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is concerned with the development of prophylaxis and therapy for infectious diseases in the twentieth century, and deals mainly with the sulpha drugs and antibiotics. The third discusses the evolution of knowledge of specific infectious diseases and is the largest part of the book. It is enlivened by accounts of the author's own experiences. The volume ends with an extensive and valuable bibliography.

Although this book consists of medical history of medicine, thus providing little information on non-medical aspects, it will be a valuable source of information on the recent history of infectious diseases. Material dealing with earlier periods cannot be relied on for accuracy or interpretation.

GERALD W. HARTWIG and K. DAVID PATTERSON (editors), *Disease in African history*, Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1978, 8vo, pp. xiv, 258, \$13.75.

These essays were presented at a symposium of Africanists on the theme 'Disease and history in Africa', held in April 1975. They cover both general topics, such as 'Social consequences of epidemic diseases: the nineteenth century in East Africa', and more specific ones, for example, 'Louse-borne relapsing fever in the Sudan, 1908–51'. Each is a scholarly exercise, well written and well documented, and there is a useful 'Bibliographical essay' appended.

The six contributors are historians, except for a geographer and a political scientist. Nevertheless, they handle the medical data with competence. Understandably they are mostly concerned with the social and economic repercussions of tropical diseases, but it would have been valuable to have had contributions from medical men assessing medical factors which have operated in the past and may well have a role to play today and in the future. In particular, Dr. Cecil Hackett's studies are of relevance here, and an extension of them would have made an important theme.

HENRY CORNELIUS AGRIPPA, *His fourth book of occult philosophy*, facsimile of 1655 edition, with introduction by Stephen Skinner, London, Askin Publishers, 1978, 8vo, pp. xvi, 217 [facsimile], illus., limited leatherbound edition, [no price stated].

Agrippa (1486–1535) was a typical Renaissance figure: physician, scholar, writer, and soldier. His book, here reproduced in facsimile, appeared first in 1655 in English, and is concerned with various aspects of practical magic and divination. It comprises six treatises, but only the first two are certainly by him. The remaining four were probably written by Peter de Abano (1250–1317), Georg Pictorius Villinganus (c. 1500–1569), Gerard Cremonensis (1114–1187), and an anonymous writer.

There is an excellent introduction and the volume is elegantly produced. It will be of value to scholars and students who are unable to consult the original, and it is to be hoped that the response to it will encourage the publishers to reprint further titles.

GEORGE M. FOSTER and BARBARA GALLATIN ANDERSON, *Medical anthropology*, Chichester, John Wiley, 1978, 8vo, pp. x, 354, £9.75.

The authors present a general survey of medical anthropology as they view it,

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together with a consideration of the important similarities and common ground it shares with medical sociology, its sister discipline. They argue cogently for the data and models of the latter to be taken into account by anthropologists interested in the social and cultural dimensions of health and disease. Their basic anthropological tenets are first the "adaptive" nature of health-related behaviour, with the latter as a rational response to the known causes of disease. Second, they wish to promote the comparative method of anthropology for investigating the structure and dynamics of health behaviour, by the use of a cross-cultural perspective.

This book should be of great interest to those concerned with the history of disease and health and to practitioners handling both, but the sociological jargon will unfortunately deter some. However, its wide eclectic approach, its lively style, and the excellent bibliography compensate to some degree.

WILLIAM BAKER, *The George Eliot/George Henry Lewes Library. An annotated catalogue of their books at Dr. Williams's Library, London*, New York and London, Garland Publishing, 1977, 8vo, pp. lxxix, 300, illus., \$35.00.

In 1882 Charles Lee Lewes (1842–1891), the son of George Henry Lewes (1817–1879), gave about 2406 of his father's books to Dr. Williams's Library in London, which has a "central core of theology, surrounded by a medley of history, memoirs, mathematics", and medical works. Since then others have been acquired, and also some of George Eliot's books. They are listed here by author, but unannotated, and there is an index, mainly by subject. Lewes was an outstanding and fascinating man whose contributions to the medical sciences have yet to be fully analysed. This excellent bibliography provides a helpful insight into his catholic tastes and scholarly devotion. There is an impressive number of books on anatomy, physiology, comparative anatomy, psychology, and science. They derive mainly from Britain, France and Germany.

WILLIAM K. SESSIONS and **E. MARGARET SESSIONS**, *The Tukes of York*, London, Friends Home Service Committee, 1971, 8vo, pp. 117, illus., £1.25 (paperback). (Obtainable from: Friends Book Centre, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.)

ROBERT A. CLARK and **J. RUSSELL ELKINTON**, *The Quaker heritage in medicine*, Pacific Grove, Calif., Boxwood Press, 1978, 8vo, pp. vii, 87, illus., \$3.95.

The Tuke dynasty began in the early seventeenth century with William Tuke I (c. 1600–1669) and extends into the present one, with William Murray Tuke (1822–1903). This Quaker family is well known for its charitable endeavours, and those of greatest interest to the medical historian concern the new treatment and care for the mentally afflicted they provided at the Retreat, York. The authors' well-illustrated and -written monograph will find a wide audience and those practising medicine will be especially interested.

Of similar attraction is Drs. Clark and Elkinton's book, which tells the general story of Quaker contributions to medicine, mainly by providing brief biographies of the individuals concerned. We are acquainted with most of these, but less is known about the activities of Quakers in the present century. The last chapter is therefore especially useful.