

MEDICINE AND THE BODY IN THE RENAISSANCE



University of Exeter

YALE UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTIO SANTORIANA FONDAZIONE COMEL















ON THE RISKS AND BENEFITS OF ICE-COLD DRINKS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTS AND THE LOCAL STAKES OF AN EARLY MODERN MEDICAL DEBATE

ANNA SPEYART • Princeton University

snow in summer spread rapidly in sixteenth-century Europe, sparking a fierce cal references testified to the ancient debate in the medical republic of letters. From 1550 onward, physicians published dozens of treatises on the risks and benefits of chilled drinks. The treatises reveal thors also drew their arguments from that chilled consumption occupied an ambiguous place in the authors' temporal and regions with climates warmer or colder geographical imagination. Contributors appealed to medical and literary authorities

The practice of chilling drinks with ice or from antiquity to argue both in favor and against cold drinks. Though these classipedigree of snow-cooled drinks, early modern authors regarded chilled consumptions as a distinctly new trend. Aucomparisons with refrigeration habits in than their own, including the Middle East, the Arctic, the New World, and

every corner of Europe. These comparative analyses factored the social, environmental, and infrastructural features of refrigeration at home and abroad to assess the effects of cold consumption. By analyzing the rhetorical strategies in the cold drinking debate, this lecture shows that physicians used knowledge of global environments and transhistorical time to assess the a locally practiced habit of everyday consumption.