

Syllabus: Byzantine Medicine & Pharmacy
S & A Pharmacy/History of Science/History/ Medical History & Ethics/ Medieval Studies 562
Spring 2008

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Classes Meet in Psychology 115, 2:30 - 3:45 PM, Tuesdays & Thursdays

REQUIRED BOOKS:

Dmitri Gutas, *Greek Thought, Arab Culture: The Graeco-Arabic Translation Movement in Baghdad and Early 'Abbasid Society (2nd-4th/8th-10th Centuries)*. London and New York: Routledge, 2000; paperback rpt. 2003

Timothy S. Miller, *The Birth of the Hospital in the Byzantine Empire*, 2nd ed., with new introd. by the author. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997; paperback

Gy. Moravcsik, ed. [Greek text], and R. J. H. Jenkins, trans., *Constantine Porphyrogenitus De administrando imperio*, new, rev. ed. Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks Center for Byzantine Studies, 1967; rptd. 1985

Kathryn M. Ringrose, *The Perfect Servant: Eunuchs and the Social Construction of Gender in Byzantium*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000; paperback rpt. 2003

Franz Rosenthal, *The Classical Heritage in Islam*, trans. from the German by Emile and Jenny Marmorstein. London & Berkeley: Routledge and University of California Press, 1975; rptd. London and New York: Routledge, 1995; paperback

John Scarborough, ed., *Symposium on Byzantine Medicine*. Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks Research Library & Collection, 1985 (= *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, 38 [1984]) [available in photocopy]

Owsei Temkin, *Hippocrates in a World of Pagans and Christians*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991; paperback rpt. 1998

N. G. Wilson, *Scholars of Byzantium*. London and Baltimore: Duckworth and Johns Hopkins University Press, 1983; paperback rpt. Boston: The Medieval Academy of America, 1999

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

James Allan Evans, *The Empress Theodora: Partner of Justinian*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 2002; paperback rpt. 2004

Warren Treadgold, *The Early Byzantine Historians*. New York: PalgraveMacmillan, 2007

Warren Treadgold, *A History of the Byzantine State and Society*. Stanford [California]: Stanford University Press, 1997; paperback

ASSIGNED READINGS FROM COURSE PACKETS (2)

[1]: Texts and Sources in Translation (numbered I - XII)

I: Wilmer C. Wright, ed., and trans., *Philostratus and Eunapius: Lives of the Sophists* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1921 [Loeb Classical Library]), pp. 533-537 = Eunapius, 'Oribasius,' in *Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists*, 498-499

Eunapius' potted biographical sketches were set down to demonstrate the philosophical, cultural, and scientific skills of some Pagan Thinkers in the latter half of the 4th century. What they tell us is how artificial were such talents as emphasized in the 'schools' of the day: one not only learned the elements of Greek grammar and syntax, studied the Great Classics of Greek poetry and prose (Homer in particular), but also -- in the 'higher' levels -- how to write imaginary speeches to be delivered to one's teacher and classmates, speeches that followed strict rules of composition, delivery, and exposition, "public speaking" that delineated themes of historical events, great leaders of the past (distant and sometimes within living memory), and 'moral' or 'ethical' qualities of both speaker and subject as they might be reflected in contemporary life. Such a "literary" education often led into employment within the increasingly massive bureaucracy characteristic of the later centuries of the Roman Empire before the coming of Islam, and 'lawyers,' 'rhetoricians,' 'orators,' 'grammarians,' and similar vocations frequently resulted in appointments (depending on an emperor's favor, of course) to one of the powerful posts governing one or more of the dioceses and prefectures of the Empire in the 4th through the 6th centuries.

The 'history' in the speeches generally is fictional, with the exception of the recorded event (a general's signal victory, a eloquent oration delivered before an emperor, a scene borrowed from one of the 'ancient' Greek or Roman histories or biographies [Plutarch's *Lives* were a great quarry], or a 'logically made-up' event deduced from a poem, etc.), then 'expanded' to encompass the chosen subject matters organized into an effective oration. Eunapius' doctors are first and foremost brilliant in their rhetorical abilities, although exceptions (such as Oribasius) also were equipped with good training in surgery, pharmacology, and the theoretical constructs of a medical philosophy frequently borrowed from Galen or earlier figures in Greco-Roman medical history, including the quasi-mythical Hippocrates. A physicians' rhetoric engendered patients through eloquent persuasion, and the truly educated doctor not only was the master of therapies, but also in convincing his would-be patients of his medical skills by means of his eloquence. Eunapius also wrote history, and what is left of these works has been edited with a translation and commentary by R. C. Blockley, *The Fragmentary Classicising Historians of the Later Roman Empire* (Liverpool: Francis Cairns, 1981-1983; 2 vols.), with the texts and translations in vol. 2, pp. 2-150.

A silver-tongued example of the 'rhetorical teachers' and their schools was Libanius of Antioch (AD 314-393), a fierce partisan of Julian and his erstwhile revival of paganism, who survived the tragic death of the young emperor (AD 363) and who continued to espouse the Old Pagan Ideals in one of the most Christianized cities of the Eastern Empire. To get an idea of 'how it worked' in such 'schools,' take a look at Raffaella Criboire, *The School of Libanius in Late Antique Antioch* (Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2007), in company with Criboire's 'background' volume, *Gymnastics of the Mind: Greek Education in Hellenistic and Roman Egypt* (same press, 2001). The standard edition of the Greek texts of Libanius' *Letters* (1540 of the 1600 attributed to Libanius are considered genuine), *Orations* (64 survive), and *Declamations*, is R. Foerster, ed., *Libanius: Opera* (Leipzig: Teubner, 1903-1927; 12 vols.), and there are now a number of good translations (occasionally with commentaries) of Libanius into English, e.g. A. F. Norman, *Libanius: Selected Works*, 2 vols. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1969-1977 [Loeb Classical Library]), *Libanius: Autobiography and Selected Letters*, 2 vols. (same press, same series, 1992), and *Antioch as a Centre of Hellenic Culture as Observed by Libanius* (Liverpool: Liverpool Univ. Press, 2000), and D. A. Russell, trans. with notes, *Libanius: Imaginary Speeches. A Selection of Declamations* (London: Duckworth, 1996).

Libanius, Oribasius, Eunapius, and a number of other writers who reveal learned aspects of 4th century Roman society and culture, enable one to ask questions about "levels" and "quality" of literacy and education in the years after Julian's ill-fated attempt to turn back the clock. Quite frequently moderns hear about "sharp declines" in literacy with a concomitant judgment suggesting how society became ever more pessimistic, a "gloom-and-doom" scenario that fits into a context of the increasing dependence on magic, astrology, and the supposedly irrational beliefs loosely called religion (Christianity in its numerous varieties, included). Evidence reveals a far less simplistic picture, with literacy a requirement for service in the imperial bureaucracy as well as a necessity in the acquisition of skills in the multiplicity of professions (medicine, engineering, the casting of spells, some aspects of agriculture, astronomy/astrology, philosophy, etc., as well as the study of Christian history and theology). Criboire's scholarship

[above in previous paragraph], based as it often is on papyri, shows pockets of literacy throughout the Roman East, not only in the schools run by Libanius and his fellow-rhetoricians; the book-trade thrived in the great cities, with a copying and recopying of the Greek and Latin Classics into *codices* from then-aging papyrus scrolls; military professionals often were more than familiar with classical histories (Ammianus Marcellinus is a prime example); and anyone who had ambitions to practice the best kind of medicine studied the Great Classics of the profession in known centers of teaching, that usually had well-equipped libraries (public and private) and professional booksellers who gave employment to scribes who reproduced given tracts on demand. And one should not forget that magic, astrology, and the kindred ‘sciences’ were very much part of what any intellectual assumed to be the world of nature, so that if one sat at the feet of a famous Neo-Platonic or Neo-Pythagorean philosopher, one also contemplated how the study of the mind and of nature also included what we call magic.

If one is curious about this fundamental question (‘education’ provides occasional keys to understanding any culture in any era), the bibliography is enormous, but some works stand out for their care with the texts and attempts to comprehend the sources for what they say, not what moderns want them to say; a good beginning is “Literacy in Late Antiquity” in William V. Harris, *Ancient Literacy* (Cambridge, Mass., and London: Harvard University Press, 1989), pp. 285-322, and how books circulated and were read in the later Roman Empire is suggested by “Literary Culture in Sixth-Century Egypt” by Teresa Morgan, in Alaisdair A. MacDonald, *et al.*, eds., *Learned Antiquity: Scholarship and Society in the Near-East, the Greco-Roman World, and the Early Medieval West* (Leuven/Paris/Dudley, Mass.: Peeters, 2003), pp. 147-161; ‘standards’ (viz. “Good Greek” similar to what one is taught as “Good English” today) frequently were debated as fiercely in late antiquity as they are nowadays, carefully analyzed in Robert A. Kaster, *Guardians of Language: The Grammarian and Society in Late Antiquity* (Berkeley, Los Angeles, and London: Univ. California Press, 1988) and R. H. Robbins, *The Byzantine Grammarians* (Berlin and New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 1993); ‘who read what, and why’ (as well as ‘who copied what and why’) receives expert attention in the now-classic *Scribes and Scholars: A Guide to the Transmission of Greek and Latin Literature*, 3rd edition, by L. D. Reynolds and N. G. Wilson (Oxford and New York: Clarendon Press, 1991), with the always-argumentative and equally-curious Christians featured in Anthony Grafton and Megan Williams, *Christianity and the Transformation of the Book: Origen, Eusebius, and the Library of Caesarea* (Cambridge, Mass., and London: Harvard University Press, 2006), to be set side-by-side with an older, yet durable volume by Pierre Courcelle, *Late Latin Writers and their Greek Sources*, trans. from the French by Harry E. Wedeck (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1969); ‘how one gained an education in medicine’ is the focus of my “Teaching Surgery in Late Byzantine Alexandria,” in H. J. F. Horstmanshoff, ed., *Medical Education in Antiquity* (Leiden and New York: E. J. Brill, 2008 [in press]), and more generally one can consult “The Man as Opposed to the Technician” and “Roman Medicine” in H. I. Marrou, *A History of Education in Antiquity*, trans. from the French by George Lamb (London: Sheed and Ward, 1956), pp. 302-308 and 341. ‘Training’ in magic followed venerated paths, and the ‘art’ survived all efforts to expunge it, noted in the brilliant essay by A. A. Barb, “The Survival of Magic Arts” in Arnaldo Momigliano, ed., *The Conflict between Paganism and Christianity in the Fourth Century* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1963), pp. 100-125. And, of course, the still-standard reference on many of the forms of Roman and early Byzantine magic, astrology, and the related pseudo-sciences is Lynn Thorndike, *A History of Magic and Experimental Science*, esp. Vol. I (New York: Columbia University Press, 1923).

II: Mark Grant, ed. and trans., *Dieting for an Emperor: A Translation of Books 1 and 4 of Oribasius’ Medical Compilations with an Introduction and Commentary*. Leiden and New York: E. J. Brill, 1997 (*Studies in Ancient Medicine*, ed. John Scarborough, Vol. 15]), ‘Introduction,’ and Books I, 1-23, and IV, 1-9

III: Andrew Dalby, *Flavours of Byzantium*. Totnes [England]: Prospect Books, 2003; Ch. 2, “Tastes and Smells of the City,” and “Texts, 1-4”

IV: Joseph D. Frendo, trans., with introd. and notes, *Agathias. The Histories*. Berlin and New York: Walter De Gruyter, 1975 (*Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae*, series Berolinensis, eds. H.-G. Beck, A. Kambylis, and R. Keydell, Vol. II A), Book V, 1-9 [Alexander of Tralles, his brother Anthimius the Engineer & Architect, some troubles in the reign of Justinian (Alexander and Anthimius, V, 6. 3-6; How to Annoy an Ignorant Rhetorician, if you are Skilled in Faking Thunderstorms and Earthquakes [Anthimius], V, 7-8)

V: Robert Renehan, ed. and trans., *Leo the Physician. Epitome on the Nature of Man*. Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 1969 (*Corpus Medicorum Graecorum*, Vol. X 4); English translation only. Some amateurish ‘medical etymology’ from the 8th or 9th century.

VI: Bayard Dodge, ed. and trans., * * * * * New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1970; 2 vols. Vol. 2, pp. 673-711 (“The Third Section of the Seventh Chapter of the Book *al-Fihrist* [‘a book about books’ JS] with accounts of scholars and the names of the books which they composed, including accounts of the ancient and recent physicians and the names of the books which they composed”). The listing of titles, authors, and contents, with interspersed comments, of books available in a leading bookstore in 10th century Baghdad

VII: N. G. Wilson, trans., *Photius. The Bibliotheca*, a selection, trans. with notes. London: Duckworth, 1994; rptd. 2002. Sections 163 (Anatolius), 164 (Galen), 178 (Dioscorides), and 216/217 (Oribasius). Brief synopses of books read by a 9th century polymath and patriarch

VIII: John M. Duffy, ed., trans., notes, *John of Alexandria. Commentary on Hippocrates’ Epidemics VI Fragments. Commentary of an Anonymous Author on Hippocrates’ Epidemics VI Fragments* and T. A. Bell, et al., eds., and trans., *John of Alexandria. Commentary on Hippocrates’ On the Nature of the Child*. Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 1997 (*Corpus Medicorum Graecorum*, Vol. X 1, 4). Frags. 1-26 of text number one (trans. Duffy, pp. 30-81 (English translation only). From the ‘Alexandrian Medical Curriculum:’ Line-by-Line Textual Exegesis, mixed with clinical experience

IX: Francis Adams, trans., *The Seven Books of Paulus Aegineta*, 3 vols. London: The Sydenham Society, 1844-1847; Vol. 2, pp. 310-451 [much of this is commentary on Book VI, 37-96, sections regarding surgery]; note esp. 57 (Circumcision), 59 (Catheters, Injection of the Bladder), 60 (Calculus), 65 (Enterocoele or Intestinal Hernia), 66 (Bubonocoele or Inguinal Hernia), 68 (Castration), 70 (‘Extirpation of the Nympha and Cauda Pudendi’ [Clitoridectomy JS]), 74 (Embryulcia and Embryotomy), 83 (Dracunculi or Guinea Worms), 84 (Amputation), 88 (Extraction of Weapons), 89-95 (Fractures)

X: George T. Dennis, trans., with introd. and notes, *Maurice’s Strategikon: Handbook of Byzantine Military Strategy*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1984; pp. 14-16, 29-31, 58-60, and 76-78. How to organize and run an army, Byzantine-style in the late 6th century. Medical corpsmen are here, among other lesser ranks. Military buffs should read with care the introduction

XI: John F. Haldon, introd., ed., trans., and commentary, *Constantine Porphyrogenitus: Three Treatises on Imperial Military Expeditions*. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1990 (*Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae*, series Vindobonensis, ed. Herbert Hunger, Vol. XXVIII), C. Text 119-265 (pp. 101-111 [English translation only]) + notes, pp. 198-217. When an emperor travels, he takes along a huge amount of stuff -- at least he does in theory. Note the provisions for veterinary care, drugs, and books carried to the battlefield. Constantine’s baggage-train would have been larger than his army, had he ever commanded one in the 10th century.

XII: John Thomas and Angela Constantinides Hero, eds., with a stable of 15 translators, *Byzantine Monastic Foundation Documents*, Vol. 2. Washington, D.C. Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, 2000; No. 28: Robert Jordan, trans., “*Pantokrator: Typikon of Emperor John II Komnenos for the Monastery of Christ Pantokrator in Constantinople*,” pp. 725-781. The most famous Byzantine hospital: here are the provisions, equipment, staffing, ranks, beds, etc. that document probably the most advanced hospital in the world during the 12th

century. Surgeons who perform hernia repairs are mentioned in specific, as are female physicians, and pharmacists/apothecaries who received salaries as part of the rather large number of hospital staff. Test Miller's hypotheses (in *Birth of the Hospital*) against the evidence you have before you.

ASSIGNED READINGS FROM COURSE PACKETS (2)

[2] Chapters, Articles, and Essays (Numbered 1 - 18)

1: Michael Harstad, "Saints, Drugs and Surgery: Byzantine Therapeutics for Breast Diseases," *Pharmacy in History*, 28 (1986), 175-179

2: Christine F. Salazar, "Getting the Point: Paul of Aegina on Arrow Wounds," *Sudhoffs Archiv*, 82 (1998), 170-187

3: G. E. Pentogalos and John C. Lascaratos, "A Surgical Operation Performed on Siamese Twins during the Tenth Century," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 58 (1984), 99-102

4: Lawrence J. Bliquez and Alexander Kazhdan, "Four Testimonia to Human Dissection in Byzantine Times," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 58 (1984), 554-557

5: Owsei Temkin, "Studies in Late Alexandrian Medicine, I: Alexandrian Commentaries on Galen's *De sectis ad introducendos*," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 3 (1935), 405-430

6: John Scarborough, "Herbs of the Garden and Herbs of the Field in Byzantine Medicinal Pharmacy," in Antony Littlewood, Henry Maguire, and Joachim Wolschke-Bulmann, eds., *Byzantine Garden Culture* (Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, 2002), pp. 177-188

7: Mary E. Keenan, "St. Gregory of Nazianzus and Early Byzantine Medicine," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 9 (1941), 8-30

8: Mary E. Keenan, "St. Gregory of Nyssa and the Medical Profession," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 15 (1944), 150-161

9: Alice-Mary Talbot, "Pilgrimage to Healing Shrines: The Evidence of Miracle Accounts," *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, 56 (2002), 153-173

10: Manfred Ullmann, "Age of Translations," "Survey of the History of Arabic Medicine," "Physiology and Anatomy," and "Dietetics and Pharmaceutics," in *Islamic Medicine* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1978), chs. 2, 3, 4, and 7

11: Sami Hamarneh, "Pharmacy in Medieval Islam and the History of Drug Addiction," *Medical History*, 16 (1972), 226-237

12: Owsei Temkin, "Medicine and Graeco-Arabic Alchemy," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 29 (1955), 134-153

13: B. F. Musallam, "Why Islam Permitted Contraception," "Contraception and the Rights of Women," "Arabic Medicine and Birth Control," and "Birth Control in the Popular Tradition," in *Sex and Society in Islam* (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1983), chs. 1, 2, 4, and 5

14: Georgina Buckler, "Prose Writers," and "Art and Science," in *Anna Comnena* (Oxford: Clarendon Press [Oxford University Press], 1929), pp. 202-221

15: N. G. Wilson, "A Mysterious Byzantine Scriptorium: Ioannikios and his Colleagues," *Scrittura e Civiltà*, 7 (1983), 161-176 with plates I-XIII

16: Russell Zguta, "Monastic Medicine in Kievan Rus' and Early Muscovy," in H. Birnbaum and Michael S. Flier, eds., *Medieval Russian Culture* (Berkeley and London: University of California Press, 1984), pp. 54-70

17: W. F. Ryan, "Alchemy and the Virtues of Stones," in *The Bathhouse at Midnight: An Historical Survey of Magic and Divination in Russia* (Phoenix Mill [England]: Sutton Pub. Ltd.,

22 & 24 January. **LECTURES:** Sources, Research in Byzantine Medicine and Pharmacy. Languages: *Koinê* Greek and others. Why Study Byzantine Medicine?

The *dicta* of Edward Gibbon [vol. I of his **Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire** appeared in 1776]: the Prejudices of the West.

READINGS: Scarborough, "Introduction," in **Byzantine Medicine**. Wilson, "Introduction" in **Scholars of Byzantium** ("Literary Culture in Byzantium," "Atticism," "The Ancient Authors and the Christians," "Censorship," and "The Ancient Authors as School Texts"). Temkin, "Introduction," "The Medicine of the Body and the Medicine of the Soul," and "The Hippocratic Practitioner," in **Hippocrates in a World of Pagans and Christians**.

RECOMMENDED READINGS: Treadgold, "The Refoundation of Empire, 284-337" in **History of the Byzantine State and Society**. Treadgold, "Eusebius of Caesarea" and "Ammianus Marcellinus" in **Early Byzantine Historians**

29 & 31 January: **LECTURES:** The "Later Roman Empire." Medical Handbooks. Pharmacology and Background: the 'Hippocratics' and Others. Galen to Oribasius.

READINGS: Nutton, "From Galen to Alexander" in Scarborough, **Byzantine Medicine**. Wright, trans., Eunapius on Oribasius (Course Packets: Texts, No. I). Temkin, "The Great, Humane and Wise Author," "Galen's Ideal Philosopher," and "The Legend. C: A Divine Man, but Neither a God nor a Magician" in **Hippocrates in a World of Pagans and Christians**.

RECOMMENDED READINGS: Treadgold, "The State Under Strain, 337-395" in **History of the Byzantine State and Society**. Treadgold, "Eunapius of Sardis" in **Early Byzantine Historians**

5 & 7 February. **LECTURES:** The Medical Handbook, II: Oribasius to Alexander of Tralles. Galen & Dioscorides: Templates for Theory and Practice. Christianity Adapting: Pagans, Christians, and Monastic Matters.

READINGS: Temkin, Chs. 3 and 4, "Religious Healing and Secular Healing," and "Early Christianity and Hippocratic Medicine" in **Hippocrates in a World of Pagans and Christians**. Scarborough, "Early Byzantine Pharmacology" in **Byzantine Medicine**. Grant, trans., Oribasius on Dietetics (Course Packets: Texts, No. II). Ringrose, "Introduction: Eunuchs of Byzantium," "The Language of Gender," and "Byzantine Medical Lore and Gendering of Eunuchs" in **The Perfect Servant**. Dalby, "Tastes and Smells of the City" in **Flavours of Byzantium** (Course Packets: Texts, No. III).

12 & 14 February. **LECTURES:** Justinian, Theodora, and the 6th Century. Procopius' **Secret History** (= **Arcana**) and What it can tell us (and What it can't). Links: Gynecology and Obstetrics at the Imperial Court. Aetius of Amida. The Christian Physician in Action: Theophilus 'Protospatharius' and the Court of Heraclius. Pub-

lic and Private Life: the Hippodrome, Chariot Races, Bear-Dances, Prostitution, and Other Matters.

READINGS: Harstad, “Saints, Drugs, and Surgery” (Course Packets: Chapters, Articles, Essays, No. 1). Duffy, “Byzantine Medicine in the 6th and 7th Centuries” in Scarborough, **Byzantine Medicine**. Todd, “Philosophy and Medicine in John Philoponus, **Ibid**. Renehan, “Meletius’ Chapter on the Eyes, **Ibid**. Ringrose, “Transgressing Gender Boundaries: Eunuchs in Authority,” “Eunuchs at the Palace,” and “Present and Past Perceptions of Gender” in **Perfect Servant**. Temkin, Ch. 7, “Hippocratic Medicine and Triumphant Christianity” in **Hippocrates in a World of Pagans and Christians**.

RECOMMENDED READINGS: Evans, “A New Dynasty Takes Power,” “The Early Life of Theodora,” “The Early Years in Power, and “Theodora’s Friends and Enemies” in **Theodora the Empress**. Treadgold, “The Eastern Recovery 457-518” and “The Reconquests and the Plague 518-565” in **History of the Byzantine State and Society**

- 19 & 21 February. **LECTURES:** Late Byzantine Alexandria: Texts, Authorities, Exegesis, the Teaching of Medicine, the Practice of Medicine. The Medical Curriculum. How to Integrate Textual Commentaries with Medical Apprenticeships.
- READINGS:** Duffy, trans., **John of Alexandria: Commentary on Hippocrates’ Epidemics VI Fragments** (Course Packets: Texts, No. VIII [read carefully Duffy’s introduction]). Temkin, “Studies in Late Alexandrian Medicine” (Course Packets: Chapters, Articles, Essays, No. 5). Adams, trans., **Seven Books of Paulus Aegineta**, VI, 84 (Amputation), 88-95 (Extraction of Weapons and Fractures [Course Packets: Texts, No. IX])
- 26 & 28 February. **LECTURES:** The 6th & 7th Centuries, II: Alexander of Tralles and his Works on Medicine, Pharmacology, Parasitology. Paul of Aegina, his **Epitome of Medicine (= Seven Books)**, as guidebook and teaching text. Military Medicine and Paul’s manual: the Arrow-Extraction Techniques. Dissection?
- READINGS:** Adams, trans., **Seven Books of Paulus Aegineta**, VI, 57 (Circumcision), 59 (Catheters, Bladder Drainage), 60 (Bladder stones), 65-66 (Hernias), 70 (Clitoridectomy), and 74 (Excision of a Fetus [Course Packets: Texts, No. IX]). Salazar, “Paul of Aegina on Arrow Wounds” (Course Packets: Chapters, Articles, Essays, No. 2). Bliquez and Kazhdan, “Four Testimonia” (Course Packets: Chapters..., No. 4). Frenzo, trans., **Agathias: The Histories**, V, 1-9 (Alexander of Tralles’ Family; Anthimius the Architect-Engineer [Course Packets: Texts, No. IV]). Dennis, trans., **Maurice’s Strategikon**, pp. 14-16, 29-31, 58-60, and 76-78 (the Army’s Medical Corpsmen [Course Packets: Texts, No. X]).
- RECOMMENDED READINGS:** Treadgold, “The Danger of Overextension (esp. ‘Maurice’s Retrenchment’ [pp. 227-235]), and “A Divided Society 457-610” in **History of the Byzantine State and Society**.

4 & 6 March. **LECTURES:** Some More Military Medicine: Veterinarians and Cavalry. Surgery Again: Texts vs. Experience and Technology. Drugs and Drug Lore: Texts, Commentaries, Translations. Experience vs. Authority.
READINGS: Doyen-Higuet, "The Hippocratica" in Scarborough, **Byzantine Medicine**. Bliquez, "Surgery in Byzantine Times," **Ibid.** Riddle, "Byzantine Commentaries on Dioscorides," Wilson, "The Schools of Late Antiquity" in **Scholars of Byzantium**.

11 March. **LECTURE:** Byzantine Medicine and the Church.
READINGS: Vikan, "Art, Medicine, and Magic" in Scarborough, **Byzantine Medicine**. Harvey, "Physicians and Ascetics," **Ibid.** Keenan, "St. Gregory of Nazianzus and Early Byzantine Medicine" (Course Packets: Chapters..., No. 7). Keenan, "St. Gregory of Nyssa and the Medical Profession" (Course Packets: Chapters..., No. 8). Talbot, "Pilgrimage to Healing Shrines" (Course Packets: Chapters..., No. 9). Miller, "Eastern Christianity," and "City, Church, and State" in **Birth of the Hospital in the Byzantine Empire**.

13 March: MID-TERM EXAMINATION. Format: Multiple-Choice, Fifty Questions. Grading strictly by % (no curves); each question worth 2 points; below 60% = F

SPRING BREAK 15-23 March

25 & 27 March: **LECTURES:** The Coming of Islam.
READINGS: Rosenthal, "Introduction" in **Classical Heritage in Islam**.
RECOMMENDED READINGS: Treadgold, "Two Fights for Survival" (esp. 'The Arab Conquests,' pp. 301-307) in **History of the Byzantine State and Society**.

1 & 3 April. **LECTURES:** Islamic Medicine, Islamic Science, Islamic Law: Native Traditions and Translations from the (Byzantine) Greek. The Translators: Hunain ibn Ishaq and Others. The Problems: Greek-to-Syriac-to-Arabic. Why Islam Welcomed "Western" science and medicine.

READINGS: Rosenthal, I, 6-10; II, 4, 7, 10-12 in **Classical Heritage in Islam**. Dodge, trans., **Fihrist of al-Nadim**, Sect. III, ch. 7 (Course Packet: Texts, No. VI). Gutas, **Greek Thought, Arab Culture**, chs. 1-4. Ullmann, "Age of Translations," "Survey of the History of Arabic Medicine," and "Physiology and Anatomy" in **Islamic Medicine** (Course Packets: Chapters, Articles, Essays: No. 10). Musallam, "Why Islam Permitted Contraception" and "Contraception and the Rights of Women" in **Sex and Society in Islam** (Course Packets: Chapters..., No. 13)

RECOMMENDED READINGS: Treadgold, "The Shrinking of Society, 610-780" in **History of the Byzantine State and Society**

8 & 10 April. **LECTURES:** Islamic Medical Theory, Medical Astrology, Alchemy, Pharmacology. Traditions in Medicine: the Role of Koranic Lore

READINGS: Dols, “Insanity” in Scarborough, **Byzantine Medicine**. Ullmann, “Dietetics and Pharmaceutics” in **Islamic Medicine** (Course Packets: Chapters, Articles, Essays, No. 10). Hamarneh, “Pharmacy in Medieval Islam and the History of Drug Addiction” (Course Packets: Chapters..., No. 11). Temkin, “Medicine and Graeco-Arabic Alchemy” (Course Packets: Chapters..., No. 12). Musallam, “Arabic Medicine and Birth Control” and “Birth Control in the Popular Tradition” in **Sex and Society in Islam** (Course Packets: Chapters..., No. 13). Gutas, **Greek Thought, Arabic Culture**, Chs. 5-8

15 & 17 April. **LECTURES:** Leo Medicus. Byzantine Encyclopedism: Photius and Others. Byzantine Encyclopedias: the **Suda** and Predecessors. Dictionaries, Nomenclatures, Multi-Lingual Terminologies: What Shall We Call It? Cuisine and Foods and Drugs.

READINGS: Renahan, trans., **Leo the Physician** (Course Packets: Texts, No. V). Wilson, introd. and trans., **Photius: Bibliotheca**, Sections 163-164, 178, and 216/217 (Course Packets: Texts, No. VII). Dalby, trans., Pseudo-Galen, Symeon Seth, and Others (mostly anonymous), **Texts, 1-4** (Course Packets: Texts, No. III). Wilson, “A New Start,” “Photius,” “Arethas,” and “From Arethas to the Tenth Century [‘The Suda,’ pp. 145-147]) in **Scholars of Byzantium**. Stannard, “Byzantine Materia Medica” in Scarborough, **Byzantine Medicine**. Savage-Smith, “Ophthalmology,” **Ibid.** Scarborough, “Herbs of the Garden and Herbs of the Field” in **Byzantine Garden Culture** (Course Packets: Chapters, Articles, Essays, No. 6)

22 & 24 April. **LECTURES:** Byzantium and the Classics: the New Handbooks. The Emperor as Scholar/Historian: Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus and his writings. Commissioned Works: the **Geoponica**, Theophanes’ **Epitome of Medicine, Toxicology** (in the MSS as a Pseudo-Aelius Promotus), others. Geography, Customs, Languages, Religions, History: Constantine’s **Imperial Administration**. The Coming of the Crusades: Literature, Science and Learning in the Early 11th Century. Anna Comnena and her encomium to her father, the **Alexiad**.

READINGS: Moravcsik & Jenkins, eds., and trans., **Constantine Porphyrogenitus: De administrando imperio**, “General Introduction,” and sections 13 (“Of the Nations that are Neighbors to the Turks [Khazars, Greek Fire, Other Matters]”), 14 (“Of the Genealogy of Mahomet [*sic*]”), and 9 (“Of the Coming of the Russians”). Haldon, trans., **Constantine Porphyrogenitus: Three Treatises on Imperial Military Expeditions**, C. Text 119-265 (Course Packet: Texts, No. XI). Buckler, “Prose Writers” and “Art and Science” in **Anna Comnena** (Course Packets: Chapters, Articles, Essays, No. 14). Sonderkamp, “Theophanes Nonnus” in Scarborough, **Byzantine Medicine**. Kazhdan, “Image of the Doctor,” **Ibid.** Zguta, “Monastic Medicine in Kievan Rus” (Course Packets: Chapters..., No. 16).

RECOMMENDED READINGS: Treadgold, “External Gains, 842-912,” “The Gains Secured, 912-963,” and “Improvised Reconstruction, 1081-1143,” in **History of the Byzantine State and Society**

29 April & 1 May. **LECTURES:** Hospitals: The Pantokrator Xenon. Connections: Italy, Armenia, Kievan Russia, the Islamic East. What it was Really Like to Go on a Crusade.

READINGS: Miller, “The Pantokrator Xenon,” “The Hospital in Action,” “Hospitals and

Medical Literature,” and “After 1204” in **Birth of the Hospital in the Byzantine Empire**. Savage-Smith, “The Exchange of Medical and Surgical Ideas between Europe and Islam” in Greppin, Savage-Smith, and Guergian, eds., **The Diffusion of Greco-Roman Medicine into the Middle East and the Caucasus** (Course Packets: Chapters, Articles, Essays, No. 18). Greppin, “Origin of Amirdovlat’s Simples,” **Ibid.** Der Mardersian & Yoshpa, “Amirdovlat Amasiatsi...Modern Evaluation,” **Ibid.** Jordan, trans., “*Pantokrator: Typikon* of Emperor John II Komnenos” in **Byzantine Monastic Foundation Documents** (Course Packets: Texts, No. XII).

6 & 8 May. **LECTURES:** More Connections: Monks and Manuscripts. The Scriptoria of Italy. Greek Scholars to Italy. Books, Copying, Paper, the Emergence of Something Called the Renaissance. The Black Death. Byzantine Medicine and Pharmacy in Renaissance Europe. Byzantine Alchemical Lore in Kiev and Muscovy.

READINGS: Wilson, “Mysterious Byzantine Scriptorium” (Course Packets: Chapters, Articles, Essays, No. 15). Wilson, “From Alexius Comnenus to the Fourth Crusade,” “Greek in Italy and Sicily,” and “The Palaeologian Revival” in **Scholars of Byzantium**. Baader, “Medieval Latin Adaptations” in Scarborough, **Byzantine Medicine**. Hohlweg, “John Actuarius,” **Ibid.** Ryan, “Alchemy and the Virtues of Stones” in **The Bathhouse at Midnight** (Course Packets: Chapters...., No. 17)

**12 May (Monday): Final Examination, 7:45 AM [room to be announced].
Format: multiple choice, fifty questions. No curve in grading.**