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List 11 (new series)
2022

Materia medica, Medical botany,
Pharmaceutical chemistry,
Pharmacology, and Pharmacy

“One of the great books on practical pharmaceutical chemistry”

1. BAUMÉ, Antoine. *Éléments de pharmacie théorique et pratique: contenant toutes les opérations fondamentales de cet art, avec leur définition, & une explication de ces opérations, par les principes de la chimie.* Paris: chez le veuve Damonville & Musier fils, 1762. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Carefully washed. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: xvi, 853, [3], [4 (publisher's catalog)] pp., 2 engraved folding plates.

First edition of a scarce and important book called by Neville “one of the great books on practical pharmaceutical chemistry of the eighteenth century” (*Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 1:97). Hagelin calls Baumé's *Éléments* “a classic textbook in the history of pharmacy” (*Old and rare medical books on materia medica in the library of the Swedish Pharmaceutical Society*, 178).

Baumé began his career as an apprentice to a pharmacist before opening his own dispensary in Paris where he devoted himself to theoretical chemistry as well as practical pharmacy. “In addition to its role as a local pharmacy, Baumé's dispensary supplied drugs in bulk to pharmacies and hospitals over a very wide area and manufactured drugs and other chemicals in large quantities. . . . In 1757, Baumé and [Pierre] Macquer began a series of courses in chemistry and pharmacy that continued for sixteen years. Baumé equipped the laboratory and supplied the funds, and prepared all the experiments to be carried out” (*DSB*, 1:527).

Baumé was “one of the most distinguished chemists of France during the eighteenth century. . . . His researches cover almost the whole field of chemistry, and they were not confined to science itself, but extended to chemical technology and to the application of the science to manufactures” (Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica: a bibliography of books on alchemy, chemistry and pharmaceuticals*, 1:84).

See Partington, *History of chemistry*, 3:90-95.

Highly important work on the toxicity of various substances

2. BERNARD, Claude. *Leçons sur les effets des substances toxiques et médicamenteuses. . . . Avec 32 figures intercalées dans le texte.* Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1857. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled

boards. Modern engraved bookplate (Ex Libris / Meyer Friedman, M.D.). Foxing. A very good copy. \$500

Collation: vii, [1], 488 pp.

First edition of Bernard's lectures dealing mainly with the toxicity of various substances.

"In his 1858 lectures on toxic substances, Bernard offered a fine eulogy to Magendie, with a bibliography. These lectures contain descriptions of the analyzed gaseous content of the blood and a full account of the mechanism of toxicity of carbon dioxide. . . . There are discussions on asphyxiation and artificial respiration. In a clear account of curare, after an historical introduction, there is the demonstration that the drug causes muscular paralysis by blocking the transmission of nerve impulses to muscles. After consideration of the poisonous actions of strychnine, venoms, and nicotine, Bernard discussed the toxicity of alcohol, ether, and chloroform. . . . Ether, he suggested, renders an animal diabetic, probably by disturbing the glycogenic functions of the liver. This was one of his great discoveries" (Leake, *Historical account of pharmacology to the twentieth century*, 125).

Garrison-Morton 1863; Heirs of Hippocrates 1794. See DSB, 2:24-34; Olmsted, *Claude Bernard & the experimental method in medicine*, 95-96, etc.

"A perspicuous commentary on current remedies"

3. BIGELOW, Jacob. *A treatise on the materia medica, intended as a sequel to the Pharmacopoeia of the United States: being an account of the origin, qualities and medical uses of the articles and compounds, which constitute that work, with their modes of prescription and administration.* Boston: published by Charles Ewer, 1822. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Short ink note on p. 39. Crease in pp. 87/88, and 89/90 not affecting legibility; old repaired tear in pp. 421/422; foxing. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: 424 pp.

First edition of Bigelow's sequel to the *Pharmacopoeia of the United States* published in 1820.

Bigelow was a major force in the preparation and completion of the *Pharmacopoeia*. His *Treatise*, published just two years later, was "intended as a sequel to the *Pharmacopoeia*, and as a convenient handbook of practice for the physician and the dispenser. The *Treatise* begins with the explanation of the classification of medicines according to their actions. The main text is arranged in an alphabetical sequence of Latin headings. . . . He departed from custom by insisting on simplicity of nomenclature but provided a "Table of synonyms" which compared the terminology of the American *pharmacopoeia* with that of similar works" (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 175).

Kelly and Burrage refer to Bigelow as "one of America's most learned botanists. . . . In 1820, when thirty-three, he was associated with Spalding, Hewson, Ives and Butts in editing the *United States pharmacopoeia*. He followed up this labor by adding 'Bigelow's sequel,' a perspicuous commentary on current remedies" (*American medical biography*, 97). "Bigelow was visiting physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, professor of materia medica at Harvard, and a great medical reformer" (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, 440).

Heirs of Hippocrates 1445. See Kelly, *Some American medical botanists*, 120-28.

Rare large-paper copy of a Dutch pharmacopeia

4. [BRUGMANS, Sebald Justinus; DRIESSEN, Petrus; VROLIK, Gerard; and DEIMAN, Joan Rudolph, compilers.] *Pharmacopoea Batava*. Amsterdam: Johann Allart, 1805. Ca. 1900 cloth-backed marbled boards, new leather spine label. Large paper issue on thick paper stock with a twenty-two-page list of subscribers. Signed on one page under printed notice stating that this is a genuine copy. Book label mounted on front pastedown (Samuel A. D. Sheppard [see below]); ink stamp on front pastedown, title, and p. 50 (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy [library dispersed]). A nearly fine copy. \$2500

Quarto. Collation: [22], 21, [1], 1, 24, 24*-24**, 25-302, 33, [13] pp., 2 tables (at p. 302). This copy measures 8 3/8 x 11 3/16 inches. In my inventory is another copy on light-weight paper, published in the same year by the same publisher but with differing collation, measuring 4 3/8 x 8 1/8 inches.

First edition of a rare large-paper copy of this Dutch pharmacopeia compiled by four eminent Dutch physicians. The subscriber's list—not present in the ordinary edition—records a great many physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, virtually all (or perhaps all) of them residents of Holland.

The first part ("Sectio prima," pp. [ii]-l, 1-131) contains list of mainly vegetable substances and describes their distinctive properties. "Sectio secunda" (pp. [132]-272) covers chemical substances, while "sectio tertia" (pp. 273-302) is devoted to composite preparations. The index runs to thirty-three pages.

The four compilers whose names appear in type at the conclusion of the twenty-one-page "Scriptores pharmacopoeae Batavae ad lectorem" are all cited by Lindeboom. While all four were physicians, three of them had backgrounds in chemistry, while Vrolik served for a time as professor of botany. The OCLC record for American copies of this book—the ordinary paper copy—catalog this under the title. One Dutch OCLC record cites Brugmans as the author.

OCLC locates copies of the ordinary edition in the U.S. at Lloyd Library, Harvard, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, University of Texas/Austin, and Wisconsin.

See Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*: Brugmans, cols. 281-84; Driessen, cols. 493-94; Vrolik, cols. 2106-7; and Dieman, cols. 418-20.

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a "Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the 'Sheppard Library' of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy" (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 485).

Fine copy of a mid-nineteenth-century American drug broadside

5. M. S. Burr & Co. [Text beginning at head of broadside] Copied from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, of February 21, 1861. "Bicolorata Bark." By Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Dartmouth College. Boston: M. & S. Burr & Co., n.d. [ca. 1861]. Fine copy. Loose in a mylar envelope enclosed in a cloth portfolio case, printed paper spine label. \$1650

Broadside (outer margins 13 x 18 1/8 inches; text margins, 10 3/4 x 16 inches).

Text on one side; main text in two columns. Several different type faces and sizes.

First edition, and a nice copy (particularly suitable for display), of this promotional broadside advertising two substances available from M. S. Burr.

Following a reprinting, in about one and two-thirds columns, of Edward Phelps' paper on the hitherto unrecorded medical properties of bicolorata bark, M. & S. Burr devote approximately a third of the second column to the preparation and administration of the bark. "The bark may be given in the form of tincture or decoction," and there is a short description of the method for producing each one. Finally, M. & S. Burr are prepared to supply physicians and the trade with packages of the bark, of which the firm has "procured a limited supply."

The two-column description of, and advertisement for, bicolorata bark is followed by five full lines notifying the readers of this broadside that M. & S. Burr have been appointed agents "for the sale of the pure, unadulterated oxygenated bitters" in the original form prepared by George B. Green (whose name appears in type together with the place and date: Windsor, Vt., April 20, 1861).

At the foot of the text is a list of the medicinal preparations and further items (Mohr's fly paper, La Forme's nursing bottles and inhalers, etc.) for which M. & S. Burr are the "general agents." M. & S. Burr's office (and presumably warehouse) was at 26 Tremont Street in Boston.

OCLC locates copies at American Antiquarian Society, Dartmouth, Delaware, Library Company, Harvard (Houghton Rare Book Library), National Library of Medicine, Rochester, University of Vermont, and Vermont Historical Society.

Hoolihan, Atwater Collection of American popular medicine, no. 537.

The true medicine defended against empirics and charlatans Scarce provincial imprint

6. CALLOT, François Joseph. *L'Idée et le triomphe de la vraie médecine, en forme d'apologie. Ouvrage non-seulement curieux & instructif, mais encore utile & profitable, tant au public qu'à tous ceux que veulent connoître de la médecine.* Commerc: chez Henry Thomas, Imprimeur ordinaire de S. A. R. Madame, 1742. Contemporary calf, spine gilt, red leather spine label. A very good copy.

\$1500

Collation: xxiii, [1 (blank)], 163, [21] pp. Title in red and black.

First edition (one of two issues, the other published in Nancy), and a handsome copy, of a scarce book in which the author describes "the true medicine," which he interpreted as that practiced by properly educated, and therefore fully qualified, physicians.

Callot addresses his book to the public, which he wishes to inform about the most likely, and effective, ways to treat disease while avoiding becoming the victim of the numerous abuses perpetrated by uninformed, or malevolent, individuals. This account of the "vraie médecine" consists of three "parts." In the first, titled "Des prérogatives, de l'excellence, & des avantages de la vraie médecine," Callot extolls the nobility and excellence of genuine medical care, which he is convinced can alone contribute to health and the continuation of life. The "true medicine" is contrasted, in the second part, with the practices of "l'empyrique" and "le charlatan." Finally, in the last part, Callot identifies the sources of many abuses in medical practices, some of which he attributes to members of the medical profession!

A comprehensive alphabetical "table des matieres contenues dans cet ouvrage" takes up the final (unnumbered) eighteen pages.

Callot studied medicine at Montpellier before establishing himself at Nancy.

Dezeimeris gives Commercy as the place of publication of this book, and fails to mention a Nancy printing (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 1, part 2, p. 603). Dezeimeris calls Callot the “petit-neveu” of the famous seventeenth-century engraver Jacques Callot who was born, and died, at Nancy.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. of the Commercy issue at National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and Stanford; copies of the Nancy issue in the U.S. are at Chicago and National Library of Medicine.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:806.

Materia medica, medical electricity, and animal magnetism!

7. DESBOIS de ROCHEFORT, Louis. *Cours élémentaire de matière médicale, suivi d'un précis de l'art formuler. Ouvrage posthume. 2 vols.* Paris: chez Méguignon l'aîné, 1779 (i.e., 1789?). Contemporary quarter morocco, boards. Paper flaws in three blank margins; small stain in blank margins of two leaves. A very good set.

\$600

Collation: vol. 1: xlvi, 488 pp.; vol. 2: xii, 436 pp.

First edition (one of two issues, both apparently from the same year) of the author's book on the materia medica, here offered in a pleasing contemporary binding.

The *Cours élémentaire* was published posthumously under the direction of Desbois de Rochefort's student and friend Jean Nicolas Corvisart who added a biographical memoir. It contains a comprehensive materia medica and is unusual for the time for the discussion, in volume 1, of medical electricity (pp. 18-26) and animal magnetism (pp. 31-50). An extensive formulary appears in volume 2, pages 335-436.

Desbois de Rochefort was physician at the Charité in Paris. His book was reissued in 1793 and 1802.

See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 2, part 1, p. 61; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:223.

First Palatine pharmacopeia

8. *Dispensatorium medico-pharmaceuticum. Jussu Clementissimo serenissimi ac potentissimi principis electoris Caroli Theodori succinctum in ordinem congestum, una cum taxa, ex justo et æquo statuta, in lucem emissum a Concilio Medico Electorali Palatino. Mannemi [Mannheim]: ex typographejo Electorali Aulico, 1764.* Contemporary marbled boards, leather corners, new calf spine and leather spine label. Book label mounted on front pastedown (Samuel A. D. Sheppard [see below]); faded ink stamp on half-title and p. 50 (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy / Library [library dispersed]). Dampstain in upper outer margins (light except on pp. 81-85). A very good copy.

\$2500

Quarto. Collation: [22], 208, [2 (errata on recto)], 10 (i.e., 20), 48, [2 (blank)] pp.

First edition of the first Palatine pharmacopeia.

The eighteenth-century saw the publication of official sanctioned pharmacopeias in several of the kingdoms, principalities, and states comprising the original Holy

Roman Empire. The Palatinate was one of the first to prepare a pharmacopeia, its official status suggested by the words “Pharmacopoea Palatina” on the half-title.

This pharmacopeia lists a large number of herbal and chemical preparations, as well as creams, elixirs, salves, syrups, and tinctures. A description of the composition, or official formulary, of each preparation is followed by a comment, in italics, about the disorders for which it is the recommended remedy or cure. Twenty pages containing a comprehensive index precedes a forty-eight page list of officially authorized prices for the items described in the main text.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Lloyd Library, National Library of Medicine, Oregon State, Washington University, Wisconsin, and University of Washington.

See Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, fourth edition, 427 and 553 (note 23).

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a “Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the ‘Sheppard Library’ of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy” (Kremers and Urdang, 485). The College disposed of the library in 2011.

First pharmacopeia published in modern-day Austria

9. *Dispensatorium pharmaceuticum Austriaco-Viennense, in quo hodierna die usualiora medicamenta secundum artis regulas componenda visunter. Cum. sacræ cæsareæ regiæquè Catholicæ majestatis privilegio. Sumptibus Collegii Pharmaceutici Viennensis. Vienna: typis Joannis Jacobi Kürner, 1729.* Modern three-quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Illegible (partly deleted) signature on half-title verso. Old repairs in folding plate and folding portrait; several repaired tears in blank margins; a little light dampstaining in blank lower margins of a few preliminary leaves. A very good copy. \$3250

Quarto. Collation: half-title, folding engraved frontispiece, title, folding engraved portrait, [30], 270, [20 (20 = blank)] pp. The engravers were Andreas and Joseph Schmuizer of Vienna.

First edition of the first pharmacopeia published in modern-day Austria.

The *Dispensatorium* begins with an eleven-page dictionary (or “diversa vocabula”) of terms followed by four pages of pharmaceutical signs. The remainder of the text consists of herbal and chemical preparations divided into eighteen “classes,” each one in alphabetical order. The composition—representing the official formulary—of each preparation is followed, in italics, by a statement identifying the disorders for which it may be used. The book concludes with a comprehensive index.

The second half of the sixteenth century saw the publication of pharmacopeias by city physicians. The first official German city pharmacopeia was published in Nuremberg in 1546, but the first to attain widespread use in the German-speaking lands was the pharmacopeia for Augsburg, usually cited as the *Pharmacopoeia Augustana*. The first version of this pharmacopeia was entitled *Enchiridion* (1564), followed by a second edition with the new title. Some ten or eleven editions followed, the last in 1734. In Vienna and the Austrian provinces, the *Pharmacopoeia Augustana* served as the de facto official standard until the publication, in 1729, of the *Dispensatorium pharmaceuticum Austriaco-Viennense*.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Lloyd Library, National Library of Medicine, and University of Texas/Southwestern.

See Kremer and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, fourth edition, 427, 553 (note 24).

First French national pharmacopoeia

10. *Faculté de médecine de Paris. Codex medicamentarius sive pharmacopoea gallica jussu regis optimi et ex mandato summi rerum internarum regni administrati, editus a Facultate medica parisiensi anno 1818.* Paris: apud Hacquart, typographum curiæ legatorum, 1818. Contemporary German marbled boards, red leather spine label. Book label mounted on front pastedown (Samuel A. D. Sheppard [see below]); ink stamp on front pastedown, half-title, and p. 50 (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy [library dispersed]). Purchase note on half-title dated 1822. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [8], ccxxii, 405, [1] pp.

First edition of the first national pharmacopoeia for France. The Codex was the most successful to date at establishing a national standard for preparing and manufacturing drugs, and it served as a model for subsequent European attempts to publish national pharmacopoeias.

The publication of a French national pharmacopoeia was authorized by an 1816 ordinance instructing professors at the *Faculté de médecine* and *l'École de pharmacie de Paris* to prepare a comprehensive pharmacopoeia for the use of pharmacists throughout the country. This new pharmacopoeia was the successor, but on an explicitly national scale, to Jean Baptiste Thomas Martinenq's *Codex medicamentarius, seu pharmacœa parisiensiss* published in 1748, a pharmacopoeia prepared for the pharmacists of Paris and used solely at the discretion of provincial apothecaries. The "local approach to unifying drug standards was not superseded entirely until 1818, when the first edition of the *Codex medicamentarius* . . . became an obligatory pharmacopoeia for the whole of France" (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 79).

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a "Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the 'Sheppard Library' of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopoeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy" (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 485).

Scarce Swiss pharmacopoeia

11. [FUETER, Carl.] *Pharmacopœæ Bernensis tentamen. Composita et præparata.* Bern: *Officinæ Stæmpflianæ*, 1852. Contemporary three-quarter morocco, marbled boards, original printed wrappers bound in. Bookplate (Samuel A. D. Sheppard, and signed by him on the front wrapper [see below]); ink stamp on the bookplate and on p. 50 (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy [library dispersed]). A very good copy. \$850

Collation: viii, 859 pp., folding table.

First edition of a scarce pharmacopoeia for use by pharmacists in the city of

Bern.

The text consists of descriptions of a very large number of pharmaceutical preparations including their composition and recommended dosages. There are, in addition to many vegetable and chemical preparations, a variety of extracts, liquors, syrups, tinctures, and tonics. A comprehensive index occupies pp. [839]-859.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, Lloyd Library, National Library of Medicine, and Wisconsin.

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a "Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the 'Sheppard Library' of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy" (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 485).

Rare seventeenth-century French hospital formulary

12. GARNIER, Pierre. *Nouvelles formules de medecine Latins et Francoises pour le Grand Hostel Dieu de Lyon; utiles aux autres hopitaux tant des villes que des armées, & aux jeunes medecins, chirurgiens & apotiquaires. Composés par Mr. P. Garnier. Lyon: Chez la veuve de Jean Bapt Guillimin, 1697. Contemporary calf (spine ends and corners skillfully renewed), spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. Contemporary ownership note on front flyleaf (La presen Livre apartier [undecipherable] Lasforentie [spelling?!]). Lightly foxed. A very good copy. \$1500*

Collation: [48], 423 (i.e., 234 [last page minumbered]), [2 (errata on recto)] pp.

First edition of a scarce formulary prepared for the Grand Hôtel-Dieu de Lyon but, as stated on the title page, useful for other town, and for military, hospitals, and for young physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries.

The three "books" cover most of the diseases or conditions that were then regarded as treatable by the administration, or application, of drugs and other pharmaceutical preparations. The first part of the first "book" is devoted to "universal" purgatives (pp. 1-27). The remedies are largely botanical but include coffee, and are mainly intended to produce purgation (for example by inducing vomiting). There are directions for treating both infants and adults. The second part (pp. 28-51) covers enemas and suppositories. The second book, also divided into two parts, contains additional remedies for a variety of conditions. The first part (pp. 52-127) reviews the effectiveness of wine, decoctions, potions, emulsions, etc. The second part (pp. 128-88) discusses poultices, liniments, perfumes, and gargling and "injections." The final part deals, first, with treatment for smallpox (pp. 189-213) and, second, with venereal diseases (pp. 214-423 [i.e., 234]).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Minnesota and Wisconsin.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:688 (mistakenly dating this first edition 1693).

French translation of a classic on prescribing drugs "Many men would do well to read his aphorisms now"

13. GAUB (or GAUBIUS), Hieronymus (or Jerome) David. *L'art de dresser les formules de medecine, traduit du Latin. . . . Prix 3 liv.*

Relié. Paris: Desaint & Saillant [et] Pierre-Alexandre Le Prieur, 1749. Contemporary calf (lower corners slightly worn), spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. Partly deleted contemporary inscription on front flyleaf. Barely discernible repairs in blank upper margins of pp. 9-16. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xvi [mispaged], 529, [5 (errata on final leaf)] pp.

First edition in French, in a nicely preserved contemporary binding, of the author's *Libellus de methodo concinnandi formulas medicamentorum* (Leyden, 1739), a classic on the prescribing of drugs.

Long-standing questions concerning the prescribing of medicines, involving both the appropriateness of specific drugs and the time of administration, were dealt with by Gaub, whose book received several translations throughout the remainder of the century. Waring quotes an 1869 comment in a British medical journal about Gaub's book: "Much has been said as to the rules for giving medicines, but we have seen in no modern book, advice superior to that given by the old-fashioned Gaubius in his work on 'Prescribing.' Many men would do well to read his aphorisms now" (*Bibliotheca therapeutica, or bibliography of therapeutics, chiefly in reference to articles of materia medica*, 1:77).

Following Boerhaave's resignation of his professorships of botany and chemistry, Gaub was appointed lecturer in the latter subject (1731) and, in 1734, professor of medicine and chemistry at Leyden (Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, col. 651). He was, according to Baas, "inferior only to Boerhaave himself in his fame as a teacher" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 607). The decline of clinical teaching at Leyden following Boerhaave's retirement have sometimes, but probably incorrectly, been attributed to the choice of his successor. Gaub, however, continued to emphasize the importance of chemistry in the medical curriculum. "Gaubius was unquestionably an unusually gifted investigator and scholar. . . . In his later years Boerhaave . . . had constantly emphasized the importance of chemistry, and it is hardly surprising, therefore, that his pupil Gaubius concentrated on this subject, above all in the conviction that this was the way to restore progress to the medical sciences. . . . Later developments have not proved him wrong in this conviction" (J. Dankmiejter, "Is Boerhaave's fame deserved?" in *Boerhaave and his time*, edited by G. A. Lindeboom, 29).

Garrison-Morton 1830 (first edition). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:697; Lindeboom, cols. 650-52; Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 1:503 (Gaub's inaugural lecture as professor of chemistry in which "the great importance of chemistry in every aspect of human life is stressed"); Partington, *History of chemistry*, 2:759.

"First historical account of drugs" and the evidence of the author's "wide erudition in materia medica"

14. GUIBOURT, Nicholas Jean Baptiste Gaston. *Histoire abrégée des drogues simples*. 2 vols. Paris: Chez L. Colas, . . . Méquignon-Marvis, [et] l'Auteur, 1820. Contemporary quarter sheep, marbled boards, spine gilt. Ink note on half-title to volume 2. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: vol. 1: [6], xii, [2], 409, [1] pp., 4 folding tables; vol. 2: [4], 454, [2] pp.

First edition, in an attractive contemporary French binding, of the first comprehensive history of the *materia medica*.

"The first historical account of drugs was made by G. Guibourt . . . in his

Histoire abrégée des drogues simples (Paris, . . . 1820) (Leake, Historical account of pharmacology to the twentieth century, 12). Guibourt was responsible for the study of the history of pharmacology in France. “A startling contrast to [Friedrich] Accum’s Treatise [on the adulterations of food (London, 1820)] in terms of scientific awareness is the Histoire abrégée des drogues simples, published in 1820, by the French pharmacist N. J. B. G. Guibourt. Guibourt’s superiority over Accum reflects his wide erudition in materia medica, an impressive example of the more advanced state of Continental activity in this field. . . . [Guibourt] referred to the latest researches of his contemporaries Fourcroy, Vauquelin, Séguin, Serturner, and Robiquet” (Steib, Drug adulteration: detection and control in nineteenth-century Britain, 32, 92).

Guibourt was an apothecary with considerable familiarity with medical chemistry. He held a professorship at the École de Pharmacie in Paris. Lachaise calls Guibourt a distinguished chemist and adds that he was the author of numerous publications (Les médecins de Paris, 350). He is credited with the name “coumarin” for “the volatile crystalline substance prepared from tonka beans” (Partington, History of chemistry, 4:345 and note 15 [citing this book by Guibourt]).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Hunt Institute, Lloyd Library, Medical University of South Carolina, Minnesota, and National Library of Medicine.

Garrison-Morton 2030. See Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon, 2:901.

Complete set of Hahnemann’s dictionary of pharmaceutical terminology

15. HAHNEMANN, Christian Friedrich Samuel. Apothekerlexikon. 2 vols. (each vol. in two parts). Leipzig: bei Siegfried Lebrecht Crusius, 1793-99. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good set. \$4500

Collation: Vol. 1: [8], 280, [6], [218]-460, [18], 461-524 pp. Part 2 has a separate title page dated 1795. Text illustrations on pp. 5, 10, 76, 190, 213, 215, 219, 220, 225, 229. Bound in are two sets of pages 307-312, the original leaves slit for cancellation. Between p. 460 and p. 461 four canceled leaves (stubs visible) have been replaced with nine leaves, all of them with the page numeral “461.” A printer’s note, partly cropped, is present at the foot of the first p. 461. Vol. 2: [2], 259, [5 (5 = blank)], 498 pp., 3 plates (in part 1 at pp. 94, 146, 148). Part 1 title page is dated 1798. Part 2 has a separate title page dated 1799. Text illustrations in part 2 at pp. 103, 148, 213, 294, 381. Text in two columns.

First edition, and a rare complete copy (with both parts for each volume), of Hahnemann’s dictionary of pharmaceutical terminology.

In this large work—the evidence of Hahnemann’s wide familiarity with both the preparation of drugs and their uses—the German names for a great many substances are presented alphabetically, in each case followed by the Latin equivalent. For many of the substances Hahnemann identifies their source together with appropriate dosages. His discussion of certain pharmaceutical preparations are occasionally a full column in length.

Some time in the late 1780s or early 1790s, Hahnemann incurred the enmity of both apothecaries and physicians for dispensing medicinal preparations he had himself manufactured. He was unable to establish a viable practice and had to move frequently and accept positions which no other physician was willing to accept. Thus—as related by Baas—Hahnemann “became in 1792 superintendent of the insane asylum at Georghental in Thuringia, and in 1794 physician in Pymont and Brunswick. . . . In 1795 he practiced in Königslutter, where he proved belladonna”

(Outlines of the history of medicine, 875). It was during this time of frequent relocation that Hahnemann managed to write this book, a work of considerable erudition and a fundamental document in the establishment of his views about the central role of certain drugs in treating disease.

Hahnemann's *Organon der rationellen Heilkunde* (Dresden, 1810) was the culmination of studies he had begun in the 1780s on the actions of drugs which reviewed the imprudent, often dangerous, practices current in his day of prescribing untested pharmaceutical preparations. Hahnemann proposed to subject every "drug" to a test and thereby "prove" its efficacy when administered to treat a specific disease. He advocated "the proving of drugs by administering them to healthy persons to ascertain their effects and to evaluate their essential action" (DSB, 6:18). Hahnemann emphasized the importance of close attention to a drug's effects—thus the need for careful patient records—while also stressing the value of very small doses in opposition to what he considered irresponsible overdoses.

It is hard to tell from the OCLC records which American libraries own complete sets.

See Garrison-Morton 1966; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:19-21; Kremer and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, revised by Sonnedecker, 47; *Printing and the mind of man*, no. 265.

Fine Sammelband of three
eighteenth-century German pharmaceutical works

16. HELLWIG (or HELWIG), Christoph von. (1) *Thesaurus pharmaceuticus, oder Apothecker-Schatz, worinnen nach dem lateinisch-teutschen und teutsch-lateinischen Alphabet diejenigen Stücke, welche in denen Officinis Pharmaceuticis, oder Apotheken vorkommen, und im Gebrauch sind, zu finden; nicht weniger auch, was man vor Praeparata hat, nebst denen beygefüigten Kräftten, Tugenden und Dosibus; Worzu noch der Tax eines jeden Stückes nach dem Leipziger Fuss eingerichtet beygefüiget worden. Jedwedem nützlich, sonderl. aber denenjenigen nöthig, welche der edlen Medicin, Apothecker- und Wundarzt-Kunst zugethan.* Leipzig: verlegt Friedrich Groschuff, 1711. (2) *Curieuses Reise- und Hauss Apotheken.* Frankfurt und Leipzig: Zu finden bey Hieronymus Philipp Ritschele, 1711. (3) *Die von einigen schon längst verlangte richtige, bey unterschiedenen ober vielleicht unangenehme und gehässige Medicinal-Ordnung.* Kranckenthal: Bey Jean de la Malade, 1711. Three works bound in one. Contemporary vellum (lightly soiled), yapped edges, spine hand lettered. Bookplate mounted on front pastedown (Samuel Sheppard [see below], over stamped Massachusetts College of Pharmacy [library dispersed]); MCP ink stamp on p. 50 in first work. Contemporary notes on front endpapers. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: (1) engraved frontispiece, [10], 446, [6], [447]-636 pp. Title page printed in red and black. (2) [8], 87 pp. (3) 31 pp.

(1) First edition of a pharmacopeia for pharmacists, physicians, and surgeons giving the names and composition of the preparations in both Latin and German. The second part of this book, with a separate title page (printed in red and black) but with continuous pagination, is titled "Neu-eingerichtetes Lexicon Anatomico-

Chirurgicum, worinnen die Lateinisch-Teutsch, und Teutsch-Lateinisch, beyde nach dem Alphabet Anatomisch- und Chirurgische Kunst-Wörter.”

Hellwig, a native of Thuringia, studied medicine at Jena and Erfurt, and in 1688 received a license to practice medicine. He was the author of some thirty books.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Bryn Athyn College, Dartmouth, Harvard, and National Library of Medicine.

See Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica*: a bibliography of alchemy, chemistry and pharmaceuticals, 1:376 (short biographical note); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:149-50. Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 1, pp. 94-97, includes a lengthy bibliography of Hellwig's writings (but gives an incorrect date for Hellwig's *Thesaurus*).

(2) First edition of Hellwig's compilation of prescriptions and receipts in German.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at National Library of Medicine, Wisconsin, and Yale.

(3) First edition of a collection of ordinances, or directions, for apothecaries, surgeons, midwives, and other persons practicing medicine. The author is given as J. J. A. M. L.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Dartmouth and Harvard.

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a “Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the ‘Sheppard Library’ of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy” (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 485).

First official Norwegian pharmacopeia

17. [HOLST, Frederic, BOECK, Christian Peter Bianco, and MØLLER, Peter.] *Pharmacopoea Novegica*. Regia auctoritate edita. Christianiæ [Oslo]: Typis Brøgger & Christie, 1854. Contemporary cloth. Bookplate (Samuel A. D. Sheppard [see below]); ink stamp on the front pastedown and p. 50 (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy [library dispersed]). Foxing. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: xxii, [2], 202 pp.

First edition of the first official Norwegian pharmacopeia.

A resolution to publish an official pharmacopeia for Norway was passed on 7 April 1842, but it took some time to form a commission to prepare the work for publication. The commission reviewed many pharmacopoeias as far back as the seventeenth century. The text, in Latin, consists of a very large number of botanical and chemical preparations, extracts, infusions, liquors, solutions, and syrups. An index, in two columns, occupies pp. [181]-201.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Harvard, Lloyd Library, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, University of Washington, and Wisconsin.

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a “Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the ‘Sheppard Library’ of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy” (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 485).

Rare Italian condemnation of pseudo-Galenic remedies,
excessive bloodletting, and misuse of purgatives

18. LANZANI, Nicolo. In pseudo-Galenicos sive in eos, qui phlebotomiam, cathartica, & vesicantia remedia effrænate, temerè, & inconsultè præscribunt actiones tres. Naples: E Typographia Josephi Roselli, 1703. Contemporary vellum (lightly soiled; spine darkened), spine hand lettered (and now illegible). Undecipherable contemporary ownership note on title; old light dampstaining in upper half of text without affecting legibility; foxing. A good copy. \$1250

Collation: engraved allegorical frontispiece (signed Pa. Potrimi), [24], 128 pp. Title in red and black.

First edition, and rare, of an attack on certain widely employed therapies and supposedly Galenic remedies.

The book is divided into three parts, or “acts,” each one exposing the harmfulness of a practice common at the time. In the first part, Lanzani condemns excessive bloodletting which, he insists, is apt to lead to the patient’s death. The overuse of purgatives and purges, which sometimes worsen a disorder that might otherwise prove curable, is covered in the second part. The final part consists of a criticism of externally applied “vesicatory” preparations that sometimes, if not often, produce serious sores or lesions. Lanzani is particularly critical of apothecaries who offer preparations which they claim to conform to “Galenic” standards but are in fact useless, sometimes harmful, concoctions.

The frontispiece depicts a man—presumably Lanzani—lifting the veil of ignorance from a patient while also directing her attention to two apparently rapacious apothecaries in the sky above! In the background lies the Gulf of Naples and, in the distance, Vesuvius erupting.

This is the first of three books cited by Hirsch, who was unable to furnish further details about Lanzani’s life. Renzi refers to Lanzani’s work in which he promoted the importance of drinking large amounts of fresh water during a fever. Lanzani is missing from the histories of medicine available to me.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians and National Library of Medicine and just three further copies in foreign libraries.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:677; Renzi, *Storia della medicina italiana*, 4:415

Landmark on the toxic effects of pharmaceutical preparations

19. LEWIN, Louis. Die Nebenwirkungen der Arzneimittel. Pharmakologisch-klinisches Handbuch. Berlin: Verlag von August Hirschwald, 1881. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: iv, [2], 276 pp.

First edition of the first book devoted to the toxicologic effects of pharmaceutical preparations. Lewin investigated unanticipated reactions to ingestion of drugs regarded as usually beneficial.

“The borderline between pharmacology and toxicology is difficult to define. Many drugs produce allergic symptoms in susceptible people, and undesired side effects are apt to occur in the use of almost any drug. This problem of untoward drug action was first explored by Louis Lewin . . . , the great Berlin toxicologist, in his *Die Nebenwirkungen der Arzneimittel* [offered here]” (Leake, *Historical account of pharmacology to the twentieth-century*, 4).

An English translation was published in New York in 1882.
Garrison-Morton 2081. See Fischer, Biographischen Lexikon, 2:905-6.

A “major contribution” containing “more original observations than are usually met with in works of that period”

20. LEWIS, William. An experimental history of the materia medica, or of the natural and artificial substances made use of in medicine: containing a compendious view of their natural history, an account of their pharmaceutic properties, and an estimate of their medical powers, so far as they can be ascertained by experience, or by rational induction from their sensible qualities. London: printed by H. Baldwin, for the author, 1761. Contemporary calf, new calf spine. Ink note on front flyleaf (Jos Ome's / 1784); two four-digit numerals on title. Lightly browned and foxed. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: xxii, [2], 591, [33] pp.

First edition of a comprehensive study of the pharmaceutical properties and therapeutic value of a large number of substances in contemporary use. Waring calls this a “work of considerable merit, containing more original observations than are usually met with in works of that period” (*Bibliotheca therapeutica*, or bibliography of therapeutics, chiefly in reference to the articles of the *materia medica*, 1:63).

Neville regarded Lewis' book as a “major contribution to the *materia medica* . . . [which] went through several editions and was translated into German (1771) and French (1775)” (*Historical chemical library*, 2:61 [third edition only]). Partington's entry on Lewis credits him with “several works of merit,” the book offered here being one of them (*History of chemistry*, 2:762).

Lewis was both a physician and a chemist and an “important figure in the history of English chemistry between Boyle and Black. . . . In the face of Newtonian mechanistic theories, Lewis established chemistry as a separate science governed by distinct laws. Careful and systematic in both his experimental work and in his expositions of chemical operations, he stood in the forefront of eighteenth-century experimental chemistry” (Neville, p. 60). “At a time when English chemists were dominated by the mechanical outlook promulgated by Newton . . . , Lewis was quite clear that chemistry is a distinct science, in which such speculations are of very little relevance or value” (Partington, 2:263).

See DSB, 8:297-98.

Important experiments on hydrocyanic acid

21. MAGENDIE, François. *Recherches physiologiques et cliniques sur l'emploi de l'acide prussique ou hydro-cyanique dans le traitement des maladies de poitrine, et particulièrement dans celui de la phthisie pulmonaire*. Paris: Chez Méquignon-Marvis, 1819. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Uncut and partly unopened. Two ink stamps on title and a single ink stamp on p. [1] (Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland / Library [library dispersed]). Blank upper corners of first two leaves missing; foxing. A good copy. \$850

Collation: 8, 72 pp.

First book-form edition containing a record of experiments with hydrocyanic

acid designed to reveal its physiological effects and therapeutic applications, particularly for treating tuberculosis.

Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac's discovery in 1811 of a method for producing pure cyanic acid accelerated efforts to determine its medical applications, an objective complicated by the chemical's toxicity. Magendie's interest in pharmacology led him to investigate both the benefits and untoward consequences of ingestion. The research on the therapeutic aspects relate "chiefly to the employment of prussic [or hydrocyanic] acid in pulmonary complaints, and some cases are detailed illustrative of its beneficial effects in spasmodic and distressing coughs" (Waring, *Bibliotheca therapeutica, or bibliography of therapeutics, chiefly in reference to the articles of the materia medica*, 2:507).

Magendie conducted extensive research into the therapeutic value and toxicity of chemical preparations. To him and his students is assigned principal responsibility for laying "the foundations for the modern science of pharmacology by clearly outlining the fundamental scientific problems with which pharmacology is concerned, and which are not within the scope of any other scientific discipline" (Leake, *Historical account of pharmacology*, 123). An "interesting case of the relation between [Magendie's] experimental activities and his medical practice is his memoir of 1817 on the use of prussic acid in pulmonary phthisis . . ." (Olmsted, *François Magendie: pioneer in experimental physiology and scientific medicine*, 76). Magendie's memoir was originally published in 1817 in volume 6 the *Procès-verbal de l'Académie de sciences*.

Norman 1417. See DSB, 9:6-11 (mentioning Magendie's important research on the toxicity of hydrocyanic acid).

First Hungarian national pharmacopeia

22. Magyar gyógyszerkönyv. Pharmacopoea Hungarica. Pesti [Budapest]: Könyvnyomda-Részvény-Társulat, 1871. Ca. 1900 cloth-backed marbled boards, original printed wrappers bound in. Bookplate (Samuel A. D. Sheppard [see below]). A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: xxxvii, [1], 581 pp.

First edition of the first Hungarian national pharmacopeia.

The text, in Hungarian and Latin, contains descriptions, in alphabetical order, of 510 vegetable and chemical pharmaceutical preparations and their composition.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, National Library of Medicine, Smithsonian, University of Washington, and Wisconsin.

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a "Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the 'Sheppard Library' of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy" (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 485). The College has since disposed of its library.

Rare eighteenth-century French naval pharmacopeia

23. MAISTRAL, François Louis. *Abrégé de matiere médicale. Où l'on expose la nature, les vertus & les doses des drogues, tant simples que composées, qui entrent dans la confection des coffres de médicamens destinés au service des vaisseaux, frégates, & autres*

bâtimens du roi. À l'usage des chirurgiens de la marine. 2 vols. Brest: chez R. Malassis, imprimeur ordinaire du roi & de la marine, 1770. Contemporary sheep, spines gilt, gold and green leather labels on spine. Old illegible paper labels on each lower spine; half-inch crack in rear upper joint of vol. 2. In vol. 1, two pin-hole size worm holes, one in blank lower margins, the second through the text touching an occasional letter; diminishing light dampstain in lower outer corners through p. 50 and in blank lower corners of final three leaves; in vol. 2, light stain in lower outer corners through p. 40 and pp. 399-428; small light stain, mostly in margins, of pp. 121-44; some blank upper margins cut close without loss. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: vol. 1: viii, 450 pp.; vol. 2: [4], 428pp.

First edition of a rare French naval pharmacopeia.

Mastral's book begins with physiological considerations including the structure of the body, digestion, the circulation, the secretions, etc. Simple drugs—most, if not all of them, botanical preparations—are dealt with in the first part (1:[123]-450). Compound drugs are covered in volume 2 (pp. 1-356). Mastral describes the composition of a large number of “compound” preparations and their effectiveness for treating specific disorders or diseases. Many of the descriptions conclude with “remarques” in which the author discusses certain aspects of the drug's history and efficacy and sometimes cites an earlier authority for its effectiveness.

Mastral was a naval surgeon, at the time of publication assigned to Brest which was then an important French naval port. He is not mentioned in any of the histories of medicine or biographies of physicians available to me.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Mariner's Museum Library/Virginia and National Library of Medicine.

First authoritative Parisian pharmacopeia

24. MARTINENQ, Jean Baptiste Thomas, ed. *Codex medicamentarius, seu pharmacopœa parisiensis, ex mandato Facultatis medicinæ parisiensis in lucem edita, M. Joanne-Baptista-Thomas Martinenq, decano. Editio auctior & emendatior.* Paris: apud Guillelmum Cavellier, 1748. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Two bookplates remounted on front pastedown ([1] nineteenth-century engraved bookplate; [2] Samuel A. D. Sheppard's book label [see below] over stamped with the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy's ink stamp [repeated on title and p. 50] [library dispersed]); ink acquisition note on title dated 1829. A very good copy. \$2000

Quarto. Collation: [16], cxxxii, 268, xxxiv, [6] pp.

First edition of this pharmacopeia prepared under authority of the Faculty of Paris and edited by J. B. T. Martinenq, the dean of the faculty of medicine at the University. The second leaf, headed “Arrest de la cour de Parlement,” informs the apothecaries of Paris and its neighboring suburbs (“de la ville & faubourgs de Paris”) that they are hereafter enjoined to adhere to the standards of drug composition and preparation described in this book.

Martinenq's comprehensive pharmacopeia begins with a six-page list of the members of the Paris Faculty as well as a list of Parisian pharmacists. A 128-page index of medicines follows. The first fourteen pages of the text are devoted to

“Præparationes.” Pages 15-180 cover “Compositiones galenicæ,” with “Operationes chymicæ” described on pp. 181-268. The book concludes with a thirty-four-page alphabetical subject index. There are recipes for a great many medicinal substances including pills and tablets, oils, powders, and syrups.

Although the pharmacists of Paris were now legally bound to follow the recipes described in this book, provincial apothecaries were merely expected to use them at their discretion. The “local approach to unifying drug standards was not superseded entirely until 1818, when the first edition of the *Codex medicamentarius* . . . became an obligatory pharmacopeia for the whole of France” (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 79).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Brown, Chicago, College of Physicians, Harvard, Kansas, Lloyd Library, and University of Texas/Austin.

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a “Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the ‘Sheppard Library’ of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy” (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 485).

First monograph on the effectiveness of santonin
in treating disorders associated with a parasitic worm

25. MAYER, Julius Robert von. Ueber das Santonin. Eine Inaugural-Dissertation welche Erlangung der Doctorwürde in der Medicin & Chirurgie unter dem praesidium von Wilhelm von Rapp . . . im July 1838 der öffentlichen Prüfung vorlegt der Verfasser, Julius Robert Mayer. Heilbronn: gedruckt bei Maximilian Müller, 1838. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Small light stain in outer edges; blank outer margins repaired in final five leaves. A good copy. \$1500

Collation: 46, [2 (blank)] pp.

First edition of Mayer’s medical dissertation. This is the first publication on santonin cited by Waring (*Bibliotheca therapeutica*, or bibliography of therapeutics, chiefly in reference to the articles of the materia medica, 2:673 [attributing authorship to Wilhelm von Rapp who oversaw Mayer’s dissertation]).

Mayer was apparently the first to write on the effectiveness of santonin in treating disorders caused by the parasitic round worm *Ascaris lumbricoides*. Santonin was discovered in 1830 by a Düsseldorf pharmacist named Kahler and, a few months later and independently, by Alms in Penzlin (Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 661).

Mayer’s medical reputation rests on his 1842 paper showing the implications for physiology of the principle of the conservation of energy (see Garrison-Morton 606). An early interest in physiological processes led Mayer to formulate one of the first statements of the conservation of energy which he proceeded to apply to physical phenomena. “Mayer was a conceptual thinker whose genius lay in the boldness of his hypotheses and in his ability to synthesize the work of others. Mayer actually possesses only one creative idea—his insight into the nature of force—but he tenaciously pursued that insight and lived to see it established in physics as the conservation of energy” (DSB, 9:240).

See DSB, 9:235-41; Hirsch *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:133-34.

Second American hospital formulary and the model
for subsequent American works of this kind

26. New York Hospital. *Pharmacopœia nosocomii neoboracensis; or, the pharmacopœia of the New-York Hospital.* Published under the authority of the physicians and surgeons of that institution. To which is added, an appendix, containing a general posological table, and a comprehensive view of the former and present terms used in materia medica and pharmacy. New York: Collins & Co., 1816. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Contemporary signature on title (James O. Hagood [spelling?]). Blank inner margin of title repaired; lightly foxed and browned. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: x, [2], 180, [2 (verso blank)] pp.

First edition of the second hospital formulary published in the United States but the first to be published under the authority of a hospital and with the approval of its physicians and surgeons.

This book was prepared by Valentine Seaman, the author of the earliest American hospital pharmacopœia (1811), and Samuel L. Mitchill. Seaman and Mitchill recorded some 170 simples and a further 260 or so preparations in alphabetical order by their Latin names. They included a diet table and a schedule of the weights and measures employed by the hospital.

This formulary was a great improvement over Seaman's first New York Hospital formulary published in 1811. "It was a new and quite different formulary, almost four times larger . . . ; the number of dosage forms was tripled, the number of drugs increased to 430 (if we include the list of materia medica), nomenclature modernized, and compounding procedures more uniformly included. . . . [This] formulary set a pattern for unnumerable American hospital formularies that have since been prepared, both printed and unprinted, designed for local use and instruction with particular institutions" (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 258).

"The *Pharmacopœia of the New York Hospital*, a pharmacopœia only in the original meaning of 'to make remedies,' is historically noteworthy as the first precedent-setting attempt to systematize the preparing of medicines in a hospital starting from the prescribing views and opinions of the medical staff. Issued principally for the hospital apothecary and the medical students, one of its declared purposes was 'effecting reform in the pharmaceutical department,' but it was envisioned that it could be useful to other apothecaries not having a 'regular pharmacopœia' on hand" (King, *Selection of primary sources for the history of pharmacy in the United States*, p. 11).

Austin 1399; King B3. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography: for Mitchill*, 857-59; for Seaman, 1088; Kremers and Urdang, 258-59.

Best modern edition of the first work
by a European on tropical medicine

27. ORTA, Garcia da (or Garcia d'ORTA). *Coloquios dos simples e drogas de India por Garcia da Orta.* Edição publicada deliberação da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa dirigida e anotada pelo Conde de Ficalho. 2 vols. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1891-95. Modern elaborately blind-stamped sheep, title in gilt on spines,

original printed wrappers and wrapper spines bound in. Partly unopened. Three tiny holes in blank outer margins of final twenty leaves in volume 2. A nearly fine set. \$1500

Collation: vol. 1: xxii, 384, [2] pp.; vol. 2: 443 pp.

First edition of de Ficalho's edition of the first work by a European on tropical medicine and the first to describe the materia medica of India.

Orta's work, first published in Goa in 1563, "is in the form of a dialogue between Orta and a colleague, newly arrived in Goa and anxious to know about the materia medica in India. Most of the simples discussed were of vegetable origin, but amber, ivory, and pearls were also among his topics. For each specimen he provided the names in the local language as well as the names in Greek and Arabic. He then described the size and form of the plant" (DSB, 10:237). Orta also described other edible plants, and he gave the first account of Indian diseases previously unrecorded in the European literature.

Ficalho's version "is the standard edition of da Orta's work. . . . Conde de Ficalho was an accomplished botanist and his full notes shed great light on this important treatise on Indian plants" (Quinby, comp., Catalogue of botanical books in the collection of Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt, 1:440-41).

The first edition, printed in Goa, is practically unobtainable. An English translation of Ficalho's edition, but without his notes or introductory material, was published in London in 1913.

Garrison-Morton 1815 and 5104 (first edition), Quinby (Hunt catalogue), appendix, no. 35. See Arber, *Herbals, their origin and evolution*, 104-5.

Important German chemist's pharmacopeia for Schleswig-Holstein with an an unrecorded appendix and a rare price list

28. PFAFF, Christian Heinrich. (1) *Pharmacopoea Slesvico-Holsatica regia auctoritate et sub auspiciis Collegii regii sanitatis Slesvico-Holsatici*. Edita a Dr. C[hristian] H[einrich] Pfaff. Kiliae [Kiel]: Libraria Universitatis, 1831. (2) *Anhang*. [Kiel: Druck von C. F. Mohr, n.d.]. (3) *Arznei-Taxe für das Herzogthum Holstein*. 1854. Kiel: In Commission der Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1854. Nineteenth-century engraved bookplate (Ex Libris E. F. Nolte M.D.); ca. 1900 book label (Samuel A. D. Sheppard [and pencil accession number (see below)]); ink stamp (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy / Library [repeated on half title: library dispersed]). Illegible signature on front flyleaf. First work lightly foxed (heavier on a few leaves at front and back). Three works bound in one. Contemporary half calf, cloth, rebacked original elaborately gilt spine preserved. A very good copy. \$1500

Small quarto. Collation: (1) xvi, 530, [2 (verso blank)]. (2) 46 pp. (3) x, 62 pp. The second and third books are on shorter sheets.

(1) First edition of this pharmacopoeia for Schleswig-Holstein.

Pfaff's book is the successor to the Danish pharmacopeia published in 1772 and the new edition of that book published in 1805. Pfaff's work collects all of the current simple and complex pharmaceutical preparations. The first part of his book ("Pars prima," pp. [3]-138) is devoted to simple preparations that can be made up from available chemical stocks. Officially approved recipes for complex preparations are described in "Pars Secunda" (pp. [139]-440). "Pars Tertia" (pp. [441]-450), titled "Catalogus reagentium," lists approved reagents. Pages [451]-502

contain an index in Latin. A German index follows on pp. [503]-526. Pages [527]-530 contain "Addenda et emendanda."

(2) Unrecorded "Anhang," probably published before 1854 (the date of the following item), describing new preparations or ones omitted from the main text. It is possible that the Anhang was issued with the Arznei-Taxe. I have been unable to locate another copy with this appendix.

(3) First edition of this list of officially authorized prices for specific quantities of pharmaceutical preparations.

(1) OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Buffalo, Harvard, Illinois/Chicago, Lloyd Library, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and Wisconsin.

(2) Unrecorded.

(3) OCLC fails to record a copy in the U.S.

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a "Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the 'Sheppard Library' of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy" (Kremers and Urdang, History of pharmacy, 485). The College disposed of the library in 2011.

First pharmacopeia for Finland

29. *Pharmacopoea fennica. Cum gratia & privilegio sacræ imperialis majestatis. Aboæ [Turku, Finland]: Sumtibus Fredrici Ant. Meyer, typis Frenckelliorum, 1819.* Contemporary boards, leather spine label (chipped). Bookplate (Samuel A. D. Sheppard [see below]); ink stamp on front pastedown and p. 50 (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy [library dispersed]). A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [4], 116 pp.

First edition of the first Finnish pharmacopeia.

This pharmacopeia contains descriptions of a variety of medicinal preparations including herbal remedies, chemical compositions, extracts, resins, and tinctures. A section entitled "materia pharmaceutica" (pp. [1]-19) precedes a lengthy section on the composition of many preparations ("præparata pharmaceutica," pp. [20]-94). The comprehensive index occupies pp. 95-116.

The place of publication of this book—Abo—was the location of the University of Abo, which remained the only university in Finland until 1919. This book was prepared during a time when Finland was under Russian control. According to Bonsdorff, in the later years of the eighteenth century and early years of the nineteenth, "the professional level [at the University] was already quite remarkable" (History of medicine in Finland, preface). Bonsdorff does not mention the *Pharmacopoea fennica* (his book covers the years 1828-1919, at which time Finland became an independent nation).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, Lloyd Library, and National Library of Medicine.

See Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 629 (merely noting the date of publication).

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a "Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the 'Sheppard Library' of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy" (Kremers and Urdang, History of pharmacy, 485).

Second edition of the first Russian pharmacopoeia

30. Pharmacopoea Rossica. Petropoli [St. Petersburg], 1782. Contemporary boards, leather spine label. Bound originally without flyleaves. Ink stamp on front pastedown, title, and p. 50 (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy / Library [library dispersed]); two illegible signatures on the title page. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: [4], [5]-156, [4 (blank)] pp.

Second edition of the first Russian national pharmacopoeia.

The first edition, published in St. Petersburg in 1778, was compiled by Heinrich Bacheracht under the direction of the Russian Academy of Science. The preliminary matter in the first edition is in Russian while the text is in Latin. In this edition both the preliminary matter and the text are in Latin and the prefatory note is unsigned. In the third edition, issued by the Imperial Medical College and published in 1798, the text is in Latin with the names of the botanical preparations in Russian. The text is divided into two parts. The first covers the materia medica; the second is devoted to the preparation and composition of drugs.

The Pharmacopoea Rossica was published during the reign of Catherine II (1763-96) who founded several hospitals and brought in European physicians, mainly Germans, to care for her subjects. "At the beginning of the eighteenth century there were only two apothecaries in Moscow. . . . For a long time fanciful medicines were used. In the pharmacies could be found rare objects from abroad. . . . [T]he first pharmacopoeia was published in 1778. Students studied with the chief apothecary, receiving after four or five years the degree of "Gesel" (Gantt, Russian medicine, Clio medica series, 65).

Heinrich Bacheracht (Bakherakht according to Blake/NLM), a native of St. Petersburg, received his medical degree at Leyden in 1750. Hirsch (Biographisches Lexikon, 1:271-72) credits him with authorship of Pharmacopoea navalis Rossica (Petersburg, 1784) but fails to mention the Pharmacopoea Rossica. However, OCLC assigns authorship of the latter to Bacheracht. Callisen (in Medizinischer Schriftsteller-Lexikon) attributes authorship to George Thomas von Asch and Christian Paeken. Asch, like Bacheracht a native of St. Petersburg, received his medical degree at Göttingen in 1750. Hirsch does not include Pharmacopoea Rossica in Asch's bibliography (see 1:220).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Harvard, Lloyd Library, National Library of Medicine, Society of the Cincinnati, University of Washington, and Wisconsin.

See Heirs of Hippocrates 1590 (1798 edition).

First official American pharmacopoeia

"A notable pharmaco-historical event"

31. The Pharmacopoeia of the United States 1820. By the authority of the medical societies and colleges. Boston: printed by Wells and Lilly, for Charles Ewer, 1820. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Lightly browned. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: 272 pp.

First edition of the first official American pharmacopoeia.

"As a prelude to the legal standardization of medicines in the United States, the

appearance of this volume was a notable pharmaco-historical event, By selecting a materia medica and corresponding preparations and compounds, and establishing a convenient and definite nomenclature, adhering to the best state of current medical and pharmaceutical knowledge, it inaugurated a trend that persists today” (King, Selection of primary sources for the history of pharmacy in the United States, no. B4).

The Pharmacopoeia “did not confine itself to the use of the English language—the text on facing pages being both in Latin and in English. . . . Another significant remark in the preface, one of the earliest official statements concerning pharmaceutical manufacturing on a large scale, reads: “Those compound substances which are prepared in the large way at manufactories, and which are to be kept by the apothecary, though not necessarily prepared by him, are inserted on the medica materia list. Those which are to be made by the apothecary alone, are placed among the preparations and compositions” (Kremers and Urdang, History of pharmacy, fourth edition, 263).

Garrison-Morton 1845; Austin 1500; Norman 1691. See Kremers and Urdang, 260-63.

Materia medica for the Confederate states during the Civil War First comprehensive work on the medical botany of the South

32. PORCHER, Francis Peyre. Resources of the Southern fields and forests, medical, economical, and agricultural. Being also a medical botany of the Confederate states; with practical information on the useful properties of the trees, plants, and shrubs. . . . Prepared and published by order of the surgeon-general. Charleston: steam-power press of Evans & Cogswell, 1863. Original quarter sheep (spine bottom slightly worn), marbled boards, remains of original paper spine labels. Browned; repaired short tears in one leaf. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$4500

Collation: xxv, [1 (blank)], 601 pp.

First edition of the first comprehensive study of the botany of the Southern states. Porcher’s book—here present in a nicely preserved copy in the original binding—is the only materia medica published in the South during the Civil War.

“Porcher served as a field and hospital surgeon for the Confederate Army until, by order of the [Confederate] surgeon general, he was temporarily released to compile the present work, made necessary by the Union blockade of Southern ports which severely restricted the import of foreign drugs and other medical supplies. The work was in effect an early type of survival manual, offering instruction on how to live off the land” (Norman 1722). Porcher’s book was intended to allow Confederate doctors “to supply many of their drugs through the preparation of medicines from plants indigenous to the southern states. The content proved so popular that southern newspapers published extracts from the book to encourage the collection of plants and the preparation of botanical remedies” (Ira Rutkow, in his introduction to the facsimile published by Norman Publishing in 1991, pp. vii-viii).

Porcher was a native of South Carolina and holds an important place in the medical history of that state. He helped to establish the Charleston Preparatory Medical School and served as editor of the Charleston medical journal and review and president of the Medical Society of South Carolina.

There is a Richmond imprint (West and Johnston), but the book was printed in Charleston, and this Charleston edition is considered to be the true first edition.

Garrison-Morton 1865.1; Hoolihan, Atwater collection of American popular medicine, no. 2865.1 (1991 facsimile). See Kaufman, Dictionary of American medical biography, 2:601; Kelly and Burrage, American medical biography, 975-76.

First English homeopathic pharmacopoeia
by “the first homeopath in England”

33. QUIN, Frederic Hervey Foster. *Pharmacopœia homœopathica*. London: Veneunt apud S. Highly, 1834. Original red cloth (spine faded), printed paper spine label (rubbed). Unopened. Bookplate (Samuel A. D. Sheppard [see below]), ink stamp on front pastedown and p. 50 (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy / Library [library dispersed]). A very good copy \$1500

Collation: xxviii, 165 pp.

First edition, and a very nice copy, of the first homeopathic pharmacopoeia published in England.

Quin published his Latin pharmacopoeia for homeopathic physicians while residing in London, but he dedicated his book to King Leopold I of Belgium. Quin's book is preceded by five homeopathic pharmacopoeias published on the Continent. “The first homeopath in England was Dr. Quin, a Scot, the personal physician of Duke Leopold von Sachsen-Koburg, the late king of Belgium. Quin had taught homeopathy in Germany, probably with Hahnemann himself and [Johann Ernst] Stapf, and had become more familiar with it in Naples, where homeopathy was very common at the time” (Tischner, *Geschichte der Homöopathie*, 736 [translation]). Although “Dr. Quin did not contribute much to the scientific development of homœopathy, he was a great power in its external advancement. In addition to making our system known to a large circle of the most intellectual classes of society, he was the founder of the British Homœopathic Society and the chief promoter and supporter of the London Homœopathic Hospital” (Bradford, *Pioneers of homœopathy*, 533). Neither Bradford nor Tischner mention Quin's *Pharmacopœia homœopathica*.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at California State Library, Chicago, Connecticut, Lloyd Library, Michigan, National Library of Medicine, Pennsylvania, University of the Sciences/Philadelphia, Wisconsin, and Yale.

See Bradford, 532-48; Tischner, 736-37.

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a “Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the ‘Sheppard Library’ of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopoeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy” (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 485). The College disposed of the library in 2011.

Rare first separate printed announcement of the isolation
of codeine by “a genius in chemical experimentation”

34. ROBINQUET, Pierre Jean. (1) *Nouvelles observations sur les principaux produits de l'opium*. Paris: imprimerie de Madame V. Thuau, 1832. Ink note on title (*Journal de Pharmacie* / [illegible] 9 Page 87). A very good copy. (2) *Essai analytique des lynchens de l'orseille*; par M. Robinquet. (Extrait des *Annales de Chemie et de Physique*, 1829.) [Paris: De l'Imprimerie de C. Thuau, 1829.] Small

light stain in blank outer margins. A very good copy. Two works bound in one. Modern marbled boards, leather spine label. \$1850

Collation: (1) 48 pp. (2) 24 pp.

(1) First separate edition of Robinquet's announcement, in *Annales de Chimie et de Physique* (November 1832), that he had isolated codeine from opium following suggestions, by William Gregory of Edinburgh, about a new process for obtaining morphine.

Robinquet was one of the leading analytical and experimental chemists of his time. His early years were spent in a chemical laboratory and, a little later, as the owner of a pharmacy and a facility for manufacturing chemicals. During the years 1814-24, until he was compelled to resign because of poor health, Robinquet was a professor at the *École supérieure de Pharmacie* (Paris). "Robinquet took a leading role in the expanding search during the first decades of the nineteenth century for new constituents in natural products" (DSB, 11:494), and his resignation from his professorship did not put an end to his research. Between 1805 and 1837, he discovered numerous new substances, one of the most important being codeine. In his account of the isolation of amygdalin, McCollum wrote that Robinquet's "researches on bitter almonds show him to have been a genius in chemical experimentation" (History of nutrition, 49).

The note on the title page regarding the original place of publication is erroneous. According to a notice on p. 48, this book-form version is an "Extrait des *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, Novembre 1832."

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Alabama, Harvard, and Northwestern. There is also a copy at the National Library of Medicine.

Garrison-Morton 1853. See DSB, 11: 494-95; McCollum, 49-50; Partington, History of chemistry, 4: 241-42, 327-28; Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 621.

(2) First separate printing of Robinquet's account of his discovery of orcinol in lichens.

OCLC fails to locate any copies in the U.S. (but there is a copy at the National Library of Medicine).

Reviving power of ammonia first demonstrated: the rare first edition and of "considerable chemical interest"

35. SAGE, Balthazar Georges. *Expériences propres à faire connoître que l'alkali volatil-fluor est le remède le plus efficace dans les asphyxies; avec des remarques sur les effets avantageux qu'il produit dans la morsure de la vipère, dans la rage, la brulure, l'apoplexie, &c.* Nancy: chez la veuve Lclerc, imprimeur de l'Intendance, 1777. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Part of a signature (most removed by early binder) at edge of title. Top margin cut close touching a few page numerals. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: [2], vii, [1 (blank)], 57, [5 (1 = blank)] pp.

First edition--apparently the second recorded copy--of Sage's account of his method for reviving unconscious human beings and animals.

The possibility of reviving unconscious persons led to the founding, in Amsterdam in the 1760s, of a society devoted to resuscitating victims of apparent drowning. The earliest writings on resuscitation dealt with the efficacy of manual methods, but a literature dealing with cases of asphyxiation from other causes turned attention to the application of chemical remedies. In the book offered here, Sage--the author of several chemical treatises--demonstrated the effectiveness of sal volatile ("alkali volatil fluor" [ammonium hydroxide]) prepared from sal ammoniac

and slaked lime. Sage's initial demonstration is recounted on pp. 5-10 where he "describes how, on 10 May 1777, Lavoisier showed the asphyxiating power of carbon dioxide to Count de Falckenstein by placing a live bird into a vessel containing this gas. . . . The bird was soon pronounced dead by Lavoisier, but Sage took it and quickly revived it by placing its beak near alkali volatil fluor. . . . This book contains numerous examples of the reviving power of ammonia and is of considerable chemical interest" (Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 2:414 [citing the third edition]).

Sage was the author of many books and papers dealing mainly with chemistry, and Partington credits him with a number of discoveries (see *History of chemistry*, 3:97-97). However, among both his contemporaries and later historians of chemistry "[t]he verdict on Sage as a chemist is almost universally negative" (DSB, 12:64). Ferguson, on the other hand, commends Sage "for much excellent work. He made chemistry, hitherto neglected, not only popular but of importance for industry; he improved the art of extracting metals from their ores, and he was the first person to introduce into France systematic assaying and analysis" (*Bibliotheca chemica: a bibliography of alchemy, chemistry and pharmaceutics*, 2:313).

This book is not—but ought to have been—cited by Huston in his *Resuscitation: an historical perspective*.

There were two further editions during 1777-78 published in Paris.

OCLC locates a copy at the *Bibliothèque nationale* as well as copies (under "book / internet resource / computer file") at Duke and National Library of Medicine (see Blake, *Eighteenth century printed books at NLM*, p. 397, for an entry reading "Nancy, [1777?], 57 p.").

See Duveen, *Bibliotheca alchemica et chemica*, p. 523 (third edition, 1778); Neu, *Chemical, medical, and pharmaceutical books*, no. 3630-31 (second edition, 1777, and third edition, 1778); DSB, 12:63-69.

Landmark pharmacology text

36. SCHMIEDEBERG, Oswald. *Grundriss zer Arzneimittellehre*. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1883. Original cloth. Ink stamp on front flyleaf (Dr. J. L. Hage / Arts / Colijnsplaat). Upper corners of first five leaves creased. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: viii, 279 pp.

First edition of Schmiedeberg's landmark textbook of pharmacology. It went through at least seven editions and was translated into English in 1887.

Schmiedeberg not only played a major role in development of pharmacology but was alone responsible for its recognition in medical school curriculums. "Almost single-handedly Schmiedeberg developed the discipline of pharmacology in a medical environment that questioned its importance. This was accomplished by a combination of significant research, effective writing, and a classroom presence that gave the subject lasting importance. . . . [Schmiedeberg's] textbook [offered here] was a formative one for the discipline" (DSB, 18:790). Schmiedeberg's laboratory at the University of Strasbourg attracted students from throughout Europe and the United States, and it was these young researchers "who became the foundation of the new profession" (*ibid.*, 790).

"Oswald Schmeideberg . . . , professor at Dorpat (1870) and Strassburg (1872), . . . first investigated the action of poisons on the frog's heart (in Ludwig's laboratory, 1871), and hippuric acid synthesis in the kidneys (1876), . . . determined the true formula of histamin and nucleic acid from Miescher's posthumous notes (1896), and did a great amount of critical and experimental work on muscarin (1869), ferratin (1893), digitalis and other drugs, the tendency of which is crystallized in his well-known elements of pharmacology (1883 [offered here])"

(Garrison, *History of medicine*, 652).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Alabama, College of Physicians, Harvard, Lloyd Library, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and Utah.

Garrison-Morton 1875. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:101-2; Porter, *The greatest benefit to mankind: a medical history of humanity*, 334-35.

Rare book (one copy in the U.S.)
containing “a series of important experiments”

37. SEMMOLA, Giovanni. *Trattato di farmacologia e terapeutica generale*. Naples: Tipografia di Federico Vitale, 1853. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, original printed wrappers bound in. Uncut and largely unopened. A very good copy. \$1650

Collation: xv, [1], 576 pp.

First edition, and rare, of Semmola's book on pharmacology and general therapeutics. Castiglioni calls Semmola the first of the two great masters of the Neopolitan clinical school and states that in his *Trattato* [offered here] Semmola “accumulated a series of important experiments” (*Italian medicine, Clio medica series*, 79).

Semmola was one of the principal Italian contributors to medical research during the middle years of the nineteenth century. He was the author of numerous papers and a substantial monograph, offered here, on pharmacology. “Giovanni Semmola (1793-1865), a pupil of Magendie and head of the Neopolitan school, made important clinical and experimental studies on the blood of cholera patients (Naples, 1837). His most important work was his *Trattato di farmacologia e terapeutica generale* (Naples, 1854 [sic 1853])” (Castiglioni, *History of medicine*, 712). Waring cites Semmola five times in his *Bibliotheca therapeutica*, or bibliography of therapeutics, chiefly in reference to articles of *materia medica* (pp. 10, 67, 329, 433, 649).

OCLC locates a copy at the National Library of Medicine in the U.S.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:223- 24.

Scarce Portuguese book on pharmacy
“Excellent descriptions of laboratory operations”

38. SOUSA PINTO, António José de. *Elementos de pharmacia, chymica, e botanica, para uso dos principiantes*. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1805. Contemporary sheep (small repair at spine top), spine gilt. Light stain in upper inner corners of final four leaves. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [8], 350, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.

First edition of a scarce Portuguese work on pharmacy, chemistry, and botany by the apothecary to the royal court at Lisbon, a professional connection which explains the book's publication by the royal printing house.

Sousa Pinto's book is devoted to the preparation of drugs, a subject which resulted in a lengthy account of the chemical side of pharmacy. The discussion of the effectiveness of various drugs leads to an extended discussion of their preparation, to the chemistry involved in their production, and, finally, to chemical processes and the nomenclature of chemistry. Pages 257-69 contain a dictionary of chemical and pharmaceutical terms. A list of pharmaceutical terms, with their old

and new designations, appears on pages 217-87. Sousa Pinto was familiar with the most recent developments in French chemistry. "The chemical portion of this work gives excellent descriptions of laboratory operations and discusses the importance of oxygen in the combustion processes and the formation of acids, the chemical action of light and heat, etc." (Neville, *Historical chemical library*, 2:496).

In 1805, Sousa Pinto also published *Pharmacopea chymica, medica, e chirurgica* (xxviii, 392 pp.: for this title see NUC under Pinto). I could not locate any further references to Sousa Pinto in the standard sources (compilations of medical biography and histories of pharmacy and chemistry).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Science History Foundation (Neville copy), Hunt Library, New York Academy of Medicine, Oklahoma, Stanford, and Wisconsin.

Medicinal substances classified by a leading eighteenth-century chemist and pharmacologist

39. SPIELMANN, Jacob Reinhold. *Syllabus medicamentorum. Argentorati [Strasbourg]: apud Bauer & Treuttel, Bibliop., 1777.* Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Small blank area of title renewed. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [6], 128, [34] pp.

First edition of a syllabus—actually a comprehensive compilation—of substances used in medicine together with comments on their therapeutic applications and effectiveness.

Spielmann has classified these "medicaments" according to their accepted function. Among these categories are drugs considered absorbent, astringent, analeptic, diuretic, and purgative. A long subject index at the back offers a convenient way for tracking down specific substances.

Spielmann first studied with his father, an apothecary in Strasbourg. "His father, who was by heredity an apothecary, brought him up in the profession from 1735 to 1740. . . . [I]n 1743 he passed his examination as an apothecary, and entered his father's business. He continued his studies [and] graduated in medicine in 1748. . . . After his father's death in 1748, he carried on the business, and gave his lectures in his shop. . . . In spite of his multitudinous engagements, Spielmann wrote a great many books and papers" (Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica: a bibliography of alchemy, chemistry and pharmaceuticals*, 2:394). Spielmann, "professor of chemistry at Strasbourg from 1747 . . . and of medicine from 1759, was a pupil of Pott, Marggraf, Henckel and Geoffroy and the chemical teacher of Goethe" (Partington, *History of chemistry*, 2:689). Neville calls Spielmann a "famous chemist" (*Historical medical library: an annotated catalogue*, 2:502); while Hirsch calls him an "excellent physician and chemist" ("*ausgezeichneter Arzt und Chemiker*" [*Biographisches Lexikon*, 364]). None of these histories and bibliographies mention the book offered here.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Delaware, Lloyd Library, National Library of Medicine, and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Hirsch, 5:364-65; Partington, 2:689-90.

Most complete pharmacopeia published up to this time

40. SPIELMANN, Jacob Reinhold. *Pharmacopoea generalis. Argentorati [Strasbourg]: Sumptibus Johannis Georgii Treuttel, 1783.*

Contemporary half sheep (corners very slightly worn), marbled boards, red leather spine label. Ink stamp on front pastedown, title, and one further page (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy [library dispersed]). Foxing. A very good copy. \$2250

Quarto. Collation: frontispiece (portrait of Spielmann engraved 1781), [22], 218, [2], 372, [48] pp.

First edition of "the most complete textbook on this subject from that time" (Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:365 [my translation]).

Spielmann, the son of an apothecary, became one of the leading chemists of his generation while retaining a deep interest in pharmacy. His pharmacopeia, published in the year of his death, was preceded by important writings on chemistry. Baas states that Spielmann, together with Francesco Torti and Johann von Murray, rendered "special services" to the development of pharmacology (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 719).

Spielmann was a student of several leading contemporary chemists before becoming professor of chemistry at Strasbourg (1749) and, in 1759, professor of medicine. He is remembered as Goethe's chemical teacher. See Partington, *History of chemistry*, 2:689-90, for a résumé of Spielmann's contributions to chemistry. Neville has four books by Spielmann but not this one (*Historical chemical library*, pp. 502-3).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Cornell, Delaware, Harvard, Lloyd Library, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, North Carolina, and Wisconsin (Neu, no. 3885).

See Hirsch, 5:364-65.

First herbal by an American devoted
to the plants indigenous to this country

41. STEARNS, Samuel. *The American herbal, or materia medica. Wherein the virtues of the mineral, vegetable, and animal productions of North and South America are laid open, so far as they are known; and their uses in the practice of physic and surgery exhibited. Comprehending an account of a large number of new medical discoveries and improvements, which are compiled from the best authorities with much care and attention, and promulgated for the purpose of spreading medical light and information in America.* Walpole, N.H.: printed by David Carlisle, for Thomas & Thomas, and the Author, 1801. Contemporary calf, new calf spine. Outer edge of title page strengthened; light staining on first six leaves; two leaves creased; occasional foxing. A good copy. \$3250

Collation: 360 pp.

First edition of the first herbal by an American published in the United States.

In the preface Stearns assured readers that his book "treats of our American productions only, and gives no general account of those found in other parts of the world, unless some of the same are produced here" (p. 17). In the preparation of this work the author spent three years in Europe, where he attended lectures on medical and scientific topics. He also traveled extensively in this country: in his preface he calculates that he has traveled 11,607 miles by land and 11,578 miles by water. He also mentions that some of the information he supplies concerning herbal remedies was obtained from the Indians (p. 19). The herbal remedies are arranged alphabetically by their English names.

Stearns was a native of Massachusetts who practiced medicine in Paxton, Massachusetts, and during the Revolutionary War in New York. For his support of the royal government during the Revolution, he spent three years in prison in Worcester, Massachusetts. He later practiced in Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island. Stearns was the author and editor of several books (for which see Shipton and Mooney, *National index of American imprints through 1800*, p. 803) His book is not mentioned in any of the histories of botany known to me, nor is Stearns cited in the standard histories of medicine.

Garrison-Morton 1838.2; Austin 1818; Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 3328; Norman 2008.

First Spanish naval pharmacopeia

42. VEGA, Leandro de. *Pharmacopea de la armada, o real catalogo de medicamentos pertenecientes a las enfermedades medicas, trabajado para el uso de les medicos, y cirujanos de la real armada, que sirven, a nuestro muy poderoso rey de España en este Real Hospital, y en los Nevios, asi de guerra, como marchantes. Por el cuydado, zelo, y aplicacion.* [See below for the Latin title.] Cadiz: por D. Manuel Ximenez Carreño, [1759]. Contemporary Spanish sheep (spine repaired with loss of gilt decoration). Ownership note on blank leaf at front (D. Miguel Xerez Medico y Lic[enciado] en Cirujia). Two signatures on title (Xerez and illegible). A very good copy. \$6000

Small quarto. Collation: [13], 165, 165 [i.e., 330], [9 (1, 9 = blank)] pp. Latin text on versos (paged 1-165), Spanish text on rectos (paged 1-165).

First edition of the first Spanish naval pharmacopeia. The author was the chief medical officer of the Spanish Royal Navy.

Vega's has provided a comprehensive catalog of several hundred drugs, or preparations, for use in treating the common disorders peculiar to sailing ships at this period, including scurvy and seasickness. They are described according to whether intended for their internal effectiveness and therefore to be taken by mouth, or for external application. Internal remedies are organized according to their function, for example, as emetics or purgatives or to resolve problems associated with digestion. External preparations include powders, salves, etc. Vega has described the proper dosages and their "virtudes," that is, the curative properties of certain drugs for treating specific disorders. There are descriptions of both vegetable-based drugs and chemical preparations

Vega was the head of the Royal College of Surgeons of Cadiz and physician to the royal household (according to the title page of this book).

The Latin title page—facing the Spanish text—reads "Pharmacopoeia classica, seu regius medicamentorum ad morbos medicos spectantium catalogues in usum medicinæ, ac chirurgiæ."

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Dartmouth, Huntington Library, Lloyd Library, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, University of Texas/Austin, and Yale. There are six copies in the U.S. of the 1760 edition distinguishable from the undated 1759 edition by its different pagination.

See Hernández Morejón, *Historia bibliográfica de la medicina Española*, 7:246. Vega is missing from Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*.

By a pharmacologist whose
"career was one of exceptional brilliancy"

43. WARING, Edward John. A manual of practical therapeutics, considered chiefly with reference to articles of the materia medica. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1854. Contemporary three-quarter calf (spine ends very slightly worn), marbled boards (rubbed; upper edges a little worn). Paper flaws in several blank margins. A good copy \$600

Collation: xxxi, [1], 755 pp.

First edition. The author was one the leading British contributors to this subject.

The author's intention in adding to the literature on pharmacology is to "devote that space to the consideration of the medical applications of the various articles of the materia medica to the treatment of diseased and morbid conditions of the human body, which, from its great importance, it demands. By this remark, it is not intended . . . to detract from those works [dealing with largely botanical, chemical, and pharmaceutical issues]. . . . [But it] must be admitted . . . that the department of therapeutics has not generally received the same attention or occupied an equal space with that allotted to the consideration of the chemical and botanical characteristics of the various substances constituting the materia medica" (preface, p. [vii]).

The main part of the text consists of 3124 numbered paragraphs describing in considerable detail the recommended application of a great many pharmaceutical preparations, in nearly every instance accompanied by one or more citations to the literature (virtually every page contains several footnotes). The coverage is presumably as thorough as contemporary knowledge permitted. By way of example, Waring devotes pages 348-74 to the therapeutic applications of opium. Pages [657]-709 contain an elaborate "table of drugs"; an index of diseases keyed to the relevant numbered paragraphs appears on pages [710]-755.

Waring is remembered as an authority on Indian pharmacology, and it was in India that he wrote the book offered here. "While at Mergui [a 'remote station' of the East India Company] he laid the foundation of his subsequent wide reputation both in Europe and in India. He brought out the first edition of his Practical therapeutics, and then began his life's labour as an Indian pharmacologist" (Plarr, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons*, 2:486). Plarr states that "Waring's career was one of exceptional brilliancy" (*ibid.*, 487).

Waring's Practical therapeutics reached a fourth edition in 1886, and there were at least two editions published in the U.S.

See Brown, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians* (Munk's Roll, vol. 4), p. 197.

Inscribed copy of the final edition of the first Russian military pharmacopeia

44. WYLIE, James. *Pharmacopœia casttensis ruthenica*. . . . Editio quarta. Petropoli [St. Petersburg]: Typis Caroli Kray, 1840. Ca. 1900 cloth-backed marbled boards, new leather spine label, original printed wrappers bound in. Inscribed by Wylie on the verso of the title page: "Excellentissimo / Illustrisimo / Domino / a Mandt / ea qua parert, obser- / vantia in pignum obser- / vantiae abtulit / Jacobus Wylie Bart." Ink stamp on front pastedown and p. 50 (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy [library dispersed]). Light stain in lower corners of final eighteen leaves. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: xviii, 820 pp.

Fourth, and final, edition of Wylie's Russian military pharmacopeia.

This book was the first military pharmacopeia published in Russia. First published in St. Petersburg in 1808, it served for many years as the only authoritative Russian text on this subject. Wylie was responsible for all four editions including the second (1812) and the third (1818). This final, fourth, edition is more than twice the length of the third edition. The composition and indications for use of a large number of botanical and chemical preparations are described. An index follows on pp. [805]-820. The text is in Latin, but each preparation includes, below its Latin designation, the name in Cyrillic.

Hirsch calls Wylie "a brilliant organizer" ("Er war ein glänzender Organisator" (Biographisches Lexikon, 5:1011). Wylie received his medical degree from St. Andrews 1794, but he had already, in 1790, moved to Russia where he soon obtained the post of court physician. He participated in Russian campaigns as a field surgeon and organized the Medical Department of the Ministry of War, oversaw establishment of a Sanitary Department, and prepared this pharmacopeia for military surgeons. Gantt quotes Wylie's statement that for "[m]ore than sixty years I was in the service of four monarchs of Russia, and every commission bestowed on me I performed with real ardour and steady devotedness" (Russian medicine, Clio medica series, 91).

The National Library of Medicine owns a copy of this book (though it is not recorded on OCLC). OCLC locates copies of this edition in the U.S.—all under "book/internet resource"—at College of Physicians, Harvard, Lloyd Library, and New York Academy of Medicine. OCLC fails to record any copies of the first and second editions in the U.S. and only two (Buffalo and Lloyd Library) of the third edition.

Pharmacy in mid-nineteenth-century China

45. YVAN, [Melchior Honoré (from OCLC)]. *Lettre sur la pharmacie en Chine*. Paris: Labé, 1847. Original printed wrappers (spine ends a bit worn). Uncut. Light foxing. A good copy. \$375

Collation: 45 pp.

First edition, and rare, of a description of the condition of pharmacy in China at the middle of the nineteenth century.

The "letter"—addressed to the author's father, a French pharmacist—contains an account of Yvan's observations while traveling in China. The title page identifies Yvan as medical attaché to the French mission in China.

The title page gives the author's name as "le Docteur Yvan."

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Field Museum Library/Chicago and National Library of Medicine.