

medical profession of Philadelphia, having published a number of papers from 1802 to 1846; and also an English translation of F. Swediams "Treatise on Syphilis," in 1815. He died February 19, 1848, at the age of 75.

(The biographical data were obtained from the Obituary Notice of Thomas T. Hewson, M.D., by Franklin Bache, M.D., 1850.)

DR. ELI IVES, CHAIRMAN U. S. P. REVISION COMMITTEE, 1830,
NEW YORK.*

BY W. O. RICHTMANN.

Eli Ives (1779-1861) was born February 7, 1778, in New Haven, Connecticut, the fourth child and third son of Levi Ives and Lydia Augur. His father was a physician. Ives' early education was partly self obtained, and partly by a tutor. He entered Yale College in 1795, and graduated in 1799. His scholastic record was undoubtedly high, judging from the various offers he received to teach, and also from the fact that he delivered, by appointment, the Phi Beta Kappa Oration at Yale in 1802. His address dealt primarily with Botany and Chemistry. He was Rector at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven for fifteen months (1799-1800), and during this time he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. Monson, Sr. He then went to Philadelphia and attended the Philadelphia College of Physicians at two different times. It is not recorded that he graduated from the College. He was admitted as a member of the Connecticut Medical Society in 1802.

He soon began the practice of medicine by himself, and became much interested in the indigenous materia medica. He was also active in the establishment of the Medical College at Yale, which opened in 1813. He started, at his own expense, the botanical garden and hot houses. This effort, unfortunately, was short lived. He continued his connection with the Medical College at Yale for 48 years.

He was a member of the General Convention for the formation of the United States Pharmacopœia in 1820, and also of the Convention of 1830, which met at New York, and was elected chairman of the Committee of Revision and Publication of the Pharmacopœia issued by that Convention. The form and contents of that Pharmacopœia differed materially from the one issued by the Convention held at Washington at about the same time, and from all the others since that time. It was the only issue of the United States Pharmacopœia, until that of 1900, to contain doses; and the only one, to contain data relative to the uses of the drugs. Whether Ives was directly responsible for these changes, the records fail to state.

His interest in the indigenous materia medica undoubtedly arose from his preceptor, Dr. Monson, who was active in trying the various vegetable products of New England. Ives continued the same policy, so most of his knowledge of these products was the result of his personal observations. Thacher (1828) says "indigenous materia medica under Professor Ives, is perhaps at a higher standing at Yale College than at any other similar institution in the United States." In connection with his observations on the indigenous materia medica, he is credited with having

* Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. PH. A., Baltimore, Md., 1931.

originated the groups of "deobstruents." Among his publications, is "Vegetable Productions Found in New Haven," first issued in 1811, contains 320 species of plants. A later edition, with the aid of two others, published in 1831 (and reprinted in 1838) contains 1156 species.

Ives was the president of the American Medical Association when it met at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1860. He died October 8, 1861.

(The biographical data were obtained from the Biographical Notice of Prof. Eli Ives, M.D., by Henry Bronson, M.D., *Proc. Conn. Med. Soc.*, 1864-7 (1867), s. 2, v. 2, pages 311-320.)

HISTORICAL FRAGMENTS.

BY EDWARD KREMERS.

NO. 22. TWO INVOICES OF 1785.*

In one of his interesting articles on the early development of pharmacy in Pennsylvania, the late M. I. Wilbert pointed out that when, in 1765, Dr. John Morgan returned from his medical studies in Europe, he intended to bring about a separation of the practice of pharmacy from that of medicine. In order to make his experiment more effective, he induced an English apothecary, a Mr. Leighton, to come with him. We are also informed that this apothecary brought with him to the new world a supply of medicaments purchased from Sylvanus and Timothy Bevan of London.¹

Again and again we are informed that the colonial apothecaries imported medicaments from England. We learn of this, that and the other drug and preparation used by colonial medical practitioners, from the very nature of which, *e. g.*, opium, we infer that it had been imported. When we look over the items of Surgeon Locke's letter,² and find that almost all of the drugs and preparations called for by this medical practitioner who accompanied the militia of the Bay Colony to the front in King Philip's war, 1676, are to be found in the London Pharmacopœia official at that time, we feel justified in assuming that these remedies had previously been imported from England. However, an actual list of drugs and medicaments thus imported seems to be wanting thus far among our historical documents.

When, therefore, "Plough Court, the Story of a Notable Pharmacy 1715-1927" made its appearance, the writer inquired from Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., whether any information concerning Mr. Leighton's transaction with their predecessors was still available. Unfortunately no list of the medicaments imported by this London apothecary could be found. However, under date of July 5, 1928, Mr. F. W. Gamble, Director of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., wrote: "We have looked through a number of our old documents here, and found two original orders that came to us from Philadelphia in 1785. We think that probably these will be of

* Presented to the Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. P. H. A., at the Portland meeting, 1928.

¹ M. I. Wilbert, "The Beginnings of Pharmacy in America," *Am. J. Pharm.*, 79 (1907), page 399.

² This list with comments will be published in a subsequent "Fragment."