The books selected for this overview represent several consecutive periods in European literature on medicines, from Greek and Roman antiquity to the iatrochemical period. Examples of how the books are used in research, teaching, and museum work are presented at the bottom of this post.

### ANCIENT GREEK AUTHORS

- **Hippocrates of Kos** (c. 460 BC - c. 377 BC)
  - Ancient and late editions of the Hippocratic Corpus (Frankfurt, 1812)
  - Medicines are discussed mostly in sections VII and VIII.

- **Theophrastus** (c. 370 BC - 287 BC)
  - A Latin edition of the *Inquiry into Plants* (Paris, 1552)
  - Medicinal plants are discussed in Book II.

- **Theophrastus Philakos** (c. 1400 - 1553)
  - Greek, Latin (The Library of Health: Moscow, 1917)
  - A Latin compendium comprised of descriptions of medicinal substances of plant, animal, and mineral origin for the treatment of diseases (the historic practice of preparing medicines).

### ANCIENT LATIN AUTHORS

- **Galenus Galenus** (c. 121 - c. 200 AD)
  - A Latin edition of the *Of Herbs* (Bologna, 1542), which comprises the “fifth class” (De Herbarum Virtutibus).
  - Galen’s major treatises include texts on medicine, such as the “Properties of Single Medicines” and 5 books on Composite Medicines. According to the Places (These should be applied).

- **Pliny the Elder** (AD 23 - c 79)
  - Beginning of Book V: “Having gone through those doctors of the body, which are principally related by deft, we must now proceed to that branch of physic, which depends more upon medicines.”

- **Cassius Dio** (AD 50 - 120)
  - A Latin edition of the *Roman History* (Paris, 1671), covering the same topics as Falimirz’s herbal.

### ARABIC AUTHORS (8th to 13th c AD)

- **The Triumph of Antimony**
  - The translation of the *Tractatus de Signaturis* by the Spanish Roger Bacon, Ramon Llull, and his associates, published in 1498, was Europe’s first official set of regulations concerning the production of medicines.

- **Zbigniew Bela**
  - Did the Ancient Unguentarii Really Make Ointments?

### EARLY PRINTED BOOKS AT THE KRAKOW MUSEUM OF PHARMACY: A SELECTION

**Therapeutica and Part VIII (Medicines are discussed in Part II)**
- Commentary by Arnaldus of Villa

- The Flower of Natural History
  - A Latin edition of the 12th c rhyming treatise, *Medicina Salernitana*.

- Rhazes’ *Kitab al-Hawi fi al-Tibb Continens Rasis* of 37 books.

- *Natural History* of Pliny the Elder (AD 23 - 79).

- *De Medicina Libri VIII*.

- *On Compound Medicines, According to the Places X Books* and *Quarta Classis*.

### POLISH HERBALLS

- **Stefan Falimirz**
  - *On Medicinal Substances* (Kraków, 1532).

- **Marcin Sendzik**
  - *Herbarz Polski, to jest o przyrodzeniu ziół i drzew* (Kraków, 1568).

- **Hermogen Spyrzycki**
  - *On Herbs and their Potency* (Kraków, 1564).

- **Antoine Maistre**
  - *Herbal, net to real and artificial, phanomast and camomast nostram*.

### HERBALIS HERBALIS

- **Hieronymus Trogus**
  - *De Herbarum Virtutibus* (Florence, 1563).

- **Marcus Gindac**
  - Title-page and introductory page to Book IV entitled *Herbal, that is a Description of Herbs* (Kraków, 1568).

- **Horatius Lorenzo**
  - *On Dispensing* (Venice, 1582).

### POLISH HERBALLS

- **Johannes Wierinus**
  - *On Herbs and their Potency* (Kraków, 1574).

- **John Wery**
  - *On Herbs and their Potency* (Kraków, 1574).

### REPRINT OF THE 1542 EDITION

- **Maister Alexis of Piedmount**
  - "The Triumph of Antimony". The Italian translation of the *Tractatus de Signaturis* by the Spanish Roger Bacon, Ramon Llull, and his associates, published in 1498, was Europe’s first official set of regulations concerning the production of medicines.

### THE LATECHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD

- **Paracelsus** (1493-1541)
  - *The Secrets of the Reverend Donno Alessio Piemontese*.

- **Zbigniew Bela**
  - Did the Ancient Unguentarii Really Make Ointments?

- **Martin Ruland the Elder** (1512-1542)
  - *Astragalus* (Wien, 1646).

- **The Pharmacopoeia of the Kingdom of Poland under the Auspices of the Ministry of the Interior and Social Organization*.


- **The New Light of Alchemy**
  - Published in 1766.

### THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD

- **Trajanus Matriani**
  - *Dispensatorium Norimbergense* (Mainz, 1517).

- **Szymon Zielnik**
  - *Herbarz Polski, to jest o przyrodzeniu ziół i drzew* (Kraków, 1595).

### THE LAETICAL CHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD

- **Zbigniew Bela**
  - *Did the Ancient Unguentarii Really Make Ointments?*

### MEDIAEVAL LATIN AUTHORS

- **Arno Corinthus Celsius**
  - *De Herbarum Virtutibus* (Bologna, 1542).

- **Syrenius**
  - *On Herbs and their Potency* (Kraków, 1568).

### POLISH HERBALLS

- **Zbigniew Bela**
  - Did the Ancient Unguentarii Really Make Ointments?

### EARLY CITY PHARMACOPOEIAS

- **Urbanus Hieronymus**
  - *Dispensatorium Norimbergense* (Frankfurt, 1543).

### THE FIRST PHARMACOPOEIA

- **Urbanus Hieronymus**
  - *Dispensatorium Norimbergense* (Frankfurt, 1543).

### THE LAETICAL CHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD

- **Paracelsus** (1493-1541)
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### THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD

- **Tommaso Campanella**

- **Michał Sendivogius**
  - *The Symbol of the Golden Table of Twelve Nations*.

- **Peter Andrea Mattioli**
  - *Tractatus de Signaturis* (Venice, 1572).

- **Did the Ancient Unguentarii Really Make Ointments?***

### THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD


### THE LAETICAL CHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD

- **Zbigniew Bela**
  - Did the Ancient Unguentarii Really Make Ointments?*

The books used in the following ways: (1) To illustrate lectures on the history of pharmacy (to show what the books look like, what their contents are, to give examples of what information on medicines and their uses they contain, etc.); (2) as source material for information on the collection of the Krakow Museum of Pharmacy (e.g. the maioica pot with the inscription ELECTUARIUM MITHRIDATIS – to learn what mithridate was, where its name came from, how it was prepared, etc.), and (3) in research - for instance as reference texts in articles verifying some popular views on various aspects of the history of pharmacy (e.g. Z. Bela, Did the Ancient Unguentarii Really Make Ointments?).