

Scatotherapy of Johann David Ruland (1644)

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Scatotherapy – healing with excrements – is one of the oldest ways of healing. Greco-Roman medicine (Pliny, Dioscorides, Sextus Placitus etc.) knew it as well, as Arabic or western Medieval physicians. Scatotherapy had its impact even upon the European folk medicine, especially upon therapeutic collections called „*medicina pauperum*”. The method, however, had its apogee in the 17th century, when several renowned authors wrote on the subject, e.g. Daniel Becherius, Christian Franz Paullini, Martin Schurig or Rosinus Lentilius. One of the most important authors of the topic was however Johann David Ruland (ca. 1606–after 1647), a member of a German physicians’ dynasty, who wrote his *Pharmacopoea nova in qua reposita sunt stercora* while practising in Modor (Hungary). His book was published also in Hungary, in Leutschau/Lőcse in 1644. Our paper, after sketching the history of scatotherapy, analyses the work of Ruland mentioned above, emphasizing its importance and its impact on later scatotherapeutic literature

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