more fully than has hitherto been possible. This is a work of scholarship that is at once rigorous and imaginative.

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A HIPPOCRATIC TREATISE

E. M. CRAIK (ed.): *Hippocrates*: Places in Man. Pp. xxiii + 259. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998. Cased, £45. ISBN: 0-19-815227-2.

Although in late antiquity *De locis in homine* (*Loc.*) was considered one of the 'genuine' Hippocratic works, it has not been a focus of interest in more recent scholarship. There is an excellent edition by R. Joly (Paris, 1978, with French translation and commentary), but C.'s edition, appearing only three years after the Loeb volume containing *Loc.*, is effectively the only scholarly edition with an English translation and commentary to be published in the twentieth century. (Potter's Loeb volume, which provides a translation but no commentary and only a few pages of introduction, has different objectives.)

C.'s thirty-three-page introduction opens with a brief overview of early Greek medicine, in order to depict the environment in which the treatise was written. She makes discerning use of the terms 'Koan' and 'Knidian', neither discarding them altogether, as some recent scholars have suggested, nor using them as a clear-cut division, but keeping the distinction as an important way of designating salient features. C. dates *Loc.* as very early, possibly the earliest work in the Hippocratic Corpus, slightly earlier than Joly, who suggests some time between 420 and 390. She discusses the language and style of the treatise, but also points out the difficulties of doing so. The preference for using Ionic for medical writings—although Cos, Cnidus, and much of Sicily were Doric-speaking—together with a tendency to regionalization, led to a superficially standardized scientific idiom. Ancient medical writings also contain a high proportion of 'poetic' or 'Homeric' words, but on the other hand C. notes that the complexity of ideas is often accompanied by a lack of sophistication in expression. It has sometimes been suggested that *Loc.* lacks unity and coherence, but C. finds it consistent in content and expression. (Joly, too, points out that if some passages are additions, they are a very good imitation of the author's style.) C. sees it as something like the Hippocratic Corpus in miniature, given its combination of factual information, scientific reasoning, clinical practice, and ideological statements.

The structure of *Loc.* is as follows: Chapter I is an introduction; II–VIII discuss anatomy and physiology (with particular emphasis on the brain and organs of sensation); IX–XXIII, fluxes and their causes; XXIV–XXX, the origins and treatment of specific diseases (e.g. sciatica, jaundice, and angina); XXXI–XL, practical and surgical instructions; XLI–XLVI, medicine and medical education; and XLVII concludes with gynaecology.

From the point of view of doctrine, the author uses the term 'phlegm' in an idiosyncratic way for various types of moisture. It is usually connected with words for humidity, swelling, or growth, as opposed to dryness, shrinking, and attenuation. Moisture is vital for health, unless accumulated in the wrong places; it is also often associated with motion, while dryness stands for immobility, fixity, or blockage. The author's 'humoral theory' is presented in the language of contemporary physics, and the practical applications are consistent with the theoretical model. The concept of body flux also appears in many other Hippocratic treatises, and while the author's is

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idiosyncratic, there are common features, such as a theory of excess, or loss of balance in the correlation of opposites. The concept of critical days is present, although the term κρίσιμος is not used.

The therapy advocated in *Loc.* appears to aim mainly either to increase moisture in the body with phlegm-inducing substances or to reduce it with purges, emetics, and expectorants. Foods, drinks, and baths, as well as potions, unguents, or poultices, are applied for these purposes, often using common substances such as vinegar, honey, oils, and wine. Phlebotomy is recommended only rarely, but cauterization is used extensively.

C. goes on to discuss the author's language, which contains many primitive syntactic features that support the early dating, as well as the tradition and reception of the text. Concluding the introduction, she suggests 'Koan' and 'Knidian' influences, as well as affinities with writers of the West Greek tradition, such as Alcmaeon, Empedocles, Hippon, or Gorgias.

The Greek text with facing English translation is followed by extensive notes on philological and medical points. In Appendix I, C. points out some affinities with other Hippocratic texts, namely *VM*, *Art.*, *Flat.*, and *Aff.* Appendix II contains five very useful diagrams illustrating the author's concepts of anatomy and physiology. An index of cited passages and a general index conclude the book. Given the fluent translation, the book can be read also by those not familiar with Greek, but philologists and medical historians with a research interest in Greek medicine will find this scholarly book, with its many informative notes, particularly useful.

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HYPERIDES

D. WHITEHEAD: *Hypereides: The Forensic Speeches.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000. Pp. xvii + 523. Cased, £75. ISBN: 0-19-815218-3.

Well known for his political activity in Athens, especially after Demosthenes' political disgrace in 324/3 and during the Lamian War, Hyperides was also a prolific speech-writer. Pseudo-Plutarch considered that fifty-two of the seventy-seven speeches attributed to him were genuine (*Mor.* 849d), yet, unlike those of the other orators in the Canon of the Ten Attic Orators, they did not survive in a normal manuscript tradition. It was only in 1847 that some of his speeches were found on papyri in Egypt, and so far only six (four incomplete) and fragments of others have been found. However, we are fortunate to have these, for it is easy to see that he was a great orator.

Hyperides has been treated mostly within the wider context of Greek history or oratory. Standard texts of his speeches include the Teubner of F. Blass (Leipzig, 1894^3), the OCT of F. G. Kenyon (Oxford, 1906), and the Teubner of C. Jensen (Stuttgart, 1917; reissued 1963), which is set out in two columns following the papyrus. In more recent years other editions, some with commentaries, have appeared, by G. Colin in the Budé (Paris, 1946; reissued 1968), V. De Falco (Naples, 1947; *Euxenippus* and *Athenogenes* only), J. O. Burtt in the Loeb (London and Cambridge, MA, 1954), N. Oikonomides (Athens, 1958; *Euxenippus* only), M. Marzi (Turin, 1977), and myself in the Aris & Phillips series (Warminster, 1999; *Demosthenes* and *Epitaphios*, along with Dinarchus 1). David Whitehead takes things further as far as

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