A Sketch

The Ancient History

of Medicine

André Dubois
I may mention here that my authorities for most of the arts, biographies, and chronicles of the matter. More matter in the following essay, are various articles in Swift's Mythological and Biographical Dictionary, his Dictionary of Antiquities, his Encyclopedia Brittanica, and his Complete Encyclopedia.

I intended that a short notice of our medicine among the Hindus and Arabs should have been included in this paper but I found that the introduction of such subject would have caused it to exceed the usual limits of a lecture.
How the science of medicine arose is a question often to merit discussion, which has given rise to considerable debate in all ages. The most probable supposition is that soon after the fall brought death into the world and all our hearts instinct taught those suffering from disease to seek some remedy, the use of which constituted an experiment, and thus by the observation of the effects of various remedies, a knowledge of their properties thus was gained and a real healing art established. Besides this, doubtless many accidental discoveries were made of therapeutical agents that much valuable information derived from observations on the lower animals, the use of which the art of medicine became in time a branch of that...
Otho Anuciulius. R. 4. C. 3. 4. 34.
Alexander. Const. 9. 4. 2.
And science and its practice were taken up by the priests and remained in their hands until the days of Hippocrates. With these preliminary remarks I shall now enter into the history of medicine, promising that the early part of it is a mixture of truth and fable, the mythical element being predominate.

Egyptian Medicine

The name of Egyptian medicine is said to be Hermes Trismegistus, as mythical personage who has been also called Mercurius. And that or there? The writings attributed to him have evidently been the work of different individuals in different ages, some apparently of great antiquity. It is stated in the monumental works of the effigy of Egypt prepared by Herennius Etruscus, by some of the Ptolemies that Hermes, the first king of the Theban (the word is derived from Hermes), among other things, wrote books upon anatomy for he was a physician. Hence Alexander also, little as that part of his disputation left by his enemies, which is attributed to the philosopher of the Egyptians, shows the doctrine related to the art of healing of which the first was anatomical. He also states that Pythagoras and Plato derived all their knowledge from Hermes who recorded it.
Ma's Hist. of Ancient Ind. pp. 6-7.
Le Cace lib. 1 ch. 5.

Russo-Saxon. lib. 1
Observations upon pills. All this shows that these must have been medical men of great antiquity among the Egyptians. But there were just regular practices in the time of Moses to be from Jan. 20, 26. Thence he "commanded his servants the physicians, to embalm his body." These physicians had a test of priesthood termed "Ptoleurophrio" who were required to "study his book," book of Hermes which related the healing art and regulate their practice by the precept laid down in "the Sacred book" which was preserved in their temples and contained rules of practice lost to be departed from a pain of death. Leaving the history of Egyptian medicine, we made to-day propels us next to the consideration of the point of the art in Greece where it flourished at length gloriously.

The early history of Greek medicine. The art of the Egyptians is wrapped in a veil of mythological fable through which we occasionally catch glimpses of what seems to be truth. The first name celebrated in the annals of Greek medicine is that of Chiron, who is believed to have been considerably the last coming at a certain time of Saturn and Pholus, the father of Apollo.
Chambered himself into a hole to escape his wife Rhea. This day that he hence is derived claim from that as temple or tower, he taught the art of medicine and numbered among his pupils Asclepius, Asclepiades, Acilla. Many Trojan heroes, in fact, a multitude of personal healers and Physicians who lived in totally different times. Thus shows that the story of existence is a tale. The real history of Greek medicine begins with the establishment of the Asclepieion (Asclepius) of Asclepius time which was founded A.-D. at 125 B.C. The most famous of them however flourished at a considerably later date. These temples of health were in fact hospitals of which the attendants and priests of Asclepius held the medical offices. Their practice around them were both cure to them a veil of sanctity and expectancy expected for the most part of a proper medication, diet, and amount of exercise. While they acted on the imagination of their patients by means of religious ceremonies and totemism. Their remedies when they brought order to their sick tended principally from the vegetable kingdom. They did not pursue land-
Science and the Pythagorean contributions to the art which they made owe two records of the cases which came under their care. The most celebrated of these Asclepius the maker of Rhodos, Epidaurus, Cpeedos and Cos, the last being the alma mater of Hippocrates. From the establishment of the Asclepius down to the age of Pythagoras who flourished about B.C. 500 his men of any talent directed their attention to medicine, and although Pythagoras did little to advance the science himself, yet he had the merit of stimulating others to do so. He formed several physiological theories, amongst which were a theory of the nerve and arteries, and that the brain was the seat of the reasoning faculty and the heart—seat of the affection. He imagined that health depended upon the proper performance of all. For animal functions led and that the body preserved by limiting the diet to vegetables and water. Shortly, subsequent to the time of Pythagoras there appeared in several physicians of eminence, amongst whom Herophilus and Erasistratus, who introduced gymnastic exercises into the practice of medicine or which brought them more

Salve. Ego in Hebrae. De Anima (1. 5) 6. 1147 p. 6.
As we trace the history of the science of medicine, we come to the name of the great man, Hippocrates, who was the first to purify the art in a true scientific spirit, raising it to the level of the hands of the priests and placing it under the light of reason.

There were few men as great as Hippocrates and as many of the writings ascribed to him were written by his immediate disciples. His name is in the hands of all the schools, and consequently the name of the great Hippocrates who was the leader of all schools.

Hippocrates the third flourished in the fourth century B.C. and was the son of Thersand and the brother of Socrates and Draco. Hippocrates III was the founder of the great-
Simile Sapientia

Sydenham Society's Translation of the Works of Hippocrates
Levir de Gaces 1879-1880, Revised by Hippocrates
Hippocrates and his B. C. 460-
Hippocrates, F. and F. the brothers and of the
umbra and C, the exact date is unknown.
Hippocrates, the great, the leader of his name was
born on the island of Cos in B.C. 460 according
to the most reliable authorities. He studied phil-
osophy under Socrates, Xenocrates, and Democritus
of Abdera, and medicine at Athens and Cos
under Herodion, his father Heracleides, and his
grandfather Hippocrates. After finishing his edu-
cation he travelled for three true visiting Acad-
emia, Thracia and Thrasybul and in the two latter
countries the greater part of his life seems to have
been spent.

His philosophical doctrines were derived from those
of the Empedocles, he imagined that the primary
matter was the basis of the elements, earth, air,
water, and fire, and that by the

combination and collision of these ultimate par-
ticles the four elements were formed. fire was the
principal of three being the finest and last-
material. He supposed that a principle which
he termed "pneuma" or life, directed and kept
intact all the vital actions of the body all-
-Correlating to it. That is unnecessary and expect-ecr
- ing that is injurious to life. This error he
-attributed a kind of intelligence.

This anatomical and physiological view was
-emended although his speculations were injurious
the organs, nerves, tendons, and ligaments to
-further another error in which he was blamed.

By many different medical schools

This principal pathological doctrine is that there
-four fluids or humours in the body, named
-the black bile, the yellow bile, the phlegm, and
-the blood; and that health was maintained
-by a due combination or "crisis" of these, and
-when this "crisis" was disturbed disease
-was the result. He held that in the course of a
disease which is progressing favourably a
-change took place in the quality of these
-humours which was the sign of reuniting
-health as preparing the way for the expulsion
-of morbific matter which event constituted the
-crisis, and that this "crisis" had a tendency
-to occur at certain stated periods which he
-Nemes called "critical days." This doctrine
-which underwent various modifications has since
-been known as the humoral theory of health.
The belief that the causes of disease were included in the
medicine and were due to the
first, the influence of climate, localities, health, and situation, and
second, those induced by irregular or
improper diet or undue amount or improper regulation of
exercise.

This practice was, in fact, to leave the cause
of disease to nature, trusting to the "natural
nature" of the body's preserving power of
unless some unusual symptom arose when
he stepped in with vigorous remedies such as
bloodletting, laudanum, and to a
Among his favorite remedies, one frequent
which he frequently used, was a decoction of
tincture, which he employed in many acute
diseases, especially in inflammations; he also
employed infusions and ointments and to these
he attributed great virtues.

His materia medica included, belladonna, lapis,
euphorbia peplus, elatior, and stannary of
perspectives, generally combining them with aromatic
as directions he used, juniper berries, heads of
fennel and licorice, castor oil, and other
offices, juices and preparations that his assistants
employed. Where he employed in heavy acute dis-
cases, he also made use of benediction and subliming.
Great authorities have given concerning which of the books ascribed to Hippocrates actually did with many of them being undoubtedly the work of other hands. The following list includes the works which it is perfectly certain he wrote:

1. The Prognosia
2. The Aphorismoi
3. The Epidemica I & II
4. On Reckoning in Acute Diseases
5. On Airs, Waters, and Places
6. On Injuries of the Head

The translation of his work into the Latin was done in the fifteenth century, and a further translation of the work of Hippocrates added.

On the Articulations
On Fractures
On Ancient Medicine
On Instruments of Medicine
On the Physicians Establishment
On the Oath
On the Law

The first few pages of the Articulations and the Fractures have been written by many physicians.

Hippocrates gave the study of medicine and medicine which was felt through many physicians.
Pastoral Definition and The First Book. May hundredth Book

he procured from the fragments of Hippocrates, and the
secrets of medicine, raising them to the dignity
of a recognized science to be cultivated in
class and study. After the empirical fashion of
Theophrastus, the king of Egypt, Serapis of
Alexandria, refined and improved this. Hence they arose and al-
though their medical reputation, without the least reference
to pathology,
about this time arose the two prophets of the
Dogs and the Pathologists, and the Empiric.
The first founding their practice upon the laws
of physiology and pathology, while the latter
depended upon experience alone as a guide to the
treatment of diseases. So the doctrine of the
path or the more physicians attached themselves
in the time when the method was founded
by them and this body divided Opinion into
two other
two.
In the same century with Hippocrates, lived
diverse distinguished physicians, and among
them was Dioscorus of Cappadocia. One of whose work
are still extant the principal one being a letter
"The Preservation of Health," inscribed to Antigonus,
King of Asia.
Shortly after, Dioscorus followed Propagandus of Egypt, the
last of the Alexandrian who attained any
Immense. He was distinguished for his anxiety to
nec knowledge, directing him all his attention to
the science of the day, to the study of the human
physiology, and in particular by his interest in
the new experiments in medicine. These branches of
knowledge and his mind in
the Phœnix differed but little from that of
his predecessors.
As a surgeon, his practice was bold and
skillful, removing the tumors in severe cases
of syphillis, and removing the adhesions to
remove the obstruction in cases of
the ballot first attention to the state of his pulse
as a means of diagnosis, especially in febrile
attacks. He was one of the most active sup-
porters of the humoral system of pathology.
Chrysippus of Stoa and his pupil. This had
rendered himself famous by condemning the
diuretics, and practice of his predecessors,
and abandoned bleeding, he also adminis-
tration of purgatives and the use of all
bleeding. One of his most active pupils
by was known as a master of his
and liberal intellectual views.
He is left to be enounced with the physicians
of the school which of whom none have been benefi-
cial.
I am a student of Plato, and I have been studying the works of the great philosopher. In my research, I have come across some fascinating ideas that Plato discussed in his dialogues. Particularly, in "The Republic," Plato introduces the concept of the ideal state, which he describes as a place where justice and knowledge are the highest virtues.

Plato's concept of the ideal state is quite complex, and it involves the division of society into different classes. The rulers or rulers (philosopher-kings) are responsible for making decisions and ensuring that the state functions properly. The farmers and artisans are responsible for producing goods, while the guards maintain order and security. Each class has a specific role to play, and their duties are determined by their abilities and talents.

As a result of this division, the ideal state is supposed to achieve a balance between the different classes, allowing each to fulfill its potential. This balance is essential for the well-being of the state, and it is achieved through careful planning and the right allocation of resources.

Plato's ideas about the ideal state have been influential throughout history, and they continue to be studied and debated today. Despite his ancient origin, Plato's concepts remain relevant, and they continue to shape our understanding of politics, society, and the human condition.
number of scattered facts and observations with which he added to his own he founded a new science. His anatomical and physiological theories are not mere unsupported facts but that he divided the intestinal canal into its jejunum, cecum, colon, and rectum, and that he learned his first and his heart the art of about a century after his death of Hippocrates, his science rapidly declined in Greece, from his not being checked by the medical men of Alexandria who visited him during the lifetime of Hippocrates. On B.C. 332 the city of Alexandria was founded where last long afterwards his science, among them medicine, found a science place of refuge. The library and museum of this city was established by Philon of Egypt in B.C. 298 and the collection was increased by the discoveries of Ptolemy Philadelphia a nephew of Alexander the Great being one of his most liberal patrons.

The first physician was connected with the medical school of Alexandria were Herophilus and Erasistratus and here the first to dissect the human body and the bodies of criminals being delivered into their hands for that purpose.

Herophilus was a pupil of Praxagoras.
لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي بشكل صحيح. من فضلك، قدم النص باللغة الإنجليزية، إذا كنت ترغب في مساعدة أخرى.
Cos and like Esekstratus an eminent ancient Greek

The Greek was a great attention to the anatomy

Of the brain and nervous system and pointed

Out the calamine lumber, the Epididym, and

The forebrain Herophilus which here his head

He held hot time was three kinds of horses, the

First which were partly from his brain and partly

From the spinal cord transmitting the effect of the

Nerve and communicative sensation, to send

Nerve in one and strengthen the articulation

And the third kind ran from muscle

Thence that is been that Herophilus

Like his predecessors endowed ligaments and

Tendons with nerves. He make many observations

On the pulse and gave a good conception

Of the tides. Like Hippocrates he was a strong

Support of general pertoire,

Especially also devoted great attention to

The second system and divided her into

More functions and more Operation. He pointed

Out that the cerebral did not always contain

A vital fluid. Herophilus having stated that

The result of the respiration contained with

Be imagined that the arteries contained air

And that when the blood got into them from

The veins which were its natural channel.
Pliny 66. 114 c.1
Roman medicine
for five centuries and a half after the foundation
of Rome, we find the regular practitioners of medi-
cine in its halls, none being a strong prejudice
against physicians.

In the third century B.C. Archelaus, a disciple of
the Alexandria School, made his appearance in Rome
B.C. 219
and was warmly received by the citizens. He helped
all sorts of lepers whom he cured, and provided him free.

A group of doctors, who were almost entirely surgical and
his presence of
the knife and other cutting appliances, caused his
patients and the public to finally entice
him to leave the city.

The best physician who received the patronage
of the Romans was Archelaus, a native of
Bithynia, and a man of very different stamp
from his predecessor. His methods were chiefly
medical and not characterized by bloodletting
and great attention to the hygiene and comfort
of his patients.

He supposed that the body consisted of a thin and
bones and this disease was produced by the

Obstruction of the pores or the irregular distribution
of the air. His idea was derived from
the Egyptians. He was the first to distinguish
When acute and chronic diseases, the former being induced to depend upon the constriction of the fluid or their destruction by too loose a proportion of albumin, and that the latter was due to the relaxation of the fluid or too little an amount of albumin.

This practice, as has before unequally contrasted in denoting particular attention to the diet and regimen of his patients which he managed to make as agreeable to them as possible.

During the course of a disease he exhibited required remedies, never interfering with violent medicines thus affording a remarkable contrast to his pre-eminent Archimedes and maintaining for himself an admirable celebrity. It is most of remark that he was the first to have been in the treatment of disease in a region of Sicily, a native of

Unfortunately the force of the book is lost in the handwriting part.
De mi hermano acerca del libro, lo envié.

Salas de lectura: uncle 1,2, vol. 4, p. 8
...described, which he brought under the first condition he prescribed legates, to the second as magnifici, and the third, first to the class of medicus and then to the...his works have been preserved by Calvin, Stahl, and others.

This school, which obtained considerable development about 25 years after the time of the

school seems to have been an important school. No evidence is found of its existence, and no mention is made of it by the first person who kept a record of the art of healing.

His principle was a mixture of the Greek, and the Greeks, Sthenurus, Solen, besides his several times

and always held contempt.

The new medical sect was very strong at first. This time we claim our history. The first of

These schools made the physicians as they termed themselves

be the physicians of Athens and Sicily who practiced medicine in Rome in the first century

AD. The leading doctrine of their school was that an immaterial principle called pneuma

or spirit regulated and preserved the vital act of the body in health and disease, a

theory which was never a tenet of either Plato and Aristotle held the view of much antiquity.
لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي المكتوب باليد في الصورة.
tendency.
The discussion also mentions that it was the duty of the physician to seek truth
when it could be found, without adherence to
an individual school, but to select that was
valuable in every set of men, and to attach
himself blindly to none.

The most distinguished member of this latter
body was Cornelius A. Celsus, the first of
these great men, and when it took place is not clearly
recorded, but it is known that he lived a century
of Augustan and Tiberian. It is not clear whether
he actually practised medicine or much cultivated
it as a branch of natural science.

His treatise "De Medicina" is divided into
eight books, and deals with a short sketch of the
history of medicine, with the history of healing
and therapeutics, pathology, the treatment of special
diseases, and surgery. The surgical part of the book
is perhaps the most interesting, the last four books
being especially the seventh and eighth, being
devoted to that subject. He gives directions
for the proper performance of all kinds, and the
method of performing it. Celsus was
mentioned the beginning of the eighteenth century.

He gives some accurate description of the
and arranges those diseases with considerable accuracy and facility. In his practice, he followed the \textit{Hippocratic} and \textit{Hesychician} views, and the general course of the disease is to move away and not suffer from action. He wrote some other works on various subjects that have been lost.

During the second century, the same \textit{Hippocratic} views were followed, and the same view of \textit{Cassius} was practical. In medicine, it was also practical. It appears to have been brought up in the \textit{Praxitelean} school, but afterwards it was adopted by the more enlightened \textit{Hippocratic} principles of the \textit{Hesychian}.

He considered the system to consist of three parts: solids, fluids, and the plasma, and that a proper arrangement of these preserved the health. He was a close \textit{Hippocratic} physician and seems to have devoted much attention to the art of prognosis. In practice, he followed \textit{Hippocratic} and \textit{Hesychian}, but was occasionally blamed for harsh modes of treatment. His work written in Latin was divided into eight books, the first four being \textit{De Causis et Signis Hastorum et Faticorum Hastorum}, and the other four \textit{De curatione Hastorum et Faticorum Hastorum}.
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
The great Pliny also flourished in the latter part of this century. He was a great admirer of medical knowledge by his two sons, who were also physicians. His works, as is well known, included, besides the more elaborate and valuable portions on medical history, a full account of the various methods of researches in the science of medicine. He was especially valuable to medicine as he devoted great attention to the medical properties and commercial uses of plants.

In the latter part of this century and the beginning of the next, there is a notable absence of medical treatises. The medical practice in Rome was severely affected by the emperors' Caesars' rule. There were several physicians named Celsus, who were all mentioned by his successor Celsus, who was known for his learning and for his work in medicine which was attributed to him. Celsus and Phebe, contemporary with Celsus, was named after Celsus. He was distinguished as an anatomist, his principal work being the 'Anatome' which is divided into two unequal parts: the first, more complete work, and the other an abstract from it.
It is doubtful whether he wrote both of these parts-Roman and non-Roman. He acknowledges errors of dissection and errors of medical instruction.

Discoriles, known as Pellaenus, is the teacher to whom medical instruction flourished about this time. His precise date is unknown. He was a native of Anazarbe in Cilicia, Carpæstis, and spent his greatest part of his life accompanying the Roman armies, collecting objects of medical curiosity. He describes some drugs such as Rhodion and Chamaeleon with great accuracy and joy, and says that the mode of extracting them was as follows: A small black bottle was employed in the present day. In his work on the native medical was divided into five books. These incunabula were not claimed to him.

The date of the birth of Celsius Pellaenus is unknown. He writes five as the clearest idea of the poet Calv in his methods, is the uncertain but it may be inferred that he was contemporary with Celsius. But the physician later as witness of his writings held in Galen mentioned by him. His writings, which have been preserved consist of three books on acute diseases and five books on chronic diseases. He held that it was impossible in the majority of cases to cut that a disease was being lessened.
النيل كرس أهل مدينة. 6/121
very which acted as an antithesis to any melody.
and that hence the proper practice was to guide the
answer to a happy termination.

Of the most distinguished and noted of the Greek physicians
Celsius was the highest exponent of the doctrine of
the faculty of the known and most influential endeavors to adopt
the facts he returned to the ancient theories of his
school. He abandoned the use of general bleeding
and the administration of purgatives as curative,
while subject to the doctrine of relaxation and enema.
But employed capping and bleeding to render local
contraction.

Celsius Celsius who was not the exception of
Apprentice to the most distinguished physicians of
Ancient times, was born at Pergamos in Asia
Minor in the centurie of 10. 130. At his 21st year 16. 130
he went to Tripolis and studied under Pseudo-
the Physician and Abbeius the Platonic.
He next proceeded to Corfu to attend the lectures
of Nemeiriou and Thence to Alexandria where
he became the pupil of Kleisthenes and others.
On completing his studies, he visited Celtic, Mes-
oria, Palestine, Egypt, and Crete and finally
returned to Pergamos in 10. 138.
He had lived here for fifteen years in his
native land, during which time he had the
charge of the gymnasion attached to one of the theatres, when a revolution broke out which compelled him to quit his country and seek refuge in Rome. In this city he remained for four years gaining considerable reputation as an anatomist and physician, and commenced the delivery of a course of lectures on anatomy. At length his success so excited the envious envy of his profession that his fellow citizens accused him of having robbed the temple of Lactis of its golden statue of the goddess Lactis. The city, not to slight this feeling of ill-will which they exhibited towards him, obliged him to quit Rome and receive back return to Persia. He visited Palestine and the island of Cyprus to make some scientific investigations, and shortly after his return was commissioned to the Roman camp at Aquileia in Venetia, by M. Aurelius and C. Verus. Soon after his arrival there a pestilence broke out in the neighborhood and among one of the troops which caused him to depart. For Rome Verus dyed the way. Seleucus accompanied Aurelius to Rome and remained there for many years. After his death his body became obscure; it is believed that he again revisited Persia but whether he returned to Rome or died in his native country is uncertain. Seleucus most celebrated works are his herbal treatises, 83 of which are acknowledged to be...
Gennari, and his commentaries on Reprobus. A man
it would be impossible here to give a full list of
New writings; but the subject has been embraced in
Anatomy and Physiology, botany and hygiene,
diagnosis and hematology, therapeutics, surgery,
pathology, pharmacy, and veterinary medicine.
He has eminently distinguished for his anatomical
Knowledge. though it is unlikely that he ever
untethered his human subject as he congrat-
ulates himself on the opportunity he enjoyed
of examining two human skeletons preserved
at Alexandria. He printed at eight muscles,
which had been unknown up to this time, and
describes the muscles of the larynx and nose
connected with the spine, with great accuracy.
He describes the pulse as having a diastole and
a diastole with a pause between each.
He paid great attention to the various symptoms joining
out the heart and lungs, the corpus cerebellum,
and the cavity of the brain, and
giving an accurate description of the connection
of the sympathetic with the vagnus. He says that
the nerves of sensation arise in the brain, and
those of motion in the spinal cord.
He maintained that disease was something
contrary to nature, and men to be combated
By something contrary to disease, and that nature, or the normal state of the system was to be preserved by that which has relation to it, and from these reasons he drew his indications of treatment, namely, to remove the malady and preserve the health. He held a regimen, that as disease cannot be removed to long as the cause exists, the treatment should be directed towards the removal of this, and not to the alleviation of symptoms which will arise from the cause of the disease is taken away. These causes he divided into remote and proximate, occasional and meditating, these last he considered to depend upon a superabundance or an altered state of the fluid. In the regimen, he prescribed the regimen he enjoined, he differed little from the prevalent inflammation he deplored to be an excess of blood in a person and he imagined that from depended upon a putrescence of the humours. After the time of Salem, these crimes along with the other diseases experienced a steady decline, a cloud of epidemias again overwhelmed it last to be expelled for many years. The longed for of the diseases and the Celsian began again found, and checked the progress of the disorder from their, and almost brought in a useless B.
مميزة بدلآ فضاء. ب. 167

الدقيقة ود. 168 و 170
The dark days of the Pachypáda.

The Cabalists. - The opening from this darkness a
folly which had been long in existence, attempted
to cure diseases by pretending to bring into action
a mysterious agency which they invoked by
incantations and Cabalistic formulae. It must
also be admitted, however unwillingly that the
early Christians assented to giving their heavy blow
to medicine by attributing to their marabouts and
their relics the power of healing wounds and curing
diseases.

Between the time of Saken and the conquest of Rom-
by Marie, some medical writers appeared who
in the midst of the surrounding darkness kept
the light of science burning amongst them, were
Marcellus of Panaghia, Irenaeus Sammonianus,
and in some of the same name: Marcellus Im-
piricus, Theodora Proculainus, and Sufis Philip
Papenius. The Milton of all these was honor men-
hone or less tainted by a shade of the suspicion
which was the prevailing characteristic of the age.
In the reign of Julian appeared Orphicus of
Perampnos and Hugos of Antioch, who were dis-
tinguished for their healing and medical know-
ledge.

Between the time of Marie's conquest and the
Arrival of letters. There were some physicians the
most famous in their day, among them may be be-
tioned Celsus, Alexander and Jacobus in the first
century, Paulus Aegyptius in the seventh, and
between two latter centuries and the final destruction
of the eastern empire appeared Actuvius, Dem-
ocles Pemptafrumus, and Nicholas Hippeus.
Concluding his essay, I feel how imperfect
has been my attempt to give a proper view of
the state of early medicine, which can only be be-
cially accomplished by one deeply read in the ancient
medical writers, but as this is an interesting, and
to my mind, an important study for a medical
student I hope that my endeavours to give a synopsis
of the ancient history of medicine has not been
altogether in vain.

Andrew Sheldrake