Principles and Practice of Medicine also departs from Abbott’s format, and presents a very meticulous and bibliographically detailed census of every appearance of the work from January 1892 to the microfiche editions of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions. Careful attention is paid to advertisements, a most valuable clue to the patterns of production and distribution of a long-term best-seller. However, I question the wisdom of assembling six of Osler’s unpublished works under a separate rubric (Section xi). The editors’ rationale for selection was that the unpublished manuscript be mentioned or quoted in a printed source, but their list is by no means complete. None of Osler’s correspondence has been included, for example, though a fair amount of it has been published. On the other hand, the editors have, I fear, manufactured an archival ghost by devoting an entry to Osler’s unpublished ‘Clinical Notebook,’ to which he makes a fleeting reference in ‘The Medical Clinic: a Retrospect and a Forecast’ (no. 1490); not only has this notebook not been published, but it has never even been identified. To grant it the status of a formal entry in a bibliography is confusing, and risks imposing a burden upon its implied owner, the Osler Library.

However, these are negligible flaws in a bibliography which is, like its subject, impressive in its extent and variety, rich in unexpected discoveries, and exceptionally pleasant to read and use. From the perspective of one who passes her days working with Sir William, his writings and his books, Golden and Roland have performed a most signal service in refurbishing Abbott’s invaluable work, long out of print. Purists may decry the abundant illustrations as out of place in a bibliography, but when the subject of the bibliography is a man whose life and personality are to a large extent the reason why we read the writings today, illustrations contribute more than mere decoration. Moreover, Roland and Golden have located some unusual photographs, and have disposed them with great intelligence; many of their captions are almost miniature essays, furnishing significant historical background, and even critical commentary. In sum, Drs. Golden and Roland have brought forth a very conscientious, accurate, thorough, and well-presented bibliography, the fruit of much honest and patient toil amongst the medical literature (particularly periodical literature) of Osler’s day, and a firm foundation for the next great task, a new biography of Sir William Osler.

FAITH WALLIS

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A growing number of bibliographies reach readers as well as users. The most outstanding must be Dan H. Laurence’s Bernard Shaw: A Bibliography, which appeals
to a market beyond librarians, booksellers and other bibliographers. Micheal Collie, FRSC and Professor of English at York University, has previously published three single author bibliographies: George Meredith [1974], George Gissing [1975, revised 1985], and, with Sir Angus Fraser, George Borrow [1984]. Henry Maudsley: Victorian Psychiatrist is a new departure in his bibliographical practice and one which reflects both his familiarity with nineteenth-century publishing and his interest in the history of medicine and science. It is the first full, scholarly account of the literary achievements of the man recognized as the leading psychiatrist of his day, and thus a valuable addition to Victorian studies. And it is an attractive, readable book.

Henry Maudsley [1835-1918] was an early advocate of treating the mentally ill in hospitals, clinics, small facilities and as out-patients where they could be helped until cured, rather than in huge asylums and prisons to which they were committed forever; he believed in the treatment of insanity as a physical condition, regarding mind as a function of body; and he was interested in how heredity affected the nervous system. For nearly 60 years Maudsley wrote for publication, chiefly on medical subjects, but also on literature, philosophy and legal issues. But his books are rarely available today even in libraries, and his ideas are largely forgotten in the tidal wave of twentieth-century studies in psychiatry and psychology. The numerous quotations from his works in this bibliography are, therefore, all the more important as specimens of his writings and as introductions to his ideas.

The book is divided into two parts. Collie describes the first as ‘a longish, non-specialist introduction,’ outlining Maudsley’s career. The bibliography proper is divided into principal works, pamphlets, articles, reviews, and letters on professional subjects. There are appendices of two long extracts from Maudsley’s writings, including an autobiographical note.

Although Collie denies that his Introduction is biography – noting, for example, that a biographer would analyse Maudsley’s background – it is, at least in part, biographical. The reader who knows nothing of Maudsley’s life on p. 1 has a reasonably clear idea of events and knows something of Maudsley the man by p. 79. Maudsley grew up in rural west Yorkshire. After qualifying in medicine at University College Hospital in London, the chance event of a job offer going astray led to his decision to go to India as a physician, for which he needed experience in an asylum; but, once there, he abandoned both the India scheme and conventional medicine. Between 1857 and 1862 he was assistant medical officer in asylums in Wakefield and Brentwood and medical superintendent at Cheadle Royal Hospital near Manchester. By 1864 he had returned to London, where he spent the rest of his professional life, holding appointments at two London hospitals and a Chair in the Medical Faculty at University College. He spent the last twenty years of his career in private practice in Mayfair, and his final years in retirement, still writing on mental health. In 1907, he offered £30,000 to establish a hospital for the study and treatment of acute mental cases. During his lifetime he wrote twelve books as well as pamphlets, reports and lectures; he contributed to the Journal of Mental Science for nearly 60 years, and was editor and co-editor in the 1860s and 1870s; he wrote for the Lancet, the British Medical Journal, and the Practitioner; and he contributed occasional articles to the Westminster Review and the Fortnightly Review. He had wide interests, and saw connections between science, philosophy and literature.
The Introduction—which desperately needs a chronology to help the reader to sort out the positions Maudsley held, often concurrently, and to see his many publications in their context—is divided into eight parts, which Collie describes as facets of Maudsley. Bibliographically, the most interesting are the sections on the Journal of Mental Science and insanity and the law, because of Maudsley's long connection with the journal, its importance as a platform for his ideas, his editorial work, and his ground-breaking articles on medical jurisprudence. The section on Maudsley and women is more biographical, and yet, as Collie says, it is difficult to decide to what extent personal experience influenced his writing. The next section draws attention to the appearance of current scientific thought—such as Maudsley's ideas on heredity and insanity in contemporary fiction, particularly in the novels of Gissing and Meredith. Recognizing that traditional bibliography users, or anyone interested only in Maudsley the psychiatrist, may see it as a digression, Collie invites them to skip this section, although, as he points out, these writers and scientists were all dealing with what he terms 'the same intellectual emergency.'

Collie states that the aim of this bibliographical study is the restoration of the original situation in which Maudsley's works were written, printed, published and read. Accordingly, he has examined manuscripts, publishers' records, correspondence, hospital records and annual reports. In Principal Works, he gives comprehensive accounts of the genesis and evolution of Maudsley's books, the various editions and reissues, print runs, annual sales, production costs, selections from contemporary reviews, and details of Maudsley's annotated and interleaved working copies. The book descriptions are clear, uncluttered and unambiguous, with transcribed title-pages, full collations and contents, and adequate details of bindings, covers, and variants. There is a useful chart showing the relationship of the editions of The Physiology and Pathology of Mind, and a summary table of the editions and reissues of Responsibility in Mental Disease. The section on pamphlets is thorough and especially valuable since Maudsley's minor works are difficult to find, and, in some cases, missing from libraries where catalogued. Locations of these rare items are recorded, although many have only been seen rebound. There is an enumerative checklist of Maudsley's articles with synopses of contents, based on Collie's reading. These annotations are necessarily interpretations of Maudsley, although there are many quotations from the articles to support Collie's views. The index is adequate, despite omissions and ambiguities such as confusion between Swedenborg and Swedenborg in book and article titles, and the many more references to the Maudsley Hospital in the text than the four recorded in the Index.

The book is flawed by a peppering of typographical errors, careless editing such as the running head Journal of Mental Health for the Journal of Mental Science, the annoying and, I find, confusing numbering of Maudsley's fifty-four articles, which runs from c.101 to c.154, and, more seriously, several errors in collations. I note miscalculations or misprints in A.1a, A.1c, A.3b, A.4a, A.5a, B.6a and B.11b, and omissions on collation lines in B.1a and n.3a. Such errors are inexcusable and must be as disappointing to the author as they are worrying to the reader. A scholarly work must be thoroughly reliable, and anyone interested in Maudsley's books must be able to place the fullest confidence in the bibliography when identifying any book in hand, given the rarity and the difficulty of finding other copies for comparison.
Like all St. Paul’s Bibliographies, this book is beautifully produced. Crisp printing, clear layout, minimal punctuation in descriptions, and an unpretentious format are refreshing and easy on the eye. There are fourteen photographs – several of Maudsley autograph material, including his signature in a pane of glass – and the endpapers are a Maudsley family tree.

The Introduction, the running text within the bibliographical descriptions, and the article annotations give just enough material about Maudsley the man to make one wish for a full biography, and yet not enough to answer many of the questions raised. What were Maudsley’s relations with women, including his wife? We are told he was invited to the United States in 1883, but did he go? There are no details on the foundation of the Maudsley Lecture series, or how to find out more about it, and it is not in the Index. Nor are all the bibliographical questions about Maudsley answered, notably the problem of attribution of editorial articles, and especially unsigned medico-legal articles, in the *Journal of Mental Science*. There is clearly need for further research on Maudsley in the histories of science and medicine, social, legal and feminist studies, biography and, indeed, bibliography; nonetheless, *Henry Maudsley: Victorian Psychiatrist* is an excellent bibliographical study.

**GILLIAN FENWICK**

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*Private Press Books*, published more or less annually since 1960, is referred to by its publisher, the Private Libraries Association, as ‘a bibliography of books and pamphlets published by private presses in the western world.’ After a recent lapse in the publication schedule, this latest edition with its two-year coverage brings the bibliography up-to-date. The promise of a 1987 volume ‘now with the printers’ indicates that the bibliography is back on the track of the elusive private presses once more.

Some 350 individual items, printed by nearly 140 presses, are described in the 1985-1986 volume. The presses are located [in order of their frequency in the bibliography] in the United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Australia, Holland, France, New Zealand and South Africa. The list is confined to English-language works, and is arranged alphabetically by press name. Each publication is fully described, including such private press niceties as typeface and paper stock, method and materials used in binding, number of copies printed and the printing press used, e.g. ‘25 copies printed on Barcham Green Hayle paper on a 16 x 11 Albion hand press.’ Although the price is quoted, it is likely the price at the time of publication rather than today’s price. Prices range from reasonable [Canadian $10.00] to rarefied [US $4,500.00], but