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Sesma's Dioscorides or Materia Medica: an unknow work of Michael Servetus.

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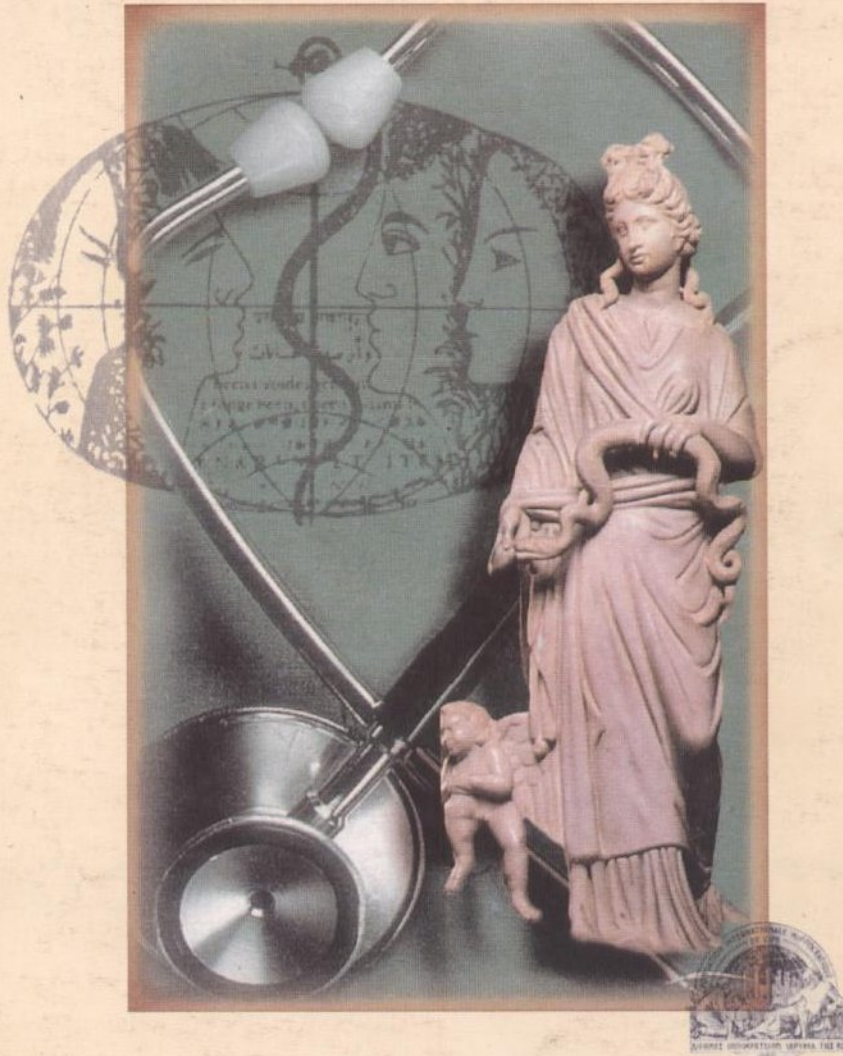
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**35th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
ON THE HISTORY
OF MEDICINE**



2nd-8th SEPTEMBER 1996 KOS ISLAND, GREECE

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

5. (0)

TRANSLATION DE L' OEUVRE D' HIPPOCRATE DU GREC A L' ARABE
PRINCIPAUX TRADUCTEURS ET COMMENTATEURS

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L' immense majorité des traductions de l'oeuvre d'Hippocrate a été réalisée dans une première étape du grec à l'arab. L'historien arabe de la médecine du XIIIème siècle Ibn Abi Gassaibia attribue à Hippocrate une cinquantaine d'ouvrages dont une trentaine considérée comme authentiques parmi lesquels douze utilisée dans l'enseignement et qui sont = l' embryon, la nature de l'homme, des airs, des eaux et des lieux, les aphorismes, les pronostics, les maladies aiguës, les épidémies, les humeurs, l'aliment, l'officine du médecin, les fractures et luxations. L'oeuvre capitale de translation du grec à l'arabe (prélude à celle - plus tard - de l'arabe au latin) fut réalisée au IX ème siècle par une pléiade de savants médecins arabes chrétiens nestoriens ayant à leur tête Honein Ibn Ishaq (Johannitus) avec son presitgiux élève Issa Ibn lahya ainsi que son propre neveu Hobeich traducteur du "serment" et de "l'anatomie" et à un moindre degré Yahia Ibn Batrick et Ibn Chahid qui traduisit l'ouvrage sur le "repos" en syriaque. Bien que privilégiant Galien qui était plus près de la foi monothéiste Islamique, les Arabes n'en ont pas moins puisé, des siècles durant, dans l'oeuvre d'Hippocrate en commentant de façon critique et constructive ses écrits les plus importants.

6. (0)

SESMA'S DIOSCORIDES OR MATERIA MEDICA: AN UNKNOWN WORK OF MICHAEL SERVETUS.(I)

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An influence of Hippocratic medicine was the work of Dioscorides Anazarbei, which has been used, as Pharmacology text till XVIII century. We present in this paper an unknown work of Michael Servetus, printed in Lyon in 1546-7. This book was found in the village of Sesma (Navarre) in Spain, important in the past for inquisitor bishops, archdeaconship, and union to Pamplona cathedral. The discovery was made on 5th, January in 1995, next to twenty books the ancient chapter. The book, with parchment covers, on the title page one can see: "PEDANNII DIOSCORIDES ANAZARBEI, DE MEDICA MATERIA LIBRI SEX, IONNE RUELLIO Suessionensi interprete" and in the imprint: "Lugduni Apud Theobaldum Paganum. M.D. XLVI." and in the colophon: "EXCUDEBAT. Theobaldus Paganus 1547". At this time Ruel was died (1537). There are, afterwards, this change in the title page/colophon, very strange in XVI century. At the book is in latin and greek languages, and there are selective ink underlined by hand in "liber sextus" in correlation with long indexes, "hands" and changes in numbering, by hand too, in the last marginalia in "liber quartus". There are four handwritten paragraphs: "antimonium est arabum alcohol hispano sermone", "lapis aquilae dicitur", and other two about "...sterilitatem facere...", and "leontopetalum". Besides this, the corrector makes handwritten diaeresis to obtain latin hiatus. There is correlation between handwritten notes and underlined and printed notes.

7. (0)

SESMA'S DIOSCORIDES OR MATERIA MEDICA: AN UNKNOWN WORK OF MICHAEL SERVETUS. (II)

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This Dioscorides is has been printed with the same marginalia and "annotatios" in Lugduni in 1546 with John and Francis Frelon, and, changing one of the four indexes in order, in 1547 with John Frelon. The corrector is the same one in all Ruel's Dioscorides, in the former four books of Dioscorides, with 277 marginalia and 20 "annotatios" has a good knowledge of Greek language (3 "annotatios", and 73 marginalia, and at least 13 related with Greek language). On p.222 he hints at his nationality telling us, he is not French yet, and in "annotatio" number 10th, that he lives in Vienne (in France), and not long ago ("nupper") he herborizes in certain mountain in Vienne. In "annotatio" number 20st he tells us he has been living in Montpellier, often ("saepe"), and he herborized with Guillaume of Rondelet, his friend. He mentions, often, Fuchs, and knows very well his work. The handwriting is very similar, in paleography, to Paris Manuscript of Servetus (1546), and there is the same linguist problem in other works of Servetus and coincident paragraphs. Andrée de Laguna, Spanish, schoolmate of Servetus and student of Ruel like Servetus too, and Andrea Mattioli, Italian contemporary doctor, they both will copy this Dioscorides without naming the surname of Servetus. We present a new unknown work, not inventoried, of Michael Servetus as he would wish note his mark in the influence of Hippocratic Medicine in this Dioscorides.