# אסקלפיוס

מתוך ויקיפדיה, האנציקלופדיה החופשית

אסקלפיוס (ביוונית: Ἀσκλήπιος, בלטינית: (Aesculapius) היה אל הרפואה של החקלפיוס (ביוונים בזכות יכולת הרפואה האלוהית שלו הקים אסקלפיוס את המתים לתחייה ובכך צמצם את הפער בין בני האדם לבין האלים.

בפולחן אסקלפיוס, שרווח מאוד ביוון העתיקה, היה חלק נכבד גם לבתו היגיאה, אלת הבריאות שאליה נלווה גם אחיה, טלספורוס. ידוע שהיו קיימים כמה מאות היכלי אסקלפיוס שאליהם נהרו מאות חולים אשר ביקשו תרופות מכוהניו.

על פי אפלטון, מלותיו האחרונות של סוקרטס, היו "העלו קורבן לאסקלפיוס" (מנהג יווני היה להקריב תרנגול לאל זה, במידה ואדם לא חלה או מיעט מאד לחלות במהלך חייו).

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על פי המיתולוגיה, היה אסקלפיוס בנו של אפולו מבת התמותה קורוניס. אפולו שזעם על כך שקורוניס מתעתדת להינשא לאחר הרג אותה, ויילד את אסקלפיוס בניתוח קיסרי.

בכתבי הומרוס מוזכרים בניו, מכאון ופודלריוס. הומרוס מציג באיליאדה את בני אסקלפויס כרופאים גיבורים בשל יכולות הריפוי שלהם. יוחסו להם שתי משפחות רופאים מפורסמות, "האסקלפיאידים", שעם אחת מהן נמנה היפוקרטס.

היגיאה היא בתו.

אסקלפיוס היה תלמידו של הקנטאור כיירון וממנו למד רפואה ואף איך להחיות מתים,

זאוס שהתרגז מכך שבן תמותה מתערב בפעולתם של האלים בנושאי חיים ומוות הרגו על ידי מכת ברק.

מעשה זה של זאוס הביא לריב בינו ובין אפולו אשר סירב לייצר עבור זאוס את הברקים ששימשו כנשקו של זאוס. על מנת לפייס את אפולו, הפך זאוס את אסקלפיוס לאל.

# דרך הטיפול

מלוחות התודה שהוקדשו לאסקלפיוס ניתן ללמוד כי עיקר ריפוים של החולים היה בדרך של לינה במקדשים שיוחדו לו. שם



אסקלפיוס



מקדש אסקליפיוס למרגלות האקרופוליס באתונה

הייתה דרך הריפוי מתגלה כביכול בחלום. התנאים הטבעיים במקדשים, כדוגמת אור השמש, האוויר הצח והטבילה במים היטיבו עם החולים. עם זאת, גם כוח האמונה סייע בריפוי. ייתכן שכוהני אסקלפיוס השתמשו בתרופות, ואולי אף ביצעו ניתוחים.

החולים היו מעלים קורבנות לאסקלפיוס, כתודה על ריפוים.

### שבועת היפוקרטס

אסקלפיוס הוא אחד מארבעת האלים המוזכרים בשבועת היפוקרטס ייאני נשבע בשם אפולו המרפא, בשם אסקלפיוס, היגיאה ופנקיאהיי

# מטה אסקלפיוס



ערך מורחב – מטה אסקלפיוס

אסקלפיוס מיוצג בכל פסליו כאדם מזוקן בעל פנים רחומות, הנושא מטה עליו כרוך נחש בודד. כיום, סמלים של ארגונים וגופים העוסקים ברפואה ובבריאות מציגים נחש כרוך סביב מטה.

### מקדש אפידאורוס

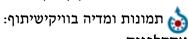


ערך מורחב – אפידאורוס 🔯

על פי האגדה אסקלפיוס נולד באפידאורוס ובה אף הקים את האסקלפיון - בית החולים שלו. במקום הוקם מקדש לאלים המרפאים. על מנת למצוא את התרופה המדויקת למחלתם, אנשים שהו במהלך הלילה באנקומיטיריה, שהוא היכל שינה גדול. אסקלפיוס עצמו התגלה לאנשים בחלום, ונתן להם עצה כיצד להשיג בחזרה את בריאותם. ליד המקדש היה בית הארחה בעל תכולה של 160 מקומות. ליד המקדש יש מעיינות מינרליים, וייתכן כי היה להם חלק בתהליך הריפוי.

### קישורים חיצוניים

מיזמי קרן ויקימדיה



http://tools.wmflabs.org/hewiki-) יוסי רימר, על רופאים ונחשים tools/redirect.php?q=http://www.haaretz.co.il/hasite/spages /925151.html), באתר הארץ

אסקלפיוס ■ דר' אפי זיו, הרפואה במיתולוגיה היוונית (http://www.efiziv.co.il/64811 /%D7%94%D7%A8%D7%A4%D7%95%D7%90%D7%94-%D7%91 %D7%9E%D7%99%D7%AA%D7%95%D7%9C%D7%95%D7%92%D7%99%D7%94-%D7%94%D7%99%D7%95 (%D7%95%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%AA

אלים משניים במיתולוגיה היוונית

אסקלפיוס ● לטו ● פאן ● הנימפות

https://he.wikipedia.org) ערך זה הוא קצרמר בנושא מיתולוגיה. אתם מוזמנים לתרום לוויקיפדיה ולהרחיב אותו /w/index.php?title=%D7%90%D7%A1%D7%A7%D7%9C%D7%A4%D7%99%D7%95%D7%A1&action=edit& editintro=%D7%AA%D7%91%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%AA%3A%D7%A7%D7%A6%D7%A8%D7%9E%D7 .(%A8%2F%D7%94%D7%A8%D7%97%D7%91%D7%94

קטגוריות: קצרמר מיתולוגיה | אלים יווניים משניים | אלים רומיים | אלי בריאות

- שונה לאחרונה ב־10:15, 27 בפברואר 2013. (ציטוט)
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3 of 3

# **Asclepius**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Asclepius (/æsˈkliːpiəs/; Greek: Ἀσκληπιός, Asklēpiós [asklɛːpiós]; Latin: Aesculapius) was a god of medicine in ancient Greek religion. Asclepius represents the healing aspect of the medical arts; his daughters are Hygieia ("Hygiene", the goddess/personification of health, cleanliness, and sanitation), Iaso (the goddess of recuperation from illness), Aceso (the goddess of the healing process), Aglæa/Ægle (the goddess of beauty, splendor, glory, magnificence, and adornment), and Panacea (the goddess of universal remedy). He was associated with the Roman/Etruscan god Vediovis. He was one of Apollo's sons, sharing with Apollo the epithet Paean ("the Healer"). The rod of Asclepius, a snake-entwined staff, remains a symbol of medicine today. Those physicians and attendants who served this god were known as the Therapeutae of Asclepius.

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# **Etymology**

The etymology of the name is unknown. In his revised version of Frisk's *Griechisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* (*Greek Etymological Dictionary*), R. S. P. Beekes gives this summary of the different attempts:

### **Asclepius**

God of medicine, healing, rejuvenation and physicians



Asclepius with his serpent-entwined staff, Archaeological Museum of Epidaurus

Symbol A serpent-entwined staff
Consort Epione

Parents Apollo and Coronis

**Children** Hygieia (daughter)

Iaso (daughter)
Aceso (daughter)
Aglaea (daughter)
Panacea (daughter)
Machaon (son)
Podalirius (son)
Telesphoros (son)

Aratus (son)

Roman equivalent Aesculapius

"H. Grégoire (with R. Goossens and M. Mathieu) in Asklépios, Apollon Smintheus et Rudra 1949 (Mém.

Acad. Roy. de Belgique. Cl. d. lettres. 2. sér. 45), explains the name as 'the mole-hero', connecting σκάλοψ, ἀσπάλαξ 'mole' and refers to the resemblance of the Tholos in Epidauros and the building of a mole. (Thus Puhvel, *Comp. Mythol.* 1987, 135.) But the variants of Asklepios and those of the word for 'mole' do not agree.

The name is typical for Pre-Greek words; apart from minor variations ( $\beta$  for  $\pi$ ,  $\alpha\lambda(\alpha)$  for  $\lambda\alpha$ ) we find  $\alpha/\alpha$  (a well known variation; Fur. 335-339) followed by  $-\gamma\lambda\alpha\pi$ - or  $-\sigma\kappa\lambda\alpha\pi$ -/ $-\sigma\chi\lambda\alpha\pi/\beta$ -, i.e. a voiced velar (without  $-\sigma$ -) or a voiceless velar (or an aspirated one: we know that there was no distinction between the three in the substr. language) with a  $-\sigma$ -. I think that the  $-\sigma$ - renders an original affricate, which (prob. as  $\delta$ ) was lost before the  $-\gamma$ - (in Greek the group  $-\sigma\gamma$ - is rare, and certainly before another consonant).

Szemerényi's etymology (*JHS* 94, 1974, 155) from Hitt. *assula(a)*- 'well-being' and *piya*- 'give' cannot be correct, as it does not explain the velar."<sup>[2]</sup>

Beekes suggested a Pre-Greek proto-form \*At<sup>y</sup>klap-. [3]

# **Mythology**

#### **Birth**

He was the son of Apollo and a human woman, Coronis. His mother was killed for being unfaithful to Apollo and was laid out on a funeral pyre to be consumed, but the unborn child was rescued from her womb. Or, alternatively, his mother died in labor and was laid out on the pyre to be consumed, but his father rescued the child, cutting him from her womb. From this he received the name Asklepios, "to cut open." [4][5]

#### **Education**

Apollo carried the baby to the centaur Chiron who raised Asclepius and instructed him in the art of medicine. <sup>[6]</sup> It is said that in return for some kindness rendered by Asclepius, a snake licked Asclepius' ears clean and taught him secret knowledge (to the Greeks snakes were sacred beings of wisdom, healing, and resurrection). Asclepius bore a rod wreathed with a snake, which became associated with healing. To this day a species of non-venomous pan-Mediterranean serpent, the Aesculapian Snake (Zamenis longissimus) is named for the god.

Asclepius became so proficient as a healer that he surpassed both Chiron and his father, Apollo. Asclepius was therefore able to evade death and to bring others back to life from the brink of death and beyond. This caused an influx of human beings and Zeus resorted to killing him in order to maintain balance in the numbers of the human population.

### Wives and offspring

Asclepius was married to Epione, with whom he had five daughters: Hygieia, Panacea, Aceso, Iaso, and Aglaea, [7][8] and three sons: Machaon, Podaleirios and Telesphoros. He also sired a son, Aratus, with Aristodama. The names of his daughters each rather transparently reflect a certain subset of the overall theme of "good health". [8][9][10][11][12][13][14]

At some point, Asclepius was among those who took part in the Calydonian Boar hunt.

#### **Death**

Zeus killed Asclepius with a thunderbolt because he raised Hippolytus from the dead and accepted gold for it. Other stories say that Asclepius was killed because after bringing people back from the dead, Hades thought that no more dead spirits would come to the underworld, so he asked his brother Zeus to stop him. This angered Apollo, who in turn murdered the Cyclopes who had made the thunderbolts for Zeus. For this act, Zeus suspended Apollo from the night sky and commanded Apollo to serve Admetus, King of Thessaly for a year. Once the year had passed, Zeus brought Apollo back to Mount Olympus and revived the Cyclopes that made his thunderbolts. After Asclepius' death,

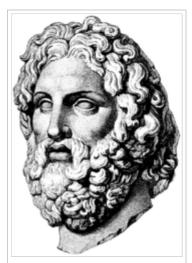


Asclepios with his daughter Hygieia

Zeus placed his body among the stars as the constellation Ophiuchus ("the Serpent Holder"). [19]

Some sources also stated that Asclepius was later resurrected as a god by Zeus to prevent any further feuds with Apollo.

# Sacred places and practices



Majestic Zeus-like facial features of Asclepius head (Melos)

The most famous temple of Asclepius was at Epidaurus in north-eastern Peloponnese. Another famous healing temple (or asclepieion) was located on the island of Kos, where Hippocrates, the legendary "father of medicine", may have begun his career. Other asclepieia were situated in Trikala, Gortys (in Arcadia), and Pergamum in Asia.

In honor of Asclepius, a particular type of non-venomous snake was often used in healing rituals, and these snakes — the Aesculapian Snakes — slithered around freely on the floor in dormitories where the sick and injured slept. These snakes were introduced at the founding of each new temple of Asclepius throughout the classical world. From about 300 BC onwards, the cult of Asclepius grew very popular and pilgrims flocked to his healing temples (Asclepieia) to be cured of their ills. Ritual purification would be followed by offerings or sacrifices to the god (according to means), and the supplicant would then spend the night in the holiest part of the sanctuary - the abaton (or adyton). Any dreams or visions would be reported to a priest who would prescribe the appropriate therapy by a process of interpretation. [20] Some healing temples also used sacred dogs to lick the wounds of sick petitioners.

The original Hippocratic Oath began with the invocation "I swear by Apollo the Physician and by Asclepius and by Hygieia and Panacea and by all the gods ...".<sup>[21]</sup>

Some later religious movements claimed links to Asclepius. In the 2nd century AD the controversial miracleworker Alexander claimed that his god Glycon, a snake with a "head of linen" [22] was an incarnation of Asclepius. The Greek language rhetorician and satirist Lucian produced the work Alexander the False Prophet to denounce the swindler for future generations. He described Alexander as having a character "made up of

lying, trickery, perjury, and malice; [it was] facile, audacious, venturesome, diligent in the execution of its schemes, plausible, convincing, masking as good, and wearing an appearance absolutely opposite to its purpose."<sup>[22]</sup> Justin Martyr, a philosophical defender of Christianity who wrote around 160 AD claimed that the myth of Asclepius foreshadowed rather than served as a source for claims of Jesus's healing powers.<sup>[23]</sup> In Rome, the College of Aesculapius and Hygia was an association (*collegium*) that served as a burial society and dining club that also participated in Imperial cult.

The botanical genus *Asclepias* (commonly known as milkweed) is named after him and includes the medicinal plant *A. tuberosa* or "Pleurisy root".

Asclepius was depicted on the reverse of the Greek 10,000 drachmas banknote of 1995-2001. [24]

Asclepius - a fragment of mosaic bathroom in Kyustendil (Bulgaria), author Nikolai Zikov

# In popular culture

- Asclepius was seen in Marvel Comics where he appeared in *Ares* #4.
- In the fantasy novel *The Son of Neptune*, the Roman Lar Gaius Vitellius Reticulus was a descendant of Asclepius.
- In the short story "The Two Temples" by Herman Melville, the narrator, hired by a lady as a personal physician, describes his job as "the post of private Æsculapius and knightly companion."
- In the manga *Saint Seiya: Next Dimension*, the Ophiuchus Gold Saint is loosely based on the figure of Asclepius, since it is said that he was regarded as a god and had the power to heal others, which is why the gods punished him and erased his existence.

### **Notes**

- 1. ^ Mitchell-Boyask, p. 141 (http://books.google.com/books?id=5zJ2TlqoorEC&pg=PA141)
- 2. ^ Greek etymology database (http://www.indoeuropean.nl/cgi-bin/startq.cgi?flags=endnnnl&root=leiden&basename=\data\ie\greek) (online source requires login and is located at http://iedo.brillonline.nl/dictionaries/content/greek/index.html;jsessionid=02B0AB2A20E711C0F132C3A936DBC4E1); also in: R. S. P. Beekes, *Etymological Dictionary of Greek*, Brill, 2009, p. 151.
- 3. ^ R. S. P. Beekes, Etymological Dictionary of Greek, Brill, 2009, p. xxv.
- 4. ^ The Asklepios cult (http://www.theoi.com/Ouranios/Asklepios.html)
- 5. ^ NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine (http://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/cesarean/part1.html)
- 6. ^ Pindar, Pythian Ode 3.5ff (trans. Conway) (Greek lyric 5th century BC)
- 7. ^ Greek Lyric V Anonymous, Fragments 939 (Inscription from Erythrai) (trans. Campbell) (BC)
- 8. ^ a b Suidas s.v. Epione (trans. Suda On Line) (Byzantine Greek lexicon 10th century AD)
- 9. ^ Pausanias, Description of Greece 2.29.1 (trans. Jones) (Greek travelogue 2nd century AD)
- 10. ^ Homer, Iliad 4.193 and 217ff (trans. Lattimore) (Greek epic 8th century BC)
- 11. ^ Homer, Iliad 11.518ff (trans. Lattimore) (Greek epic 8th century BC)

- 12. ^ Homer, Iliad 2.730ff (trans. Lattimore) (Greek epic 8th century BC)
- 13. ^ Lycophron, Alexandra 1047ff (trans. Mair) (Greek poet 3rd century BC)
- 14. ^ a b Diodorus Siculus, Library of History 4.71.3 (trans. Oldfather) (Greek historian 1st century BC)
- 15. ^ Philodemus, On Piety (trans. Campbell, Vol. Greek Lyric IV Stesichorus Frag. 147 and Cinesias Frag. 774) (7th to 6th centuries BC)
- 16. ^ Apollodorus, Bibliotheca 3.121 (trans. Aldrich) (Greek mythographer 2nd century AD)
- 17. ^ Apollonius Rhodius, Argonautica 4.610ff (trans. Rieu) (Greek epic 3rd century BC)
- 18. A Hyginus, Fabulae 49 (trans. Grant) (Roman mythographer 2nd century AD)
- 19. ^ Hyginus, Astronomica 2.14 (Latin Mythography 2nd century AD)
- 20. ^ Sigerist 1987, pp. 63ff
- 21. ^ a b Farnell, Chapter 10, "The Cult of Asklepios" (pp.234-279)
- 22. ^ *a b* Lucian, Alexander the False Prophet (trans A.M. Harmon) (Cambridge: Loeb Classical Library, 1936), Lucian, vol IV. Accessible online at http://www.tertullian.org/rpearse/lucian/lucian\_alexander.htm
- 23. ^ CCEL.org (http://www.ccel.org/ccel/richardson/fathers.x.ii.iii.html?highlight=asclepius#highlight) First Apology 54:10
- 24. ^ Bank of Greece (http://www.bankofgreece.gr/Pages/en/default.aspx). Drachma Banknotes (http://www.bankofgreece.gr/Pages/en/Euro/drachma.aspx#tra). 10,000 drachma note (pdf) (http://www.bankofgreece.gr/BogDocumentEn/banknotes\_draxmes\_1.pdf) Retrieved on 26 July 2010.

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# **External links**

- The dictionary definition of Asclepius at Wiktionary
- Warburg Institute Iconographic Database (http://warburg.sas.ac.uk/vpc/VPC\_search

/subcats.php?cat\_1=5&cat\_2=391) (c. 100 images of Asclepius)

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