

Book Reviews

and at the same time well documented. The author's basic work on *The English Paracelsians* (London, Oldbourne Press, 1965; New York, Franklin Watts, 1966) should be studied in conjunction with the present essay which forms an excellent introduction to the matter and is bound to whet the appetite of the general reader.

WALTER PAGEL

Pharmaceutical Historiography, ed. by A. BERMAN (Proceedings of a Colloquium sponsored by the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy on the occasion of the Institute's 25th Anniversary, Madison, Wisconsin, 22–23 January, 1966), Madison, Wisconsin, American Institute for the History of Pharmacy, 1967, pp. 145, \$2.00.

This volume deals with (a) George Urdang's concepts on the framework of history of pharmacy, published in 1927, (b) surveys of publications on history of pharmacy in selected countries, and of the views held by G. Schroeder and W. Schneider, and (c) a transcript of a general discussion by Colloquium participants on the scope and the writing of pharmaceutical history.

The unevenness of this varied material does not seriously mar the success and the permanent value of the volume. In addition to much valuable bibliographical information, notably on Arabic, French and North American sources, there is also much to make any thoughtful writer—the professional as well as the amateur—critically examine the standards and purpose of his writings.

J. K. CRELLIN

Salomon Ludwig Steinheim zum Gedenken, ed. by HANS-JOACHIM SCHEOPS, Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1966, pp. ix, 359, illus., 52 guilders.

Salomon Ludwig Steinheim was born on 6 August 1789. This well-produced Dutch book was written in German as a tribute to his memory on the centenary of his death on 18 May 1866.

He was born Levi Abraham von Salomon, but because of a Westphalian decree requiring Jews to take Germanic names, he took the surname Steinheim after a small town thirty kilometres from Bruchhausen the place of his birth, and changed Levi to Ludwig. In 1807 he entered Kiel University as a medical student, but also studied in Berlin, being among the first hundred students to enrol in the Friedrich Wilhelm University.

His Dissertation—in 1811—*De Causis Morborum* showed that he possessed a philosophical bent. Being a religious Jew it was also natural that he should embrace theology as well. As if this were not enough he was also a researcher, etcher and poet. All these facets of his life are sympathetically represented. Scheops writes of his life, Graupe discusses his philosophy and Goeman his medical work. Examples of his published and unpublished contributions are included.

The volume ends with a series of letters dated 1841–1843 to Leopold Zunz, together with some poems and etchings.

I must confess I had not heard of Steinheim myself. For others similarly ignorant, this book will serve as an excellent comprehensive introduction to a nineteenth-century physician of many parts.

I. M. LIBRACH