

Book Reviews

Another source is disclosed by the author, who demonstrates that Arnold von Bamberg's *Regimen sanitatis* is not—as was assumed—a text derived from Konrad's *Regimen*, but one using an identical source. A complete index of names and an extensive index of words follow the edited text, only words such as *et* and *qui* which are frequently used and do not carry meaning are not referenced completely. The index is followed by the edition of two *Regimina*, written in German, which Christa Hagenmeyer has shown to be the most important translations of Konrad von Eichstätt's *Regimen sanitatis* with regard to its *Wirkungsgeschichte*.

Christa Hagenmeyer's work, which contains a wealth of additional material, impressively shows that it is indispensable to see a text in the chronological continuation of its sources and its effect on subsequent literature. It is this which makes it possible to judge the author and his achievement. It is a great pity that this edition, which presents its findings in an understandable manner, has been marred by a multitude of unnecessary typographical errors (especially in the annotations) which could have been avoided by thorough proof reading. These make this edition seem negligent, which is a great shame as detailed study of the book shows that the author has painstakingly treated this subject with great care and consideration.

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Linne R Mooney, *The index of Middle English prose, handlist XI: manuscripts in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge*, Cambridge, D S Brewer, 1995, pp. xxxviii, 251, £45.00, \$63.00 (0-85991-457-7).

This most recent contribution to the *Index of Middle English prose*, a series begun in the 1980s, lists the impressive collection of medieval prose texts in Middle English contained in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. The wealth of subjects in Trinity's extensive collection of medieval manuscripts—

for example, religion, literature, chronicle, law—is well represented in the particular scope of this volume, including abundant material of special interest to scholars in the history of medicine and science: large medical and alchemical compilations, astronomical texts, and a multitude of medical and alchemical recipes. In her examination of the library's holdings, Linne R Mooney has unearthed several new or previously unascrbed items in medicine and science, some of which are the only known Middle English translations: the vernacular texts of Roger Bacon's *De accidentia* and Albumazar's *Flores*, for example, fall into this group.

As with other volumes in the *Index*, this handlist includes prose texts written between c. 1200 and c. 1500. In determining which manuscripts fall within these dates, Mooney has relied primarily, though not exclusively, on the manuscript dating established both by M R James in his catalogue of Trinity's western manuscripts and by N R Ker in *Medieval manuscripts in British libraries*. She has also, in the spirit of the "generous inclusiveness" characterizing the scope of the entire *Index* (as stated in the General Introduction), examined many other manuscripts dated before 1200 and after 1500 for possible inclusion of relevant Middle English texts. Scholars will appreciate her thoroughness in this regard; indeed, the manuscripts included in this volume represent only a small fraction of the total number examined by Mooney, as her list of these manuscripts reveals.

In several instances, Mooney has streamlined this handlist without sacrificing fullness. She has, for example, not duplicated information on Roger Gale, responsible for having significantly enriched Trinity's holdings in medicine and science with his gift to the library in 1738, since readers may easily find such information in James's catalogue. Furthermore, she has dealt with medical and alchemical recipes efficiently, providing separate entries for many (when, for instance, the appearance of a new scribal hand warrants it) while grouping others under a single entry. She does, however, offer readers much relevant

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description and bibliographic detail for individual items, as in her entry for a short treatise on urines that provides specific directions for investigation of possible Latin sources. In another instance, she warns readers when a text is misrepresented by its title (i.e., 'dieta ypcoras' in MS R.14.32 [5]) and then cross-references other manuscripts in the handlist where the same title accurately denotes its text. Mooney has also provided various lists and indices that readers will find most useful, including a summary list of contents and indices organized according to incipits and rubrics, author, title, subject, and owners, scribes, and provenance, among others.

This volume incorporates suggestions for improvement made concerning previous handlists in the series while following the general editorial and organizing principles set forth for the entire *Index*. At this geographical distance from the originals, I am unable to check Mooney's transcriptions of opening and closing lines of texts for omissions and inaccuracies. In general, though, Mooney has done scholars a great service with this volume: in her handlist of the "largest collection of medieval manuscripts of any college in Great Britain, and one of the most important collections in the world", as she states in her introduction, scholars in many disciplines, especially those in the history of medicine and science, will find much valuable material for further research.

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German E Berrios and Roy Porter (eds), *A history of clinical psychiatry: the origin and history of psychiatric disorders*, London, Athlone Press, 1995, pp. xx, 684, £60.00 (hardback 0-485-24011-4), £19.95 (paperback 0-485-2411-7).

This is an enormously ambitious and wide-ranging work. In twenty-six chapters, it offers a compact introduction to the history of the

major diagnostic categories of the mental sciences.

By "the history of clinical psychiatry" is intended the history of the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders. This conceptualization of the subject is primarily the intellectual vision of the Cambridge psychiatrist German Berrios whose lifelong scholarly project has been to write a comprehensive history of the descriptive language of psychiatry. With a host of earlier informative articles, this co-edited volume, and his forthcoming study, *Mental symptoms: descriptive psychopathology since the nineteenth century*, Dr Berrios has indeed realized this goal.

The book divides into three large thematic sections: 'Neuropsychiatric disorders', 'The functional psychoses', and 'Neuroses and personality disorders'. Each chapter subdivides into a 'Clinical' and 'Social' section. This bipartite organization indicates how widely accepted has now become the idea that in studying medical history neither a pure "internalist" nor "externalist" approach is adequate but rather that an integrated sociosomatic model is most desirable. In the last decade, this idea has often been largely a remote methodological ideal. This work, however, which strikingly includes entries in equal numbers by physicians and professional historians, moves us closer to the model. Throughout the book, the role of social factors—construed in the broadest possible sense of any determinant outside the clinic or laboratory—in shaping the construction of disease concepts and diagnostic categories is taken for granted. At the same time, so is the idea that these social forces operated on an evolving behavioural reality with possible biological substrata.

With a work this size, the contributors have inevitably fulfilled their assignments differently. Some chapters offer rapid overviews of the past medical thinking on a given topic. Other entries are lively and thoughtful interpretations of the secondary historical scholarship (i.e., Simon Wessely's essay on neurasthenia and Helen King's on hysteria). Still others—such as