sources has also unmasked the myth of the “philanthropic Hanseatic burghers”. Authors from various fields have contributed essays that are sometimes controversial, sometimes personal, but always informative. This book, with its many photographs, is a good buy. It gives an intricate, vivacious picture of this famous hospital, its teaching, training, and research.

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CHRISTOPHER HOOLIHAN (comp.), An annotated catalog of the Miner Yellow Fever Collection, Rochester NY, Edward G. Miner Library, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, 1990, 8vo, pp. 95, illus., $35.00 (US & Canada), $40.00 (elsewhere), paperback.

To anyone with an interest in yellow fever this catalogue is fascinating. However, it is one man’s collection and has some gaps in it. It is weak in reprints so there is no copy of the papers by Josiah Nott, Louis Beauperthuy or of François Melier’s 224-page account of the yellow fever outbreak at St Nazaire in 1861. Nor is there a copy of George Buchanan’s report on the outbreak of yellow fever at Swansea in 1865. The collection is strong in American publications and those relating to the West Indies.

The catalogue is well set out in alphabetical order by author, subdivided in chronological order; the annotations are interesting. The order of the information is sometimes odd: biographical details of an author, e.g. James Carrol, are occasionally in the annotation to the second of his publications rather than the first, and there is the odd inaccuracy: there was no outbreak of yellow fever at Southampton in 1852, just fifteen cases imported on a steamer from the Virgin Islands. The indexing is idiosyncratic: George Augustin’s history of yellow fever is far more comprehensive than indexing it under “Louisiana” would imply. Despite such flaws the catalogue is of more interest than its title might suggest.

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