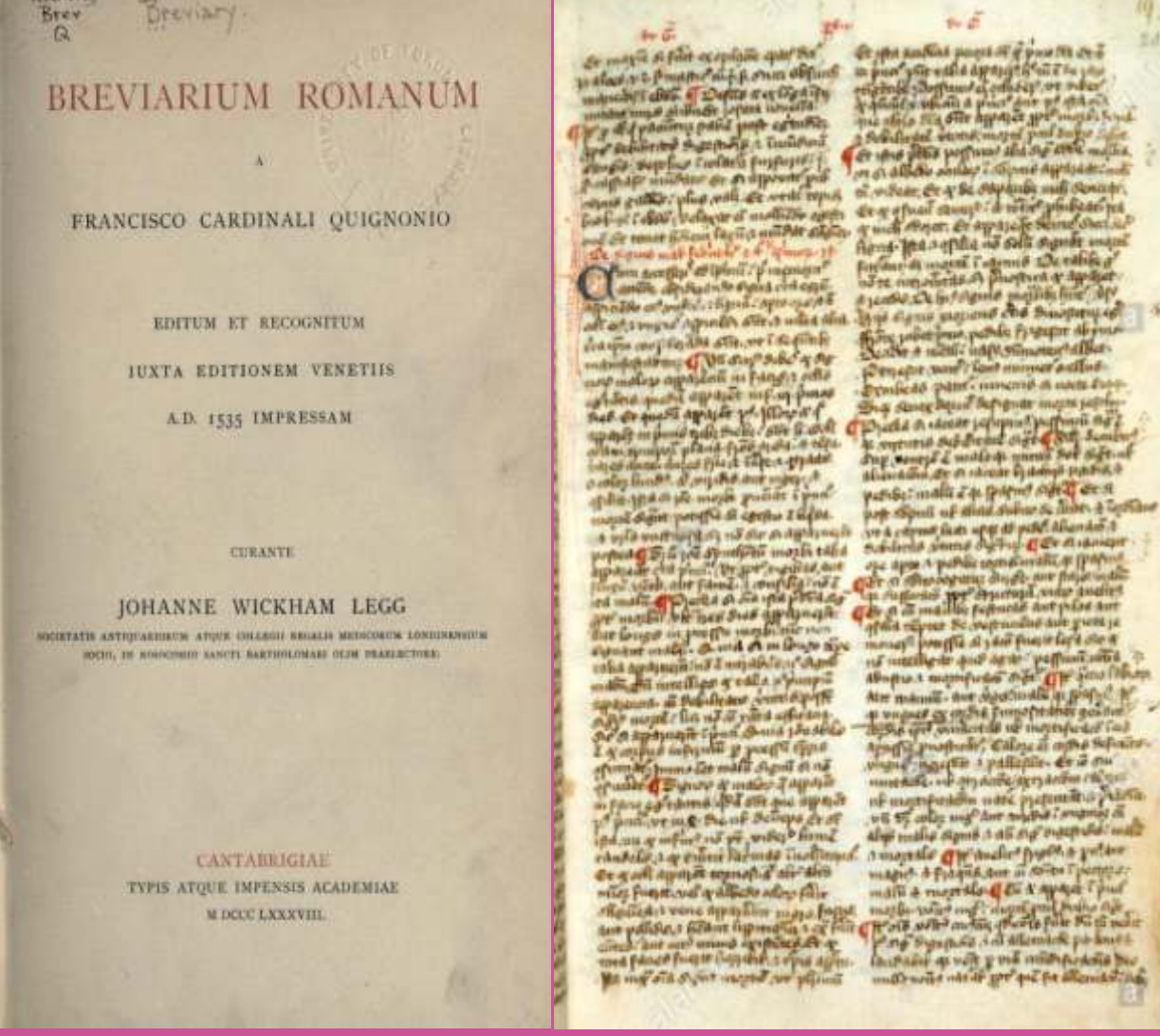
The Guy de Chauliac's "Inventorium Seu Collectorium Cyrurgie" in manuscript or "La Grand Chirurgie" in printing later, in Paris and Avignon 14th c. CE with descriptions in anatomy and surgery.



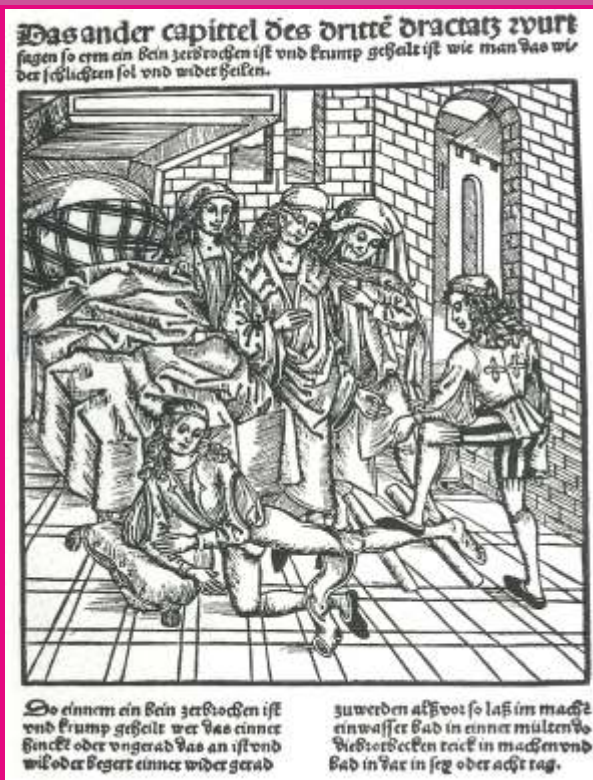
The Jean Yperman's "La Chirurgie" Flemish (Flanders) in 14th c. CE. The Peter's of Angelata six books on surgery in Bologna 14th c. CE.



The John's of Mirfield "Breviarium Bartolomei" in London 14th c. CE. The John's of Ardene surgical writings in Newark of Nottinghamshire and in London, 14th c. CE.



All the previous referred surgeons – writers were clerics, all the writings were in manuscript form.



He should help the poor according to whatever they are able to pay but should ask good reward from the rich. In this manner you will achieve happiness and salvation . . . You should also wear good clothes but you should not be vain . . . The surgeon should also know anatomy and be aware that there is a connection and a separation of the members of the body so that he knows where he should cut or cauterize . . .

87. Woodcut from the earliest printed surgical book with illustrations, Brunschwig's Die In Der Buch Der Chirurgia Handwbung (The Handwbung (1497). Here the surgeon is rebreasting a limb that has healed imperfectly. (Jenny Norman & Co., Inc.)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, as Ira M. Rutkow says: "...The Middle Ages was a time of rediscovery in surgery... The revival of surgical learning presaged the Renaissance and the eventual maturation of modern surgical thought".