

IN THE RENAISSANCE























MEDICINE AND THE NEAPOLITAN PLAGUE OF 1656

NEW DOCUMENTS AND PERSPECTIVES

SILVANA D'ALESSIO • University of Salerno

plague of 1656 remained unexplored areas of study. In the last seven or eight years, the tle-known sources, such as those of situation has changed drastically, and we Carlo Morexano (1659) and Giovanni are now looking at works produced during this period with a greater awareness of their importance. This is the case of Geronimo Gatta's Di una gravissima peste (Naples, 1659), a work which, although Neapolitan authorities and doctors' reoutstanding in many respects, was not the only one to address the causes and effects

Until recently, medicine and the Neapolitan of the pandemic. In this talk I will discuss other contemporary and lit-Battista Verri da Vigiano (1662), which shed light on various aspects of the Neapolitan plague. I will also analyse a series of manuscripts, including letters from ports, which reveal the main concerns about the plague. People yearned for a

saviour, be it a doctor or a remedy, while ideas about the nature and possible remedies changed over time. Ultimately, the plague even impacted on the way doctors viewed their own profession. Soon after Naples suffered the 'trauma' of 1656, a group called Gli investiganti became increasingly sceptical about medicine's ability to achieve certainty. Their vitriolic criticism marks an approach to science that stands in stark contrast to the narrative of seventeenth-century physicians following in the footsteps of Descartes, and is therefore worthy of closer scrutiny.