History of Syphilis

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Evidence-based research now allows clear separation of syphilis from other diseases in its class of treponematoses. Examination of skeletons from populations with clinically diagnosed bejel and yaws revealed bone alterations distinctive to those diseases, clearly separating them from alterations due to syphilis, transcending the limitations of current DNA and immunologic technologies. These insights allowed confident identification of the New World origin of syphilis. Absence of skeletal evidence of any treponemal disease in continental Europe before the time of Columbus excludes it as site of origin of syphilis. Treponemal disease appears to have originated in East Africa with late transmission to England, perhaps as a complication of the slave trade. The original treponemal disease apparently spread from Africa through Asia, entering North America. Approximately 8 millennia later, it mutated to syphilis. Presence of skeletal evidence of syphilis at the site in the Dominican Republic where Columbus landed suggests the route by which it was transmitted to the Old World.

The dichotomy between science and the folk history of treponemal disease and a resistance to data-based analysis have been at the very heart of the controversy about the origins of syphilis [1–15]. Those speculations can be divided into 3 hypotheses, 2 of which pertain solely to the European question [2, 3, 16–18]. Was syphilis a contagion from the New World (i.e., the Columbian hypothesis), or was it a mutation of another treponemal disease already present in Europe (i.e., the pre-Columbian hypothesis)? The third hypothesis about treponematosis suggests that syphilis was transported from the Old to the New World. The key questions would appear to be whether any treponemal disease was present in pre-Columbian Europe (i.e., before 1492), and if pre-Columbian presence of treponematosis were confirmed, was it syphilis?

ACTUAL RECOGNITION OF DISEASE

Before examining the biologic evidence that the 3 major pathologic treponematoses actually represent distinct diseases, what is the anthropologic evidence that any treponemal disease existed in pre-Columbian Europe? Fortunately, treponemal disease leaves an osseous signature, most prominently marked by periosteal reaction, tibial remodeling (sabre shin formation), and, occasionally, by bone destruction, referred to as “gumma” [19–21].

Recognizing periosteal reaction and distinguishing it from postmortem bone damage (taphonomy) is an art with a learning curve that has confounded many “seasoned” anthropologists [8, 11, 22–24]. When examination of the same set of skeletons results in reports of 0%–100% involvement [9], it is obvious that there is a severe problem with technique standardization and reproducibility. Validity could be established by use of an independent measurement, but what measures bone surface integrity? Microscopic examination of the cut surface of bone clearly distinguishes periosteal reaction and taphonomic (postmortem) damage.

However, I have devised an approach unfettered by previous (and now invalidated) perceptions of how to distinguish taphonomic damage. Periosteal reaction, by definition, is a process that occurs external to the original cortical margin [25]. Identify that margin and it is generally quite easy to assess whether any bone alteration is present, internal or external to that cortical surface. The resultant approach, which will henceforth be referred to as “macroscopic,” has demonstrated re-
markable reproducibility, yielding data clearly comparable across population lines [4, 19, 26, 27].

An independent technique confirmed the accuracy of the macroscopic assessment. Noncolligative properties of matter, such as entropy, depend on qualitative aspects of structure, not quantitative ones [28, 29]. As a surface-dependent thermodynamic property, entropy is independent of the extent and amount of damage but reflects only surface alteration—taphonomic damage (e.g., loss) or periosteal reaction (e.g., accretion) [9, 28, 29]. Uniformity of thermal emission of the entire tibia was assessed by heating bones to 30°C and noting time for heat dissipation to 27°C. Normal bone internal to the periosteal membrane (exposed by taphonomic damage) has a different rate of heat dissipation than does bone with an intact outer layer (periostea). Bone architecture, characteristic of endothermic individuals, results in uniform thermodynamic characteristics [30]. Pathologic alteration of that outer layer (periosteal reaction) produces a different pattern [9]. More importantly, there was no overlap in the time course of taphonomically affected bone and that of bone with periosteal reaction [9], as measured by the reproducible technique described above on 261 tibia. Not only is the technique precise, it is also accurate.

Because bone has only a limited repertoire of responses to any stressor (e.g., disease or injury) [25, 27, 31], alterations in a single bone (unless pathognomonic) are unlikely to allow specific diagnosis, even for a category of disease (e.g., infection or neoplasia), let alone variety (e.g., syphilis vs. yaws). Examination of the skeleton of a single individual is compromised by the “outlier phenomenon.” If 1 in 20 affected individuals has a variant form of a disease (e.g., spondyloarthropathy) that mimics another disease (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis), chance selection of that outlier would lead to misdiagnosis. However, examination of the population reveals a spectrum of manifestations for each disease [25, 27, 31]. That spectrum is highly characteristic, and the outlier simply becomes a part of the spectrum and can be recognized as such [20, 21, 27, 31]. This has been clearly documented for a series of diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, spondyloarthropathy, calcium pyrophosphate deposition disease, tuberculosis, leprosy, and the treponematoses [20, 21, 27, 31].

Examination of afflicted populations reveals identical spectra, reproducible even across species lines [27, 31]. It overcomes the outlier issue and adds an additional testable characteristic: population frequency. Although trauma can cause isolated periosteal bumps, involvement of ≥1 bone in a given individual would be uncommon [25, 27, 31]. Examination of populations might reveal isolated periosteal bumps but no widespread involvement, with the exception of cases involving combat or battered child syndrome. Few phenomena or diseases actually produce nonfocal periosteal reaction in more than a very small percentage of individuals [25, 27, 31]. Paget disease, for example, can occasionally produce periosteal reaction (in association with other findings). However, it has never been found with frequency greater than 1% in populations under the age of 40 years. Thus, the presence of periosteal reaction in ≥1% of individuals under the age of 40 years should not be attributed to Paget disease. The cortical thickening in persons with Paget disease affects the posterior portion, in contrast to anterior tibial cortical thickening in persons with treponematoses [25, 27, 31].

Few diseases actually produce periosteal reaction, except as very isolated occurrences in afflicted populations [25, 27, 31]. Exceptions include treponematoses, hypertrophic osteoarthropathy (a phenomenon related to intrathoracic disease, cirrhosis, and inflammatory bowel disease), and perhaps renal failure [4, 25, 27, 31–33]. Those disorders produce a periosteal reaction that often affects the entire bone, but it may be limited to 1 region (e.g., diaphyseal or metaphyseal) and not be focal.

**TREPOENEMAL DISEASE IN EUROPE**

Proof of European origins of syphilis would first require proof that any treponemal disease existed in pre-Columbian Europe. Actually, there is little evidence even of periosteal reaction, let alone its existence as a population phenomenon in pre-twelfth century A.D. Europe [34, 35]. All evidence represents isolated cases for which alternative diagnoses are more likely [5, 8, 14, 27, 36–41].

The individual from Lisieux, France, from the fourth century A.D. described by Blondiaux and Alduc-le Bagousse [8] had parietal nodularity, suggesting pyogenic osteomyelitis. The bones lacked frontal involvement characteristic of syphilis. Peripheral periosteal reaction was focal in nature, which is more suggestive of trauma. Henneberg and Henneberg [11] suggest that there was a high frequency of periosteal reaction in Metaponte, Italy, in the sixth century B.C.. However, the most extensively involved cases had quite minimal involvement, and focal and taphonomic confusion was suspected as a diagnosis [34]. Hurley et al. [36] and Power [37] separately diagnosed syphilis in a 14th century A.D. individual aged 12–13 years. However, bone changes were unlike those associated with treponemal disease, and on examination, they were found to be typical of lytic damage due to histiocytosis.

Findings from the hard palate lesion from the 11th–14th century A.D. and thickened skull with pyogenic tibial osteomyelitis from the 12th–14th century A.D. from Poland described by Gładkowska-Rzeczycka [38] are certainly not diagnostic of syphilis. The isolated first or second century B.C. skull from Agripalle, India, has tabula externa scars [39] that are difficult to distinguish from taphonomic changes and are not diagnostic for syphilis [27]. Zhang [40] reported a skull from the Song dynasty–era (960–1279 A.D.) Fujiang province with frontal and parietal lesions, which he believed were similar in appearance
Figure 1. Lateral view of proximal tibia. Periosteal reaction is prominent.

to caries sicca. Again, this was not a definitive diagnosis and represented the only possible case he found in all of China. A macroscopically nonspecific condition in bone fragments from a knight, Gottfried von Cappenberg (who lived from 1097 to 1127 A.D. but who traveled extensively), were attributed by Kuhnen et al. [41] to an isolated case treponarid (bejel), but not syphilis.

Attempts to attribute conditions to syphilis in isolated individuals would, at best, identify outliers of a different disease, because the population spectrum of periosteal reaction is much rarer than that found for any of the treponematoses. Furthermore, it is critical to distinguish periosteal reaction from fetal membrane calcification. The latter led to the famous misdiagnosis [5] of a fifth century A.D. lithopedian as a case of congenital syphilis in the abdomen of a 53-year-old woman.

Cases from 13th century A.D. England and Ireland are more complicated. Something new was found: a high frequency (20%–40%) of polyostotic periosteal reaction in the population that was already common among subadults [15, 35, 42]. The frequency and character of this reaction at an English monastery and at other sites were much more extensive than what is found for syphilis (see Skeletal Criteria, below) but are classic for another treponemal disease, yaws [20, 21, 26, 42, 43].

A 1987 report of a case of treponemal disease in an 11,000-year-old bear [44] was possible because immunologic study confirmed that treponemal disease was responsible. Neither the immunologic studies that were state-of-the-art then nor DNA analyses now allow distinguishing among the treponematoses [45–47]. The reporting scientists suggested a diagnosis of yaws—for which the current criteria (see Skeletal Criteria, below) [27, 48] allow diagnostic confidence of 70%—as only an isolated case due to this rare species. But questions about a specific diagnosis of treponematosis in a 13th century A.D. English skeleton are really tangential. Columbus came from continental Europe, where there is no evidence of any cases of trepone-
Table 1. Comparative characteristics of osseous involvement in treponemal disease.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Treponemal disease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syphilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of samples</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of periosteal reaction in at-risk population, %</td>
<td>2–13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth affected</td>
<td>Rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skull lesions</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabre shin</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabre shin without periostitis&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unilateral tibial involvement</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone groups affected, mean no.</td>
<td>1.3–2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean no. of bone groups affected of &gt;3&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand or foot commonly affected</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE.** Data are from [19–21, 77].

<sup>a</sup> Indicates a degree of remodeling such that there is no longer any surface evidence of periosteal reaction.

<sup>b</sup> Tibia(e), fibula(e), and femora(e), etc., each represent a bone group independent of unilaterality or bilaterality of involvement.

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**WHAT IS HISTORY?**

History is a complicated concept and is often the product of the victors’ (e.g., in a conflict) desires to control how they or their causes are portrayed. The history of syphilis, therefore, can be approached from several perspectives: by name ascription, by actual origins, and according to the efforts to dissociate from it.

**LITERARY RECORD**

The actual designation “syphilis” originates in an ancient myth about a shepherd named Syphilis [54]. In 1530, Girolamo Frasastoro first derived the appellation “syphilis sive morbus gallicus.” Because of the associated rash (pox) and as a means to distinguish the disease from smallpox, the term “great pox” arose. Although that term saw 2 centuries of use, syphilis early on became a cultural embarrassment, which prompted various attributions: Germans and English called it “the French pox”; Russians, “the Polish sickness”; Poles, “the German sickness”...
Figure 4. Posterior views of radius, ulna, and tibia showing ulnar bowing, ulnar draining gumma, and tibial periosteal reaction.

French, “the Neapolitan sickness”; Flemish, Dutch, Portuguese, and North Africans, “the Spanish sickness” or “the Castillian sickness”; and the Japanese, “the Canton rash” or “the Chinese ulcer” [1, 2, 55].

Did syphilis develop independently in both the New and Old Worlds? Did Columbus bring syphilis back to Europe? Was syphilis a previously misdiagnosed European disease that was subsequently transmitted to the New World? Was the early 16th century A.D. European syphilis epidemic in fact not new, and did its recognition simply reflect a new ability to distinguish syphilis from leprosy?

EVIDENCE-BASED ANALYSIS

Preconceived notions have, until recently, compromised any opportunity to answer the questions above [56]. Furthermore, controversy raged as to whether syphilis was caused by a specific treponeme (e.g., *Treponema pallidum* as opposed to *Treponema pertenue*) or whether it was simply a climate-determined manifestation or a strain variation. Clarification of this question—and, therefore, of the origin of syphilis—has been complicated because of the diagnostic vagueness of the historical written record [1, 6, 7, 57, 58]. Laboratory analyses have not been helpful. Metabolic, histologic, microbiologic, immunologic, and even sophisticated DNA techniques have failed to distinguish between yaws, bejel (nonvenereal syphilis), and venereal syphilis [45–47].

The unanswered question in DNA analysis, however, relates to the choice of genome chosen for analysis. Although DNA analysis has allowed confident confirmation of the diagnosis of treponematosis, distinguishing among the treponemal diseases still...
eludes us. Given that the *T. pallidum* genome has been sequenced [59], availability of the *T. pertenue* genome sequence should resolve that question for those who still have doubts.

Syphilis, as one form of pathologic treponematosis, has a skeletal signature. It alters the appearance of bones in a highly specific manner, which one can find if one knows how to look [20, 21]. The peculiar skull radial scarring and sabre shin alterations appear to be specific for treponematosis, but such findings do not allow one to distinguish among the types of treponematosis, and use of periosteal reaction has limited specificity. The special skeletal appearance of syphilis, however, is recognizable as a population phenomenon. "Outliers" in any disease process may mimic another disease (e.g., the pseudorheumatoid presentation of Wegener granulomatosis) [60].

Pre-Columbian evidence of treponemal disease abounds in cemeteries in both the New and Old World [8–15, 56, 61–69], with diagnoses given for what were perceived to have been isolated individuals with periosteal reaction. Population analysis, however, provides an opportunity to confidently distinguish among the treponematoses [19, 20].

Treponematoses are rather readily recognized as a population-based phenomenon on the basis of what percentage of the population manifests the condition. Alteration of the outer layer of bone (periosteum) is referred to as "periosteal reaction" (figure 1), which may be subtle (figure 2). Bone involvement occurs in 2%–13% of individuals with syphilis, as determined both by radiologic examination [25] and by examination of defleshed skeletons [20, 21]. The other pathologic treponemal diseases (yaws and bejel) have population frequencies of bone involvement of 20%–40%, easily facilitating distinguishing these diseases from syphilis. Although pinta has been referred to as a separate disorder with pathology limited to the skin, review of the literature about pinta actually revealed the presence of bone involvement due to pinta to be no different from that due to the endemic treponeme found in the same area [70].

Infantile cortical hyperostosis (i.e., Caffey disease), thyroid acropachy, and hypertrophic osteoarthropathy do have significant nonfocal periosteal reactions, but these phenomena have low population frequencies and very characteristic patterns of periosteal reaction [25, 71, 72]. Caffey disease affects the jaws and clavicles of children—areas that are unaffected by treponemal disease [25, 73–75]. Thyroid acropathy is a disorder
localized to the distal skeleton (hands and feet) and is quite distinguishable from the tibial predilection of syphilis [25, 76]. Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy is a predominantly intrathoracic disease–related polyostotic disorder with a unique predilection. It never affects the proximal diaphyseal region of the tibia unless the distal portion is also affected [32].

**DISTINGUISHING THE TREPONEMATOSES**

“Phenotype” and “genotype” are generally understood terms. To that terminology, I would offer the term “osseotype” (table 1), which describes the skeletal manifestations of disease. Examination of skeletons from populations with one documented treponematosis allowed identification of diagnostic criteria for distinguishing among them [20].

The autopsy-documented Hamman-Todd skeletal collection (Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Ohio) provided an opportunity to characterize the skeletal manifestations of syphilis [20, 21], with neurosyphilis and cardiovascular syphilis providing comparison groups. Because bejel has been documented as the only treponemal disease present among the eastern Mediterranean Bedouin [16, 17, 78–80], examination of cemeteries dated 1800–1849 a.d. [80] from that area allowed the character of this disease to be defined [77]. Similarly, yaws was documented as the only treponemal disease present in the region before 1668 [1, 81, 82].

**SKELETAL CRITERIA**

Examination of these populations revealed some shared characteristics and some that reproducibly distinguished among the treponematoses. Periosteal reaction (figures 1 and 2) is the primary osteologic clue, but variety (figures 3–6) of periosteal reaction (e.g., spiculated or thickened) does not allow the treponematoses to be distinguished. Similarly, gumma and stellate frontal bone scars do not differ in character or frequency among these populations.

Criteria unique to syphilis were the frequency of osseous involvement in the population and the extent of remodeling of the characteristic sabre shin lesion [20, 83–85]. These frequencies and osseotype characteristics are independent of sex and ethnicity [4, 26, 32, 50, 51]. Two percent to 13% of adults with syphilis had periosteal reaction, compared with 20%–40% of individuals with bejel or yaws. Less than 5% of children with syphilis have skeletal involvement, compared with the 10%–20% frequency of skeletal involvement in children with yaws and bejel. Although sabre shin occurs in all forms of treponemal disease (figure 7), only in syphilis can sufficient remodeling occur to hide all surface signs of periosteal reaction (figure 8). Syphilis is pauciostotic (the mean number of affected bone groups was 2), and hands and feet are rarely affected. This contrasts with polyostotic involvement in yaws, for which there is frequent hand and foot involvement.

Although tooth-related and congenital manifestations appear to be specific to syphilis, the occurrence of these conditions and the preservation of materials in the archeologic record are so infrequent as to preclude population comparisons [86–88]. Alterations at the epiphyseal line are extremely rare [89] and would be identified only if the affected individual had died prior to the routine bone remodeling that erases all evidence of congenital disease over the course of several months of growth [90]. Although Dutour and colleagues [5, 91] reported what they thought was a case of syphilis from medieval France, the case occurred in a lithopedion with calcified membranes and did not actually have the requisite periosteal reaction.

**ORIGIN OF SYPHILIS**

The osseotype characteristics of syphilis are absent in specimens from pre-Columbian Europe, Africa, and Asia [61, 91–93]. With regard to North and South America, these characteristics have been identified in North America as far back as 8000 years ago in sites as disparate as Windover, Florida; Frontenac Island, New York; Libben, Ohio; and Amaknak, Alaska [19, 92].

Somewhere between 2000 and 1800 years ago, the first identified osseotype of syphilis occurred [49]. The Mogollan Ridge proved to be the dividing line with respect to both the first appearance of syphilis and the climatic change that may have been responsible for the event [93, 94]. Its osseous signature is recognized to have occurred 1500 years ago in New Mexico, 1000 years ago in Wisconsin, 800 years ago in Ecuador, 700
years ago in Florida, and 600 years ago in Michigan and West Virginia [49].

It is clear that syphilis was present in the New World at the time of Columbus’ arrival [19, 49]. Especially pertinent is documentation of syphilis in the area where he actually landed, the Dominican Republic [95]. The periosteal reaction characteristic of syphilis has been recognized in 6%–14% of skeletons from the El Soco (800 a.d.), Juan Dolio (1400 a.d.), La Caleta (1200–1300 a.d.), Atajadizo (1200–1300 a.d.), and Cueva Cabrera (1200–1300 a.d.) sites. The average number of bone groups affected ranged from 1.7 to 2.6. Sabre shin remodeling was often so marked as to erase all surface indications of periosteal reaction. The osseous evidence documents the presence of syphilis in the Dominican Republic where Columbus landed. Columbus’ crew clearly had the opportunity and means to contract and spread the venereal disease we now call syphilis.

Acknowledgments

Appreciation is expressed to unnamed reviewers whose cogent queries directed appropriate clarification in this manuscript.

Financial support. The Arthritis Center of Northeast Ohio.

Potential conflicts of interest. B.M.R.: no conflicts.

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