

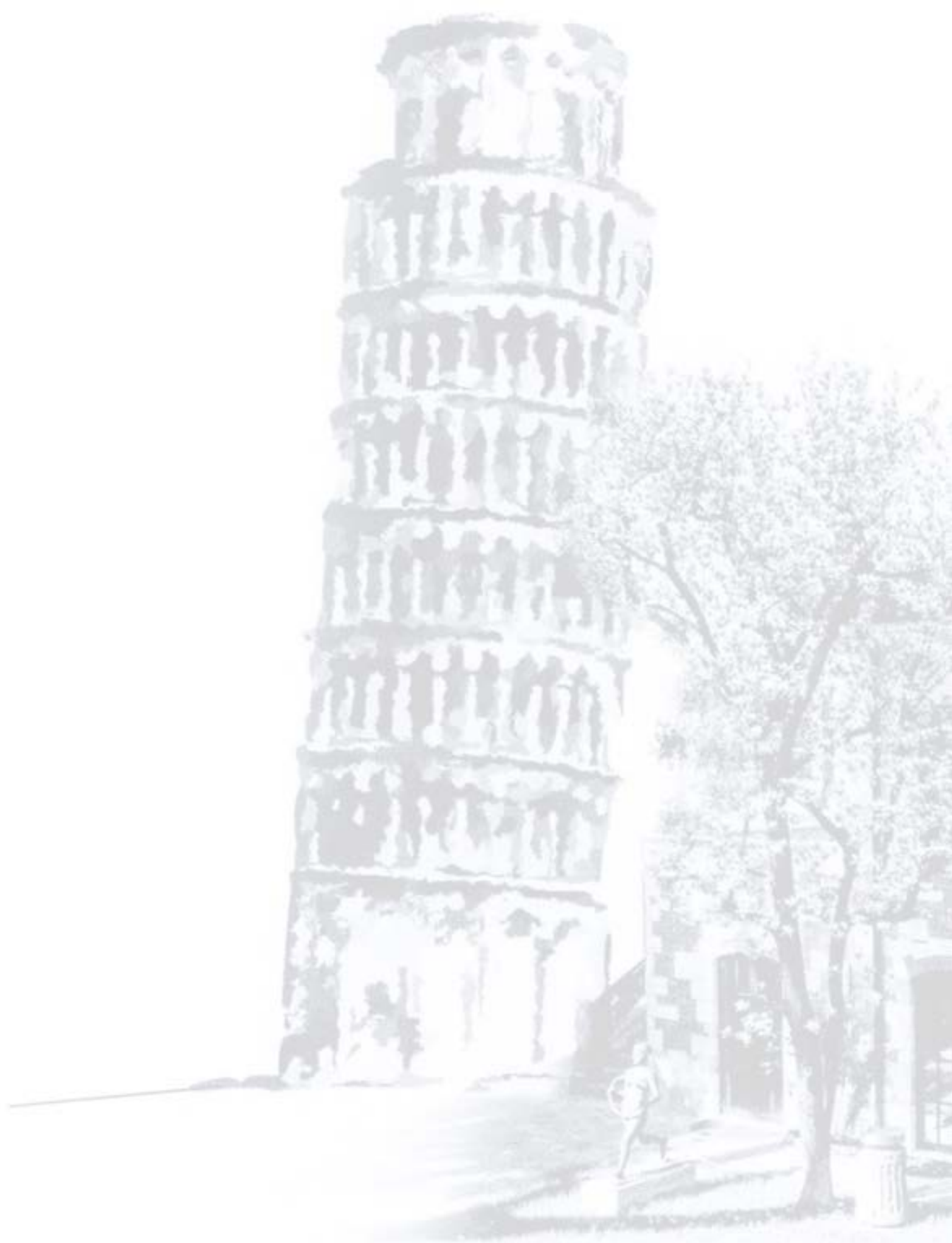
VivaMente Conference in the History of Ideas

**NARRATIO**  
**IN MEDICINE AND THE LAW**  
Abstracts and Bios



Domus Comeliana  
24-25 October 2024







**Thomas BAIER**

**Poetics and Medicine. Camerarius' Iatromathematical Poems**

Poems with medical or dietary content are a special area of narrative-oriented physician-patient interactions. On the one hand, they are in the tradition of ancient didactic poetry, while on the other hand they point forward to the often satirical poems of modern authors, in which diseases such as gout or addictions such as tobacco consumption are treated. Joachim Camerarius, who was not a doctor himself but dealt with numerous medical subjects in his works, also approaches this field of knowledge in poetry. In a hexametric praise of health, he places himself in the tradition of orphic hymns and thus documents, on the one hand, a feeling for the fact that certain objects can be depicted particularly well in certain genre traditions. On the other hand, it reveals his fundamentally philological approach to medical knowledge. Other poems deal with dietetics and, in their orientation towards the course of the year and towards nature, are based on the idea of a pre-stabilised harmony between humans and the environment as well as a close connection between the microcosm and macrocosm. They focus primarily on health prevention. At the same time, some poems reveal an interest in astrology, because the latter, as evidence of divine planning, allows a deeper understanding of illness. While Melanchthon demanded philosophical education from the physician, Camerarius demands poetic intuition from him. Healing and literary style seem to be intrinsically linked. Both are connected with finding the right measure. This is why, in ancient times, those who could produce medicines in the proper mixture were considered gods or children of the gods. Therefore, the modern physician 'had to adopt the methodology and disposition of the ancient physician in order to be able to practise successfully under the changed conditions of early modern medicine'. The same applies mutatis mutandis to the modern poet. Therein lies the bridge between medicine and literature and probably also a constant in Camerarius' thinking. The medical poems show him to be a humanist who also regarded health as a philosophical and literary concept.

**Laura CESCO-FRARE**  
**Andrea TABARRONI**

**Between Medical Reports and Scholastic *Quaestiones*: Some Cases of Bolognese Physicians in XIII-XIV Centuries.**

In the history of pre-modern legal medicine, the case of late Medieval

Bologna has proved to be one of the most indicative examples of cooperation between physicians and jurists. As pointed out by previous studies, as per the city statutes, physicians were often required to be involved in legal procedures by examining the wounds and bodies of victims of attempted or successful murders, offering their professional evaluation as experts in the art of medicine (*periti in arte medicandi*). This recurring use of medical reports was not confined to criminal justice alone, but encompassed a variety of trials and juridical procedures — as seen in magister Bernus's assessment of a man named Mondino, who claimed not to be able to ride into battle for his city because of a chronic pain in his hips and loins. Thanks to the vast collection of documents attesting the spread of this type of qualified counsel, late medieval Bologna has long since attracted the attention of many scholars for its elaborate mechanism of coordination between the juridical and the medical fields. Building on the existing literature, this paper has a twofold aim: firstly, it will compare these early medico-legal reports with another established tradition of medical writing, that of the scholastic *quaestio*; secondly, it will contribute to the enquiry on the political and social standing of the medici periti in Bologna. Quaestiones were teaching exercises frequently used in both medical and juridical academic context to expand on specific topics while commenting on compulsory works — such as the Avicennian *Canon* — as well as to discuss and solve controversial subjects on the basis of authorities and syllogistic reasoning, as in the case of quaestiones disputatae. These practices were an integral part of the academic curricula, so much so that their methodological approach can be observed in other genres of medical works: for example, the *De temporibus partus, a consilium* written by Gentile da Foligno for his friend and jurist Cino da Pistoia, addresses a specific case of premature birth by discussing three correlated quaestiones. Given that many of those physicians who were consulted for qualified medical reports were also the same magistri who discussed scholastic quaestiones, this paper will compare how similar cases of injuries and diseases are portrayed in these two kinds of medical writings, highlighting differences and continuities based on their specific features. By focusing on this variety of intellectual and professional practices, this paper also aims at partially reconstructing — in the wake of previous studies — how Bolognese physicians operated in their social environment, presenting themselves as an organised professional group successfully involved in a vast array of tasks, from private medical activities to academic teaching, from public medico-legal reports to scientific debates.

**Anna GILI**

**Case-histories in al-Tabarī's *al-Mu 'alagāt al-Buqrātiya* (*The Hippocratic Treatments*). Theory, Practice, and Narratives in 10th c. Islamic Medicine**

In the Arabic world of the 10th century, the practice of the various sciences both in Baghdad and in the provinces of the caliphate was highly competitive, and the argumentative strategies adopted counted for a great deal in the promotion and defense of one's

knowledge. This need to resort to a rhetorical form of discourse was especially challenging for medicine, a discipline accused by contemporary philosophers on two fronts. On the one hand, although its founder, Galen, had made a point of distancing himself from all forms of rhetoric to emphasize the (Aristotelian) demonstrative nature of his own science, the Arabic philosophers of the 10th century saw Galen as one of the most sectarian rhetoricians, incapable of building scientific syllogisms. On the other hand, although the encounter with the patient, his symptoms and his history, must necessarily be part of the doctor's horizon, an explicit admission of this contingent aspect of medicine would have exposed the discipline to the accusation of being as merely practical as agriculture or navigation. Within this context, the physicians working in the same courts as the philosophers and composing their works for the same patrons, needed to restore the universal, scientific foundation of their discipline while, at the same time, accounting for the new observations they had collected during their practice and testified to their ability as skilled practitioners. This contribution will focus on how Abū al-Hasan al-Tabarī faced these challenges in the composition of his encyclopedia, the al-Mu 'ālagāt al-Buqrātīya (*The Hippocratic Treatments*). This physician was active in the 10th century under the protection of Rukn al-Dawla and practiced medicine both in the province of Fārs and in Baġdād, Kufa, Mosul. His biography and production bears witness to his being fully aware of the contemporary debates both in the philosophical and the medical field, and his still unedited encyclopedia allows for a new understanding of 10th c. Arabic science. As al-Tabarī explains in the preface to al-Mu 'ālagāt al-Buqrātīya, his aim is to revive the medical science as it was founded by Hippocrates and, in so doing, to remedy to its subsequent degradation into a haphazard practice of phlebotomy. Accordingly, in presenting a description of every disease he reconstructs the truth professed by the ancient masters and counteracts the mistakes made by his Arabic forerunners and contemporaries. In the following diagnostic and therapeutic account, narratives of his own medical practice and case-histories often come onto the scene. Through the analysis of a relevant number of such narratives, the contribution will show how they are used to defend the ancient wisdom – of course, in the form revived by al-Tabarī himself – and to demonstrate the lack of expertise characterizing all other practitioners. Argumentative strategies, therefore, mold the narrations of observed medical symptoms and their appropriate treatments, potentially transforming them into subjective interpretations of pathological states. Nevertheless, by pointing out that such interpretations are informed by an in-depth, true understanding of the Greek foundations of medicine and demonstrate its validity, al-Tabarī redeems their demonstrative and universal value. In al-Tabarī's perspective, the parameters of the cases he has encountered during his practice modify the practical knowledge as presented and professed by his contemporaries in so far as they present to him the superiority of ancient wisdom in preserving and restoring the patient's well-being.



**Daniel KING**

**Love-Sickness across Genres: a Case-Study in Medical Rhetoric.**

In his *On Prognosis*, Galen describes several instances in which he diagnoses cases of love sickness. Although not normally considered as a medical problem in contemporary medicine, love sickness was consistently treated as one in antiquity (and in later medieval and early-modern contexts). These cases are fascinating for a number of reasons. Examples of similar diagnoses are reported across medical and non-medical literature from the second and third centuries AD and beyond, including, e.g., historical biography (Plutarch, *Demetrius*), and the Greco-Roman novels, and different medical treatises. These case-histories present accounts of the examination of the physical and psychological symptoms of the patient as well as considerable discussion and verbal interaction with patients and their families. In this paper, I will investigate the ways in which different authors frame their respective case-histories depending on their rhetorical and medical objectives. I will show how different situations employ or combine different kinds of evidence to produce an authoritative account of the patient's symptoms and illness.

**Tamar NADAV**

**The Shaping of Psychosomatics in the Latin West:  
Twelfth-Century Physicians on Emotions, Reason, and the Divine**

Based on the book I am currently writing under this title, the talk will offer a glimpse into the twelfth-century notion of embodiment, its scientific foundations, and its medical motivations. The authors examined belong to a group of physicians well known in research and have been often considered as the pioneers of Galenic medicine in the Latin West. What has remained unnoticed thus far is that these physicians were deeply engaged in the study of the soul and its bodily mechanisms, and that their interest in anchoring this study in perceivable and demonstrable phenomena was far more sophisticated and scientifically grounded than we tend to consider. The talk will examine the historical significance of their discussions from two angles. Firstly, by highlighting their scientifically grounded engagement with contemporary theology and cosmology, and secondly, by focusing on the medical and practical motivations of their new science of embodiment. My principal argument will be that, as we move forward in time, these physicians' notions of embodiment become more intricate and more oriented towards the explanation and treatment of psychosomatic pathologies. Accordingly, I suggest reconsidering the role these physicians played in shaping the European discourse on the body-soul nexus. This discourse may have been far more rooted in medical reasoning than we tend to consider, and far more oriented towards understanding the origins of physical ailments and dysfunctions.

**Nephele**  
PAPAKONSTANTINO

*Narratio est Probationis Continua Propositio* (Quint. Inst. 4.2.79).  
**Diagnostic Narratives and Probative Facts in Roman Medico-Legal Practice**

In this paper I explore the relationship between narrative discourse, diagnosis, and proof in Roman medico-legal practice. First, I discuss the rhetorical doctrine of *narratio* as refined by Quintilian, who regarded narrative discourse as an inherently probatory, strategic framing of the disputed fact. I then examine the way in which that argumentative character is put to work into school forensic declamations dealing with criminal matters; namely, how the fact is identified by the opposing parties in terms of causation, how proof is circumscribed by competing narrations to establish the most acceptable version of the fact, and how diagnosis, understood as scientific argument, is incorporated into this framework. In light of these texts, the diagnostic narratives underlying medical reports from Roman Egypt can be conceived of, I argue, as adapting the rhetorical concept of *narratio* to their own argumentative ends. The aim is to show how both types of texts share a similar interest in viewing narrative discourse as fundamental heuristics in judicial fact-finding and decision-making — an interest which can be linked, within the history of concepts, to the reception of the Quintilianic *narratio* in Late Renaissance medico-legal reports.

**Alessandra QUARANTA Medical Writing at Plague Times: the Relationship between Observational Practices, Medical Theories, and Patients' Narratives (16th–17th Centuries)**

The document typology The present paper focuses on the medical examinations university-educated physicians conducted to ascertain a plague epidemics in the early modern Republic of Venice. In particular, it analyzes how disparate methods—physicians' empirical observations, ancient medical theories, and patients' narratives—contributed to both diagnosing pestilential diseases and constructing the medical notions of plague. In light of the extant literature on the subject, the ways doctors tapped different sources of medical knowledge to formulate diagnoses have so far represented an under-researched topic. Jerome Bylebyl and Richard Palmer have investigated how academic physicians used their the senses in early modern medical encounters to diagnose diseases and prescribe therapies. Margaret Healy has reconstructed the conceptualization of the sense of touch, its nature and its function in 'catching' the venoms of Renaissance contagious diseases. More recently, Michael Stolberg has studied a broad variety of clinical cases, investigating both the physicians' physical examination of the body and their view of health, illness, and recovery. Alessandra Quaranta has traced how learned physicians reached their diagnostic and therapeutic conclusions in everyday medical practice, showing that diagnostics was understood as an empirical practice rather than an abstract and philosophical one. She has also demonstrated that, according to their different socio-professional needs and



objectives, physicians tried either to conciliate or to stress potential inconsistencies between their sensory perception and theoretical knowledge. Furthermore, while scholars have so far mainly concentrated on the doctors' explanations of the origin, causes, and mechanisms of transmission of pestilence, a specific study of how physicians combined different kinds of medical sources to identify plague infections has not yet carried out. The present paper thus explores the criteria physicians adopted to discern and depict the bodies affected and transformed by plague. Particular importance is attributed to the complex interplay between the physicians' sensory observation of the bodily signs and symptoms, their interpretation of the classical medical theories, and the patients' accounts. In this context, the language doctors adopted conveyed powerful, evocative images referring to visual, olfactory and tactile sensations. Furthermore, the sources suggest that, although the outcomes of experiential observations were often misleading and, in diverse cases, even contradictory, the physicians' empirical practices played the major part in elaborating the diagnosis. From a comparative perspective, the room for manoeuvre between theoretical and empirical medical sources physicians experienced within their daily medical practice tended to decrease during plague waves. In these latter circumstances, their sensory observations often prevailed over the patients' opinions too. In methodological terms, the paper is based on the analysis of a broad range of archival and published sources able to attest to both the medical professionals' perspective and the lay people's view: the medical consultation documents learned physicians drafted, medical correspondence, treatises of plague and other contagious diseases, the official medico-legal reports produced by municipal Health Boards, and local chronicles of pestilence.

**Nicola REGGIANI**

**Graeco-Roman Official Medical Reports on Papyrus: General Overview and the Case of BGU III 928**

The document typology of the official medical reports preserved in Greek on papyri from Roman Egypt (29 items chronologically ranging from 1st to 4th century AD) represent the written outcome of official inspections conducted by public physicians after complaints issued by private individuals about crimes or accidents involving personal injuries or death. They are unique witnesses to an interesting official procedure involving both medical diagnoses and legal matters, containing both the reference to the official denunciation and to the clinical case examined by the doctor. They are also among the few testimonies of the public physicians, an elusive character of Roman administration in the Egyptian province. The paper will start with a general overview of the topic, then will present a special case, consisting in a medical report on papyrus now lost after its early publication in 1903 (BGU III 928), the text of which can be better established by comparison with the other documents survived to us. It will be an occasion to focus on the textual structure of this documentary typology and on its specialized contents.



**Biagio SANTORELLI**     *Referenda Curatio Est: Theory of Narratio and Its Application to Medical Cases in Ancient Rhetorical Tradition*

My presentation aims to provide a theoretical framework regarding *narratio* by situating it within the ancient rhetorical tradition. By retracing the principal Greek and Roman sources, I will reconstruct the structural aspects of this fundamental *pars orationis*, the purposes attributed to it, and the rhetorical tools employed to achieve them. The examination of rhetorical treatises on the subject will demonstrate that the *narratio* was not merely seen as a simple exposition of facts, but as a strategic moment in the discourse, where the orator could influence the audience, guiding them to receive the forthcoming argument in a way most favorable to his cause. A particularly interesting aspect, which will offer the most innovative insights of this study, concerns the didactic dimension of *narratio*. Rhetorical treatises intended for teaching, as well as practical examples provided by *declamationes*, reveal the didactic strategies that helped young orators not only to construct an effective *narratio* but also to avoid common mistakes, such as excessive prolixity, lack of clarity, or falling into exaggerated pathos. *Declamationes*, in particular, served as a testing ground where students could practice building narratives that were coherent, credible, and persuasive. These exercises highlighted not only the importance of technical mastery but also the necessity of adapting the *narratio* to the specific context of the speech, taking into account the characteristics of the audience and the circumstances of the case. To connect the theoretical discussion with the specific theme of the conference, my presentation will consider some Latin *declamationes* that feature figures of doctors and descriptions of medical procedures (or purported ones). These examples are particularly significant for understanding how the *narratio* could be used to construct a more or less authoritative image of the doctor, using detailed descriptions and information presented as technical (despite the limited knowledge a rhetorician might have had in this field) to support either a defensive or accusatory thesis. The examination of these *declamationes* will allow us to highlight how the construction of a *narratio* involving the figure of the doctor and the very concept of medicine could influence the audience's judgment, affecting their perception of the doctor's competence and professional ethics.

**Sarah TOULALAN**     **Proving Child Rape in Early Modern England: Virginité and the Hymen**

In This paper will explore how the knowledge and understandings that were detailed in the medical literature about the existence and importance of the hymen as an indicator of virginité were reflected, or rejected, in practice when a child was examined following a complaint of rape or sexual assault. There was little consensus expressed in medical texts at this time as to whether the hymen existed in all women: some authors insisted they had seen it on dissection, while others denied that they had ever observed it in either girls or women.

Physicians and anatomists thus debated whether or not its absence was a sure sign of loss of virginity. However, despite the space in medical texts devoted to discussion of the hymen and what it might mean, medical evidence about its presence or absence when seeking to establish whether or not vaginal penetration had taken place was presented in very few trials for rape of a child at the Old Bailey. This suggests that, in practice, the hymen was considered of very little importance in establishing virginity, and that medical practitioners did, in fact, accept that it might not exist in all girls, or that it could quite easily be broken by other means including falls, strenuous activity, or even a girl's sexual exploration of her own body. Thus the long-standing debates on the subject that were repeated in medical texts would seem to be rhetorical even-handedness rather than evidence of actual belief. Evidence given in court suggests that there was probably widespread agreement among surgeons particularly, but also physicians, that the absence of the hymen was not a certain indicator of the loss of maidenhood through experience of sexual intercourse. The general consensus, from this evidence, appears to be that, if it existed it was a sure indication of virginity, but if it could not be detected, this in itself was not proof that a girl or woman had experienced penetration; there might be other causes to explain its absence. This was an understanding that was therefore not restricted to the professional class of anatomists and other medical practitioners, but was also held by those in the legal profession who tried cases of rape, and would have been more widely disseminated into the populace through those who flocked to the public galleries to listen to such trials. Thus, when those who examined victims of rape and sexual assault and gave medical evidence in court presented their evidence, they gave more attention to other signs such as tearing, bruising, dilation of the vagina and venereal infection. If they did mention the hymen, it was as another possible piece of evidence, but not one that could by any means be relied upon unless it was clearly imperforate. In these circumstances, it was evidence that penetration, and therefore rape, had not taken place.

**Marsha WUBBELS**

### **Knowledge, Experiment, and Practical Advice: the Challenging Legacy of Santorio in Eighteenth-Century Health Advice**

The medical school of thought known as iatromechanism, especially influential in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century, was the impetus for renewed interest in the theories and experimental practices of Paduan physician Santorio Santori (1561-1636). Santorio was famous especially for his 'weighing chair', which he designed to measure and manage what we would now call metabolism. The results of his 25-30 year weighing experiment were published in Santorio's most famous work, the *Ars de statica medicina* (1614) which was republished over the course of the early eighteenth century. Santorio's weighing experiment was re-trialled by physicians in England, Ireland, and Scotland, which lend further credit still to *Ars de statica medicina*, and to Santorio's weighing chair as a legitimate method for measuring health



and the body. Though many eighteenth-century physicians considered Santorio's experiment effective for establishing rules about eating, excreting, and health, physicians also recognised that a 'Santorian' weighing experiment was impractical to the point of being almost impossible for people to replicate. How then did physicians persuade readers of health guides of the benefits of such an experiment? In this paper, I will explore eighteenth-century physicians' efforts to popularise measuring as a health practice, focussing especially on the practical challenges around body weighing, and how physicians navigated these practical challenges in their written health advice.







## Speakers' Biographical Outlines

**Thomas BAIER** is Full Professor of Classical Philology (Chair of Latin) at Würzburg University (Institut für Klassische Philologie). A trained philologist and historian, he specialises mainly in the field of rhetoric, ancient historiography, ancient epic poetry, and Neo-Latin literature. His monograph, *Valerius Flaccus. Argonautica Buch VI. Einleitung und Kommentar*, was published in 2001 by Beck in the collection Zetemata. He edited amongst others the volume *Götter und menschliche Willensfreiheit. Von Lucan bis Silius Italicus* (München 2012) and *Camerarius Polyhistor. Wissensvermittlung im deutschen Humanismus* (Tübingen 2017). He has published extensively on different topics in the aforementioned fields of research, with a keen interest in the historical development of the art of rhetoric across various literary genres and institutional contexts in Antiquity and the Renaissance, and has also directed a number of major research projects in the same vein, funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG).

**Laura CESCO FRARE** received a PhD in History of Philosophy with a dissertation on demons in Girolamo Cardano's thought. She is currently a post-doc researcher at the University of Udine, where she works on the project "*In Palaestris*". *Biblioteca digitale delle questioni disputate italiane di medicina e filosofia* (XIII-XIV sec.)

**Anna GILI**, born 1997, is a PhD student in Latin and Arabic philology at the University of Padua and the Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg (cotutelle de thèse). Her main research interest is the transmission of medical knowledge from Greek into Arabic and from Arabic into Latin during the Middle Ages. Her PhD project aims to critically edit and study the books on pathology in the medical encyclopedia *al-Kitāb al-Malakī*, composed by 'Alī ibn al-'Abbās al-Magūsī (10th c.) and in its two Latin translations – the *Pantegni* by Constantine the African, and the *Liber Regalis* by Stephen of Antioch.

**Daniel KING** is the Leventis Associate Professor in the Impact of Greek Culture at Exeter University. His research focuses primarily on the Greek culture during Hellenistic period and the Roman empire. He has a particular interest in the history of the body and has written widely on subjects various subjects related to the body, including pain experience (*Experiencing Pain in Imperial Greek Culture*, OUP, 2017), emotions in medical literature, gender in imperial literature, and diagnosis. He is currently working on a project which investigates the history of diagnosis from antiquity to the early-modern period.

**Tamar NADAV** is a medievalist focusing on the transmission of medical knowledge and its interaction with cultural, religious, and political dynamics. In 2021 she obtained a double doctoral degree from the University of Paris Cité and the University of Haifa and has held postdoctoral positions at Ben Gurion University, the Cohn Institute and the Morris E. Curiel Institute at Tel Aviv University. Since 2022, she has also been studying Hebrew translations of Latin medical works, particularly on the Italian Plagues.

**Nepehele PAPA-KONSTANTINO** (PhD Sorbonne) is Assistant Professor of Latin Philology at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (Department of Classics). She is a trained philologist specialising in Roman Literature and Culture of the Early Empire. Her research interests are more specifically situated at the junction of Roman rhetoric (Quintilian and the declamations), Roman law, and Graeco-Roman Medicine. Her monograph, *L'émergence du crimen raptus à Rome. Le système du Pseudo-Quintilien entre rhétorique judiciaire et ius*, is published by De Gruyter in the collection "Beiträge zur Altertumskunde" (2024). As an Alexander von Humboldt Post-doctoral Research Fellow, she completed a project at Würzburg University (Institut für Klassische Philologie) with the support of Prof. Dr. Thomas Baier, from which arose a number of peer-reviewed articles and contributions in edited volumes, as well as the thematic volume *Mapping the Wounded Self from Roman Antiquity to Renaissance Humanism* (forthcoming with Wissenschaftlicher Verlag Trier). Motivated by her previous works, her current research project deals with the historical development of legal medicine between Classical Rome and Late Renaissance Rome.

**Alessandra QUARANTA** is a historian in the field of Social History of Medicine in the early modern period. The main topics of her research work include court medicine, the production and circulation of medical knowledge, scientific and professional relationships between Italian and German speaking territories, the role of gender in medical encounter, and the use of the senses in medical practice. After receiving her PhD in 2016, she has held several post-doc fellowships (currently, at the University of Liège), and has collaborated with two museums to set up exhibitions related to the history of science. As well as five peer-reviewed articles, she has published two monographs: *Medici-fisici trentini nella seconda metà del Cinquecento. Sapere medico,*



*identità professionale e scambi cultural-scientifici con le corti asburgiche* (Trento, 2019) and *Medici italiani eretici nella seconda metà del Cinquecento. Esperienze d'esilio e rapporti culturali e scientifici con il mondo di lingua tedesca* (Palermo, 2019).

**Biagio SANTORELLI** is Associate Professor of Latin at the University of Genova. After graduating at the Scuola Normale Superiore and the University of Pisa, he earned his PhD in Classics from the Scuola Normale in 2012. He pursued his subsequent research in Switzerland, at the Universities of Lausanne (2012), Geneva (2013) and Freiburg (2014). In 2014 he was appointed as Assistant Professor of Latin at the Department of Classics, University of Florida. He joined the University of Genova in 2018. His research interests lie primarily in the field of Roman declamation. His major contributions on this topic include a critical edition, with introduction, Italian translation and commentary, of the Major Declamations 11 and 16 (Cassino 2014) and the Major Declamation 1 (Cassino 2017, with A. Stramaglia). He is also the editor of the unpublished works of Lennart Håkanson (Berlin-Boston 2014 and 2016, with F. Citti and A. Stramaglia). Most recently he has co-authored the Loeb edition of the *Major Declamations*, with A. Stramaglia (Bari) and M. Winterbottom (Oxford); he is currently working on an Italian edition of the same collection and is part of an international team working on a new edition, with Italian translation and commentary, of the *Lesser Declamations*.

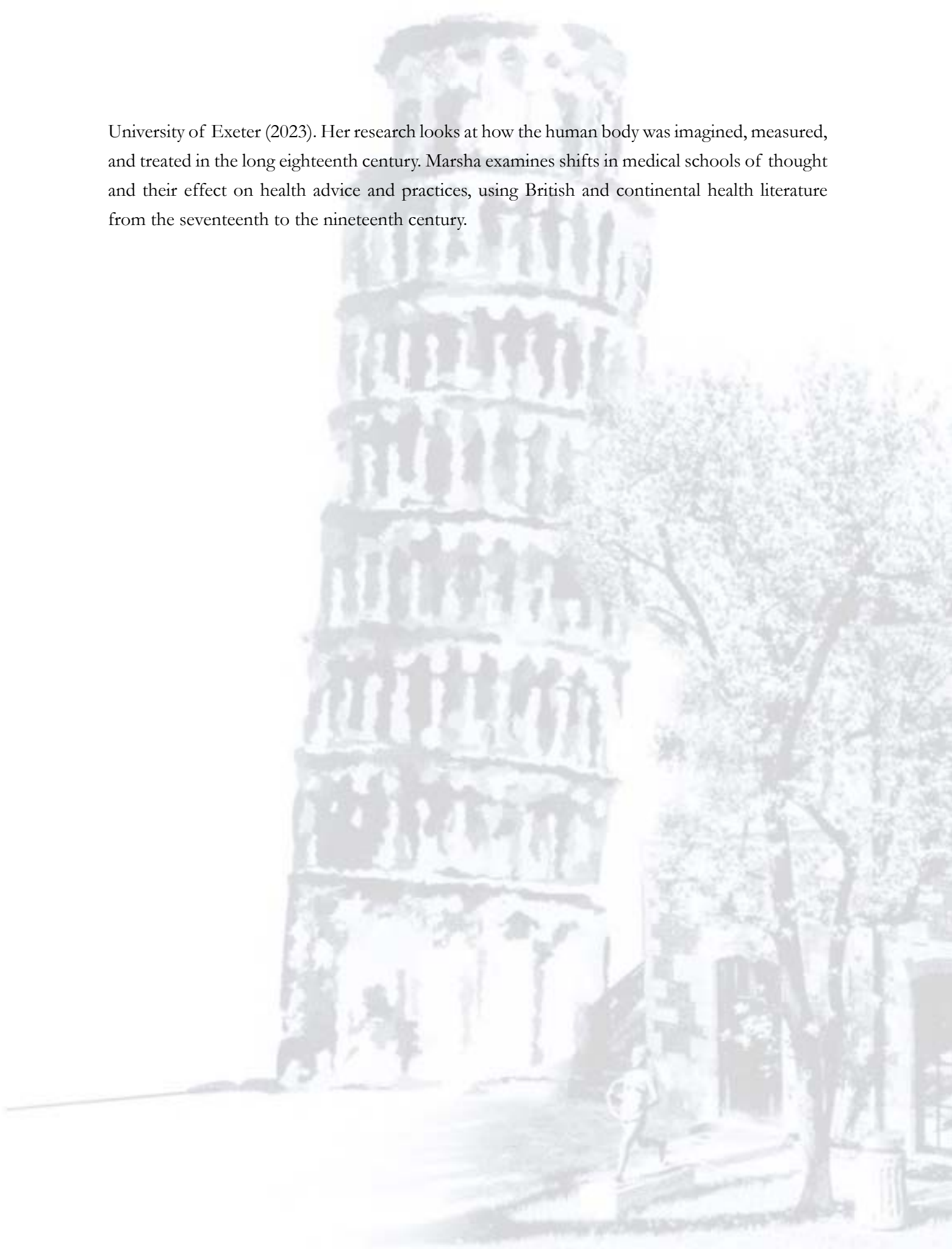
**Andrea TABARRONI** is professor of History of Medieval Philosophy at the University of Udine. His main research topics include the history of Franciscan political thought, the history of the Bolognese studium of Medicine and Arts in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, the history of logic and metaphysics in the Middle Ages, and the political thought of Dante Alighieri.

**Nicola REGGIANI** teaches Papyrology at the University of Parma. His many research topics include Greek papyri with medical content and digital resources for papyrological research

**Sarah TOULALAN** is Associate Professor of Early Modern History at the University of Exeter. She works on the histories of bodies, sex, reproduction, and sexuality in the early modern period. Her monograph, *Imagining Sex: Pornography and Bodies in Seventeenth-Century England*, was published by Oxford University Press in 2007. She co-edited (with Kate Fisher) *The Routledge History of Sex and the Body* (2013) and *Bodies, Sex and Desire from the Renaissance to the Present* (2011). In addition to work on reproduction and infertility she has also published widely on child sexual abuse in early modern England, including an article on child rapists in the *Journal of the History of Sexuality* (2014).

**Marsha WUBBELS** is a historian of medicine and the body with a PhD in History from the

University of Exeter (2023). Her research looks at how the human body was imagined, measured, and treated in the long eighteenth century. Marsha examines shifts in medical schools of thought and their effect on health advice and practices, using British and continental health literature from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century.









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MEDICINE AND THE BODY  
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