STUDY OF THE FIRST BOOK PUBLISHED IN SPAIN OVER HISTORY OF PHARMACY

Abstract and Full text

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Abstract
Quintin Chiarlone Gallego del Rey (1814-1874) and Carlos Mallaina Gómez (1817-1885) published in Madrid the first book wrote in Spain over History of Pharmacy. This book had thee editions: the first one in 1847 titled “Essay over History of Pharmacy”, the second one in 1865 titled “History of Pharmacy”, and the third one in 1875 titled “Critica and Literary History of Pharmacy”. The study is focused on the reasons that make the authors choose these topics and wrote those editions. Also, the study includes a statistic study of the national and foreigner books and journals that had influenced on the authors. As a general conclusion this study could affirm that the first Spanish book over History of Pharmacy, though it was a text book for students, today it is an important bibliographic heritage for pharmacist, specially the second edition (1865) that is one of the better valued for the researchers in Spanish History of Pharmacy.
STUDY OF THE FIRST BOOK PUBLISHED IN SPAIN OVER HISTORY OF PHARMACY

In the nineteenth century was published in Spain the first book over the Spanish History of Pharmacy and it sets out the antecedents of the pharmaceutical profession in the cultural context of each age, and in particular refers to the roots of the features differentiating Spanish pharmacists and the most unique figures both in Spain and overseas. Rafael Roldán Guerrero (1963), José maría de Jaime Lorén y Álvaro Ruíz Ovejero (1944) made special mention about this book (1).

1. The Authors

The pharmacists Quintin Chiarlone y Gallego del Rey (1814-1874) and Carlos Mallaina y Gómez (1817-1885) were the authors of the first book over History of Pharmacy published in Spain. Quintin Chiarlone was Member of the Royal National Academy of medicine (1861), Member of the Spanish Parliament (1869) and had a pharmacy in Madrid in the central Plaza de Isabel II (Fig. 1), while Carlos Mallaina had is own pharmacy in the Town of Briviesca in Burgos province. Quintin Chiarlone was resident in Madrid where he takes part of the conservative politic party, this was perhaps the reason because he appears like the first author in the book (2) (Fig. 2).

Fig. 1. Portrait of Quintin Chiarlone painted by Enrique Hitos Rodríguez. Madrid, 1940. Museo de la Real Academia Nacional de Farmacia.
The motive which led them to write and publish this text-book was to provide a work for consultation by students of the Doctorate of Science, Medicine and Pharmacy enrolled in “History and Bibliography of the Medical Sciences” since 1845 (3); along with “a wish to allow pharmacy to present its glorious history alongside other professions” (4). The author’s interest in publishing their work in 1847 is explained by the fact that teachers were able to choose the text-books they wished in order to teach the course (5).

Ten years on, during the two years of progress, reform of the Spanish system was fomented in the 1857 Public Instruction Act which created the study of “Critical - Literary History of Pharmacy” (6) for doctorate studies in the Faculty of Pharmacy and provide that the text-book for teaching it could be selected by the teachers, which the authors published the second edition “to support the Government’s approach as far as possible” (7). Moreover, in 1864, pursuant to a Royal Order, a supernumerary Professor was attached to the Chair of Critical-Literary History of Pharmacy, at that time Eugenio Ochoa Montel, Director- General of Public Education, who implemented the Regulations for filling chairs (8).
Nine years later, the studies were reformed in the Faculty of Pharmacy when the Minister of Development was Manuel Orovio y Echagüe a political conservative, with the course on “History of Pharmacy” (9) in the doctorate; this was repealed after two years because, in 1868, the progressive Manuel Ruíz Zorrilla, Minister of the Development, implemented a new university education reform with the introduction of the “History of Pharmacy” course for the doctorate (10) so that the authors studied here to have a second edition of their book used as text. However, their aspirations failed when, on the initiative of Telésforo Montejo Redondo, a progressive lawyer and Minister of the Development (11), the Chair of History of Pharmacy was eliminated in a Royal Decree in 1871, recasting it “in the History of Medicine with the name of “History of Medical Sciences” (12) also providing that this subject “shall be taught by the current Professor of the History of Medicine” (13). As a result, on completing the prologue to the book’s third edition, signed by Carlos Mallaina in Briviesca on 4 November 1874, those who scorned the History of Pharmacy were described as ignorant (14). It was a clear allude to the Minister.

2. The Book

These authors published three editions of the first work, all in Madrid, in 1847, 1865 and 1875 but each with a different title: the first, in 1847, with the modest name “Essay over History of Pharmacy” (Fig. 3), the second in 1865, the “History of Pharmacy” (Fig. 4) and the third, published after the death of Quintin Chiarlone, compiled and reformed by Carlos Mallaina, the “Critical-Literary History of Pharmacy” (Fig. 5) which stated that it was intended “for study by the students of the Faculty” of Pharmacy.

In referring to the authors, Joaquín Puig Olmedilla describes this work as an “honourable monument which, while susceptible of perfection, will contribute singularly to help teachers not to lose their enthusiasm and diligence” (15).
The subject-matter is distributed into four periods: the first from Antiquity until the eighth century, the second from the ninth to the fifteenth century, the third from the seventeenth to the eighteenth century and the fourth on the nineteenth century. The other two editions are structured into six: the first deals with the knowledge of natural and medical science among primitive people, the second the philosophical schools of Antiquity, the third the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries, the fifth from the Renaissance to the eighteenth century and the sixth on the nineteenth century.

Both, the first and the second editions, include an appendix reproducing interesting documents, most of them legal, relative to Spanish pharmacy from past to contemporary times, not to be found in the third edition. The second edition is more complete as it incorporates an alphabetic order: index of names cited, a subject index and another with synonyms of the medicines mentioned, so that it is not a hardly surprising that, presented in the “Culture and Education” main thematic at the Universal Exposition in Vienna in 1873, it won a Gold Medal as prize (16).
3. The Bibliography

The bibliography of this work is composed by:

- **Books**: From which it can be deduced that, independently of the verbal sources, the authors used as basis the historic and scientific literature from various areas of understanding and they used mainly several historical and bibliographic spanish books.

- **Journals**: From which it can be deduced that the authors used as basis the journals from the healthcare field; in the case of pharmaceutical journals they used most of them spanish.

Now a days bibliometrics tecnics are used to show relevant information about the bibliography of a book. The nationality of the books consulted, the topics selected or the date of publication could be also a source of information.

The date of publication, its nationality and the topics of the works and journals consulted by the authors for publication of their project, particularly in the second edition, are included in the Annex and, statistically analysed, the results are specified in the following graphs (Fig.6-12)

- **Books**:

![Nº of Books used by the authors (by topic)](image)

Fig.6. Nº of books used by the authors by topics.

The authors used 79 books and scientific works, most of them from General History, Biographys and Bibliographys, Pharmacy History and Medicine History, but also of Natural History and Chemistry,
Fig. 7. Nº of books by edition nationality and topic.

Three nationalities of edition were the most relevant on those publications: Spanish, French and Italian.

Fig. 8. Nº of books by topic and publication date (before/after 1800)

Most of them were edited after 1800.
Journals:

Fig. 9. Nº of journals by topic and nationality.

The total number of journals identified on the second edition was 17, all of them with scientific subject, but only 11 were Spanish. 13 of this 17 also had a medical theme and 9 pharmaceutical subject-matter.

Fig. 10. Percent (%) of journals by nationality.

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**Journals by Topic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Topic</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Topic</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Topic</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Journals (by nationality)**

- **Spain**: 65%
- **France**: 26%
- **Belgium**: 9%
65% of the journals consulted by the authors were from Spain, 26% from France and 9% from Belgium.

![Journals (by publication date)](image)

Fig.11. Nº of journals by publication date.

Most of the journals used in the redaction of this book were published after 1800.

4. The book now a days

The fact that there were two facsimile editions of the work in the twentieth century points to the importance of this book for the History of Pharmacy, and of the first edition one published in 1994 with a prologue by Professor Rosa Basante Pol (17), and another published in Valencia in 1999 by the Paris-Valencia Bookshop as “a rare and curious book” (18).

CONCLUSIONS

First.- The “History of Pharmacy”, written for didactic ends, published in Madrid by Quintin Chiarlone and Carlos Mallaína, is part of the Spanish bibliographical heritage

Second.- Independent of the verbal sources the authors used Spanish books and journals most of them published after 1800

Third.- Of the three editions of the book, the second is the most complete and it is nowadays an essential reference work for historians of Spanish pharmacy
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