

another way of looking at this; it is not so significant that medical moving pictures are not a genre as that those who write about them are not yet a community with shared approaches and concerns. At the moment this diversity is a strength, but an edited volume is a difficult type of publication to bring about the rapprochements and focus that would tease out the similarities and differences that would enable secure generalizations to be made. In that sense, the study of these image artefacts has indeed come of age, but it has not yet reached maturity.

Timothy Boon,
Science Museum, London

Corpus dei papiri filosofici greci e latini (CPF): Testi e lessico nei papiri di cultura greca e latina. Part 1.2 Cultura e filosofia (Galenus–Isocrates), 2 vols, Florence, Leo S Olschki on behalf of the Accademia toscana di Scienze e Lettere “La Colombaria”, Union Académique Internationale, Unione Accademica Nazionale, 2008, total pp. 1005, €175.00 (paperback ISBN 978-88-222-5791-8, ISSN 1122-0872).

These two volumes constitute the second part of a major international project to publish a corpus of the (mainly Greek) papyri from Graeco-Roman Egypt relating to philosophy. The first part had concentrated on named philosophers, whereas the second comprises doctors, mathematicians, and political thinkers as well as collections of oracles and alchemical tracts. Given the wide-ranging compass of ancient “philosophy”, this inclusiveness is not surprising. The volumes under review present the papyri of only eight authors, in alphabetical order from Galen to Isocrates, but they do include the two most famous medical authors of Antiquity, Galen and Hippocrates. Each papyrus is provided with a full bibliography of earlier editions and discussions, information on date and provenance, and a detailed commentary, as well as a discussion on the place of each

papyrus within the manuscript tradition of each author. The level of scholarship throughout is high, and anyone who is involved with editing and interpreting these texts will benefit greatly from having so much information collected together in one place. The texts of Hippocrates and Galen supersede those published earlier by Marie-Hélène Marganne in her *Inventaire analytique*, Geneva, 1981: Olschki’s printing is also superior in elegance and legibility to that of Droz.

Particularly striking in these lists is the absence of other famous physicians—no Rufus, no Soranus, no Aretaeus. (A few papyri of Dioscorides and Nicander have been published elsewhere, but these have been excluded as pharmacology.) This imbalance may reflect the dominance of Galen and Hippocrates in late Antiquity, although at least one papyrus of Hippocrates comes from the first century CE, and one Galen papyrus may have been written within a couple of generations of the latter’s death. The celebrated Anonymus Londinensis papyrus, with its important information on Hippocrates and Hippocratism, is here tacitly redated to the late first century, perhaps a half century earlier than its traditional date.

Three Galen papyri represent actual treatises, coming from *De antidotis*, *De compositione medicamentorum per genera* (the largest in extent), and, somewhat surprisingly, *De placitis Hippocratis et Platonis*, while four appear to be citations or comments in otherwise anonymous tracts. Unpublished Oxyrhynchus papyri will add more Galen, from a greater variety of texts. The Hippocratic material is far more substantial: twenty-two papyri of texts (one not edited here), and sixteen of citations and references. *Aphorisms* and *Epidemics* predominate, with five and six papyri respectively, although there is only one secondary papyrus of *Epidemics*. Nine other Hippocratic texts are represented here, and two more appear in secondary citations. This variety may reflect also the ways in which Hippocratic texts were interpreted in late

Book Reviews

Antiquity more freely compared with the more academic and didactic Galen.

Editors of Galen and Hippocrates will be able to profit from these editions, for the papyri are often centuries earlier in date than the earliest surviving manuscript. But, as the example of one Hippocratic *Oath* papyrus shows, age does not guarantee accuracy, especially if, as seems likely here, the text was modified in the interests of greater intelligibility. For a general survey of manuscripts of Galen, the reader is referred to the first volume (2007) of the *Budé Galen*, but the survey of Hippocratic manuscripts is a useful summary of recent discoveries and arguments.

The information made accessible here may also help to resolve more historical questions. Although many medical papyri were found at Oxyrhynchus, the most important source of papyri in general, a considerable proportion come from Antinoopolis, which has suggested to some that, when the non-literary papyri recorded by Marganne are taken into consideration, the excavators had come across a medical library there. This is a fascinating possibility, linking with what Galen tells us in the recently discovered *On the avoidance of grief* about his personal library as well as medicine in public libraries in Rome and elsewhere.

Papyri of Galen and Hippocrates comfortably outnumber those of all the other authors included in these volumes, with one exception. The whole of the second volume and a good deal of the first are occupied by papyri of Isocrates, the orator and publicist of the fourth century BCE. But if Galen and Hippocrates cannot compete with this staple of education in Greek down to Late Antiquity, the numbers of their papyri show the extent of their influence.

Vivian Nutton,

The Wellcome Trust Centre for the
History of Medicine at UCL

Michelle T Moran, *Colonizing leprosy: imperialism and the politics of public health in the United States*, Studies in Social Medicine,

Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 2007, pp. xiii, 281, \$21.95 (paperback 978-0-8078-5839-4).

Direct comparisons of medical institutions in metropolitan and colonial settings are all too uncommon, given the intensive traffic in personnel, practices, and ideas across the imperial twentieth century and recent increased scholarly concern with this traffic. With this book, Michelle Moran has successfully anatomized the roots, controversies and innovations at the centre of a pair of institutions of global significance in the rhetoric and practice of Hansen's Disease (leprosy) control; the US National Leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana, and the Hawaii territorial leprosy settlement at Kalaupapa.

The book's major strengths lie in its depiction of leprosy as a rhetorical resource deployed to varying and often contradictory effect by legislators, patients, and doctors, and in its presentation of the unfolding ironies of segregation policy from the early 1940s, an era when the mildly contagious nature of leprosy was more fully recognized, and the disease became curable with sulphone drugs. The unease with which the end to segregation was viewed by Louisiana communities keen to maintain an income stream based on the presence of a large federal institution, by doctors hoping to carry out groundbreaking research, and by territorial patients desperate to maintain a discernibly "Hawaiian" community and identity in the isolated confines of Kalaupapa, contrasted with Carville-based patient activism of global significance for therapeutic action and home therapy movements, as exemplified in the sixty-year plus publication history of *The Star*, with its express purpose of "radiating the light of truth on Hansen's Disease".

In these areas, the comparative aspect of the book's presentation works very well indeed. In the more expressly "imperial" arena, a more extended consideration of the American-run colonial leprosarium at Culion in the Philippines, such as that provided in Warwick