

# PAULUS AEGINETA

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<i>Fortuna</i>	146
Bibliography	148
Composite Editions	149
I. <i>De re medica.</i>	150
Translations.	
1. Anonymus A, s. X.	
2. Georgius Valla.	
3. Guilielmus Copus.	
4. Thomas Linacer.	
5. Euphrosynus Boninus.	
6. Otho Brunfelsius.	
7. Albanus Torinus.	
8. Johannes Bernardus Felicianus.	
9. Johannes Guinterius Andernacus.	
10. Ianus Cornarius.	
Commentaries.	176
a. Anonymus B, s. XVI.	
b. Johannes Guinterius.	
c. Albanus Torinus.	
d. Christophorus Orosius.	
e. Sebastianus Austrius.	
f. Hieronymus Gemusaeus.	
g. Iacobus Goupylus.	
h. Johannes Baptista Camotius.	
i. Ianus Cornarius.	
j. Iacobus Dalechampius.	
k. Georgius Edrichus.	
<i>Appendix.</i>	
Other Evidence of the Diffusion of <i>De re medica</i>	189

## FORTUNA

Paul of Aegina was the last representative of Greek medicine before the Muslim supremacy. We know little about him. The Suda Lexicon is unhelpful: "Paul of Aegina was a physician and wrote several medical books." The physician Abū al-Faraj, commonly known as Bar Hebraeus (1226-1286), is more informative. He records that Paul was best known among his contemporaries as a gynaecologist and implies that he was practicing medicine in Alexandria when the city fell to the Arabs in 643 (*Historia compendiosa dynastiarum, authore Gregorio Abul-Pharajio, historiam complectens universalem*, ed. and tr. Edward Pocock, Oxford, 1663, pp. 114-115), a date and locale supported by persuasive internal evidence. The tradition that he was much travelled in the cause of learning derives from an epigram found in several early manuscripts of his work (Briau, p. 27). He was probably a Christian (Heiberg, *Rev. des études grecques*, XXXII, 1919, p. 270).

Although Arabic sources credit Paul with treatises on gynaecology and toxology, only an encyclopedia of ancient medicine in seven books survives. The work has no formal title, but in his preface Paul calls it his *πραγματεία* (ed. Heiberg, I, p. 3, line 3) or his *ἐπίτομος ἐκ τῶν ἀρχαίων...συναγωγή* (I, p. 3, ll. 24-25). Paul's sixteenth-century translators variously named it *Opus de re medica*, *De arte medendi*, *Totius rei medicae libri septem*, *De medica materia libri septem*, or *Medicinae totius enchiridion*.

Paul himself clearly explained the purpose of his work: "It is not because the more ancient writers had omitted anything relative to the art that I have composed this work, but in order to give a compendious course of instruction (*σύντομος διδασκαλία*); for, on the contrary, everything is handled by them properly, and without omissions, whereas the moderns have not only in the first place neglected the study of them, but have also blamed them for prolixity... But to remember all the rules of the healing art, and all the particular substances connected with it, is exceedingly difficult if not altogether impossible. On this account I have compiled

this brief collection from the works of the ancients, and have set down little of my own, except a few things which I have seen and tried in the practice of the art" (ed. Heiberg, I, p. 3; tr. Adams, I, xvii-xviii). He principally drew on Oribasius and Galen (though he effectively used most of his other predecessors as well) and produced a comprehensive manual for the practicing physician.

*De re medica* is clearly organized and simply written. Book I deals with hygiene and diet, Book II with fevers, Book III with bodily ailments arranged topically "from the crown of the head to the nails of the feet," Book IV treats of cutaneous afflictions and of intestinal worms, Book V deals with the treatment of poisonous bites and stings, Book VI with surgery, and Book VII with medicines and drugs. In short, the book contains, as the author promised, the "description, causes, and cure of all diseases." Modern historians of medicine have been particularly interested by Book VI, the most detailed account of ancient surgical practices to have come down to us.

Chapter 100 of Book I (ed. Heiberg, I, 68-72) is a brief medical vademecum in the form of a letter to King Antigonos attributed to Diocles Carystius, a physician active in Athens in the late fourth century B.C. The letter of Diocles is preserved and transmitted principally through Paulus Aegineta (see Werner Jaeger, *Diokles von Karystos*, Berlin, 1938 pp. 70-112). The independent tradition of the letter in Latin translation and commentary will be treated in the article on Diocles in a later volume of CTC.

Of no other ancient Greek text, except the Bible and some patristic works, have so many codices earlier than the thirteenth century survived. The many later manuscripts confirm that Paul was admired and read in Byzantium until the end of the empire (Diels, *Handschriften der antiken Ärzte*, pp. 77-81). About the middle of the ninth century Hunayn ibn Ishāq (died 873) translated *De re medica* into Arabic. Later Muslim physicians made detailed use of it (Manfred Ullmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, Leiden, 1970, pp. 86-87; only fragments of this

translation survive). In the medieval Latin West, on the other hand, *De re medica* was virtually unknown. Book III was translated from the Greek into Latin in southern Italy, probably in the tenth century, but the diffusion of this partial translation was extremely limited. After the twelfth century references to Paul and quotations from *De re medica* that were derived from Latin translations of Arabic medical works made his name increasingly familiar, but Western Europe assimilated the work itself, directly and in its entirety, only in the sixteenth century.

The Greek text was issued twice in the Renaissance, in 1528 and 1538. The Aldine press issued the *editio princeps* (Venetiis in aedibus Aldi et Andreae Asulani soceri, mense Augusto M. D. XXVIII). The editor, Franciscus Asulanus, dedicated it to Stephen Gardiner, then in Italy as English ambassador to the pope, in a letter dated 1 July. The Aldine edition reproduces codex Marcianus gr. V 1, which in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was in the library of the convent of S. Giovanni di Verdara in Padua (Heiberg, *Rev. des études grecques*, XXXII, p. 271). A second edition, prepared by Hieronymus Gemusaeus, appeared in Basel in Aug. 1538 and was reissued in 1543 (see below p. 181). Gemusaeus collated Asulanus's text with a manuscript "vetutissimae fidei" lent him by the Parisian physician Johannes Ruellius and identified by Heiberg as Par. gr. 2206.

Nine Latin translations appeared between the late fifteenth century and 1600. Five of these were translations of only one book or fragment of a book. A sixth and more extensive partial translation, that of Euphrosynus Boninus (ca. 1525), has survived in two manuscripts. Although both title pages promise a translation of all seven books, one manuscript contains only Book I, the other Books I-III and VII, chs. 1-3. Three translators published complete versions of *De re medica*, all three stimulated by the publication of the Greek text in 1528: Albanus Torinus (Mar. 1532), Johannes Guinterius Andernacus (Oct. 1532) and Ianus Cornarius (published in 1555 but begun by 1531).

The fourteen commentaries (by eleven commentators) are of marginal interest. They range in date from the early sixteenth century to 1588 and vary from slight *annotatiunculae* to more extended discussions of substance. The majority are philological rather than medical. They illustrate well both the cooperative effort, stimulated by printing, to improve a classical text and the polemical alertness of sixteenth-century scholars to each other's errors. Two commentaries discuss matters of substance in some detail: that on Book I by Sebastianus Austrius of Ruffach (1538) and pharmacological excursions on selected chapters of Books I-III by the Oxford physician Georgius Edrichus (1588).

The location of printers and publishers who issued editions of Paul and the number of editions published in the various centers are as follows: Basel 16, Venice 15, Paris 7, Strasbourg 7, Lyons 5, Cologne 3, London 2, Geneva, Frankfurt, Nuremberg and Antwerp 1 apiece—a fairly typical sixteenth-century pattern for a Latin text with an international professional audience, though the predominance of Basel is especially marked. A map of the geographical origins of the translators, commentators and editors yields a similar pattern: German and German-Swiss 7, Italian 4, French 2, English 2, Spanish 1.

As translations and editions multiplied, so did references to Paul and quotations from *De re medica* by sixteenth-century physicians and scholars. Symphorianus Champerius used the book for his *Myrouel des apothiquaires* (see below, Appendix, no. 1). Carolus Stephanus used the book for his *De latinis et graecis nominibus arborum, fruticum, herbarum, piscium et avium liber* (see below, Appendix, no. 3), Conradus Gesnerus for his pharmacological compilations (App. 4 and 5), Georgius Pictorius for his alphabetical list of ailments and the simples and composites that alleviate them (App. 9), and Henricus Stephanus for his medical dictionary (App. 10). Hubertus Barlandus commented in some detail on Book III, chs. 40 and 59, "De levitate intestinorum" and "De haemorrhoidibus," using both the Greek

text and the unrevised translation of Guinterius (App. 2). Gulielmus Insulanus Menapius reprinted Paul's chapters (Book II, chs. 22 and 23) on quartan fever (App. 6), Dionysius Fontanonus and Ioannes Raenerius those on internal ailments (App. 7), Thomas Iunta on baths (App. 8), and Ioannes Ferrandus on kidney stones (App. 12). By the end of the third decade of the sixteenth century, Paul's work had been fully assimilated and was easily accessible to anyone who read Latin.

The last translation appeared in 1555; the last commentary in 1588. Several of the earlier translations and commentaries continued to be reissued until the end of the sixteenth century. No new translations or commentaries appeared in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and none of the sixteenth-century ones was reprinted.

Pierre Tolet, a physician of Lyons, and Jacques Daléchamps each translated Book VI into French. Etienne Dolet published Tolet's translation in 1540 (other editions: Paris, Les Angeliers, 1541; Lyons, Dolet, 1542; and Lyons, Jean de Tournes, 1552); the translation of Daléchamps, entitled *Chirurgie françoise*, appeared in 1570, published in Lyons by Guillaume Roville (reprinted in Paris by Olivier de Varennes 30 April 1610). A fragment of Book VII, ch. 26, "Paul Eginete des pois et des mesures," was several times printed at the end of Lyons editions of the French translation of Leonard Fuchs's *Historia plantarum*: Balthazar Arnoullet, 1550 (Baudrier X, 125); Thibaud Payen, 1558 (Baudrier IV, 276); and Guillaume Roville, 1558 (Baudrier IX, 250). Book I was available in German in Sebastianus Austrius's vernacular translation (1539) of his own Latin commentary on that book (see below p. 181).

The work both of translating Paul into the vernacular and of establishing the Greek text was resumed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries by physicians of antiquarian interests and by professional scholars.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

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IX<sup>1-2</sup> (Leipzig and Berlin, 1921-1924). English translation by Francis Adams, with a full and valuable commentary (London, 1844-1847); French (Book VI only, accompanied by an edition of the Greek text and a useful introduction) by René Briau (Paris, 1855); German by J. Berendes (Leiden, 1914); and Italian (again Book VI only) by Mario Tabanelli (*Studi sulla chirurgia bizantina. Paolo di Egina*, Florence, 1964).

For earlier work on the manuscripts and printed editions see S. G. H. Hoffmann, *Lexicon bibliographicum sive index editionum et interpretationum scriptorum Graecorum tum sacrorum tum profanorum*, III (Leipzig, 1836), 199-202; Ludwig Choulant, *Handbuch der Bücherkunde für die ältere Medizin*, 2nd ed. (Leipzig, 1841), 141-144; H. Diels, *Die Handschriften der antiken Ärzte*, II. Teil. *Die übrigen griechischen Ärzte ausser Hippokrates und Galenos*, *Abhandlungen d. königl. preuss. Akademie d. Wissenschaften* (Berlin, 1906), 77-81; and Heiberg, "De codicibus Pauli Aeginetae observationes," *Revue des études grecques*, XXXII (1919), 268-277.

The only indispensable work on Paul since Heiberg's edition is the article by H. Diller in Pauly-Wissowa, XVIII<sup>4</sup> (1949), 2386-2397. See also Max Wellmann, *Die pneumatische Schule bis auf Archigenes* (*Philologische Untersuchungen*, XIV Berlin, 1895), 116 ff.; A. P. Kouzis, "L'oeuvre médicale de Paul de Nicée," *Janus*, XVI (1911), 738-755; K. Staubel, *Zahn- und Mundleiden und deren Behandlung bei Paulos von Aegina* (diss. Leipzig, 1922); E. Melchior, "Studien zur antiken Chirurgie, III. Paulos von Aegina," *Bruns Beiträge zur klinischen Chirurgie*, CLIII (1931), 335-350; Dimitri C. Ioannides, *La gynécologie et obstétrique de Paul d'Egine et son influence sur la médecine arabe* (Cairo, 1940); M. P. Gallois, "La ligature des artères d'après Paul d'Egine," *Mémoires de la Société française d'Histoire de la Médecine*, I (1945), 45-51; E. Coturri, "Considerazioni intorno al dottrinario chirurgico di Paolo d'Egina," *Minerva Medica*, L (Turin, 1950), 1165-1168; H. Jahier, "Les textes obstétricaux de Paul d'Egine," *Histoire de la Médecine*, II<sup>5</sup> (1952),

3-10; W. Emmott, "Ophthalmology in Classical Medicine," *The Ophthalmic Optician*, V<sup>1-2</sup> (London, 1965), 14-22, 81-82; S. Remo, "Ostetrica e ginecologia nel bizantino Paolo d'Egina e nell'arabo Albucasi," *Minerva Medica*, LVIII (1967), 4118-31; Carlo Agostini, "Paolo d'Egina e la chirurgia oculare," *Acta Medicae Historiae Patavina*, XIV (1967-1968), 27-36; Phillip Drennon Thomas, "Paul of Aegina," *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, X (1974), 417-419.

### COMPOSITE EDITIONS

Publications containing more than one translation or commentary.

1531, Sept., Argentorati (Strasbourg): Georgius Ulricher Andlanus. Translations of Book I, chs. 73-99 by Guilielmus Copus and of Book VII, ch. 3 by Otho Brunfelsius. Panzer VI, 120, 830; F. N. L. Poynter, *A Catalogue of Printed Books in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library*, I. *Books Printed Before 1641* (London, 1962), 4874; Richard J. Durling, *A Catalogue of Sixteenth-Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine* (Washington, 1967), 3565; Ritter 1801; NUC. BM; Basel, UB; (MH-A; MoSB; NNNAM).

1532, Parisiis (Paris): Christianus Wechelus. Translations of Book I, chs. 73-99 by Copus and of Book VII, ch. 3 by Brunfelsius. NUC. BM; BN; London, Royal College of Physicians; Munich, StB; Oxford, Bodleian; (NNC).

1532, Aug., Venetiis (Venice): Lucas Antonius Iunta Florentinus. Title page dated October. Books I-V and Book VII in the translation of Albanus Torinus; Book VI in the translation of Ioannes Bernardus Felicianus. Durling 3550; NUC. Rome, Vaticana; (ICJ; ICU; NNNAM; NNC-M).

1532, [after 1 Oct.], Parisiis (Paris): Simon Colinaeus. Books I-VII translated by Ioannes Guinterius and accompanied by his *Annotationes*. Panzer VIII, 154, 2126; Renouard, *Colines*, 188-189; Sir William Osler, *Bibliotheca Osleriana; A Catalogue of Books Illustrating the History of Medicine and Science* (Oxford, 1929), 439; Durling 3551;

NUC. BM; BN; London, Royal College of Physicians; Munich, StB; Oxford, Bodleian; (CtY-M; IU; MBM; MH; MiU; NIC; NNNAM; NNC-M; PPC; PPPH).

1533, [after 1 Sept.], Basileae (Basel): Andreas Cratander [and Ioannes Bebelius]. The translation by Felicianus of Book VI, without his prefatory epistle, followed by Torinus's *Castigationes in suam Aeginetae tralationem*. Poynter 4875; Durling 3566; NUC. Basel, UB; Rome, Vaticana; (ICJ; NNNAM).

1534, Aug., Coloniae (Cologne): Ioannes Soter. Books I-VII translated by Guinterius and Guinterius's *Annotationes*. Panzer VI, 428, 741; Poynter 4866; Durling 3552; NUC. BN; Cambridge, University Library; Munich, StB; (CtY-M; ICU; MnU; NNNAM; NNC-M).

1538, Aug., Basileae (Basel): Balthasar Lasius. Torinus's revised translation of Books I-V and Book VII; Torinus's translation of Book VI, which appears here for the first time; and Torinus's *Annotatiunculae*. Poynter 4864 (in this copy the date on the title page has been altered from 1538 to 1548); Durling 3553; NUC. Basel, UB; Munich, StB; Prague, Strahov; (CtY-M; IaU).

1541, Venetiis (Venice): Ioannes Farreus and the brothers Rivoltella for Andreas Arrivabenus. Title page dated 1542. Books I-VII translated by Guinterius and Guinterius's *Annotationes*. Poynter 4867; Durling 3555; NUC. (CtY-M; KU-M; MnBM; MnU; NNC-M; NNNAM).

1542, Sept., Argentorati (Strasbourg): Wendelinus Rihelius. Books I-VII in Guinterius's revised translation accompanied by Guinterius's *Commentaria*. Poynter 4868; Durling 3554; NUC. Basel, UB; Munich, StB; Paris, Mazarine; Prague, Strahov; (CtY-M; IaU; MdBW; PPL).

1551, Lugduni (Lyons): Philibertus Rolletius for Guilielmus Rovillius. Edited by Iacobus Goupylus. Books I-VII in the revised translation of Guinterius; Guinterius's *Commentaria; scholia* by Goupylus, which appear here for the first time. Baudrier IX, 193; Poynter 4869; Hans Sallander, *Bibliotheca Walleriana: The Books Illustrating the History of Medicine and Science Collected*

by Dr. Erik Waller and Bequeathed to the Library of the Royal University of Uppsala (Stockholm, 1955), 7247; Durling 3558; NUC. Munich, StB; (CLU-M; CtY-M; InU; MnU; NjP; OCIW).

1553, Venetiis (Venice): Federicus Turrisanus and Aldus. Edited by Ioannes Baptista Camotius. Books I-VII in Guinterius's revised translation; Guinterius's *Commentaria*; the *scholia* of Goupylus; the *scholia* of Camotius, which appear here for the first time. Poynter 4870; Durling 3559; NUC. BN; Cambridge, University Library; Oxford, Bodleian; Rome, Vaticana; (CLU-M; DFO; KU-M; MBM).

1554, Venetiis (Venice): Federicus Turrisanus and Aldus. Another issue of Venice, 1553, the only change being the date on the title page. Renouard, *Impr. des Aldes*, I, 375; Durling 3560; NUC. Oxford, Bodleian; Rome, Vaticana; (NNNAM; NNC-M).

1556, Basileae (Basel): Ioannes Hervagius Iunior. Books I-VII translated by Cornarius and Cornarius's commentary. Durling 3561; NUC. BN; Basel, UB; London, Royal College of Physicians; Munich, StB; Prague, Strahov; Rome, Vaticana; (CtY-M; ICU; MBM; NNNAM; PPC).

1567, [Geneva]: Henricus Stephanus Huldreichi Fuggeri typographus. Cornarius's translation of Books I-VII and his commentary. Stephanus reprinted Hervagius's Basel 1556 edition in its entirety as one item in a massive two-volume collection of medical works: *Medicae artis principes, post Hippocratem et Galenum*, vol. I, sig. q, ii-mm, i. Durling 3049; Sallander 6417; Paul Chaix, Alain Dufour, Gustave Moeckli, *Les Livres imprimés à Genève de 1500 à 1600*, 2nd ed. (Geneva, 1966), 67; NUC. BM; BN; Basel, UB; Oxford, Bodleian; Rome, Vaticana; (CtY-M; MBM; NNNAM).

1567, Lugduni (Lyons): Guilielmus Rovilius. Edited by Ioannes Molinaeus. Books I-VII in Guinterius's revised translation; commentaries by Guinterius and Cornarius (abridged); the *scholia* of Goupylus; and the *scholia* of Iacobus Dalechampius, which appear here for the first time. Baudrier IX, 315; Poynter 4872; Durling 3563; NUC. BN;

Munich, StB; Oxford, Radcliffe Science Library; (CLU-M; CtY-M; FU; MBM).

1567, Venetiis (Venice): Hieronymus Scotus. Books I-VII in Guinterius's revised translation; Guinterius's *Commentaria*; and the *scholia* of Goupylus. Poynter 4871; Durling 3562; NUC. (CaBVaU; ICJ; PPC).

1589, Lugduni (Lyons): Guilielmus Rovilius. Reproduces Lyons, 1567. Osler 440; Poynter 4873; Durling 3564; NUC. BM; (ICU; KU-M; MiU; PPC; ViU).

## I. DE RE MEDICA

### TRANSLATIONS

#### 1. ANONYMUS A, s. X

This is a translation of Book III made directly from the Greek and not older than the ninth century. On paleographic and linguistic grounds J. L. Heiberg, who edited the text in 1912, placed the translation (probably) in the tenth century and in southern Italy: "Interpretatio igitur circiter saeculo X facta est, sine dubio in Italia inferiore. Cum hoc tempore concordat et sermo semi-barbarus interpretis et ratio Graecae linguae tractandae; verbum enim verbo reddit et saepe errores ridiculos committit" (ed. Heiberg, p. xiii).

*Text.* (ed. Heiberg) Pauli Liber de curatione egritudinum partium totius corporis. I. De alopitia et calvitio. [*Inc.*]: (p. 1) Quemadmodum plantarum quedam quidem humoris indigentia corrumpuntur arentia.../... [*Expl.*]: (p. 215) cum uero exciderit ungula, cerotum mirtinum inpone paululum habens dia tis ritinis farmacu. Explicit liber Pauli. Deo gratias amen.

#### *Manuscripts:*

Monte Cassino, Archivio della Badia, cod. 351, s. XI (Diels, *Handschriften der antiken Ärzte*, p. 78; Heiberg, pp. iii-v; E. A. Lowe, *The Beneventan Script*, Oxford, 1914, 350; D. Maurus Inguanez, *Codicum Casinensium manuscriptorum catalogus*, Monte Cassino, 1928, II, 196; A. Beccaria, *I codici di medicina del periodo presalernitano (secoli IX, X, e XI)*, Rome, 1956, no.

97, pp. 305–306; Thorndike and Kibre, col. 913).

Vatican, Vat. lat. 4461, s. XIII. (Diels, p. 78; Heiberg, p. v; Thorndike and Kibre, col. 1190).

Cambridge, Jesus College, ms. 44, s. XIII, ff. 2v–4v (= ed. Heiberg, p. 1, line 1–p. 10, line 5). (M. R. James, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Jesus College, Cambridge*, Cambridge, 1895, pp. 67–68; Heiberg, pp. v–vi; Thorndike and Kibre, col. 520).

*Edition:*

*Pauli Aeginetae libri tertii interpretatio latina antiqua*, ed. J. L. Heiberg (Leipzig, 1912).

*Note.* The following manuscripts have been said to contain early Latin translations from Paul of Aegina but do not do so:

Bamberg, Staatliche Bibliothek, cod. med. 2 (L. III. 6), s. IX–X, ff. 93v–232: (ff. 93v–95) Index; (f. 95v) Incipit liber Pauli. Ad purgationem capitis. Oportet diu permanente capitis dolore precipue sine febricitate materia (*sic*) detrahare.../...[*Expl.*]: (f. 232) et intermisso uno die iterum triduo facis. There is a nineteenth-century copy of this manuscript in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Par. lat. 11217 (L. Delisle, *Inventaire des manuscrits conservés à la Bibliothèque Impériale sous les numéros 8823–11503 du Fonds latin* [Paris, 1863], 114). The “liber Pauli” is an epitome of Pseudo-Pliny, *De medicina* (ed. V. Rose, 1875). See Rose, *Anecdota Graeca et Graecolatina* (Berlin, 1864–1870), II, 106–107; “Ueber die Medicina Plinii,” *Hermes. Zeitschrift f. klassische Philologie*, VIII (1874), 47–48; Diels, p. 78; Heiberg, pp. vi–vii; Beccaria, no. 49<sup>6</sup>, pp. 197–198.

Vendôme, ms. 175, s. XI, ff. 106v–108v: (f. 106v) Incipit de (*sic*) liber Pauli. Ad mamille nucleolos et ad dolorem dactulum purgatum.../...[*Expl.*]: (f. 108v) cum vino mixto post dies X et VII et securus eris. See Diels, p. 81; Heiberg, pp. vii–viii; H. E. Sigerist, “Early Medieval Medical Texts in Manuscripts of Vendôme,” *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, XIV (1943), 107–108; Beccaria, no. 47<sup>11</sup>, p. 191; Thorndike and

Kibre, col. 53; E. Wickersheimer, *Les Manuscrits latins de médecine du haut Moyen Age dans les bibliothèques de France* (Paris, 1966), no. CXVIII<sup>15</sup>, p. 188.

## 2. GEORGIUS VALLA

Books XLVI–XLVIII of Georgio Valla’s encyclopedic *De expetendis et fugiendis rebus* opus bear the title *De corporis commodis et incommodis libri III, quorum primus totus de anima, secundus de corpore, tertius vero de urinis ex Hippocrate ac Paulo Aegineta, deque Galeni quaestionibus in Hippocratem*. The third chapter of the third book of *De corporis commodis et incommodis* is a translation of *De re medica*, Book II, ch. 13. The subject is urine. Valla died in 1500. His *De expetendis et fugiendis rebus* appeared posthumously in 1501. I have not been able to date his translation from Paul more nearly than the later fifteenth century.

*Text* (ed. of Venice, 1501). Aliud [de urinis] praescriptum ex Paulo Aegineta. [*Inc.*]: (sig. RR, iii) Sicut in excrementis ita in urinis convalescentium ex aegritudine signa capiuntur. Urina igitur optima est sanis simillima.../...[*Expl.*]: (sig. RR, iii, v) id omnium est optimum urinarum, praesertim si huiusmodi fuerit hypostasis. Secundo autem loco sublationes, tertio nebulae; ac prorsus quo magis quae in urinis apparent subsederint, eo meliora iudicari debebunt.

*Editions:*

1501, Dec., Venetiis (Venice): Aldus Manutius impensa ac studio Ioannis Petri Vallae. BM; BN; (MH).

[ca. 1528], Argentinae (Strasbourg): Henricus Sybold. In *Georgii Vallae Placentini viri clariss. de Urinae significatione, ex Hippocrate, Paulo Aeginata (sic), ac Theophilo. Item Galeni Quaestionibus in Hippocratem. Dioclis epistola de bona valetudine tuenda ad Antigonom regem*, sig. B, i, v–B, ii, v. Preface by the editor and publisher H. Sybold, “artis medicae professor.” BM.

[ca. 1529], Argentinae (Strasbourg): Henricus Sybold. Follows the text and pagination of Strasbourg, [ca. 1528]. BM; BN.

*Biography:*

See CTC I, 126.

## 3. GUILIELMUS COPUS

Cop translated Book I, omitting Paul's preface (ed. Heiberg, I, pp. 3-5). He dedicated the translation to Germain de Ganay, bishop of Cahors and subsequently of Orléans, on 19 Mar. 1511. It was his first translation from the Greek. He had learned the rudiments of the language in Germany from Mithridates and Conrad Celtis, continued his studies in Paris with Ioannes Lascaris (before 1503) and Erasmus (probably summer of 1506), and solidified his knowledge by following the lectures Aleander gave at the University of Paris between 4 June 1508 and 8 Dec. 1510. Since he began the translation only after hearing Aleander for a full year (see below), we may plausibly date it between early summer 1509 and late winter 1510-1511. His Greek text was the manuscript later lent by Johannes Ruellius to Gemusaeus (see below, p. 181) and identified by Heiberg as Par. gr. 2206 (*Rev. des études grecques* XXXII, 271). Portions of Cop's translation were often published separately, and such publications will be listed following the editions of the whole translation.

*Dedication.* (ed. of Paris, 1510/11). Ad reverendum in Christo patrem dominum Germanum de Ganay Caduricensem episcopum Guilielmi Copi Basileienses in Pauli Aeginetae Salubria praecepta praefatio. [*Inc.*]: (sig. a, iij, v) Medicinam, non infimam philosophiae partem, ornatissime pater, foelici illo seculo cum florerent bonae literae summopere cultam, nescio quo pacto humanarum literarum studiosi negligunt, contemnunt atque a Musarum contubernio repellunt. Nisi id est quod adeo barbarorum faecibus oblitterata est, ut nemo cultioris litteraturae studiosus vel minimo, ut inquit [Terence, *Eun.* 740], digito eam attingere dignetur. Qua de re paucos hodie videas magni nominis viros qui ad ultimam usque senectam perveniant. Sane nostro aevo Picus Mirandula, rerum naturae miraculum, atque Angelus Politianus, qui unus a Gothorum iniuria linguam Latinam vindicare potuisset,

ideo per aetatis vigorem immatura morte nobis sublatis sunt, quod non iustam medicinae in suis lucubrationibus rationem habuerunt. Cum enim, ut est in oraculo, summa hominis prudentia sit seipsum noscere, nescio quomodo ille sese noscere putabit, qui animorum semper indagine sollicitus nullam corporalis naturae sibi rationem proponit. Animum enim sine corporis adminiculo viribus carere phreniticorum insania satis declarat. Itaque nemo se philosophum recte profitebitur nisi medicinam quoque didicerit, qua duce in primis corporis naturam, deinde per reliquas philosophiae partes animum, postremo seipsum cognoscet. Huius monitis Pythagoras, Empedocles, Democritus, Diocles Carystius, Praxagoras, Chrysippus, Plato, Dionysius Heracleotes, Xenocrates Platonicus, Carneades, Cleanthes, Xenophanes Colophonius summi philosophi in ultima senectute mortem obierunt. Aristoteles vero ipse, cum alioquin naturali stomachi infirmitati crebrisque morbi corporis offensionibus obnoxius esset, ob animi tamen magnitudinem, quam ex medicinae scientia conceperat, contra opinionem hominum ad sexagesimum usque tertium pervenit annum [Censorinus, *De die natali*, 14]. Id vero nostro aevo ob hanc maxime causam contingere solet nemini, quod summorum medicorum monumenta, Hippocratis inquam, Galeni, Rufi, Oribasii, Pauli, Alexandri, pulveribus obsita iacent negligunturque, ac barbarissimi quique vel temporum iniuria vel circulatorum avaritia inducti, illorum loco habentur in pretio. Ergo cum magna iam antiquorum optimorumque voluminum tum oratorum et poetarum tum philosophorum copia Aldi Manutii, viri undecunque doctissimi, industria nobis restituta sit, laborandum esse duxi, ut medicinae quoque auctores ad pristinae dignitatis lucem resurgant. Igitur Graecarum literarum prima rudimenta, quae iam pridem in Germania sub Mithridate et Conrado Celte degustaveram, sub utriusque linguae doctissimis praeceptoribus Ioanne Lascari atque Erasmo Roterodamo in Parisiorum Academia excolere tentavi. Sed ob eorum praecipitem in Italiam abitum, operam fere luisse, nisi mox Hieronymum



Aleandrum, Graecae et Latinae et Hebraicae, adde etiam Chaldaicae doctissimum, perpetuum annum poetas et oratores (absque enim horum diligenti lectione nullus facile Graecas literas discere posse speret) Graece legentem audivissem. Cuius praeceptis formatus, ut studiorum meorum frugem aliquam reponerem, Theodorum Gazam atque Nicolaum Leonicensem, quanquam longo admodum intervallo, imitari ac veteres eosque eruditissimos Graecos medicos pro virili restituere nisus sum. Atque in primis Paulum Aeginetam, qui universam medicinam a Galeno et Oribasio per innumeros fere libros traditam in septem libros compendiose redegit. Horum primum, qui bonam valetudinem tueri docet (quod non solum medicis verum etiam mortalibus universis non mediocriter conducat integram servare valetudinem) a reliquis sex libris separare ac Latio sermone donare constitui, ne salubria praecepta perpetuo ab ineptis Salernitanorum deliramentis petere oporteat. Qua in re quamvis elocutio forsitan foeliciores desiderabitur, quod tamen ad interpretationis fidem pertinet, nisi nos aliquando exemplaris (quod unum duntaxat habere potuimus) depravatio fefellerit, nemini cesserimus.../... [Expl.]: (sig. a, iv, v) Quod si has nostras lucubrationes excellentiae tuae placere senserimus, dabimus operam ut propediem Galeni quoque opera, quorum ne umbram quidem adhuc Latini viderunt, non minore a Romanis quam Graecis (quantum Latini sermonis inopia patitur) facilitate legantur. Vale pater ornatissime. Ex Parisiorum Lutetia, decimoquarto Kalendas Aprilis, anno 1510.

*Text.* Pauli Aeginetae praecepta salubria Guilielmo Copo Basileiensi interprete. Quibus affectibus mulieres gravidae infestentur et qua victus ratione educandae sint. Cap. I. [Inc.]: (sig. b, i) Quoniam mulieres gravidae his fere molestantur casibus, crebra vomitione, sputo, cordis dolore, fastidio, haud ab re fuerit praesidia quibus eis succurratur praescribere.../... [Expl.]: (sig. g, ij) Dioclis epistola de bona valetudine tuenda. Cap. C. Diocles Antigono regi salutem.... (sig. g, iv) Hoc tempore abundat in hominibus pituita

ad brumam usque, quare acerbissima quaeque tum exhibenda sunt, vinum suave bibendum, pinguibus uti atque exercitari congruum est. Numerantur usque ad solstitium hyemale dies quinque et quadraginta.

*Editions:*

1510/11, Apr. 4, Parisiis (Paris): Henricus Stephanus. Panzer, VII, p. 547, no. 398; Renouard, *Estienne*, pp. 8–9; Poynter 4859; Durling 3569; NUC. BM; Munich, StB; Oxford, Bodleian; Rome, Vaticana; Strasbourg; (ICJ).

1511, May 12, Argentorati (Strasbourg): Matthias Schürer. Panzer, VI, p. 33, no. 224; Schmidt, VIII, no. 54; Ritter 1800; Durling 3570; NUC. BM; Basel, UB; Munich, StB; Rome, Vaticana; (ICU; ViU).

1512, Apr. 16, Parisiis (Paris): Henricus Stephanus. Panzer, VII, p. 564, no. 551; Renouard, *Estienne*, p. 12; Sallander 7248; Durling 3571; NUC. BM; Paris, Mazarine; Rome, Vaticana: (CtY-M; MiU; MnU; NNNAM; PPC).

1525, Feb., Norembergae (Nuremberg): Ioannes Petreius. Contents: Cop's translation of Book I, edited by Ioannes Petreius and accompanied by the *Encomium artis medicae* of Erasmus. *Preface.* Io. Petreius lectori S. [Inc.]: (sig. a, i, v) Nemo non videt, arbitror, omnes disciplinas...hactenus eo contemptus adductas iacuisse, ut a solis his qui quaestum, bonorum studiorum mercedem vilissimam, sequerentur, sint excultae.... Damus igitur nunc studiosis omnibus doctissimi medici Pauli Aeginetae salubria de tuenda valetudine praecepta a doctissimo Guilielmo Copo latinitati donata, ut vitam sanam in studio literarum diu prorogent, quo commodius ad summum eruditionis fastigium perveniant, et rerum cognitioni, cuius praestantissima pars a medicis tractatur, paulatim initientur et assuescant. Quae si (ut certe debent) grata fuisse cognoverimus, huius generis libellos magna diligentia emendatos in lucem subinde prodigemus. Bene vale. Panzer, VII, p. 468, no. 202; Poynter 4860; Durling 3572; NUC. Munich, StB; Prague, Strahov; Strasbourg; Venice, Marciana; (CtY-M; ICJ).

1525, Oct. 20, Venetiis (Venice): Bene-

dictus et Augustinus fratres de Bondonis for Ioannes Baptista de Pederzanis Brixiensis. Reproduces the ed. of Nuremberg, 1525, Feb. Sallander 7249; NUC. (NNC-M; PPC).

1527, July, Parisiis (Paris): Simon Colinaeus. Reproduces the ed. of Paris, 1512, Apr. 16. Renouard, *Colines*, 93; Durling 3573; NUC. BM; Oxford, Bodleian; (CtY-M; ICN).

a. Cop's translation of Book I, ch. 53.

*Text* (ed. of Cologne, 1526). Pauli Aeginetae De victus ratione quolibet anni tempore utili. [*Inc.*]: (p. 426) Perpulchrum fuerit etiam anni tempora in victus ratione considerare.../... [*Expl.*]: (p. 427) Nec ab re fuerit revoluto aequinoctio vacuare corpus ex aliquo eorum quae diximus, ne redundantia quaedam per hyemem retenta molestiam inferat.

*Editions:*

1526, Jan., Coloniae (Cologne): Eucharius Cervicornus for Godefridus Hittorpius. Accompanies Galen's *De sanitate tuenda*, translated by Thomas Linacre. Panzer, VI, p. 397, no. 450; Poynter 2612; Osler 374. BM.

1529, Basileae (Basel): Ioannes Bebelius. Accompanies Marsilio Ficino's *De triplici vita*. Cop's translation of Book I, ch. 53 appears on the last page. Panzer, VI, p. 272, no. 753; Durling 1544; NUC. (NNNAM).

1532, Aug., Basileae (Basel): Andreas Cratander and Ioannes Bebelius. Reproduces the ed. of Basel, 1529, immediately above. Panzer, VI, p. 189, no. 881; Osler 2584; Poynter 2260; Durling 1545; NUC. BM; (NNNAM).

1541, Basileae (Basel): Bartholomaeus Westhermerus. Reproduces the ed. of Basel 1532, immediately above. NUC. (NNNAM).

b. Cop's translation of Book I, chs. 73–84, edited by Henricus Sybold and accompanying Giorgio Valla's *De tuenda sanitate per victum et quae secundum cuiusque naturam in victu sequenda aut fugienda sunt*.

*Text*. Paulus Aegineta (sic) de ciborum facultatibus. [*Inc.*]: (sig. G, 1) Consequens est ut de ciborum facultatibus sermonem,

qui salubrium quoque praeceptorum pars est, praedictis subnectamus.../... [*Expl.*]: (sig. G, 7v) In summa vero recentiora omnia veteribus humidiora, molliora, et coctu facilia sunt. Similiter castrata iis quibus integri adhuc testiculi sunt, atque corpulenta gracilibus.

*Edition:*

[1529?], Aug. Argentinae (Strasbourg): Henricus Sybold. Ritter 2379; Durling 4486. BM; BN; Oxford, Bodleian.

c. Cop's translation of Book I, chs. 73–99, accompanying Otto Brunfels's translation of Book VII, ch. 3.

*Text*. (ed. of Strasbourg, 1531) Paulus Aegineta, De ratione victus, Guilielmo Copo Basiliensi interprete. [*Inc.*]: (f. 71) De ciborum facultatibus. Consequens est, ut de ciborum facultatibus sermonem.../... [*Expl.*]: (f. 86) Apophlegmatismis vero uti atque omnino victus rationem calidiorem aridioremque et exiguum alimentum exhibere, quandoquidem huiusmodi affectus, a frigidiore humidioresque materia cerebrum irrigante magna ex parte accidit.

*Editions:*

1531. See Composite Editions.

1532, Parisiis (Paris): Christianus Wechelus. See Composite Editions.

d. Cop's translation of Book I, ch. 81, one of the selections comprising a work entitled *Schola Apiciana. Ex optimis quibusdam authoribus diligenter constructa... Polyonimo Syngrapheo authore*.

*Text*. (ed. of Frankfurt, 1534) De cibis secundae mensae et fructibus arborum. Ex Paulo Aegineta de ciborum facultatibus. [*Inc.*]: (sig. D, 2) Ficus et uvae inter omnes fructus autumnales praecipuum honorem obtinent.../... [*Expl.*]: (sig. D, 3v) Glandes frumentaceis haud minus alunt, sed concoctu difficiles et crassi succi sunt, atque tarde transmittuntur. Castaneae omni ex parte glandibus sunt meliores.

*Editions:*

1534, Sept., Francofordiae (Frankfurt):

Christianus Egenolphus. Durling 3709. BM; BN.

1535, Antverpiae (Antwerp): Ioannes Graepheus for Ioannes Steelsius. Nijhoff-Kronenberg 1974. BM; BN; Oxford, Bodleian.

#### Biography:

Guilielmus Copus (Guilhelmus Copp, Wilhelm Kopp, Guillaume Cop) was born in Basel ca. 1466 and died in Paris 2 Dec. 1532. He studied at the universities of Basel (matriculated 1478–1479, M.A. 1483), Cologne, Ingolstadt and Paris (B. Med. 19 Mar. 1492; *licencié* 13 Apr. 1496; M.D. 17 May 1496). King Louis XII appointed him a royal physician ca. 1512. Following the example of Theodore Gaza and Nicolaus Leonicens, he wished to reform his discipline and profession by newly translating the medical writings of the Greeks. He followed his translation of Paulus Aegineta, Book I with translations of Hippocrates, *Praesagia* and *De ratione victus in morbis acutis* (Paris, Henri Estienne, [Mar.-Apr. 1511/12]) and Galen, *De affectorum locorum notitia libri sex* (Paris, Henri Estienne, [1513]) and *De morborum et symptomatum causis et differentiis libri sex* (Paris, Badius Ascensius, 25 Oct. 1523). The Vatican Library possesses an interesting manuscript book prepared by Cop in the spring of 1493 and dedicated by him to one of his teachers at the University of Paris, Conrad Heingarter (Regin. lat. 1241). It contains several medieval astronomical works translated from the Arabic or closely based on Arabic originals: Gerard of Cremona's *Theorica planetarum* with commentary; Thabit ben Qurra, *De hiis que indigent expositione antequam legatur Almagestum* and *De quantitate stellarum et planetarum et proportionem terre*; Al-Fraghani, *De scientia astrorum*, translated by John of Seville; Johannes de Lineriis, *Opus tripartitum* or *Canones astronomicarum tabularum*; and Messahala's treatise on the astrolabe.

*Bibl.*: Allen, I, 286; *Catalogue des actes de François Ier*, I, no. 2300; M.-L. Concasty, *Commentaires de la Faculté de Médecine de l'Université de Paris (1516–1560)* (Paris, 1964), *passim.*, but esp. pp. XCIII,

CII, 66a, 70b, 152b, 192b, 213b; *Dictionnaire de Biographie Française* IX (1961), 555; Hartmann, *Amerbachkorrespondenz*, I, 199; J.-C. Margolin, "Le 'Chant alpestre' d'Erasmus," *Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance*, XXVII (1965), 49–54; Renaudet, *Préréforme et Humanisme à Paris*, p. 650, note 3; Renouard, *Badius*, II, 459; E. Wickersheimer, *Dictionnaire biographique des médecins en France au Moyen Age* (Paris, 1936), 235–238.

#### 4. THOMAS LINACER

On 25 May 1523 Thomas Linacre published in London his translation of Galen's *De naturalibus facultatibus libri tres*, dedicated to William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury. He accompanied the Galen with a translation of Paulus Aegineta, Book II, chs. 6–11. At the end of the Galen and prefacing the translation of Paul is a note presumably by the printer Richard Pynson (f. 90v). We learn from it that Linacre had begun his translation of Galen's *De naturalibus facultatibus* some considerable time before 1523, left it unfinished, then completed it quite recently during remissions of the painful disease that was to kill him the following year. Unfortunately Pynson is no help in dating the fragment from Paul. The *terminus ante* is 1523; but since Linacre was industriously translating from the Greek from the late 1490's on and often published his translations only years later (or not at all), it is difficult to date the present text more nearly than first quarter of the sixteenth century. According to a note on the flyleaf, a fifteenth-century manuscript of the Greek text of *De re medica* now in the Bibliothèque Nationale belonged to Linacre (cod. Par. gr. 338 suppl.: Liber Thomae Linacri Παύλου Αἰγινήτου περιόδευτοῦ).

*Prefatory note* (ed. of London, 1523, f. 90v). Claud. Galeni Pergameni de naturalibus facultatibus libri tres, Tho. Linacro Anglo interprete, expliciti. In quibus si quid lector offendes quod omnibus numeris animo tuo non satisfaciet, ignosces interpretis fato, qui opus hoc olim inchoatum ac certa necessitate post intermissum per gravissimi morbi

remissiunculas potius quasdam quam inducias, absolvere tumultuarie est coactus. Boni consulas orat, et quod tibi pro corollario ex Paulo Aegineta de criticis diebus adiecit. Vale.

*Text.* Ex Paulo Aegineta de crisi et criticis sive decretoriis diebus eorumque signis, Tho. Linacro Anglo interprete. [*Inc.*]: (f. 91) Quemadmodum praesciri possit quo pacto solvendus morbus sit. Qui calidi et urentes morbi sunt, ii et breves sunt et per decretorios dies solvi solent. Qui mitiores languidioresque sunt, hi et trahunt et in abscessus plerumque finiuntur .../... [*Expl.*]: (f. 95) Quod si horum aliquo deficiatur, tanto sane aberit ab optima quantum pollet id quo deficitur.

*Editions:*

1523, May 25, Londini (London): Richardus Pynsonus. STC 11533. Oxford, Bodleian.

1528, Dec., Parisiis (Paris): Simon Colinaeus. In this edition Linacre's translation of Book II, chs. 6-11 [ff. 88v-91v] follows his translations of Galen's *De naturalibus facultatibus* and *De pulsuum usu*. Reprinted, according to Johann Winther's prefatory epistle to the reader, from the Pynson editions of *De pulsuum usu* (1522) and *De naturalibus facultatibus* and Paulus Aegineta, II, 6-11 (1523), brought to him from London by the physician Petrus Bellus. Renouard, *Colines*, 121-122; Durling 1776. BM; Oxford, Bodleian; (CtY-M; MBM; PPC).

1529, Nov. 27, Lutetiae (Paris): Christianus Wechelus. Accompanies (sig. C, v-D, ij) Antonius Thylesius Cosentinus, *Libellus de coloribus*. Panzer, VIII, p. 128, no. 1846. Basel, UB; BN; Cambridge, University Library; London, Royal College of Physicians; Oxford, Bodleian.

1529, Basileae (Basel): Andreas Cratander. Accompanies (pp. 438-443) Actuarius, *De urinis*, and Thylesius, *De coloribus*. Panzer, VI, p. 271, no. 739; *Index Aureliensis* 100. 511; Poynter 26; NUC. Basel, UB; BM; BN; Munich, StB; (MBM; NNNAM).

\*1563, Basileae (Basel): heirs of Andreas Cratander. Accompanies (pp. 443-[447]) Actuarius, *De urinis* and Thylesius, *De*

*coloribus*. H. M. Adams, *Cat. of Books Printed on the Continent of Europe, 1501-1600*, in *Cambridge Libraries* (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1967), I, p. 5, no. 134; Durling 2579; *Index Aureliensis* 100.500.

*Note.* G. Barber in *Linacre Studies*, pp. 320, 326 and 329, states that the fragment from Paul translated by Linacre under the title *De crisi et diebus decretoriis* can also be found in Actuarius, *De urinis*, Parisiis, Iacobus Gazellus for Ioannes Roygnus, 1548 and in an edition published in Basel by the heirs of Andreas Cratander in 1583. The 1548 Paris edition does not contain the fragment from Paul. The 1583 Basel edition appears to be a confusion for Basel 1563. Although a copy is said to belong to the Cambridge University Library, no such copy is recorded by Adams, nor have I been able to locate one elsewhere. The translation from Paul entitled *De victus ratione quolibet anni tempore utili* and attributed to Linacre (pp. lii and 310) is a fragment of Cop's translation of Book I (see above p. 154).

*Biography:*

Thomas Linacre (Linacer, Linacrus) was born ca. 1460, probably in Canterbury, and died in London 20 Oct. 1524. Nothing certain is known about his early education. He went to Oxford and in 1484 was elected fellow of All Souls. He studied the humanities and medicine in Italy from 1487 to 1499: for two years (1487-1489) in Florence under Poliziano and Demetrius Chalcondylas; for two years in Rome (1490-1491), where he met Ermolao Barbaro and was elected Warden of the English Hospice of St. Thomas the Martyr; from ca. 1492 until 1496 at the University of Padua (M.D. 30 Aug. 1496); and finally ca. 1496-summer 1499 in Venice, where he helped Aldus in the preparation of the Greek Aristotle and began translating Simplicius's Commentary on the *Physics* and that of Alexander of Aphrodisias on the *Meteorologiae* as well as Proclus's *De sphaera* (published by Aldus in 1499). After his return to England he practiced medicine, was appointed a royal physician, and in 1518 played a major role in the foundation of the College of Physicians. He published

grammatical works and translations of Galen: *De sanitate tuenda* (Paris, 1517), *Methodus medendi vel de morbis curandis libri quatuordecim* (Paris, 1519), *De temperamentis et de inaequali intemperie* (Cambridge, 1521), *De pulsuum usu* (London, [1522]), *De naturalibus facultatibus* (London, 1523), and *De Symptomatum differentiis liber unus. De symptomatum causis libri tres* (London, 1524).

*Bibl.*: CTC, I, 100; Emden, II, 1147–1149; W.F. Schirmer, *Der englische Frühhumanismus*, 2nd ed. (Tübingen, 1963), pp. 154–161.

Josephine W. Bennett, "John Morer's Will: Thomas Linacre and Sellyng's Greek Teaching," *Studies in the Renaissance*, XV (1968), 70–91; Roberto Weiss, "Un allievo inglese del Poliziano: Thomas Linacre," *Il Poliziano e il suo temp. Atti del IV convegno internazionale di studi sul Rinascimento* (Florence, 1957), 231–236; Francis Maddison, M. Pelling, and C. Webster, eds., *Linacre Studies. Essays on the Life and Work of Thomas Linacre c. 1460–1524* (Oxford, 1977), with detailed bibliography.

##### 5. EUPHROSYNUS BONINUS

On 15 July 1524 from the Studio Pisano Eufrosino Bonino dedicated to Pope Clement VII three translations from the Greek: two works of [pseudo-] Galen, the *Definitiones medicae* and the *Isagoge* or *Introductio in artem medicam* (Florence, Laur. Plut. 73. 9: Bandini, *Cat. cod. lat.* III, coll. 26–28 and Rome, Vat. lat. 4423: Kristeller, *Iter*, II, 327) and Philoponus's commentary on the *Analytica Posteriora* of Aristotle (Vat. lat. 5789: *Iter*, II, 335 and Florence, Ricc. 99 (L I 35): *Iter*, I, 184). The identical prefaces dedicating Galen and Philoponus to the pope (and the other prefatory material accompanying them) explain something of the background of Bonini's next translation, the *De re medica* of Paulus Aegineta. The translations of Galen and Philoponus, he writes, are only the first fruits of his recent labors. They are part of a much more ambitious project, one suggested to him in Florence by Clement himself before his elevation to

the papacy (18 Nov. 1523): to put into Latin hitherto untranslated Greek works, especially medical ones. More will follow. He singles out Paul of Aegina by name (Vat. lat. 4423, f. 2v). Two other prefatory letters make Bonini's intentions clearer. One, addressed to the reader by his sons Lorenzo and Federico Bonini, underlines their father's plan to translate Greek medical works: "Quapropter cum Euphrosyno genitori nostro Graecos veteres omnes authores medicinae vertere, diis annuentibus, mens sit . . . Accipite haec rogamus prima illius enchiridia" (*ibid.*, ff. 8v–9). The other, from Bonini himself to his readers, alerts them to expect a translation of Paul of Aegina early the following winter: "...et Paulum Aeginetam aliaque forsan nonnulla prima adventante hieme a nobis expectate; haec interim legite, quae si vobis placuisse intelligam, promptius ad alia me conferam (*ibid.*, f. 7).

It seems probable, therefore, that Bonini began to translate Paul in the summer of 1524, well before the appearance of the Aldine *editio princeps*, possibly using one of the three complete manuscripts of the Greek text still in the Laurentian Library (Bandini, *Cat. cod. graecorum*, III, 46–48, 130, 132–33). We do not know when he finished or, indeed, if he finished. Although the title pages of both manuscripts promise all seven books and the prefaces give no hint that the translation to follow is anything but complete, both manuscripts presently known are incomplete: that in the Riccardiana contains only Book I; the Verdun manuscript lacks Books IV, V, VI and a part of Book VII. Neither manuscript is a presentation copy. Indeed the preface (see immediately below) reads like the preface to a printed edition. Somewhere there probably survives the (possibly complete) manuscript presented to the pope. In neither manuscript, finally, is the dedicatory epistle to Clement VII dated. But in view of his promise in July 1524 to have the translation ready for his readers in the winter of 1524/25 we may plausibly but tentatively date it Pisa, ca. 1525.

*Preface* (Verdun, ms. 420). Ad lectores

quae meminisse illos oporteat toto hoc opere. [Inc.]: (f. 1) Efflagitari quotidie Paulum nostrum Aeginetam sentio, candidissimi lectores. Quapropter non nostrum amplius sed vestrum iam illum esse volumus. Hunc igitur clementissimo clementissimi Clementis pontificis maximi numini dicatum hodie vobis dare decrevimus....Nec vos oblitos esse velim quod et in hoc opere facimus et in aliis quoque nostris operibus fecimus: quaecumque scilicet his notis [ ] interclusa invenietis verba (quae pauca sane erunt) nostra esse, nec auctori sed interpreti adscribenda esse. Qui dum verbum verbo interdum reddere cogitur (quod fidi interpretis munus esse rati sumus), si quid obscurius in illis inspicitur, notioribus verbis aut sane a pluribus intellectis aperit atque declarat. Nonnulla etiam in hoc nostro opere invenietis quae etsi nonnihil a communi recedant usu, non tamen adeo externa sunt quin facile intelligi queant. Quae omnia recensere ab re penitus duximus....Quapropter ubicumque *crisim* in hoc opere nostro inveniemus alteram significationem secuti, non iudicium sed divisionem separationemque ac dissolutionem vertemus, Galeni Pergamei auctoritate nixi; ille enim in libro definitionum nuper a nobis verso his verbis *crisim* definivit.../... [Expl.]: (f. 2) Sed *crisim* naturae dissolutionem non iudicium appellantes in aliis aliorum peritiorum opinioni adhaerebimus.

*Dedication.* Sanctissimo Clementi vij<sup>o</sup> pontifici maximo. [Inc.]: (f. 2) Mos fuit, beatissime pater, Romanis imperatoribus dum universo quondam orbi rerum domina leges respublica Romana dabat, hilari vultu et magno totius populi plausu omnes illos semper excipere .../... [Expl.]: (f. 3) Haec obiter hilari vultu accipiat clementissima sanctitas tua, quam longam Nestoris aequare senectam pia numina feliciter sinant.

*Paul's preface.* Pauli Aeginetae praefatio in opus suum de medica materia. [Inc.]: (f. 3v) Veteres et qui ante nos fuere scriptores gravesque authores haud quicquam sane eorum quae ad artem medicinae spectant ommisisse (sic) ratus hanc scribendi provinciam suscepi, sed ingens solum multa paucis verbis perstringendi desiderium ad hoc me

compulit.../... [Expl.]: (f. 4v) Vires postremo cum simplicium tum etiam compositarum medicinarum explanavimus.

*Table of contents.* (f. 4v) Quae mens fuerit auctoris in septem totius operis libris.... Index praesentis operis per capita.... Pauli Aeginetae liber primus. Incipit liber primus in quo agitur de universali sanorum corporum designatione....Capita primi libri. De his quae accidunt mulieribus utero gestantibus et qua victus ratione uti debent. Caput primum....(f. 8v) Diocle (sic) ad Antigonum regem epistola in qua quo ingennio (sic) quisquis incolumen se praeservare queat docemus. Cap. 100<sup>m</sup>.

*Text.* [Pauli Eginete de Medica materia libri septem, interprete Euphrosyno Bonino philosopho Florentino.] De his quae accidunt mulieribus utero gestantibus, et qua victus ratione uti debent. Caput primum. [Inc.]: (f. 8v) Inter illa quae utero gestantibus accidunt cum maxime haec illas torquere videamus, exagitari scilicet et continuo vomitu cruciari et spuere et stomachi doloribus angī, et cibo ob fastidium vel invitas parcere, non ab re erit illas quoque nonnihil edocere.../... [Expl. Lib. I]: Sunt autem ad solstitium usque hibernum dies quadraginta quinque.../... [Expl. Lib. III]: (ff. 301-301v) Cum non unguem excidisse inspexeris, ceratum myrtheum apponito, cui nonnihil ex medicamento illo addatur, quod ex resina conficitur. [Inc. Lib. VII]: (f. 304) Pauli Aeginetae liber septimus. Incipit liber septimus et ultimus in quo agitur de viribus pharmacorum tam simplicium quam compositorum...tali ordine servato....(f. 305) Pharmacorum vires neque colore neque odore diiudicari posse, sed solu (*malim* : solum) gustu. Cap. primum. Ex odore haud quicquam sine fallacia coniectari licet de sensibilibus corporum complexione.../... [Expl. Lib. VIII, cap. 3]: (f. 409) De ocimastro. Ocimastrum, philetaerum a nonnullis appellatum, radicem habet inutilem; semen non vim habet subtiliandi et siccandi sine mordacitate.

*Manuscripts:*

Verdun, Bibliothèque Municipale, ms. 420, s. XVI, 409ff. Title page: *Pauli Eginete*

*de Medica materia Libri septem. Interprete Euphrosyno Bonino Philosopho Florentino.* On unnumbered folio 412v is the note: "Appartient à moy Richard Guyot, prebstre chappelain, familier à Sainct Pierre de Besançon. 1573." Despite the promise of the title page the manuscript contains only Books I, II, III, and VII, chs. 1-3. (*Catalogue général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France*, XLIII (1904), 678-679; Diels, *Handschriften der antiken Ärzte*, p. 78).

Florence, Biblioteca Riccardiana 967 (L III 25), s. XVI, 86 ff. Title page: *Pauli Eginete de medica materia libri septem interprete Euphrosyno Bonino philosopho Florentino.* The manuscript contains only Book I. (Kristeller, *Iter*, I, 212).

#### Biography:

Neither the place nor the date of Eufrosino (Frosino, Fruosino) Bonini's birth is known with certainty; but since he invariably called himself a Florentine and since a document of 1497 describes him as *in ipsa adolescentia adeo praestans*, he was probably born in Florence ca. 1477. In the preface to his edition of Hesiod he says that Poliziano was *quondam praeceptor meus*. Beginning in 1497 the records of the Florentine Studio style him "magister." In that year he was listed as a student of medicine, invited to deliver the oration celebrating the reopening of the university and, on 20 November, appointed a lecturer in Greek grammar and literature. On 12 Nov. 1502 he received the chair of Greek literature.

Between 1503 and 1511 he drops out of sight. Then in 1512 he dedicated to Jacopo di Giovanni Salviati, son-in-law of Lorenzo Magnifico and gonfaloniere di Giustizia, his *Commedia di Justizia in rima*, one of the many "trionphi, comoedie et moresche" given to celebrate the return of the Medici to Florence. During 1515-1517 he was the principal editor of Greek texts for Filippo di Giunta. In 1515-1516 he styled himself *doctor artium et medicinae* and *physicus*. He continued to teach at the Studio in Florence until he moved in 1522 to the University of Pisa as *praeceptor* in oratory and

poetry. During 1525, and probably earlier as well, he was an extraordinary lecturer in medicine at a salary of 250 florins (A. Fabroni, *Historia Academiae Pisanae*, Pisa, 1791, I, p. 400).

It is clear that after Bonini received the M.D. (ca. 1515) he paralleled his careers as professor of humanities and editor with a third active career as a professional physician. In the dedication to Christoforo Sernigi of Apollonius of Alexandria's *De constructione orationis* (late 1515 or early 1516) he asks him to forgive any errors he may find because "meque non Poetarum, non Rhetorum, non Grammaticorum praeceptis imbutum esse memineris, sed aut febribus, ut medicum par est, pellendis aut igne ferroque secandis ἐλκεσι doctiorem esse non ignores" (Bandini, *Iuntarum typographiae annales*, II, 99).

The translation of Paul of Aegina was Bonini's last work. No trace of him after 1527 has yet appeared.

#### Works:

1. *Commedia di Justizia in rima*. Florence, Biblioteca Nazionale, Magl. Strozzi. VII, 1211 (Kristeller, *Iter*, I, 124).

2. *Canto della code*, a lewd carnival song preserved in two sixteenth-century miscellanies of *Canti carnascialeschi*, both in Florence: BN, Magl. VII, 735, f. 30 (Mazzatinti, XIII, 163) and Riccardiana 2731 (0 III 20), f. 147 (Kristeller, *Iter*, I, 182).

3. Editions of Greek texts, all published in Florence by Filippo di Giunta, many with prefatory epistles: the *editiones principes* of Xenophon, *Cyropaedia et opera reliqua* (29 May 1516), dedicated to Lorenzo Salviati, nephew of Leo X and *patronus suus* (Panzer, VII, p. 23, no. 110 and B. Botfield, *Prefaces to the First Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics*, London, 1861, pp. 320-321) and Aelius Aristides, *Orationes* (20 May 1517), dedicated to Bernardo Michelozzi, bishop of Forlì (Panzer, VII, p. 26, no. 127 and Botfield, pp. 328-329); four volumes of Greek grammatical treatises (1 Feb. 1514/15 to late 1515 or early 1516), dedicated to Luigi Alamanni, Lodovico di Lorenzo Martelli, Cristoforo Sernigi, and Lorenzo Benivieni



(Bandini, *Iuntarum typographiae annales*, II, 54–56, 76–77, 90–91, 98–99; Panzer, VII, p. 17, no. 72; p. 20, no. 92; p. 22, no. 101; p. 23, no. 108; F. J. Norton, *Italian Printers, 1501–1520* [London, 1958], 30, 33–34); Theocritus (10 Jan. 1515/16), dedicated to Bonini by Pier Filippo di Alessandro Pandolfini (Bonini says in his preface to Hesiod that he had worked on the text of Theocritus; Bandini, II, 72–73; Panzer, VII, p. 20, no. 88); Hesiod, *Opera* (20 Jan. 1515/16), dedicated to Jacopo da Diacceto (Bandini, II 73–74; Panzer, VII, p. 20, no. 89); the comedies of Aristophanes (Sept. 1515 and 28 Jan. 1515/16), dedicated by Bernardo Giunta to Bonini's former pupil Francesco Accolti, bishop of Ancona and probably edited by Bonini (Bandini, II, 91–93, 100–101; Panzer, VII, p. 22, no. 102 and p. 20, no. 91).

4. Two letters in the Medici Archives in Florence (M.A.P. CXV, 241, 15 June 1515 to Giovanni da Poppi, secretary of Lorenzo di Piero de' Medici, later duke of Urbino, and CXX, 204, 21 Sept. 1520 to Giovanni delle Bande Nere).

5. Translations from the Greek: [pseudo-] Galen, *Definitiones medicae* and *Isagoge*; Philoponus, *Commentary on Aristotle's Analytica posteriora* (before July 1524); and Paulus Aegineta, *De re medica* (ca. 1525). For these, see above.

*Bibl.*: A.M. Bandini, *Iuntarum typographiae annales* (Lucca, 1791), I, 67–72; Cosenza, I, 663; G. Mazzuchelli, *Gli scrittori d'Italia*, II<sup>3</sup> (1762), 1659; C. Mutini, in *Dizionario biogr. degli italiani*, XII (1970), 219–220.

Cotton J. Hill, "Frosino Bonini: Politian's protégé and plagiarist?," *La Bibliofilia*, LXXI (1969), 157–175; F. Pintor, "Una commedia politica per la restaurazione medicea del 1512," in *Dai tempi antichi ai tempi moderni. Da Dante a Leopardi. Raccolta di scritti critici, di ricerche storiche... per le nozze di Michele Scherillo con Teresa Negri* (Milan, 1904), 391–406; A. Verde, *Lo Studio fiorentino, 1473–1503. Ricerche e documenti* (Florence, 1973), II, p. 194, no. 67.

## 6. OTHO BRUNFELSIUS

Otho Brunfels translated Book VII, ch. 3, an alphabetical catalogue of simples with their properties and powers. The dedicatory epistle to Otto and Wolfgang von Solms, respectively canons of Strasbourg and Cologne, is dated Strasbourg, Sept. 1, 1531. Brunfels's decision to translate this section of *De re medica* reflects his special interest in botany and pharmacology. A few days earlier (on 29 Aug. 1531), the same Strasbourg publisher had issued his edition of Serapion's *De simplicibus medicinis opus praeclarum et ingens* and treatises by Averroes and Rhases on the same subject; and he had dedicated the first volume of his famous herbal to the Senate of the city of Strasbourg in 1530. The second volume appeared 2 Dec. 1531, dedicated to Otto and Wolfgang von Solms, like the translation of Paul, and to their father Bernard. In the dedicatory epistle to volume one of the *Herbarum vivae eicones ad naturae imitationem*, dated 7 Mar. 1530, he says that he extracted his information from over forty writers, and goes on: "Aetium, Oribasium et Paulum, tametsi authores alioqui optimos, tamen rarius citavimus, quod hos Graece desideravimus et Latinae translationes malae fidei erant. Idem et cum Galeni simplicibus fecimus ex veteri translatione. In quibus tamen conquirendis nunc toti sumus, nec secundo huius operis tomo coronidem addituri nisi ex his Graecis fontibus, aut si id non successerit, alteri demandaturi eam provinciam." In Mar. 1530, therefore, Brunfels had still not seen a Greek text of Paul. Some time after that date he acquired a copy, no doubt the first edition of 1528. The "nuper" in his preface (see below) suggests that he translated the section on simples in 1531.

*Dedication* (ed. of Strasbourg, 1531). Inclytis et generosis dominis D. Othoni et Volphgango comitibus a Solms, duarum insignium ecclesiarum Argentinensis et Coloniensis canonicis, dominis suis observandissimis Otho Brunfelsius S. D. [*Inc.*]: (sig. A, 2) En mitto Pauli Aeginetae De simplicibus medicinis libellum, quem iussu vestra-



rum Celsitudinum vertendum nuper suscepi. Quanquam non ea grandiloquentia eoque dicendi lepore redditum, quo ego eum auctorem Vest. Cels. depraedicaui, antequam nossem quidem quale fuisset exemplare habiturus, et vestrae fortasse Celsitudines sibi de me pollicebantur. In causa fuit valetudo illa mea....Deinde exemplare morosum ac paene prodigiose depravatum, quibus factum est, ut votorum neutiquam compos fieri potuerim omniaque in irritum ceciderint....Isthinc negotium faciebat codex ἀνιγματοῦδος, mendosus et mancus, ex quo me extricare non valebam. Et nisi Galeni et reliquorum Graecorum adiutus commentariis fuisset, ex quibus mutuatus est sua Aegineta, nonnunquam ad verbum, interdum sententiam ex sententia, fateor ingenue, sterilem me operam effecturum fuisse, nec multum momenti fuisse consecutum....Testis mihi Iacobus Bedorottus, vir Graecae quoque linguae absolute doctus. Queritur idem et D. Allanus (sic) Torinus, ut audio, Basiliensis medicus, vir alioqui doctissimus, qui nunc totum Paulum in manibus habet, cuius translationem ut semper optavi extare.../[Expl.]: (sig. A, 3v) Et quam non laudem consecutus est vestra tam casta, pia et liberali educatione doctissimus praeceptor vester M. Ioannes a Daurnheim? Erit ubi haec suis agentur locis. Nunc pensum hoc meum benigne suscipite, fortunasque meas mecum boni consulite et valete. Argentorati, Calend. Septemb. An. a Christo nostro servatore nato, millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo primo.

[sig. A, 12, v]: Pauli Aeginetae vita ex Suida. Παῦλος Αἰγινήτης, ἰατρός. ἔγραψεν ἱατρικὰ βιβλία διάφορα. Paulus Aegineta medicus, et scripsit libros medicinales diversos.

*Text.* Paulus Aegineta De simplicibus Othone Brunfelsio interprete. [Inc.]: (f. 1) Abrotonum. Abrotonon simul et calefacit et siccatur, idque adeo in tertio ordine.../[Expl.]: (f. 70v) Ocimoides. Ocimoides, quam alii phileterion vocant, radicem habet nullius frugis; semen attenuantium partium est, et sine mordicatione exiccans.

#### *Editions:*

1531. See Composite Editions.

1532, Parisiis (Paris): Christianus Wecheus. See Composite Editions.

#### *Biography:*

See p. 57 above.

#### 7. ALBANUS TORINUS VITODURENSIS

Alban Thorer translated Books I-V and Book VII at the request of the Basel publisher Johannes Bebelius. He dedicated the translation to Matthias Lang, archbishop of Salzburg, on Mar. 1, 1532. In his *Castigationes in suam Aeginetae translationem* (Basel, 1533, sig. f, 3, v) he states explicitly that the only Greek text he used was the Aldine *editio princeps* of Aug. 1528; and since in the same place he attributes his errors to haste as well as to the insufficiencies of the Aldine edition ("...[errores] quos festinatio partim, partim et maxime quidem depravatissimum exemplar Aldinum, quo unico sum usus, peperit"), he apparently worked on his translation between August 1528 and March 1532, and closer to the latter than the former date, a dating confirmed and narrowed to approximately the second half of 1531 by a passage in his *Epistola apologetica* against Winther (Basel, 1539, sig. b, 5): "Muis itaque tam audacibus coeptis parum adspirantibus (de linguis Graeca et Latina, quod fateor, haud ita bene meritis et rudis adhuc philiatros) sex eius auctoris libros senis mensibus operis succisivis ad tumultuariam prelorum festinationem Latinitate donavi, adeo praecipitanter ut persaepe stans pede in uno paginas bene multas ex unico codice vulgato reddere coactus sim, unde et opus parum elimatum in lucem prodiit." Cf. Otho Brunfels writing on 1 Sept. 1531 (see above p. 161a: "...Torinus, ut audio, ...qui nunc totum Paulum in manibus habet....")

In August 1532 Luc-Antonio Giunta published in Venice all seven books of *De re medica*, adding to Thorer's translation of Books I-V and Book VII a translation of Book VI by Giovanni Bernardo Feliciano (see below p. 165). In October of the same year Johann Winther of Andernach published in Paris another translation of all

seven books and in his preface criticized Thorer for his errors and for omitting the difficult Book VI. Hoping to correct their fortunes, Thorer's Basel publishers issued Feliciano's translation of Book VI together with Thorer's *Castigationes* (See Composite Editions 1533, p. 149, above). Thorer later translated Book VI himself. It accompanies his revised translation of the other books in the edition published by Balthasar Lasius in 1538.

Winther fiercely attacked Thorer's revised translation in a broadside (chartula) published in Frankfurt later in the same year. Thorer replied with spirit: *Ad clarissimum dominum Guinterium Ioannem Andernacum Epistola apologetica Albani Torini, qua calumnias illius impudentissimas refellit et versionem eiusdem Pauli Aeginetae mendosam et mala fide natam ostendit*, Basel, Balthasar Lasius, 1539 (BN; London, Royal College of Physicians). I have found no copy of Winther's invective, but in his reply to it Thorer quotes directly the essential charge: "Albani versionem non modo non Latinam, sed multis etiam modis imperfectam, nec medico dignam, ne quid dicam gravius" (sig. a, 3, v). "Aliis elocutione quidem," Thorer answered, "fide vero et integritate nemini cedere" (sig. a, 5; cf. the Dedication immediately below).

Thorer continued to work on his translation after 1538. A fragment from Book I (chs. 53-54) with which he prefaced his *Paraphrases in libros omneis Alexandri Tralliani* (Basel, 1541) contains minor changes in the 1538 text. In 1546 he published a newly revised version of all seven books.

a. Torinus's translation of Books I-V and Book VII.

*Dedication* (ed. of Basel, 1532). Reverendissimo in Christo patri illustrissimoque principi ac domino D. Matthaeo, Ro. Ecclesiae TT. S. Angeli prebytero, Salisburgensi archiepiscopo, summo ac unico studiorum Mecoenati et incomparabili nostrae aetatis decori, Albanus Torinus Vitodurensis S. D. [*Inc.*] (sig. α, 2) Non hanc Celsitudini tuae lucubratiunculam meam, illustrissime

princeps, quasi tuis non minus seriis quam arduis etiam studiis, clavo Christianae cymbae incumbente, dignam offero.... Paulus ille noster Aegina Graeciae civitate natus, Ulyssaeo a prima ferme iuventute animo praeditus, non tam iugi variarum urbium morumque mortalium desiderio quam indefesso quodam cognoscendae artis medicaeque materiae studio allectus, permultos etiam remotissimos mundi tractus praeter Graeciam omnium artium parentem peragravit.... maturo iam gravique iudicio principis medicorum Hippocratis et Galeni, cuius abbreviator esse videtur, Oribasii item et aliorum veterum monumenta evolvit, apumque more ex singulis succulentiora quaeque decerpens, vastum illud Apollineae artis mare sparsim ab aliis ac diffuse plaustralibus libris comprehensum, dii boni quam Laconica, quam divina quadam brevitate, summo cum ordine, tum artificio, stilo emuncto, multaque verborum concinnitate, in septem volumina quasi in compendium redegit, in quibus medicinam per Apollinem integram non pluribus, non paucioribus quam res ipsa cognitu necessaria postulare videtur complexus est.... Sed lubet nunc Graeci exemplaris ut unici, ita et foedissimis mendis inquinatissimi, vitia quaedam commemorare.... Occurret aliquis forsitan qui culpabit musam nostram Caricam: philologis me transtulisse haec, non logophilis respondeo; aliis elocutione quidem, fide vero nemini cedere.... Sumpsimus autem hanc interpretandi provinciam Ioannis Bebelii, viri talis ut brevi nullius officinae plus debuerint bonae litterae, precibus et pretio tandem expugnati.... [*Expl.*]: (sig. α, 3, v) Sic enim non mihi modo maiora aedendi animum eriges, sed etiam alios ad multa quae C. T. et aevum fortasse tuum illustrent scribenda excitabis. Vale. Basileae, Calend. Mart. An. M. D. XXXII.

*Index*. (sig. α, 4-β, 4, v) Index rerum ac vocabulorum totius operis compendiosus.

*Paul's preface*. Pauli Aeginetae medici omnium praestantissimi in libros de arte medendi praefatio, Albano Torino Vitodurensi interprete. [*Inc.*]: (sig. β, 5) Non qui veteribus, eorum quae ad artem spec-

tant, praetermissum quicquam putem, institutum nobis hoc opus est, sed qui in compendium doctrina redigatur.../...[*Expl.*]: (sig. β, 5, v) Postremo de simplicium medicamentorum viribus compositisque sermonem fecimus.

*Table of contents.* Quidam septem totius operis voluminum (universum enim opus in septem libros diductum est) scopi... Hypothesis libri primi... Capita libri primi. De his quae in foetura praegnantibus accidunt, quoque nutritu alendae sint gravidae. Caput I... Diocli[s] epistola prophylactica.

*Text.* Pauli Aeginetae medici praestantissimi de arte medendi liber primus, Albano Torino Vitodurensi interprete. De his quae in foetura praegnantibus accidunt, quoque nutritu alendae sint gravidae. Cap. primum. [*Inc.*]: (sig. a, 1) Quum foeminas utero gerentes eiusmodi magna ex parte casus affligent, corporis fere totius redundantiarum moles, iugis vomitus, sputatio, erosiones stomachi, et horror denique cibi, operae omnino precium me facturum arbitror, si suppetias, quibus eis subveniatur, scribere aggrediar.../...[*Expl.*]: (sig. V, 5) Atticus medimnus habet semisextaria (quae Graeci ἡμίεκτα appellant) duodecim, hemiectum choenicas iiij. Sic medimnus continebit minas quadragintanovem, sextarios nonagintasex. Verum istiusmodi mensurarum pondus exprimere arduum est, eo quod aridae usiae haud modico inter se discrimine trutinando lancisque momento dissident. [*Not in the Greek:* Sales theriaci. Confectura salis theriaci ad hunc modum praeparatur... tanta pastillorum mensura admixta, quantam viperas quatuor habere coniecturabam, et sales effecti sunt vere praestantissimi.]

*Postscript.* Lectori. [*Inc.*]: (sig. V, 5, v) Si quid in hoc opere mutilum forte abruptumve comperies, optime lector, exemplaris graeci quod unicum et quidem prodigiose depravatum interpreti praesto erat, vitio id accidisse putato.../...[*Expl.*]: cognosces autem hoc ipsum ubi ceratio pondus aliud adiunctum esse deprehendes.

*Editions:*

1532, Mar., Basileae (Basel): Andreas

Cratander and Ioannes Bebelius. Contents: Books I–V and Book VII. Panzer, VI, p. 288, no. 874; Poynter 4863; Durling 3549; NUC. Basel, UB; Cambridge, Trinity; Munich, StB; Paris, Mazarine; (MBM; NNNAM). 1532, Aug. See Composite Editions.

b. Torinus's revised translation of Books I–V and Book VII, completed now by his own translation of Book VI, which appears here for the first time.

*Dedication I* (ed. of Basel, 1538). Illustrissimo summaque veneratione dignissimo Principi ac Domino D. Matthaeo, Romanae Ecclesiae TT. Sancti Angeli Diacono Cardinali, Archiepiscopo Iuvaviensi, et patriae servatori, etc., Albanus Torinus Vitodurensis S. [*Inc.*]: (sig. α, 2) Cum superioribus aliquot annis omnium primus gravissimum pariter et difficillimum artis medicae autorem Paulum Aeginetam latio iure... donassem... etsi bene multa fuissent, fateor, repraesentatione dignissima, quae a me inconsulta festinatione parum diligenter animadversa et inconsiderantius multo quam huius saeculi iudicium postulabat effusa... Ipse quidem errores meos nunquam dissimulavi, imo in castigationibus nostris mox a praecipiti Aeginetae editione evulgatis, haud mediocri eius in lucem aediti poenitentia ductus, ingenue confessus sum... hoc quaecunque munusculum fronte serena accipias, et animo, ut soles, magnifico tuearis Aeginetam longe omnium clarissimum medicinae autorem, ex squalido tandem nitidulum, ex ineffigiato formosum, ex mendoso emaculatum, ex mutilo integrum. Siquidem non multa solum amputavimus, mendas extersimus et potiora substituimus, sed etiam universum volumen sextum, ut praestantissimum ita et obscurissimum, adiecimus. Taceo quod passim totque ac tantos Graeci exemplaris quod in transferendo unicum secuti sumus undique depravatissimi errores ceu Augiae stabulum expurgavimus, ita ut medicorum res publica plus nobis debeat, quod Aeginetam utcumque emendatum quam quod latinitate donatum nostro beneficio habeat. Nec invideo si alius meliorem codicem nactus plura restituat, mutet, et quo

nihil magis in votis est suppleat.../...  
[Expl.]: (sig. α, 3, v) Quod Deus Optimus  
Maximus sublevandis rebus mortalium pie-  
tatisque ac literarum omnium studiis prove-  
hendis quam maxime longaevum esse velit  
et felicissimum. Basileae, Idib. Martiis.  
Anno M. D. XXXVIII.

*Dedication II.* Reverendissimo...D.  
Matthaeo...Salispurgensi Archiepiscopo...  
Albanus Torinus...S. D. [Inc.]: (sig. α, 4)  
Non hanc Celsitudini tuae lucubratiunculam  
nostram, illust. Princeps, quasi tuis iam ar-  
duis (clavo Christianae cymbae incumbente)  
studiis dignam offerimus.../...[Expl.]:  
(sig. β, 1, v) Sic enim non mihi modo ampli-  
ora aedendi animum eriges, sed etiam alios  
ad plurima quae R. C. T. magis illustrent,  
scribendum excitabis. Vale. Basileae, Cal-  
end. Mart. An. M. D. XXXII.

*Paul's preface.* Pauli Aeginetae in suos de  
arte medendi libros Praefatio Albano Torino  
Vitodurensi interprete.

Pauli laborem me nosce, qui plurimum  
Peragravit terrae, Aegina natus patria.  
[Inc.]: (p. 1) Non qui veteribus, eorum quae  
ad artem spectant, praetermissum quic-  
quam putem, institutum nobis hoc opus est,  
sed qui in compendium doctrina redigatur  
.../...[Expl.]: (p. 2) Postremo de simpli-  
cium compositorumque medicamentorum  
facultatibus librum condidimus.

*Table of contents.* Quidam septem totius  
operis voluminum (universum enim opus in  
totidem libros diductum est) scopi...Hypo-  
thesis libri primi...Capita libri primi. De  
his quae in foetura praegnantibus accidunt,  
quoque nutritu alendae sint gravidae.  
Cap. I...Dioclis epistola prophylactica. C.

*Text.* Pauli Aeginetae De re medica liber  
primus Albano Torino Vitodurensi inter-  
prete. De his quae in foetura praegnantibus  
accidunt, quoque nutritu alendae sint  
gravidae. Cap. I. [Inc.]: (p. 6) Cum foemi-  
nas utero gerentes eiusmodi magna ex parte  
casus affligent, redundatio stomachi, iugis  
vomitus, sputatio, erosiones oris ventriculi,  
et horror denique cibi, operae me precium  
facturum arbitror si suppetias quibus eis  
subveniatur scribere aggrediar...(p. 354)  
Pauli Aeginetae De re medica liber sextus

Albano Torino Vitodurensi interprete. Pro-  
oemium in artem medendi, quae administra-  
tione manuum absolvitur. Cap. I. [Inc. lib.  
sextus]: Sermonem super arte quae manuum  
opera exercetur bifariam dispescimus, in ea  
quae in carne et ea quae in ossium cum  
fracturis tum luxationibus contemplantur.  
Sumptoque in praesentiarum ab iis quae  
carnem infestare solent exordio, de more  
heic (sic) quoque nostro rem compendio  
perstringemus. Rursum itaque a supernis  
partibus inchoantes, ad ustionem quae  
capiti ac vertici eius potissimum admoveri  
consuevit explicabimus.../...[Expl. lib.  
sex.]: (p. 448) De luxatione cum fractura.  
Cap. CXXIII. Quod si luxatio cum fractione  
citra hulus acciderit, communis intendendi  
ratio et per manus conformis instauratio  
adhibenda est, veluti in capite de simplici-  
bus fracturis expositum est. Si vero cum  
hulcere rursus ex his quae de fracturis cum  
exhulceratione et luxationibus privatim ex-  
plicavimus, conveniens repetenda est admin-  
istratio.../...[Expl. lib. septimus]: (pp.  
636-637) Atticus medimnus hemiecta, id  
est, semisextarios XII. Hemiectum sive se-  
modius continet choenices IIII. Sic medim-  
nus continebit minas XLVIII, sextarios  
XCVI. Istiusmodi autem mensurarum pon-  
dus exprimere proferreque expeditum non  
est, quod aridarum rerum discrimina iuxta  
lancis momentum infinita existant.

#### *Editions:*

1538. See Composite Editions.

1541, Mar., Basileae (Basel): no publisher  
given. Contents: Book I, chs. 74-96 (pp.  
117-139="De facultatibus alimentorum ex  
Paulo Aegineta, Albano Torino interprete"),  
accompanying Thorer's paraphrase of and  
commentary on Apicius, *De re culinaria* and  
Bartolomeo Platina, *De tuenda valetudine,  
natura rerum, et popinae scientia* (see CTC  
II, 324-325). DK. V, 777; Poynter  
352; Durling 231; NUC s.v. Apicius. BM;  
BN; Basel, UB; Oxford, Bodleian; Rome,  
Vaticana; (PBm; ICN; PPL).

1541, [Sept.], Lugduni (Lyons): Sebastianus  
Gryphius. Reproduces Basel 1541 immedi-  
ately above. DK. V, 778; Baudrier VIII,  
143; Osler 1821; Sallander 442; Poynter

351; Durling 232; NUC s.v. Apicius. BM; BN; (ICJ; MiU; NN; NNNAM).

- c. Torinus's translation of Book I, chs. 53-54, accompanying Torinus's *Paraphrases in libros omneis Alexandri Traliani*. The text is the revised version of 1538, but with further minor revisions.

*Text.* De victus ratione singulis anni temporibus utili, ex Paulo Aegineta.... Victus ratio vitam negociosam transigentibus servanda. [*Inc.*]: (sig. a, 5 v) Optimum sane fuerit quaeque anni tempora observando victus rationem instituere... [*Expl. cap. 53*] (sig. a, 6) Nec alienum fuerit post aequinoc-tium evacuatione ex commemoratis quibusdam rebus corpus inanire, ne quid super-vacaneum in ipso per hyemem retentum noxiam inferat. [*Inc. cap. 54*]: Quisquis in negotio degit, spectare debet an superiore se vita exercitare consueverit... [*Expl. cap. 54*]: (sig. a, 6 v) Abstinendum itaque a cibis ac potibus, qui acervatam succorum congeriem insita quadam indole gignere possunt. Omnibus autem his commune fuerit auxilium ventris deiectio.

*Edition:*

1541, Mar., Basileae (Basel): Henricus Petrus. Poynter 207; Durling 155. BM; BN; Oxford, Bodleian; (CtY-M).

- d. Books I-VII translated by Torinus, again revised and with a new dedication to Sebastianus Sema.

*Dedication* (ed. of Basel, 1546). Reverendissimo in Christo patri ac domino D. Sebastiano Sema, monasterii apud D. Ergaviae Urbanum abbati, omnibus regiis virtutibus insigni, domino suo summe observando Albanus Torinus S. [*Inc.*]: (sig. α, 2) Ea mihi cum amplissima Celsitudine tua lustris ab hinc quinque, quum isthic essem, intercessit familiaritas atque necessitudo... Hunc tam excellentem medicinae scriptorem olim primus... latinitate in maxima temporis angustia et praecipitantia ex unico vitiosissimo exemplari utcunque donavi. Nunc vero maiore tandem cura et fide totum de integro, codicibus Graecis emendatioribus et veritatis ipsius acriore iudicio adhibitis, recognovi ac

nitori denique suo tantum non ad unguem restitui... [*Expl.*]: (sig. α, 5) Dominus Iesus servet ac prosperet vitam tuam omnem, unicum Abbatum decus, Albanumque tuum a longo iam tempore toto pectore tibi addic-tum ames, foveas, ac tuearis. Ex Monte Plusiaco. Pridie Calend. April. Anno M. D. XLVI.

*Text.* Pauli Aeginetae liber primus Albano Torino interprete. De his quae in foetura praegnantibus accidunt, et quonam illis victu utendum sit. Cap. I. [*Inc.*]: (p. 1) Quum foeminas utero gerentes eiusmodi magna ex parte casus affligent, redundatio stomachi, iugis vomitus, sputatio frequens, erosiones oris ventriculi, et horror denique cibi, operae precium fuerit documenta quibus eis subveniatur tradere... [*Expl.*]: (p. 761) De mensuris aridorum... Istiusmodi autem mensurarum pondus exprimere expeditum non est, quod aridarum rerum discrimina iuxta lancis momentum infinita existant.

*Editions:*

1546, Mar., Basileae (Basel): Ioannes Oporinus. Durling 3556; NUC. BM; Basel, UB; (MBM).

1551, Mar., Basileae (Basel): Ioannes Oporinus. (At the end, pp. 764-767: *De Paulo Aegineta Hieronymi Gemusaei iudicium*. [*Inc.*]: Paulus hic noster, ut propria quidem philosophiae naturalis principia non attigit...) Poynter 4865; Durling 3557; NUC. Basel, UB; Munich, StB; Rome, Vaticana; (NNNAM).

*Biography:*

See CTC II, 325-27.

## 8. JOHANNES BERNARDUS FELICIANUS

Albanus Torinus had omitted Book VI from his translation of *De re medica* published in Basel by Cratander and Bebel in March 1532. Thomas Giunta asked Giovanni Bernardo Feliciano to translate the missing book so that the Venetian firm could bring out a Latin translation of Paul's complete work. After some hesitation Feliciano agreed, completing his assignment before August 1532, the date of the colophon. His Greek

text was almost certainly the Aldine *editio princeps*.

*Preface* (ed. of Venice, 1532, Aug.). Io. Bernardi Feliciani in sextum librum Pauli Aeginetae prefatio. [*Inc.*]: (p. 232) Cum Thomas Iunta, qui optimis quibusque auctoribus excudendis studiosos semper iuvare conatur, Paulum, qui e Germania adductus fuerat translatus, imprimere statuisset, animadvertit ei sextum librum deesse summamque operam curam diligentiam collocandam in eo sibi esse censuit, ut ad communem utilitatem integer ex officina sua egrederetur, mihiq; sexti libri vertendi provinciam demandavit. . . . Verumtamen cum obnixius instaret idem Iunta, atque item vir acerrimi iudicii atque optimaе literaturae Antonius Francinus, cuius opera et industria tam Latini quam Graeci libri castigationes in dies excuduntur, non solum rogaret sed iure quodam necessitudinis etiam iuberet, recusare amplius non potui. . . . [*Expl.*]: Tametsi spero me pro mediocri virium mearum facultate et temporis angustia, qua urgebar, id studium huic rei adhibuisse, ut in hoc sexto, licet multa alia fortasse considerari possint, Pauli tamen sententia agnoscatur.

*Text.* Pauli Aeginetae medici praestantissimi de arte medendi liber sextus, Io. Bernardo Feliciano interprete. Prohoemium eorum quae manus opera administrantur. Cap. I. [*Inc.*]: (p. 235) Totum de iis quae manus opera administrantur sermonem bipartito dividemus, in ea quae in carne et ea quae in ossibus tam fractis quam luxatis considerantur, exordiemurque ab iis quae in carne contingere consueverunt, solita usi brevitate, atque hic a superioribus partibus incipientes eam, quae in capite ac praecipue in vertice adhibetur, uestionem referemus. . . . [*Expl.*]: (p. 287) De luxatione cum fractura. Cap. CXXIII. Si cum fractura absque ulcere luxatio fit, communi ratione extendendum os est, ac manibus componendum, quemadmodum in simplicibus fracturis explicavimus. Si vero etiam ulcus accedit, rursus ab iis quae de fracturis cum ulcere et luxationibus privatim dicta sunt, congrua repetenda curatio est.

#### *Editions:*

1532, Aug. See Composite Editions.

1533. See Composite Editions.

#### *Biography:*

See CTC I, 90-91; Cosenza, II, 1372-73; and Durling, p. 177.

#### 9. JOHANNES GUINTERIUS ANDERNACUS

Johann Winther dedicated his translation of *De re medica*, the first complete translation by a single author, to Jean Du Bellay, bishop of Paris, on 1 Oct. 1532. In his preface he states that he used three Greek texts: the Aldine *editio princeps* of 1528; an "antiquum exemplar" belonging to Janus Lascaris (probably Par. gr. 2047, a fifteenth-century manuscript once owned by Lascaris that entered the royal collection at Fontainebleau before 1544; see H. Omont, *Catalogues des manuscrits grecs de Fontainebleau sous François Ier et Henri II*, Paris, 1889, p. 140, no. 416 and p. 364, no. 186); and an "admirandae vetustatis codex" belonging to Johannes Ruellius (Par. gr. 2206). Although he says that he translated Paul "iam pridem" and "superioribus annis," it is clear that he set to work only after he had corrected his own copy of the Aldine edition. If we are to believe his further claim, namely, that he had almost finished his translation before Alban Thorer began his, we must conclude that he prepared at least a first draft between the summer of 1528 and (probably) the end of 1530.

The almost simultaneous publication of two major translations caused much bitterness. The Paris and Basel publishers were each determined to be first in the field. Although Cratander and Bebel knew that Winther was already at work (according to Winther, at any rate), they commissioned Alban Thorer to make a rival translation. Thorer himself several times confessed that he had worked under pressure and in haste. When the news reached Winther and Simon de Colines in Paris that Cratander and Bebel had actually begun to print a Latin version of Paul, Colines extracted Winther's manuscript from him, "nondum dedolatum imo ne runcinas quidem expertum" (see Preface

below) and began to set it. The Basel volume nevertheless arrived in Paris before Colines had finished printing Book III. The rivals exchanged insults for a decade.

In 1542 Winther published, with commentary, a thorough revision of his translation ("maiore nunc cura et fide ad vetusta exemplaria...recognita") and newly dedicated it from Metz, where he lived from 1537 to 1544, to Jean Du Bellay, now a cardinal. Publishers in Lyons and Venice subsequently issued six editions of this revised translation. In 1546 Rembert Dodoens further retouched Winther's text of Book III ("ad Graeci exemplaris et librorum Galeni fidem diligenter recognitum") and published it in Cologne.

a. Winther's first version of Books I-VII.

*Preface* (ed. 1532). Candido lectori S. [*Inc.*]: (sig. ⚭ A, i, v) Iam pridem Paulum Aeginetam a me conversum, optime lector, aedidisse, nisi meliorum exemplarium spes aliqua me detinisset. Cupiebam enim optimum authorem non mutilum, ut in impresso codice habetur, sed quatenus liceret integrum, fideliter ac pure expressum studiosis hominibus impartire. Quippe videbam parum adeo utilitatis ad studiosos preventurum si Aldino exemplari duntaxat usus, in quo per multa desiderantur, scriptorem interpretandum suscepissem. Imo plurimum dignitati ipsius decessurum sciebam, tandemque interpretis temeritate optimum authorem iri neglectum. Itaque primum laboravi sedulo ut codicem meum ex aliis exemplaribus manuscriptis, sine quibus neminem puto quamlibet ingeniosum aliquid profecturum, emendarem, deinde sententiam Pauli si qua erat obscurior cum scriptoribus unde transcripserat conferrem; ac statim in Ioannis Lascaris viri incomparabilis antiquum exemplar incidi, sed non ita per omnia fidele, ad haec saepius Ruellii medici clarissimi admirandae vetustatis codicem inspexi, sed ne is quidem omni ex parte respondit, praesertim in Chirurgia, licet aliis quos viderim fuerit emendatior. Porro non contentus fui iis solum exemplaribus, verum longis itineribus antiquissimum Oribasii volumen literis Longo-

bardicis scriptum, egregium vetustatis monumentum consului, quod sane quo minus elegantiae et ornatus, eo plus fidei et auctoritatis habuit, unde non paucos correxi locos, quos Paulus ad verbum ex illo transscripsit. Omitto quot ex Galeno, Hippocrate, Alexandro instaurarim, qui in omnibus exemplaribus erant depravati.

Sed ecce, dum tanta solitudine et diligentia pulcherrimo auctori conor subvenire, rumor hic spargitur eundem Basileae Latinitate donatum excudi. Quod sane non potui non demirari, quum typographi illic anno antequam interpreter ille cogitasset eum vertere me propemodum absolvisse per meas et amicorum literas cognovissent. Non tamen ideo moerori me dedam, quasi oleum et operam perdiderim, quum opus non integrum, ut in quo tum alia tum sextus liber ut optimus ita difficillimus desideraretur. Id tamen male me habuit, quod statim ubi huc fama de Pauli impressione venisset meum coactus sum praelo committere, nondum dedolatum imo ne runcinas quidem expertum, ut iam tertius liber esset impressus fere antequam ex Germania alter adveheretur. Illud verissimum, si domi libros istos diutius paulo et in manibus habere atque regustare interim ex intervallo licuisset, longe elimatiores prodituros fuisse. Quum vero per typographum id non licuerit, festinata operis descriptione factum est, ut aliquoties dictio una pro altera posita sit, quae optime in praecedentibus habebatur. Sed omnia libris iam impressis ad fidem restituimus, ut secundae recognitionis loco esse possint.../...[*Expl.*]: Vale lector candidissime. Et priusquam legas, vitiata lectionem corrigo.

*Dedication.* Ad clarissimum virum Ioannem Bellaium, praesulem Parisiensem et Francisci Christianissimi Francorum regis consiliarium in sanctiore consilio, Ioannis Guinterii Andernaci in Paulum Aeginetam e Graeco in Latinum tralatum praefatio. [*Inc.*]: (sig. ⚭ A, ij) Quoniam nuper lucubrationes nostras, praesul clarissime, tanta excepisti hilaritate et benevolentia...offero igitur tibi integrum Pauli Aeginetae De re medica opus in Latinam orationem a me superioribus annis conversum...Cum enim



viderem medicos hactenus medendi rationem a barbaris indoctisque scriptoribus petere, omni cura authorem e Graecia aliquem interpretandum mihi censui, ex quo rectius practicen (sic enim vocant) suam condiscerent. Occurrit autem in primis Paulus Aegineta excellens medicinae scriptor, annis iam mille desideratus, qui compendio, ordine, artificio, perspicuitate et doctrina omnes facile superaverit. Adde quod multa feliciter tractet quae Galenus, Oribasius, Alexander, Aetius, Rufus, et reliqui huius disciplinae proceres omiserunt. Unde non dubitem asserere hunc unum Paulum, si Galeni theoricæ adiicias, ad medicinam perfecte discendam sufficere. Toto igitur animo et cogitatione incubui, ut hunc authorem in studiosorum gratiam quasi latinitate donarem, in quo sane laboris mihi plurimum fuit subeundum tum exemplariorum vitio, quamvis tria obtigerint diversa, tum quod in chirurgica vel instrumentorum nomine difficillima nulli fere latini authores habeantur, quos tuto queas aemulari. Quippe is semper mihi in vertendis Graecorum monumentis fuit animus, ut praeter fidem, qua nihil in interprete est optabilius, pure omnia, latine et munde, quatenus liceret, exprimerem, quanquam hodie multos agrestes hircososque philosophos, si diis placet, videam, quos impolita magis et rudia delectant exasciataque magis quam dedolata, ex horum numero nonnulli graviores disciplinas exponere aggressi, vocabulis sordidis et ex intima plebei sermonis faece acceptis, foedant contaminantque. Unde fit ut qui paulo humanius educati institutique sunt, non reformident illas adeo, sed fugiant, oderint et despuant, cum maxime referret, egregias mentes praeclaraque ingenia sermonis venustate et gratia ad severiores illas, ut ita dicam, matronas allicere. Quae an ego praestiterim, quod in tam grandi opere vix potest fieri, aliorum esto iudicium, certe hoc audacter assero, qui nunquam inter politioris musae aemulos certationibus disceptationibusque elimati, nunquam per Celsi, Largi, Plinii, Varronis, Columellae aliorumque literas sunt peregrinati, eos parum adeo fructus hinc relaturos.

Tu interea hasce meas vigilias, Pontifex optime, ne contemne, ad quas absolvendas et author et auxiliarius extitisti. Perge favere doctis, perge literas excitare, perge veterem recipere medicinam, quae hactenus aegrota erat et prope desperata. Habes...Iacobum Colinum..., habes fratres tuos..., qui te veluti Hercules Atlantem strenue adiuvabunt. Vale praesul clarissime. Lutetiae, Calendis Octobribus, anno ab orbe redempto millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo secundo.

*Index* (sig. ⊕ A, iij- ⊕ C, ij, v).

*Annotationes in primum librum* (sig. ⊕ C, ij,v- ⊕ C, iiij,v; see below p. 176).

*Paul's preface.* Pauli Aeginetae periodeuti in suum De re medica opus praefatio.

Pauli laborem nosce me qui plurimas

Invisit orbis terras, Aegina satus.

[*Inc.*]: (sig. Aa, i) Non equidem opus hoc, quasi veteres aliqua arti necessaria praetermiserint, componere sum aggressus, sed totam ut disciplinam in compendium redigerem.../...[*Expl.*]: (sig. Aa, i,v) Postremum autem librum de simplicibus compositisque medicamentis conscripsimus.

*Table of contents.* Quid singuli septem totius operis libri, nam totidem habentur, contineant...[Argumentum libri primi] Primus totius operis hic liber est, in quo omnia sanitatis tuendae praecepta tradidimus...Capita primi libri. Quae gravidis superveniant, et quae victus ratio conducat. cap. 1...Dioclis epistola ad valetudinem tuendam conscripta. cap. 100.

*Text.* Pauli Aeginetae liber primus Ioanne Guinterio Andernaco medico interprete. Quae gravidis superveniant, et quae victus ratio eis conducat. Cap. I. [*Inc.*]: (sig. Aa, iij) Quandoquidem inter ea quae gravidis superveniunt, haec potissimum infestare solent, nausea, continuae vomitiones, sputa, stomachi erosio, et cibi fastidium, non alienum fuerit remedia quibus ab eis vindicentur perscribere.../...[*Expl. lib. VII*] (sig. KKK, vij,v) Atticus medimnus habet semi-sextaria, quae hemiecta vocant, duodecim. Hemiectum choenices quatuor. Ita semi-medimnus habebit minas quadragintanovem, sextarios nonagintasex. Huiusmodi autem



mensurarum pondus exponere haud facile, quod aridarum rerum infinitae iuxta momenti lancis rationem differentiae existant.

*Editions:*

1532, [after 1 Oct.]. See Composite Editions.

1534. See Composite Editions.

1536, Parisiis (Paris): Christianus Wechelus. Contents: Winther's first version of Book III. [*Inc.*]: (sig. a, ij) Quemadmodum stirpium nonnullae quidem humiditatis defectu inarescentes contabescunt, nonnullae vero alienis a natura sua humoribus infectae emarcent, simili etiam ratione idipsum pilis usu venit.../...[*Expl.*]: (p. 365) Cum autem unguis exciderit, ceratum myrteum, cui medicamenti ex resina paululum adiectum sit, superaccommodatur. Poynter 4877; Durling 3574; NUC. BM; BN; (NNNAM).

1541. See Composite Editions.

1542, [ca. Jan.], Lugduni (Lyons): Ioannes et Franciscus Frellonius fratres. Contents: Winther's first version of Book VII, chs. 12-20 (shortened), accompanying Conrad Gessner's *Apparatus et delectus simplicium medicamentorum*.

*Dedication*. Clarissimo medico D. Christophoro Clausero Conradus Gessnerus S. P. D. [*Inc.*]; (sig. a, 2) Dolenda profecto res multaque reprehensione digna, Christophore vir doctissime, cum nostro seculo artes ac disciplinae omnes barbaram quaeque suam exuerint leberidem et tanquam vere novo eruditorum ceu favoniorum afflatu foelici revirescere coeperint, solam adhuc medicinam nondum undique vetus illud exuvium exuisse...Proinde simplicia primum medicamina tum quae Dioscorides tum quae alii Graeci Latinique insignia tradiderant in enchiridion redegei, historia quidem fuse explicata, viribus autem brevissime iuxta Pauli Aeginetae fere praescriptum...Visum est autem huc adiungere universalia Aeginetae de medicamentorum secundum genera compositione praecepta, eiusdemque argumenti generalem Galeni doctrinam.../...[*Expl.*]: (sig. a, 4,v) Accipies igitur bono animo, et pro eruditione tua si quid mutandum, demendum, adiiciendumve videbitur,

facies. Vale. Lugduni, in peregrinatione, 1541. Idib. Ian.

*Text*. De compositione medicaminum generalium, ex Paulo Aegineta. De pastillis. [*Inc.*]: (p. 117) Pastilli Graece trochisci a figura nominantur. Tres sunt eorum species: alii nanque sunt potabiles, alii in alvum dantur, alii delinuntur.../...[*Expl.*]: (p. 137) Iam nonnullis unguentis ob gratum duntaxat odorem mulieres utuntur, ut foliato, spicato, commageno, et quae moschelaea, quasi dicas, ex moscho et oleo confecta nuncupantur. Baudrier, V, 184; Sallander 3518a; Poynter 2773; Durling 2064. Rome, Vaticana; (NNNAM).

1543, Venetiis (Venice): J. A. and P. de Nicolinis de Sabio for M. Sessa. (A reprint of 1542 above.) Poynter 2774.

- b. Winther's translation of Books I-VII, revised, and with a commentary by the translator, newly dedicated from Metz to Cardinal Jean Du Bellay.

*Preface*. Candido lectori (see below, p. 177).

*Dedication* (ed. of Strasbourg, 1542). Ad honoratissimum virum Ioannem Bellaium cardinalem et episcopum Parisiensem Ioannis Guinterii Andernaci medici in Paulum Aeginetam praefatio. [*Inc.*]: (sig. α, ij,v) Quam olim Pauli Aeginetae interpretationem Latinam tibi dicavi..., eam rursus maiore nunc cura et fide ad vetusta exemplaria ipsiusque artis rationem exactam recognitamque ac brevibus quibusdam commentariis illustratam offero, non dubitans, quin illam eo sic animo excepturus quo olim veluti rudimenta et prima operum nostrorum exercitia solebas. [Praises patron for his help. Notes unjust attacks on translators.] Id quod ego annis iam sat multis experior, dum communibus hominum studiis et publicae utilitati prodesse cogito. Cum enim olim Lutetiae medicinam publice docerem, non paucos obiter Graecorum libros scholae nostrae quasi Latinitate donavi, ac in hoc praesertim excudendos permisi, primum ut amicis aliquot gratificarer, deinde ut haberem ex veterum medicum (*malim*: ex veteribus

medicis) quos studiosis praelegerem. Eos tamen libros ex tempore sic potius quam cura tralatos, interim per intervalla revisere ac recognoscere decreveram, maius aliquando otium et meliorum codicum exemplaria nactus, sine quibus nihil posse quamlibet ingeniosum puto. Inter caeteros Paulum quoque Aeginetam, excellentem medicinae scriptorem, annis mille desideratum, primus integrum latinum facere sum aggressus, ea sane causa et ratione, ut post ampla illa Galeni theorica compendiosum aliquem authorem scholae nostrae haberent. . . . Porro quod ad partes meas attinet in hisce septem Pauli libris plurimum laboris mihi subeundum fuit, tum exemplariorum vitio, quamvis tria contigerint diversa, tum quod in Chirurgica vel instrumentorum nomine difficillima nulli fere Latini autores habeantur, quos tuto queas imitari. . . . [Expl.]: (sig.  $\alpha$ , iij) Quod an nos in hoc opere praestitimus aliorum esto iudicium, certe sedulo conati sumus. Vale vir clarissime, apud Mediomatrices.

*Text.* Pauli Aeginetae liber primus Ioanne Guinterio Andernaco medico interprete. Quae gravidis superveniant, et quae victus rationis conducat. Cap. i. [Inc.]: (p.5) Quandoquidem inter ea quae gravidis superveniunt, haec potissimum infestare solent, stomachi exundatio, continuae vomitiones, sputa crebra, oris ventriculi rosio, et cibi fastidium, non alienum fuerit remedia quibus ab eis vindicentur perscribere. . . . [Expl.] (p. 489) Ita medimnus habebit minas quadragintanovem, sextarios nonagintasex. Huiusmodi autem mensurarum pondus exponere haud facile, quod aridarum rerum infinitae iuxta momenti lancis rationem differentiae existant.

*Editions:*

- 1542. See Composite Editions.
- 1551. See Composite Editions.
- 1553. See Composite Editions.
- 1554. See Composite Editions.
- 1567, Venetiis (Venice). See Composite Editions.
- 1567, Lugduni (Lyons). See Composite Editions.
- 1589. See Composite Editions.

- c. Winther's revised translation of Book II, newly revised and edited by Rembert Dodoens.

*Dedication* (ed. of Cologne, 1546). Rembertus Dodonaeus studiosis medicinae candidatis S. [Inc.]: (sig. a, ij) Post magnos illos medicinae principes, Hippocratem et huius diligentissimum interpretem Galenum, non pauci extitere, qui ab his duobus variis et multis prodita in unum opus, veluti compendium, contrahere aggressi sunt. . . . Inter Graecos Galeno posteriores, si quis Hippocratis et Galeni opera in epitomen foeliciter diligenterque contraxit, certe Paulus Aegineta id omnium foelicissime diligentissimeque videtur praestitisse, qui. . . id omne summa dexteritate septem libris foelicissime complexus est. . . . Horum septem absolutissimorum librorum secundum nunc vobis, medicinae candidati, in lucem do, a Guinterio Ioanne Andernaco primum quidem Latine redditum, verum a me iam recens emendatum, ad Graeci exemplaris et librorum Galeni fidem diligenter recognitum, et sublatis pluribus mendis, multis locis emendatiorem redditum, in quibus interpret ad editionem properans aut alias cum bono dormitans Homero lapsus fuerat. . . . [Expl.]: (sig. a, v,v) Hoc ergo quicquid laboris et industriae in libello hoc recognoscendo insumpsi, id omne vobis medicinae candidati[s] dedico offeroque, nihil aliud a vobis referre cupiens quam ut hic labor meus vobis gratus sit et acceptus; quod si a vobis consecutus fuero, ad maiora audenda animum adieceritis. Bene valete. Anno a Christo nato M. D. XLVI.

*Text.* Pauli Aeginetae De febribus, ex Galeni et aliorum commentariis liber, Ioanne Guinterio Andernaco interprete, per Rembertum Dodonaem recognitus et a mendis repurgatus. Praefatio. [Inc.]: (sig. a, vi) Absolutis de valetudine tuenda praeceptis, ex aequi [malim: aequo] aggrediemur quomodo eos qui morbis iam conflictantur ad meliorem statum perducere oporteat, a similaribus, utpote simplicioribus morbis exorsi, quales nimirum sunt quos febriles appellant. . . . [Expl.]: (sig. h, viij) Cap. LX. Quomodo ulcus circa os sacrum pro-

veniens curetur....Inflammatione autem oborta cataplasma ex pane cum solano vel polygonio vel arnoglosso vel tenera brasica applicatur. Si ulcus serpat, lenticula cum malicorio illinitur.

*Editions:*

1546, Coloniae (Cologne): Melchior Novesianus. BM.

1575 [title page reads 1576], Venetiis (Venice): Gratosus Perchacinus for Gaspar Bindonus. (This volume, entitled *De febribus opus sane aureum*, is an anthology by Gaspar Bindonus of works or sections of works on fevers by Greeks, Arabs and Latins. It contains, on ff. 38v–44v, Rembert Dodoens' revised version of Winther's translation of Book II, chs. 16–61 under the title *Pauli Aeginetae de febribus liber interprete Ioanne Guinterio*.) Poynter 6868; Durling 1105. BM; Oxford Bodleian; (NNNAM).

1594, Venetiis (Venice): Robertus Meietus. Poynter 4180. (A reprint of 1575 above.)

*Biography:*

Johann Winther (Ioannes Guinterius, Guintherius, Guentherus, Guenther, Guinther, Gwynther, Quinther, Winter, Jean Gonthier, Iehan Guinter, Gautier) was born in Andernach, near Koblenz, in 1505 and died in Strasbourg 4 October 1574. He began his studies in the Latin school at Andernach, moved to Utrecht when he was twelve, then attended the trilingual Collegium Buslidianum at Louvain. He apparently began the study of medicine at Leipzig, but by the end of 1526 or early in 1527 he was in Paris. Here he published a Greek grammar, worked closely with Simon de Colines on an ambitious program of translating and publishing Greek medical texts, and studied in the medical faculty: bachelor of medicine 18 Apr. 1528, *licencié* 4 June 1530, M.D. 29 Oct. 1532, *docteur régent* 6 Feb. 1533, and professor of medicine 7 Nov. 1534. On 10 Nov. 1534 the Faculty cancelled fees he still owed, "quod optime meritis esset de re medica et magno labore ac studio plurima Galeni opera et totam Pauli Aeginetae medicinam latinitate donasset" (Concasty, *Commentaires*, p. 241b). He left Paris for Metz at the end of 1537; in 1544 he moved to

Strasbourg, where he taught Greek and practiced medicine for the next thirty years.

*Works:* *Constructio verborum, excerpta ex opere quod σχέδην βασιλικήν id est, Schedam regiam vocant Graece...* *Syntaxis Graeca nunc recens et nata et aedita. Authore Guinterio Ioanne Andernaco* (Paris, Aegidius Gormontius, April 1527), dedicated, from the house of Nicole Bérault, to his first patron Anton von der Mark, abbot of Beaulieu in the Ardennes, canon of St. Lambertus in Liège and archdeacon of Brabant (Panzer, VIII, p. 105, no. 1611); *Institutionum anatomicarum secundum Galeni sententiam ad candidatos medicinae libri quatuor* (Paris, Simon de Colines, 1536; Basel, Balthasar Lasius and Thomas Platter, 1536; Venice, D. Bernardinus, 1538, an edition prepared by Winther's sometime pupil Andreas Vesalius); *De victus et medicinae ratione cum alio tum pestilentiae tempore observanda, commentarius...* (Strasbourg, Wendelinus Rihelius, 1542; Winther himself translated this work into French, Strasbourg, 1547 [Ritter 1059]; a German translation appeared in Strasbourg in 1564 [Ritter 1060]); *Commentarius de balneis et aquis medicatis in tres dialogos distinctus* (Strasbourg, Theodosius Rihelius, 1565 [Ritter 1063]); *De medicina veteri et nova tum cognoscenda tum faciunda commentarii duo* (Basel, Henricus Petrus, 1571), 2 vols.

Winther edited Caelius Aurelianus (ie. Soranus of Ephesus) (1533); Galen, *De ratione medendi* (1536); [pseudo-] Oribasius's *Commentary on the Aphorisms* (1533); edited and translated Alexander Trallianus (1549); translated, in addition to Paulus Aegineta, Andromachus the elder, some fifty Galenic treatises, Hippocrates's *De natura hominis*, and Polybus, *De salubri victus ratione privatorum* (Basel, Andreas Cratander, 1529).

*Bibl.:* Allen, V, p. 99, line 38; K.-H. Burmeister, ed., *Achilles Pirmin Gasser, 1505–1577. Arzt und Naturforscher, Historiker und Humanist*, III. *Briefwechsel* (Wiesbaden, 1975), 288–89, 297, 362, 365, 368 and *passim*; M.-L. Concasty, ed., *Commentaires de la Faculté de Médecine de l'Université de Paris (1516–1560)* (Paris,

1964), 166, 198, 241; W. Haberling, in *Bio. Lex. d. Hervorr. Ärzte*, II (1930), 883–85; Hartmann, *Amerbachkorrespondenz*, III, 505; C. D. O'Malley, in *Dict. of Scientific Biography*, V (1972), 585–56; Renouard, *Colines, passim*.

J. Bernays, "Zur Biographie Johann Winthers von Andernach," *Zeitschrift für die Geschichte des Oberrheins*, N.F. XVI (1901), 28–58; Allen G. Debus, "Guintherius, Libarius and Sennert: The Chemical Compromise in Early Modern Medicine," in A. G. Debus, ed., *Science, Medicine and Society in the Renaissance* (New York, 1962), 151–154; W. Haberling, "Johann Winther von Andernach, ein rheinischer Arzt und Lehrer der Heilkunde zu Paris, Metz und Strassburg," *Klinische Wochenschrift*, XIV (1932), 616–620; "Die Wahrheit über den Namen, das Geburtsjahr und die Jugendzeit des Dr. Winther," *Scritti in onore del Prof. P. Capparoni in occasione del XXX<sup>o</sup> anno di Laurea* (Turin, 1941), 90–95; J. J. Höveler, "Ioannes Guinterius Andernacus," *Jahresbericht über das Progymnasium zu Andernach für das Schuljahr 1898–99* (Andernach, 1899), 3–21; Tankred Koch, "Der Lehrer Vesals," *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Math.-Natur. Reihe*, XVI (1967), 734–36; J. C. Trent, "The *editio princeps* of Guenther's *Institutiones anatomicae*," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, XVIII (1945), 109–111; E. Turner, "Jean Guinther, d'Andernach (1505–1574): Son nom, son âge, le temps des ses études à Paris, ses titres, ses ouvrages," *Gazette hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie*, XVIII (1881), 425–443, 441–448, 505–516.

#### Biography:

The physician and botanist Rembert Dodoens (Rembertus Dodonaeus) was born in Malines 29 June 1517 and died in Leiden 10 March 1585. He studied at the "Groot-schole" in Malines under Hoverius, matriculated at the University of Louvain (9 Aug. 1530), and on 10 Sept. 1535 received the licentiate in medicine. Between 1541 and 1574 he was city physician of Malines and from 1574 to 1580 *medicus caesareus* in turn

to Maximilian II and Rudolph II. He spent his last years as professor of medicine at the new University of Leiden.

*Works:* The revision of Winther's translation of Paul's Book II that appeared in Cologne in 1546 was Dodoens' first published work. (Although even recent notices of Dodoens attribute to him a revision of all seven books of Winther's translation of *De re medica* and say that it was printed by Oporinus in Basel in 1546, this edition is almost certainly a ghost, the result of a confusion with the Cologne 1546 edition of Book II alone.) Dodoens' masterpiece is the *Stirpium historiae pemptades sex*. He himself saw the last edition through Plantin's Antwerp press in 1583. His other works are accurately listed and amply described in *Bibliotheca Belgica*, II, 192–235.

*Bibl.:* L. Voet, "Plantiniana 1943–1958," *De Gulden Passer*, XXXVII (1959), 36–38; A. Louis, in *Nationaal biografisch Woordenboek* (Brussels, 1964), I, 414–419; and A. Gerlo and E. Lauf, *Bibliographie de l'Humanisme belge* (Brussels, 1965), 154–155.

#### 10. IANUS CORNARIUS ZVICCAVIENSIS

On 1 April 1555 Ianus Cornarius dedicated his translation of *De re medica* to Michael Meienburg, a magistrate of Nordhausen, where Cornarius had been *Stadtarzt* in 1536–1537. Although it was the last complete Latin translation to appear in print, Cornarius writes (see Dedication below p. 185) that he had begun it twenty-four years before, namely in 1530–1531, stimulated, like Alban Thorer and Johann Winther by the recent appearance of the *editio princeps* of the Greek text. Andrea Alciato first suggested to him that he translate Paul, in a letter dated 7 May 1529. Cornarius was then in the middle of a year's fruitful stay in Basel, nearing the end of travels that had taken him from Wittenberg (matric. 1519, M.A. 1521, M.D. 1523) to Russia and Sweden, the court of Heinrich IV, duke of Mecklenburg, England, France and the Netherlands, and finally up the Rhine to Basel with a letter of introduction to Boniface Amerbach from Heinrich von Eppen-

dorff. The next year the publisher Hieronymus Froben renewed Alciato's suggestion and sent Cornarius, who had left Basel and at last settled down at home in Zwickau as town physician, a copy of the Greek text, clearly the Aldine edition. That he indeed began to translate Paul c. 1531 is confirmed by the fact that he was able to add to his translation of Aetius, Books VIII–XIII, dedicated to Emperor Charles V on 1 Sept. 1532, a version of Paul's *De ponderibus ac mensuris* (= Book VII, ch. 26) identical with the translation that appeared in 1556. How much more he actually got done at this time is not clear. What may have happened is that between 1530 and 1532 he worked on other things, notably Aetius. In the meantime, two other translations of the *De re medica* appeared in quick succession, Thorer's in March 1532 and Winther's in October, preempting the market and persuading him to abandon Paul for the time being.

In the dedicatory epistle of April 1555 Cornarius lists his major translations of Greek medical writers: Aetius (1533–1535 and 1542), the Hippocratic corpus (1546), Galen (1549 and 1554), and the *De materia medica libri V* of Dioscorides, soon to appear (1557), and adds: "After those mentioned above I decided to translate into Latin and publish Paul of Aegina also," language which suggests that he resumed translating Paul only in the 1550's and finished the translation shortly before the date of its dedication.

*Dedication* (ed. of Basel, 1556). Ornatisimo viro D. Michaeli Meienburgo, Northusienensi consuli et compatri suo charissimo, Ianus Cornarius medicus physicus S. D. [*Inc.*]: (sig. \* 2) Si ullum aliquod studiorum genus est, consul gravissime, quod aequae omni utriusque sexus aetati, summis et infimis, divitibusque pariter ac pauperibus, et utilitatem de se exhibet et necessario ab omnibus expetitur, id esse studium conservandae sanitatis neminem negare audere arbitror, cum hoc supra communem experientiam tot in vita vulgata dicta confirmant, inter quae etiam illa circumferuntur, ut "sanitate vita nil melius habet" et "non est vivere sed valere vita." Atque ego ad-

modum adolescens in eam sententiam deveni. Nam cum puer domi satis negligenter quod ad victum attinet educarer et puer adhuc a patre ad externas scholas emitterer, usque ad adolescentiae fere finem corpore non adeo firmo fui, sed quod ex facili afficeretur, ob victus iusti negligentiam, imo ut rectius dicam partim ignorantiam, partim inopiam. Quod ipsum cum non ita tarde intelligere inciperem, circa annum aetatis decimum octavum, animum ad medicinae (quam et conservandae sanitatis et amissae recuperandae sive curandorum morborum artem esse audieram) studia adieci, non admodum probantibus id parentibus ac amicis, qui sacris literis et pietatis religioni me addicere conabantur. His itaque etiamsi obsecundandum ducerem, tamen magis literarum ac linguarum studio inhaerens, per aliquot annos ita progressum faciebam, ut si omnino sacris initiandus essem, non ita ineptus ad hoc viderer, et medicinam tamen neutiquam negligebam, sed professores publicos audiebam, non velut artis assecla, sed ut verum fatear velut explorator et prout aetas ferebat, velut arbiter aliquoties his aures praebens. Et quanquam iudicio meo non ita confiderem, ut quid de eius seculi medicina sentirem publice proferrem, et esset quaedam quoque reverentia publice docentium, qualiacumque videlicet didicissent, tamen non obscure intelligebant illi quibus me associabam, non videri mihi satis sanum esse hoc, tum autorum tum professorum genus, quod tunc scholas medicas occuparet. Praelegebatur autem Avicenna, qui princeps totius artis habebatur ac appellabatur. Praelegebatur Rasis et praesertim nonus ipsius ad Almansorem liber, in quo absoluta curandorum omnium morborum ratio proponi ferebatur. Allegabantur interim alii ab aliis faciendae medicinae, sive ut vocabant, practicae scriptores recentiores: Bertrutius, Gatinaria, Guainerius, Valescus, et aliorum innumerabilis turba. Sed inter praecipuos producebatur Arculanus quem alii Herculano vocant. At Graecorum medicorum, velut Megarensium, nulla ratio habebatur, nisi obiter mentio incidisset Hippocratis ac Galeni et Dioscoridis; nam reliqui penitus ignorabantur et nec nati sciebantur.

Et illorum scripta nec Graeca nec Latina extabant, nisi quod translationes quaedam corruptissimae pariter ac barbarissimae ex Galeno a paucis magni thesauri loco possiderentur, et aequè vitiatì ac non satis latini Hippocratis exigui mole libelli haberentur, alter Aphorismorum, alter Prognosticon, qui aliquando itidem in scholis praelegebantur, ubi magni illi principes ultro his locum cesserant. Quod itaque hoc autorum ac professorum medicorum genus nec sanum nec rectum esse iudicarem, ex linguarum studio quod tum in Germania florere incipiebat assequi mihi videbar. Cum enim omnes relatos autores barbarissimos esse viderem, ut nunquam quod dicere aut docere vellent satis intelligendum exhiberent, et publici professores adhuc illis longe inferiores per omnia audirentur, non dubitabam Graecos medicos optima scripta prodidisse, et maxime dolendum esse iudicabam eorum nihil ad nos extare aut haberi quod sciri posset. Itaque etiamsi toto pectore a scholarum doctoribus abhorrerem et barbaros illos autores aversarer, tamen nomine arti dato, eo progressus sum ut medicinam aliquot annis exercuerim ultra citraque Oceanum magnum apud Livones, Rutenos, et in illustrium principium Megalopyrgeum ducatu ac aula, utens quidem barbaris illis magistris praevis (quid enim aliud facerem in meliorum egestate?), sed sperans quotidie fore, ut aliquando inciderem in optimos artis autores Graecos sua lingua loquentes. Et hac de causa cum per Belgas ad Anglos, et rursus ab his per Gallias peregrinatus, Italiam petere constituissem, ubi Basileam perveni, commodum reperi illos penitus interiisse creditos medicos Graecos, Hippocratem, Galenum, Paulum Aeginetam, Dioscoridem, ex Aldina Venetiis officina excusos et ad Ioannem Frobenium, qui paulo antea e vivis excesserat, perlatos, ita ut hi in officina Frobeniana, cuius tum Hieronymus Frobenius successor et haeres erat, eo modo essent ut doctis ac studiosis non solum legendi illos sed etiam utendi larga facultas exhiberetur. . . . Horum itaque usus Italiae visendae desiderium plurimum mihi mitigavit, et me per integrum annum Basileae retinuit, qui erat a Septembri anni

vicesimi octavi usque ad Septembrem anni vicesimi noni supra Christi nati maioris numeri annos mille quingentos. Quo tempore cum Erasmus Roterodamus in ea urbe viveret, etiamsi ob tumultuantem rempublicam postea inde Friburgum Brisgoae se conferret, multi quotidie docti homines ac studiosi adolescentes ex Italia et Gallia aliisque regionibus ad illum et videndum et salutandum affluebant, quos etiam ut mihi familiares facerem, ex illius et aliorum doctorum hominum Basiliensium civium familiaritate contingebat.

Inter hos autem non postremus I. Hervagius fuit, qui defuncto Frobenio et in thoro matrimoniali et in officina successit, et postea multos bonos autores et nunc Paulum hunc typis excudit. Ex illo porro tempore reprobatis ac reiectis medicis illis barbaris, quos per totos novem annos sequutus eram, totum me ad Graecam medicinam contuli Graecisque medicis me totum addixi, quos et sequor et ad quorum imitationem medicinam exerceo, et iam per viginti sex annos Germaniae nostrae persuadere persevero hos esse veros medicos et rectos artis medicae autores, ipsorum maxime lingua legendos ac sequendos. Et ut non esset quod quererentur aliqui, vel de Graecae linguae ignorantia aut horum autorum difficultate, conatus sum Graecos illos medicos facere Latinos, non obscura et perplexa sed lucida et explicata usus illorum in Latinam linguam translatione. Extat itaque Hippocrates noster Latinus, magnae doctrinae, ingentis utilitatis, immensae difficultatis opus, supra duo milia annorum ab omnibus in Latina lingua desideratum et a nullo unquam feliciter ante nos tentatum. Extat Galenus totus magna ex parte per nos Latine loquens, et reliquis aliorum translationibus nostra opera castigatis. Extat Aetius, qui totam medicinam sedecim libris includere conatus est. Prodit brevi nova nostra Dioscoridis translatio, nostris itidem emblematis illustrata. Nunc vero damus Paulum Aeginetam, qui idem quod Aetius septem libris efficere studio habuit. Et ad hunc accesserunt nostri doliellarum libri septem, quibus difficiles et obscuros ac asperos eorum librorum locos

explicamus, illustramus ac dedolamus, non ad hunc alioqui autorem solum intelligendum conferentes, sed etiam ad multos alios Graecorum medicorum locos.... Proinde Graecos medicos, velut optimos ac cautissimos magistros, et maxime admiror et libentissime (dicam etiam felicissime) sequor, et aliis sequendos esse iudico. Et hac de causa post illos supra relatos etiam Paulum Aeginetam ad Latinos transscribendum ac publicandum duxi, velut verae ac sanae medicinae certissimum exemplum.../[Expl.]: (sig. \* 4v) ita mihi satis est si vicissim intellexero memoriam nominis nostri esse apud te integram, cui a prima nostra mutua cognitione semper, sic nunc ita turbatis rebus vel maxime, recte probari cupio. Vale. Zviccavii, Calend. April. M. D. LV.

*Paul's preface.* Paulus Aegineta de seipso ac opere suo.... Praefatio totius operis. [Inc.]: (sig. \* 5) Non sane quod a veteribus quid circa artis tractationem praetermissum sit, ad huius operis compositionem perveni, sed compendiariae doctrinae gratia.../[Expl.]: Postremum vero librum de medicamentis tum simplicibus tum compositis conscripsimus.

*Table of contents.* Quae in VII. totius operis libris contineantur.... Ad finem vero quaedam ad componenda medicamenta conducentia, et succedaneae inter se species referuntur, ita ut totus liber in doctrinam de ponderibus ac mensuris absolvatur. Primum igitur librum iam exordiemur. [Argumentum libri primi] Primus totius operis praesens liber existit, in quo omnem tuendae sanitatis rationem percurrimus.... Capita prima libri. De his quae accidunt praegnantibus, et quo victu uti debeant. Cap. I.... Dioclis epistola praeservativa, Cap. C.

[sig.  $\alpha$ , 1- $\beta$ , 3v] In Paulum Aeginetam index.

*Text.* Pauli Aeginetae rei medicae liber I, Iano Cornario medico physico interprete. De his quae accidunt praegnantibus, et quo victu uti debeant. Caput primum. [Inc.]: (p. 1) Quandoquidem ex his quae praegnantibus accidunt haec maxime ipsas divexant, humorum crudorum redundantia, assiduus vomitus, sputatio, oris ventriculi morsus, et

ciborum fastidium, commodum sane fuerit ipsis consilia praescribere.../[Expl.]: (p. 358) Atticus medimnus continet hemiecta XII. Hemiectum autem seu semodius, choenices IIII. Quo fit ut medimnus habeat modios VI, choenices XLVIII, sextarios XCVI. Caeterum pondus harum mensurarum non facile est proferre, quod immensa diversitas rerum aridarum iuxta lancis inclinationem existat.

*Editions:*

1556. See Composite Editions.

1567, [Geneva]. See Composite Editions.

a. Cornarius's translation of Book VII, ch. 26, accompanying his translation of Aetius, *De cognoscendis et curandis morbis sermones sex* (=Books VIII-XIII).

*Text* (ed. of Basel, 1533). De ponderibus ac mensuris ex Paulo Aegineta. [Inc.]: (p. 439) Pondus gravitatis mensu iudicatur, mensura autem vasculi capacitate. Vasculum vero tum aridae tum liquidae quantitatis mensura existit.../[Expl.]: (p. 441) Ceterum pondus harum mensurarum non facile est proferre, quod immensa diversitas rerum aridarum iuxta lancis inclinationem existat.

*Editions:*

1533, Basileae (Basel): Hieronymus Froben and Nicolaus Episcopus. Panzer, VI, p. 294, no. 914; DK. 2.2013; *Cat. collettivo delle biblioteche italiane*, 2.607; Poynter 46; Durling 44; NUC. Basel, UB; Paris, Mazarine; (CLU-M; NNNAM; PPC).

\*1534, Venetiis (Venice): Lucas Antonius Junta. Contents: All sixteen books of Aetius. Three vols. in one; vol. II contains Cornarius's translation of Books VIII-XIII and, at the end, *De ponderibus ac mensuris*. Peter Krivatsy, *A Catalogue of Incunabula and Sixteenth-Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine. First Supplement* (Bethesda, Md., 1971), p. 6, no. 2.

1542, Sept., Basileae (Basel): Hieronymus Froben and Nicolaus Episcopus. Contents: All sixteen books of Aetius and (pp. 930-932) *De ponderibus ac mensuris, ex Paulo Aegineta, Iano Cornario medico physico*



*interprete*. Poynter 50; Durling 46; NUC. Basel, UB; (CtY-M; ICJ; Ku-M; NNNAM).

1549, Basileae (Basel): Hieronymus Froben and Nicolaus Episcopus. Contents: All sixteen books of Aetius and, at the end, *De ponderibus ac mensuris*. Durling 48; NUC. (CtY-M; MH; NRU; PPC).

*Biography:*

See CTC II, 188. Add to the bibliography Pagel in *Bio. Lex. d. hervorr. Ärzte*, III (1931), 15; G. Sarton, *The Appreciation of Ancient and Medieval Science during the Renaissance* (Philadelphia, 1955), 10; and Hartmann, *Amerbachkorrespondenz*, III, 360-363, 380.

COMMENTARIES

a. ANONYMUS B, s. XVI

Pharmacological notes on *De re medica*, Book I are found in a manuscript of the Wellcome Historical Medical Library in London. The author lists in the order of their occurrence in the text the vegetable or other *materia medica* recommended by Paul in the first book. He usually gives the Latin, Greek and vernacular names of plants; cites complementary material from other authors, most frequently Dioscorides and Pliny; and describes the medicinal properties of each and the ill it remedies. The author's vernacular was German. The date of his *scholia* cannot be fixed with any precision. They were written after 1514 because the author refers to Budé's *De Asse*, published in that year. Although he evidently knew some Greek, nothing in his comments requires us to assume that he had before him a Greek text of Paul; Cop's translation of Book I, or a later one, would have served him equally well. It is unlikely, on the other hand, that he would bother to gloss Book I in this particular way after the appearance in 1537 of the detailed commentary on the same book by Sebastianus Austrius. Probable *termini* are thus 1514 and 1537.

*Text*. In Paulum Aeginetam *scholia*. Caput I. [*Inc.*]: (sig. A, 2) Quod Graeci *polygonon*, hoc Latini *seminalem* vocant *herbam*; πολὺν enim *multum* et γόνος *semen*. Vulgo *weggrass*... Plinius vero lib. 27, c.

12 *sanguinariam* vocat.../...[*Expl.*]: (sig. D, 2) Mandragora. Alterum somnum praeter reliqua inducendi miram vim habet. [A nostris medicis est] usitata.

*Manuscript:*

London, Wellcome Historical Medical Library, ms. 605, s. XVI, 26 fols. (S. A. J. Moorat, *Catalogue of Western Manuscripts on Medicine and Science in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library*, London, 1962-1973, I, 468).

b. JOHANNES GUINTERIUS ANDERNACUS

A. *Annotationes* (1532)

In the first three editions of Johann Winther's complete translation, several pages of brief annotations precede each of the seven books of *De re medica*. "Praeterea in singulos libros annotatiunculas fecimus quibus locutiones vulgo incognitae exponuntur, aut quando exemplaria variant, nusquam interpretationem alteram reprehendimus. Nam id censui et parum candidum et prope infinitum...ne qui decipiantur eadem ratione qua quis ante deceptus est." (ed. 1532, sig. A, i,v) Like the translation these notes were probably written up between summer 1528 and ca. 1530.

*Text*. (ed. of Paris, 1532) *Annotationes in librum primum*. [*Inc.*]: (sig. † C, ij, v) *Magisque Oribasium*. Hanc sententiam ex iis quae paulo ante capitulum enumerationem habentur, ita reddidi. Ad verbum autem sonat...[*Expl. Annotat. in lib. primum*]: (sig. † C, iiij,v) Syrmesmos vocabant veteres mediocres vacuationes, sive per alvum, sive etiam per vomitus fierent.../...[*Expl. Annotat. in lib. septimum*]: (sig. \* AAA, iij,v) Congius continet choenices quatuor, pendet libras 9.

*Editions:*

1532, [after 1 Oct.], Parisiis (Paris). See Composite Editions.

1534. See Composite Editions.

1541. See Composite Editions.

B. *Commentaria* (1542)

A more elaborate commentary replaces the *Annotationes* in the edition published by Wendelinus Rihelius at Strasbourg in Sep-



tember 1542. The commentary follows the translation in a single unit, arranged by book and within books by chapter. The privilege from King Francis I (ed. 1542, sig.  $\alpha$ , i, v) giving the printer a three-year monopoly within the French kingdom for “ung livre en medicine de Paule Egeneta, avec les scolies de Andernac” is dated from Fontainebleau 29 Dec. 1541. Winther’s preface to the reader (see below) makes it clear that he used Gemusaeus’s edition of the Greek text (Basel, August 1538) in revising his translation and writing his commentary. He therefore wrote the commentary between late 1538 and the end of 1541.

*Preface* (ed. of Strasbourg, 1542). Candido lectori. [*Inc.*]: (sig.  $\alpha$ , ij) En tibi, candide lector, Pauli Aeginetae septem de re medica libros exhibeo, quos olim Lutetiae primus omnes in Latinam linguam converti, nunc autem recens ad meliora exemplaria adeoque ad veritatis ipsius iudicium recognovi et propemodum nitori suo restitui. His nunc tuto et libere uti poteris. Adiunxi autem perbreves quosdam commentarios sive annotationes, quibus primum versionis meae rationem reddo, deinde auctoris sententiam sicubi obscurior aut a Galeno dissentiens videatur, aut dictionem habeat minus facilem, explico et interpreter. Postremo vitiatam exemplariorum Graecorum lectionem plurimis locis a nemine hactenus quod sciam animadversis instauro, doctissimis quibusdam viris obiter respondens qui melioribus usi codicibus, uti iactitant, priorem nostram versionem calumniae potius quam veritatis studio emendare alicubi tentarunt. Orosius enim Hispanus dum aliorum censor esse studet, ipse in pudendos errores incidit, homo sane meo iudicio non ineruditus et suo valde doctus. Sed ignosco illi facile qui gloriam ex aliorum erratis, suis autem virtutibus referendis comparare instituerit. At Gemusaeus philosophus, si Galeni et Pauli codices Graecos tam emendatos quam ipse venditat edidisset, profecto haberet quod serio triumpharet. De Albano qui sex libros Pauli eodem fere tempore a se conversos aedidit, postea vero ex nostra translatione castigavit, nihil aliud dicam quam quod ei optem, ut tam sit ad vertendos

autores quam ad alia quaevis idoneus. Vale.

*Text.* Ioan. Andernaci in librum primum Pauli Aeginetae commentarius. Caput I. [*Inc.*]: (Part II, sig. A, i) *Quandoquidem gravidis*) Primum hoc caput Pauli ad verbum ex quinto Oribasii sumptum est, in quo gravidis multa supervenire legimus, inter caetera stomachi redundationem.../... [*Expl.*]: (sig. H, iij) Commentarius in librum septimum... In XVIII. caput... *Copton*) Sic dicitur medicamentum quod non coquitur verum tunditur, et succis aut liquidis affusis ad figuram malagmatis redigitur.

*Editions:*

1542. See Composite Editions.

1551. See Composite Editions.

1553. See Composite Editions.

1554. See Composite Editions.

1567, Lugduni (Lyons). See Composite Editions.

1567, Venetiis (Venice). See Composite Editions.

1589. See Composite Editions.

C. ALBANUS TORINUS

A. *Castigationes* (1533)

Alban Thorer’s *Castigationes in suam Pauli Aeginetae translationem* consist of approximately four and a half folio pages of corrections of and improvements to his translation of Paul, the first edition of which had appeared in March 1532. The preface is dated 1 Sept. 1533. He was pushed to improve his translation by Winther’s sharp criticism of it in the first edition of *his* translation (after 1 Oct. 1532), and so prepared his *Castigationes* sometime between Oct. 1532 and the end of August 1533.

*Preface* (ed. of Basel, 1533). Albanus Torinus lectori salutem [*Inc.*]: (sig. f, 3, v) *Εἰ κύων ψεύδουσα τυφλὰ τίκτει*; quid monstri aedat is, qui parere priusquam conceperit enititur? partum nimirum non modo immaturum, informem et imperfectum, sed ne inchoatum quidem planeque subventaneum. Id quod ipse iam olim intellexi, et in praecipiti Aeginetae nostri aeditione, lector candidissime, sensi. Fuit is primus partus, qui adeo caeteris semper difficilior existit ut saepius in eo abortivus gignatur,

maxime si obstetrix vecors parientem immature urgeat.... cuius rei argumentum et tanquam arrhabonem sumito hic simplicem errorum (quos festinatio partim, partim et maxime quidem depravatissimum exemplar Aldinum, quo unico sum usus peperit) confessionem, in qua hallucinationes pleraeque alicuius momenti, et in medicinae usu periculosae, tum nostro tum exemplaris tum chalcographorum vitio conflatae comprehenduntur.../...[*Expl.*]: Vale felix, et haec tantisper dum ex nostra recognitione universus autor quemadmodum Bacchus apud poetas renascatur, aequi bonique consule. Basileae, Calendis Septemb.

*Edition:*

1533. See Composite Editions.

**B. *Annotatiunculae* (1538)**

At the end of the second Basel edition of his translation Thorer added nine pages of textual notes arranged by book and chapter. His preface to the reader is dated 2 March 1538.

*Preface* (ed. of Basel, 1538). Albanus Torinus aequo lectori suo. [*Inc.*]: (sig. LL, 3v) Quum iam integer Aegineta sub incudem revocatus denuo in lucem prodiisset, rursum aliquot loca curriculo percurrere atque regustare visum est, ut annotatiunculis brevibus unum atque alterum emendarem.../... [*Expl.*]: Alterius translationem nusquam nominatim perstringo, nam id a candore nostro alienum fuerit et propemodum inexplabile. Valeto. Basileae, postridie Calendas Martii, Anno M.D. XXXVIII.

*Text.* Annotationes in librum primum, in prooemio. [*Inc.*]: (sig. LL, 3v) *Oribasii praesertim qui* Haec germana nimirum est, quam reddidi sententia.../... [*Expl.*]: (sig. MM, 4) Ibidem lege: Succum vero panacis atque sagapenum, myrramque contusam malit, in pila per noctem macerato, deinde laevigato arida iniicito melleque optimo excepta, in, etc.

*Edition:*

1538. See Composite Editions.

**d. CHRISTOPHORUS OROSCIUS**

Cristóbal de Orozco dedicated his *Annotationes in interpretes Pauli Aeginetae* to

Francisco de Mendoza y Bobadilla, bishop of Coría, in an epistle dated from Salamanca, 1 March 1533. The translators of the title are Alban Thorer, Johann Winther and Bernardo Feliciano, although Orozco, still a very young man, disobligingly pointed out the errors of Guillaume Cop, Johannes Ruelius, Marcellus Virgilius, Nicolaus Leonicensus and Ermolao Barbaro as well. Three prefaces document the stages of composition. The dedicatory epistle of March 1533 makes it clear that Orozco then knew only Thorer's translation, which had appeared in Basel a year earlier, for in it he deplores the errors and ambiguities of a single *interpres Germanicus* and a single *interpretatio Germanica*. In a preface to the reader dated seven months later in October 1533, on the other hand, he explains that he had already prepared his manuscript for printing in Venice (*propter praelorum inopiam qua Hispania vel maxime abundat*) when he received a copy of Winther's translation. His fear that Winther might have anticipated him in whole or in part was short lived; since Winther was a man, he erred. Between March and October 1533, therefore, Orozco added his corrections of Winther to his more numerous ones of Thorer. Some time later, finally—how much later is unclear, though before April 1536, the date of publication—Orozco added a supplement to this book, *Posterioribus annotationes in interpretes Pauli Aeginetae* (the preface is undated). These new *castigationes* concern principally the translations of Book VI (the book omitted by Thorer in 1532) by Winther and Bernardo Feliciano (Venice, Aug. 1532).

Orozco based his corrections on two manuscripts belonging to his teacher Hernán Núñez (Pintianus), one of Paul, the other of Oribasius's *Synopsis*. The two are now in the University Library in Salamanca. Although Orozco describes them both as "very old," the manuscript of Paul (ms. gr. M 7) dates from the thirteenth century, while the Oribasius (ms. gr. M 567) was copied in Rome by Nicolaus Sulianus in 1524. (A. Tovar, *Catalogus codicum graecorum Universitatis Salamantinae*, I. *Collectio univer-*

*sitatis antiqua*, Salamanca, 1963, pp. 15-16, 81-82).

*Dedication I* (ed. of Venice, 1536). Reverendissimo et illustri praesuli D. Francisco Bovadillae episcopo Cauriensi Christophorus Oroscius S.D. [*Inc.*]: (sig. AA, ij) Apud Graecos magis quam caeteras genteis a prima origine excultam medicinam manifestum inde est. . . , ut negare nemo possit, sicut philosophiam, ita medicinam et omnes ingenuas disciplinas a Graecis literis ortum habuisse, quae tamen multis temporibus nostra hac regione propter irruptiones et vastationes Gotticas in nocte densissima latere. . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: Quae [annotationes] si tibi probantur, barbaros istos λογιάτρους καὶ λωβητὰς τέχνης cum universo sophistarum caetu nihil moror, te enim duce ac defensore κατὰ πάντων ἔχω τὰ νικητήρια. Vale. Salmanticae, Calendis Martii, anno ab orbe redempto M.D. XXXIII.

*Preface*. Oroscius lectori S. [*Inc.*]: (sig. AA, ij,v) Non me latet fore, optime lector, ut hic noster in Paulum labor in varias reprehensiones incurrat. Nam cum post Albani Torini unam, Guinterii Andernaci alteram translationem hoc assumere mihi videor, ut neutram satis probem. . . . selectorum auctorum lectione confirmans et doctissimi praeceptoris mei Pinciani codicibus adiutus, Pauli Aeginetae altero, Oribasii altero, utrisque manuscriptis antiquissimisque et multae fidei. . . . hoc te iuverimus, ut opinamur, non parum, quod et probatos et gravissimos auctores citamus in testes et fundamenta ita emendationibus iacimus, non hoc tantum quod transferimus, sed vivis rationibus antiquissimisque exemplaribus unde quid potissimum sequare melius quam e muta (ut ita dicam) translatione petes. . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: ita demum iudices, sic fiet, ut si plus apud te aequi quam iniqui ratio valeat, et nos minus temerarii ob editionem et ipsa editio non infructuosa videatur. Bene vale lector et fruire. Salmanticae, xvi. Calen. Novemb. Anno a Christo nato M.D. XXXIII.

*Text*. Annotationum in interpretes Pauli Aeginetae Christophoro Oroscio auctore liber. [*Inc.*]: (p. 1) *Quum foeminas utero gerentes . . . scribere aggrediar*. Commemorat

Paulus hoc primo capite ea quae a conceptu ad partum praegnantibus eveniunt. . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: (p. 88) De succidaneis, ponderibus, et mensuris magna est inter Paulum et Galenum differentia. Quod Albanum Torinum et Andernacum in plurimis labi locis coegit, ut in posterioribus annotationibus in interpretes Pauli annotavimus.

*Dedication II*. Reverendissimo et illustri praesuli D. Francisco Bovadillae episcopo Cauriensi Christophorus Oroscius S. [*Inc.*]: (Part II, p. 2) Cum animum ad restituendum Paulum Aeginetam adpuli, praesul illustrissime, eum esse quaestum in animum induxi maximum, quam maxime publicae utilitati vitae salutique mortalium consulere. Cumque post priorum annotationum editionem locos non paucos in sextum librum (quod in illis desiderabatur) annotassem, restitutis etiam aliis pluribus in alios sex libros qui me in prioribus castigationibus subterfugerant, nolui quae communi utilitati prodesse arbitrar. . . occultari. . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: quorum aegritudo iam tam difficilem callum obduxit, ut Paulus immo etiam ipsa si cupiat salus, servare non possit eam familiam. Vale.

*Title*. Posteriores annotationes in interpretes Pauli Aeginetae Christophoro Oroscio auctore, additis castigationibus in sextum librum. [*Inc.*]: (Part II, p. 3) Ex libro secundo. Ex translatione Andernaci. Ex cap. XVI. *Putridae febres dignoscuntur his notis; nulla ipsas exterior causa praecedat*. Graece τὸ μὴδὲν τῶν προκαταρχτικῶν αἰτιῶν προηγέσασθαι, id est, *nulla causa antecedens praecedat*. . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: (Part II, p. 18) Quo loco Andernacus pro verbis Pauli. . . *sic medimnus continet minas quadraginta octo et sextarios nonagintasex transtulit ita semimedimnus habebit minas quadragintanovem, sextarios nonagintasex*. Quo etiam loco labitur etiam Albanus Torinus, qui *minas quadragintanovem* transtulit.

*Edition*:

1536, Apr., Venetiis (Venice): Luca Antonius Iunta Florentinus. Durling 3412. Rome, Vaticana.

*Biography*:

Christophorus Oroscius (Cristóbal de

Orozco) published one other work, a critique of Baptista Montanus's and Ianus Cornarius's translation of Aetius, dedicated in Feb. 1538 from Salamanca to Cardinal Francisco de Quiñones: *Annotationes in interpretes Aetii medici praeclarissimi D. Christophoro Oroscio authore*, Basel, Robertus Winter, March 1541. In the preface he mentions his similar earlier work on Paul: "...iuvenis vis vigesimum primum annum egressus, Castigationes in interpretes Pauli Aeginetae quanto maxima potui cura ac diligentia adhibita composui." If we are to trust his own memory, Orozco was born about 1511, some authorities say in Valladolid. He went to the University of Salamanca where he studied Greek with the well known scholar Hernán Núñez de Guzmán (See Enrique Esperabé Arteaga, *La Universidad de Salamanca*, Salamanca, 1914-1917, II, 378-79). In a document dated Valladolid, 15 Aug. 1549, Orozco is termed "licenciado." In it he attests the *hidalguía* of his brother Juan de Orozco, professor of Civil Law at Salamanca (Vicente Beltran de Heredia, O.P., *Cartulario de la Universidad de Salamanca. La Universidad en el siglo de oro*, II, Salamanca, 1970, pp. 529-30).

*Bibl.: Bio. Lex. d. hervorr. Ärzte*, IV, 443-444.

#### e. SEBASTIANUS AUSTRIUS RUBEQUENSIS

Sebastianus Austrius dedicated his *De secunda valetudine tuenda in Pauli Aeginetae medici clarissimi librum explanatio*, a commentary on *De re medica*, Book I, to Count George von Erdtbach from Strasbourg on 1 Nov. 1537. He used the unrevised translation of Alban Thorer, first published in March 1532, quoting the entire text several sentences at a time and following each quoted fragment with a detailed commentary. It is difficult to date the composition more nearly than between March 1532 and Nov. 1537.

*Dedication* (ed. of Strasbourg, 1538). Clari sanguinis, generoso comiti Georgio ab Erdtbach, illustrissimae domus Palatinae, sacri Rom. Imp. Electricis, pincernae haereditario, etc., domino suo gratioso, Sebasti-

anus Austrius, artium et medicinae doctor, salutem et corporis incolumitatem optat. [*Inc.*]: (sig.  $\alpha$ , 2) Quum nuperrime, generose comes, in officinam D. Hieronymi Fabii dictatoris nostri inciderem, hominis sane in evolvendis historiarum heroicorumque factorum monumentis propensissimi...Sunt equidem mihi prae manibus Pauli Aeginetae...praecepta quaedam salubria ad bonam tuendam valetudinem instituta, ab eo tamen adeo Laconico sive verius aphoristico sensu comportata ut in paucissimis verbis aliquando tot myriades sententiarum sint subintelligendae. Quo autem istiusmodi praeceptorum fructus, qui quantus sit dici non potest, etiam alias in re litteraria bene emeritis et non tantum medicis ipsis usui esset, haec ex veritate sua, atque ex primis fontibus, nempe Hippocratis, Galeni, Orisbasii, quorum ipse verum se abbreviatorem praestitit, aliorumque sententiis autorum explanavi, neque plus adieci quam quod auctoris verba ex aliis depromi autoribus deprecere videbantur...Sanitatem equidem corporis si quis negligat, quam deinde ceterarum rerum voluptatem habebit? Sanitas proculdubio nulli non principi, nulli non aetati, non sexui expetenda, si saltem suo quisquis fungi officio desideret, quapropter accuratius pensitandum in quonam haec sanitas versetur cardine...Eapropter multi praeclari viri regibus summisque principibus, quo eis optatissima inter ceteras huius mundi illecebras precarentur commoda, conservandae sanitatis praecepta tradidere, veluti magnus Aristoteles Alexandro Magno, Psellus philosophus Graecus Constantino imperatori, Diocles cum Epistola sua prophylactica quam in calce huius libri habebimus Antigono regi, et alii aliis, omnes huc spectantes neque regna, neque divitias, neque potestates in hoc humano saeculo sine prospera valetudine quidquam aut voluptatis aut adiumenti praestatura.../...[*Expl.*]: (sig.  $\alpha$ , 3) Diu vivas precor comitum splendor et tui stemmatis decus. Ex Argentuaria imperiali civitate, prima die Novembris, anno millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo septimo.

*Text.* Explanatio in Pauli Aeginetae med-

ici clarissimi de secunda valetudine tuenda librum, universam sane super hac re materiam complectens, autore Sebastiano Austrio, artium et medicinae doctore. [*Inc.*]: (p. 1) Ab utero gerentium foeminarum ad-  
cidentibus eorumque curationibus non abs-  
re author universam de tuenda sanitate ma-  
teriam auspicatur.../...[*Expl.*]: (p. 321)  
quos dies augere phlegma asserit, itaque  
balneis ieiuno utendum, sudores abstergenti.  
Haec si observaveris, inquit o rex, vives in-  
trepide ac sine tristitia reliquum vitae. Ex  
divisione anni hosce dies numero .365. colli-  
guntur.

*Edition:*

1538, [after 1 Nov.], Argentorati (Stras-  
bourg): Ioannes Schottus. DK. 8.9362; *In-  
dex Aureliensis* 110.925; Ritter 2108; Poynter 559; Durling 367; NUC s.v. Austrius, Sebastianus. BM; BN; Oxford, Bodleian; Rome, Vaticana; (MBM; NNNAM).

*Biography:*

Sebastianus Austrius was born in Ruffach in Alsace and died in 1550 in Freiburg-im-Breisgau. He was doctor of arts and medicine and in 1538–1540 was practicing his profession in Colmar. He published a German translation of his Latin commentary on *De re medica*, Book I together with a German translation of Hippocrates, *Epistola ad Ptolomaeum regem* (Colmar, Bartholomaeus Gruninger, 1539 [DK. 8.9363 and *Index Aureliensis* 110.926]) and a reworking of the book on children's diseases by Cornelius Roelans under the title *De infantium sive puerorum morborum et symptomatum dignotione tum curatione liber* (Basel, Bartholomaeus Westhemerus, 1540 [DK. 8. 9360; *Index Aureliensis* 110.927; Durling 365] and Lyons, Philibertus Rolletius and Bartholomaeus Fraenus for G. Rovillius, 1549 [DK. 8. 9361; *Index Aureliensis* 110.928; Durling 366]).

*Bibl.: Bio. Lex. d. hervorr. Ärzte*, I, 249.

f. HIERONYMUS GEMUSAES

A. *Annotationes* I (1538)

On 1 August 1538 Hieronymus Gemusaeus, professor physices in the Arts Faculty of the University of Basel, dedicated the second

sixteenth-century edition of the Greek text of Paul of Aegina to Philippe de Cossé, bishop of Coutances. At the end of the volume are six pages of textual notes, introduced by a few remarks to the reader. Since Gemusaeus tells us that he is writing after the body of the book had been printed (see below), he probably gave these notes their final shape in the summer of 1538.

*Preface* (ed. of Basel, 1538). Lectori S. [*Inc.*]: (sig. D, 3v) Visum est operae pretium fore, ut post emendationem totius operis huc apponantur errores aliquot inter excudendum commissi, ignavia scilicet operarum, quas tamen typographus magno aere conduxerat, ut hic autor citra ullam labem prodiret. Deinde loci etiam illi qui in nostris codicibus ita leguntur varie ut citra hanc operam fideliter vobis communicari non possint. Inter caeteros codices adfuit unus vetustissimae fidei, quem magnus ille vir Ioannes Ruellius ipse in hanc aeditionem nobis communicavit, mire illum commendans, quo ipse etiam Copus pridem reverenter fuerat usus. Is liber diligentissime a nobis fuit consultus. Caeteri adhibiti sunt quoties id exigeret locus, aut varius, aut difficilis, aut alioqui saucius.../...[*Expl.*]: Quanquam etiam alii quidam nostrorum hominum, eo ipso emendandi genere vehementer se oblectent hodie.

*Text.* [Loci ex Paulo annotati.] [*Inc.*]: (sig. D, 3v) Caeterum ex locis qui per hunc ita restituuntur is est unus.../...[*Expl.*]: (sig. D, 6) Hi sunt loci qui aut ab aliis prius tentati aut a nobis praetermissi fuerant. Caetera in quibus omnibus indubitata certaque fidem codicum magna cum religione sumus secuti, collatione exemplariorum cognoscuntur. Sunt autem infinita.

*Edition:*

1538, Aug., Basileae (Basel): Andreas Cratander. Poynter 4862; Durling 3548. NUC. Basel, UB; Munich, StB; Oxford, Bodleian; Paris, Arsenal; Rome, Vaticana; (MBM).

B. *Annotationes* II (1543)

Some copies of Gemusaeus's edition of the Greek text, although dated 1538 on the

title page, have 1543 in the colophon: "Basilae, per Andream Cratandrum, mense Martio, Anno M.D. XLIII." These copies do not contain the *Annotationes* of 1538, but are normally bound with a much more elaborate set of notes by Gemusaeus entitled *In libros Pauli Aeginetae omnes Annotationes nunc et primum concinnatae et in lucem editae* and published in Basel, also by Andreas Cratander and also in 1543, and dedicated to Boniface Amerbach. What appears to be the case is that Cratander had on hand a number of unsold copies of the 1538 edition of Paul in Greek. In 1542 Johann Winther strongly criticized Gemusaeus's text in the commentary accompanying his revised translation (Strasbourg, Sept. 1542). Gemusaeus principally wrote his *Annotationes* to defend his text (and his brother-in-law Cratander's investment) against Winther's criticisms. His *marginalia* give the tone: *Andernacus impudenter hic emendat; Andernacus novo errore lapsus; Andernaci calumnia; Andernacus imperitus, negligens, temerarius*. Cratander published Gemusaeus's *Annotationes* in exactly the same format as the Greek text, which he then "reissued" by cutting out Gemusaeus's notes of 1538 and giving the book a new last leaf with a colophon dated 1543.

*Preface.* Lectori S. [*Inc.*]: (sig. a, 1) In hoc Annotationum libro, candide Lector, locos Pauli Aeginetae omnes, quotquot in hunc usque diem a variis restitui potuerunt, quam brevissime cognosces... Intelliges insuper locos ab aliquibus nimium temerariis, sed non nimium peritis, perperam castigatos et inversos, quosdam etiam ab aliis praeteritos. Videbis itidem postremam Andernaci versionem latinam nondum satis ubique tutam et magnis adhuc erroribus refertam esse, ut non temere adiectum illi sit, principum edictis cautum esse ne infra septennium integrum a quoquam vel emeretur vel venderetur.../... [*Expl.*]: Caetera ex praefatione cognosces. Vale.

*Dedication.* Clarissimo iuriconsulto D. Bonifacio Amerbachio, bonarum disciplinarum omnium Mecenati unico, Hieronymus Gemusaeus S. D. [*Inc.*]: (sig. a, 2) Adfero

litem hic cognoscendam tibi, vir prudentissime, iuriconsultorum huius aetatis ornamentum singulare, quam, uti spero, pro ingenii tui clementia et aequitatis iustitiaeque amore singulari non aversaberis... Cum ante non multos annos Pauli Aeginetae exemplar vetustissimum a Ioanne Ruellio viro eruditione et pietate singulari Parisiis nactus essem, facta mihi fuit inde occasio super authoris huius aeditione meditandi. Putabam autem non uno solo nomine studiosis gratificaturum si codicis eius lectionem... integram et plenam omnibus communicassem... Urgebat consultationem quod prior aeditio in locis non paucis ita vitiis esset plena ut ipsis quoque interpretibus magnam errorum occasionem faceret. Sed et Andreas Cratander typographus insignis alia quoque iam tum comparaverat quae ad aeditionem conducere posse videbantur... Interim in locorum quorundam emendatione a quibusdam hominibus doctis qui plusculum licentiae in castigando usurpasse videbantur dissidentes, id quod non calumniandi aut maledicendi studio, non venandae gloriae cupiditate, nullaque ambitione faciebamus, sed idcirco tantum ut nostram quoque sententiam de rebus obscuris ac dubiis, velut inter homines studiosos fieri consuevit, in medium proponeremus, quod unicuique in sua disciplina liberum esse decet. Atque utinam dum id ago primum in manus venissent mihi Christophori Orosii annotationes, neque enim id fuero dissimulaturus. Usus est vir ille exemplari multis in locis castigatior, quemadmodum nos quoque non inutile deprehendisse nonnulla videmur priores, quaedam uterque viderat in quibus codices ambo consentiebant. Ea si quis universa coniungat, cognoscet non multa superesse quae ad huius authoris emendationem desiderari queant. Sic autem conveniebat homines studiosos, in schola maxime Christianorum, studia sua conferre et ad aedificationem Civitatis Dei inter sese communicare, non quemque proprios in contumeliam proximi triumphos agere... Solus Andernacus novae et insolentis cuiusdam legis author esse cupit, et authorum commentatorem professus calumniarum magistrum et dicaci-

tatis artificem agere pergit. Caeterum eodem ego consilio quo illi fecerant Paulum Aeginetam cum dudum aggressus fuisset, postea in manus venissent mihi Orosii, nunc autem aliorum insuper doctorum hominum lucubrationes; et ipse quoque rectius mihi invenisse nonnulla videar, putavi operae pretium fore si ea omnia, quantum ad auctoris huius instaurationem facere viderentur et ad manum mihi essent, in unum librum Annotationum conferrem et prius aeditis adiicerem; tum si quae mutari temere a quibusdam cognovissem, lectori exponerem et meam quoque sententiam interponerem alicubi, non sane maledicendi studio, non gloriae aut triumphorum ambitione, sed officii tantum mei gratia.... Orosii sane diligentiam non probare vehementer non possum, acumen veneror, modestiam amplector.... Verum Andernaci genium satis mirari nequeo, qui nulla iniuria lacesitus (nisi iniuria sit ab aliquo recte dissentire) iniquum bellum suscepit.../[*Expl.*]: (sig. a, 4) Ergo neque praeter officium ego ista fecisse, et tu pro more tuo egisse videberis, dum eadem benevolentia haec audire et cognoscere sustinebis, quam in arduis rebus suis experiri consultor nunquam non solet. Basileae, Calen. Martiis, Anno M. D. XLIII.

*Text.* In libros Pauli Aeginetae omnes Annotationes nunc et primum concinnatae et in lucem editae. E libro Pauli Aeginetae primo annotata. [*Inc.*]: (p. 1) Pagina 3, versu capitis primo, τὸ περισαίνειν, vox est composita ex praepositione et σαίνειν, quod apud Hesychium ταραττεσθαι significat. Est autem scribendum περισαίνειν simplici σ, et significat *stomachi redundationem*, quam Aristoteles 7. de animalibus cap. 4. vocat *nauseam*.../[*Expl.*]: (p. 60) Pag. 302, versu 13 [in reality lines 15–16]. Quidam ita legendum opinantur, ἔψησιν οὐδ' ὅλως φέρει, μετὰ δὲ τὸ ἀμόλυντον γένεσθαι τὴν ἔμπλαστον. Hactenus.

#### *Edition:*

1543, Basileae (Basel): Andreas Cratander. NUC. Basel, UB; Cambridge, University Library; (MdBp).

#### *Biography:*

See CTC II, 233. Add to the bibliography Allen, VIII, 169; A. Burckhardt, *Geschichte d. med. Fakultät zu Basel, 1460–1900* (Basel, 1917), 42–43; R. Creutz, in *Bio. Lex. d. hervorr. Ärzte*, VI (Nachträge) (1935), 320; Hartmann, *Amerbachkorrespondenz*, III–VI, *passim*; Auguste Stoeber, “Recherches biographiques et littéraires sur les étudiants mulhousiens immatriculés à l’Université de Bâle” (Mulhouse, 1880), 16; Stoeber, “Jerôme Gemusaeus de Mulhouse, philologue, philosophe et médecin, 1505–1544,” *Bulletin du Musée historique de Mulhouse*, V (Mulhouse, 1881), 65–84; and T. Vallauri, *Storia delle Università degli studi del Piemonte* (Turin, 1845–1846), 135 ff.

#### g. IACOBUS GOUPYLUS

From Saint-Germain-en-Laye on 11 Sept. 1550 the Lyons printer Guillaume Roville received a privilege from King Henry II to print “les oeuvres de Paulus Aegineta en Latin, avec les corrections et annotations de Monsieur M. Iaqués Goupil Docteur en Médecine.” The book appeared in 1551. In an undated preface dedicating it to Odet de Coligny, cardinal de Châtillon, Goupyl implies that he had begun annotating Winther’s translation three years before, and after he had edited and published Alexander of Tralles (namely in 1548). He composed his *Annotationes* then sometime between 1548 and 1550. They consist of variant readings of the Greek accompanied by translations, correcting Winther’s text on the evidence of what Goupyl usually describes as a “vetus codex” or “veteres libri manuscripti.” The notes appear at the end of chapters.

*Dedication* (ed. of Lyons 1551). Ad illustrissimum et reverendissimum cardinalem D. O. Collignium Castillionaeum Iacobi Goupyli medici praefatio. [*Inc.*]: (sig. a, 2) Cum apud me reputo qua ratione doctissimi quidam homines medendi artem eiusque scriptores restituere non ita pridem aggressi sunt.../[*Expl.*]: (sig. a, 3) tamen quod a me praestitum est non levem victoriam iudicabunt hi, qui multos huius auctoris locos perversos et conturbatos a nobis restitutos



atque explicatos intelligent. Quem laborem eo lubentius suscepi quod cum ab hinc tres annos Alexandri Tralliani libros ex Regia Bibliotheca depromptos emendassem atque edidissem, sic studium hoc meum doctis quibusdam hominibus, qui mihi pro centum millibus sunt, probavi, ut nihil tam artis medicae studiosorum interesse censuerint quam aetatis illius auctores restituere, in qua naturalis nitor medicinae inerat, non fucatus. Ad te vero, patrone benignissime, quod commentatus sum ob eam maxime causam mittere volui, ut nihil mihi antiquius esse intelligas quam ut tuae voluntati paream, hoc est, ut ex hoc otio quod mihi tua benignitate contigit aliquid ad communem fructum afferam. Vale.

*Editions:*

1551, See Composite Editions.

1553. See Composite Editions.

1554. See Composite Editions.

1567, Lugduni (Lyons). See Composite Editions.

1567, Venetiis (Venice). See Composite Editions.

1589. See Composite Editions.

*Biography\*:*

Jacques Goupyl (Iacobus Goupylus, Goupilus, Gopylus) was born in the diocese of Luçon (Poitou) ca. 1525 and died in Paris in 1564. He studied in Poitiers and at the University of Paris: bachelor of medicine (after four years of study in the Faculty of Medicine) 1 Nov. 1545, *maître régent* 8 Nov. 1547, *licencié* 10 July 1548, M. D. October 1548. In March 1549 the dean of the Faculty rented him a house in the rue de la Bûcherie de Petit Pont for six years at 30 l. t. per year and in 1555 renewed the lease for another six years. The records of the Faculty note a postmortem he supervised in 1550: "Circa principium martii, facta est anatome corporis mulieris gravidae quae sub ipso partu magna totius corporis convulsione in Hospitio Dei interierat, interprete et doctore Jacobo Goupyl, quae certe anatome celebre

habuit spectaculum propter rei novitatem" (Concasty, *Commentaires*, p. 468a). On the recommendation of the cardinal of Lorraine, King Henry II appointed him "lecteur extraordinaire" in the Collège royal (1552) and on the death of Iacobus Sylvius (Jacques Dubois) (13 Jan. 1555) "lecteur royal en médecine." His principal scholarly activity was the editing of Greek medical writers. He amassed a large collection of manuscripts and books, but in a riot in 1563 his house was invaded and the collection destroyed. He is said to have been deeply depressed by this experience, and he lived only a year longer.

*Works:* An edition of Alexander Trallianus, gr., accompanied by *Rhazae De pestilentia libellus ex Syrorum lingua in Graecam translatus*, *Jacobi Goupyli in eosdem castigationes* (Paris, Robertus Stephanus, 1548; Basel, 1556); Ioannes Actuarius, *De urinis libri VII*, translated by Ambrosius Leo Nolanus and "ad Graecorum exemplarium fidem a Jacobo Gopylo recogniti" (Paris, 1548 and 1556); ed. Dioscorides, gr., with the Latin translation of Ioannes Ruellius (Paris, Benedictus Prevost for Petrus Haultinus, Aug. 1549); transl. Alessandro Piccolomini, *La sphere du monde* (Paris, 1550); ed. Ausonius (Paris, 1551); ed. Aretaeus, gr. (Paris, Adr. Turnebus, 1554); ed. Rufus of Ephesus, gr., and Soranus, *De utero et muliebri pudendo* (= *περὶ γυναικείων παθῶν*, chs. 4 and 5) (Paris, Adr. Turnebus, 1554); transl. Galen, *De parvae pilae exercitio* (Paris, 1554); ed. Actuarius, *De actionibus et affectibus spiritus animalis, ejusque victu, libri II*, gr. (Paris, Martinus Iuvenis, 1557); *De partu cujusdam infantulae Agonnensis*, published in the *Opera* of Iacobus Sylvius; *In Epistolam divi Pauli ad Titum paraphrasis ad amplissimum cardinalem D. Joannem Bel-laium*, ed. Gabriel Naudé (Paris, 1644). Goupylus also wrote Latin and Greek epigrams, and he is said to have written an uncompleted commentary on the works of Hippocrates.

*Bibl.: Bio. Lex. d. hervorr, Ärzte*, II (1929), 812; M.-L. Concasty, ed., *Commentaires de la Faculté de Médecine de l'Univer-*

\* The Biography is based in part on information supplied by John M. Riddle (North Carolina State University).



sité de Paris (1516–1560) (Paris, 1964), *passim.*, but esp. pp. 399b, 424a, 427b, 436a, 440b, 441b, 448b, 468a, 484b; E. Coyecque, *Recueil d'actes notariés relatifs à l'histoire de Paris et de ses environs au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle*, II (Paris, 1924), p. 328, no. 5227; A. Dechambre, *Dictionnaire encyclopédique des sciences médicales*, 4e. ser., IX, 770; A. Lefranc, *Histoire du Collège de France* (Paris, 1893), p. 381; *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, XXI–XXII (1857), 430–32.

H. Omont, "Jacques Goupyl, professeur extraordinaire au Collège royal," *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. de Paris et de l'Ile de France*, XXI (1894), 184–5.

#### h. JOHANNES BAPTISTA CAMOTIUS

For an edition of Johann Winther's translation of *De re medica* published in Venice in 1553 Giovanni Battista Camozzi collated the translation with the Greek text and contributed marginal *scholia*.

*Dedication* (ed. 1553). Carolo Ruino iuniori equiti Bononiensi ornatissimo Ioannes Baptista Camotius S. D. P. [*Inc.*]: (sig. \* v, v) Ἡ ῥα τὸτ' ἦσαν / χρύσειοι πάλιν ἄνδρες, ὅτ' ἀντεφίλησ' ὁ φιληθείς, ait Theocritus [*Idyll* XII, 15–16], id quod et aurea Saturni tempora facile testantur... Hac de causa Paulum Aeginetam ab Andernaco... superioribus annis in Latinum sermonem conversum et commentariis auctum, nostra postremum industria recognitum et cum Graeco codice collatum, auctum quoque a nobis inter legendum quibusdam lucubratiunculis in margine repositis.../...[*Expl.*]: Et quamquam studia philosophiae magis nostra sunt, ἀλλ' ὅμως περὶ τὸ κράτιστον τῆς φιλοσοφίας μέρος διατρίβουσιν τῷ ἱατρικῷ ἄριστον μὴν πρᾶγμα καὶ θειότατον ὑπάρχειν [cf. Isocrates, *Πρὸς Δημόνικον*, 4 (ed. Drerup, p. 94)] experitur quotidie genus humanum. Vale.

#### *Editions:*

1553. See Composite Editions.

1554. See Composite Editions.

#### *Biography:*

See CTC I, 100 and II, 203–204, 306–307. Add to the bibliography Kristeller, *Iter*, II, 332, 380, 444, 459 and P. Schreiner, in *Di-*

*zionario bio. degli italiani*, XVII, (1974), 297–298.

#### i. IANUS CORNARIUS

Cornarius's commentary follows his translation, but is newly paginated and has a separate title page. He dedicated it from Zwickau on Apr. 1, 1555 to Iustus Studaeus, chancellor of the prince-abbot of Fulda and formerly a professor of law at the University of Marburg. It is textual rather than medical, and he no doubt prepared it as he translated. Like the bulk of the translation it should probably be dated c. 1550–1555.

*Dedication* (ed. of Basel, 1556). Clarissimo iurisconsulto D. Iusto Studaeo, praesulis Fuldensis cancellario et compatri suo charissimo, Ianus Cornarius medicus physicus S. D. [*Inc.*]: (Part II, p. 3) Quas in Paulum Aeginetam scripsi Dolabellas, eas tibi clarissime Studaei inscriptas mittere volui et iudicio tuo permittere... Harum autem Dolabellarum scribendarum haec mihi occasio fuit. Extant aliquot aliquorum aliquoties repetitae Pauli translationes, in quibus illi...satis declarant se non tam alios aut me quam seipsos praeoccupasse ac praevertisse. Nam de me non obscura fama fuit, et aperte fateor ante annos vigintiquatuor hanc translationem me instituisse, sed hactenus libenter illis cessisse, ut qui nullius gloriae invidiam, neque ullius utilitati quicquam detractum velim. Quod si testibus res probanda sit, sunt apud me literae Andreae Alciati iurisconsulti doctissimi ac clarissimi viri ex Biturigibus Basileam ad me anno Christi M. D. XXIX. nonis Maii datae, in quibus maximus ille vir...hortatur me, ut Pauli Aeginetae pauculos illos libros promulgem. Id enim esset, inquit, et Hippocratem et Galenum et Oribasium compendio edere. Sed et Hieronymus Frobenius sequenti anno postquam a Basilea digressus in patria viverem ea de causa una cum literis huc inhortantibus etiam alterum dedit ad me Pauli Graecum exemplar...cessi tamen hactenus illis libenter, et neque adhuc e studiosorum manibus excussas illorum translationes volo. Sed quia neque adhuc illos sibi-ipsis satis placere video, et palam suam in

multis locis, partim haesitantiam partim ignorantiam ultro confiteri, edere tandem etiam volui meam translationem, eamque septem dolabellarum libris dedolatam ac levigatam, ut de nulla aspritudine conqueri quis possit, qui non ipse spinas inducat, ad nullas alioqui hic offensurus.../[*Expl.*]: (p. 4) Ut enim ambos compadres in spiritali liberorum meorum regeneratione habeo, ita erga utrumque amorem meum ex aequo et coniunctim, apud omnes publice testatum facere volui. Vale. Zviccavii, Calend. April. M. D. LV.

*Text.* Iani Cornarii medici physici Dolabellarum in Paulum Aeginetam liber primus. [*Inc.*]: (p. 5) *Pauli laborem me vides [qui plurimum/Emensus orbis, ortus est ex Aegina]*. Duobus iambicis senariis praemissis et se et patriam suam simulque peregrinationis studium declarat et opus hoc sibi vendicat. Peregrinationem certe, velut rem laudatissimam et medico valde necessariam producit, ut non temere poeta Homerus etiam de Ulysse suo praedicarit, Multorum mores hominum cognovit et urbes [*Ody.* I, 3].../[*Expl.*]: (p. 82) Reliqua in universo hoc Pauli Aeginetae opere, aut ex nostra translatione cognosci possunt, aut per se satis levia planaue ac expolita existunt, neque dolabellis amplius adhibendis opus habent, modo non quis ipse non satis dedolatus huc accedat, et ad spinas non hic repertas, sed a seipso illatas offendat.

*Editions:*

1556. See Composite Editions.

1567, [Geneva]. See Composite Editions.

1567, Lugduni (Lyons). See Composite Editions.

1589. See Composite Editions.

j. IACOBUS DALECHAMPIUS

Around 1566 Jean des Moulins prepared a new edition of Johann Winther's translation of *De re medica* for the Lyons printer Gulielmus Rovillius. After each chapter of the text he added selections from the commentaries of Winther and Cornarius. He condensed Goupyl's notes and put them in the margins. He also placed in the margins textual *scholia* by Jacques Daléchamps, enclosing them in parentheses for proper identification.

closing them in parentheses for proper identification.

Jacques Daléchamps was at the same time and for the same publisher preparing a French translation of *De re medica*, Book VI. The *Chirurgie françoise* appeared only in 1570, but the *privilège du roi* is dated from Moulins, 20 Feb. 1566/67, precisely the same date as the privilege Rovillius secured for Jean des Moulins's edition of all seven books of *De re medica* in Latin (ed. 1567, sig. α, 1,v). Daléchamps accompanied each chapter of his vernacular translation with a detailed commentary. Possibly he put his manuscript at Jean des Moulins's disposal. But since *scholia* identified as his occur elsewhere than in Book VI alone, he must also have provided Jean des Moulins with other forms of help as well, manuscript notes or oral advice.

*Preface* (ed. of Lyons, 1567). Ioannes Molinaeus medicus lectori. [*Inc.*]: (sig. α, 2) Paulus medicus eximius, Aegina ortus, quem Honorii imperatoris tempore floruisse in Chronico legimus... Sed quod omnibus fere bonis scriptoribus praesertim Graecis accidit, ut vix elapsi ex acerbitate superiorum temporum corrupti divulsique ad nos pervenerint, id his Pauli libris evenerat: erant enim Graeci eius codices tot modis depravati et tam turpibus maculis inquinati, ut horum librorum fructu carendum nobis fuisset, nisi aliquot viri cordati doctique medici in eo corrigendo authore multum operae studiiue posuissent. In quibus est Ioannes Guinterius Andernacus... Ianus Cornarius medicus... His successit Iacobus Goupylus, qui ex veteri codice multos huius autoris locos perversos et conturbatos restituit atque declaravit. Postremus Iacobus Dalechampus huic operi manus admovit, medicus peritissimus, et in vetustorum scriptorum locis difficilioribus ponderandis synceri iudicii, et in maculis quae eorum libris inhaeserint etiam abstrusissimis eluendis ingenii foelicissimi. Is cum aliorum librorum tum sexti huius operis libri qui de chirurgia est locos plurimos tanta dexteritate ac foelicitate partim interpretatus est, partim exposuit, partim emendavit, ut omnes qui in hunc authorem ope-

ram suam contulerunt superasse diligens et eruditus lector facile sit perspecturus. Cum igitur Gulielmum Rovillium Pauli opera ex Guinterii conversione antea a se edita denuo typis excudere velle scirem, ne sine iis ornamentis, quae post priorem editionem illi accesserant in publicum prodiret efficere volui... Quare sic Paulum adornare visum est: e Guinterii commentariis quaedam minus necessaria... delevimus... Hos commentarios in angustius adductos, deinde Cornarii annotationes ex eiusdem dolabellis in epitomen redactis singulis capitibus subiecimus... Praeterea Cornarii annotationibus non solum eius dolabellas, sed etiam locos multos ex eius conversione aut aliter quam a Guinterio aut foelicius aut dilucidius expressos complexi sumus. Goupyli annotationes, quas etiam contraximus, margini adscripsimus citato semper autore. Dalechampii doctissima scholia in margine etiam posita his notis ( ) conclusimus.../... [Expl.]: (sig.  $\alpha$ , 4 v) Quamobrem authorem hunc... qui Graecos omnes Galeno posteriores brevitate et doctrina superat, semper in manibus habete ac diligentius volvite, reiectis barbaris illis ac putidis practicarum, ut vocant, scriptoribus; hi enim imperite omnia atque indiserte confundunt, neque quid dicant aut doceant ipsimet intelligunt, ille valetudinem tueri, morbis tum pharmaco tum manu mederi breviter, perspicue, eleganter docet.

*Editions:*

1567, Lugduni (Lyons). See Composite Editions.

1589. See Composite Editions.

*Biography:*

See CTC II, 257-258, and III, 79-80. Add to the *Bibliography* Charles B. Schmitt, "The Correspondence of Jacques Daléchamps (1513-1588)," *Viator* VIII (1977), 399-434.

k. GEORGIUS EDRICHUS

George Etherege's *In libros aliquot Pauli Aeginetae hypomnemata quaedam seu observationes medicamentorum* appeared in 1588, dedicated to Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth I from 1566 to his death in 1589. In his

preface to the reader Etherege says that his first intention had been to compare the Latin translations of Paul with the Greek text; but after he became aware of the admirable philological commentaries of Ianus Cornarius another textual work of this sort no longer seemed necessary to him. Instead he decided to supplement Paul's suggested remedies, especially where Paul was too brief or unclear, with prescriptions used in his own day and either tested by him in the course of his long experience or successfully used by others. He therefore chose to comment not on the whole book but only on those chapters to which he could add practical pharmaceutical recommendations, namely, Book I, chs. 1, 23, 29-31, 34-35, 42-44, 46-47; Book II, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-26, 29, 32-36, 40-41, 44-45; Book III, 1, 4-6, 9-15, 18-24, 26-27, 29-34, 37-39, 40-45, 47-50, 53, 59, 61-62, 73, 77.

In the body of his commentary (sig. B, iii, r) Etherege says that he is 70 (ego... annos iam agens septuaginta). According to the university records, he was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, on 11 Nov. 1534 at the age of 15 years and one month. If these latter figures are correct (and they very likely are), he was born in October 1519, made himself marginally older than he actually was when he called himself 70, and wrote his notes on Paul very shortly before their publication in 1588.

*Dedication I* (ed. of London, 1588). Illustrissimo viro D. Gualtero Myldmaio, reginae serenissimae a consiliis prudentissimo, Georgius Edricus medicus salutem optat perpetuam. [Inc.]: (sig. A, iii) In omni disciplinarum genere, honoratissime vir, eos optime proficere comperimus, qui in antiquissimis scriptoribus accuratissime versantur et ad eos praecipue omnia sua studia referunt... Nam cum medicamenta nonnulla quae ex immenso quodam acervo praestantissima elegerim et annectenda curaverim iis quae apud Paulum sunt, ut in procinctu quis habeat et ad manum, quod cuius fere morbo satis sit profligando, illis praecipue Graece aut Latine perlectis quae Paulus ante docuit, non alia ratione putavi iuvenes

excitari posse ad probatissimum hunc scriptorem assidue manibus terendum (quem sane Graece et Latine a doctioribus legi percipio) quam ut hanc nostram appendicem in studiosorum iuvenum gratiam adiicerem .../...[*Expl.*]: (sig. A, v,v) Dominus Ihesus te nobis diu incolumem ac saluum esse velit.

*Dedication II.* Τῷ ἐπιστάτῃ τῆς συνόδου ἱατρικῆς, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυνάμα πᾶσι λονδονιαίοις ἱατροῦσι τοῖς ἐπὶ λόγοις εὐδοκιμωτάτοις, Γεωργίος Ἐδρίχος, εὖ πράττειν. [*Inc.*]: (sig. A, vi) Ἐτῶν ἤδη διελθόντων τεσσαράκοντα τριῶν καὶ μικρόν τι πρὸς, ὧ τιμιώτατοι ἱατροὶς, συνέβη μοι, μεираκίῳ ὄντι, καὶ τότε τῆς καλλίστης ταύτης τέχνης κλήρον λαχόντι καὶ κατηριθμημένῳ σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἱατροῖς ὀξονιανίοις, ὀλίγον τινα χρόνον ἐν τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ διατριβὴν πενήσασθαι, καὶ τῆς πρακτικῆς ὥσπερ θεμέλιά τινα προβάλλειν.../...[*Expl.*]: (sig. A, vii) τὸ τελευταῖον δέ, γνωρίζω σαφῶς ὅτι ταῦτα, μοι πρὸς τοῦ Παύλου προσιθέντα, οὐ πολλοστημόριον ἐστὶν ὧν ἴσως συνεπιγράφειν καλῶς ἂν ἦν ἔχον. ἀλλὰ οὐ πρόπειν ἡγησάμεν εἰς οὐδὲν δέον τοὺς λόγους μακρύνειν, ὅταν αὐτὸς πανταχοῦ ἐξεπίτηδες τῇ βραχυλογία ἐχρήσατο. ἔρρωσοσθε (*sic*). [Sig. A, viii—97, ii]: Verses by G[eorgius]E[drichus]; D. S. ad G. Edricum; D. T. F. ad lectorem; D. C. Iohn. ad lectorem; D. Ed. Ats.; D. Rich. Fost. ad G. Edrichum; T. Edrichus ad lectorem.

*Preface.* Georgius Edrichus medicus candido lectori, εὖ πράττειν. [*Inc.*]: (sig. 97, iv) Cum aliquot ab hinc annis in mentem mihi veniret, ut observationes quasdam in Paulum Aeginetam conscriberem...decreveram quidem Graeca exemplaria cum Latinis conferre, et si quae non satis ad vivum erant excussa, illa omnia corrigere. Sed posteaquam in Iani Cornarii viri eruditissimi commentaria incidi, non facile dixerim quanta laetitia affectus sim, quod omni me labore hac in re levarit...Quare cum consiliorum meorum haec sola nunc mihi constet ratio, ut τῇ πρακτικῇ, quae apud Aeginetam est, ea tantummodo medicamenta addere velim, quae nostra hac aetate in usu sunt quaeque vel ipse longa experientia didici vel ab aliis probata cognovi, maxime quaecunque ob-

servavi quam proxime accedere vel ad ipsius vel Galeni pharmaca et eorum quodammodo vires per omnia aequare, praecipue benedicta (ut vocant) cum sint, et id efficere valeant quod deleteria (quibus raro utimur) apud veteres praestare solebant: breviter in capita quaedam ubi solum τὴν προᾶξιν docet, nostras qualescumque annotationes aut hypomnemata potius in studiosorum gratiam, qui rem medicam exercent, addeamus.../...[*Expl.*]: (sig. B, i) Nam est alibi ubi non satis dilucide nonnulla explicat, quia brevitati semper studet. Selegimus autem ex toto opere capita quaedam in quibus ex professo προᾶξιν exercet solam et ubi sua medicamenta adfert, nos usitata iis temporibus, et potissimum εὐπόριστα pharmaca illis adiungimus, quod facimus praecipue secundo et tertio libro. Bene vale, et hanc nostram operam boni consule quae fortasse plus emolumenti adferet in recessu quam fronte promittit, iis maxime quibus adhuc non vacavit per omne genus practicorum immensis laboribus percurrere et optima quaeque passim decerpere. Quae si Pauli scriptis et methodo appendantur, ut tuto, iucunde, celeriter quis medeatur, efficere posse mihi videntur.

*Text.* In libros aliquot Pauli Aeginetae hypomnemata quaedam seu observationes medicamentorum quae hac aetate maxime in usu sunt per Georgium Edrychum medicum pro iuvenum studiis ad praxim medicam collecta. In caput primum libri primi, quae gravidis superveniant et quae victus ratio eis conducat. [*Inc.*]: (sig. B, ii) Hic scopus a me continue observatur ut si quid unquam invenerim quod quam proxime accedat ad illa medicamenta quae apud Paulum sunt, et viribus ex aequo respondeant, id semper annectere studeam.../...[*Expl.*]: (sig. G, vii) Haec sunt medicamenta, quae a multis selecta et experientia cognita si studiosi adolescentes, cum iis quae a Paulo scribuntur, expenderint, et primum quae ab ipso docetur, diligenter perlegerint, haud paenitentiam utilitatem adferre posse candidi lectores fortasse iudicabunt...(sig. G, viii) Lac caprinum epotum vel infusum valde prodesse cognoscitur, aut serum eiusdem lactis similiter vel ebibitum vel infusum.

*Manuscript:*

London, Library of the Royal College of Physicians, ms. 111, s. XVI, fols. 80 [un-numbered]. Bound in vellum, on each side the arms of Elizabeth I. The manuscript begins with six lines of Latin verse followed by a Greek version, also in six lines. These are the verses by Etherege that appear on sig. A, viii of the printed edition. Neither the remaining poems nor the Greek dedicatory epistle of the printed edition appear in the manuscript, which appears to be the presentation copy sent by Etherege to Mildmay.

*Edition:*

1588, Londini (London): Thomas East. STC 7498; Poynter 1978; NUC. BM; Oxford, Bodleian; (CSmH; NNNAM).

*Biography:* George Etherege (Georgius Edrichus, Edrychus, Edricus, Edrych, Ethrygg, Etheridge, etc.) was born in Thame, Oxfordshire, in 1519. He was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 11 Nov. 1543, aged 15 years and one month; B.A. 15 Feb. 1539; M.A. 11 July 1543; B. Med. and admitted to practice in 1545. In 1543–45 he was lector in Greek; from 1547 to 1550 *regius praelector* of philosophy. He remained a Catholic and held no university post after the accession of Elizabeth. For the remainder of his life he practiced medicine in Oxford. He is last heard of in 1588.

Besides his commentary on Paul he wrote an encomium of Henry VIII in Greek verse which he presented to Queen Elizabeth when she visited Oxford in 1566; a translation of the second book of the *Aeneid* into Greek verse (London, 1553); and a Latin translation of a "Martyrium S. Demetrii," dedicated to Thomas Robertson, archdeacon of Leicester (Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, ms. 229, i). John Pits, *De illustratis Angliae scriptoribus*, pp. 784–85 credits him with a variety of other works: a) In musica libri plures; b) Psalmos Davidicos in quoddam breve genus carminis Hebraici vertit et ad lyram accomodavit; c) diversorum carminum libri plures; d) Justinum Martyrem vertit e Graeco in Latinum; e) alia plurima quae temporum iniquitate et hominum nequitia perierunt.

*Bibl.:* DNB. VI (1908), 907–908; A. B.

Emden, *Biographical Register of the University of Oxford A.D. 1501 to 1540* (Oxford, 1974), 194; Norman Moore, *A Memorial of George Edrych and His Friends in Our College* [ie. the Royal College of Physicians], 1518–1588 (London, 1911).

## APPENDIX

Other evidence of the diffusion of *De re medica*.

1. [Symphorien Champier], *Le myrouel des Appothiquaires et pharmacopoles par lequel est demonstre comment Appothiquaires communement errent en plusieurs simples medicines contre l'intention des Grectz, de Hypocras, Galien, Oribase, Paule Egynette, et aultres Grectz...*, Lyons, Pierre Mareschal, [ca. 1525–1531]. P. Allut, *Etude biographique et bibliographique sur Symphorien Champier* (Lyons, 1859), pp. 235–242; Baudrier, XI, 515–516; NUC. BM; BN; (CtY-M). (There is a modern edition of this work by P. Dorveaux, Paris, 1894.)

2. *Huberti Barlandi Philiatrī epistola medica, de aquarum destillatarum facultatibus, De Adriani Aelij Barlandi mortis genere, hacque occasione, multa obiter de fluxuum ventris, et hemorrhoidum generibus inter quae enucleatur Pauli Aeginetae caput de Hemorrhoidibus, eruditissimis etiam viris non satis intellectum ad clariss. medicinae doctorem M. Petrum Morbecanum physicum Antverpianum*, Antwerp, Ioannes Steelsius, 14 August 1536. Poynter 674. BM; BN; Rome, Vaticana.

3. (\*) [Charles Estienne] *De latinis et graecis nominibus arborum, fruticum, herbarum, piscium, et avium liber: ex Aristotele, Theophrasto, Dioscoride, Galeno, Aetio, Paulo Aegineta, Actuario, Nicandro, Athenaeo, Oppiano, Aeliano, Plinio, Hermolao Barbaro, et Joanne Ruellio, cum Gallica eorum nominum appellatione*, Paris, Robertus Stephanus, 1536. Renouard, *Estienne*, p. 42.

1544, 6 Aug., Lutetiae (Paris): Robertus Stephanus. Renouard, *Estienne*, p. 58; Durling 1393; NUC. BM; Rome, Vaticana; (CtY-M).

1545, 1 Sept., Lutetiae (Paris): Robertus

Stephanus. Renouard, *Estienne*, p. 64; NUC. BM; BN; (CLU-M: MiU; MH-A; ViU).

1547, 20 July, Lutetiae (Paris): Robertus Stephanus. Renouard, *Estienne*, p. 69; Sallander 10792; NUC. BM; BN; Oxford, Bodleian; Rome, Vaticana; (CU; DFo; MnU; MoSB; NNC).

(\*) 1548, Lutetiae (Paris): Robertus Stephanus. NUC. (NNG).

(\*) 1548, Lugduni (Lyons): T. Paganus. NUC. (MH).

(\*) 1549, Lugduni (Lyons): T. Paganus. NUC. (MH-BA).

(\*) 1552, Pictavii (Poitiers): ex officina Marnefiorum et Bouchetorum fratrum. BM; BN.

(\*) 1552, Lugduni (Lyons): J. Pidie for T. Paganus. Poynter 6078; NUC. BM; BN; (DFo).

(\*) 1554, Lutetiae (Paris); Carolus Stephanus. Renouard, *Estienne*, p. 107; NUC. BM; BN; Oxford, Bodleian; (DFo; NNC; NNNAM).

(\*) 1559, Lutetiae (Paris): Carolus Stephanus. Renouard, *Estienne*, p. 112.

4. *Succiduorum Medicaminum Tabula, quorum usus habetur reciprocus, Graece et Latine. Eadem e Galeni, Dioscoridis, Aetij, et Pauli Aeginetae libris passim excerpta, et in unum diligenter conscripta, nuncque primum in lucem edita. Per Conradum Gessnerum Tigurinum*, Basileae (Basel), Robertus Winter, Mar. 1540. Rome, Vaticana.

(\*) 1540, Basileae (Basel): Robertus Winter. In this edition Gessner's Tabula accompanies Actuarius, *De medicamentorum compositione*. Durling 2583. BM.

5. *Historia plantarum et vires ex Dioscoride, Paulo Aegineta, Theophrasto, Plinio, et recentioribus Graecis, iuxta elementorum ordinem, per Conradum Gesnerum Tigurinum*, Basileae (Basel), Robertus Winter, 1541. NUC. BM; Oxford, Bodleian.

1541, Parisiis (Paris): Ioannes Lodoicus Tiletanus for Ioannes Roigny. Poynter 2771; NUC. BM; BN. (The copy in the Wellcome Medical Library, London, reads J. Lodoicus Tiletanus for G. Richardus.)

1541, Venetiis (Venice): Melchior Sessa. BM.

6. *Encomium Febris Quartanae, Gulielmo Insulano Menapio Greviburgensi autore. Adiecta quoque est eiusdem quartanae febris curandae exactissima ratio, ex doctiss. tam Graecorum quam Latinorum atque Arabum monumentis deprompta*, Basileae (Basel), Joannes Oporinus, Nov. 1542. Durling 2555; NUC. BM; BN; Oxford, Bodleian; Rome, Vaticana.

Following Guillaume de L'Isle's mock oration in praise of quartan fever, Joannes Oporinus prints selections from famous medical writers giving their remedies for it (see p. 60, Typographus lectori). The second selection is an excerpt from Book II, in the unrevised translation of Johann Winther: *Quartanarum cognitio atque curatio, ex Pauli Aeginetae lib. 2. cap. 22 et 23, Io. Guinterio interprete* (pp. 63-65).

7. *De Morborum Internorum Curatione Libri Tres, Dionysio Fontanono Doctore Medico Monpessulensi Authore. Adiectis ab Ioanne Raenerio Medico in singulis Capitum initiis morborum causis et signis ex Galeno, Paulo Aegineta, atque Aetio Antiocheno desumptis*, Lugduni (Lyons), Ioannes Frellonius, 1549. Baudrier, V, 214; Poynter 2350; Durling 1598; NUC. Rome, Vaticana; (CtY-M; NNNAM).

(\*) 1550, Lugduni (Lyons): Ioannes Frellonius. Poynter 2350a; Durling 1599; NUC. (PPC).

1553, Lugduni (Lyons): Ioannes Frellonius for Antonius Vincentius. Baudrier, V, 226-227; Sallander 3113; Poynter 2351; Durling 1600; NUC. BM; Rome, Vaticana; (CLU-M).

(\*) 1553, Venetiis (Venice): Ioannes Gryphius for B. Constantinus. Poynter 2352; Durling 1601; NUC. (CLU-M; CtY-M; MnU).

(\*) 1558, Lugduni (Lyons): S. Barbierus for Ioannes Frellonius. Baudrier, V, 244-245.

(\*) 1560, Lugduni (Lyons): Ioannes Frellonius. Baudrier, V, 249; NUC. (CtY-M).

(\*) 1560, Lugduni (Lyons): S. Barbierus for Antonius Vincentius. Durling 1602.

(\*) 1573, Lugduni (Lyons): Antonius de Harsy. NUC. (CtY-M).

(\*) 1574, Lugduni (Lyons): Antonius de Harsy. Durling 1603; NUC. BN.

(\*) 1605, Lugduni (Lyons): Antonius de Harsy. NUC. (PPJ; WU-M).

(\*) 1607, Lugduni (Lyons): Antonius de Harsy. NUC. BN; (MnU).

8. *De Balneis. Omnia quae extant apud Graecos, Latinos, et Arabas, tam medicos quam quoscunque ceterarum artium probatos scriptores: qui vel integris libris, vel quoque alio modo hanc materiam tractaverunt: nuper hinc inde accurate conquisita et excerpta, atque in unum tandem hoc volumen redacta*, Venetiis (Venice), apud haeredes Lucae-Antonii Iuntae, 1553. (The title page of some copies reads 1554.) Poynter 652; Durling 1101; NUC. Oxford, Bodleian; (CtY-M; MdBW: NNNAM; PPC).

9. *Medicinae tam simplices quam compositae, ad omnes ferme corporis humani praeter naturam affectus, ex Hippocrate, Galeno, Avicenna, Aegineta, et aliis: per Georgium Pictorium Villinganum, doctorem medicum, ordine sic alphabetico in unum conscriptae, ut vel citra pulverem, exin (sic) quisquis id quod concupiverit statim consequatur*, Basileae (Basel), Henricus Petrus, Mar. 1560. Sallander 7438; Poynter 5011; Durling 3640. BM; BN; Oxford, Bodleian.

10. *Dictionarium medicum, vel expositiones vocum medicinalium, ad verbum excerptae ex Hippocrate, Aretaeo, Galeno,*

*Oribasio, Rufo Ephesio, Aetio, Alex. Traliano, Paulo Aegineta, Actuaria, Corn. Celso. Cum Latina interpretatione. Lexica duo in Hippocratem huic dictionario praefixa sunt, unum, Erotiani, nunquam antea editum: alterum, Galeni, multo emendatius quam antea excusum*, [Geneva], Henricus Stephanus, 1564. Renouard, Estienne, pp. 121-123; Sallander 2822; Poynter 6084; Durling 1402. BM; BN; Oxford, Bodleian.

11. *Contradictiones, dubia, et paradoxa, in libros Hippocratis, Celsi, Galeni, Aetii, Aeginetae, Avicennae cum eorundem conciliationibus, Nicolao Rorario medico Utinensi auctore*, Venetiis (Venice), Franciscus and Gaspar Bindonus, 1566. Durling 3942; Rome, Vaticana.

(\*) 1572, Venetiis (Venice): F. and G. Bindonus. Poynter 5561; Durling 3943. BM.

12. [Jean Ferrand of Poitiers] *De nephritis et lithiasis, seu de renum, et vesicae calculi definitione, causis, signis, praedictione, praecautione et curatione. Ex Hippocrate, Dioscoride, Galeno, Avicenna, Aetio, et Paulo Aegineta, aliisque celeberrimis medicis, collectis*, Parisiis (Paris), G. Julianus, 1570. Sallander 3000; Durling 1490. BM; BN.

(\*) 1570, Parisiis (Paris): M. Sonnius. Durling 1491. BN.

(\*) 1601, Parisiis (Paris): M. Sonnius. Poynter 2220. BM; BN.