

ΠΕΡΙ ΟΔΟΝΤΟΦΥΙΗΣ

I. Τὰ φύσει εὐτροφα τῶν παιδίων οὐκ ἀνάλογον τῆς σαρκώσεως¹ καὶ τὸ γάλα θηλάζει.

II. Τὰ βορὰ καὶ πολὺ ἔλκοντα γάλα οὐ πρὸς λόγον σαρκούται.

III. Τὰ πολὺ διουρέοντα τῶν θηλαζόντων ἥκιστα ἐπιναύσια.²

IV. Οἷσι³ πολλὴ φέρεται ἡ κοιλίη καὶ εὐπεπτοῦσιν,⁴ ὑγιεινότερα· ὁπόσοισιν ὀλίγη, βοροῦσιν ἐοῦσι καὶ μὴ ἀνάλογον τρεφομένοισιν,⁵ ἐπίνοσα.

V. Ὅπόσοισι⁶ δὲ πολὺ γαλακτώδες ἀπεμείται, κοιλίη συνίσταται.

VI. Ὅπόσοισιν ἐν ὄδοντοφυΐῃ ἡ κοιλίη πλείω ὑπάγει ἤσσον σπᾶται ἢ ὅτῳ ὀλιγάκις.

VII. Ὅπόσοισιν ἐπὶ ὄδοντοφυΐῃ πυρετὸς ὀξύς ἐπιγίγνεται ὀλιγάκις σπῶνται.

VIII. Ὅποσα ὄδοντοφυεῦντα εὐτροφα μένει καταφορικὰ ἐόντα κίνδυνος σπασμὸν⁷ ἐπιλαβεῖν.

IX. Τὰ ἐν χειμῶνι ὄδοντοφυεῦντα, τῶν ἄλλων ὁμοίων ἐόντων, βέλτιον ἀπαλλάσσει.

¹ σαρκώσεως MSS. : σαρκώσιος Mack.

² ἐπιναύσια V, Holk. 282, C: ἐνιαύσια vulgate: ναυσία Ermerins.

³ οἷσι V: Holk. 282 has δόσοισι in the margin, but οἷσι in the text.

⁴ The form of εὐπεπτοῦσιν arouses suspicion.

DENTITION

I. CHILDREN who are naturally well-nourished do not suck milk in proportion to their fleshiness.

II. Children with voracious appetites, and who suck much milk do not put on flesh in proportion.

III. Of sucking children those that pass much urine are the least subject to vomiting.

IV. Children that pass copious stools and have good digestion are the more healthy; those that pass stools scantily, and with voracious appetites are not nourished in proportion, are unhealthy.¹

V. Those that vomit copiously milky matters suffer from constipation.

VI. Those who while teething have their bowels moved often are less subject to convulsions than those who have them moved seldom.

VII. Those who while teething are attacked by acute fever seldom suffer from convulsions.

VIII. Those who while teething are lethargic while remaining well-nourished run a risk of being seized with convulsions.

IX. Those who teethe in winter, other things being equal, come off better.

¹ Or, "subject to illness."

⁵ ὑγιεινότερα . . . τρεφουένοισιν omitted by Holk. 282.

⁶ ὀδόσοισι V: Holk. 282 reads ὀκόσοισι with π written over the κ, and so also in other places.

⁷ σπασμὸς V and C: σπασμὸν Littré.

X. Οὐ πάντα τὰ ἐπὶ ὁδοῦσι σπασθέντα τελευτᾷ·
πολλὰ δὲ καὶ διασφύζεται.

XI. Τὰ μετὰ βηχὸς ὁδοντοφυεῦντα χρονίζει.¹
ἐν δὲ τῇ διακεντήσει ἰσχυαίνεται μᾶλλον.

XII. Ὅποσα ἐν τῷ ὁδοντοφυεῖν χειμῶνας ἔχει,
ταῦτα καὶ² προσεχόντως ἡγμένα ῥᾶον φέρει
ὁδοντοφυῖαν.

XIII. Τὰ διουρεῦντα πλέον ἢ διαχωρεῦντα
πρὸς λόγον εὐτροφώτερα.

XIV. Ὅποσοισιν οὐρεῖται μὴ πρὸς λόγον,
κοιλίῃ δὲ πυκνῶς ὥμὸν ἐκ παιδίων παρηθεῖ,
ἐπίνοσα.

XV. Τὰ εὖπνα καὶ εὖτροφα πολὺ ἀναλαμ-
βάνειν³ καὶ παράκειται οὐχ ἱκανῶς διωκημένον.^{†4}

XVI. Τὰ παρεσθίοντα ἐν τῷ θηλάζειν ῥᾶον
φέρει ἀπογαλακτισμόν.

XVII. Τὰ πολλάκις παρηθεῦντα⁵ δίαιμον καὶ
ἄπεπτον κατὰ κοιλίην πλεῖστα τῶν ἐν πυρετῷ
ὑπνώδεα.

¹ χρονίζει Littré: χρονίζειν V and C.

² ταῦτα καὶ is omitted by Ermerins.

³ ἀναλαμβάνει Foes: ἀναλαμβάνειν MSS.

⁴ It is hard to decide whether Holk 282 has διωκημένον or διωκειμένον.

⁵ παρηθεῦντα Foes: παριθεῦντα or παρυθεῦντα MSS.

¹ For this sense of χειμῶν see e. g. *Breaths* XIV. τῆς νούσου καὶ τοῦ παρεόντος χειμῶνος, and also Ermerins' note on this passage. The meaning seems to be that during teething stormy "tantrums" on the part of the child are a better sign than a subdued, semi-comatose state.

² Perhaps πρὸς λόγον goes with διαχωρεῦντα, though the order of words is against this. The sense, however, would be improved. "Those who, in proportion, pass more urine than faeces are better nourished." So Littré.

X. Not all children die that are seized with convulsions while teething; many recover.

XI. Teething is protracted when complicated with a cough, and emaciation in such cases is excessive while the teeth are coming through.

XII. Children who have a troublesome time while teething, if they are suitably attended to, bear up more easily against teething.¹

XIII. Those that pass more urine than faeces are proportionately better nourished.²

XIV. Those who do not pass urine in proportion, but from babyhood discharge undigested food frequently, are unhealthy.³

XV. Children who sleep well, and are well-nourished, may take a great deal of food, even though it is placed before them insufficiently prepared for digestion.⁴

XVI. Those that eat solid food while being suckled bear weaning more easily.

XVII. Those that often pass stools of undigested food mixed with blood, the great majority of them when feverish are drowsy.⁵

³ Or, "subject to illness."

⁴ It is fairly certain that the general sense of this proposition is to the effect that children who have healthy constitutions may without harm put a strain upon their digestive organs. But the exact reading is more than uncertain. *παράκειται* is strange, and cannot mean *πάρεστι*, as Littré thinks. But *παράκειται* seems to be the key-word (*παρε-*, with *παρε-* in the next proposition), and so is probably right. Perhaps *εἰ* has fallen out after *καὶ* (the scribe may have thought that *οὐχ* was wrong after *εἰ*), but I can find no parallel to this sense of *διφκημένον*.

⁵ Here too the Greek is strange, and I am not satisfied with the text, though I can offer no better reading. Possibly *τῶν* should be *τούτων* or *ἐόντα*; possibly it should be omitted.

XVIII. Τὰ ἐν παρισθμίοις ἔλκεα ἄνευ πυρετῶν γιγνόμενα ἀσφαλέστερα.

XIX. Ὅπόσοισιν ἐν τῷ θηλάζειν τῶν νηπίων¹ βῆξ προσίσταται, σταφυλὴν εἴωθε μείζονα ἔχειν.

XX. Ὅπόσοισι ταχέως ἐν παρισθμίοις νομαὶ ἐφίστανται, τῶν πυρετῶν μενόντων καὶ βιηχίων, κίνδυνος πάλιν γενέσθαι ἔλκεα.²

XXI. Τὰ παλινδρομήσαντα ἐν ἰσθμίοις ἔλκεα †τοῖς ὁμοίοισι†³ κινδυνώδεα.

XXII. †Τοῖσι παιδίοισιν ἀξιολόγοις ἔλκεσιν⁴ ἐν παρισθμίοισι, καταπινομένων,⁵ σωτηρίας⁶ ἐστίν, ὅποσα⁷ δὴ⁸ μᾶλλον τῶν πρότερον μὴ δυναμένων καταπίνειν.†⁹

XXIII. Ἐν παρισθμίοις ἔλκεσι, πολὺ¹⁰ τὸ χολῶδες ἀνεμείσθαι ἢ κατὰ κοιλίην ἔρχεσθαι,¹¹ κινδυνώδες.

XXIV. Ἐν τοῖσιν ἐν παρισθμίοισιν ἔλκεσιν ἀραχνιώδεις¹² τι εὖ οὐκ ἀγαθόν.

XXV. Ἐν τοῖσιν ἐν παρισθμίοισιν ἔλκεσι

¹ Ermerins places τῶν νηπίων after ὅπόσοισι.

² Ermerins omits ἔλκεα.

³ ὁμοίοισι (or ὁμοίωσι) MSS. : ὡμοῖσι Calvus : νηπίοισι Cornarius and Ermerins.

⁴ ἀξιόλογοις ἔλκεσιν MSS. : ἀξιόλογα ἔλκεα Ermerins.

⁵ καταπινομένων MSS. : καταπίνειν δυναμένων Ermerins after Linden.

⁶ σωτηρίας ἐστίν MSS. : σωτήριά ἐστι Ermerins.

⁷ The MSS. punctuate before ὅποσα and after χολῶδες in the next proposition. Littré suggested the punctuation in the text and he is followed by Ermerins.

⁸ δὴ MSS. : δέ Ermerins.

⁹ Ermerins punctuates after πρότερον and marks an hiatus after καταπίνειν.

¹⁰ Holk. 282 has τὸ πολὺ.

¹¹ ἔρχεσθαι MSS. : διέρχεσθαι Ermerins.

DENTITION, XVIII.-XXV.

XVIII. Ulcers on the tonsils that come without fever are less dangerous.

XIX. Babies that are attacked by a cough while being suckled usually have an enlarged uvula.

XX. When corroding sores form quickly on the tonsils, the fevers and coughs remaining, there is a danger of ulcerations occurring again.

XXI. Ulcerations that recur on the tonsils are dangerous.¹

XXII. When children have considerable ulceration of the tonsils, if they can drink, it is a sign that they may recover, the more so if they could not drink before.²

XXIII. In cases of ulcerated tonsils, to vomit bilious matters, or to evacuate them by stools, is attended with danger.

XXIV. In cases of ulcerated tonsils, the formation of a membrane like a spider's web is not a good sign.³

XXV. In cases of ulcerated tonsils, after the first

¹ The conjecture of Cornarius ("of babies") is most ingenious and may be right. I suspect, however, that τοῖς ὁμοίοις is part of a corrupted gloss on ἰσθμίσις, which some scholiast saw was used in the same sense as (ὁμοίως) παρισθμίσις.

² The most corrupt proposition in *Dentition*. It seems impossible to restore the exact text of the original. One suspects, however, that Ermerins is right in reading ἀξιόλογα ἔλκεα and σωτήριά ἐστι, and that Linden correctly changed καταπινομένων to καταπίνειν δυναμένων. The sense of ὅποσα . . . καταπίνειν is fairly certain, but the Greek to represent it could be written in several ways.

³ It would be interesting if we could interpret this proposition correctly.

¹² Holkamensis 282 omits ἀνεμείσθαι . . . ἀραχνιώδες, the eye of the scribe passing from -ῶδες to -ᾶδες.

μετὰ τοὺς πρώτους χρόνους διαρρεῖν φλέγμα διὰ τοῦ στόματος, πρότερον οὐκ ὄν,¹ χρήσιμον, ὅμως ἀνακτέον· ἦν δὲ ἄρξεται συνδιδόναι,² πάντως ἀσμεριστέον· τὸ δὲ μὴ οὕτως διαρρέον εὐλαβητέον.

XXVI. ῥευματιζομένοις παρίσθμια κοιλὴ κατενεχθεῖσα πλείω³ λύει τὰς ξηρὰς βῆχας· παιδίοισιν ἀνενεχθέν τι⁴ πεπεμμένον πλείω λύει.

XXVII. Τὰ πολὺν χρόνον ἐν παρισθμίῳ ἔλκεα ἀνανυξή μένοντα ἀκίνδυνα πρὸ τῶν πέντε ἢ ἔξ ἡμερέων.

XXVIII. Τὰ πολὺ γάλα τῶν θηλαζόντων ἀναλαμβάνοντα ὡς τὸ πολὺ ὑπνώδεα.

XXIX. Τὰ μὴ τεύτροφέα†⁵ τῶν θηλαζόντων ἄτροφα καὶ δυσανάληπτα.

XXX. Ἐλκεα ἐν θέρει γιγνόμενα ἐν παρισθμίῳ χείρονα τῶν ἐν τῇσιν ἄλλησιν ὥρησι· τάχιον γὰρ νέμεται.

XXXI. Τὰ περὶ σταφυλὴν νεμόμενα ἔλκεα ἐν παρισθμίῳσιν, σφωζόμενοισι⁶ τὴν φωνὴν ἄλλοιόι.

XXXII. Τὰ περὶ φάρυγγα νεμόμενα ἔλκεα χαλεπώτερα καὶ ὀξύτερα ὡς ἐπιπολὺ δύσπνοιαν ἐπιφέρει.

¹ ὄν MSS. : ἰδὼν Ermerins. Perhaps ἔδον.

² ἄρξεται ξυνδιδῶ MSS. : ἄρξεται καὶ ξυνδιδῶ Mack : ἄρξεται ἦν ξυνδιδῶ Ermerins : ἄρξεται ξυνδιδόναι Littre : ἄρξεται συνδιδόν would be nearer the MSS.

³ Ermerins omits πλείω.

⁴ Ermerins omits παιδίοισιν and reads ἀνενεχθέν δέ τι. V has τι.

⁵ εὐτροφέα MSS. : εὐτροφα Ermerins.

⁶ Before σφωζόμενοισι V, Holk. 282 and C have γῆν, but read παρισθμίῳσι, not παρισθμίοισιν. Possibly γῆν has arisen from the -ιν.

periods it is useful for phlegm to flow from the mouth, which before did not do so; nevertheless it must be brought up. If the symptoms begin to disappear, it is altogether a welcome sign. If the phlegm does not flow in this way, you must be careful.¹

XXVI. When there is a discharge on the tonsils, in most cases dry coughs are resolved by evacuation through the bowels; with children most cases are resolved by the vomiting of concocted matters.

XXVII. Ulcerations on the tonsils, that remain for a long time without increasing, are not attended with danger before five or six days.²

XXVIII. Children at the breast that take much milk are generally drowsy.

XXIX. Children at the breast that are ill nourished³ also pick up strength with difficulty.

XXX. Ulcerated tonsils that occur in summer are worse than those that occur at other seasons, for they spread more rapidly.

XXXI. Ulcers on the tonsils that spread over the uvula alter the voice of those who recover.

XXXII. Ulcers that spread about the throat are more serious and acute, as they generally bring on difficulty of breathing.

¹ The readings *ὄν* and *συνδιδόναι* are uncertain, but the sense is quite clear.

² Littré points out that it is difficult to fit in *πολὸν χρόνον* with *πρὸ τῶν πέντε ἢ ἑξ ἡμερέων*. I agree with him, and believe that the first phrase is a gloss on the second.

³ The word *εὐτροφία* can scarcely be right; it should be *εὐτραφία* or *εὐτροφα*. But even when it is corrected it is otiose with *ἄτροφα*. I suspect that there were once two readings (the Hippocratic collection has hundreds of such slight variations), namely, *τὰ μὴ εὐτραφία τῶν θηλαζόντων καὶ δυσανάληπτα* and *τὰ ἄτροφα τῶν θηλαζόντων καὶ δυσανάληπτα*. At some time these two versions were combined into one.