

Book Reviews

structure to concepts in biology to the social make-up of the German professoriate to the academic policy of the State. This is material of undoubted importance, not least in relation to Paul Forman's views on German physics, and one hopes to see it developed and refined in future. There are two papers of particular relevance to medical historians: Brian Harrison's provocative and elegantly written refutation of the contention that improvements in women's health owed anything substantial to the feminist movement, and Carol Dyhouse's account of medical men's attitudes to working-class mothers in relation to infant mortality.

Taken as a whole, this is a collection of unusually high quality and inherent interest. Among its other functions, it might well be used as a source-book of problems (if not solutions) in the historical sociology of scientific knowledge.

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LUIS S. GRANJEL, *La medicina española antigua y medieval*, (Historia general de la medicina española, I), Ediciones Universidad de Salamanca. 1981, 8vo, pp. 184, illus., 750 ptas (paperback).

This penultimate volume of Professor Granjel's history is another work of solid and competent scholarship. It uses a variety of sources, lay as well as medical, to illuminate the complex fabric of Spanish medieval medicine, and is well illustrated with pictures of manuscripts and early printed books. But here the absence of notes and references is a severe handicap to further research, especially as some of the modern authors mentioned in the text do not appear in the bibliography.

The sections on prehistoric and Roman medicine are less impressive, a mixture of windy rhetoric and factual inconsistencies; p. 39 is particularly bad. The doctor from Mellaria is identical with P. Frontinus Sciscola of Córdoba; Tiberius Claudius Apollinaris practised at Tarragona; Julio Longino was not a doctor (see CIL II 519); *ocularii clinici* and *ocularii chirurgi* are never found; the oculist's stamp of Caius Diadumenus (?) may not be of Spanish origin; and M. Fulvius Icarus is the correct name of the *medicus oculusarius* at Ipagrum. Two Roman rarities also needed mention. Iulia Saturnina, from Merida, "an excellent female doctor", was commemorated with a grave relief showing a baby in swaddling bands, CIL II 497. Most surprising of all, Spain has the earliest named "factory doctor": García Bellido published in 1971 the large tombstone of a doctor from Baetica, M. Aerarius soc(ietatis) aerar(iorum) l(ibertus) Telemachus medicus (*L'année épigraphique* 1971, p. 67, n. 181), who, to judge from his very rare *nomen* (Aerarius), must have been the slave of a mining company, and may have learned his medicine attending the miners.

But this page is an isolated instance, and the rest of Professor Granjel's book lives up well to the high standards of his earlier volumes and will provide a sound introduction to a major area of medical history.

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IAIN M. LONIE, *The Hippocratic treatises 'On Generation', 'On the Nature of the Child', 'Diseases IV'*, Ars. Medica II, Band 7, Berlin and New York, Walter de Gruyter, 1981, 8vo, pp. xxxix, 406, DM. 220.00.

This long-awaited translation and commentary on three Hippocratic texts amply fulfils our high expectations. The translation is elegant, the commentary full, and there are frequent summaries of the general argument of chapters and sections to provide the necessary preliminary orientation. English readers are indeed fortunate to have such a wealth of learning put at their disposal, even if at a price.

Although Littre saw the three tracts as forming a continuous whole, Lonie argues only for an identity of authorship, and distinguishes *Diseases IV* from the other two, which together form a unity. The eccentricities and difficult wording of *Diseases IV* are then partly explained by the