## INSTITUTIO SANTORIANA FONDAZIONE COMEL YALE UNIVERSITY University of Exeter MEDICINE AND THE BODY IN THE RENAISSANCE Julius-Maximilians-UNIVERSITÄT WÜRZBURG UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PARMA STUDIO FIRMANO SMBR NLINE VENTS THE ARABIC AND LATIN SCIENCE OF COMPOUND

## A NEW READING OF BOOK TEN OF THE «PRACTICA PANTEGNI»

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the Arabic physician al-Majūsī, the "Royal Book" (al-Kitāb al-Malakā), includes in its among other points, on their usefulness practical section an entire book devoted to as anaesthetics or in facilitating the inthe science of compound medicaments. Rather than merely collecting lists of antidotes, it opens with a substantial introduction that innovates on earlier discussions of the reasons and methods for composing Notably, the Latin version by Constanand administering such remedies. Al-Majūsī defends the position of rationalist phy-

MEDICAMENTS

The medical encyclopaedia composed by cians concerning the necessity of using compound antidotes, and elaborates, gestion of unpleasant substances. In the contest between disease and nature, he explains, compound antidotes are an indispensable weapon for the physician. tine the African, preserved in a single Toledo manuscript, goes beyond mere

translation of al-Majūsī's doctrines. It transforms them into an even more philosophically informed discussion, substantiating the claims of the rationalist physicians by explaining how medicaments exert their virtus. At the same time, Constantine enriched the Kitāb by embedding fragments of earlier Latin learning, thereby creating an original and unprecedented account of the science of composita that has until now remained largely inaccessible. By presenting a selection of passages, this talk will highlight the main features of this hitherto neglected text together with its Latin adaptation.