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found in the lecture notes have been traced to their original sources and the latter have been given in full. The result of these Herculean labours is a handsome volume adorned with the Rolls Park coloured portrait of Harvey at the age of forty. The excellent and deeply searching Introduction sets out the history of anatomical studies in England. This provides a framework for the history of the Lumleian Lectures in general and the presumable dates and circumstances of those that were given by Harvey in particular. Harvey, the medical practitioner and student of disease, is shown in these lectures at his best. There are not a few of his patients quoted by name and some of the dates—for example autopsies performed on well-known personages—help to clear up the chronology of the lectures. It would thus appear that Harvey took up his duties as Lumleian lecturer in April 1616 and later added the detailed notes for Thorax and Head prepared for the anatomical lectures of 1617 and 1618. This new information is important concerning the question as to the actual years in which Harvey arrived at his discovery. For it is in these lecture notes that we are given in Harvey's own hand the first account of the Circulation of the Blood (fol. 80 verso). The dating of the latter has vexed many scholars and we are grateful for the authoritative lead provided by the Introduction in this matter, as follows: 'There is no evidence whatever that fo. 80 verso . . . was not written later—even an appreciable amount of time later—than fol. 81 . . . the earliest date on which the brief account of the circulation . . . could have been presented in a lecture is January, 1618.' Other probably older leaves in these lecture notes foreshadow the discovery as given in *De Motu*—indeed, as the Introduction lucidly and judiciously states, 'it is from the fabric of these short notes on the heart that *De Motu Cordis* was to be built' (p. 17).

There is hardly a page which does not promise high reward to a detailed appraisal of the wealth of original observations and interpretations which Harvey has to offer, notably on the anatomical data that elucidate organ function in health and disease. Nothing towards this end can be attempted within the short space allowed for this book notice—not even a superficial evaluation of the chapter on the heart and the bearing of individual statements found here on the history of Harvey's discovery. With some of these points the present writer hopes to deal elsewhere (*History of Science*, 1962, vol. II, in preparation). This brilliant publication is bound to act as a curtain-raiser which will stimulate much new Harveian research. With its most admirable Introduction and Notes the authors have opened up a wonderful treasure and achieved a formidable task which no medical man can ignore and for which everybody must be profoundly grateful.

W. PAGEL

Dr. Timothie Bright (1550–1615): A Survey of His Life with a Bibliography of his Writings, by GEOFFREY KEYNES, K.T., London, The Wellcome Historical Medical Library, 1962, pp. 47, 17 plates, 21s.

This beautifully produced monograph on Dr. Timothie Bright is the latest of the publications of the Wellcome Historical Library, and the first of a new series to be edited by Dr. F. N. L. Poynter. It presents the 1961 Gideon de Laune Lecture, given before the Faculty of the History of Medicine of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries by Sir Geoffrey Keynes. It adds, however, a full bibliography of Bright's works, with illustrations of many of their title-pages, and an index.

Bright was the third Physician to be appointed to the staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in 1585. It cannot be maintained that Bright filled this office with great distinction, but, as Sir Geoffrey points out, he was no commonplace character.

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He was born in Cambridge and was educated as a poor student at Trinity College, becoming eventually a scholar. He completed his medical education abroad. Soon after his appointment to St. Bartholomew's Hospital he published his now famous *Treatise of Melancholy* (1586), which Keynes regards as an important historical document for the psychiatrist, as well as being the forerunner of Burton's *Anatomy*, which was published in 1621. It seems possible also that it may have provided Shakespeare with raw material for *Hamlet*.

In the same year Dr. Bright succeeded in obtaining an interview with Lord Burghley and disclosed to him a system of shorthand which he had invented. The sample which he set before him is in the British Museum, and is illustrated in this volume; it consists in the whole of St. Paul's Epistle to Titus, written in vertical columns. He thought that his system would be of great value in many spheres 'to take a speech from any man's mouth as he delivereth it'. Queen Elizabeth was sufficiently impressed to give him the monopoly of teaching and printing in this new system for fifteen years. Thus it is common to designate Bright as the father of modern shorthand.

Bright was a great nationalist, setting forth the virtues of English herbs and medicines in his *English Medicines* (1580), and his country's special contributions to Christianity in his abridgement of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* (1589), which he dedicated to his first patron, Sir Francis Walsingham. His religious interests, his studies in shorthand and the writing of his books led him greatly to neglect his hospital duties and the care of his patients, to such an extent that after several warnings he was dismissed from his post as Physician on 29 September 1591, by the Governors of the Hospital for 'neglectinge his dewty about the poore of this house'.

After this he left London and retired to Yorkshire, where he was presented with the living of the Rectory of Methley, and continued to practise medicine. He is reputed also to have interested himself in the healing waters of Harrogate, and was evidently something of a musician. He died in Shrewsbury, where his brother William was Public Preacher, in 1615 at the age of sixty-five. He has gained some posthumous credit by having been the great-grandfather of the celebrated Restoration dramatist William Congreve.

W. S. C. COPEMAN

A Biobibliography of Florence Nightingale, compiled by the late W. J. BISHOP, F.L.A. and completed by SUE GOLDIE, B.A. OXON, London, Dawsons of Pall Mall, 1962, pp. 160, 15 illus., 50s.

The publication of this book which attempts for the first time to provide a complete annotated list of Florence Nightingale's writings is a noteworthy event. The book is wisely based upon the list of her printed writings appended to Sir Edward Cook's standard biography of Miss Nightingale. In 1954 an excellent selection of her writings was compiled by Mrs. Lucy Seymer, but apart from this the only work easily accessible is the well-known *Notes on Nursing*. This Biobibliography will therefore be invaluable to the many who take an interest in one or other aspect of Miss Nightingale's remarkable character. The work was begun by the late Mr. W. J. Bishop, who had a unique knowledge of her writings, and the duty of completing it has been competently performed by Miss Sue Goldie.

The writings are divided into nine sections, each dealing chronologically with a separate subject. The sections are headed respectively—Nursing, The Army, Indian and Colonial Welfare, Hospitals, Statistics, Sociology, Memorials and Tributes, Religion and Philosophy, and Miscellaneous Works. Then follows a useful list of