

Book Notices

RUDOLF MUMENTHALER, *"Keiner lebt in Armuth": Schweizer Ärzte im Zarenreich* (Beiträge zur Geschichte der Russlandschweizer, vol. 4), Zurich, Verlag Hans Rohr, 1991, pp. 267, illus., SwFr 48.00 (3–85865–703–4).

This prosopographic work studies the fate of 39 Swiss physicians and surgeons who emigrated to Imperial Russia, and of 69 descendants of Swiss in that country who decided to take up a healing profession. As part of a historical project on Swiss emigration to Russia, the study is guided by questions of migration theory. The small size and heterogeneity of the sample, however, distributed over the period from the early eighteenth century to World War I, allowed only a few general observations to be made. A peak of emigration is shown for the late eighteenth century, when surgeons in particular hoped for a lucrative career abroad. Not surprisingly in view of the strong role of the state in the Russian medical system, most of the individuals studied before about 1850 found employment in civil or military services. The Russian Revolution of 1917 was followed by a peak of re-migration to Switzerland. Based chiefly on printed sources, the bulk of the book consists of detailed biographical examples of "career types", such as the academic (Daniel Bernoulli), the early hospital doctor (Aimé Mathey), the military surgeon (Hans Jakob Fries), the state-employed (Apollinari von Albin) and the self-employed physician (Heinrich Ludwig Attenhofer), the professor and Zemstvo-doctor (Friedrich Erismann), the explorer (Albert Regel). Accordingly, this study deserves attention more for presenting the variety of activities of foreign physicians and surgeons in Imperial Russia than for its insights into the history of medical migration.

TONY HUNT, *The medieval surgery*, Woodbridge, The Boydell Press, 1992, pp. xvi, 104, illus., £35.00, \$50.00 (0–85115–324–0).

Tony Hunt continues his studies of medieval medicine in England with a look at surgery. Despite his title, this is not a wide ranging survey, which would be extremely valuable, but a commentary on the 50 illustrations found in a Cambridge manuscript, Trinity College O.I.20, written about 1250 and containing an Anglo-Norman translation of the surgery of Roger of Parma (fl. 1180). Each illustration is given a separate page, and Dr Hunt corrects many of the misapprehensions of an earlier cataloguer, M. R. James. The jacket gives a reasonable idea of the script and the colouring of the drawings, which are printed in black and white.

JOACHIM RITTER and KARLFRIED GRÜNDER (eds), *Historisches Wörterbuch der Philosophie*, vol. 8, R-Sc, Basel, Schwabe & Co., 1992, pp. 764, DM 290.00, Fr 250.00 (3–7965–0699–2).

This volume of the *Historical dictionary of philosophy*, which covers the alphabet from vengeance (*Rache*) to the scientific community, has less of specific interest for the medical historian than its immediate predecessor. But one should be aware of the articles on reflexology, regression, sadism, the four humours (*Säfte*), phrenology (*Schädellehre*), and pain (*Schmerz*), and even a cursory glance at the major articles on reformation, renaissance, revolution, and revisionism, to say nothing of the 130 columns devoted to all aspects of law (*Recht*), will reveal something of value.

BOOK ALSO RECEIVED

(The inclusion of a title does not preclude the possibility of subsequent review. Items received, other than those assigned for review, are ultimately incorporated into the collection of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine.)

DIANA BERRY and CAMPBELL MACKENZIE, *Richard Bright, 1789–1858: physician in an age of revolution and reform*, Eponymists in Medicine series, London, Royal Society of Medicine Services Ltd, 1992, pp. xiv, 296, illus., £12.95 (hardback 1–85315–188–2), £7.95 (paperback 1–85315–187–4).