

DIOSCORIDES

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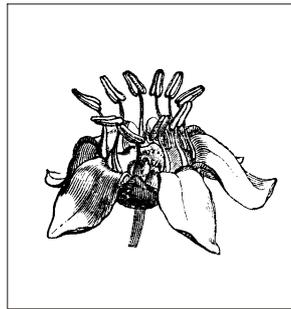


Bursera gummifera

after FAGUET— 1888 [opposite]

DIOSCORIDES

DE MATERIA MEDICA



BEING AN **HERBAL**
WITH MANY OTHER

MEDICINAL MATERIALS

WRITTEN IN GREEK IN THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE COMMON ERA
A NEW INDEXED VERSION IN MODERN ENGLISH BY TA OSBALDESTON AND RPA WOOD

iBIDIS



CUCUMIS TUR.
CIGVE
Turckisch Cucumer.

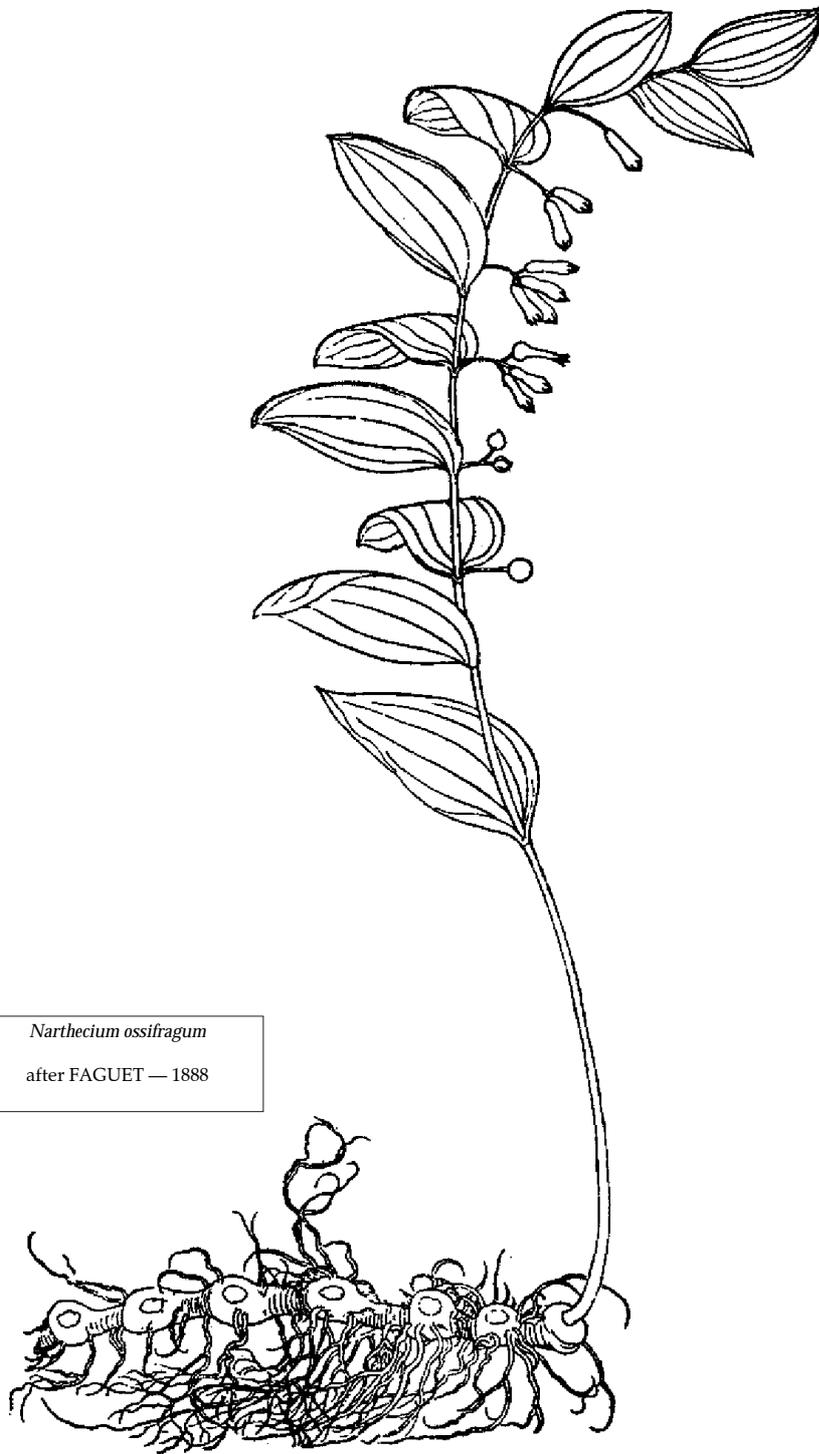
Cucumis turcicus - Cucurbita pepo
from FUCHS — 1542

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for Laura



Narthecium ossifragum
after FAGUET — 1888

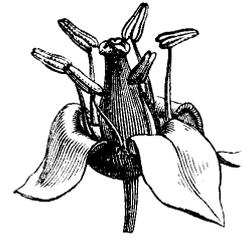
EDITORIAL PREFACE

Pedanius Dioscorides the Greek wrote this *De Materia Medica* approximately two thousand years ago. In 1655 John Goodyer made an English translation from a manuscript copy, and in 1933 Robert T Gunther edited this, Hafner Publishing Co, London & New York, printing it. This was probably not corrected against the Greek, and this version of Goodyer's Dioscorides makes no such attempt either.

The purpose of this new edition is to offer a more accessible text to today's readers, as the 'english-ed' copy by Goodyer is generously endowed with post-medieval terminology and is presently out of print. The reader may wish to refer to Greek, Latin, or other versions — including these lies beyond the scope of the present effort. I have not attempted to make the text uniform, and though I have included some sixteenth-century and Linnaean names, many do not indicate current usage. While it is not my intention to contribute to the controversy surrounding the true identities of the plants, minerals, and creatures in *De Materia Medica*, where available I have suggested possible plant names, with an indication of other plants using the same name today. I will appreciate any pertinent information that has been overlooked, and wish to acknowledge the errors that remain. Thus the proposed herbs provide some possibilities, and the reader is invited to place a personal interpretation upon the material. The illustrations suggest further options in some instances.

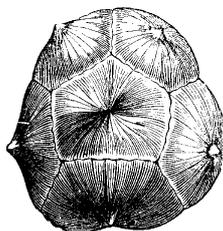
Dioscorides' treatise is not offered as a primary resource for medical treatment. Readers should in the first instance obtain medical advice from qualified, registered health professionals. Many treatments considered acceptable two thousand years ago are useless or harmful. This particularly applies to the abortifacients mentioned in the manuscript, most of which contain toxins considered dangerous in the required doses. With all this in mind, I believe the information in this document is still of interest and benefit to us, after all this time.

Tess Anne Osbaldeston
Johannesburg, South Africa, June 2000



Bursera gummiifera
after FAGUET— 1888

ORIGINAL DEDICATION



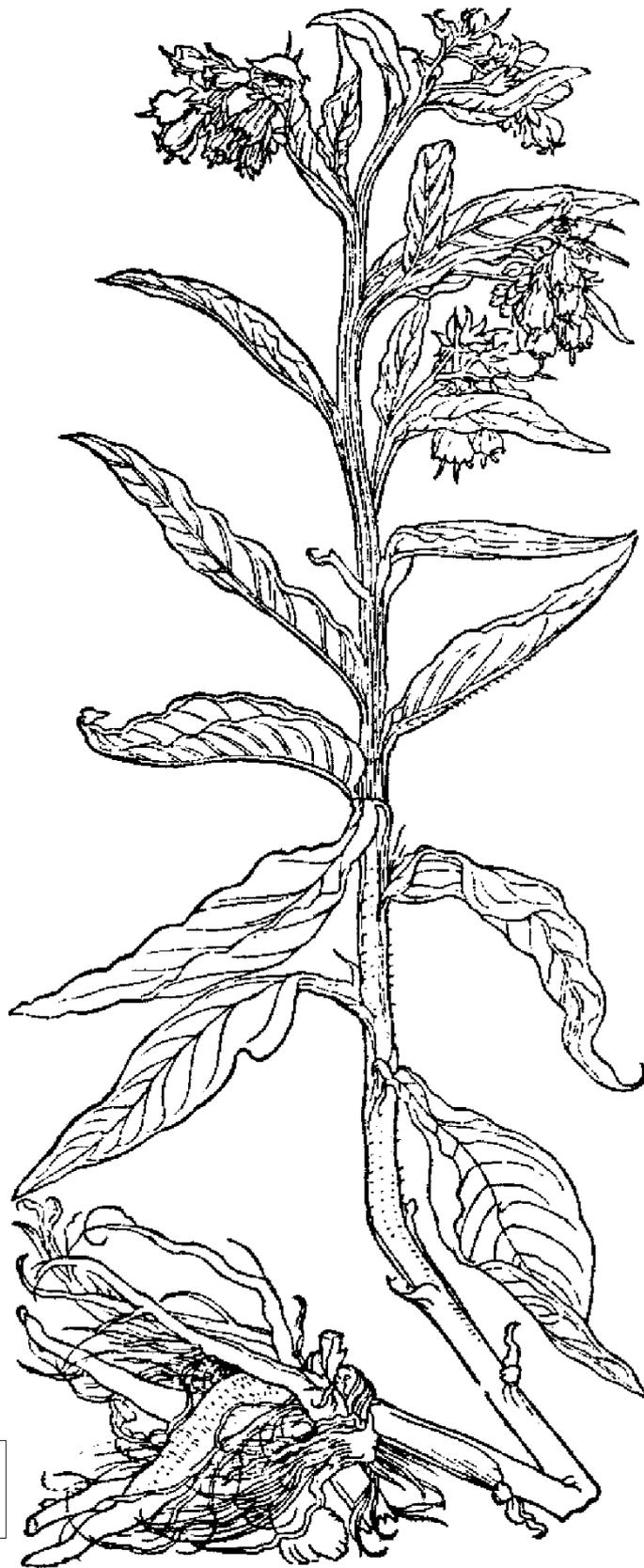
Cupressus sempervirens
after FAGUET— 1888

Dearest Areius,

Although many of the writers nowadays, as well as those in ancient times, wrote discourses on the preparations, strengths and dosage of drugs, I will attempt to prove to you that I did not choose to undertake this through vanity or impulsiveness. Some of those authors did not complete their attempts, while others copied previous historical documents. Iolas from Bithynia and Hexaclides from Tarentum briefly considered the subject but they completely omitted any systematic discussion of herbs and ignored metals and spices. Crateuas the rhizotomist and Andreas the physician seem to have had greater knowledge of this particular area than most, but have ignored many extremely useful roots and gave meagre descriptions of many herbs. Still I must admit that although they told us little, the ancients applied great effort in their work. I am not completely in agreement with most modern writers, among them Julius Bassus, Niceratus and Petronius, Niger and Diodotus, who are all *asclepiads* [poets]. In a way they have condescended to describe commonplace information familiar to all but they have explained the strengths of medicines and their properties briefly, not considering their value by personal experience, but by worthless discussion created needless controversy regarding each medicine, and in addition they have mistakenly recorded one thing for another. So Niger, who it seems is a man of importance among them, declares *euphorbion* to be the juice of a *chamelaia* that grows in Italy; *androsaimon* is considered the same as *hypericon*; and aloe is a mineral found in Judea; and in the face of contradictory evidence he reports an abundance of untruths, which proves that he obtained his information from erroneous gossip, not from personal experience. Additionally they have erred in the categorisation of medicines: some associate those of quite different powers, others establish an alphabetical system in their discussions and thus separate types and activities of materials that are similar, so that they become harder to remember. From my youth I have had an unceasing inquisitiveness regarding knowledge of this subject, and I have travelled widely (as you know, I was a soldier), so I



Anemone pulsatilla
from BRUNFELS — 1530



Symphytum officinale
from BRUNFELS — 1530

have taken your advice and assembled all that I have discussed and have written it down in five books. I dedicate this collection to you, as a token of my grateful appreciation for the friendship you have shown me. You are always a ready friend to anyone obsessed by knowledge, particularly in this profession, and even more especially to myself. It is clear from the love that wonderful man Licinius Bassus has for you, that you express a loving benevolence that I experienced (I noticed when I stayed with you, the unsurpassing generosity that you shared). I ask that you and all who may read these discussions will not consider so much the value of my words as the effort and practical work that I have based the work on. With careful investigation — since I know many plants personally, and others from previous writings that are generally approved of — and patiently inquiring (by questioning the local inhabitants) about each type of plant, I will attempt a different classification, and also try to explain the varieties and uses of each one of them. Obviously we can agree that a systematic discourse on medicines is necessary, as this is the basis of the entire profession of healing and gives considerable aid to every discipline. So that the scope may fully cover methods of preparation, compounds, and tests on illnesses, and because information about each individual drug is necessary for this, I intend to assimilate things that are common knowledge and those that are somehow related so that the information will be exhaustive. First it is necessary to pay attention to storing and gathering plants, and only at the proper harvest time, for unless care is taken drugs can either be potent or become useless. Herbs should be collected on a sunny day, as it matters considerably if it is raining when the harvest is gathered. The places they grow also matter; specific medicinal herbs are stronger or weaker if found on hills and mountains; if exposed to winds; if their position is cool and arid — their strength can rest entirely on such conditions. Healing herbs located in the open or in bogs and dark places that do not permit the circulation of air are generally of poorer strength, particularly if they are collected at the wrong time, or are rotten and of inferior quality. We must remember that plants often mature sooner or are delayed depending on the peculiarities of the locale and the variability of the seasons, and although certain herbs by their very nature

are winter-growing and -flowering, some may flower more than once a year. It is essential that someone wanting to be an accomplished herbalist should observe the first new growths of the herbs as well as their mature expression and their eventual decline. Otherwise a person seeing only a new shoot will be unable to identify the same flourishing plant, and having seen only its full growth will not know the seedling. Due to varieties in the forms of leaves, the proportions of stems, and the appearances of flowers and fruits and certain other familiar features, those who have neglected careful examination in the right manner have committed serious errors. This is why certain writers have erred grievously in their discussions of certain herbs — saying that they have no stalks, fruit or flowers — mentioning *gramen*, *tussilago*, and *quinquefolium*. So the individual who continually examines plants growing in different localities will learn the most about them. Furthermore, it is important to note that among medicinal herbs only black and white hellebore keep their potency for a long time. Most other plants are viable for up to three years. Branching plants such as *stoechas*, *chamaidruss*, *potion*, *abrotanum*, *seriphium*, *absinthium* and *hyssopum* etc., must be harvested when they are full of seed; flowers must be collected while still on the plant; fruits must be allowed to ripen; and seeds should be starting to dry, but still on the plant. To express the plant liquids, use stems and leaves that are new. To harvest saps and resins make incisions in the mature stalks. To collect roots for storage or to press out their liquids or to remove their coverings, wait until the leaves start to fall off the plant. Clean roots can be stored right away in places that are not damp, however any soil adhering to the roots should be rinsed off with water. Blossoms and perfumed materials must be kept in dry limewood boxes but certain plants are adequately stored in paper or leaf wrappings to protect the seeds. Preparations that contain moisture require substantial containers from materials such as silver, glass or horn. Even thick ceramic containers are acceptable, and even wood, especially boxwood. Brass receptacles are ideal for eye medicines, liquids, and preparations including vinegar, liquid pitch or *cedria* [oil of cedar]; but fats and marrow should be stored in tin boxes.

ΠΕΔΑΚΙΟΥ ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

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Cassia floribunda

after FAGUET — 1888

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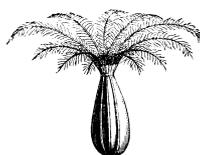
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See also the *List of Printed Books* based on manuscripts of Dioscorides, particularly:

Agricola	1539
Alphabetum empiricum	1581
Amatus Lusitanus	1536, 1553
Anguillara	1561, 1563
Barbaro	1516, 1530
Bauhin	1623, 1671
Berendes	1902
Bock/Tragus	1539, 1546, 1551, 1552
Brunfels	1530, 1543
Cesalpino	1583, 1603
Contant	1628
Cordus, Erich	1551
Cordus, Valerius	1561
Dodoens	1553-1619
Dubler	1953-1959
Fabius Columna /Colonna	1616
Fuchs	1542, 1543, 1544
Gesner	1541, 1542, 1577
Guilandinus	1557, 1558
Gunther / Goodyer	1934, 1959
Holtzschius	1556
Jacquin	1811
Jarava	1557
Karabacek	1906
Laguna	1554, 1555
Lobel	1576, 1581, 1591, 1655
Lonitzer	1543
Maranta	1559
Marcello Virgilio	1518, 1523, 1529
Marogna	1608
Mattioli	1544, 1548, 1554, 1555, 1561, 1598
Pasini	1591, 1592
Pena & L'Obel	1570, 1576, 1605
Pierpont Morgan Bibliothecae / Codex	
Constantinopolitanus	1935
Pona	1623
Ruellius / de la Ruelle	1516, 1526, 1529, 1545, 1549
Ryff	1543, 1544, 1549
Serapion	1473, 1479, 1531, 1552
Sibthorp	1806-1813, 1806-1840
Sprengel	1829-1830
Sternberg	1566, 1821
Textor	1534
Zorn	1714, 1779, 1794
Vries	1906
Wellman	1906-1914



Valeriana officinalis
after THIEBAULT — 1881

INTRODUCTION

PEDIANOS DIOSCORIDES

THE MAN

Pedianos Dioscorides, also known as Pedanius Dioskourides, probably lived between 40CE and 90CE in the time of the Roman Emperors Nero and Vespasian. A Cilician Greek, he was born in Anazarbos (now Nazarba, near Tarsus) within the Roman Empire of the day, and today in Turkey. A learned physician, he practiced medicine as an army doctor, and saw service with the Roman legions in Greece, Italy, Asia Minor, and Provence in modern-day France. His military years provided opportunities for studying diseases, collecting and identifying medicinal plants, and discovering other healing materials. Dioscorides compiled his medical treatise at the suggestion of a fellow-physician, Areius. He had access to the library at Alexandria, and may have studied at Tarsus. He recorded many plants previously unknown to Greek and Roman physicians, and made an effort to describe not only their qualities and remedial effects, but also something of their botany and living morphology — including roots, foliage, and sometimes flowers. Although not as naïve as many other herbal writers, he showed little scientific interest — concentrating rather on the practical uses of plants — and sometimes giving only brief descriptions, perhaps from other primary sources. In all he described some one thousand remedies using approximately six hundred plants and plant products.

Dioscorides probably wrote his great herbal in about 64CE (according to Pritzel 77CE). These medicinal and alimentary plants number about a hundred more plants than all those (medicinal or not) known to the great botanist Theophrastus, and described in his fine botanical work, the *Enquiry into Plants*, some two centuries before. Theophrastus of Eresos (a village on the Greek island of Lesbos) lived from about 372 to 286BCE. A pupil of Plato and close friend of Aristotle, he is the earliest known systematic botanical author in Europe. He

discussed about 500 plants (or plant products) familiar at that time, including almost forty plants still used in medicine today, and mentioned plants from all regions of the known world, including India, Egypt and Cyrenaica, possibly discovered during the military campaigns of Alexander the Great. Theophrastus drew on the work of Diokles of Karystos (about 300BCE), a fellow-student of Aristotle.

Dioscorides added extensively to the range of plants used in medicine. He was a contemporary of the Roman, Pliny, whose monumental work on natural history (the history of the world) mentions about 1000 different plants. There is no evidence that they met, and Pliny may not have read Dioscorides' work. Gaius Plinius Secundus, known as Pliny the Elder, was born in Como in 23CE and died in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79CE. A busy Roman official, Pliny was also a prolific author, though only the thirty-seven books of his *Historia Naturalis* survived. He transcribed the knowledge of his time in accurate and precise detail, uncritically adding myths, legends, superstitions, personal observations, and opinions in a discursive, entertaining, encyclopaedic work. Pliny is less systematic and more credulous than Dioscorides. Pliny's remedies while no more effective are generally more unpleasant.

For almost two millenia Dioscorides was regarded as the ultimate authority on plants and medicine. The plant descriptions in his Περὶ ὑληζ ἰατρικη¹ or *De Materia Medica* were often adequate for identification, including methods of preparation, medicinal uses, and dosages. There is also a minor work bearing the name of Dioscorides, Περὶ ἀπλῶν φαρμακῶν², but this may not be authentic. Recognising the usefulness of his medical botany and phytography, his readers probably overestimated their worth. In truth, Theophrastus was the scientific botanist; Pliny produced the systematic encyclopaedia of knowledge; and Dioscorides was merely a medical botanist. However Dioscorides

1 Singer, Charles. 'The Herbal in Antiquity', in *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, vol XLVII, 1927, p19.

2 *ibid.* p19 and note 45.

achieved overwhelming commendation and approval because his writings addressed the many ills of mankind most usefully.

THE TEACHINGS

Dioscorides was one of the first writers to emphasize observing plants in their native habitats, and at all stages of growth. *De Materia Medica* also instructs on collecting, using, and storing drugs from vegetable, animal and mineral sources. There are about seventy animal-product remedies, including two using vipers' flesh, a famous poison antidote. This snake meat (pickled in oil, wine, salt and dill) was also recommended for sharpening eyesight, and for nerves. A popular remedial delicacy mentions viper roasted with salt, honey, figs and *nardostachys* (spikenard), and made into a soup. Dioscorides' plant descriptions use an elementary classification, though he cannot be said to have used botanical taxonomy. Book One discusses aromatic plants; growths that provide oily, gummy or resinous products for use in salves and ointments; then the fleshy fruits, even if not aromatic. Book Two begins with animal products of dietetic and medicinal use, continuing with cereals and leguminous, malvaceous, cruciferous and other garden herbs. Book Three covers roots, juices, herbs and seeds used for food or medicine; and Book Four includes narcotic and poisonous medicinal plants. Book Five mentions vines, wines and metallic ores. Dioscorides does not adopt Theophrastus' philosophic treatment of plants, nor his classification using botanical characteristics. Dioscorides' qualitative classification (properties and uses) suits his medicinal purposes. Nevertheless, when necessary, he classifies separately; such as *Sambucus* where he distinguishes one species as a herb and the other as woody, almost a tree. He also recognises the familiar natural families of plants such as the labiate genera, the leguminous, the umbelliferous, the composites and the solanaceous plants.

Together with Pliny's encyclopaedic writings, Dioscorides' *De Materia Medica* provides important documentation about drugs in the early Roman Empire, as well as offering interesting insights into daily life. For example, the Romans used green twigs of *Pistacia*

lentiscus for brushing teeth; they made henna shampoo by pounding henna leaves soaked in the juice of soapwort; other yellow hair-dyes came from *Rhamnus*, *Zizyphus* and *Xanthium*; and black hair-dyes from gum arabica, oak, oak galls, *Rhus*, myrtle, ivy, *Salvia* species and *Sambucus ebulus*. They blackened eyebrows and eyelashes with vegetable soot from the burnt resin of coniferae. They used oil from wild olives to stop falling hair, and keep it from turning grey; and made hair tonic from a mixture of myrrh, ladanum, myrtle oil and wine. Bear grease was said to make hair grow again; and they used a creamy extract of fenugreek flour for cleaning hair. Cleansing and beautifying lotions for the complexion included Sicyonian oil, almond oil, mastic oil, oil of fenugreek, oil of bitter almonds, fats of geese and poultry, lizard dung, Sardinian honey, bitter vetch flour, lupin flour, and juice from a gourd or vegetable marrow. Latex from *Euphorbia characias* was mixed with oil for a depilatory. Much as we do today, cosmetics and medicines were prepared side by side in Roman times, and sold in the same shop. The ordinary name for a druggist's shop was *seplasia*; within the shop the *seplasiarii* were ointment-makers, and the *pigmentarii* sold dyes and colours. In time the two designations became interchangeable.

In his original introduction Dioscorides states that many physicians provided superficial accounts of the properties and diagnostic uses of drugs, often confusing one plant with another. Pliny the Elder confirms that physicians of his day knew little about compounding medications, entrusting these matters to *seplasiarii*, who frequently supplied spoiled or adulterated drugs. We learn from Fuchs that even in the sixteenth century hardly any contemporary physicians in Germany valued accurate knowledge of medicinal plants. This information did not concern them and was beneath their dignity — they left the study of medicinal plants to the superstitious, the foolish and old peasant women.

Dioscorides also discusses adulteration, frequently mentioning methods of falsification or substitution, and means of detection. For example, root of valeriana was adulterated with butcher's broom, which might be noticed because it became hard, difficult to break, and lacked a pleasant smell; and frankincense was frequently adulterated with pine resin and gum. *De Materia Medica*

discusses the preparation of oils and unguents at length. *Spissamenta* (astringents) were added to preserve and thicken oil, and make it retain desired perfumes from *odoramenta* (aromatic herbs, *aromata*). Various forms of medication included *acopa*, *cataplasmata*, *malagmata*, *eclegmata* and *catapotia*. An *acopum* was a soothing or stimulatory liniment. *Cataplasmata* were plasters or poultices. *Malagmata* were emollient poultices. An *eclegma* (electuary or looch) was a thick syrup to be swallowed slowly. *Catapotia* were pills coated with wax or honey. Dioscorides mentions *mandragora* (mandrake), used as an anaesthetic for amputation or surgery — the patient became ‘*overborn with dead sleep*³ so that the surgeon could painlessly ‘*cut or cauterise*⁴. Dioscorides used the Greek word *anaesthesia* for insensitivity, a term reintroduced in the nineteenth century.

We find several amusing anecdotes about plants in *De Materia Medica*. The mandrake was associated with various myths, presumably because the thick tuberous roots resemble the human form. Dogs were used to extract this, as it allegedly screamed when pulled from the ground, deafening human gatherers. No doubt this tale intimidated casual collectors and protected the wild species. It contains hyoscyamine, an anaesthetic used until the introduction of ether in 1846. The nightshades (*circaea* and *solanum* species), employed by eminent poisoners through the centuries, were used to treat numerous ailments including hayfever. Medicinal drinking-cups were made from the wood of *Tamarix gallica*, and liquid left standing in them was considered beneficial for disorders of the spleen. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries this practice was renewed with drinking-cups made from *Lignum nephriticum*, which gave a brilliant blue fluorescence to water, highly regarded as a specific for diseases of the kidneys.

Painkillers have always dominated healing texts. Dioscorides wrote of the willow — *itea*, probably *salix* species — ‘*a decoction of them is an excellent fomentation for ye gout*⁵. In due course this knowledge led German

3 *The Greek herbal of Dioscorides, illustrated by a Byzantine AD512*. Englished by John Goodyer AD1655, edited and first printed AD1934. 1959 reprint edition, 4-76, p474.

4 *ibid.* 4-76, p473.

5 *ibid.* 1-136, p75.

scientists to aspirin. Dioscorides also mentions autumn crocus, another painkiller, warning of its dangers. The world's best-known painkiller is undoubtedly opium, mentioned in the *Ebers Papyrus* (an Egyptian medical book dating from about 1550BCE), as well as by Theophrastus. Dioscorides describes harvesting opium — the same method is still used today for collecting the coagulated juice of the poppy heads. The gummy exudate was called *opium* by the Greeks, this merely being a word for juice. Although a wonderful painkiller, opium is a dangerous narcotic. Dioscorides warned ‘*a little of it, taken as much as a grain of ervum* (probably seed of ervil, a vetch), *is a pain-easer, and a sleep-causer, and a digester ... but being drank too much it hurts, making men lethargicall, and it kills*⁶.

Dioscorides describes many valuable drugs including aconite, aloes, bitter apple, colchicum, henbane, and squill. Minor drugs, diluents, flavouring agents, and emollients still in some modern pharmacopoeia include ammoniacum, anise, cardamoms, catechu, cinnamon, colocynth, coriander, crocus, dill, fennel, galbanum, gentian, hemlock, hyoscyamus, lavender, linseed, mastic, male fern, marjoram, marshmallow, mezereon, mustard, myrrh, orris (iris), oak galls, olive oil, pennyroyal, pepper, peppermint, poppy, psyllium, rhubarb, rosemary, rue, saffron, sesame, squirting cucumber (*elaterium*), starch, stavesacre (delphinium), storax, stramonium, sugar, terebinth, thyme, white hellebore, white horehound, and couch grass — the last still used as a demulcent diuretic. A decoction of pomegranate root bark is prescribed to expel tapeworm. Other medicines still in use include wormwood, pine bark, juniper, ginger, almond oil, cherry syrup and calamine. Chinese and Indian physicians continue to use liquorice, also known to the ancient Egyptians, and mentioned in *De Materia Medica*.

Specifics for women include several to procure abortions; as well as treatments for infections of the urinogenital tract; and palliatives for stomach ache and intestinal pains. Dioscorides, no doubt familiar with the prevalence of skin and eyes diseases in the Near East,

6 *ibid.* 4-65, p458.

included many remedies for these. Chronic malaria, possibly a factor in the decline of the Roman Empire, may justify the many medications to reduce the spleen. Palliatives for toothache included colocynth; the resin of *Commiphora* species; the bark of *Platanus* soaked in vinegar; a decoction of tamarisk leaves mixed with wine; oak-galls; the resin of *Rhus*; a decoction of the leaves and bark of mulberry; the latex of the fig; that of *Euphorbia characias* mixed with oil; the roots of *Rumex* (the weed, dock) in vinegar; and a decoction of the roots of asparagus and *Plantago* (plantain). Sediment of olive oil mixed with juice from unripe grapes and cooked to the consistency of honey, was smeared on decayed teeth to loosen them. The Egyptians prepared a kind of beer called *zythum* or *zythus* from barley; and Dioscorides tells us ivory soaked in this becomes easily workable. Large slabs of ivory were carved by ancient artists — the secret of their softening method is now lost.

A few superstitious practices are recorded in *De Materia Medica*. Amulets and mascots were valued, such as *Anchusa alia* (*Echium* species) used as an amulet against snakes; and *Polemonia* against the bite of scorpions. The third joint from the ground of the stem of *Verbena* (vervain) was used for tertian fevers; and the fourth joint for quartian fevers. Black hellebore was dug up with great care lest an eagle observe the act, as this would cause death. Dioscorides also recounts the myth of Lysippe and Iphianassa, daughters of the King of Argos, who recovered from madness, noting they were healed with black hellebore.

THE WRITINGS — MANUSCRIPTS

Ancient herbal traditions claimed plants were the flesh of the gods, who instructed men in their proper use. The earliest fragmentary herbal records are Egyptian, Sumerian, and Chinese — Emperor Shen Nung composed the *Pen T'sao Ching* about 2700BCE; medical prescriptions are listed on a 5000 year-old Sumerian tablet; and the earliest surviving herbal is the *Papyrus Ebers* from about 1550BCE, containing material gathered five to twenty centuries before. The earliest herbal writers we can name are Greek — Theophrastus, with his *Enquiry into Plants* of 350BCE; Hippocrates; Diokles of Caryustus; Krateuas and his contemporary the Roman

Sextius Niger (first century BCE); Nicander of Colophon (second century BCE); and Nicolaus of Damascenus with his *De Plantis* of about 30BCE. Krateuas is the first noted instance of both author and artist.

The earliest surviving records of illustrated Greek Herbals indicate *De Materia Medica* was widely read and reproduced during the Middle Ages in Latin, Arabic and Greek. For fifteen hundred years it was the standard authority both in botany and *materia medica*, assuming considerable significance in the development of western and Islamic cultures. The great paradigm for botany is that the history of botany before 1700 was really the history of pharmacy. Had printing existed then, it is possible Dioscorides' overwhelming influence would have confined later writings on the subject to glossaries on *De Materia Medica*. As it was, most herbalists were heavily indebted to him, just as he had drawn from authorities before him. *De Materia Medica* may be partially based on the lost work of Diokles (called Hippocrates II by his contemporaries), which dealt with hygiene and prophylaxis, and gave detailed instructions for sound living⁷.

The physician Galen, an influential Greek writer in the development of the herbal, cited Dioscorides. Galen's *De Simplicibus*, prepared around the year 180CE, dealt with medicine, pharmacy, and drugs, giving the name, locality, and uses for each plant. The Greek Oribasios [325-403CE] produced the popular manuscripts *Synagoge* and *Euporista*, drawing freely from both Dioscorides and Galen, and being translated into Latin. A concise manuscript of western Roman origin, *Herbarium Apulei Platonici*, was well-regarded in late Roman times. Its 150 illustrations include some of Greek provenance, mainly from manuscripts based on *De Materia Medica*. In the Dark Ages these herbal manuscripts lost some influence to simpler herbals, the creative period of Greek science having passed. The earliest copies of Dioscorides' manuscript were not illustrated. The oldest survival is a fragment, the *Michigan Papyrus*.

The finest surviving comprehensive manuscript copy, magnificently illustrated, was made in the sixth

7 Singer. *ibid.* p2.

century in Constantinople [about 512CE] and is known as *Codex Vindobonensis*. The citizens of Honoratae, a suburb of Byzantium in Turkey, presented it as a birthday gift to their Christian patroness Patricia Juliana Anicia, daughter of Flavius Anicius Olybrius, Emperor of the West briefly in 472CE. This was in appreciation for Juliana Anicia having arranged the construction and decoration of a church dedicated to Polyeuktos, a martyr. The manuscript is on vellum, written in Greek uncials in the tradition of early sixth-century calligraphy. Alternate plant names in many languages were probably added to the manuscript from the work of Alexandrian lexicographer Pamphilos in the first century CE. These synonyms are provided in African, *Andrae medici*, Armenian, Bessicum, Boeotian, Cappadocian, Dacian, Dardana, *Democriti*, Egyptian, Ethiopian, Gaulish, Spanish, *Istrici*, *Lucanica*, Marsum, Osthani, *Prophetae*, Pythagorean, Roman, Tuscan, and Zoroastrian. The coloured paintings of plants date from the second century CE. They are splendid and reveal a naturalism alien to Byzantine art of the time; some are remarkably life-like with accurate colour, but others vary in quality, the level of botanical observation frequently inadequate. Eleven items are clearly derived from the writings and drawings of Krateuas (Cratevas), pharmacologist and physician to Mithridates VI Eupator, King of Pontus from 120 to 63BCE. *Codex Vindobonensis* is a large book, roughly thirty centimeters square, of four hundred and ninety one parchment sheets, with nearly four hundred full-page paintings of plants, and some smaller ones of birds. Many plants discussed are indigenous to Greece and the eastern Mediterranean, or cultivated as edible crops. The first pages of *Codex Vindobonensis* have smaller paintings, including one showing Dioscorides at work while Intelligence holds up a mandrake for Krateuas to draw. Some paintings are quite skilful, handling awkward details such as how the leaf-bases clasp the stem; fine-leaved plants such as fennel are well drawn; other beautiful illustrations include cyclamen, wormwood, delphinium, scarlet pimpernel, and asphodel. In this *Codex* an alphabetic extract of the original text is given.

Nearly nine centuries pass before we next hear of the manuscript. In 1406 it was rebound by John Chortasmenos for Nathanael, a monk and physician in

the Prodromos Monastery in Constantinople. After the Muslim conquest in 1453 the manuscript fell to the Turks. A century later a Jew named Hamon, body physician to Suleiman the Magnificent, owned it. In 1562 Augier Ghislain de Busbecq, ambassador from the Emperor Ferdinand of Habsburg to the Sublime Porte saw and coveted it, and reported its existence. He wrote that he could not buy it because he had been asked one hundred ducats, a sum too large for his pocket. Seven years later the manuscript found its way through the good offices of Ferdinand's successor, Maximilian II, into the Imperial Library in Vienna (now the *Bibliothek Nationale*). *Codex Vindobonensis* is probably the earliest, most splendid, and most important illustrated herbal manuscript of classical times. Before conveying it to the Imperial Library, de Busbecq lent it to Mattioli who drew heavily on it for commentaries on *De Materia Medica*. Master printer Christoffel Plantin used illustrations from *Codex Vindobonensis* for herbals published in the late sixteenth century for Dodoens, Clusius, Lobelius, and Lyte.

There are many surviving manuscripts of *De Materia Medica* after *Codex Vindobonensis* — an important example being the seventh-century Greek alphabetic *Codex Neapolitanus*, in the possession of a Neapolitan monastery for many years, and then presented to Emperor Charles VI in 1717. It was taken to Vienna and subsequently to the *Bibliotheca Nazionale* in Naples. The drawings in *Codex Neapolitanus* are from the same source as *Codex Vindobonensis*, but are smaller and grouped together on fewer pages. A good copy of the *Codex Vindobonensis* from the fifteenth century is in the Cambridge University library; there is a line of descent to a fourteenth century manuscript, *Paris GR 2091*; and a seventeenth century descendant at Bologna — these four forming the primary alphabetic group. The secondary alphabetic group includes eleventh- and twelfth-century manuscripts at Pierpoint Morgan, Mount Atlas and the Vatican (*GR 284*). Next is the non-alphabetic Greek group, the best example the *Paris Grec 2179* in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, written in ninth-century Egypt, its naturalistic illustrations dating the draughtsmanship to the second or third century CE. Later manuscripts of the same group reside at Venice (*St Marks 273* of the eleventh century), Florence, the Vatican, and Vienna.

The Ostrogoths and Lombards encouraged Latin translations. The ninth-century *Dioscorides Lombardus* in the *Munchener Staatsbibliothek* (with its direct descendant, a South Italian manuscript in Beneventan script, *Codex Longobard, Munich 337*) has an excellent text, making it the most important of the Latin manuscripts. It is illustrated with approximately 900 lovely miniatures, more than twice as many as the 387 in *Codex Vindobonensis. Herbarium Apulei (Codex Cassinensis 97)*, a ninth-century manuscript herbal from the late Roman period (about 400CE) preserved at the Abbey of Monte Cassino in Italy, is based partly on *Dioscorides Lombardus*. *Dioscorides Vulgaris (Palimpsest Lat 16)*, a sixth-century manuscript now in Vienna, is the second primary Latin translation. Up to the seventeenth century we find many commentaries and inferior later manuscripts such as *Liber Dioscuridis de herbis feminis* by Sextus Placitus Papyriensis. *Dioscorides Lombardus* was one of the source documents (with 22 others) for the celebrated botanical poem *Macer floridus* of 1161 by Odo of Meune. He recounts the virtues of 77 plants in verse dedicated to Aemilius Macer, a contemporary and friend of Ovid. *Dioscorides Vulgaris* led to a number of further versions, one with Anglo-Saxon glossaries.

Arabic/Muslim medical scholars rose to prominence during the fifth to twelfth centuries, with Arabic the new language of learning, and many Greek works translated into Arabic from Syriac. In the ninth century monasteries, such as the Benedictine at Monte Cassino and St Gallen on Lake Constance, became centres of herbalism in Europe. Arabic and monastic writings drew heavily on Dioscorides and Pliny. Arabic works were also translated into Latin, such as the twelfth-century herbal of Johannes Serapion the younger (Ibn Sarabiyun), translated by Simon Januensis and Abraham ben Shemtob, in about 1292. Quoting extensively from Dioscorides and Galen, this was published as *Liber Serapionis aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus*, Milan, 1473.

In the Dark and Middle Ages Nestorian Christians banished for heretical views carried the works of Dioscorides and others to Asia Minor. The Greek text was translated into Syriac when pagan Greek scholars fled east after Constantine's conquest of Byzantium. Stephanos (son of Basilios, a Christian living in Baghdad under the Khalif Motawakki) made an Arabic translation

of *De Materia Medica* from the Greek in 854CE. In 948CE the Byzantine Emperor Romanus II, son and co-regent of Constantine Porphyrogenitos, sent a beautifully illustrated Greek manuscript of *De Materia Medica* to the Spanish Khalif, Abd-Arrahman III. Spaniards were unfamiliar with Greek, so in 951CE a learned monk, Nicolas, arrived in Spain so that physicians in Cordoba might be taught Greek. Nicolas and his Arabic-speaking pupils then prepared a new corrected edition. The Syriac scholar Bar Hebraeus prepared an illustrated Syriac version in 1250, which was translated into Arabic. An Arabic translation from the eleventh century in the *Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (Codex arab. 4947)* shows how faithfully the Arabs reproduced the Greek illustrations. Arabic modifications rendered the figures more symmetrical, achieving naturalistic fidelity. A Persian translation from the thirteenth century is preserved in the Shrine at Meshed, Iran; and an Arabic Dioscorides is in the Bodleian Library. A richly-illustrated Arabic Dioscorides manuscript of 1224 (*Codex 2148*) in the Top Kapu Saray Museum has exquisitely detailed figurative scenes. A number of other illustrated Arabic manuscripts of *De Materia Medica* are known. The teachings of Dioscorides have been used in the practice of medicine in the Middle East from their first writing to the present day.

THE WRITINGS — PRINTED BOOKS

The first printed herbals appearing in the fifteenth century relied on ancient authors for texts. The accessibility and standardisation of these works perpetuated the influence of these venerable authors. Three herbal incunabulae (books printed before 1500) have a particularly interesting derivation. The *Herbarius* of 1484, the *Gart der Gesundheit* of 1485, and the *Ortus Sanitatus* of 1491, all printed in Mainz, were compiled from works by Matthaeus Sylvaticus, Serapio, Avicenna, Platearius, Dioscorides, Galen, and others. Dioscorides was mentioned sixteen times in the *Herbarius*, 242 times in the *Gart*, and 570 times in the *Ortus*. The first printed book of Dioscorides' *De Materia Medica* is a rare and obscure Latin translation of the *Dioscoridis Vulgaris* printed at Colle, near Siena, Tuscany, by Johannem Allemanum de Medemblik in 1478. In 1499 Aldus

Manutius printed the first Greek version in Venice. Latin editions were numerous, particularly the excellent translation by the Frenchman Jean de la Ruelle, Latin being the new language of scholarship. In the following century the most voluminous and useful books of botany were supplemented commentaries on Dioscorides, including the works of Fuchs, Anguillara, Mattioli, Maranta, Cesalpino, Dodoens, Fabio Colonna, and the Bauhins. In several the annotations and comments exceed the Dioscoridean text and have much new botany. Nonetheless it seems that a considerable part of all new botanical matter published in the sixteenth and part of the seventeenth centuries consisted largely of annotations on the texts of Dioscorides.

Numerous herbals published from 1473 onwards were directly or indirectly based on Dioscoridean manuscripts. From 1478 there were many Latin editions. A Greek version was published at Venice in 1499, and reprinted in 1518, 1523 and 1529. Between 1555 and 1752 there were at least twelve Spanish editions; and as many in Italian from 1542. French editions appeared from 1553; and German editions from 1546. Some copies of the work appear decadent, with a loss of faithfulness to the earlier text; certain later editions exhibit the freshness and accuracy of the *Codex Vindobonensis*, notably the illustrated volume by Mattioli in 1544.

Pier Andrea Mattioli (1500 to 1577), a renowned botanist and physician, translated *De Materia Medica* into vernacular Italian as *Di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo libri cinque ...*, Venice 1544. An illustrated edition in Latin followed: *Commentarii in sex libros Pedacii Dioscoridis de medica materia*, Venice 1554. In this imposing plant encyclopaedia Mattioli identified Dioscorides' plants and added 562 woodcut illustrations. Mattioli experimented on prisoners to determine the lethal thresholds of various poisonous plants, ensuring the medical popularity of his books. Besides the Italian editions the work appeared in Latin, Bohemian, French, and German. Mattioli wrote other books but his commentaries on Dioscorides (said to run to forty editions) are considered his most important work, leading to his appointment to the Imperial Court as physician to Archduke Ferdinand I, and later to the Emperor Maximilian II. Mattioli, obsessed with Dioscorides, set out to be the supreme authority on his idol, tolerating neither rivals nor corrections. He wielded

immense influence throughout Europe. Any physician or naturalist daring to disagree with him was abused. Both Amatus Lusitanus and Luigi Anguillara lost their posts, the former being hounded by the Inquisition. Konrad Gesner, Marant and Wieland were rebuked. Over the years Mattioli's commentaries overwhelmed *De Materia Medica* — for example on *acorus* (*Iris pseudacorus*) Dioscorides wrote seven lines, and Mattioli 140 lines. Forty years later a physician at Nuremberg, Johann Camerarius II (1534 to 1598), re-edited and enlarged Mattioli's work as *De plantis epitome ...*, Frankfurt 1586, replacing the illustrations with superior woodcuts.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth I the pharmacopoeia rested on the unquestioned authority of the ancient physician Dioscorides. Even in the middle of the seventeenth century, John Goodyer (1592 to 1644) thought it worthwhile to make the first English translation of the whole work. This translation, written out in Goodyer's small and careful handwriting, filled four and a half thousand pages, taking three years to complete. John Sibthorp (1758 to 1796) used Goodyer's English *Codex* for his *Flora Graeca* (1806-1840)⁸; and Gunther's edition of Goodyer's translation was printed in 1934⁹, and reprinted in 1959. This is the only English edition, apart from the present version in contemporary English by Tess Anne Osbaldeston. In the late eighteenth century John Sibthorp came to Vienna with John Hawkins to study the *Codex Vindobonensis*. He met the talented Austrian artist Ferdinand Bauer through the von Jacquins, and together they made a Grand Tour of the Levant — including Crete, through the Aegean to Smyrna (Izmir), Constantinople, inland to Belgrade, as well as Cyprus and Greece — to find Dioscorides' medicinal plants. Their efforts resulted in the magnificent *Flora Graeca*, uncompleted for fifty two years, and then only with the help of Sir John Edward Smith, Robert

- 8 Sibthorp, John and Smith, James E. *Florae graecae Prodomus: sive plantarum omnium enumeratio, quas in provinciis aut insulis Graeciae invenit Johannes Sibthorp ...* Characteres et synonyma omnium cum annotationibus elaboravit Jacobus Edvardus Smith. Also *Flora graeca: sive plantarum rariorum historia, quas in provinciis aut insulis Graeciae legit, investigavit et depingi curavit Johannes Sibthorp. Hic illic etiam insertae supauculae species, quas vir idem clarissimus, Graeciam verso navigans, in itinere praesertim apud Italiam et Siciliam, it venerit. [10 volumes]*. London, 1806-1840.
- 9 *The Greek herbal of Dioscorides, illustrated by a Byzantine AD512*. Englished by John Goodyer AD1655. John Goodyer, RT Gunther editors, Oxford, 1934.

Brown, John Lindley and the Sowerbys. Thus eighteen hundred years after compiling *De Materia Medica*, Dioscorides' medical work led to the publication of one of England's most sumptuous works on botany, 'perhaps one of the most magnificent floras ever produced', according to Martyn Rix in *The Art of the Plant World*¹⁰. A fairly comprehensive list of printed versions of *De Materia Medica* is given elsewhere in this volume, together with works based on, or derived from it.

THE ASSESSMENTS

Julius von Sachs virtually ignored Dioscorides' contribution to botany in his authoritative *History of Botany 1530-1860*. In the wide-ranging *Guide to the Literature of Botany* Benjamin Daydon Jackson accuses Dioscorides of causing endless discussion and confusion among his followers, contending his meagre plant descriptions cannot be dignified by that term — 'his various treatises formed the staple of the discourses and wranglings of the early botanists of the Renaissance'¹¹ until the appearance of Sibthorp's *Flora of Greece*. This 'contention was probably caused by the extreme meagreness of the original descriptions ... so that the fancy of each succeeding writer had abundant scope in endeavouring to fit, and to persuade others that he had fitted, plants of Northern Europe to accounts written in the Mediterranean region'¹². Jackson does not mention Dioscorides' profound historical influence.

For fifteen hundred years *De Materia Medica* was widely read and reproduced as copies, translations, excerpts, and paraphrases in Arabic, Greek and Latin. Claus Nissen in *Herbals of five centuries, L'Art Ancien*, Zurich 1958 is more generous: 'It owes its universal acceptance to the exemplary accuracy and scientific scrupulousness with which all available data concerning the appearance and occurrence of drugs, their preparation, preservation, indication, and dosage have been collected and discussed, as well as to its comprehensiveness which takes account of all remedies, from the three kingdoms of nature, that

10 Rix, Martyn. *The art of the plant world*, The Overlook Press, Woodstock, New York 1981. p97.

11 Jackson, Benjamin Daydon. *Guide to the literature of botany*, Hafner Publishing Company, New York, 1964 facsimile of 1881 edition.pxxvii.

12 *ibid.* pxxviii.

were then known throughout the Mediterranean region¹³. Furthermore he says, "There is no doubt that, besides chemistry, pharmacognosy and, especially, pharmacobotanics constitute a glorious chapter in the history of Islamic learning, for the ancient legacy in this field was not only preserved but independently augmented and developed. It was particularly Dioskorides' *Materia Medica* which enjoyed such high esteem that it was likened to the Koran in a manner almost blasphemous to Muslim eyes"¹⁴. It was the final authority on pharmacy in Turkey and Spain until the nineteenth century.

In the first half of the twelfth century Matthaeus Platearius of the medical school at Salerno wrote *Circa Instans*, an alphabetic listing and textbook of simples based on *Dioscorides Vulgaris*, containing the appearance, manufacture, and applications of drugs. It achieved wide recognition, being among the first herbals printed in 1488. Ernst Meyer¹⁵ placed it on a par with Pliny and Dioscorides, while George Sarton¹⁶ saw it as a great improvement over *De Materia Medica* and other herbal writings.

De Materia Medica impeded botanical thought, although not for its contents — doctrinaire usage stifled continuing investigation. Dioscorides cannot be considered an original thinker, nor did he engage in primary research. His work is a compendium of known medicinal plants of the Roman Empire, with some new introductions, and certain misidentifications. Many of his plant names are still in use, although not necessarily for the same plants, as we show in this new volume. His descriptions were sometimes brief, often accurate, including distribution and other information. We may regard him as a founder of botanical science. Thomas Johnson, an outstanding figure among British herbalist/botanists of the sixteenth century, friend and close collaborator of John Goodyer, considered *De Materia Medica* the foundation and basis of all that followed in the field. The *Rinascimento*, or Renaissance,

13 Nissen, Claus. *Herbals of five centuries. L'Art Ancien*, Zurich, Robert Wolfe, Munich and Weiss-Hesse, Olten, 1958. p10.

14 *ibid.* p18-19.

15 Anderson, Frank J. *An illustrated history of the herbals*, Columbia University Press, New York 1912. Reprint 1977, paperback 1997. p49.

16 *ibid.*

revived interest in knowledge and learning, first in Italy in the mid-fifteenth century, spreading northwards some five decades later. Many botanists and herbalists of the sixteenth century based their texts on those of the ancient Greeks, often referring to Pedanios Dioscorides.

His medicinal plants formed the basis of modern botany, establishing the link between botany and medicine, and giving rise to the herbal as we know it; to physic gardens; to the careers of men such as Linnaeus; and latterly, to ethnobotany. It was the medieval physician's duty to fear God and know his Dioscorides, and modern pharmacology stems from his attempts to systematize medicinal knowledge. We even owe the term 'botany' to Dioscorides, who used the Greek term *botane*, meaning herb. The most influential English herbal, Gerard's *The Herball or generall historie of plantes*, frequently mentions Dioscorides, and the introduction 'To the ... Readers' states 'From whence there spring floures not onely to adorne the garlands of the Muses, ... but also such fruit as learned Dioscorides long travelled for'¹⁷. The illustrated title page of the *Herball's* second edition in 1633 shows Dioscorides and Theophrastus as the pillars of healing knowledge. This iconic tradition continues on the title pages of Charles de L'Ecluse's *Rariorum Plantarum Historia* of 1601, and his *Curae posteriores* of 1611; Rembert Dodoens' *Stirpium Historiae Pemptades Sex* of 1616; Jean Bauhin and Jean Henri Cherlier's *Historia Plantarum Universalis* of 1650-1651; and Giorgio Dalla Torre's *Dryandum, Amadryandum Cloridisque Triumphus* of 1685; as well as the document dated 1 July 1737 in which the Royal College of Surgeons commended Elizabeth Blackwell's *A curious herbal*.

Two and a half centuries before Sibthorp, Dr Johann von Cube, a German physician, travelled to the East to find the plants of Dioscorides and other masters. In 1485 he published *Hortus Sanitatus*, one of the earliest printed herbals. Valerius Cordus (1515 to 1544) travelled through Italy and Germany seeking plants in their natural habitat that the Classical authors, particularly Dioscorides, had described. Cordus lectured on plants at the University of Wittenberg; *Adnotationes ad Dioscorides* was published

17 Gerard, John. *The Herball or Generall historie of plantes*, London, 1597. p4.

from student notes some years after his early death. Cordus' careful observations provided accurate plant descriptions. The scientist Luigi Anguillara (1512 to 1570) travelled through Italy, Greece, the Balkans, and Central Europe on a similar quest. A professor at the University of Padua, he became director of its botanic garden, the first in the world. Similarly, Leonhardt Rauwolf, who died in 1596, travelled from Augsburg to the Levant '*chiefly to gain a clear and distinct knowledge of those delicate herbs described by Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Avicenna et al, by viewing them in their proper and native places and to encourage the apothecaries to procure the right sorts for their shops*'¹⁸. Before Gerard's time, William Turner, an influential English theologian and physician, published his herbals in 1538 and 1548, and wrote of his famous botany teacher Luca Ghini of Bologna, '*Lucas Gynus the reader of Dioscorides in bonomy, my maister*'¹⁹. Ghini lectured on Dioscorides for twenty-eight years. Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656 to 1708), a Frenchman, and one of the earliest systematic (classification) botanists, identified many of Dioscorides' plants during travels in Asia Minor.

Frans A Stafleu²⁰ commented that Carl Linnaeus, '*the Prince of botanists*'²¹, was the object of an hero-worship previously unknown in botany, with the possible exception of Dioscorides. In Linnaeus' concise history of botany, *Bibliotheca botanica*²², he names Theophrastus, Pliny and Dioscorides among outstanding phytologists of all ages, with no others until the fifteenth century. The famous Dutch botanist Johannes Burman (1707 to 1779) was internationally so highly regarded he received the cognomen *Dioscorides III* from the *Leopoldina*, the German academy of sciences. In 1703 Charles Plumier dedicated the edible yam genus with its six hundred species to Dioscorides, naming it *dioscorea*. A fitting tribute, since a number of *dioscorea* species yield diosgenin, a precursor of progesterone, valuable for modern drugs such as oral contraceptives and cortisone.

Sir Arthur Hill, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, described a visit to Mount Athos in 1934: '*The*

18 Coats, Alice M. *The Quest for Plants*, London, 1969. p13.

19 Britten, J., Jackson, BD., Stearn, WT. *William Turner*, The Ray Society, 1965. p7.

20 Stafleu, Frans A. *Linnaeus and the Linnaeans*, Utrecht 1971. p3.

21 van Royen, Adriaan. *Florae Leydensis Prodrromus*, 1740. Preface p16.

22 Stafleu, Frans A. *ibid.* p35.

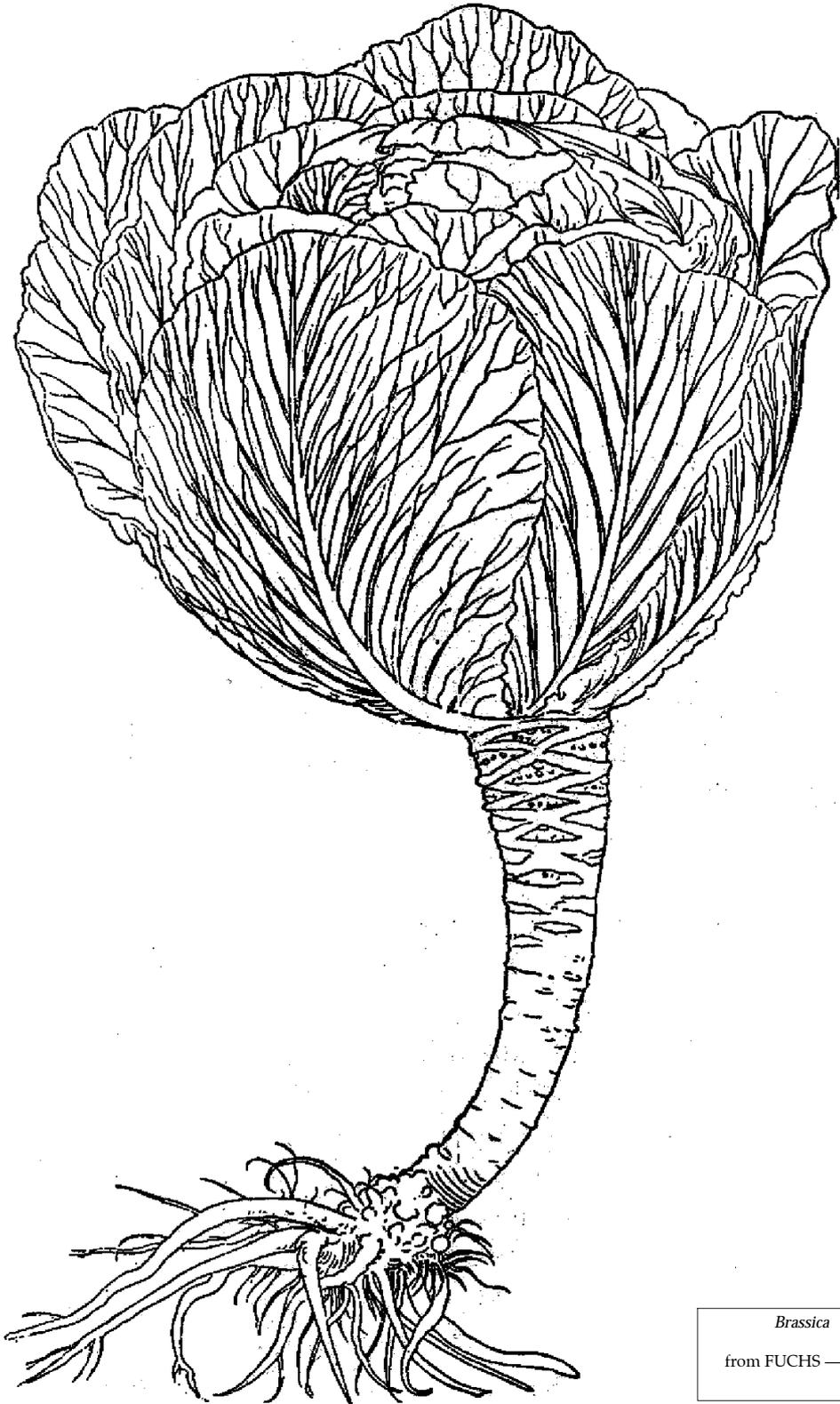
*official botanist monk ... was a remarkable old man with an extensive knowledge of plants and their properties ... he travelled very quickly, usually on foot, and sometimes on a mule, carrying his flora with him in a large black bulky bag ... his flora was nothing less than four manuscript volumes of Dioscorides, which apparently he himself had copied out. This flora he invariably used for determining any plant which he could not name at sight, and he could find his way in his books — and identify his plants to his own satisfaction — with remarkable rapidity*²³. This indicates the powerful influence of *De Materia Medica* up to the twentieth century.

The great American botanical historian Edward Lee Greene in *Landmarks of Botanical History* offers a fitting tribute to Dioscorides: *'If to have written the most practically serviceable book of botany that the world of learning knew of during sixteen centuries were the best title to botanical greatness, to Dioscorides would readily be conceded the absolute supremacy over all other botanists, not only of antiquity but of all time'*²⁴.

In *Historia rei herbariae*, 1807-1808, volume 1, Kurt Polycarp Joachim Sprengel wrote: *'During more than sixteen centuries, he was looked up to as the sole authority, so that everything botanical began with him. Everyone who undertook the study of botany or the identification of medicines swore by his words. Even as late as the beginning of the seventeenth century both the academic and the private study of botany may almost be said to have begun and ended with the text of Dioscorides'*²⁵.

History remains the arbiter of the duration and value of Dioscorides' work.

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- 23 Hill, Arthur William. Preface by Sir Arthur Hill to: Turrill, WB, 'Contribution to the botany of Athos Peninsula', in *Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information*, Kew, pp197-8, 1937.
24 Greene, Edward Lee, edited by Frank N Egerton. *Landmarks of botanical history*, 2 volumes, Stanford University Press, Stanford 1983. pp218-219.
25 Sprengel, Kurt Polycarp Joachim. *Historia rei herbariae*, 2 vols, Sumtibus Tabernae Librariae et Artium, Amsteldami 1807-1808. pp149-151.



Brassica
from FUCHS — 1542



Caryophyllata
- *Geum urbanum*
from BRUNFELS — 1540

Benedicten wurzel.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our sincere appreciation is accorded firstly to the scholars who shared a fascination with Dioscorides through the centuries. We were able to access many of these works but many others, beyond our reach, are mentioned in the Bibliography for their interest to other 'seekers'. Of special value to our explorations, we make note of the following:

AK Bedevian, *Illustrated polyglottic dictionary of plant names*.

DJ Mabberley, *The plant book*.

Thomas Sprague, journal articles on the herbals of Brunfels and Fuchs, and on Ruellius' translation of Dioscorides.

Wilfred Blunt and Sandra Raphael, *The Art of Botanical Illustration*.

Wilfred Blunt, *The Illustrated Herbal*.

Henri Baillon, *Histoire des plantes*.

Loudon, John Claudius. *Encyclopaedia of plants*.

Georg Pritzel, *Thesaurus literaturae botanicae*.

Klaus Nissen, *Die botanische buchillustration*, and *Herbals of five centuries*.

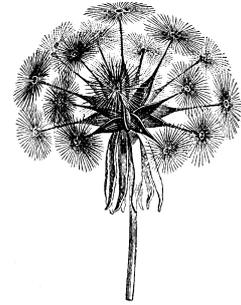
Charles Singer, *The herbal in antiquity*.

We would also like to express our appreciation to the staff at the Herbarium Library of the Department of Animal, Plant and Environmental Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, especially to René Reddy and Donald McCallum, as well as to the staff at the Johannesburg Public Library, especially Lolly Brower.

And thank you to Ian Murdoch, Copyright Attorney.

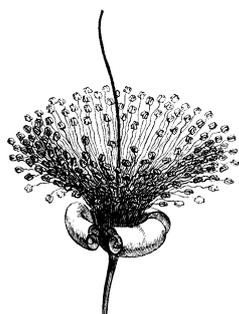
Tess Anne Osbaldeston and Robert P Wood

Johannesburg, 2000.



Lactuca virosa [seed head]

after FAGUET — 1880



Acacia catechu
after THIEBAULT — 1872

THE BOTANICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

This version of Dioscorides is richly illustrated with pictures of plants and natural history objects, primarily woodcuts from the 16th and 19th centuries, and copper engravings or lithographs from the 19th century. We know very little of the artists who made the illustrations reproduced here. For example, in Engler's voluminous writings most paintings by Joseph Pohl are unsigned, thus preventing accurate attribution. Some information about the artists represented herein, with the context in which they worked, is given below.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Multiple images for early printed books were woodcuts, a relief process, usually a black line drawing of the original picture on a wood block, the unwanted background between the drawn lines was cut away with a sharp knife to prevent contact with the ink roller. The design is in relief, the printer's ink is deposited on the raised surface, and transferred by pressure onto paper. The image is drawn in reverse as with most forms of printing. In wood engraving, a refinement of the woodcut, the engraver uses a burin, a fine steel cutting tool, obtaining a multitude of fine lines to give subtle gradations simulating grey tones. The crafter usually cuts on the end grain of hard woods to permit a predominance of white lines. Lithography is a planographic or surface process utilising drawing upon stone. The drawing is made with greasy ink or chalk on a particular kind of limestone, porous to both grease and water. Once the drawing is 'fixed', the stone is damped with water and an ink roller passed over it. This 'inks' the stone wherever the drawing has been made and leaves no mark on the rest of the stone. Paper is now passed over the stone through a scraper press. Lithography permits subtle gradations of tone, speedily and economically. Other printing techniques traditionally used for botanical illustrations include intaglio printing

— such as copper engraving, mezzotint, stipple engraving, aquatint, and soft ground etching — full or partial colour printing, chromolithography, and a variety of technique modifications. Modern printing methods using photographic, electronic, and digital processes offer further possibilities.

THE ILLUSTRATORS

Botanical illustrators originally documented plants for medicinal purposes. These early scientific drawings of plants assisted the searcher after simples ie. species of herbs. Illustrations in the magnificent sixth-century manuscript herbal *Codex Vindobonensis*²⁶ exhibit a standard of excellence unusual in its day, and not exceeded for nearly a millenium. During this 'dreary' millenium most manuscripts were not illustrated, or included pen drawings copied repeatedly by scribes with no artistic skills. Early printed herbals copied these indifferent plant outlines.

Realistic plant drawings appeared towards the end of the fourteenth century, Albrecht Durer and Leonardo da Vinci being the best-known artists. *Herbarius zu Teutsch* (the German Herbarius) 1485 was the first printed herbal with plant drawings showing greater freedom and realism. Next in significance is Otto Brunfels' *Herbarum vivae eicones* (living portraits of plants), 3 volumes 1530-1536, with illustrations by Hans Weiditz (1488 to 1534) a pupil of Albrecht Durer — the drawings transferred to woodcuts by excellent engravers. Brunfels paid tribute to the artist at the beginning of the first volume, but dismissed the illustrations as dead lines inferior to his own truthful text descriptions. Weiditz drew actual plants with scientific correctness, including blemishes and deformities in great detail. The figures seem drawn in pen, with fine, deep strokes. According to Wilfred Blunt '*His work must ever remain the high-water mark of woodcutting employed in the service of botanical illustration*'²⁷. From 1522 Strassburg publishers Schott, Knoblauch, Kopfel and Beck used professional

26 In the Imperial Library in Vienna (now the *Bibliothek Nationale*).

27 Blunt, Wilfrid with the assistance of William T Stearn. *The art of botanical illustration, number 14, The New Naturalist, A survey of British natural history*, Collins, London. 1971 reprint of 1950 edition. p47.

illustrators, including Weiditz, mainly for botanical and zoological works. Weiditz' skills were in great demand, illustrating numerous books including *Albertus Magnus, Wunderbar naturliche wirkungen* 1531, and Konrad von Megenberg's *Puch der Natur* 1536. These plates were pirated by Frankfurt publisher Christian Egenolph for herbals edited by Eucharius d J Rosllin (and later Theodoric Dorsten), and published as *Kreutterbuch* 1533 with later editions, titles and translations. From 1562 copies of these woodcuts appeared in the journal published by Egenolph, *Plantarum arborum fruticum et herbarum effigies*. Some four hundred years after they were drawn, about seventy original pen drawings by Weiditz, painted in watercolours, were discovered in the herbarium of Felix Platter in Berne. It was noted that the woodcuts' variable lines reflected the nervous energy of Weiditz's artistry, and that the engraver of the woodblocks had taken some liberties in copying, mainly to fit larger drawings on to the printed page, and deleting details of flowers and seeds.

Soon thereafter Leonhart Fuchs (1501 to 1566) published *De historia stirpium* 1542, a splendid folio volume, the illustrations of far greater value than the text. Unusually, credit is given to the artists — Albrecht Meyer who drew the plants according to Fuchs' rigorous instructions, Heinrich Fullmaurer who transferred the drawings to wood blocks, and Veit Rudolf Speckle who cut the wood blocks. The plates dazzle with crisp, white paper, fine printing and layout, and elegant designs. With hundreds of full-page illustrations of plants, it is the earliest monumental flower-book. In the preface Fuchs writes about the illustrations: '*As far as concerns the pictures themselves, each of which is positively delineated according to the features and likeness of the living plants, we have taken peculiar care that they should be most perfect, and, moreover, we have devoted the greatest diligence to secure that every plant should be depicted with its own roots, stalks, leaves, flowers, seeds and fruits. ... and we have not allowed the craftsmen so to indulge their whims as to cause the drawings not to correspond accurately to the truth*'²⁸. Speckle, '*by far the best engraver of*

28 Fuchs, Leonhard. *De Historia Stirpium* 1542, preface, quoted by Gill Saunders in 'Picturing Plants, an analytical history of botanical illustration', Zwemmer in association with the Victoria and Albert Museum, 1995, London.

*Strasbourg*²⁹, had a line often rigid and wiry, suitable for subsequent watercolour wash. Fuchs' artists idealized the plants, showing flowering and fruiting stages simultaneously, with life-sized plants including roots when possible, but with less detail, achieving unmatched clarity of line reproduction. The plates were copied or adapted by many later herbal writers including John Gerard, Tabernaemontanus, Dodoens, Bock, Turner, Lyte and Schinz, to the chagrin of Fuchs who saw his fine work used without acknowledgement, and mostly as inferior copies. Many scholars consider these the finest botanical woodcuts, though some prefer the sharp figures of Weiditz. Meyer's flowers are delicate, Weiditz' are bold; Meyer had a clinical perception, Weiditz approached individual plants with appreciation; Meyer was limited by Fuchs' insistence on precision without artistic expression and feeling. Perhaps that is why his illustrations were used for more than 200 years.

Although not new, copperplate etching was only employed for botanical illustration towards the end of the sixteenth century. Eventually this and other techniques replaced the use of woodblocks. However, wood-engraving flourished again for a while in the nineteenth century. Thomas Bewick (1753 to 1828) led this revival, using skills learnt as a copper engraver. He substituted hard boxwood for soft wood, engraving on the end grain of the wood. Perfecting this technique enabled the use of wood engraving for detailed illustrations, often made from photographs. Examples are found in Baillon's *Histoire des plantes* 1866-1895, and Anton Kerner von Marilaun's *Pflanzenleben* 1887-1891. *Pflanzenleben* contained some of the last of the fine woodcuts in botanical illustration. Continental engravers were as skilful as the British. The technical brilliance of these later wood engravings restored the technique to the status of an art, thus it avoided competing with photographic tone reproduction.

The Frenchman, Auguste Faguet (1841 to 1886), a prolific illustrator of the late nineteenth century, produced delicate botanical wood engravings of great accuracy. These drawings indicate true perspective, the

29 *ibid.* Blunt, p51

careful craftsmanship making distant elements recede. He illustrated the extensive set of Henri Ernest Baillon's *Histoire des plantes* 1866-1895, including its many editions. Faguet's other work for Baillon included *Recherches ... des coniferes* 1860; *Dictionnaire de botanique* 1876-1892; 1186 woodcuts in *Traite de botanique medicale phanerogamique* 1883-1884; 370 woodcuts in *Traite de botanique medicale cryptogamique* 1889; *Loganiacees* 1856; and *Bignoniacees* 1864. Henri Faguet's talent also benefited Edouard Bureau's *Monographie des bignoniacee* 1864; Alfred Grandidier's monumental *Histoire physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar* 1875; and *Histoire naturelle des plantes* 1886-1903. Among other artists Faguet also worked on a periodical, *L'Horticulteur Francais, journal des amateurs et des interets horticoles* 1851-1872. These fine woodcuts were superseded by renewed general use of metal printing plates for botanical illustrations.

Thiebault assisted Faguet in illustrating Henri Baillon's *Histoire des plantes* 1866-1895. He also contributed engraved text figures to Dujardin-Beaumetz & Egasse's *Les plantes medicinales indigenes ex exotique* 1889, and his drawings appeared in *The Floral Register*, a periodical published from 1825 to 1851.

In *Pflanzenleben* 1887-1891 Anton Joseph Ritter Kerner von Marilaun (1831 to 1898) used a number of Austrian and German artists, their work interpreted as wood-engravings. This important two-volume work spawned several editions, including translations into English, Russian, Italian and Dutch. We know little of these artists, among whom are Adele von Kerner, Ernst Heyn (1841 to 1894), F Tegetmeyer, Hermann von Konigsbrunn (1823 to 1907), Eugen von Ransonnet (1838 to ?), Ignaz Seelos (1827 to 1902), Joseph Selleny (1824 to 1875), K Springer, S Teuchmann, and Olof Winkler (1843 to 1895). Olof Winkler and Ernst Heyn assisted with the preparation of lithographs from illustrations (and chromolithographs from paintings) by Joseph Selleny and others. Anton Kerner von Marilaun illustrated his own *Monographia Pulmoniarum* 1878. Ernst Heyn illustrated Emil Adolf Rossmassler's *Der Wald* 1863, producing 117 copper engravings. Hermann von Konigsbrunn illustrated Franz Xaver Unger's *Wissenschaftliche ergebnisse einer reise in Griechenland* 1862. Ignaz Seelos made the lithographs and Joseph Selleny the frontispiece for Johann Joseph Peyritsch's *Aroideae*

Maximiliana 1879. German professor Heinrich Moritz Willkomm (1821 to 1895), specialised in the botany of south-western Europe. He often illustrated his own works, and his coloured drawings are mainly of unusual plants from Spain, Portugal, and the Balearic Islands. His many publications include *Recherches sur ... Globulariees* 1850; *Icones et descriptiones plantarum novarum* 1852-1862; as well as *Illustrationes florum Hispaniae* 1881-1892 with coloured lithograph plates. AH Payne and A Eckstein occasionally provided him with illustrations.

The well-travelled Otto Warburg (1859 to 1938), botanist and political activist, produced the richly illustrated *Die pflanzenwelt* 1913-1922, with figures by H Buffe, H Eichhorn, M Gurke, U Grimme amongst others, including some coloured plates. Warburg's extensive work emerged from his travels in south-eastern Asia, Oceania, Australia and southern Africa.

Heinrich Gustaf Adolf Engler (1844 to 1930) was the most prolific German botanical taxonomist. He published ambitiously and enthusiastically, using a number of artists to illustrate his works, including Joseph Pohl, an artist with apprenticeship as a wood-engraver. Engler noticed Pohl's talent very early, starting a collaboration of almost forty years. Amongst his prodigious output Josef Pohl (1864 to 1939) drew over 33,000 items in 6,000 figures for Engler's *Die natürlichen pflanzenfamilien* 1887-1914. His plants are finely and accurately executed, but without flair. This work is of particular value because many new plants were described for the first time. The drawings are plain but complement the lengthy Latin descriptions in this monumental production. The illustrations take on particular significance because many of the actual plants, delineated so carefully, were destroyed in the bombing of the Berlin Herbarium. Pohl illustrated other major works by Engler, including *Das pflanzenreich* 1900-1953; *Die pflanzenwelt Afrikas* 1908-1910; *Monographien afrikanischer pflanzenfamilien* 1898-1904; and most of the illustrations for the periodical *Engler's Botanische jahrbucher* 1881 *et seq.* Assisted by Gottfried Keller (1873 to 1945) and Karoly Rezso Soo von Bere (1903 to 1980), Pohl illustrated Friedrich Richard Rudolf Schlechter's *Monographie und iconographie der orchideen* 1928-1942; and Karl Moritz Schumann's *Bluhende kakteen (Iconographia cactacearum)*

1900-1921; and was one of many artists contributing (i.e. the orchid illustrations) to Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius' magnificent *Flora Brasiliensis* 1840-1906. Vogelmeier and Henri Bocquillon also contributed some drawings to Engler's publications.

Jean Emmanuel Maurice le Maout illustrated his *Atlas elementaire de botanique* 1846; as well as *Lecons elementaire de botanique* 1844, including later editions. With Joseph Decaisne he wrote *Flore elementaire des jardins et des champs* 1855, translated by Mrs Hooker as *General system of botany* 1876. With P Bernard and L Couilhac, Maout's first book was published as *Le jardin des plantes* 1842-1843.

Botanical art highlights two opposing needs — revealing the true physical character of a plant; and the illustrator's response to the beauty of the subject. Each artist balances the conflict of art versus science. Most botanical publications require large numbers of illustrations, demanding speed as well as accuracy, and a working knowledge of current printing technology. The illustrations selected for this volume appeal both scientifically and descriptively, while incorporating a decidedly decorative quality. They also had to survive the transition to digital format.



Statice thouini
after FAGUET — 1892

PRINTED BOOKS

A chronological list of printed books copying, based upon, annotating, discussing, amplifying, or extending the manuscripts of the *De Materia Medica* of Pedanios Dioscorides

Date of publication and language/s	Title	Contributors, Authors, Editors, Illustrators, Publishers [Place of Publication]	Pritzel and other Refer-ences
1473 (1475)	Latin <i>Liber Serapionis aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus.</i>	Serapion [Mediolani]	1.8616
1478	Latin <i>(Folium 1a:) Notadum q; libri diascorides dicti duplex rperit ordinatio cum eodum tamen ephemio omnio. Explic dyascorides que petrus paduanesis legendo corexit et exponendo q vtilliora sut I luce; deduxit.</i>	Petrus Paduanesis [Colle, near Siena]	1.2299
1479	Latin <i>Liber Serapionis aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus.</i>	Joannes Serapion 2nd ed [Venetijs]	4.1
1499	Greek ΠΕΔΑΚΙΟΥ ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ. <i>Textus Dioscoridis, textus et scholia Nicandri.</i>	Aldus Manutius [Venetijs]	1.2291
1514	Latin <i>Dyoscoridis exactissimi indagatoris fidelissimiq; scriptoris virtutu simplici medicinaru Liber. Ccccccxvij continens capitula: cum nonnullis additionibus Petri paduanesis in margine libri notatis.</i>	Petrus Paduanensis [Lugduni]	1.2300
1516	Latin <i>Joannis Baptitae Egnatii Veneti in Dioscoridem ab Hermolao Barbaro tralatum annotamenta, quibus morborum et remediorum vocabula obscuriora in usum etiam mediocriter eruditorum explicantur.</i>	Hermolao Barbaro, J Egnatii [Venetijs]	1.2301, 2, 4.28
1516	Latin <i>Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinq; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio [Parrhisiorm]	1.2302
1516	Latin <i>Corollarii in Dioscoridem libri quinque non ante impressi. Impr. cum Johannis Baptistae Egnatii in Dioscoridem annotamentis.</i>	Ermolao Baptista, J B Egnatii [Venetijs]	1.0407, 3
1518	Latin <i>Pedacii Dioscoridae Anazarbei de medica materia libri sex, interprete Marcello Vergilio, secretario Florentino, cum ejutdem annotationibus, nuperque diligentissime excusi.</i>	Marcello Vergilio [Florentiae]	1.2303, 3
1518	Greek ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΗΣ. <i>A foll. 223 ordo numerorum turbatus est, ideoque folium ultimum 235 falso numeratum est.</i>	Saracenus, Asulanus, Roscio [Venetijs]	1.2292, 3
1523	Greek ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΗΣ. <i>A foll. 223 ordo numerorum turbatus est, ideoque folium ultimum 235 falso numeratum est.</i>	Saracenus, Asulanus, Roscio [Venetijs]	1.2292
1523/8	Latin & Greek <i>Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medica materia libri sex a Marcello Virgilio (Vergilio), secretario Florentino, latinitate donati, cum ejusdem commentationibus, nuper quam diligentissime ex secunda interpretis recognitione excusi.</i>	Marcello Virgilio [Florentiae]	1.2305, 3

PRINTED BOOKS

1526	Latin	<i>Editiones Ruellianae in minori forma. Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinq; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio [Bononiae]	1.2306, 3
1527	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinq; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 2nd ed [Venetiis]	3
1529	Latin	<i>P. Dioscoridae Pharmacorum simplicium rei que medicae libri VIII. Jo. Ruellio interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio [Argentorata]	1.2304, 3
1529	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinq; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 2nd ed [Argentorati]	1.2302
1529	Greek	<i>ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΗΣ. Paucis emendatis ex editione anni 1518 repetita est. Nullum vestigium est, editorem Janum Cornarium codicibus usum fuisse.</i>	Janum Cornarium [Basileae]	1.2293, 3
1529	Greek	<i>Pedacii Dioscoridae Anazarbei de medica materia libri V de letalibus venenis, eorumque precautionione et curatione liber unus, interprete Marcello Vergilio, Secretario Florentino.</i>	Marcello Vergilio [Coloniae]	1.2294, 3
1530	Latin	<i>Corollarii in Dioscoridem libri quinque non ante impressi. Impr. cum Johannis Baptistae Egnatii in Dioscoridem annotamentis.</i>	Ermolao Barbaro, J B Egnatii [Coloniae]	1.0407, 2
1530-6	Latin	<i>Herbarum vivae eicones ad naturae imitationem summa cum diligentia et arteificio effigiatae, una cum effectibus earundem in gratiam veteris illius et jamjam renascentis herbariae medicinae, per Oth. Brunf.</i>	Otto Brunfels, Schottum, Largi [Argentorati]	1.1283, 2, 3, 4.42, 5.30
1531	Latin	<i>Insignium medicorum Joan. Serapionis Arabis de simplicibus medicinis opus praeclarum et ingens. Averrois Arabis de eiodem liber eximius. Rasis filii Zachariae de eisdem opusculum perutile.</i>	Serapion [Argentorati]	1.8616
1532	Latin	<i>Editiones Ruellianae in minori forma. Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinq; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 2nd ed [Basiliae]	1.2306
1532	German	<i>Contrafyt kreuterbuch nach rechter vollkommener art. und beschreibungen der alten bestberumpten artzt, vormals in Teutscher sprach, der massen nye gesehen noch in truck ausgangen. Sampt einer gemeynen inleytung der kreuter urhab. Erkantnuss, brauch, lob und herrlichheit.</i>	Otto Brunfels [Strassburg]	1.1283, 3, 4.43
1532	German	<i>Herbarum vivae eicones ad naturae imitationem summa cum diligentia et arteificio effigiatae, una cum effectibus earundem in gratiam veteris illius et jamjam renascentis herbariae medicinae, per Oth. Brunf.</i>	Otto Brunfels [Strassburg]	1.1283, 3, 4.43
1533	Latin	<i>Annotatiunculae aliquot Cornelii Petri Leydensis in quatuor libros Dioscoridis Anazarbei.</i>	Cornelis Petri [Antwerpiae]	1.7091
1534	Latin	<i>Stirpium differentiae ex Dioscoride secundum locos communes, opus ad ipsarum plantarum cognitionem admodum conducibile.</i>	Benedict Textor [Parisiis]	1.9174
1536	Latin	<i>Index Dioscoridis. Ejusdem historiales campi cum expositione Joannis Roderici Castelli albi Lusitani (Amati Lusitani).</i>	Lusitanus (JR de Castelbranco) [Antwerpiae]	1.123, 2
1537	Latin	<i>Editiones Ruellianae in minori forma. Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinq; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 3rd ed [Parisiis]	1.2306, 3
1537	German	<i>Contrafyt kreuterbuch nach rechter vollkommener art. und beschreibungen der alten bestberumpten artzt, vormals in Teutscher sprach, der massen nye gesehen noch in truck ausgangen. Sampt einer gemeynen inleytung der kreuter urhab. Erkantnuss, brauch, lob und herrlichheit.</i>	Otto Brunfels 2nd ed [Strassburg]	1.1283

1537	Latin	<i>Stirpium differentiae ex Dioscoride secundum locos communes, opus ad ipsarum plantarum cognitionem admodum conducibile.</i>	Benedict Textor [Venetiis]	1.9174
1538	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinque; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 3rd ed [Venetiis]	1.2302, 3
1539	Latin	<i>Medicinae herbariae libri duo, quorum primus habet herbas hujus saeculi medicis communes cum veteribus, Dioscoride videlicet, Galeno, Oribasio, Paulo, Aetio, Plinio et horum similibus.</i>	Johann Agricola, Georg Paurle [Basileae]	1.71, 3
1539	German	<i>New Kreutterbuch von underscheydt, wurckung und namen der kreutter, so in teutschen landen wachsen. Auch derselbigen eygentlichem und wolgegrundetem Gebrauch in der Arznei zu behalten und zu furdern leibs gesuntheit fast nutz und trostlichem, vorab gemeynem verstand.</i>	Hieronymous Bock (Tragus) [Strassburg]	1.864, 4.52
1541	Latin	<i>Historia plantarum et vires ex Dioscoride, Paulo Aegneta, Theophrasto, Plinio et recentioribus Graecis juxta elementorum ordinem.</i>	Konrad Gesner [Basileae]	1.3297
1541	Latin	<i>Historia plantarum et vires ex Dioscoride, Paulo Aegneta, Theophrasto, Plinio et recentioribus Graecis juxta elementorum ordinem.</i>	Konrad Gesner [Parisiis]	1.3297
1541	Latin	<i>Historia plantarum et vires ex Dioscoride, Paulo Aegneta, Theophrasto, Plinio et recentioribus Graecis juxta elementorum ordinem.</i>	Konrad Gesner [Venetiis]	3
1542	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinque; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 4th ed [Basileae]	1.2302, 3, 6
1542	Italian	<i>Dioscorides, Pedanios, Anazarbeus. Dioscoride fatto di greco italiano. Al cui fine sono apposte le sue tavole ordinate, con certe avvertenze, e trattati necessarj, per fa materia medesima. Per Curtio Trojano di Navo.</i>	C T di Navo, Longiano, Egineta [Venetia]	1.2315, 3
1542	Latin	<i>Editiones Ruelianae in minori forma. Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinque; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 4th ed [Basileae]	1.2306
1542	Latin	<i>De historia stirpium commentarii insignes, maximis impensis et vigiliis elaborati, adjectis earundem vivis plusquam quingentis imaginibus, nunquam antea ad naturae imitationem artificiosius effectisset expressi.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Basileae]	1.3138, 2, 3, 4.59, 5.48
1542	Latin, Greek, German, French	<i>Catalogus plantarum latine, graece, germanice et gallice. Namenbuch aller erdgewachsen, lateinisch, griechisch, teutsch und franzosisch. Una cum vulgaribus pharmacopolarum nominibus. Adjectae sunt etiam herbarum nomenclaturae variarum gentium, Dioscoridi adscriptae secundum literarum ordinem expositae.</i>	Konrad Gesner [Tiguri]	1.3298, 7
1543	Latin, Greek, German, French	<i>Catalogus plantarum latine, graece, germanice et gallice. Namenbuch aller erdgewachsen, lateinisch, griechisch, teutsch und franzosisch. Una cum vulgaribus pharmacopolarum nominibus. Adjectae sunt etiam herbarum nomenclaturae variarum gentium, Dioscoridi adscriptae secundum literarum ordinem expositae. Cum Dioscoride Ryffi.</i>	Konrad Gesner [Francofurti]	1.3298, 7
1543	Flemish	<i>Den nieuwen herbarius, dat is, d'boeck van den cruyden int welcke bescreven is niet alleen die gantse historie van de cruyden, maer oock gefigureert ende geconterfeyt.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Basel]	1.3139, 2, 3
1543	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinque; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 5th ed [Francofurti]	1.2302, 3
1543	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinque; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 6th ed [Lugduni]	1.2302, 3, 4.61, 5.50

PRINTED BOOKS

1543	Latin	<i>Editiones Ruelianae in minori forma. Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinq; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 5th ed [Lugduni]	1.2306
1543	German	<i>In Dioscoridis historiam plantarum certissima adaptatio, cum earundem iconum nomenclaturis graecis, latinis et germanicis. Der kreuter rechte wahrhaftige contrafactur, erkantnuss und namen, kryechisch, lateinisch und deutsch, nach der Beschreibung Dioscoridis.</i>	Otto Brunfels [Argentorati]	1.1285, 4.60
1543	German	<i>New Kreuterbuch, in welchem nit allein die gantz histori das ist, namen, gestalt, statt und zeit der wachung natur, kraft und wurckung des meysten theyls der kreuter so in teutschen und andern landen wachsen, rhit dem besten vleiss beschriben, sonder auch aller derselben wurtzel stengel bletter, blumen, samen, frucht und in summa die gantze gestalt allso artlich und kunstlich abgebildet und kontrafayt ist, das dessgleichen vormals nie gesehen noch an tag kommen.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Basell]	1.3139, 2, 3, 4.62, 6
1543	Latin	<i>In Dioscoridae Anazarbei de re medica libros e Marcello Virgilio versos scholia nova.</i>	J Lonitzer (Lonicerus) [Marpurgi]	1.5600
1543	Latin	<i>De historia stirpium commentarii insignes, maximis impensis et vigiliis elaborati, adjectis earundem vivis plusquam quingentis imaginibus, nunquam antea ad naturae imitationem artificiosius effictiset expressi.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Parisiis]	3
1544	Italian	<i>Di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo libri cinque della historia et materia medicinale tradotti in lingua volgare italiana da M Pietro Andrea Mattioli Sanese Medico. Con amplissimi Discorsi, et commenti, et Dottissime annotationi et censure del medesimo interprete.</i>	Pietro Andrea Mattioli [Venetia]	1.2316, 3
1544	Latin	<i>Apologia, qua refellit maltiosas Gualtheri Ryffi, veteratoris pessimi, reprehensiones, quae ille Dioscoridi nuper ex Egenolphi officina prodeunti attexuit: obiterque quam multas, imo propemodum omnes herbarum imagines e suis de stirpium historia inscriptis commentariis idem suffuratus sit, ostendit.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs, Ryffi [Basileae]	1.3141
1544	Italian	<i>Di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo libri cinque della historia et materia medicinale tradotta in lingua volgare italiana da M Pietro Andrea Matthiolo Sanese medico.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli [Venetia]	1.5986, 3
1545	Latin	<i>Pedanii Dioscoridis Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri sex, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete. Singulis cum stirpium, tum animantium historiis, ad naturae aemulationem expressis imaginibus, seu vivis picturis, ultra millenarium numerum adjectis; non sine multiplici peregrinatione, sumptu maximo, studio atque diligentia singulari ex diversis regionibus conquisitis. Per Gualtherum H Ryff, Argentinum. Accessere in eundem autorem Scholia nova, cum nomenclaturis graecis, latinis, hebraicis et germanicis, Joanne Lonicero, autore.</i>	Joanne Ruellio, Lonicero [Francofurti]	1.2307
1545	German	<i>Labliche Abbildung und Contrafaytung aller kreuter, so der hochgeleret Herr Leonhart Fuchs in dem ersten theyl seins neuwen Kreuterbuchs hat begriffen, in ein kleinere form auf das allerartlichst gezogen, damit sie fuglich von allen mogen hin und wider zur noturfft getragen und gefurt werden.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Basell]	1.3140, 2
1545	Latin	<i>De stirpium historia commentariorum tomi vivae imagines, in exiguam angustioeremque formam contractae.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Basileae]	1.3140
1546	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinq; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 7th ed [Lugduni]	1.2302, 3
1546	Italian	<i>Dioscoride Anazarbeo della materia medicinale. Tradotto in lingua fiorentina da M Marcantonio Montigiano da S Gimignano, medico.</i>	Marcantonio M da S Gimignano [Genai]	1.2317, 4.69

1546	German	<i>Des hochberumpten Pedanii Dioscoridis Anazarbei Grundliche und gewisse Beschreibung alter materien und gezeugs der Artzney, in sechs Bucher verfast, und zum ersten mal aus der Griechsen und Lateinischen Sprachen grundlich verteutsch durch Johan Dantzen von Ast.</i>	Johan Dantzen von Ast [Frankfurt am Mayn]	1.2321, 4.67
1546	German	<i>Herbarum vivae eicones ad naturae imitationem summa cum diligentia et arteificio effigiatae, una cum effectibus earundem in gratiam veteris illius et jamjam renascentis herbariae medicinae, per Oth. Brunf.</i>	Otto Brunfels [Frankfurt am Mayn]	1.1283, 3, 6
1546	Latin	<i>De historia stirpium commentarii insignes, maximis impensis et vigiliis elaborati, adjectis earundem vivis plusquam quingentis imaginibus, nunquam antea ad naturae imitationem arteficiosius effectiset expressi.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Parisiis]	1.3138
1546	German	<i>Kreuterbuch. Darin Unterscheid, Wurckung und Namen der Kreuter, so in Deutschen Landen wachsen, auch derselbigen eigentlicher und wohlgegrunder Gebrauch in der Artzney fleissig dargeben. Leibs Gesundheit zu behalten und zu furdern sehr nutlich und trostlich, Vorab dem gemeine einfaltigen Man.</i>	Hieronymous Bock (Tragus) [Strasburg]	1.865, 3, 4.66
1547	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinque; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 8th ed [Lugduni]	1.2302
1547	Latin	<i>Editiones Ruellianae in minori forma. Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinque; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 6th ed [Lugduni]	1.2306, 3
1547	Italian	<i>Dioscoride Anazarbeo della materia medicinale. Tradotto in lingua florentina da M Marcantonio Montigiano da S Gimignano, medico.</i>	MM da S Gimignano 2nd ed [Firenze]	1.2317, 3
1547	Italian	<i>Di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo libri cinque della historia et materia medicinale tradotta in lingua volgare italiana da M Pietro Andrea Matthiolo Sanese medico.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli 2nd ed [Firenze]	1.5986
1547	Latin	<i>De historia stirpium commentarii insignes, maximis impensis et vigiliis elaborati, adjectis earundem vivis plusquam quingentis imaginibus, nunquam antea ad naturae imitationem arteficiosius effectiset expressi.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Lugduni]	1.3138, 3
1548	Italian	<i>Il Dioscoride dell' eccelente Dottor Medico M P Andrea Matthioli da Siena: co i suoi discorsi, da esso la seconda volta illustrati et diligentemente ampliati: con l'aggiunta del sesto libro de i rimedi di tutti i veleni da lui nuovamente tradotto, et con dottissimi discorsi per tutto commentato.</i>	P Andrea Matthioli [Vinegia]	1.2318, 3
1548	Italian	<i>Di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo libri cinque della historia et materia medicinale tradotta in lingua volgare italiana da M Pietro Andrea Matthiolo Sanese medico.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli 3rd ed [Vinegia]	1.5986, 3, 5.59
1549	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinque; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 9th ed [Francofurti]	1.2302, 3
1549	Greek & Latin	<i>Dioscoridis libri octo graece et latine. Castigationes in eosdem libros (auctore Jacobo Goupylo).</i>	Jacobo Goupylo [Parisiis]	1.2295, 3
1549	Latin	<i>Pedanii Dioscoridis Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri sex, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete. Singulis cum stirpium, tum animatum historiis, ad naturae aemulationem expressis imaginibus, seu vivis picturis, ultra millenarium numerum adjectis; non sine multiplici peregrinatione, sumptu maximo, studio atque diligentia singulari, ex diversis regionibus conquisitis. Per Gualtherum Rivium, Argentinum, Medicum. Accesserunt priori editioni Valerii Cordi Simesusii Annotationes doctissimae in Dioscoridis de medica materia libros.</i>	Joanne Ruellio, G Rivium [Francofurti]	1.2308

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1549	Italian	<i>Il Dioscoride dell' eccelente Dottor Medico M P Andrea Matthioli da Siena: co i suoi discorsi, da esso la seconda volta illustrati et diligentemente ampliati: con l'aggiunta del sesto libro de i rimedi di tutti i veleni da lui nuovamente tradotto, et con dottissimi discorsi per tutto commentato. Con l'aggiunta di tutte le figure delle piante, delle herbe, delle pietre e de gi animali tratte dal vero, et istesso naturale, et non piu stampate.</i>	Pierandrea Matthioli [Mantova]	1.2319
1549	French	<i>Commentaires très excellens de l'hystoire des plantes, composéz premièrement latin par Leonhart Fousch, inedecin très renommé; et depuis en françois par un homme savant et bien expert en la matière.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Paris]	1.3139, 5.60
1549	Italian	<i>Di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo libri cique della historia et materia medicinale tradotta in lingua volgare italiana da M Pietro Andrea Matthiolo Sanese medico.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli 3rd ed [Mantova]	1.5986
1549	Latin	<i>De historia stirpium commentarii insignes, maximis impensis et vigiliis elaborati, adjectis earundem vivis plusquam quingentis imaginibus, nunquam antea ad naturae imitationem artificiosius effectiset expressi.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Lugduni]	1.3138, 3
1549	Latin	<i>De stirpium historia commentariorum tomi vivae imagines, in exiguam angustioremqe formam contractae cum totidem figuris ligno incisus absque textu praeter graecum, latinum, gallicum, germanicum.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Basileae]	1.3140
1549	Latin	<i>De stirpium historia commentariorum tomi vivae imagines, in exiguam angustioremqe formam contractae. Stirpium imagines, in enchiridi formam.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Lugduni]	1.3140
1550	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinq; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 10th ed [Lugduni]	1.2302, 3
1550	Latin	<i>Editiones Ruellianae in minori forma. Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinq; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 7th ed [Lugduni]	1.2306
1550	Latin	<i>Editiones Ruelianae in minori forma. Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinq; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 8th ed [Venetiis]	1.2306, 3
1550	Italian	<i>Il Dioscoride dell' eccelente Dottor Medico M P Andrea Matthioli da Siena: co i suoi discorsi, da esso la seconda volta illustrati et diligentemente ampliati: con l'aggiunta del sesto libro de i rimedi di tutti i veleni da lui nuovamente tradotto, et con dottissimi discorsi per tutto commentato.</i>	P Andrea Matthioli 2nd ed [Vinegia]	1.2318
1551	Latin	<i>Botanologicon. Valerii Cordi Adnotationes in Dioscoridis de medica materi libros.</i>	Eurich Cordus [Parisiis]	1.1883
1551	Latin	<i>De historia stirpium commentarii insignes, maximis impensis et vigiliis elaborati, adjectis earundem vivis plusquam quingentis imaginibus, nunquam antea ad naturae imitationem artificiosius effectiset expressi.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Lugduni]	1.3138, 3
1551	German	<i>Kreuterbuch, darinn Unterscheidt, Namen und Wurckung der Kreuter, Stauden Hecken und Beumen, sammt ihre Fruchten, so in deutschen Landen wachsen ... durch Hieronymum Bock aus langwiriger und gewisser erfahrung beschriben, und jetzund von newwm fleissig ubersehen, gebessert und gemehret, dazu mit hupschen artigen und lablichen Figuren der Kreutter allenthalben gezieret.</i>	Hieronymous Bock (Tragus) [Strassburg]	1.866
1552	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinq; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 11th ed [Lugduni]	1.2302, 3, 4.72
1552	Latin	<i>Editiones Ruellianae in minori forma. Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinq; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 9th ed [Lugduni]	1.2306

1552	Italian	<i>Il Dioscoride dell' eccelente Dottor Medico M P Andrea Matthioli da Siena: Co i suoi discorsi per la terza volta illustrati, et copiosamente ampliati: co'l sesto libro de gli Antidoti contra a tutti i veleni da lui tradotto et con dottissimi discorsi per tutto commentato. Aggiuntevi due amplissime tavole, nell'una delle quali con somma facilità si puo ritrovare cio, che in tutto il volume si contiene; nell' altra poi tutti i Semplici medicamenti, per qual si voglia morbo adunati insieme.</i>	Vincenzo Valgrisi [Vinegia]	1.2320
1552	Italian	<i>Di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo libri cinque della historia et materia medicinale tradotta in lingua volgare italiana da M Pietro Andrea Matthiolo Sanese medico.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli 5th ed [Vinegia]	1.5986
1552	Latin	<i>Stirpium differentiae ex Dioscoride secundum locos communes, opus ad ipsarum plantarum cognitionem admodum conducibile.</i>	Benedict Textor, H Tragi [Argentinae]	1.9174, 3
1552	Latin	<i>De stirpium maxime earum quae in Germania nostra nascuntur, usitatis nomenclaturis, propriisque differentiis, neque non temperaturis ac facultatibus, Commentariorum libri tres, germanica primum lingua conscripti, nunc in latinam conversi, interprete Davide Kybero, Argentinensi.</i>	Bock, Textoris, Gesner, Kyber [Argentorati]	1.867, 2, 4.71, 5.66
1552	Latin	<i>De stirpium historia commentariorum tomi vivae imagines, in exiguam angustioremqe formam contractae. Plantarum effigies, quinque diversis.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Lugduni]	1.3140
1552	Latin	<i>De simplicium medicamentorum historiae libri VII, interprete Nic. Mutono.</i>	Serapion, Mutono [Venetiis]	1.8616
1553	French	<i>Les six livres de Pedacion Dioscoride d'Anazarbe de la matière médicale translatez de latin en françois. A chacun chapitre sont ajoutées certaines annotations fort doctes (par D Martin Matthee).</i>	Martin Matthee [Lyon]	1.2314
1553	Latin	<i>In Dioscoridis Anazarbei de materia medica libros enarrationes eruditissimae Amati Lusitani (ie. Juan Rodriguez de Castelbranco).</i>	Amatus Lusitanus (de Castelbranco) [Venetiis]	1.124, 2
1553-1554	Latin	<i>Trium priorum de stirpium historia commentariorum imagines ad vivum expressae. Una cum indicibus graeca, latina, officinarum, germanica, brabantica, gallicaque nomina complectentibus. Posteriorum.</i>	Rembert Dodoens [Antwerpiae]	1.2343, 3, 5.68
1554	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscorides Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinque; de viruletis animalibus et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis ac remediis libri quatuor, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.</i>	Joanne Ruellio 12th ed [Lugduni]	1.2302
1554	Latin	<i>Dioscorides, Pedanios, Anazarbeus interprete Pet. Andr. Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis.</i>	Pietro Andrea Mattioli [Venetiis]	1.2309, 2, 3
1554	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscoridis de materia medica libri VI innumeris locis ab Andrea Matthiolo emendati ac restituti.</i>	Andrea Matthiolo [Lugduni]	1.2310, 3, 4.74
1554	Latin	<i>In Dioscoridis Anazarbei de materia medica libros enarrationes eruditissimae Amati Lusitani (ie. Juan Rodriguez de Castelbranco).</i>	Amatus Lusitanus (de Castelbranco) [Argentini]	1.0124, 3
1554	Latin	<i>Annotationes in Dioscoridem Anazarbeum juxta vetustissimorum tidem elaboratae.</i>	Andres Laguna [Lugduni]	1.4992
1554	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscoridis de materia medica libri sex, interprete Petro Andrea Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli [Venetiis]	1.5985
1554	Dutch	<i>Cruydeboeck in den welcken die gheheele historie, dat es tgheslacht, tftaosen, naem natuere, cracht ende werckinghe van den cruyden, niet alleen hier te lande wassende, maer oock van den anderen vremen in der medecijnen oorboorlijk..ghesfelt.</i>	Rembert Dodoens [Antwerpen]	1.2344

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1555	Spanish	<i>Pedacio Dioscorides Anazarbeo Acerca de la materia medicinal y de los venenos mortiferos. Traducido de lengua griega en la vulgar castellana y ilustrado con claras y substantiales annotationes y con las figuras de innumerables plantas exquisitas y raras por el Doctor Andres de Laguna, Medico de Julio III Pont Max.</i>	Andres de Laguna [Anvers]	1.2313
1555	Italian	<i>Il Dioscoride dell' eccelente Dottor Medico M P Andrea Matthioli da Siena: co i suoi discorsi, da esso la seconda volta illustrati et diligentemente ampliati: con l'aggiunta del sesto libro de i rimedi di tutti i veleni da lui nuovamente tradotto, et con dottissimi discorsi per tutto commentato.</i>	P Andrea Matthioli 3rd ed [Vinegia]	1.2318
1555	Italian	<i>I discorsi di M Pietro Andrea Matthiolo ne i sei libri della materia medicinale di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli [Vinegia]	1.5987, 4.77
1555	Latin	<i>De historia stirpium commentarii insignes, maximis impensis et vigiliis elaborati, adjectis earundem vivis plusquam quingentis imaginibus, nunquam antea ad naturae imitationem artificiosius effictiset expressi.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Lugduni]	3
1556	Latin	<i>Annotationes in Dioscoridem.</i>	Joannes Cosma Holtzachius [Lugduni]	1.4188
1556	German	<i>Kreuterbuch, darinn Unterscheidt, Namen und Wurckung der Kreuter, Stauden Hecken und Beumen, sammt ihre Fruchten, so in deutschen Landen wachsen ... durch Hieronymum Bock aus langwiriger und gewisser erfarung beschriben, und jetzund von newwm fleissig ubersehen, gebessert und gemehret, dazu mit hupschen artigen und lablichen Figuren der Kreutter allenthalben gezieret.</i>	Hieronymous Bock (Tragus) [Strassburg]	1.866
1557	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscoridae Anazarbensis de materia medica libri V, Jano Comario Medico, Physico interprete. Ejusdem Jani Comarii Emblemata singulis capitibus adjecta.</i>	Jano Cornario [Basileae]	1.2311, 3
1557	Latin	<i>In Dioscoridis Anazarbei de materia medica libros enarrationes eruditissimae Amati Lusitani.</i>	Amatus Lusitanus (JR de Castelbranco) [Venetiis]	1.124, 3
1557	Spanish	<i>Historia de las yervas y plantas, sacada de Dioscoride Anazarbeo.</i>	Juan Jarava [Anvers]	1.2313, 7
1557	French	<i>Histoire des plantes, en laquelle est contenue la description entiere des herbes, c'est a dire leurs especes, forme, noms, temperament, vertus et operations non seulement de celles qui croissent... usage de medecine.</i>	Rembert Dodoens [Anvers]	1.2345, 4.78
1557	Latin	<i>De stirpium aliquot nominibus vetustis ac novis, quae multis jam saeculis vel ignorarunt medici, vel de eis dubitarunt: ut sunt Mimiras, Moly, Oloconitis, Doronicum, Bulbocastanum, Gramen Azelin vel Habbaziz et alia complura, epistolae duae... altera C Gesneri.</i>	Melchior Guilandinus [Basileae]	1.3636
1558	Latin	<i>Dioscorides, Pedanios, Anazarbeus interprete Pet. Andr. Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis.</i>	Pietro Andrea Mattioli 2nd ed [Venetiis]	1.2309, 3
1558	Latin	<i>In Dioscoridis Anazarbei de medica materia libros quinque Amati Lusitani enarrationes eruditae. Accedunt praeter correctiones lemmatum etiam adnotationes Roberti Constantini, nec non simplicium picturae ex Leonhardo Fuchsio, Jacobo Dalechampioatque aliis.</i>	Amatus Lusitanus, Constantini, Fuchs, Dalechamp [Lugduni]	1.124, 3, 4.79
1558	Latin	<i>Apologia adversus Amatam Lusitanum cum censura in ejusdem enarrationes.</i>	Mattioli, Lusitanum [Venetiis]	1.5977, 3
1558	French	<i>L'histoire des plantes mis en commentaires par Leonart Fuchs medecin tres-renommé, et nouvellement traduit de latin en françois avec vraye observation de l'auteur en telle diligence que pourra tesmoigner ceste oeuvre presente.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs, G Rouille 2nd ed [Lion]	1.3139

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1558	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscoridis de materia medica libri sex, interprete Petro, Andrea Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis. Adjectis plurimis plantarem et animalium imaginibus.</i>	P Mattioli, Lusitanum 2nd ed [Venetiis]	1.5985, 4.80
1558	Latin	<i>De stirpibus aliquot epistolae V, Melchioris Guilandini R IV, Conradi Gesneri Tigurini I.</i>	Melchior Guilandinus [Patavii]	1.3637
1558	Latin	<i>Apologiae adversus Petrum Andream Matthiolum liber primus, qui inscribitur Theon.</i>	Melchior Guilandinus [Patavii]	1.3638
1559	French	<i>Les six livres de Pedacion Dioscoride d'Anazarbe de la matière médicale translatez de latin en françois. A chacun chapitre sont adjoutées certaines annotations fort doctes (par D Martin Matthee).</i>	Martin Matthee 2nd ed [Lyon]	1.2314, 4.81
1559	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscoridis de materia medica libri sex, interprete Petro Andrea Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis. Adjectis plurimis plantarem et animalium imaginibus.</i>	P Mattioli, Lusitanum 3rd ed [Venetiis]	1.5985, 3
1559	Latin	<i>Apologia adversus Amatam Lusitanum cum censura in ejusdem enarrationes.</i>	Mattioli, Lusitanum [Venetiis]	1.5977
1559	Latin	<i>De stirpium historia commentariorum imagines, in duos tomos digestae, supra priorem editionem multarum novarum figurarum accessione locupletatae.</i>	Rembert Dodoens [Antverpiae]	1.2343, 5.79
1559	Latin	<i>Methodi cognoscendorum simplicium libri III. Cum indice copioso.</i>	Bartolommeo Maranta [Venetiis]	1.5796
1560	Latin	<i>Dioscorides, Pedanios, Anazarbeus interprete Pet. Andr. Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis.</i>	Pietro Andrea Mattioli 3rd ed [Venetiis]	1.2309, 3
1560	Spanish	<i>Pedacio Dioscorides Anazarbeo Acerca de la materia medicinal y de los venenos mortíferos. Traducido de lengua griega en la vulgar castellana y ilustrado con claras y substantiales annotationes y con las figuras de innumeras plantas exquisitas y raras por el Doctor Andres de Laguna, Medico de Julio III Pont Max.</i>	Andres de Laguna 2nd ed [Madrid]	1.2313, 7
1560	Latin	<i>Stirpium descriptionis liber quintus, qua in Italia sibi visas describit in praecedentibus vel omnino intatas vel non poluit. De morbo et obitu Valerii Cordi epistola Hieronymi Schreiberi Norimbergensis.</i>	Cordus, Schreiberi, Crucigeri [Argentina]	1.1885
1560	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscoridis de materia medica libri sex, interprete Petro Andrea Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis. Adjectis plurimis plantarem et animalium imaginibus.</i>	P Mattioli, Lusitanum 4th ed [Venetiis]	1.5985
1560	Italian	<i>I discorsi di M. Pietro Andrea Matthiolo ne I sei libri della materia medicinale di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli [Venetia]	3
1560	German	<i>Kreuterbuch, darinn Unterscheidt, Namen und Wurckung der Kreuter, Stauden Hecken und Beumen, sammt ihre Fruchten, so in deutschen Landen wachsen ... durch Hieronymum Bock aus langwiriger und gewisser erfahrung beschriben, und jetzund von newwm fleissig ubesehen, gebessert und gemehret, dazu mit hupschen artigen und lablichen Figuren der Kreutter allenthalben gezieret.</i>	Hieronymus Bock (Tragus) [Strassburg]	1.866, 4.82
1561	Spanish	<i>Pedacio Dioscorides Anazarbeo Acerca de la materia medicinal y de los venenos mortíferos. Traducido de lengua griega en la vulgar castellana y ilustrado con claras y substantiales annotationes y con las figuras de innumeras plantas exquisitas y raras por el Doctor Andres de Laguna, Medico de Julio III Pont Max.</i>	Andres de Laguna 3rd ed [Valencia]	1.2313
1561	Latin	<i>Annotationes in Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbei de medica materia libros V. Cum ejusdem Historia stirpium et Sylva etc.</i>	Valerius Cordus, Aretii, Gesneri [Argentorati]	1.1884, 2, 3, 4.86

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1561	Latin	<i>Historia plantarum. Earum imagines, nomenclatura, qualitates et natale solum. Quibus accessere simplicium medicamentorum facultates secundum locos et genera ex Dioscoride.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli [Lugduni]	1.5994
1561	French	<i>Les Commentaires de M P Andre Matthiolus sur les six livres de Pedacius Dioscoride Anazarbeen de la matière medicinale. Traduits de latin en françois par M. Antoine du Pinet.</i>	P Mattioli, Antoine du Pinet [Lyon]	1.5991, 3
1561	Latin	<i>Historia plantarum. Quibus accessere simplicium medicamentorum facultates secundum locos et genera ex Dioscoride.</i>	Antoine du Pinet [Lugduni]	1.2539 4.87, 5.85
1561	Italian	<i>Semplici, liquali in piu Pareri a diversi nobili huomini scritti a paiono. Nuovamente de M Giovanni Marinello mandati in luce. [L Anguillara was born as L Squalermo, though known to his contemporaries as Aloysius Romanus].</i>	Luigi Anguillara [Vinegia]	1.187, 2, 3, 4.84
1562	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscoridis de materia medica libri sex, interprete Petro Andrea Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis.</i>	Pietro Andrea Mattioli [Lugduni]	3 3rd ed
1562	Czech	<i>Herbarz: ginak Bylinarz Per Thaddeum Hagek.</i>	Mattioli, Hagek [Praha]	1.5992
1563	Spanish	<i>Pedacio Dioscorides Anazarbeo Acerca de la materia medicinal y de los venenos mortiferos. Traducido de lengua griega en la vulgar castellana y ilustrado con claras y substantiales annotationes y con las figuras de innumeradas plantas exquisitas y raras por el Doctor Andres de Laguna, Medico de Julio III Pont Max.</i>	Andres de Laguna 4th ed [Salamanca]	1.2313
1563	Latin	<i>Stirpium descriptionis liber quintus, qua in Italia sibi visas describit in praecedentibus vel omnino intatas vel non poluit. De morbo et obitu Valerii Cordi epistola Hieronymi Schreiberi Norimbergensis.</i>	Cordus, Schreiberi, Crucigeri [Argentorati]	1.1885, 2, 4.86
1563	Italian	<i>I discorsi di M Pietro Andrea Matthiolo ne I sei libri della materia medicinale di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli 2nd ed [Vinegia]	1.5987
1563	German	<i>New Krauterbuch mit den allerschonsten und artlichsten Figuren aller Gewechss, dergleichen vormals in keiner Sprache nie an den tag kommen. Folgends durch Georgium Handsch der Arzney Doctorem. (First German edition and omits Dioscorides text).</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli, G Handsch [Prag, Venedig]	1.5989, 4.89, 5.91, 6
1563	Dutch	<i>Cruydeboeck in den welcken die gheheele historie dat es tgheslacht, tfatsoen, naem natuere, cracht ende werckingghe van den cruyden, niet alleen hier te lande wassende, maer oock van den anderen vremden in der medecijnen oorboorlijck. ghesfelt</i>	Rembert Dodoens [Antwerpen]	1.2345, 3
1565	Greek & Latin	<i>Ped. Dioscoridis Anazarbei ad Andromachum, hoc est de curationibus morborum per medicamenta paratu facilia, libri II. Nunc primum et graece editi et partim a Joanne Moibano, medico Augustano, partim vero post hujus mortem a Corado Gesnero in linguam latinam conversi; adjectis ab utroque interprete symphoniis Galeni aliorumque graecorum medicorum.</i>	Moibano, Gesnero, Gasser [Argentorati]	1.2298, 4.91
1565	Latin	<i>Dioscorides, Pedanios, Anazarbeus interprete Pet. Andr. Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis. (large woodcuts).</i>	Pietro Andrea Mattioli [Venetiis]	1.2309, 3, 4.93
1565	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscoridis de materia medica libri sex, interprete Petro Andrea Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis. Adjectis plurimis plantarem et animalium imaginibus.</i>	P Mattioli, Lusitanum 5th ed [Venetiis]	1.5985, 5.94
1565	German	<i>Kreuterbuch, darinn Unterscheidt, Namen und Wurckung der Kreuter, Stauden Hecken und Beumen, sammt ihre Fruchten, so in deutschen Landen wachsen ... durch Hieronymum Bock aus langwiriger und gewisser erfarung bescriben, und jetzund von newwm fleissig ubersehen, gebessert und gemehret, dazu mit hupschen artigen und lablichen Figuren der Kreutter allenthalben gezieret.</i>	Hieronymous Bock (Tragus) [Strassburg]	1.866

1566	Czech	<i>Herbarz: ginak Bylinarz ... per Adam Huber et Dan Adam.</i>	Mattioli, Huber, Adam [Prag]	1.5993
1566	Spanish	<i>Pedacio Dioscorides Anazarbeo Acerca de la materia medicinal y de los venenos mortiferos. Traducido de lengua griega en la vulgar castellana y ilustrado con claras y substantiales annotationes y con las figuras de innumerables plantas exquisitas y raras por el Doctor Andres de Laguna, Medico de Julio III Pont Max.</i>	Andres de Laguna 5th ed [Salamanca]	1.2313, 5.95
1567	Latin	<i>Historia plantarum. Earum imagines, nomenclatura, qualitates et natale solum. Quibus accessere simplicium medicamentorum facultates secundum locos et genera ex Dioscoride.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli [Lugduni]	1.5994
1567	Latin	<i>Historia plantarum. Quibus accessere simplicium medicamentorum facultates secundum locos et genera ex Dioscoride.</i>	Antoine du Pinet [Lugduni]	1.2539, 5.100
1568	Italian	<i>I discorsi di M Pietro Andrea Matthiolo ne I sei libri della materia medicinale di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli 3rd ed [Vinegia]	1.5987, 3, 6
1569	Latin	<i>Dioscorides, Pedanios, Anazarbeus interprete Pet. Andr. Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis.</i>	Pietro Andrea Mattioli 2nd ed [Venetiis]	1.2309
1569	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscoridis de materia medica libri sex, interprete Petro Andrea Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis. Adjectis plurimis plantarem et animalium imaginibus.</i>	P Mattioli, Lusitanum 6th ed [Venetiis]	1.5985
1570	Spanish	<i>Pedacio Dioscorides Anazarbeo Acerca de la materia medicinal y de los venenos mortiferos. Traducido de lengua griega en la vulgar castellana y ilustrado con claras y substantiales annotationes y con las figuras de innumerables plantas exquisitas y raras por el Doctor Andres de Laguna, Medico de Julio III Pont Max.</i>	Andres de Laguna 6th ed [Salamanca]	1.2313, 3
1570	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscoridis de materia medica libri sex, interprete Petro Andrea Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis. Adjectis plurimis plantarem et animalium imaginibus.</i>	P Mattioli, Lusitanum 7th ed [Venetiis]	1.5985, 3, 4.102
1570 (1571)	Latin	<i>Stirpium adversaria nova, perfacilis vestigatio, luculentaque accessio ad priscorum, praesertim Dioscoridis et recentiorum materiam medicam. Quibus praediam accedit altera pars. Conjectaneorum de plantis.</i>	Pierre Pena, Mathias L'Obel [Londini]	1.7029, 2, 3, 4.103, 7
1571	Latin	<i>Compendium de plantis omnibus, una cum earum iconibus de quibus scripsit suis in Commentariis in Dioscoridem editis.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli, Calceolarii [Venetiis]	1.5982, 3, 4.105, 6
1571	Latin	<i>Novum herbarium, sive methodus cognoscendorum omnium simplicium.</i>	Bartolommeo Maranta [Venetiis]	1.5796
1572	French	<i>Les Commentaires de M P Andre Matthioli medecin senois, sur les six livres de Pedacius Dioscoride Anazarbeen de la matiere medicinale etc. Mis en françois sur la dernier édition latine de l'auteur par M. Jean des Moulins, docteur en medecine.</i>	P Mattioli, M. Jean des Moulins [Lyon]	1.5991, 3
1572	French	<i>Les Commentaires de M P Andre Matthioli medecin senois sur les six livres de Pedacius Dioscoride Anazarbeen de la matiere medicinale. Traduits de latin en françois per M. Antoine du Pinet.</i>	P Mattioli, Antoine du Pinet [Lyon]	3
1572	German	<i>Kreuterbuch, darinn Unterscheidt, Namen und Wurckung der Kreuter, Stauden Hecken und Beumen, sammt ihre Fruchten, so in deutschen Landen wachsen ... durch Hieronymum Bock aus langwiriger und gewisser erfahrung beschriben, und jetzund von newwm fleissig ubesehen, gebessert und gemehret, dazu mit hupschen artigen und lablichen Figuren der Kreutter allenthalben geziert.</i>	Hieronymous Bock (Tragus) [Strassburg]	1.866
1573	Italian	<i>I discorsi di M Pietro Andrea Matthiolo ne I sei libri della materia medicinale di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli [Venetia]	3

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1575	French	<i>L'histoire des plantes reduicte en tres bon ordre, augmentee de plusieurs simples avec leurs figures et pourtraicts: et illustree par les commentaires de Leonarth Fusch, medicin tres-savant, faits premierement en latin et puis traduit en français.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs, Charles Pesnot 3rd ed [Lyon]	1.3139, 4.112
1576	Latin	<i>Plantarum seu stirpium historia. Cui adnexum est Adversariorum volumen.</i>	Matthias Lobelius [Antwerpiae]	1.5548, 2, 4.114, 5.126, 6
1576	Latin	<i>Nova stirpium adversaria, perfacilis vestigatio, luculentaque accessio ad priscorum, praesertim Dioscoridis et recentiorum materiam medicam. Quibus accessit appendixcum indice variarum linguarum locupl.</i>	Pierre Pena, Mathias L'Obel [Antverpiae]	1.7029, 2, 3, 4.115, 5.127
1577	Latin	<i>Epistolarum medicinalium libri III. His accesserunt Aconiti primi Dioscoridis asseveratio, et de oxymellitis elleborati utriusque dscriptione et usu libellus. Omnia edita per Casparum Wolphium.</i>	Konrad Gesner [Tiguri]	1.3302, 7
1577	German	<i>Kreuterbuch, darinn Unterscheidt, Namen und Wurckung der Kreuter, Stauden Hecken und Beumen, sammt ihre Fruchten, so in deutschen Landen wachsen ... durch Hieronymum Bock aus langwiriger und gewisser erfahrung beschriben, und jetzund von newwm fleissig ubersehen, gebessert und gemehret, dazu mit hupschen artigen und lablichen Figuren der Kreutter allenthalben gezieret.</i>	Hieronymous Bock (Tragus) [Strassburg]	1.866
1578	English	<i>A niewe herball, or histori of plants; first set forth in the doutche tongue, and now first translated out of french into english by Henry Lyte Esq.</i>	Rembert Dodoens [London]	1.2345, 2, 3, 5.132, 4.118
1579	French	<i>Les Commentaires de M. P Andre Matthiolus sur les six livres de Pedacius Dioscoride Anazarbeen de la matiere medicinale. Traduits de latin en francois par M. Jean des Moulins.</i>	P Mattioli, Jean des Moulins [Lyon]	3
1580	French	<i>Les six livres de Pedacion Dioscoride d'Anazarbe de la matière médicale translatez de latin en françois. A chacun chapitre sont adjoutées certaines annotations fort doctes (par D Martin Matthee).</i>	Martin Matthee 3rd ed [Lyon]	1.2314, 3
1580	German	<i>Kreuterbuch, darinn Unterscheidt, Namen und Wurckung der Kreuter, Stauden Hecken und Beumen, sammt ihre Fruchten, so in deutschen Landen wachsen ... durch Hieronymum Bock aus langwiriger und gewisser erfahrung beschriben, und jetzund von newwm fleissig ubersehen, gebessert und gemehret, dazu mit hupschen artigen und lablichen Figuren der Kreutter allenthalben gezieret.</i>	Hieronymous Bock (Tragus) [Strassburg]	1.866
1581	Latin	<i>Alphabetum empiricum sive Dioscoridis et Stephani Atheniensis philosophorum et medicorum de remediis expertis liber. juxta alphabeti ordinem digestus.</i>	Casparo Wolphio, Atheniensis [Tiguri]	1.10679, 3
1581	Italian	<i>I discorsi di M Pietro Andrea Matthiolo ne I sei libri della materia medicinale di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli [Venetia]	3
1581	Dutch	<i>Cruydeboeck in den welcken die gheheele historie dat es tgheslacht, tfatsoen, naem natuere, cracht ende werckinghe van den cruyden, niet alleen hier te lande wassende, maer oock van den anderen vremden in der medecijnen oorboorlijck. ghesfelt.</i>	Rembert Dodoens [Antwerpen]	1.2345
1581	Flemish	<i>Kruydtboeck oft beschryvinghe van allerlye ghewassen kruyderen, hesteren, ende gheboomten.</i>	Matthias Lobelius [Antwerpen]	1.5548, 3
1581	Latin	<i>Plantarum seu stirpium icones. Icones ligno incisae plerumque binae in unaquaque pagina.</i>	Matthias Lobelius [Antwerpiae]	1.5549, 2, 3, 5.138, 6
1583	Latin	<i>Dioscorides, Pedanios, Anazarbeus interprete Pet. Andr. Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis.</i>	Pietro Andrea Mattioli 3rd ed [Venetiis]	1.2309, 3
1583	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscoridis de materia medica libri sex, interprete Petro Andrea Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis. Adjectis magnis ac novis plantarum iconibus.</i>	P Mattioli, Lusitanum 8th ed [Venetiis]	1.5985, 4.124, 5.145

1583	Latin	<i>De planti libri XVI. Ad serenissimum Franciscum Medicem, Magnum Aetruriae Ducem.</i>	Andrea Cesalpini [Florentiae]	1.1640, 2, 4.122
1583	Latin	<i>Stirpium historiae pemptades sex sive libri XXX.</i>	Rembert Dodoens [Antwerpiae]	1.2350, 2, 3, 4.123 5.143
1586	Latin	<i>De plantis epitome utilissima novis plane ad vivum expressis iconibus descriptionibusque longe et pluribus et accuratioribus, nunc primum diligenter aucta et locupletata a D Joachimo Camerario.</i>	Mattioli, D J Camerario [Francofurti]	1.5983, 3.6, 4.128
1586	German	<i>Kreuterbuch des hochgelehrten und weitberuhmten Hr D Petri Andreae Matthioli, jetzt wiederumb mit vielen schonen neuen Figuren, auch nutzlichen Artzneyen und andern guten Stucken zun andern Mal aus sondrem Fleiss gemehrtund gefertig durch Joachimum Camararium, der loblichen Reichsstatt Nurnberg Medicum.</i>	Mattioli, Camerarium [Frankfurt am Mayn]	3
1586	English	<i>A niewe herball, or histori of plants; first set forth in the doutche tongue, and now first translated out of french into english by Henry Lyte Esq.</i>	Rembert Dodoens [London]	1.2345, 2
1587	German	<i>Kreuterbuch, darinn Unterscheidt, Namen und Wurckung der Kreuter, Stauden Hecken und Beumen, sammt ihre Fruchten, so in deutschen Landen wachsen ... durch Hieronymum Bock aus langwiriger und gewisser erfahrung beschriben, und jetzund von newwm fleissig ubersehen, gebessert und gemehret, dazu mit hupschen artigen und lablichen Figuren der Kreutter allenthalben gezieret.</i>	Hieronymous Bock (Tragus) [Strassburg]	1.866
1590	German	<i>Kreuterbuch des hochgelehrten und weitberuhmten Hr D Petri Andreae Matthioli, jetzt wiederumb mit vielen schonen neuen Figuren, auch nutzlichen Artzneyen und andern guten Stucken zun andern Mal aus sondrem Fleiss gemehrtund gefertig durch Joachimum Camararium, der loblichen Reichsstatt Nurnberg Medicum.</i>	Mattioli, Camerarium [Frankfurt am Mayn]	1.5990, 3, 5.160
1590	Dutch	<i>Cruydeboeck in den welcken die gheheele historie dat es tgheslacht, tfatsoen, naem natuere, cracht ende werckinghe van den cruyden, niet alleen hier te lande wassende, maer oock van den anderen vremden in der medecijnen oorboorlijck..ghesfelt</i>	Rembert Dodoens [Antwerpen]	1.2345
1591	Latin	<i>Annotationi et emendationi nella tradottione dell' excell. PA Mattioli de' cinque libri della materia medicinale di Dioscoride.</i>	Antonio Pasini [Bergamo]	3
1591	Latin	<i>Icones stirpium seu plantarum tam exoticarum quam indigenarum in gratiam rei herbariae studiosorum in duas partes digestae. Cum septem linguarum Indici.</i>	Matthias Lobelius [Antwerpiae]	1.5549, 2, 3, 4.135
1592	Italian	<i>Annotationi et emendationi nella tradottione dell' excell. PA Mattioli de' cinque libri della materia medicinale di Dioscoride.</i>	Antonio Pasini, Mattioli [Bergamo]	1.6964
1593	Latin	<i>Semplici cum notis Casparis Bauhni.</i>	Luigi Anguillara [Basileae] 2nd ed	1.187
1595	German	<i>Kreuterbuch, darinn Unterscheidt, Namen und Wurckung der Kreuter, Stauden Hecken und Beumen, sammt ihre Fruchten, so in deutschen Landen wachsen ... durch Hieronymum Bock aus langwiriger und gewisser erfahrung beschriben, und jetzund von newwm fleissig ubersehen, gebessert und gemehret, dazu mit hupschen artigen und lablichen Figuren der Kreutter allenthalben gezieret.</i>	Hieronymous Bock (Tragus) [Strassburg]	1.866, 3, 4.138
1595	Latin	<i>De stirpium historia commentariorum tomi vivae imagines, in exiguam angustioemque formam contractae, ic. Ligno inc. minimae.</i>	Leonhard Fuchs [Lugduni]	1.3140
1595	English	<i>A niewe herball, or histori of plants; first set forth in the doutche tongue, and now first translated out of french into english by Henry Lyte Esq.</i>	Rembert Dodoens [London]	1.2345, 2, 3, 5.171
1596	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscoridis de materia medica libri sex, interprete Petro, Andrea Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis. Adjectis magnis ac novis plantarum iconibus.</i>	P Mattioli, Lusitanum 9th ed [Venetiis]	1.5985

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1596	Czech	<i>Herbarz: ginak Bylinarz ... per Adam Huber et Dan Adam.</i>	Mattioli, Camerar, Huber, Adam [Prag]	1.5993, 4.139
1598	Latin	<i>Dioscorides, Pedanios, Anazarbeus interprete Pet. Andr. Matthiolo, cum ejusdem commentariis.</i>	Mattioli, Bauhin [Basileae]	1.2309
1598	Greek & Latin	ΠΕΔΑΚΙΟΥ ΔΙΟΣΚΙΔΟΥ. <i>Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbaei Opera quae exstant, omnia. Ex nova interpretatione Jani Antonii Saraceni Lugdunaei, medici.</i>	Jani Antonii Saraceni [Lugduni & Frankfurt am Mayn]	1.2296, 2, 3
1598	Latin	<i>Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbei de materia medica libri quinque. Ejusdem de venenis libri duo. Interprete Jano Antonio Sarraceno.</i>	Jano Antonio Sarraceno [Frankfurt am Mayn]	1.2312
1598	Latin	<i>Opera, quae exstant, omnia; hoc est: Commentarii in sex libros Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbei de medica materia, adjectis in margine variis graeci textus lectionibus ex antiquissimis codicibus desumptis, qui Dioscoridis depravatam lectionem restituunt: nunc a Casparo Bauhino post diversarum editionum collationem infinitis locis aucti.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli, Bauhino [Basileae, Frankfurt am Mayn]	1.5984, 3, 4.144
1598	Latin	<i>Petri Andrea Matthioli opera, quae exstant omnia; hoc 58 est: commentarii in sex libros Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbei de medica materia, adjectis in margine variis graeci textus lectionibus ex antiquissimis codicibus desumptis, nunc a Casparo Bauhino post diversarum editionum collationem infinitis locis aucti. Apologia in Amatum Lusitanum.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli 10th ed [Basileae]	1.5985
1598	German	<i>Kreuterbuch des hochgelehrten und weitberuhmten Hr D Petri Andreae Matthioli, jetzt wiederumb mit vielen schonen neuen Figuren, auch nutzlichen Artzneyen und andern guten Stucken zun andern Mal aus sondrem Fleiss gemehrtund gefertig durch Joachimum Camararium, der loblichen Reichsstatt Nurnberg Medicum.</i>	Mattioli, Camerarium 2nd ed [Frankfurt am Mayn]	1.5990
1600	German	<i>Kreuterbuch des hochgelehrten und weitberuhmten Hr D Petri Andreae Matthioli, jetzt wiederumb mit vielen schonen neuen Figuren, auch nutzlichen Artzneyen und andern guten Stucken zun andern Mal aus sondrem Fleiss gemehrtund gefertig durch Joachimum Camararium, der loblichen Reichsstatt Nurnberg Medicum.</i>	Mattioli, Camerarium 3rd ed [Frankfurt am Mayn]	1.5990, 3
1603	Latin	<i>Appendix ad libros de plantis; praeter appendicem ad peripateticas quaestiones; redit in Museo di piante rare di Boccone.</i>	Andrea Cesalpini [Romae]	1.1641, 2
1604	Italian	<i>I discorsi di M Pietro Andrea Matthiolo ne I sei libri della materia medicinale di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli [Venetia]	3, 6
1605	French	<i>Les Commentaires de M P Andre Matthiolus sur les six livres de Pedacius Dioscoride Anazarbeen de la matière medicinale. Traduits de latin en françois par M. Antoine du Pinet: et illustrez de nouveau d'un bon nombre de figures, et augmentez en plus de mille lieux à la dernière édition de l'auteur, tant de plusiers remedes à diverses sortes de maladies; que aussi des distillations: comme paraillement de la connaissance des simples.</i>	P Mattioli, Pierre Rigaud, Antoine du Pinet [Lyon]	1.5991, 3
1605	Latin	<i>Dilucidae simplicium medicamentorum explicationes et stirpium adversaria, quibus accessit altera pars cum prioris illustrationibus, castigationibus, auctuariis. Impr cum Lobelii in G Rondelletii methodicam Pharmaceuticam officinam animadversiones.</i>	Pierre Pena, Mathias L'Obel [Londini]	1.7029, 2, 3, 4.115, 5.183, 6, 7
1606	English	<i>Dodeon's brief epitome of the new herbal or history of plants, wherein is contained the disposition and true declaration of the physicke helpes of all sorts of herbes and plants, under their names and operations, collected out of the most exquisite new herball, first set forth in the Dutch or Almayne tongue, translated by Henry Lyte, esquire, and by William Ram, gentleman: otherwise called Ram's little Dodeon.</i>	Rembert Dodoens [London]	1.2345

1608	Latin	<i>Commentarius in tractatus Dioscoridis et Plinii de Amomo.</i>	Nicolo Marogna, Ponae [Basileae]	1.5818, 3
1610	German	<i>Krauterbuch des uralten und in aller Welt berühmtesten Griechischen Skribenten Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbei, Von allerley wolriechenden Krautern, Gewurtzen, kostlichen Oelen und Salben, Baumen, Hartzen, Gummi, Getrayt, Kochkrautern, scharpffschmackenden Krautern, und andern so allein zur Artzney gehorig, Krauterwein, Metalle, Steinen, allerley Erden, affern und jedem Gifft, viel und mancherley Thieren, und derselbigin heylsamen und nutzbaren Stuck. In siben sonderbare Bucher unterschieden. Erslich durch Joannem Danzium vo Ast, der Artzney Doctorem, verteutscht, Nun mehr aber von Petro Uffenbach. Wolerfahren Wundartztes Hieronymi Braunsschweig zweyen Buchern.</i>	Ast, Uffenbach, Braunsschweig [Frankfurt am Mayn]	1.2322
1611	German	<i>Kreuterbuch des hochgelehrten und weitberuhmten Hr D Petri Andreae Matthioli, jetz wiederum mit vielen schonen neuen Figuren, auch nutzlichen Artzneyen und andern guten Stucken zun andern Mal aus sondrem Fleiss gemehrtund gefertigt durch Joachim Camararium, der loblichen Reichsstatt Nurnberg Medicum.</i>	Mattioli, Camararium 4th ed [Frankfurt am Mayn]	1.5990, 3
1614	German	<i>Krauterbuch des uralten und in aller Welt berühmtesten Griechischen Skribenten Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbei, Von allerley wolriechenden Krautern, Gewurtzen, kostlichen Oelen und Salben, Baumen, Hartzen, Gummi, Getrayt, Kochkrautern, scharpffschmackenden Krautern, und andern so allein zur Artzney gehorig, Krauterwein, Metalle, Steinen, allerley Erden, affern und jedem Gifft, viel und mancherley Thieren, und derselbigin heylsamen und nutzbaren Stuck. In siben sonderbare Bucher unterschieden. Erslich durch Joannem Danzium vo Ast, der Artzney Doctorem, verteutscht, Nun mehr aber von Petro Uffenbach. Wolerfahren Wundartztes Hieronymi Braunsschweig zweyen Buchern.</i>	Ast, Uffenbach, Braunsschweig [Frankfurt am Mayn]	1.2322
1616	Latin	<i>Minus cognitarum rariorumque nostro coelo orientium stirpium in qua non paucae ab antiquioribus Theophrasto, Dioscoride, Plinio, Galeno aliisque descriptae, praeter illas etiam editas disquiruntur. Omnia fideliter ad vivum delineata atque aeneis typis expressa.</i>	Fabio Colonna [Romae]	1.1823, 7
1616	Latin	<i>Stirpium historiae pemptades sex sive libri XXX. Varie ab auctore, paullo ante mortem, aucti & emendati.</i>	Rembert Dodoens [Antwerpiae]	1.2350, 2, 3, 4.163, 5.201, 6
1617	Italian	<i>Commentarius in tractatus Dioscoridis et Plinii de Amomo.</i>	Nicolo Marogna, Giovanni Pona [Venezia]	1.5818
1618	Dutch	<i>Cruydeboeck in den welcken die gheheele historie dat es tgheslacht, tfatsoen, naem natuere, cracht ende werckingghe van den cruyden, niet alleen hier te lande wassende, maer oock van den anderen vremen in der medecijnen oorboorlijk..ghesfelt; volgens seine laeste verheteringe.</i>	Rembert Dodoens [Leyden]	1.2345, 3
1619	French	<i>Les Commentaires de M P Andre Matthiolus sur les six livres de Pedacius Dioscoride Anazarbeen de la matiere medicinale. Traduits de latin en francois par M Antoine du Pinet.</i>	P Mattioli, Antoine du Pinet [Lyon]	3
1619	English	<i>A new herbal, or historie of plants; wherein is contained the whole discourse and perfect description of all sorts of herbes and plants. First set forth in the Dutch or Almaine tongue, by that learned D Rembert Dodoens, now first translated out of French into English by Henry Lyte Esquire. Corrected and amended.</i>	Rembert Dodoens [London]	1.2345, 2, 3, 4.167, 6
1620	French	<i>Les Commentaires de M P Andre Matthiolus sur les six livres de Pedacius Dioscoride Anazarbeen de la matiere medicinale. Traduits de latin en francois par M Antoine du Pinet.</i>	P Mattioli, Antoine du Pinet [Lyon]	3

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1623	Italian	<i>Del vero balsamo de gli antichi. Commentario sopra l'istoria di Dioscoride, nei quale si prova, che solo l'opobalsamo arabico e il legitimo, e s'esclude ogn'altro licore abbracciato sotto il nome di balsamo.</i>	Giovanni Pona [Venetia]	1.7261
1623	Latin	<i>Pinax theatri botanici, sive index in Theophrasti, Dioscoridis, Plinii et botanicorumqui a saeculo scripserunt, opera: plantarum circiter sex millium ab ipsis exhibitarum nomina cum earundem synonymiis et differentiis methodice secundum earum et genera et species proponens. Opus XL annorum hactenus non editum summopere expetitur et ad auctores intelligendos plurimum.</i>	Kaspar Bauhin [Basiliae]	1.509, 7
1626	German	<i>Kreuterbuch des hochgelehrten und weitberuhmten Hr D Petri Andreae Matthioli, jetzt wiederumb mit vielen schonen neuen Figuren, auch nutzlichen Artzneyen und andern guten Stucken zun andern Mal aus sondrem Fleiss gemehrtund gefertigt durch Joachimum Camararium, der loblichen Reichsstatt Nurnberg Medicum.</i>	Mattioli, Camerarium 5th ed [Frankfurt am Mayn]	1.5990, 3, 5.210
1627	French	<i>Les Commentaires de M P Andre Matthiolus sur les six livres de Pedacius Dioscoride Anazarbeen de la matiere medicinale. Traduits de latin en francois par M Antoine du Pinet.</i>	P Mattioli, Antoine du Pinet [Lyon]	3
1628	French	<i>Les oeuvres divisees en cinq traictez. 1. Les commentaires sur Dioscoride.</i>	Jacques & Paul Contant [Poictiers]	1.1850, 4.177
1628	French	<i>Les divers exercices de Jacques et Paul Contant pere et fils, maistres apoticaire de la ville de Poictiers, ou sont esclairsis et resouldz plusieurs doudtes qui se rencontrent en quelques chapitres de Dioscoride et qui ont travaille plusieurs interpretes composez par le dit Jacques et recueillies, receus, augmentez et mis en bon ordre par le dit Paul, pour servir de commentaire aus simples ascriptz dans son poesme intitule: le second Eden.</i>	Paul Contant [Poictiers]	1.1851
1636	Spanish	<i>Pedacio Dioscorides Anazarbeo Acerca de la materia medicinal y de los venenos mortiferos. Traducido de lengua griega en la vulgar castellana y ilustrado con claras y substantiales annotations y con las figuras de innumeras plantas exquisitas y raras por el Doctor Andres de Laguna, Medico de Julio III Pont Max.</i>	Andres de Laguna 7th ed [Valencia]	1.2313, 3
1644	Dutch	<i>Cruydeboeck in den welcken die gheheelie historie dat es tgheslacht, t'fatsoen, naem natuere, cracht ende werckingghe van den cruyden, niet alleen hier te lande wassende, maer oock van den anderen vremden in der medecijnen oorboorlijck ... ghesfelt; volgens seine laeste verheteringe.</i>	Rembert Dodoens [Antwerpen]	1.2345, 3
1645	Italian	<i>I discorsi di M Pietro Andrea Matthiolo ne I sei libri della materia medicinale di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli [Venetia]	3
1655	French	<i>Les Commentaires de M P Andre Matthiolus sur les six livres de Pedacius Dioscoride Anazarbeen de la matiere medicinale. Traduits de latin en francois par M Antoine du Pinet.</i>	P Mattioli, Antoine du Pinet [Lyon]	3
1655	Latin	<i>Stirpium illustrationes. Plurimas elaborantes inauditas plantas, subreptiliis Joannis Parkinsoni rhapsodiis e codice manuscripto insalutato sparsim gravatae.</i>	Matthias Lobelius [Londini]	1.5550
1671	Latin	<i>Pinax theatri botanici, sive index in Theophrasti, Dioscoridis, Plinii et botanicorumqui a saeculo scripserunt, opera: plantarum circiter sex millium ab ipsis exhibitarum nomina cum earundem synonymiis et differentiis methodice secundum earum et genera et species proponens. Opus XL annorum hactenus non editum summopere expetitur et ad auctores intelligendos plurimum.</i>	Kaspar Bauhin [Basiliae]	1.509, 7
1674	Latin	<i>Opera, quae exstant, omnia; hoc est: Commentarii in sex libros Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbei de medica materia, adjectis in margine variis graeci textus lectionibus ex antiquissimis codicibus desumptis, qui Dioscoridis depravatam lectionem restituunt: nunc a Casparo Bauhino post diversarum editionum collationem infinitis locis aucti.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli, Bauhino [Basileae]	1.5984, 3, 5.332, 6

1674	Latin	<i>Petri Andrea Matthioli opera, quae exstant omnia; hoc 58 est: commentarii in sex libros Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbei de medica materia, adjectis in margine variis graeci textus lectionibus ex antiquissimis codicibus desumptis, nunc a Casparo Bauhino post diversarum editionum collationem infinitis locis aucti. Apologia in Amatam Lusitanum.</i>	Mattioli, Lusitanum, Bauhin 11th ed [Basileae]	1.5985
1674	Latin	<i>Apologia adversus Amatam Lusitanum cum censura in ejusdem enarrationes.</i>	Mattioli, Lusitanum [Basileae]	3
1677	Spanish	<i>Pedacio Dioscorides Anazarbeo, Acerca de la materia medicinal y de los venenos mortiferos. Traducido de lengua griega en la vulgar castellana y ilustrado con claras y substantiales annotationes y con las figuras de innumeras plantas exquisitas y raras por el Doctor Andres de Laguna, Medico de Julio III Pont Max.</i>	Andres de Laguna 8th ed [Valencia]	1.2313
1678	German	<i>Kreuterbuch des hochgelehrten und weitberuhmten Hr D Petri Andreae Matthioli, jetzt wiederumb mit vielen schonen neuen Figuren, auch nutzlichen Artzneyen und andern guten Stucken zun andern Mal aus sondrem Fleiss gemehrt und gefertig durch Joachimum Camararium, der loblichen Reichsstatt Nurnberg Medicum.</i>	Mattioli, Camerarium 6th ed [Frankfurt am Mayn]	1.5990, 3
1680	French	<i>Les Commentaires de M. P. André Matthiole, medecin seinois, sur les six livres de la matière medicinale de Pedacius Dioscoride Anazarbeen. Traduits de latin en françois par Antoine du Pinet: et enriches de nouveau d'un nombre considerable de figures; et augmentez tant de plusieurs remedes à diverses sortes de maladies; com aussi d'un traité de chymie en abregé pour l'analyse tant des vegetaux que de quelques animaux et minéraux, par un Docteur en medecine. Dernière edition, revuë, corrigée et mise dans un meilleur langage avec deux tables latine et françoise.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli, Antoine du Pinet [Lyon]	1.5991, 3
1695	Spanish	<i>Pedacio Dioscorides Anazarbeo Acerca de la materia medicinal y de los venenos mortiferos. Traducido de lengua griega en la vulgar castellana y ilustrado con claras y substantiales annotationes y con las figuras de innumeras plantas exquisitas y raras por el Doctor Andres de Laguna, Medico de Julio III Pont Max.</i>	Andres de Laguna 9th ed [Madrid]	1.2313
1714	Latin & German	<i>Botanologia medica, seu dilucida et brevis manuductio ad plantarum et stirpium ... in officinis pharmaceutis usitatarum. Kurse anweisung, wie diejenigen krauter und gewachse, welze in der artzney gebrauchlich und in den apotheken befindlich, nutzen..angewend.</i>	Bartholomaeus Zorn [Berlin]	1.10506
1733	Spanish	<i>Pedacio Dioscorides Anazarbeo Acerca de la materia medicinal y de los venenos mortiferos. Traducido de lengua griega en la vulgar castellana y ilustrado con claras y substantiales annotationes y con las figuras de innumeras plantas exquisitas y raras por el Doctor Andres de Laguna, Medico de Julio III Pont Max.</i>	Laguna, Matthioli 10th ed [Madrid]	1.2313
1744	Latin	<i>Petri Andrea Matthioli opera, quae exstant omnia; hoc 58 est: commentarii in sex libros Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbei de medica materia, adjectis in margine variis graeci textus lectionibus ex antiquissimis codicibus desumptis, nunc a Casparo Bauhino post diversarum editionum collationem infinitis locis aucti. Apologia in Amatam Lusitanum.</i>	Pierandrea Mattioli 12th ed [Basileae]	1.5985
1751	Latin	<i>Stirpium descriptionis liber quintus, qua in Italia sibi visas describit in praecedentibus vel omnino intatas vel non poluit. De morbo et obitu Valerii Cordi epistola Hieronymi Schreiberi Norimbergensis.</i>	Cordus, Schreiberi, Crucigeri [Norimbergae]	1.1885, 2
1752	Spanish	<i>Pedacio Dioscorides Anazarbeo Acerca de la materia medicinal y de los venenos mortiferos. Traducido de lengua griega en la vulgar castellana y ilustrado con claras y substantiales annotationes y con las figuras de innumeras plantas exquisitas y raras por el Doctor Andres de Laguna, Medico de Julio III Pont Max.</i>	Andres de Laguna 11th ed [Madrid]	1.2313

PRINTED BOOKS

1779 -1784	Latin & German	<i>Icones plantarum medicinalium. Abbildungen von arzneigewachsen. [5 volumes].</i>	Johann Zorn, D L Oskamp, J C Krauss [Nurnberg]	1.10507, 2, 3
1784 -1790	Latin & German	<i>Icones plantarum medicinalium. Abbildungen von arzneigewachsen. Zweite auflage [enlarged, 6 volumes].</i>	Johann Zorn, D L Oskamp, J C Krauss [Nurnberg]	1.10507
1794 - 1801	Latin & Dutch	<i>Afbeeldingen der artseny-gewassen met derzelver Nederduitscher en Latynsche beschryvingen. [6 volumes].</i>	Johann Zorn, D L Oskamp, J C Krauss [Amsterdam]	4.639
1806 - 1813	Latin	<i>Florae graecae Prodrum: sive plantarum omnium enumeratio, quas in provinciis aut insulis Graeciae invenit Johannes Sibthorp ... Characteres et synonyma omnium cum annotationibus elaboravit Jacobus Edvardus Smith.</i>	John Sibthorp, James E Smith [Londini]	1.8659, 2, 3
1806 - 1840	Latin	<i>Flora graeca: sive plantarum rariorum historia, quas in provinciis aut insulis Graeciae legit, investigavit et depingi curavit Johannes Sibthorp. Hic illic etiam insertae supaulculae species, quas vir idem clarissimus, Graeciam verso navigans, in itinere praesertim apud Italiam et Siciliam, it venerit. [10 volumes]</i>	John Sibthorp, James E Smith [Londini]	1.8660, 2
1821	Czech	<i>Catalogus plantarum ad septem varias editiones commentariorum Mathioli in Dioscoridem ad Linnaeani systematis regulas elaboravit.</i>	Mattioli, K M v Sternberg [Prague]	1.5993, 1.8957, 2, 3
1829 - 1830	Greek & Latin	<i>Pedanii Dioscoridis Anazarbei de materia medica libri quinque. Ad fidem codicum manuscriptorum, editionis Aldinae principis usquequaque neglectae, et interpretum priscorum textum recensuit, varias addidit lectiones, interpretationem emendavit, commentario illustravit Curtius Sprengel.</i>	Curtius Sprengel [Lipsiae]	1.2297, 4.968, 6
1844	Italian	<i>Di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo libri cinque della historia et materia medicinale tradotti in lingua volgare italiana da M Pietro Andrea Mattioli (Matthiolo?) Sanese Medico. Con amplissimi Discorsi, et commenti, et Dottissime annotationi et censure del medesimo interprete.</i>	Mattioli, Giuseppe Moretti [Milano]	1.2316
1902	German	<i>Des Pedianos Dioskurides aus Anazarbos arzneimittellehre in funf buchern... ubersetzt... von J Berendes [plant identifications annot].</i>	Julius Berendes [Stuttgart]	8.13, 7
1906	Latin	<i>Dioskurides. Codex Aniciae Julianae picturis illustratus, nunc Vindobonensis. Med. Gr. Iphototypice editus. Prefaces by A de Premierstein, Karl Wessely and Josef Mantuani. 2 volumes.</i>	Josef von Karabacek [Lugduni, Batavorum, Leiden]	7
1906 -1914	Greek	<i>Pedanii Dioscuridis Anazarbei de materia medica libri quinque, ed M Wellmann, 3 vols [the critical Greek text].</i>	Max Wellmann [Berlin]	7, 8.13 9.19
1906 -1907	Greek	<i>Die schrift des Dioskurides: ΠΕΡΙ ΑΠΛΩΝ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΩΝ...</i>	Max Wellmann [Berlin]	9.45
1906	Greek & Latin	<i>Codex Vindobonensis in codices graeci et latini: Facsimile, cur. Scatone de Vries, volume 10.</i>	Scatone de Vries [Leiden]	8.14
1934	English	<i>The Greek herbal of Dioscorides, illustrated by a Byzantine AD512. Englished by John Goodyer AD1655.</i>	John Goodyer, R T Gunther [Oxford]	3, 5.App12
1935	Latin	<i>Pedanii Dioscuridis Anazarbei de materia medica libri VII accedunt Nicandri et Eutecni opuscula medica. Codex Constantinopolitanus saeculo X exaratus et Picturis olim Manuelis Eugenici Caroli Rinuccini Florentini, Thomae Phillipps Angli nunc inter Thesauros PM Bibliothecae asservatus. 2 vols. Photographic edition.</i>	Pierpont Morgan [Paris]	7, 8.27
1957	Spanish	<i>La version arabe de la 'Materia medica' de Dioscorides (texto, variantes e indices), Estudio de la transcripcion de los nombres griegos al arabe y comparacion de las versiones griega, arabe y castellana. In Dubler, CE, La materia medica de Dioscorides Transmision medieval y renacentista (1953-1959), volume 2 of 6 volumes.</i>	Cesar E Dubler and Elias Teres. 2nd ed [Barcelona]	7

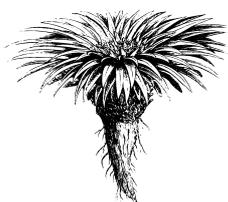
1959	English	<i>The Greek herbal of Dioscorides, illustrated by a Byzantine AD512. Englished by John Goodyer AD1655, edited and first printed AD1933.</i>	John Goodyer, RT Gunther reprint [New York]	3, 5.App12, 7
1965 -1970	Greek	<i>Codex Vindobonensis medicus Graecus I der Osterreichischen Nationalbibliothek. 5 vols, colour facsimile; I vol commentary.</i>	Hans Gerstinger (Graz)	3, 7
1968	Latin	<i>Codex Aniciae Julianae picturis illustratis 512 ... (complete facsimile edition of the Vienna Dioskurides). Parts I-III.</i>	Dioskurides Facsimile [Graz]	3
1970	Spanish	<i>El Dioscorides Renovado</i>	[Barcelona]	10
2000	English	<i>Dioscorides de materia medica, being a herbal with many other materials written in Greek in the first century of the common era. An indexed version in modern English.</i>	TA Osbaldeston, RPA Wood [Johannesburg]	

NOTE: SPELLING

At the time most of the abovementioned books were written spelling tended to be variable. Spelling of proper names depended upon the language used. The list of printed books uses the spelling found in the first reference consulted for each entry.

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Valeriana rigida
from ENGLER-PRANTL
— 1897

GAZETTEER OF DIOSCORIDES' WORLD

ACREAS — *Acre* in Israel, a large bay on the south Levant coast and main port for *Galilee*, the *Hauran* and *Damascus*; known as *Ptolemais* to the Romans, a part of the Seleucid Empire.

ADRIA — a town in Italy between *Ravenna* and *Venice*, at the mouths of the river *Po*.

ADRIATIC, ADRIATIC COAST — the sea between Italy, Yugoslavia and Albania, a portion of the Mediterranean, from the Gulfs of *Trieste* and *Venice* in the northwest to the Strait of *Otranto* in the southeast, where it connects to the Ionian Sea.

AEGIS AETOLIA — *Aegae* (*Vergina*) is a town in north *Pieria* overlooking the coastal plain of Macedonia. *Aetolia* (*Aitolia*), a federation of rural cantons in west-central Greece, lay north of the Gulf of Corinth, with *Arcarnania* to the west, *Dolopians* in the north, and *Aenis*, *Malis Doris* and *Ozolian Locris* to the east.

AFRICA, AFRICAN — originally this was the coastal plain of today's Tunisia, *Numidia* being inland. At the height of the Roman Empire, Africa was regarded as all of the African continent bordering the Mediterranean Sea. Sometimes indicating *Aethiopia* (*Abyssinia*).

AGARIA, in the SARMATIAN (country) — the *Agari* were a Scythian people of *Sarmatia Europaea*, on the shore of the *Palus Maeotis* (Sea of Azov). They were skilled in medicine. *Sarmatia*, in southern Russia between the Caucasus and the Danube, is now called *Scythia*. In Dioscorides' time *Scythia* was the country south of the Danube delta in modern Romania now called the *Dobruja*. Its inhabitants were the *Scythae* or Scythians. After 395CE the northern province of the diocese of Thrace in Greece was called *Scythia*. *Pontus* was on the southern shore of the Black Sea.

AGRIGENTO — a city and province of southern Sicily, with *Palermo* to the northwest.

ALBANIA — the smallest country of the Balkan Peninsula in southeast Europe; Yugoslavia is to the north and northeast, Greece to the south and southeast, and the Adriatic Sea is on the west. The people are descended from Illyrians and Thracians.

ALEXANDRIA — an Egyptian seaport on the Mediterranean; west of the Canopic mouth of the Nile River; northwest of Cairo; seat of the Roman prefecture of Egypt; its original site protected by *Pharos* Island and the *Pharos* lighthouse; one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

ALIARTUS, in BOEOTIA — *Haliartus* was an ancient town in *Boeotia* on the South of Lake *Copaia*. *Boeotia*, is a district of Greece to the northeast of *Corinth*, the Copaic Basin is in the north, the Ismenian Plain in the south. *Thebes*, named after the Egyptian town, is its main city; *Attica* is to the south.

ALPS — a mountain range in Europe from the Apennines of the Italian Peninsula, to the Carpathians and the Dinarics. Used to indicate habitat rather than position at times.

AMANUS, a hill in *Cilicia* — the Amanus-Lebanon Mountains, in the northeast Mediterranean Levant, near *Iskenderun*, Turkey.

AMELUM — *Amelia*, or *Ameria*, is a city in Umbria, Italy.

AMINAEAN — *Aminios* was the name of a rivulet near the hill city of *Thonika*, in *Parassia*.

ANDROS ISLAND — a large island of the Cyclades group in the Aegean Sea, divided from *Euboea* by the *Doro* Channel, with the city of *Andros* on its west coast and the port of *Gaurion* for a harbour. It was first occupied by the Ionians, and in 1832 became a Greek territory.

ANTICYRA — more anciently *Anticirra*, a town in *Phocis*, its harbour on the Crissaeon gulf was called *Cyparissus*. Also a town in *Thessaly*, on the *Spercheus* River.

APOLLONIA, near EPIDAMNUS — *Apollonia*, a former Corinthian colony, now a ruin near the coast of the Adriatic Sea in Albania; north of this was *Epidamnus*, another Corinthian colony.

APULIA — an Italian district on the lower Adriatic coast from the *Monte Gargano* Promontory, southeast to the tip of the *Salentine* Peninsula.

ARABIA, ARABIA PETRAEA — Arabia is the peninsula of the southwest portion of Asia. To the north flows the *Euphrates* to *Dar az-Zur*, then the border goes southwest through *Palmyra* to Damascus, and south to the Gulf of *Aqaba*. The northwest, called *Arabia Petraea*, means Rocky Arabia.

ARCADIA — an elevated plateau surrounded by mountains in the *Peloponnesos* to the south of Greece. Roman poets considered Arcadian shepherds an ideal of virtue and innocence.

ARGURITIDI — *Argura* in *Thessaly*, Greece, was a city of *Pelasgiotis*, and possibly Homer's *Argissa*.

ARMENIA — an area including the centre of Russian Transcaucasia and Turkish Armenia. In ancient times Armenia included eight Turkish districts (*vilayets*). The populace were Khaldians, Phrygians and Cimmerians.

ASCALON — a city in *Philistia*, now part of Israel.

ASIA — the largest continent.

ASIA MINOR — the westernmost peninsula of Asia, also known as *Anatolia*, part of modern Turkey.

ASTYPALAEA — *Astypalaea* or *Astipalaia* (*Astipalea*) is one of the fifty Greek islands of the Dodecanese in the *Aegean* Sea off the coast of southwest Asia Minor.

ATHENS, ATHINAL, ATHENIAN — the most important city of ancient Greece, on the Plain of *Attica*; the surrounding mountains are *Hymettus* to the east, *Pentelikon* to the northeast, and *Parnis* to the north; to the south and west the plain opens on the Saronic Gulf.

ATTICA, ATTIC — the area around Athens in central Greece; the peninsula between the Gulf of *Euboea* and the Saronic Gulf, with *Boeotia* to the northwest, and the *Megarid* to the southwest.

BABYLON, BABYLONIA, ASSYRIA, SUMER — Babylonia occupied the *Tigris-Euphrates* plain from modern Baghdad in the northwest to the Persian Gulf in the southeast. Previously the area to the southeast was *Sumer*, and that to the northwest, *Akkad*. Assyria was north of Babylon along the upper Tigris and the Great and Little *Zab* rivers; its modern neighbours would be Iran, Turkey and Syria. Iraq north of the *Euphrates* includes most of Babylonia and Assyria. Babylon, the ancient capital of Babylonia, was on the banks of the *Euphrates* River, south of Baghdad. Its old semitic name was *Bab-ilu*, 'gate of God', which became *Babel* in Hebrew. Babylon had entered its long decline well before the time of Dioscorides.

BALEARES — the Balearic islands in the western Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, an archipelago of fifteen islands, reputedly the 'magic isles' of the Hesperides.

BARBARIAN — primitive alien, foreigner, not Greek or Aryan. Barbary is the region of north Africa from Egypt to the Atlantic coast, including the modern states of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli.

BENGAL — a flat area drained by the extensive Ganges-Brahmaputra river systems from the foothills of the Himalayas to the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Today the east is Bangladesh, and the west is part of India.

BESSIAN — the Bessians were a fierce and powerful Thracian people living on Mount *Halmus* as far as *Euxene*.

BITHYNIA — a territory in northwest Asia Minor, from south of the Sea of *Marmara* to the Bithynian Mount Olympus (*Ulu Dag*), west to *Mysia*, and east to *Herakleia Pontica* and *Paphlagonia*.

BOEOTIA, BOEOTICAN — a district of Greece to the northeast of Corinth; the Copaic Basin is to the north, the Ismenian Plain to the south. *Thebes*, named after the Egyptian town, is its primary city; *Attica* forms the southern border. It is now known as *Voiotia*.

BOSPORUS — a strait connecting the northeast Black Sea with the southwest Sea of Marmara. It separates European Turkey and Istanbul from Asiatic Turkey and *Uskudar*. Bosphorus meaning 'ox ford', was named after the goddess Io. It is twenty miles long, with turbulent water and strong conflicting currents.

BRITTANY — the Armorican peninsula of northwest France on the Atlantic coast, home to Celtic tribes.

BRUTIA — *Bruttium*, *Bruttius*, *Bruttiorum ager*, also *Brutii*, is the southern extremity of Italy.

BUNI — The *Buni* were the race of the *Liburni*, later called Illyrians, dwelling between the *Arsa* and the *Tityus* River, on the northeast coast of the Adriatic.

CAMPANIA around NOLA — this is an area on the west coast of the Italian peninsula along the Tyrrhenian Sea, with the *Garigliano* River to the north and the Gulf of *PolICASTRO* to the south. It extends inland to the Apennines. *Ager Campanus* was the plain behind Naples. Mount Vesuvius is on the coastal plain, and *Nola* is a city on the plain.

CANOPUS — *Canobus*, *Canopus*, an important city on the coast of lower Egypt near the western mouth of the Nile.

CAPPADOCIA — a region in Asia Minor between Lake *Tatta* and the *Euphrates*. The northern part became *Pontus (qv)*. The Taurus and Antitaurus mountain ranges are in the southeast.

CARIA — an ancient country in southwest Asia Minor, with the *Aegean* Sea to the south and southwest, *Ionia* and *Lydia* to the north, and *Lycia* and *Phrygia* to the east, and including the islands of *Rhodes* and *Cos*. The mainland now belongs to Turkey.

CARTHAGE, NEW CARTHAGE, CARTHAGO NOVA, CARTAGENA — city and nation, originally the Phoenician colony of *Tyre*, on the east coast of modern Tunisia, called *Qart hahasht* in Semitic, meaning 'new town'. Tunis is situated almost on the city of ancient *Carthage*, and Tunisia is essentially the territory of *Carthage*. *Cartagena*, the greatest Carthaginian stronghold in Spain, is southeast of Madrid in Spain. This port has a beautiful natural harbour.

CELTS, CELTIC — *Celtae*, *Galatae*, *Galli*. Used for people of northern and western Europe who were not Iberian; later the Germans were considered distinct. Celtic is an Indo-European language, still spoken in areas of Wales and Ireland.

CENTURIPINUM — an ancient town of the *Siculi* in Sicily at the foot of Mount *Aetna*, on the road from *Catana* to *Panormus*.

CERAUNIAN MOUNTAINS — also known as the Taurus, Moschic, Amazonian, Caspian, Coraxic, or Caucasus.

CHALCEDON — a town in northwest Asia Minor on *Bithynia*, the peninsula between the Black Sea and the Sea of *Marmara*.

CHALCIS — a town on the Greek island of *Euboea*.

CHARACIAN — *Charax* was the name given to several small cities, originally military stations, the most remarkable at the mouth of the Tigris River.

CHELIDONIA — *Chelidonia insulae*, five small islands off the promontory *Heira* or *Chelidonia* on the south coast of *Lycia*.

CHIOS (Isle of), CHIAN [from *Scios* in the *Aegean* sea] — a Greek island in the *Aegean* Sea near the central west coast of Asia Minor. *Khios* on the east coast is the capital. It was settled by Ionians.

CILICIA (near *Gentias* in *Cilicia*) — a region of southeast Asia Minor between *Pamphylia* and Syria, from the coast to Mount Taurus. The great highway of Asia Minor passed through the coastal province of *Cilicia Trachea* and the inland plain *Cilicia Pedias*. In the time of Dioscorides it was part of the Roman province of *Syria-Cilicia-Phoenice*. Also known as Little Armenia, it is

now part of Turkey. The Cilician Gates (*Kulak Bughaz* in Turkish), a pass through the Taurus Mountains, connects *Konya* in the Anatolian Plateau with *Tarsus* and *Adana* in the Cilician Plain. *Gentias* is otherwise unknown.

CIMOLIA — *Cimolis*, *Cimolos*, *Kimolos*, or *Argentiere*, an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, between *Siphnos* and *Melos*.

CO — possibly *Cos*, a Greek island in the Aegean Sea off the southwest coast of *Caria* in Asia Minor; one of the *Sporades* Islands, settled by Dorians from the Argolid northwest of the *Peloponnesus* Peninsula; the centre for the school of medicine founded by Hippocrates.

COLCHIS, COLCHIDICEN, COLCHOS — *Colchis*, now named *Vaniis*, is on the Black Sea in Georgia, south of the Caucasus Mountains, in the delta of the *Phasis* River (*Rioni*). Jason and the Argonauts undertook the voyage from *Iolcus* in *Thessaly* (*Volos*) in 1280BCE to search for the Golden Fleece at *Colchis*. Up to the 1930's, fleece were gilded by pegging out sheepskins in the rivers originating in the Caucasus, to gather gold particles.

COLOPHON — a town in *Ionia*, Asia Minor, north of *Ephesus* and south of *Smyrna*.

COMAGENO — *Commagene* is the northeast district of Syria, and part of the Greek kingdom of Syria.

COON — possibly *Coos*, *Cos*, *Kos*, one of the *Sporades* Islands.

CORINTH — a Greek town on the Isthmus of Corinth which separates *Peloponnesos* from the rest of Greece.

CORYCIA — on the slopes of Mount *Parnassus*, near the Corinthian Gulf, hosted the most famous oracle of ancient Greece. The Corycean cave was dedicated to Pan and the Nymphs, with nocturnal dancing and wild bacchanalean orgies.

CRETE, CRETA, CRETAN — the largest Greek island in the Aegean Sea, south of Athens and the Dardanelles Straits (see Mount Ida).

CUMAE — city in *Campania*, Italy, west of Naples.

CYCLADES, KIKLADHES, CYCLADEAN ISLANDS — a large group of islands in the Aegean sea off the southeast coast of Greece, with a circular distribution around *Delos*. Larger islands include *Naxos*, *Andros*, *Tinos*, *Paros*, *Siros*, *Mykonos* and *Santorini* (*Thera*).

CYPARISSIAN — *Cyparissus*, a small town in *Phocis* on *Parnassus* near *Delphi*.

CYPRUS, CYPRIOTE, CYPRIAN — a large island in the eastern Mediterranean, south of the Turkish province of *Cilicia*; mostly Greek, partly Turkish.

CYRENAICA — the northeast province of Libya.

CYRENE — chief population centre of *Cyrenaica*, inland from the port of *Apollonia*.

CYZICUM, CYZICENIAN — *Cyzicus* was a Greek city in *Phrygia*, Asia Minor, on the southern shore of *Propontis* (Sea of *Marmara*).

DACIA — the Transylvanian plateau with the Danube River and the Carpathian mountains to the east and south; now central Romania. Occupied by Thracians, Scythians from south Russia, Celts, and others, who spoke a Latin dialect eventuating in Romanian. *Dacia* is today the northwest portion of Bulgaria.

DICAEARCHIA — founded by Greeks from *Samos* as *Dikaiarchia*, and named *Puteoli* by the Romans. Today it is *Pozzuoli*, a city in Naples province, *Campania*, Italy, on a promontory in the Gulf of *Pozzuoli*.

DAMASCUS — capital of Syria and of the province of Damascus (*Esh Sham* or *Dimashq* in Arabic) in southwest Syria, on the *Barada* River and the eastern side of the Anti-Lebanon Mountains; southeast of Beirut, Lebanon, and the Mediterranean Sea; one of the first permanent cities in the Middle East.

EGYPT — a country at the northeast part of Africa, surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea, Israel, the Red Sea, the Sudan, and Libya.

ELIS, in ACHAIA — *Elis*, a city in the province of the same name, in classical Greece, was west of *Arcadia*, south of *Achaea* and north of *Messenia*, with its coastline along the Sicilian Sea. *Achaea* is a province south of the Gulf of Corinth. *Elis* was not in *Achaea*.

ENNA, in Sicily — *Enna*, formerly called *Castrogiovanni*, and even earlier *Umbilicus Siciliae*, is a province and capital city in central Sicily, south of *Palermo* and west of *Catania*. It has the highest elevation of any Sicilian city.

EPHESUS, EPHESIAN — a city in Asia Minor settled by Ionians, at the mouth of the *Cayster* River, south of *Smyrna* (now *Izmir*). The Temple of Artemis and its successor the Temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, was here.

ERETRIA — a city in the Greek province of *Euboea*, north of the Euboean Gulf, with *Boeotia* and *Attica* to the south on the Gulf.

ETHIOPIA — also known as *Abyssinia* or *Aethiopia*; an empire in northeast Africa founded by Semitic immigrants from southern Arabia.

ETRURIA, HETRURIA, TYRRHENIA, THUSCANS, TUSCANY — *Etruria*, a territory in northwest Italy, had *Cispadane* Gaul to the north, *Umbria* to the east, and *Latium* to the south. The Tyrrhenian Sea is part of the Mediterranean, and Etruria's western boundary. The Etruscans were Tyrrhenians to the Greeks, and *Tusci* or *Etrusci* to the Romans. They were possibly Lydian settlers who merged with local Umbrians. At one time their influence extended across the Apennines to the foothills of the Alps, and south to Naples and Rome. The Etruscans were incorporated into Rome.

EUBOEA — an island on the east central coast of the Greek peninsula. The second largest *Aegean* island, now *Evvoi*.

GAGAS, river mouth — *Gagae*, a town on the coast of *Lycia*, east of *Myra*, and the source of *gagate*, or jet, stone.

GALATIA, in Asia — region of Asia Minor, a portion of *Phrygia* with *Bithynia* and *Paphlagonia* to the north, *Lycaonia* and *Cappadocia* to the south, *Pontus* on the east and the remainder of *Phrygia* to the west. It was settled by Gallic or Gallo-Graeci tribes.

GALATIA, islands of; near *Messalia*, the STOECHADES — *Stoechades Insulae*, five small islands in the Mediterranean off the coast of *Gallia Narbonensis* and east of *Massilia*. Old names included *Prote*, *Mese*, and *Hypaea*.

GALLIA near the Alps, GAUL, GALLIA, GALLICA — *Gallia* was used before the time of Julius Caesar to indicate all the land inhabited by the *Galli* or *Celtae*, including most of northern and western Europe and the British Isles. Transalpine or Farther Gaul included modern France, Belgium, parts of Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Cisalpine or Hither Gaul was the Po valley area in Italy.

GANGES RIVER, India — rising in *Uttar Pradesh*, south of the Himalayas, then flowing over the Hindustan Plain to the Bay of Bengal; the great holy river of India.

GILEAD — a mountainous region of Transjordan, east of the Jordan River, from the Dead Sea to the Sea of *Galilee*.

GREECE, GREEK — the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula (except for some Turkish islands), the *Aegean* archipelago, and the islands of the Ionian Sea. To the north are Albania, Macedonia, and Bulgaria; in the northeast the *Maritsa* River separates western Greek *Thrace* and eastern Turkish *Thrace*. The *Aegean*, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas surround the rest of the mainland.

GYMNESIAN ISLES, called BALEARES — see *Baleares*, Spain; Balearic Islands.

HELICON — the *Helicon* (*Elikon Oros*) is a mountain in *Boeotia*, north of the Gulf of Corinth, near Mount *Parnassus* and the *Parnes* Mountains (*Pateras Oros*).

HELIS, on the river ANIGRUS — *Anigrus* was a small river in the Triphylia *Elis*, noted for its foul smell and healing powers. See *Elis*.

HERACLEA, of *Pontus (Heracleotia)* — properly called *Heraclea Pontica*, a town on the Black Sea coast of northwest Turkey, east of *Uskudar* and northwest of *Ankara*, destroyed by the Romans in the Mithridatic wars (88-66BCE); modern *Eregli* is built on the site.

HIERAPOLIS — a city of Great *Phrygia*, near the *Maeander* river. Also the name of the city formerly called *Bambyce*, in the northeast of Syria.

IBERIA — the Iberian Peninsula is today occupied by Spain and Portugal. The Iberian language, spoken in Spain and southern Gaul as far north as the Garonne River, may be related to modern Basque.

IDA, or PSILORITI — the highest mountain in Crete.

ILLYRIA — an ancient country to the east of the Adriatic Sea; the area includes areas of modern Albania, Montenegro, Herzegovina, and Yugoslavia. *Illyria* was known as *Dalmatia* in Roman times, with *Scodra (Shkoder)* in Albania) its principal city.

INDIA — separated from the rest of Asia by the Himalayan Mountains, the Indian subcontinent includes Pakistan and Bangladesh. To the north are Iran, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar. To the south lie the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean, and the Arabian Sea.

IONIA — on the west coast of Asia Minor along the *Aegean* Sea between *Mysia* and *Caria*, with *Lydia* to the east, the valley of *Hermus* in the north, and the *Maeander* valley in the south, and *Caystrus* the central valley. It was founded by Ionians.

ISIACI, the — the Jewish people.

ISTRIA, ISTRUS — a peninsula at the northern end of the Adriatic Sea, now mainly part of Croatia, divided from the mainland by the *Monti della Vena*, the highest peak being *Monte Maggiore*. Only *Trieste* is still Italian. The original Illyrian people were called *Histri* because the region was drained by the *Hister* (Danube) River.

ITALY, ITALIA — a peninsula extending from the European continent southward into the Mediterranean, with the Adriatic Sea on the east; to the north it is edged by the Alps of France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. The earliest settlers may have been *Italic* Aryans from the north; Etruscans from Asia Minor or the Orient arrived on the Tuscan coast; and Greeks settled in the south. The plains south of the Tiber River (*Latium*) were settled by Latins, in due course becoming Rome. Ancient Italy was south of this, and north of Sicilian Italy, from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean. By the time of Dioscorides the Romans had conquered all of Italy.

JUDAEA, JUDEA — a division of Palestine under the Romans who later integrated it with Syria, eventually making *Judaea* and *Samaria* the unified province of *Palestina Prima*.

KISSAS — *Cissus*, a town in Macedonia on the mountain of the same name.

LACEDAEMONIA — *Lacedaemon* was the *Eurotas* Valley, occupied by the Lacedaemonians. Ancient Sparta, situated on the Acropolis hill on the west bank of the *Eurotas* River, was the chief city of *Laconia*, in the southeast *Peloponnesos*.

LATINS, LATINI — the *Italic* tribe who settled *Latium*, the territory south of the Tiber River among the Alban Hills where the city of Rome developed.

LEMNOS, LIMNOS — an island of the Greek Archipelago in the *Aegean* Sea, between the *Chalcidice (Khalkidike)* peninsula in northern Greece and Turkey.

LESBOS — now *Lesvos*, also called *Mitilini* after its main town; a Greek island in the *Aegean* Sea near the west coast of Asia Minor. Theophrastus was born at *Eresus* on this island. Lesbian means from *Lesbos*.

LIBYA (AFRICA) — Libya is a state in north Africa, south of the Mediterranean, with Egypt, the Sudan, Chad, Niger, Algeria and Tunisia as neighbours. Its two coastal provinces are the ancient *Cyrenaica (qv)* and *Tripolitania*, both part of the Roman Empire. *Cyrenaica* was settled by the Greeks, and *Tripolitania* by the Phoenicians. Africa was sometimes used to indicate *Cyrenaica*, Libya, or the lands beyond.

LIGURIA, LIGURIAN ALPS, on the APENNINE, a hill bordering the Alps – *Liguria* is a region of Italy along the north shore of the Gulf of Genoa (Ligurian Sea) up to the Maritime Alps and the Ligurian Apennines; its main city is *Genova*. The Apennine mountain range extends along the Italian peninsula, forming the watershed for the entire peninsula. The Ligurian Apennines stretch from *Bocchetta dell' Altare* west of *Savona* (*Bormida* River) to *La Cisa* Pass, north of *La Spezia* (*Magra* River) sloping steeply to the Ligurian Sea, and gently on the north to the Po Valley.

LIPARIS, LIPARA — the *Lipari* (Aeolian) islands are an archipelago of seven islands and ten islets off the northeast coast of Sicily. Aeolus was the mythical king of the winds.

LUCANIA, LUCANIAN — an area of southern Italy, now called *Basilicata*, with the Gulf of *Taranto* in the Ionian Sea and the Gulf of *Policastro* on the Tyrrhenian Sea, northward to the *Ofanto* River; to the west are the Lucanian Apennines.

LYCIA — a district on the south Mediterranean coast of Asia Minor with *Caria* on the west, *Phrygia* and *Pisidia* on the north, and *Pamphylia* on the east; the Taurus mountain range is prominent, and the main river and city are *Xanthus*.

MACEDONIA, and by the river HALIOCMON — the south of the Balkan peninsula includes Greece, Bulgaria and *Macedonia*. *Macedonia* was originally only the area between Lake *Kastoria* and the *Haliocmon* (*Aliakmon*) River. By the time of Dioscorides it included the area of *Macedonia* within today's Greece.

MAGI — the Magi tribe of MEDIA, a class of Zoroastrian (*qv*) priests in ancient Media and Persia reputed to possess supernatural powers, being specialists in divination from dreams, astrology, and magic. In Dioscorides' time the name was used for those claiming occult powers of Babylonian or Oriental origin. See *Media*.

MAGNESIA, in *Caria* — *Magnesia ad Sipylum* now called *Manisa*, is the capital of a *vilayet* in west central Turkey, near *Smyrna* (*Izmir*) on the Aegean Sea coast, in the *Hermus* (*Gediz*) River Valley. See *Caria*.

MASSALEOTICA — possibly *Massalia*, *Massilae*, *Massilia*, now Marseille, France.

MECCA — one of the twin capitals of Saudi Arabia, on the west coast of the Arabian Peninsula, east of *Jidda*, its port on the Red Sea.

MEDIA — a kingdom in northwest Persia ruled by the Medes or *Madai* tribes originally from southern Russia. Median territory lay from *Susiana* in southern Persia to the *Halys* River in central Asia Minor. See *Magi*.

MEGARA — capital of *Megaritis*, opposite the island of *Salamis*, near Athens.

MELIA — *Meliani* was an inland Chaonian town in southern Albania.

MELOS — an island in the Cyclades group in the Aegean Sea, north of the Sea of Crete and the island of Crete, now *Milos* or *Milo*.

MEMPHIS, in *Arcadia* — *Memphis* was the capital of ancient Egypt, south of Cairo across the River Nile. The Egyptian name was *Men-nefer*, or *Memphis* in Greek. Its sacred name *Hikuptah* indicated house of the *ka* (genius) of Ptah, its great God, or *Aiguptos* in Greek. *Memphis* cannot be traced in *Arcadia*. The department *Arcadia* (*qv*) lies in the the *Peloponnesus* in southern Greece.

MESSENIA — an area in the *Peloponnesus*, south of *Arcadia* and *Sciritis*, west of *Laconia*, now *Messinia*, forming the Gulf of *Messinia* in the Mediterranean.

MOSUL — the second largest city of Iraq, on the west bank of the Tigris River, northwest of Baghdad in the region formerly called Assyria; its Aramaic name was *Hesna* 'Ebraya; ancient Nineveh is east of *Mosul* on the east of the Tigris River.

MYSIA, in the HELLESPONT, Asia — *Mysia* was the northwest province of Asia Minor with *Pergamum* the capital city, on the *Caicus* River, with the Aegean Sea to the west and the *Hellespont* (Dardanelles) on the northwest. The *Hellespont* is the narrow strait from the Aegean Sea to the Sea of Marmara.

NABATAEA (in Arabia) — a kingdom in the Middle East in the northwest of the Arabian Peninsula, now called Jordan, east of Palestine (Israel), surrounded by Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and the Gulf of *Aqaba*.

NARBONA, near Spain — first called *Narbo Martius*, the first Roman colony in Gaul, named *Narbona* in the time of Dioscorides, now *Narbonne*, it is a city in southern France in the department of *Aude*, east of *Carcassonne* near the Mediterranean. *Gallia Narbonensis* indicated all of southern France in Roman times.

NAXOS, NAXIAN — the largest island of the Cyclades group, a Greek archipelago in the south *Aegean* Sea.

NEW CARTHAGE, in Spain — a port on the Mediterranean Sea in the province of *Murcia* in southeast Spain southeast of Madrid, a magnificent natural harbour, called *Carthago Nova* by the Romans, now *Cartagena*. See *Carthage*.

NILE RIVER — the world's longest river, its farthest source being the *Kagera* River near Lake Tanganyika. It flows along the Rift Valley, the edge of the Abyssinian Plateau, the Red Sea hills, the Sudanese plain, the Nubian Desert, a Libyan limestone trough in Egypt, then into the extensive Nile Delta below Cairo, and into the Mediterranean Sea.

NISYRUS — a small island in the Carpathian Sea near the *Triopium* promontory of *Caria*.

OLYMPUS, mountain in *Lycia* — a number of mountains in Greece, Asia Minor and Cyprus were named *Olympus*, the most famous being the Greek *Olympus Thessalus* in north *Thessaly*, *Olympus Bithynus* at *Uludag* near *Bursa* in northwest Turkey, and *Olympus* in *Lycia*, Asia Minor. See *Lycia*.

OSTHANES — *Ostha* was a city of the Indian people, the *Siramnai* (*Rhamnai*).

OSTRACEAN — *Ostra*, *Ostranes*, a town in *Umbria* in the territory of the *Senones*.

PACHYNUM, promontory near Syracuse — the cape on the southeast tip of Sicily, south of Syracuse, in the Mediterranean Sea.

PALMYRA, in Syria — *Palmyra* i.e. palm city, its Arabic name *Tadmor*, is an oasis northeast of Damascus.

PAMPHYLIA — a narrow strip of the south coast of Asia Minor between *Lycia* and *Cilicia*, bordering on *Pisidia*.

PAROS, PARIAN — one of the larger islands of the Cyclades group south of the Greek mainland in the *Aegean* Sea.

PARNASSUS — a mountain in the *Pindus* range in Greece north of the Gulf of Corinth, in the territory of *Phocis*; the town and Temple of *Delphi* were on its southern side; Mount *Lycorea*, one of its twin peaks, is the site of the Corycian Grotto.

PELOPONNESUS — the mainland peninsula of Greece south of the Gulfs of Corinth and *Patrai*, with the narrow Isthmus of Corinth joining it to *Attica*; its provinces *Arcadia* and *Argolis* included the towns of *Sparta* and *Olympia*, site of the Olympic games, now *Peloponnesos*.

PERGA — important ancient city of *Pamphylia* between the rivers *Catarrhactes* and *Cestrus*, on a little island northeast of *Attalia*.

PERSIA — the southwest Asian country, original home of the Aryan race, and now Iran. The Persian Empire of ancient times extended from Egypt to the Indus River. The Mesopotamian civilizations of Sumeria, Babylonia and Assyria preceded it.

PETRA, in *Judaea* — a city in Jordan, capital of the Nabataeans, a people of Arabic background, situated halfway between the port of *Ezion-geber* in the Gulf of *Aqaba*, and *Gaza* on the Mediterranean Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, in *LYDIA* — Philadelphia was 'the city of the open door' in *Lydia* on the great trade route from *Susa*, capital of Persia, east through *Sardis* and *Philadelphia* to *Ephesus* on the *Aegean* Sea; *Lydia* was an area in central Asia Minor with *Sardis* as its capital, and for a period the Greek states

on the coast of Asia Minor and much of the interior of *Phrygia* came under Lydian control, but its political power had waned long before the time of Dioscorides. See *Sardis*.

PHOENICIA — a district on the Syrian coast inhabited by Semitic traders called Phoenicians, the main independent city-states were *Tyre*, *Sidon*, *Beirut* and *Byblos*. Trading posts established by the Phoenicians included *Carthage* in north Africa and *Cadiz* in Spain. By the time of Dioscorides, *Phoenicia* had been added to the Roman province of *Syria*.

PHOLOE — a mountain forming the boundary between *Arcadia* and *Elis*.

PHRYGIA — the western Anatolian Plateau of central Asia Minor, its capital *Gordion* on the *Sangarios* River was taken by the Cimmerians in the seventh century BCE.

PISIDIA, in PAMPHYLIA — *Pisidia*, an ancient province of Asia Minor, lay east of *Caria*, south of *Phrygia*, west of *Cilicia* and north of *Lycia* and *Pamphylia*; *Pamphylia* occupied the coastal area to the southeast of *Pisidia*.

PITYUSA, an island near Spain — two islands off the south coast of Spain and west of the *Baleares*, called *Ebusus* (*Ivisa*), and *Ophiussa* (*Formentera*).

PLAGIOPOLIS — possibly *Placia*, a small Pelasgian colony at the foot of Mount Olympus in Greece.

PNIGITIS — *Ecclesia* (*Pnyx*) means place of assembly.

PONTUS, PONTIC — an ancient kingdom in northeast Asia Minor on the south shore of the Black Sea as far as the *Halys* River. The herbalist Crateaus, whose beautiful drawings illustrate the *Codex Vindobonensis* of Dioscorides, was physician to Mithridates VI of *Pontus*.

PROPONTIS, around the island *Besbicum* — a small sea which unites the *Euxine* and *Aegean* Seas, and divides Europe from Asia.

PSOPHIS, in *Arcadia* — a town in the northwest of *Arcadia* on the river *Erymanthus*, originally called *Phegia*.

PUTEOLI — see *Dicaearchia*.

RAVENNA, Italy — a province and the capital in *Emilia-Romagna* in northeastern Italy, northeast of Florence near the Adriatic Sea.

RED SEA — a narrow sea separating Africa and Arabia, between the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of *Aqaba*.

RHODES — the largest island in the Greek Dodecanese or *Sporades* archipelago, in the *Aegean* Sea close to Turkey, its capital city of *Rhodes* was the site of the Colossus of *Rhodes*, one of the seven wonders of antiquity.

ROME, ROMAN — capital of the Roman Empire and now of Italy, in central Italy on the Tiber River; initially a ford across the Tiber between *Etruria* and *Latium*. The seven hills of Rome are the *Capitoline*, the *Quirinal*, the *Viminal*, the *Esquiline*, the *Caelian*, the *Aventine* and the *Palatine*; Rome is surrounded by the plains of the *Campagna*.

SALAMINE, in Cyprus — a Cyprian city in the middle of the east coast, north of the river *Pedlaeus*.

SAMIA — a town of *Elis* in the district *Triphylia*, south of *Olympia*, between *Lepreum* and the *Alpheus*.

SAMPHARITICI — *Sampha* was a town in Phoenicia.

SAMOTHRACE, SAMOTHRACIA — a Greek island in the north *Aegean* Sea, near the Gulf of *Saros* in *Thrace*, now called *Samothraki*.

SANTONICUM in *Sardonis* — the *Santoni* or *Santones* were a Celtic people. See *Sardonis*.

SARACENIAN, SARACEN — *Saracen* was a Graeco-Roman name for the nomadic peoples of the Syrian and Arabian deserts, the Arabs.

SARDIA, SARDINIA — *Sardi* is Sardinia, a large island in the Mediterranean, west of the Italian peninsula and south of Corsica, first colonized by Phoenicians, then Carthaginians, and later the Romans.

SARDIS — capital city of *Lydia*, Asia Minor, at the north base of Mount *Tmolus*, northeast of *Smyrna* (*Izmir*), in the valley of the *Hermus* (*Gediz*) River. See *Philadelphia*.

SARDONIS, in *Galatia* — *Sardoum* or *Sardonium mare*, part of the Mediterranean on the west and south of Sardinia. See *Galatia*.

SCIOS, in the *Aegean Sea* — see *Chios*.

SCYTHIA, near the river PONTUS — In Dioscorides' time *Scythia* was the country south of the Danube delta in modern Romania now called the *Dobruja*. Its inhabitants were the *Scythae* or Scythians. After 395CE the northern province of the diocese of *Thrace* in Greece was called *Scythia*. *Pontus* was on the southern shore of the Black Sea.

SELEUCIA, near Syria — *Seleucia-on-Tigris* in Mesopotamia was the capital of the Syrian Seleucid Empire, at one time stretching from Asia Minor to north India; the Romans divided Seleucid Syria into three kingdoms, and established several Roman provinces including Seleucid Mesopotamia.

SELINUS, SELINUSIAN — a Greek city, now in ruins, near *Castelvetrano* on the southwest coast of Sicily.

SICILIA, SICILY, AGRIGENTINES — a Mediterranean island near the southwest tip of the Italian peninsula, with the Straits of *Messina* separating it from Italy, and Tunisia in the southwest. Sicily was Rome's first colony. *Agrigento* is a province of Sicily.

SICYONIA — a small district in the northeast of Peloponnesus, surrounded by *Corinth*, *Achaia*, *Phlius*, *Cleonae*, and the Corinthian gulf.

SIDON — a port on the Mediterranean in southwest Lebanon, south of *Beirut* and north of *Tyre*.

SINOPE — now the city of *Sinop* in Turkey, on the southern shore of the *Euxine Sea* (Black Sea).

SMYRNA — a major port in Turkey now called *Izmir*, on the *Aegean* coast of *Ionia*, Asia Minor.

SOLIS, a hill — *Solois*, *Mons Solis*, a promontory on the southwest coast of *Mauretania*.

SPAIN — a country in southwest Europe occupying most of the Iberian Peninsula, surrounded by the Bay of Biscay, the Pyrenees Mountains, France, the Mediterranean, the Straits of Gibraltar, Portugal, and the Atlantic Ocean; called *Hispaniae* by the Romans.

STOECHADES — see *Galatia*, Islands of.

SYRIA — Greater Syria stretched from the Taurus Mountains to the Sinai Desert, including modern Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, and parts of Turkey and Iraq.

TAPHOSIRIS, in Egypt — a city of lower Egypt, on the northwest frontier, in the *Lybia Nomos*, near *Alexandria*.

TARENTUM, TARANTO — founded by Spartans as *Taras*, a city and province in *Apulia*, southeast Italy, in the Gulf of *Taranto*.

TAURUS MOUNTAINS, in *Cappadocia* — part of the Alpine mountain system of Eurasia stretching from the Greek *Pindus* Mountains to the Iranian *Zagros* Mountains. See *Cappadocia*.

THABANA, GALILEE — *Thabor*, *Tabor*, or *Atabyrium*, an isolated mountain east of the plain of *Esdraelon* in *Galilee*. *Galilee* in Palestine (Israel), west of the River Jordan, stretches from *Haifa* and the Plain of *Esdraelon*, to Lebanon. It was a Roman tetrarchate ruled by the Herods.

THAPSUS, an island — a city on the east coast of Sicily on a peninsula of the same name. Also a city on the east coast of *Byzacena*, in *Africa Propria*.

THASSOS, THASIAN — an island in the north *Aegean Sea* off the coast of *Thrace* (Greek *Macedonia*), across the *Thassos Straits* from *Neapolis (Kavala)* on the mainland, now called *Thasos*.

THEBES, in Egypt (THEBAN, THEBAICAN) — the Egyptian city of *Waset*, later called *Thebes* by the Greeks, after their own *Thebes* in *Boeotia*, it lies on the banks of the Nile River south of Cairo.

THESSALY, THESSALIA, near the river *Peneus* — *Thessaly* was part of ancient Greece on the east coast, surrounded by *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Doris*, *Locris* and the *Aegean Sea*. The *Peneus River (Pineios)*, rising in the *Pindus* Mountains to the west, flows through *Larissa* and *Tempe* into the *Thermaic Gulf* in the *Aegean Sea*.

THRACE, by the river *Strimon*, THRACIAN — *Thrace* (now Macedonian Greece) is the ancient name of the Balkan area south of the Danube River,

west of the Black Sea, east of the *Strimon* River and north of the *Aegean* Sea. The *Strimon* River (also called *Strymon*, and now *Strum*), rising in the mountains of western Bulgaria, flows south through *Thrace* to the Gulf of *Strimon* in the *Aegean* Sea.

THUSCAN — see *Etruria*.

TMOLUS, a hill in Libya near MAURETANIA — *Tmolus* is a mountain near *Sardis*, capital city of *Lydia* in Asia Minor, northeast of *Smyrna* (now *Izmir*). *Mauretania*, the Roman province of *Mauretania Tingitana*, named after *Tingis* (*Tangier*), included northwest modern Morocco and west Algeria (*Numidia*). It was later extended to the *Bou Regreg* River at *Sale*, with its capital the city of *Volubilis*. See *Sardis*.

TRALLES — flourishing merchant city in Asia Minor on the south foot of Mount *Messogis*, on the River *Eudon*. Also called *Anthea*, *Seleucia*, and *Antiochia*. There was also a city called *Tralles* in *Phrygia*.

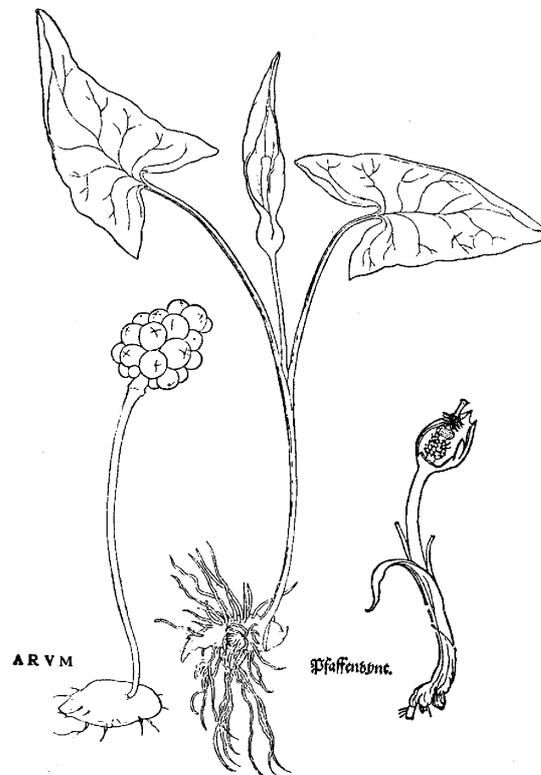
TROY, TROJAN — a settlement in Asia Minor three miles inland on the northwest *Aegean* coast, near the mouth of the *Hellespont*. Also called *Ilios*, *Ilion*, or *Ilium*, it was the site of the Trojan War. Nine settlements were built in turn upon the ruins of former settlements, but it lost importance with the growth of Constantinople.

TYRRHENIA — see *Etruria*.

VESTINUM, VESTIN MOUNTAINS — the *Vestini* were a Sabellian people living in central Italy between the Appenines and the Adriatic Sea, near the rivers *Matrius* and *Aternus*.

ZACYNTHUS — the most southerly Greek island in the Ionian Sea, ten miles west of *Elis* in the *Peloponnesos*, also called *Zante* or *Zakinthos*, and settled in ancient times by Arcadians.

ZOROASTRIAN, ZOROASTRES — also called Mazdaism, a religion founded in the eighth or seventh century BCE by a reformer of the Iranian religion. He was known as *Zarathushtra* (in Greek, *Zoroaster*).



Arum maculatum
from BRUNFELS — 1530