

The two great fourteenth-century catalysts of famine and plague do not figure in Dr Windemuth's study: tantalizing references to corrodians (who paid for their places) suggest that some hospitals faced serious financial problems or may, even, have turned their backs upon the poor. Her chapter on *leprosaria*, for example, contains a fascinating account of the rigid system of licensing in sixteenth-century Switzerland whereby lepers (and no doubt other sick paupers too) were carefully screened before being allowed support at the tax-payer's expense. Yet there is no attempt to set this policy in the wider context of religious change and draconian measures to control the poor. The author takes a Panglossian view of her subject: the "prevailing social reality in which love and justice were mediated through Christian charity" is not one which all medievalists will immediately recognize. The highly ambivalent theological response to disease in general, and leprosy in particular, brought victimization and exclusion as well as Christian compassion.

Given the recent attention paid by historians such as Caroline Walker Bynum and Merry Wiesner to women's role as the traditional providers of charity and health care in medieval and early modern Europe, it is a shame that they are not accorded greater prominence here. St Elizabeth of Hungary, a ubiquitous role model, is mentioned only twice in passing, and one would have liked to learn more about the experience of nurses and female patients. The celebrated hospital of the Holy Ghost in Lübeck, which appears neither in the text nor the plates, could have furnished some good examples. In all other respects, Dr Windemuth's choice of high-quality illustrations adds greatly to the value of this useful survey.

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Christa Hagenmeyer, *Das Regimen Sanitatis Konrads von Eichstätt*, Sudhoffs Archiv, Beiheft 35, Stuttgart, Franz Steiner, 1995, pp. 262, no price given (3-515-06510-5).

Sources, texts, *Wirkungsgeschichte*—this subtitle clearly shows Christa Hagenmeyer's focal point in this publication: she offers Konrad von Eichstätt's *Regimen sanitatis* within the framework of his sources and his influence of the subsequent Regimen-literature, especially on that in his native language. The structure of this edition follows a chronological order. The introduction deals with the position of the *Regimina sanitatis* amongst medical writings and shows its importance by the great effect it has had. This is followed by a detailed description of the sources of Konrad's *Regimen*. She is able to show that with regard to both formal aspects and contents the text has been modelled on its Arabic sources. In order to clarify the dependence on those sources Christa Hagenmeyer introduces a special kind of signature in the edited text. The three main sources, Avicenna's *Canon medicinae*, Rhazes' *Liber ad almansorem*, and Averroes' *Colliget*, are listed in the chapter containing the sources and are divided into segments, each of which has been marked by a siglum. The Avicenna quotations are marked by α , the quotations taken from Rhazes are marked by β and Averroes' quotations can be identified by γ and they are also numbered. In the text, quotations are shown as follows: the beginning of each quotation is marked by a siglum in brackets (i.e. "(α 1)") for the first Avicenna quotation. The end of the quotation is shown by another siglum which carries an apostrophe after the Greek letter (i.e. "(α '1)"). In the part containing the sources there is the list which shows where the exact passage can be found in the *Canon medicinae*. The edited text is of course segmented by the large number of quotations; this kind of signature does, however, have an invaluable advantage: it presents Konrad von Eichstätt's compilation technique to the reader, needing only minimal space to do so. This seems to be an exemplary kind of source-organization for scientific editions of medieval text compilations, and the disadvantage of text-segmentation is justified by the great advantage of clearness. The few quotations from Hippocrates and Galen are discussed in a separate chapter.

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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