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The affiliations of *Glands* to other Hippocratic treatises

The author of *Articulations* declares his intention to write treatises on many subjects, including glands: 'In another work there will be an account of glands in general, what they are and what sort of things they signify and can effect in what parts of the body' (*Artic.* 11 [4. 108 L.]). The identical phrase 'on glands in general' occurs twice in the short Hippocratic work *On Glands* (*Gland.* 1 and 7 [8. 556 and 560 L.]). Galen, commenting on *Articulations*, is disparaging and dismissive of *On Glands* with regard to both language and thought (*Hippocratis de articulis liber ... commentarii*, 18A. 379 K.). Although the grounds of Galen's criticism are dubious, the putative close connection between the two works does not stand up to scrutiny. It is here argued that, though there are points of similarity with *Articulations*, the essential connections of *On Glands* are entirely different.

Comparison of the language and thought of *On Glands* with the language and thought of certain other treatises generally viewed as 'early', authentic or in some way canonical reveals a wide range of coincident elements. The author is clearly familiar with, and possibly quarrying from, seminal texts which seem to come from quite different strands of the tradition: *Ancient Medicine* and *The Art* on the one hand and *Places in Man* on the other. At the same time, *On Glands* can be still more closely aligned with a group of works covering topics in sex difference, reproduction and obstetrics: *On Generation*, *On the Nature of the Child* and *Diseases 4*; these treatises in turn contain material which is found also in the gynaecological works (especially in *Diseases of Women 1* and *Nature of Woman*). Physiological ideas merely adumbrated in *On Glands* appear, given more extended treatment, in these other Hippocratic texts, especially in *On the Nature of the Child*. Certain highly idiosyncratic features of syntax and style are cumulatively suggestive of common authorship. From these findings it appears that, contrary to general belief, *Glands* is 'early'; and further that it belongs to a particular (sub)stratum of the Hippocratic Corpus marked by relatively sophisticated anatomical and physiological understanding.

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