

Book Reviews

in novels to reflect sociological and historical happenings and influences, and to examine it closely, is not only to discover this but also to scrutinize fundamental factors, such as the writers themselves and the role of the novel in general. Both organic and psychological illness are encountered and the four scholarly essays discussing them are of excellent quality. It is, however, difficult to get at the discussions of the diseases themselves as the 'Index' does not help. On occasions the author indicates his lack of familiarity with medical events and terminology, and there is also rather too much reliance placed on psycho-analysis and Freudian theory. Nevertheless, as an exploratory work it can be praised, and it will now be necessary for its author and, or, others to extend the national scene to include the basic metaphors used by other modern European prose writers when representing types of illness. This presents a promising theme, but the best results would accrue from a collaborative project involving literary scholar and medical historian.

TERRY NICHOLAS CLARK, *Prophets and patrons; the French university and the emergence of the social sciences*, Cambridge, Mass., and London, Harvard University Press, 1973, 8vo, pp. x, 282, £8.15.

The author shows that the social sciences were institutionalized in French universities from 1880 to 1914, a crucial phase in the development of social thought in France during which the appointment of Durkheim in Paris in 1902 led to the emergence of social science as a true academic discipline. Systematization of the field and of the ideas being generated in it thus became possible.

The originality of Clark's book lies in these themes, but there is nothing new on the individual pioneers, such as Saint-Simon, Comte and Durkheim himself. It is a scholarly, well-written work, which makes an important contribution to the history of the social sciences. It is, therefore, of importance to scholars involved with social aspects of medical history. Just as significant, Professor Clark provides a model that could readily be applied to Britain or to other countries in the investigation of the same subject.

BERNARD LEWIS, *History remembered, recovered, invented*, Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1975, 8vo, pp. [5 11.], 111, £4.05.

The author is an eminent scholar of ancient history, and is Professor of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton. He divides history into three kinds: remembered historical data which comprise a society's collective memory; material actively excluded from this memory but later restored to it, that is, recovered; history invented to correct or displace facts unacceptable to modern society. History can, therefore, be remodelled according to changing demands. Professor Lewis is concerned with the uses and abuses of history and with its functions and purposes in human societies. He is taking a broad view of the nature of history, together with the study and writing of it, and he uses as illustrations examples selected from his specialized area of knowledge. There are three chapters, dealing with his three varieties of history.

As a brilliant contribution to the fundamental understanding and evaluation of history this brief monograph can be recommended wholeheartedly. It should be read carefully by all historians.