

cal in nature, contains a variety of textual emendations and various observations on the syntax and dialectal peculiarities of Aretaeus' style.

The key to the many difficulties concerning his background and the reluctance of the ancients to mention him by name, lies in satisfactorily establishing his dates. After a brief *résumé* of the problems confronting modern scholarship and a survey of previous efforts to date and locate Aretaeus in terms of his pneumatically-oriented physiology and pathology, Kudlien turns directly to the slender evidence. The two data usually relied on in this regard are Aretaeus' alleged borrowings from Archigenes and an explicit reference in Dioscorides, *De simplicibus medicamentis*, II, 119 (vol. III p. 298, ed. Wellmann).

Because of uncertainty surrounding Archigenes' dates and doubt concerning the reliability of the 'parallels' between him and Aretaeus found in Aetius and others, Wellmann's contention that Aretaeus was a slavish imitator of Archigenes must be revised. The other prop to Wellmann's argument consisted in an involved interpretation of the afore-mentioned passage in Dioscorides. As Kudlien shows (pp. 18-21) the faulty text-tradition of the principal MSS. in which this, probably interpolated, passage occurs, provides little support for a precise *terminus post quem*. There are, however, further data, not previously utilized, by means of which a plausible date can be assigned. A careful reading of the text reveals internal evidence sufficient to prove conclusively that Aretaeus was a contemporary of Dioscorides and Erotian, i.e. the middle of the first century A.D., 'in jene ausserordentlich fruchtbare vorgalenische Epoche antiker Medizin' (p. 22).

The remainder of the first chapter is a careful development of the central thesis, sustained by a close examination of the relevant texts. Insofar as evidence permits, Aretaeus' contributions were not always consistent with prevailing pneumatic doctrines. This also helps to explain the silence of his contemporaries and the misleading nature of the so-called 'parallels' on which Wellmann so heavily relied in his attempt to impose a uniformity on the pneumatic writers which later scholars have failed to confirm.

Chapter II is an imposing but restrained display of philological competence that bolsters the author's main contentions on nearly every page. Two indexes greatly facilitate reference to an exemplary study and one which will be required for all future students of Aretaeus and the pneumatic medical writers.

JERRY STANNARD

The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Its First Centenary 1862-1962, by ROBERT S. HENRY, Washington, D.C., Office of the Surgeon-General of the Army, 1964, pp. 422 + xxi, illust., \$4.25.

This book is published to mark the centenary of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington and traces its growth from its foundation as the Army Medical Museum in 1862 to the present day. From the outset the members of the staff appear to have possessed a sense of purpose and dedication which has enabled the Institute to achieve world-wide recognition in many fields of Pathology.

Apart from its statistical information the work contains much that is of general, historical and biographical interest. It was in 1862 during the American Civil War that Brigadier William A. Hammond established the Army Museum in order that specimens of wounds inflicted in war could be satisfactorily preserved. Since that time the collection has grown enormously but it has always remained in Washington.

Recently it was moved to its sixth and present site adjoining the Walter Reed Medical Centre.

In its early days the present National Library of Medicine was closely associated with the Army Medical Museum which adds to the importance of both institutions in medical history.

In spite of many difficulties and vicissitudes the Museum continued to develop and expand its various activities. An example of change in scientific disciplines is that until 1900 much of the work was devoted to physical anthropology. When comparatively recently the large collection of Indian skeletal remains was transferred to the Smithsonian Institution, only consultative work in paleo-pathology was still undertaken.

Many famous men have filled the office of Curator, for example, Walter Reed and Frederick F. Russell whose achievements will always be associated with the institution. Joseph J. Woodward, an original member of the staff became the leading photomicrographer of his time. When in 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated, the museum artist sketched the scene at his death bed and other members of the staff performed the autopsy. Later the Museum occupied for twenty-one years the theatre in which the assassination took place.

Originally planned for military purposes the Museum has been able to meet the needs of peace and war. As its successor the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology has increased the scope of its activities until it now covers a wide range of subjects, including epidemiology, preventive medicine, public health and medical research. Today the education and training of medical officers is an important part of its work. Museum techniques and medical illustration are among the developments it has pioneered with success. At the present time the Institute is the home of the American Registry of Pathology and of twenty-six similar registries in more specialized branches of the science.

This account of the development of the Institute also reflects the growth of American Pathology generally and gives due credit to contributions from other parts of the world. This informative and well illustrated work sets a high standard in book production.

ROBERT DREW

Histoire de la Médecine, by MAURICE BARIÉTY and CHARLES COURY, Paris, Fayard, 1963, pp. 1217, Fr. 49.50.

This book is the first comprehensive French history of medicine since Laignel-Lavastine. The authors are well-known physicians and medical writers; Dr. Coury has also written a volume of poems, which may account for the easy literary style of the narrative. Their close acquaintance with current medicine is no doubt responsible for their frequent references to recent events, such as the 1962 smallpox outbreak in England and the activities of the United Nations in world health. It is a great compliment to the book's text that one never feels the need for light relief in the form of illustrations.

The sections proceed in an orthodox manner through the great ages of history, each one bearing a resounding title—'siècle d'obscurité', 'de clarté', 'de pénombre', 'de renouveau', 'de raison', and, rather arrogantly, 'de vérité'. Over 100 pages follow, given over to potted histories of forty-two specialities, carrying us usually from the eighteenth century to the present day. An unusual and helpful feature is the synoptic chronology through which one is enabled to place medical events in their