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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 ypcras' 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

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Michael MacDonald's piece on the social history of suicide—represent summaries of an author's previous, more detailed scholarship. A number provide preliminary offerings of new ideas and information, which the reader imagines will go on to appear with elaboration in larger scholarly form. Examples of this last category are Ian Dowbiggin's brief study of theories of paranoia in French mental medicine and Eric Engstrom's discussion of the social and institutional factors informing the formation of Emil Kraepelin's psychiatric thought and practice.

My one frustration with the book concerns its skimpy introductory apparatus. A volume running to nearly 700 pages surely requires more than a two-and-a-half page introduction. In particular, I missed a strong editorial statement about the basic epistemology of the book's subject: both historically and conceptually, what is meant by the categories "disorder", "syndrome", "disease", and "illness"? Other primary terms and categories, such as "organic", "functional", "neurosis", and "psychosis", also go unexplicated. Similarly, given its prominence in the organization of the volume, some general words about the interface between the clinical and social in the history of medicine would have been appropriate.

Nevertheless, this book retains great value as a work of reference. For non-specialists, it is perhaps the best place to begin to learn about a given topic, a quick and reliable guide into the large literatures on each of these subjects. Like so many of the essay collections and reference works that have poured forth from the Wellcome factory in the past decade, *A history of clinical psychiatry* was a project eminently worth undertaking.

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Christopher Fox, Roy Porter, Robert Wokler (eds), *Inventing human science: eighteenth-century domains*, Berkeley and London, University of California Press, 1995, pp. xv, 357, £24.00, \$45.00 (0-520-20010-1).

While the "science of man" was, as Christopher Fox states in his introduction, a central concern of the Enlightenment, few in that period agreed upon the content of that science. The modern notion of anthropology constitutes (literally) a "science of man", but Enlightenment discussion encompassed far more than this term implies and included especially medicine and political thought. Fox argues that modern disciplinary divisions make this fragmentation seem more apparent than real, but the disciplinary divisions of this book itself tend to reinforce the diffuse nature of the topic.

The eleven essays in this volume overlap only somewhat. Although David Hume, Adam Smith, Charles de Montesquieu, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau make several appearances, other figures such as Georges Buffon command a more limited stage. The general emphasis is on the Anglo-French world, with occasional discussion of the German-speaking countries and Italy. There is much for historians of medicine to think about in this volume, not least the relationship, or lack of it, between seventeenth-century natural philosophy and the "human science" of the Enlightenment. The progressivist, "onward march of science" concept of eighteenth-century thought is effectively laid to rest, replaced by a more nuanced and complex view.

Robert Wokler examines what he calls "conjectural histories" of the progress of humankind to trace the idea of human nature and the replacement of morality with material causes as the determinant of human behaviour. Roger Smith and Gary Hatfield extend and refine this theme in their essays. Smith focuses on the term "nature" and its meaning in the Enlightenment. He argues that "the category 'human nature' remained largely unquestioned and provided the ahistorical language in terms of which historical change was intelligible". Hatfield demonstrates that the notion of a science of mind did not necessarily imply a move toward a materialist programme. Ludmilla Jordanova further deconstructs the term "human science" in her essay on gender, pointing out that to many Enlightenment