and then with gentle irony. No examples possible here would capture the subtleties of his “deconstruction” (p. viii). It is to be hoped that translations into French and German of this remarkable investigation will soon be forthcoming.

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York, George K.; Steinberg, David: **An introduction to the life and work of John Hughlings Jackson with a Catalogue raisonné of his writings**. London, the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at UCL, 2006. VIII, 157 p. (Medical History. Supplement, 26). £ 35.–; € 52.–. ISBN 0-95484-1-9-1.

Eponyms in medicine are connected to the names of those physicians or scientists who made their important contribution in development of this science. Although modern physicians relate the name of Jackson only with Jacksonian Epilepsy, his contribution to medical science was much wider. Beside this widespread term, he described a certain kind of visual hallucinations and some specific symptoms which could be seen in temporal lobe epilepsy. Using the scientific method on the base of systemic analysis in different fields of medicine, he created a new conceptual framework for clinical neurophysiology. Some parts of his theory are still actual to the present day. During the 50 years of his physician and scientific activity, John Hughlings Jackson (1835–1911) published more than 500 scientific articles. The interesting and well-written biography and account of his basic scientific achievements written by George K. York and David Steinberg could be read in *Medical History*, 2006, Suppl. 26. This work may be recommended for all physicians and not only those who are interested in the history of medicine.

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