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## THE LITITZ PHARMACOPOEIA

"The Editor of the American Journal of Pharmacy on a recent visit to Lancaster, Pa., was shown by Mr. Chas. A. Heinitsh, a little work, of whose existence he was not aware. Diligent inquiry among pharmacists and physicians in Philadelphia seems to show that this 'Pharmacopoeia' is now entirely unknown in Philadelphia, and is not to be found here in libraries. On applying to the librarian of the Surgeon General's Office, Dr. Robert Fletcher, Assistant Surgeon U.S.A., kindly gave the information, that since the publication of the first volume of the Index Catalogue, a copy of the first edition of this Pharmacopoeia, published in 1778, has come into the possession of the library, and that the title page is exactly like the one given further on, excepting that the name of Dr. William Brown does not appear, and that the publishers are Styner and Cyst.

"From Mr. Heinitsh it is learned that the hospital of the United States Army, located in Lititz, Lancaster Co., Pa., was in the building at present occupied by the Lititz Academy, formerly the Brothers House, and that a number of soldiers died there and were buried near the village.

"The 'Pharmacopoeia' is printed entirely in Latin upon 32 pages, the printed text occupying upon each page 4 1/4 inches in length and 2 1/2 inches in width. In the following the English translation of the title and preface, made by Professor Nevin, of Franklin and Marshall College, is added; with this exception, no alteration or addition has been made."

With these words Professor Maisch introduced his reprint of the second edition which appeared in the September number of the Journal. A month later, the writer matriculated as a Junior student at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The reprint having been issued as a pamphlet, a copy was purchased. Upon his return home, this was given to his pre:

ceptor. Whether copies of this reprint are still to be had is doubtful. In all these years, the writer has not seen them advertised in antiquarian catalogues.\*

Always interested in this publication as an historical document, the writer's interest in this early formulary was stimulated for some reason that he no longer recalls in 1919 when he corresponded with the Surgeon General's Library about a photostatic copy. While in Washington at the time of the decennial Convention for the Revision of U.S.P. in May 1920, he contacted Mr. Neumann of that Library and secured additional information.

About the same time Mr. Joseph W. England, then editing his manuscript for the "First century of the P.C.P.", apparently discovered a copy of the first edition in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Of this he published a reduced facsimile reproduction in the book mentioned above together with the dedication to Dr. Bloomfield in the handwriting of Dr. Brown. This reduced facsimile reprint was issued as a separate by the American Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. E. G. Eberle, Editor.

Since then much has been written about the Lititz Pharmacopoeia, as the brochure is commonly designated, but apparently no study has been made of the text, not even a comparison of the two editions which have proven to be practically identical. What is much more important, however, is an analysis of the ingredients called for in the preparation of the galenicals listed. This has led to some surprising results as will become apparent.

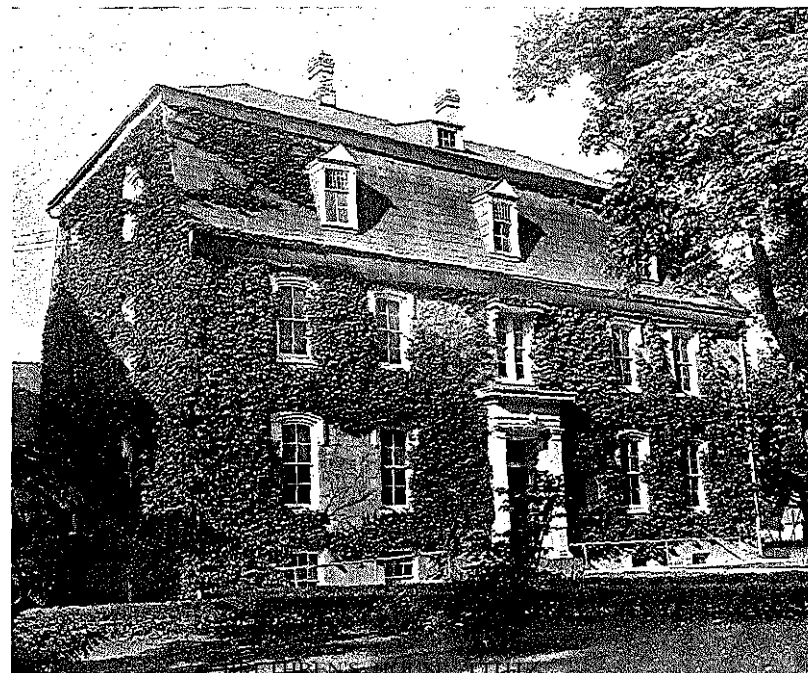
If this so-called Pharmacopoeia is to be used for the purpose of collateral reading and as a subject for topic writing in courses in the History of Pharmacy, it seems highly desirable that the text should be translated for the benefit of such students, since their knowledge of so-called pharmaceutical Latin will scarcely enable them to interpret the Latin text satisfactorily.

Pharmacopoeia simpliciorum et efficaciorum in usum Nosocomii militaris is the official title of a thirty-two page brochure commonly and more conveniently referred to as the Lititz

\* Upon inquiry, the Librarian of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science sent a copy of the September, 1884, American Journal of Pharmacy. not of the reprint.

Pharmacopoeia. It derives its geographic designation from Lititz, a communistic village founded by Moravians in 1756 in what is now Lancaster County, 27 miles southwest of Reading, Pa.

This is not the place to give an account either of the Moravian settlements in general or of Lititz in particular. Suffice



"But Bethlehem was not the only settlement of the Moravians in which an army hospital was established during the Revolution. Their little village of Lititz, in Lancaster County, with a population less than half that of Bethlehem, but with the usual collection of substantial and commodious buildings, for upwards of eight months was the seat of one . . . On December 14, 1777, Dr. Samuel Kennedy . . . selected the building of the single men . . . The first sick to arrive about eighty--occurred on December 19, and on the following day fifteen wagon-loads more from the Jerseys, filled all the rooms and halls of the building . . . On the 18th, Dr. William Brown arrived from Bethlehem . . . During the month of January the fever became epidemic, and five of the Moravians who had volunteered as nurses and the Assistant pastor of the congregation died of the malady. On March 22 the Rev. Mr. Ettwein learned from Dr. Schippen that it was proposed to establish a general hospital at Lititz, and as this would practically necessitate the abandonment of the village, he wrote a personal letter to headquarters at Valley Forge . . . Washington's reply is dated March 28, the day on which he appointed Baron Steuben inspector general of the army . . . Fortunately for the inhabitants of Lititz, the occasion did not arise for the establishing of a general hospital in their village, but the 'Brethren's House' was occupied for five months longer."-(From the article by John W. Jordan.)

it to state that when, after the loss of Philadelphia, Washington found it necessary to retreat still farther and seek winterquarters for the remnants of his defeated army, also hospital facilities for the wounded and sick, he asked his generals for their recommendations. It was General Muehlenburg who suggested retreat to the German settlements.

Retreating down the Delaware from Trenton, a hospital had been established in the House of the Brethren at Bethlehem. However, with the advance of the British army, the Continental Congress had left Philadelphia and with its records had moved to Lancaster. Manheim, a few miles farther westward had been made the base of supplies for the army. Washington with his army took winter quarters at Valley Forge between Philadelphia, occupied by the British, and his base of supplies.

With the farther retreat of the army, the hospitals also had to be moved farther south to the rear of the army. Whereas a General Hospital was erected at Chester Springs, use was made of the dormitories of the unmarried brethren of the Moravian villages.

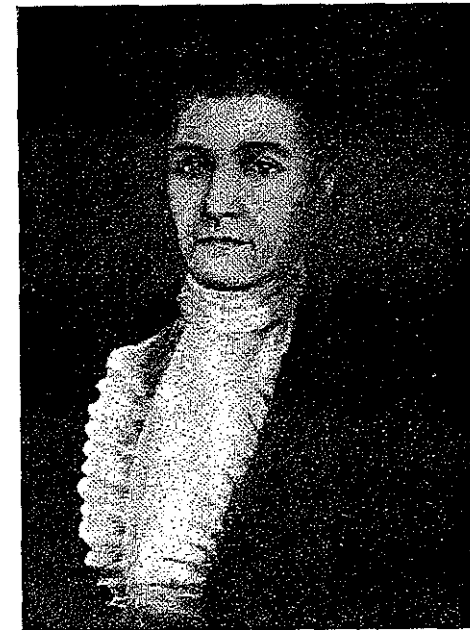
For a pen picture of Bethlehem and Lititz and the facilities which their community houses afforded for hospitalization, the reader is referred to John W. Jordan, "The military hospitals at Bethlehem and Lititz during the revolution."\*

The winter of 1877-8 constituted, no doubt, the darkest period of the Revolutionary War. With soldiers deserting en masse, with hundreds of officers resigning, with Congress failing to make adequate provision for those who were sound in body as well as for the sick and wounded, with a conspiracy not only to deprive Washington of his high command but also to dispose of him, necessitating a change of body guard, the situation seemed desperate indeed. Yet it was during these trying times that General Steuben, the Prussian drill master who had been trained in the army of Frederick the Great, converted the "mob", as Washington's soldiers had been characterized, into an effective military organization that was to decide the fate of the rebelling colonies. It was also during this period of medical as well as military depres-

\* *The Penna. Mcig. of Hist. and Biogr.* 20 (1896), p. 137.

sion that hospitals were organized and the materia medica of the army surgeons was rationalized, this in spite of the quarreling of the highest medical authorities: Morgan, Shippen, and Rush.

Morgan has been cited as having introduced the European practice of the apothecaries art in Philadelphia after he returned from his studies abroad. Shippen and Rush also had studied in Europe. One might have expected that one or the



DR. WILLIAM BROWN.

other of this trio would have prepared, or have caused to be prepared, a hospital formulary suited to the opportunities as well as the needs of the situation. Possibly their squabbles kept them from so doing. It is Wm. Brown who is commonly accredited with the authorship.

\* "This photograph was taken from a life-size painting by Miss Alice Swann, who painted it from a miniature ivory painting. Artist unknown." *Courtesy Journ. A. Ph. A.* 16, p. 1090.

PHARMACOPOEIA

SIMPLICIORUM

ET

EFFICACIORUM,

IN USUM

NOSOCOMII MILITARIS,

AU EXERCITUM

Federatarum America; Civitatum

PERTINENTIS;

HODIERNJE NOSTRIE INOPITERERUMQUE

ANGUSTIIS,

Ferocissimum ferocissimi, bello crudeli ex inopinato patriae nostro illato dehitis,

MAXIME ACCOMMODATA.

PHILADELPHIAE:

EX OFFICINA STYNER & SIST. 11. OCTOBRIS 1878.

True, the first edition, published in 1778, bears no author's name on the title page. On that of the second edition of 1781 the name of Wm. Brown is imprinted as author. How much of the work was done by Dr. Brown himself is not known. It has been recorded that he began the work at Bethlehem and completed it at Lititz. That he had assistance from his colleagues, that they may have done the major portion of the work, is highly probable. However, he as Physician General of the Middle Section has commonly been accredited with the editorship.

PHARMACOPOEIA

Of Simples & Efficacious Remedies

FOR THE USE

OF THE MILITARY HOSPITAL,

Belonging to the Army

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Especially adapted to our present

Poverty & Straitened Circumstances,

Due to the ferocious inhumanity of the enemy, and cruel war unexpectedly

brought upon our fatherland.

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLISHED BY STYNER CIST. 1778.

ing lines: "Auctore Gulielmo Brown, M. D." (William Brown, M.D., author); and "Editio Altera" (Second edition.)

In the second edition, this line reads: "Ex Officina Carolina Cist. M.DCC.LXXXI." Like the workshop of the apothecary, that of the printer was latinized as officina, contraction of officina, from opus and facere, to do work. The "shop" part of the German apothecary's place of business, is today known as Officin, Fr. officine, a designation adopted in English by the Paris correspondent of the "Chemist and Druggist" many years ago. The designation "ex officina" may be found on the title page of a number of European pharmacopoeias. Professor Nevin translates the word as "office". To the modern reader this word conveys an entirely different meaning although its derivation is the same.

<sup>1</sup>Professor Nevin, in his translation of the second edition, uses the word Repertory. No good reason for using this word is apparent. If a different term were desirable, Formula might well be used, for the book is one of formulas.

<sup>2</sup>In her comments on the two translations, Sister Mary Francis Xavier points out that the word remedies is implied. Hence the line might be translated "Simple and Efficacious Remedies". Although the simples are not listed separately, as was frequently done in pharmacopoeias, during that period, Sister desired to bring out the contrast between simples and preparations in accordance with early practice. The designation "Prescription" is not seen

out of place. Formulas would have been more in harmony with book usage.

<sup>3</sup>The second edition here adds the follow-

It was not until 1896 that his authorship seems to have been questioned. The Journal of the A.M.A. for December 26th of that year contains an editorial from which the following sentence may be quoted: "The first attempt at a pharmacopoeia in the United States resulted at Lititz, Pa., from the endeavors of Dr. James Tilton of Delaware to secure an official standard as a check on the rapacity of the contractors supplying Washington's army." Unfortunately, the writer of the editorial gives no references. Moreover, the present editor of the Journal is not in a position to state

*DISINCUUNUR* afterisNJ medica-  
Inent1zan forInuL:e, qu£ apud ccnzune pe-  
"(:riznipte.J".Oururi et ccnzoni debent; ceter& inter  
I:rfacuinicrzon vfficznc.sftint extenzpore 'inifc£nd£.

Pluri;;r:lc:Jfl!nt for;nul te folida:: et fieere qute co1n-  
111dh!s s d Jaltern elegal Ititts liquida forma adbi-  
lcrif °.ff.!:st, nifi defuerit itnpritis phi4larunz copia;  
tt onznC?, qute fninus e.fficacia, pro recipientibus  
-;:el caufa elegantite tar:tuIn ufui funt, quales aquttJ  
ji;;-pHce, E3c. variaque eInplafra et unguenta 'Vix  
nacjaria aut utilia, tranJPortandi incommodo 'Vi-  
tc.re 'Jelinus.

Lititz, Mart. 12, 1778.

<sup>1</sup>Prof essor Nev in  
again translates the  
Latin *formula* as pre-  
scription. Though he  
is consistent, it does  
not represent common  
practice.

<sup>2</sup>In classical Latin  
the adjective *operarius*,  
a *uIn*, meant "of or  
pertaining to labor".  
The substantives *op-  
erarius* and *operatia*  
were used to desig-

nate a working man  
(laborer) and working  
woman respectively.  
The continental *offi-  
th,eke* had not only an  
*officin(e)* but a labora-  
()ry, etc. The neutral  
form *operarium* is here  
apparently used to dif-  
ferentiate between the  
apothecary's laboratory  
and his *officin(e)*, o-  
sales room.

<sup>3</sup>Professor Nev in  
again translates *Offi-  
cina* as office. As al-  
ready pointed out this  
is misleading. Possi-  
bly the Latin *offeina*  
had here best be ren-  
dered as dispensary  
the hospital room in  
which medicament;  
are mixed as well as  
given out (*dispensare*).  
This is more in har-  
mony with the contin-  
ental ui:age of the  
term.

"A g a i n Professor  
Nevin translates the  
Latin *formula* into the  
English prescription.

<sup>4</sup>Both Professor Nev-  
in and Sister Mary  
Francis Xavier appar-  
ently had difficulties  
in interpreting "im-  
p r i m i s p h a l a r u m".  
Professor Nevin !olvel!

who wrote the editorial.\* On one of the fly leaves of a copy sent to Dr. Moses Bloomfield is found a dedication penned by Dr. Brown.\*\* This, however, can scarcely be regarded as indicating authorship.

As to the assumed author, Wm. Brown, the son of Rev. Richard Brown, he was born in Virginia in 1748. His grandfather, Gustavus Brown, had been a Scotch physician and surgeon. Having received his early education at home, he was sent to Edinburg for his academic studies. At the same time he attended medical lectures. On his return to Virginia he practiced his profession near Alexandria. At the outbreak of the war, he offered his services, and, although but twenty-eight years of age, was soon advanced to the responsible position of Physician General of the Middle Department, Feb. 7, 1778. Shortly after the completion of his pharmacopoeia]

\* The writer is inde-bted to Prof. C. O. Lee of Purdue University for haVin g  
this article brought to his attention. For further details see C. O. Lee and F. J  
LeBlanc. "Who was the author of the first pharmacopoeia published in the  
United States", a paper presented to the Historical Section of the A.Ph.A. at  
its New York meeting in 1937.

\*\* See Joseph W. England, *The first cent11?y of the P.C.P.*, p. 85.

the problem by omit-  
ting the word in the  
translation. The com-  
mentator is equally at  
a loss. A guess might  
be, that whereas sol-  
ids could be kept in  
paper board or tin  
containers, s u c h as  
were used in early  
drug stores (See e.g.  
the pamphlet describ-  
ing the Historical Drug  
Store, 1849-1898, in the  
Museum of the Wis-  
consin Historical Soci-  
ety) glass shelf bot-  
tles with labels for  
l i q u i d preparations  
could not be supplieeI  
at the time. Sister  
Xavier's interoretation  
is given in the trans-  
lated text.

<sup>5</sup>Whereas Profel:sor  
Nevin translates "Re-  
cipientibus" as patients,  
Sister Mary Francis  
Xavier translates the  
word as prescription!'.  
The *Reci!Je* with which  
the physician begins  
his Prescription is de-  
rived from the same  
Latin verb from which

the *re-  
cipe* are de-

'/FIERE ARE DISTINGUISHED by an  
I .aterisk the formulas ' of medicaments  
which must be prepared and compounded  
in a general laboratory ;' the others are to  
be mixed , as need ed, in our hospital  
dispensaries.'

Many are solid and dry formulas• which  
might more conveniently, or at least more  
elegantly, be used in liquid form, unless  
there be wanting above all a sufficiency of  
phials; ' and all preparations, which are  
less efficacious, or used for prescriptions'  
only for the sake of elegance, such as sim-  
ple waters, etc. and various plasters and  
unguents, hardly necessary or useful, we  
ought to wish to avoid because of the  
inconvenience of transportation.

LITITZ, March 12, 1778.'

Hence prescrip-  
tion seems the correct  
rendering.

"Whereas the date  
of publication of the  
second edition is that  
of 1781, the date after

this brief introduction  
is 1778 for the simple  
reason that it was not  
changed. The o n l y  
change observed is that  
of *a.sterisco (sic)* f or  
*asterismo*.

task, he resigned July 21, 1880, to resume private practice. He died in 1792. For a more detailed account of Dr. Brown the reader is referred to the studies by Lyman F. Kebier and the biographical sketch by his great grand daughter.\*

*Editions.* As we now know, the reprint by Maisch was not that of the original, but of a second edition. A copy of the first edition, may be consulted in the Surgeon General's Library in Washington. A second copy, the one dedicated to Dr. Bloomfield by Dr. Brown, has been found in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This is the one reproduced by Joseph W. England in his "First Century of the P.C.P." This reduced facsimile reproduction has also been issued in small pamphlet form by the American Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. E. G Eberle, Editor. A third copy has been secured by Edward Ireland. This has been used for the present photographic reproduction. The preface is dated Lititz, March 12, 1778.

\* *Joiirn. A.Ph.A.* 16 J. 1090.

PHARMACOPOEIA, &c.

PARS I.

MEDICAMENTA INTERNA.

1. AQ!JA ACIDULA, (*Pofca* Roman.)

*REC.* Aceti vinofi, vel.

pomacei, *unc. iv*, vel

Pulv. crem. tartar. *drachm. ii*

Aqre fontanre *lib. IfS.* Mifce.

Propotu communi·antifeptico, *unc. iv. 6t'.cs*  
die, vel ad libitum, fumendre :

Addi poffint, pro re nata, fpiritus vim  
tenuis *unc. ii.*

2. Aq uA VrNosA,

*REC.* Vini Maderenfis *unc. viii.* vel  
rubri *unc. xii.*

Aqre fontanre *lib. i.* Mifce.

A z

Pro

As already pointed out, the copy found by Maisch in 1884 is one of the second edition. Apparently, copies of the separate of the article published by him in the September, 1884, issue of the American Journal of Pharmacy are no longer to be had.\* As a matter of fact, the original copy could not be located for a time. Finally, it was located in a safety box of a Lancaster bank.\*\* Other copies do not seem to have been located so far.

\* Upon application, the Librarian of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science sent a copy of the journal, not of the reprint.

\*\* See letters by LaWall and Mrs. Beckler.

PHARMACOPOEIA, &c.

PART I.

INTERNAL MEDICAMENTS.

1. ACIDULATED WATER,<sup>1</sup> (*Posca* Roman.)

Take of

Wine vinegar, or

of cider vinegar, *iv oz.*, or

Powdered cream of tartar, *ii drachms*

Spring water, *11/2 lb.* Mix.

To be taken as a universal antiseptic  
potion, *iv. oz.*, 6 times a day, or as often  
as desired:

There may be added, as required,  
of spirit of wine, *ii oz.*

2. WATER MIXED WITH WINE.<sup>1</sup>

Take of

Madeira wine, *viii oz.* or

of red (wine), *xii oz.*

Spring water *i lb.* Mix.

*Vinosios, a, um*, in classical Latin signified drunk, but also meant "having the taste or flavor of wine." The English language has no corresponding adjective, hence *Aqta Vinosia* is rendered Water mixed with wine, just as the *oxyera-te* of the Greeks was water mixed with vinegar. In modern parlance we should prefer to state wine mixed with water or wine diluted with water. However, in this instance, the Latin title *Aqua-* suggests that Water be placed first. Neither the Edinburg nor the London Pharmacopoeia recognizes this preparation.

Whereas the first edition bore no author's name on the title page, the second edition gives that of Wm. Brown as author. The first edition was published by Styner and Cist of Philadelphia in 1778. The second edition was published by Charles Cist in 1781, also in Philadelphia.

*Modes of Administration.* The number of preparations for internal use for which formulas are given is 84, that of preparations for external use 16. The table contains the number of each type in the Lititz Pharmacopoeia, also the corresponding numbers of each in the London and Edinburg Pharmacopoeias for comparison.

Pro ptu--- in ihtu ac decurfu febris ca.;  
ftrenG.s et nialignx utendo, ad vacillan-  
teIn ton uin corporis futti ncnduln, *virefque*  
*naturi:: I'nedicalric:s* refocillandas, evocan-  
dasque--- *unc. iv.* 6ties die, ytl frepill  
fulrlendx.

3. AQY " HoitDEATA, 0.RrzATA, ex  
p..NE COCTO, vel ex P./I.NE TOSTO.

Fiunt priores tres coquendo hordei perbti,  
vel oriz2': *mzc. ii.* vel panis domeftici  
*unc. iv.* in aqua:: fontanc:e .*fib. iv.* ad dimidii  
confutnptionem, i. e. ad *lib. ii* et *aqua ex*  
*pane tcflo*, infundendo per femihoram panis  
rofti j m prere foco ferventis *unc. iv.* iq  
aquire fontan *lib. ii*.

Ufurpari poffint hrec pro potu communi,  
et interie mGtari vel pro regri defiderio,  
vd prornpmarii rerumque nofocomii  
commode.

A o U A CALCIS.

REC. Calcis viva:: *lib. i.*

Afl:Unde gradat.ln

Aqme fontan::e *cong. 11.*

Pofl:

INTERNAL	Lititz	London	Edin- burg
<i>Aquae</i> -----	4	11'+14'=24	18
<i>BoU</i> -----	4	0	0
<i>Collyria</i> -----	1	0	0
<i>Conservae</i> -----	1	12'	4
<i>Decocta</i> -----	5	4'	5

<sup>1</sup>Aq1.iae *Stillatitiae SiInplices.*

<sup>2</sup>*Aquae Stilla.titiae Spiritiosae.* also 3 *Spirit1.s.*

General directions for the preparation of ten, two special formulas, also two *Condita.*

\*Under *Deco eta et Infitsa*, the London Pharmacopoeia also lists a *Fotus*, a *Jus*, a *M1lcila'*, (10, two *S era.*, four *Infiosae*, three *Aqitae CcolC'is*, a *Tincti.ra*, and an *Acetiom.*

<sup>1</sup>Classical Latin knew *hordea.rius. a. um.* "of or relating to barley," (e.g. water), but not *hordeatus. a. um.* which might be translated barley-ated, but which in common usage, hence in this case, is rendered barley-water. Thei sanke holds true for *oryzata.* When it came to bread-water, the author's courage to latinize "breaded" failed bim. None of these nreparations are listed in either the London or Edinburg Pharmacopoeia. For the advanced standards of either college they were regarded ton c o m m o n. However, during the emergency of the Revolutionary War they had to satisfy the professional medical practitioner as well as the housewife and mother, who practiced medicine on the members of her family.  
<sup>2</sup>*Hordeum perlatus* = Pearl barley which Webster defines as "kernels of barley ground so as to form small, round grains." Like polished rice it had been detirived of its outer coat for the improvement of its appearance. At the same time this treatment may have removed valuable constituents. Quincy (1782) makes the foUowing com-

ment: 'What is used in the shops, comes under the name of French and Pearl Barley; which are both of the same kind. The pearl barley is prepared in Germany and Holland, by grinding the shelled barley into little round granules, which appear of a kind of pearly whiteness.'

<sup>3</sup>Lime Water is recognized by the Lend-on Pharmacopoeia, but not by the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia of that period. For the sake of comparison, the directions of the prototype are herewith quoted:

AQUA CALCIS SIMPLEX  
R C & I c i s v i v a e p .  
libram unam.

Aouae M. libras  
duodecim

A f f u n d e g r a d a t i m  
a q u a m ;  
n o t e b u l l i t i o n e m  
s u b s i d a t c a l x , e t  
Hauer per chartam  
coletur.

In addition to calcium hydroxide, such a preparation contained any soluble calcium and magnesium salts originally in the limestone from which the burnt lime had been prepared. If properly prepared, the amount of lime used would have sufficed to make many times the quantity of lime water.

As a potion-for use in the state of military fever and during its abatement and for malignancy, for sustaining the vacillating tone of the body, revivifying and evoking strength and the healing powers of nature, -iv. oz. are to be taken 6 times a day, or oftener.

3. BARLEY WATER, RICE WATER, and Waters prepared from baked BREAD, or from TOASTED BREAD.'

Let there be taken of the first three (ingredients), viz. ii oz. of pearl barley' or of rice or iv oz. of homemade bread in iv lb. of spring water, reduced by boiling to one-half, i.e., to the amount of ii lb.; and for water from toasted bread, the bread having been previously toasted over a hot fire, iv. oz. infused for one-half hour in ii. lb. of spring water.

These may be used as a universal potion, and may be alternated according to the wish of the patient or according to the stock of provisions and the convenience of our hospital.

4. LIME WATER.'

Take of

Quick lime i lb.

Add gradually of

Spring water ii gal.

INTERNAL	Lititz	London	Edin- burg
<i>Electuaria</i> -----	6	5'	6
<i>Elixiria</i> -----	1	5'	14
<i>Enemeta</i> -----	2	0	0
<i>Epithemata</i> -----	1	2'	0
<i>Fotus</i> -----	2	1'	0
<i>Gargarismates</i> -----	2	0	0

Also a *Balsc"m-wni*, two *Oonfectiones*, a *Mithriclatiom*, a *PhilonitVin*, and a *Theria, CU?J1.*

<sup>6</sup>These are listed under *Tinctiircoe q.v.*

<sup>7</sup>Under *Epithemata*, the Ph.Lend. also lists two *Catwpla.sinata* and one *Coaguliom.*

<sup>a</sup>The London Pharmacopoeia lists this under *Decocta et Infil.,sa.*

[ 5 ]

Pofr ebullitionem, fnbG.denti3. Cenuretur mixtllra ; deinde per chartam coler.lr, et in vafis vitreis bene claulis fcrvetur.

Dofis a li!; i. ad lib. ii. die..

Utilis elt etiam in chirurgicis, pro lotionc, ad ulcera m:ili moris, &c.

5. BoLus e CRETA.

REC. Crete ppt *Scrupul. i.*

Laud.mi liquidi *gutt v.*

Mucilag. gu111 Arab. q. s.

Sumendus 2da 3ti1 vel 4ta quaque hora.

6. .BoR.-us VoL !\,TILrs.

R"EC. Sal C. C. volar. vel

Sal. ammon, volat, (a)

Camphorre ana *gr. v.*

Conferv. rofarmm q. s.

Pro una dofi 3tia vel 4ta quaque hcra fumenda.

7. Fit

(a) Si deficit fal volatile ad hunc bolum componen- <luro, uti poffint ejus loco fal. amlnoniac. cru.*gr. x.* curn fal. tartar. *gr. v.* quo fal volatiJe amlnoniac. extempore pr:oeparetur,

INTERNAL	Lititz	London	Edin- burg
<i>Ilaustus</i> -----	1	0	0
<i>Infusa</i> -----	5	4	5
<i>Infectiones</i> -----	2	0	0
<i>Linimenta</i> -----	3	4	1
<i>Magnesia alba</i> -----	1		1
<i>Mucilagines</i> -----	1	1	2
<i>Pilulae</i> -----	15	9	13
<i>Pulveres</i> -----	17	14"	10

u Plus *Hierci Picra* and three *Species*.

[ 14 ]

[ 5 ]

After boiling, the mixture is to be purified by settling ; then strained through a paper filter, and preserved in tightly sealed glass containers.

Dose from i. lb. to ii. lb. a day.

Also useful in surgery, as a lotion, for ulcers in bad condition, etc.

5. BOLE from CHALK.<sup>1</sup>

Take of

Precipitated chalk *i scrup.*

Liquid laudanum *v drops.*

Mucilage of gum Arabic a sufficient quantity.

To be taken 2, 3, or 4 times every hour.

6. VOLATILE BOLE.<sup>2</sup>

Take of

Volatile salt C C or

Volatile arnmoniactal salt (a)

Camphor *v grains each*

Conserve of roses a sufficient quantity.

For one dose, to be taken 3 or 4 times every hour.

(a) If volatile salt be lacking for compounding this bole, then crude sal ammoniac may be substituted *x gr.* with *v gr.* of salt of tartar from which the volatile ammoniacal salt may be prepared extempore.

ammOnium carbonate  
The footnote (a) calls attention to the fact that, if neither is available, it can be prepared extemporaneously by double decomposition between ammonium chloride and potassium carbonate. potassium chloride resulting as byproduct. The reprint of the second edition in the "American Journal of Pharmacy" (vol. 56, p. 485) does not contain the footnote although the reference the (a) has been retained.

INTERNAL	Lititz	London	Edin- burg
<i>Solutiones</i>	3	0	0
<i>Tincturae</i>	2	2710	38
<i>Vina</i> -----	1	711	7
<i>Syrupi</i> -----	1	1711	19

<sup>10</sup> Plus two Balsams and i,ve elixirs.

<sup>11</sup> Plus three *Tincturae vinosae*.

<sup>1</sup> Plus one Confection.

[ 15 ]



7. Fit etiam cum OPio, addendo

Opii puri gr. ±  
Eodermi modo fumendus.

8. BOLUS E Rubeo cum MERCURIO.

REC. Pulv. rhrei gr. xxv.  
Calomel. ppt. gr. v.  
Syrup facchar. q. s.

Jl.ane fumendus.

9. BOLUS LIXIVIALIS.

REC. Sal. tartar. gr. x.  
Conferv. rofar *f. cru. pul. i. M.*  
Ter quaterve die fumendus.

10. COLLYRIUM VITRIOLICUM.

REC. Vitriol. albi *f. cru. pul. i.*  
Aq. re fontarne *unc. iv. M.*  
Ter die utendum.

II, \*COWSERVA ROSARUM; 11. Phann.  
Lond.

12. Dz

EXTERNAL

Aceta-----	1	2	2'
Aquae-----	1	0	0'
Causticum-----	1	4"	4'

<sup>1</sup> One of these, the *Acetum distillatoin, vel Spiritus Aceti* is listed with *Sales et Salina*; the other, the *Acetum scilliticum* with *Decocta, et Infusa*. The London Pharmacopoeia describes *Causticum unare*. *Causticum antimoniale* under *Metallica*; *Causticum commune fortius* and *C. Initius* under *Sales et Salina*.

<sup>2</sup> *Acetum Scilliticum* is listed under *Aceta, Acetimi Destillaturii* under *Sales et Salina*. No differentiation is made between internal and external modes of administration.

<sup>3</sup> *Aqua Sativina* is not indexed, at least not under that name.

<sup>4</sup> The same preparations as those of the London Pharmacopoeia.

<sup>1</sup> As previously stated, neither the London nor the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia of the period any longer includes boles. Quincy, however, gives formulas for thirty-nine preparations of this class: twenty-two Alexipharmics, twelve Cathartics, and five Opiates. The formulas for cathartic boles include one made with rhubarb (No. 5), one made with calomel (No. 8), and one made with both rhubarb and calomel, similar to that of the Lititz Pharmacopoeia. Quincy's formula reads as follows: "Take rhubarb in powder, eight grains; calomel, six grains; lenitive electuary, as much as is sufficient." As becomes apparent, the Lititz formula contains about again as much rhubarb and a little less calomel.

Webster defines lixivial as "Impregnated with, or consisting of, alkaline salts extracted from wood ashes." For medicinal purposes, potash, or impure potassium carbonate, was replaced by the purer salt made by heating tartar, i.e. potassium acid tartrate, hence commonly known as salt of tartar. No doubt, the two Products, that from wood ashes and that made from cream of tartar, were considered interchangeable.

<sup>3</sup> Neither the Edinburgh nor the London

7. It may also be made with OPIUM, by adding of  
Pure Opium 1,4 gr.  
To be taken in the same manner.

8. RHUBARB BOLE with MERCURY.<sup>1</sup>  
Take of  
Pulverized rhubarb xxv gr.  
Precipitated calomel v gr.  
Sugar syrup a sufficient quantity  
To be taken in the morning.

9. LIXIVIATED BOLE.<sup>3</sup>  
Take of  
Salt of tartar x gr.  
Conserve of roses i scrup. Mix.  
To be taken 3 or 4 times a day.

10. VITRIOLATED EYE LOTION.<sup>3</sup>  
Take of  
White vitriol i scrup.  
Spring water iv oz. Mix.  
To be used three times a day.

11. \*CONSERVE OF ROSES. Pharm. Lond.

Pharmacopoeia lists a *conylitum* under that name. Both contain formulas for a Water of White Vitriol, the former under *Aqua Vitriolica*, the latter under *Aqua Vitriolica: Oculi*. The former directs sixteen grains of purified white vitriol to be dissolved in eight ounces, of water to which sixteen drops of diluted vitriolic acid are to be added. The latter directs half all ounce of purified white vitriol and two drachms of camphor to be dissolved in two pounds of boiling water. Quincy directs the Eye-Water, *Aqua Oculi*, to be prepared by dissolving an ounce each of white vitriol and "bay-salt" (sodium chloride) in one pound of boiling water. AU three direct the finished product to be filtered. Not so the Lititz Pharmacopoeia:

As in several other instances, the Lititz Pharmacopoeia gives no special direction for this preparation but refers to the general directions laid down in the London Pharmacopoeia. According to these, red roses, deprived of their sepals, are to be pounded in a marble mortar first by themselves and then with three times their weight of "Purest sugar. Finally, the ingredients are to be thoroughly mixed.

EXTERNAL

Lapides-----	1	3u	0
Mercurius ppt. rUbr-----	1	7"	6"
Linteum praeparatum-----	1	0	0
Tincturae-----	1	0"	0
Emplastra-----	1	14	16
Unguenta-----	7	20	14

<sup>1</sup> *Lapis calaminaris* and *L. haematites* (also *L. bezoar*) are listed in the Pharm. Lond. under *Praeparationes simplices*; *Lapis inelictmentosis* under *Metallica*.

<sup>2</sup> All of these are listed as *Metallica*.

<sup>3</sup> Although *Tinctura Myrrhae et A. Loes*, Pharm. Lond. is specified in the Lititz Pharmacopoeia, this title does not appear in the London Pharmacopoeia of 1745 consulted.

<sup>4</sup> Although the names differ somewhat, the preparations are much the same as those of the London Pharmacopoeia.

12. DECOCTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

REC. Pulv. crasf. cort. Peruvian .zmc. i.  
Aqua fontan. lib. iii.  
oque ad lib. ii. et cola.

Dois ab unc. i. ad tmc. iv. quaque, vel 2da  
quaque hara,

13. DECOCTUM CORTICIS cum  
SERPENTARIA.

Fit addenda decoctio corticis Peruviani, fob  
fim: m. coct: ionis.  
Rad. serpentariao contus. famunciam.

Dolls ab unc. i. ad tmc. iii. quaque, vel 2cla  
quaque hora.

His utrifque addi poffit, pro re nata,  
Elixir vitrioli acid. drachm. i.

14. DECOCTUM CORTICIS cum VE10.

Fit addendo decoctio cort. Peruviani  
Vini rubri lib. ii. vel

REC. Singulorum P. IE. et mifce.  
Dolls ut decoctio cort. Peruvian.

5. j)i;

Not only is the Lititz formulary based on the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopoeias, the hospital attendants were evidently supposed to have copies of these standards. Thus the "Pharmacopoeia Simpliciorum" does not give the formulas for several preparations, but refers to these standards for their formulas. This holds true, so far as the London Pharmacopoeia is concerned, of

- 11. Conserva Rosarum
- 23. Elixir Paregoricum
- 3. Causticum Lunare

- 4. Lapis Infernalis
- 5. Mercurius Praecipitatus Ruber
- 7. Tinctura Myrrhae et Aloes

<sup>1</sup>The decoction was not official in the London Pharmacopoeia which contained a *Tinotira Oortiois Peruviani simplea.*; also a *Tr. Oort. Peruv. volatilis* (prepared with *St. Jiritus Salis Ammoniaci*.) Neither was it official in the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia which gives directions for the Preparation of but one tincture, viz. *Tinotira Oortiois Peruviani*. See also *Tinotira Oortiois Peruviani*. No. 81. "Whereas Quincy lists numerous infusions and decoctions, that of Peruvian Bark does not occur in the index. His *Deoooti. 1-In Febrifugum* is made from chamomile.

12. DECOCTION OF PERUVIAN BARK.'

Take of  
Coarsely powdered Peruvian bark.  
ioz.  
Spring water iii lb.

Boil down to ii lb. and strain.

Dose from i. to iv. oz., every hour, or twice every hour.

13. DECOCTION OF BARK with  
SERPENTARIA.'

There may be added to the decoction of Peruvian bark, at the end of the boiling process, of

Bruised root of serpentaria <sup>lb. oz.</sup>  
Dose from i. to iii. oz. every  
twice every hour.

To either of the above may be added, as required, of

Elixir of vitriolic acid i drachm.

14. DECOCTION OF BARK with WINE.'

There may be added to the decoction of Peruvian bark of

Red wine ii lb. or

Take  
Equal quantities of the ingredients and mix.

Dose same as that of the decoction of Peruvian bark.

<sup>z</sup> Neither the London nor the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia give directions for this compound decoction. Both contain a *Tinotura Serpentariae*. Quincy, however, gives directions for making a *Deoootum Serpentariae oinositum*. But this contains no Peruvian bark.

<sup>s</sup> Whether the wine was added to imoast keeping qualities of the decoction or whether it served as a taste corrector or some other useful purpose, does not become apparent. Although what we now call the alkaloidal content was reduced to one half of that of the original decoction, the dose is the same.

and so far as the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia is concerned, of

- 18. Electu Cliffium Lenitivum\*
- 43. Jylagnesia Alba
- 84. Syrupus Sacchari
- 10. Unguentum Basilicum
- 11. Unguentum Lapide Calaminare

As previously pointed out the Lititz "Pharmacopoeia" was not intended as a general American pharmacopoeia, but as an emergency military hospital formulary. The choice of items of the materia medica was doubly restricted. Any institution will naturally limit its materia medica to its particular

15. DECOCTUM RADICIS SARPAPARILLÆ.

REC. Rad farfaparill. iij. ii.  
Aqum ran. . . L. h. ii. -

Coque ad M. i. et fob finem coctionis adde  
L. 2. c. glycyrr. 1. 1/2. d. . . cchm. u.

COLturze C:CGs a lib. i. ad lib. ii. die.

AGde, pro re nata,

Vini anrimonialis *dfachm. i.*

16. DECOCTUM TORMENTILLÆ.

REC. Rad. torment. contus. *ttic. i.*

Pulv. (- C. C. z. . . i,

Pulv. gum. Arabic. *Jenzunciam*

Aqu. . . fo;itanre *lih. i.*

Coque ad H. ii. et fob finem coctionis adde

Cort. -cinnamomi contus. *dtachm. i.*

Colature acmifce

Sacchari albi *drac. Jjn. i*

Dose: . . . a d. . . iv. ter quaterve. . . die

f. . . de, pro re nata,

Laudani iiqu: di *gzdt. xl.*

17. ELECTA.

needs. The Colonial medical staff, however, had to exercise additional restrictions because of necessity. It was not only the matter of expense, but a question of whether certain drugs and medicaments, no matter how desirable, could be had at all; also, whether others, obtainable in limited amounts, could be had in sufficient quantities to satisfy the demands of all of the hospitals. Hence provision was made in a number of instances of official substitution of therapeutically equivalent substances. So far as these are recommended in the Pharmacopoeia they are here listed.

<sup>1</sup>Although both the London and Edinburgh pharmacopoeias include Sarsaparilla in their Materia Medica lists, neither directs the preparation of a decoction thereof. Neither does it become apparent from the index that it is to be used in such preparations as extracts, tinctures or syrups.

Quincy directs that three ounces of the root in four pounds of water be boiled down to two, hence it may be assumed that the length of preparation according to the Lititz formula was reduced to a bouth a lf the time. Quincy adds: "One grain of corrosive sublimate" dis-

solved in an ounce of brandy, and added to this decoction, renders it a very powerful medicine for every stage of the venereal complaint."

<sup>2</sup>This drug is likewise included in the Materia Medica list of both pharmacopoeias. Also, like sarsaparilla, it is not mentioned in the index under infusion or decoction, tincture or extract, potion or syrup. Neither does Quincy list it in his index under Decoction of Tormentilla. Whether it is contained in a preparation, commonly known at that time under some other name, was not ascertained.

15. DECOCTION OF ROOT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of

Root of sarsaparilla iii oz.

Spring water iii lb.

Boil down to ii lb. and at the end of the boiling add of

Licorice root ii drachms.

Dose of strained liquid from i. to ii. lb. daily.

Add, as required, of

Wine of antimony ii drachms.

16. DECOCTION OF TORMENTILLA.

Take of

Bruised root of tormentilla i oz.

Powdered C. C. C. ii oz.

Powdered gum Arabic 1/2 oz.

Spring water iii lb.

Boil down to ii lb. and at the end of the boiling add of

Bruised bark of cinnamon i drachm.

To the strained liquid add of

White sugar ii drachms, and mix.

Dose from ii. oz. to iv. oz. three or four times a day.

Add, as required, of

Liquid laudanum xl drops.

PREPARATIONS

Quern PRO Quo

Acetum Vinosum  
Acetum pomaceum

llordeu'ln perlatum

Oriza  
Panis cactus  
Panis tostus

J

1. Aqua Acidula
27. Epithema Vesicatorium
28. Fetus Anodynus
29. Fetus Spirituosus
30. Gargarisma Commune

J

6. Bolus Volatilis

[ 9 J

17. ELECTARIUM CoR.TICIS CHALYBEATUM.

REC. Pulv Cort. Peruvian. zinc. i.  
Rubiginis, vel limatur::e ferri ppt.  
Pulv. canell::e alb::e ana drachm. ii.  
Syrupi q. s. M.

Dalis drachm. i. ter quaterve die;

r 8. \* ELECTARIUM LENITIVUM.  
Pharm. Edin.

Vel omittatur caffia fistularis,  
et duplicentur tar'narindi.

Dolis drachm. i. mane.-

19. ELECTARIUM LENITIVUM  
cum NITRo.

REC. EleB:: lenitiv. unc. ii.  
Pulv. fal. nitri femunciam. M:  
Dalis drachm. i. bis terve die.

20. ELECT. LENITIVUM BALSAM.

REC EleB:: lenitiv. unc. ii.  
Balfam. capivi  
Gum guaiac. anA.falInunciarn. M.

B

Dolio

Sal C. C. olat. } 6. Bolus Volatilis  
Sal ammon. volat.

Rubigo } 17. Electuarium Corticis Chalybeatum  
Limaturi ferri } 33. Infusum Chalybeatum

Cassia fistularis } 18. Electuariurii Lenitivum, Ph. Edin.  
Tamarind us )

Oleum Olivarum } 25. Enema Commune  
Oleum Sem. Lini

<sup>1</sup>The "Cortex" par excellence, or "Bark" was a s Peruvian Bark. See *Decoctum Cortidis Peruviani* and *Decoctum Corticis cum Serpentaricr.*, also *Decoctum Oorticis cutii Vino*.

<sup>2</sup>In classical Latin the adjective *chalybeius* was used with the meaning "of steel". According to some, the substantive *chalyos*, steel, was derived from the Chalibyes, a people in Pontus, noted for their mines and their preparation of steel ers; according to others, according to

steel or *chalyOs*, was named from them". (Harper's "New Latin Dictionary.") The modern attribute *chalybeate*, latinized *chalybeatus*, a. m. is defined by Webster as "Impregnated with salts of iro, having a taste of iron."

<sup>3</sup>The London Pharmacopoeia lists *Ferrum* under *Materia Fe d. i. c. l. a* and *La'lis h a e' i i a t t e s* under *Pl. aevaporationes S i m- ploiores*. The Edin- bur g Pharmacopoeia

does not list it under the former, but under the latter heading giving directions for *Ferri Limatura Purificata*, purified iron filings. *Ferri Limatura Pl. ae' Darat'* (prepared iron filings), and *Ferri Sawama: e Praeparatae* (prepared iron

scales) Whereas the

[ 9 ]

17. CHALYBEATED<sup>2</sup> ELECTUARY OF BARK.'

Take of

Pulverized Peruvian bark i oz.  
Red oxide of iron or prepared iron filings'  
Pulverized white canella ii drachms each.

Syrup a sufficient quantity. Mix.

Dose i. drachm three or four times a day.

18 \*LENITIVE ELECTUARY.'

Pharm. Edin.

Or let the cassia fistularis be omitted, and double the amount of tamarind.

Dose ii. drachms in the morning.

19. LENITIVE ELECTUARY with NITRE.<sup>5</sup>

Take of

Lenitive electuary 11 oz.  
Powdered salt of nitre 1/2 oz. Mix.

Dose i. drachm two or three times a day.

20. BALSAMIC' LENITIVE ELECTUARY.'

Take of

Lenitive electuary ii oz.  
Balsam of Copaiba  
Gum guaiac 1/2 oz. each. Mix.

first two were metallic iron, the last was, for the most part, an oxide of iron.

<sup>4</sup>A lenitive (from Lat. *lenire*, to soften) medicine or preparation was one that had the quality of easing pain, or protecting from the action of irritants: in this case a mild purgative, i. e. one' devoid of drastic cathartics.

The formula is not given but the dispenser is directed to follow that of the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia. However, the edition of 1774 does not call for either cassia fistula or tamarind, but puts *Preparat* from French prunes. The London Pharmacopoeia, however, calls for both as well as prune juice.

Neither of the European pharmacopoeias, upon which the Lititz Pharmacopoeia was largely based lists either of these electuaries.

<sup>6</sup>The "Balsam" of the Latin title is, no doubt, intended as abbreviation for *balsam-*

*matum*. Hence the English title should be rendered Balsamated Lenitive Electuary. However, while balsamation represents good usage according to Webster, balsamated does not. Better still might be Lenitive Electuary with Balsam as in the previous title.

Radix \  
Lignum r s s s a f r a s } 35. Infusum Sassafras  
Cortex j

Oleum Olivarum } 38. Injectio Mercurialis  
Oleum Amygdalarum } 39. Injectio Balsamica

Oleum olivarum )  
Oleum amygdalarum J  
Oleum (d) juglandu 11i } 41. Linimentum Camphoratum  
Oleum seminis lini sine calore  
expressum

Dalis *archln*. i. ornhi noCte, v1 inane et vefpere.

21. ELECT. feu LoHocn di: SPERMATE CETI.

REC. Spermatis ceti *unc.* i, Mellis *unc.* ii.

Balfam. Peruvian. *drachm. fs. M.*  
Doris *di-achm"i.* 2da quaque hara, vel fa-  
pius, urg:ufe tuffi

22, Fit etiam, cum OPID, addendo

Laud\_ani liquidi *dracbm. i*

23. \*ELIXIR PAREGORICUM.  
*Pharm. Lond.*

24. \*ELIXIR VITRIDLI ACIDUM.

REC. Canella:: alba::

Rad. zingiberi ana *unc.* i.

Spiritus vini tenuis *lib.* ii.

Digere leni calore, et cola: Adde gradatim nlficendo

Oki *itrioli zmc.* viii.

Mixtura

*Cortex Myrobalani* ( \_ 54. *Pilulae ex Extracto Myrobalani*  
*Radix Myrobalani* )

*Pulvis Aromaticus* } 55. *Pilulae e Rhaeo*  
*Oleum Cinnamomi* }

*Sal Catharticus amarus* } 79. *Solutia Cathartica*  
*Sal Gl.auberi*

From the different substitutes suggested for olive oil, it will be seen that the choice of the substitute depended on the prep-

call for crocus but omit camphor.

The Lititz title is identical with that of the London Pharmacopoeia. That of the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia is *Elixir vitrioli*. However, neither of the European pharmacopoeias starts with vitriol, but with oil of vitriol. Hence the title should properly read *Elixir Acidi Vitrioli*. It will be noted that this preparation is marked with an asterisk, hence was to be prepared in the general laboratory, not in the regimental hospital dispensaries. The mixing of alcohol and concentrated sulphuric acid was apparently regarded as too dangerous an operation for the ordinary dispenser. The London Pharmacopoeia gives no directions for digestion. The Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia directs digestion for two days before filtering. This difference, no doubt, is due to the fact that whereas the former mixes the sulphuric acid with Aromatic Tincture, the latter employs crude drugs

to be extracted. Whether under the name of *Elixir* or *Acidum* between ethyl alcohol and sulphuric acid, with the formation of ethyl sulphuric acid, had run its course is merely a matter of conjecture.

Dose i. drachm every night, or morning and evening.

21. ELECTUARY or LOHOCH of SPERMA CETI.<sup>1</sup>

Take of  
Sperma ceti i oz.

Honey ii oz.  
Balsam of Peru  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm. Mix.  
Dose i. drachm twice every hour, or oftener in violent coughs.

22. The above may also be made with OPIUM,<sup>2</sup> by adding of Liquid laudanum i drachm.

23. \*PAREGORIC ELIXIR'  
Pharm. Lond.

24. \*ACID ELIXIR OF VITRIOL'

Take of  
White canella

Ginger root i oz. each  
Weak spirit of wine ii lb.

Digest with a gentle heat, and strain:  
Add gradually, while mixing, of  
Oil of vitriol viii oz.

aration into which it entered. Thus linseed oil might be substituted for olive oil in the preparation of the Common Enema, but not in that of the Mercurial Injections. See also the several quids pro quo under Camphorated Liniment.

As previously pointed out, those preparations which, for one reason or another, were not to be compounded in the hospital dispensaries, but in the general laboratory, are marked with an asterisk, viz.

Mixtura fobfidentia depnrata coletnr per chartam.

Dofis gutt. xxv. bis terve die, in poculo aquae fontane fumendre : vel miferi possit cum potu communi ad gratam aciditatem.

25. ENEMA COMMUNE .

REC. Aqua:: fontane calidre tine. x11.

Salis communis femunciarn  
Olei olivarum, vel ol. fem. lini,  
vel axnngire porcine imc. i. M.

26. ENEMA ANODYNUM .

JJ:EC. Infofi feminnm lini unc. vi.  
Laud. liquidi gutt. xl. M.

27. EPITHEMA VESICATORIUM .

REC. Unguenti bafilic. flav.foper alutam,  
linteum, vel chartam craife extenli, q. s.

Afperge  
Pulv. fubtil. cantharidum, q. s.

Poft levem manu preffionem, excute  
B 2 fuper-

INTERNAL

- 18. *Electuarium Lenitivum.*
- 23. *Elixir Vitrioli Acidum*
- 45. *Oleum Ricinum, Emptitium.*
- 54. *Pilulae ex Extracto Myrabalani*
- 61. *Pulvis Aromaticus*
- 62. *Pul'Vis Aluminosus*
- 68. *Pul'Vis Corticis Peru'Viani*
- 75. *Pul'Vis Ipecacuanhae*
- 81. *Tinctura Corticis Peru'V.*

- 82. *Tinctura Opii*
- 83. *Vinum Antimoniale*
- 84. *Syrupus Sacchari*

EXTERNAL

- 1. *Acetum Lithargyritis*
- 3. *Causticum Lunare*
- 4. *Lapis Infel-nalis*
- 5. *Mercurius Praecipitatus Ruber*
- 7. *Tinctura Myrrhae et Aloes*

The mixture after having been purified by settling, is to be strained through a filter paper.

Dose xxv. drops twice or three times a day, to be taken in a little spring water ; or it may be mixed with ordinary drinking water to the desired degree of acidity.

25. COMMON ENEMA.'

Take of  
Warm spring water xn oz.  
Common salt one-half ounce  
"oil-olive", or of linseed oil,  
or of lard i. oz. Mix.

26. ANODYNE ENEMA.

Take of  
Infusion of linseed' vi oz.  
Liciuid laudanum xl drops. Mix.

27. VESICATORY EPITHEM.<sup>3</sup>

Take of  
Yellow basilicon ointment  
thiekly spread on leather, linen,  
or paper, as much as is needed  
Sprinkle with  
A sufficient ciuantity of fine powder of cantharides  
After gentle pressure with the hand,  
shake off

diff erentiates between epithema and epithe-  
mation. The former he de-scribes as "An alcoholic fomentation or liuid medicine applied to the heart or stomach as a stupe." The latter, he states "was the name of an application described by Galen as of a consistence between that of a cerate and that of a ulaster."

It is apparently in the latter sense that the term is here used. According to the London Pharmacopoeia equal parts of finely powdered cantharides and wheat flour are made into a paste with vinegar. The Lititz preparation is in reality more of a cantharides plaster though an ointment and not a cerate is prescribed as base.

- 8. *Emplastrum Commune*
- 9. *Emplastrum Adhaesivum*
- 10. *Unguentum Basilicum Flavum*
- 11. *Unguentum Lapide Calaminari*

- 12 *Unguentum Cereum*
- 13 *Unguentum e Praecipato Rubro*
- 14 *Unguentum Mercuriale*
- 16. *Unguentum Sulphuratum*

Some of these involved chemical processes, hence technical skill of an uncommon order. Two of the powders, Peruvian bark and ipecac, no doubt, were prepared in sufficient ciuantity to make a drug mill desirable. Castor oil apparently was

[ 11 ]

fuperfluum ptllverem unguento non  
hrentem:

Pauxillo aceti, madefaCi:l prius cute, ap-  
plicetur.

28. FoTus ANODYN us.

REC. Capit. papaver. hortens. *imc.* i.

Aqre fontanre *lib.* iii.

Coque ad *lib.* ii. et adde

Aceti *lib.* Js.

Vel eidem qua:ntitati .aqre calidre et aceti  
adde laud, liquid. *drachm.* ii.

29. Forus SPrrruosus.

REC. Aqre calidre *lib.* ii.

Aceti

Spir. vini tem\is ana *lib.* p. M.

30. GAR GARISMA CoMMUNE.

REC. Sal. nitri *drachin.* i.

Aceti *unc.* ii.

Mellis *femunciam*

Aqre fontanre *unc.* vi. M.

3r. GAR-

not to be made at all but purchased. The same holds true of  
molasses, the *quid pro quo* for simple syrup.

The *Materia Medica*. Apparently the author of this small  
hospital formulary did not consider it worth while to prepare  
a list of simples, a *Materia Medica* list. Yet the student of  
the history of pharmacy will be especially interested in such  
a list for it must reveal what items of the *materia medica*  
were available during these trying times. The war had been  
conducted for three years when this hospital formulary was  
compiled. Necessity dictated that the author make use of as

[ 28 ]

[ 12 ]

the superfluous powder not adhering to  
the ointment:

The surface having been previously moist-  
ened with a little vinegar, let the epi-  
them be applied.

28. ANODYNE FOMENTATION.'

Take of

Heads of garden poppies i oz.

Spring water iii lb.

Boil down to ii lb. and add

Of vinegar Y2lb.

Or to equal quantities of warm water  
and vinegar

add of liquid laudanum ii drachms.

29. SPIRITOUS FOMENTATION.'

Take of

Wann water ii lb.

Vinegar

Weak spirit of wine 112 lb. each.

Mix.

30. COMMON GARGLE.'

Take of

Saltpeter idrachm

Vinegar ii oz.

Honey one-half ounce

Spring water vi oz. Mix.

Folia abrotani,  
Summitates absin-  
thii maritimi.  
Flores chamaemeli.  
and  
Folia lauri

The Edin'burg Phar-  
macopoeia lists no fo-  
mentation. Quincy  
gives directions for  
seventeen dif-  
ferent preparations.  
However, not one of  
them corresponds to  
either of the two Lit-  
itz formulas.

Neither the Lon-  
don nor the Edinburg-  
Pharmacopoeia lists a  
gargarism()J or gargle  
in the index. The  
same holds true of  
Quincy.

many native products as possible. It will be of interest,  
therefore, to learn on the one hand which American drugs  
were being utilized, also which chemicals were being manu-  
factured in the thirteen colonies that constituted the original  
United States. On the other hand, the list ought to reveal  
which drugs and chemicals were being imported in spite of  
the attempted blockade by the British.

The list herewith tabulated contains 122 such items, most  
of them simples, also not a few preparations which, as such,  
enter into other preparations.

[ 29 ]

31. GARGARISMA ADSTRINGENS.

REC. DecoCi:i cart. Peruvian. *zmc.*" vi.  
Elixir vitrioli acia. *drnchnz.* i.  
Mellis *unc.* i. vi.

32. HAUSTUS ANODYNUS.

REC. Laudani liquididi *gutt.* xxv,  
.P....quire fontanre *unc.\_ifs.*  
Syrupi *drachnz.* ii. M.

33. INFUSUM CHALYBEATUM.

REC. Rubiginis, vel limattme  
ferri ppt. *unc.* iv.  
Rad. gentiana; contus. *unc.* ii.  
Cort. Canellre albre contus. *unc.* i.  
Vini pomacei veteris *lib.* viii.

Infunde per aliquot dies.  
Dalis *zmc.* ii. ter quaterve die

34- INI'USUM SEM!NUM LrNr.

REC. Sem. lini integr. *unc.* ii,  
Aqure bullientis *lib.* iv.

Sepone ad focmn per horas duas, et cola.

Dafu

ACETUM (POMACEUM)

1. Aqua Acidula

ACETUM (VINOSUM)

1. Aqua Acidula

1. Acetum Lithargyrites

ALOES SUCCOTRINA

4b. Pilulae Aloeticæ

5b. Piliilae Foetidae cum Aloe

ALUMEN CRUDUM

2. Pulvis Aluminosus

AQUA (FONTANA)

1. Aqua Acidulata

2. Aqua Vinosa

3. Aqua Hordeata, etc.

4. Aqua Calais

10. Collyrium Vitriolicum

12. Decoctum Corticis Peru'Viani

13. Decoctum Corticis cum Serpentaria

14. Decoctum Corticis cum Vino

15. Decoctum Radicis Sarsapa'llae

31. ASTRINGENT GARGLE.'

Take of

Decoction of Peruvian bark vi oz.  
Acid elixir of vitriol i drachm  
Honey i oz. Mix.

32. ANODYNE DRAUGHT.'

Take of

Liquid laudanum xxv drops  
Spring water 112 oz.  
Syrup ii drachms. Mix.

33. CHALYBEATE INFUSION.'

Take of

Red oxide of iron, or  
prepared iron filings iv oz.  
Bruised gentian root ii oz.  
Bruised white canella bark i oz.  
Old apple "wine" viii lb.

Allow to infuse for several days.

Dose ii oz. three or four times a day.

34. LINSEED INFUSION.<sup>4</sup>

Take of

Whole linseed ii oz.  
Boiling water iv lb.

Keep hot for two hours, and strain.

Instead of iron filings, his formula calls for "filings of steel". As "mensurum he", directs "gentian water" and "strong white wine" to be used. He directs the infusion to be continued for eight days. The tartaric acid of the wine of the European preparation is replaced by the malic acid of the cider in the American formula. Both acids had only recently been discovered by Scheele. However, the Preparation of *extracta chalybeata*, whether made with tamarind wine, or cider had previously been known. (Schelenz, "Gesch. d. Pharm." p. 602). The "gentiotannic acid" of the gentian, if it reacted at all with the iron, presumably formed an insoluble compound, hence presumably added little or nothing to the chalybeate character of the preparation.

Linseed infusion was apparently regarded as a household remedy, hence no longer found a place in either the London or Edinburg Pharmacopoeia. Even Quincy does not mention it in his "Dispensatory," at least, not under this name.

16. Decoctum Tormentillae

25. Enema Commune

28. Fotus Anodynus

29. Fotus Spirituosus

30. Gargarisma Commune

32. *Ha*tus Anodynus

34. Infusum Seminis Lini

35. Infusum Sassafras

36. Infusum Serpentariae

37. Infusum Sennae

44. Mucilago Gummi Arabici

54. Pilulae ex Extracto Myrobalani

78. Solutia Emetica

79. Solutia Cathartica

80. Solutia Mercurii Corrosivi SubZimati

2. Aqua Saturnina

ACETUM LITH.ARGYRITES

2. Aqua Saturnina



Dofis u:lc. iv. 6fte.; d:e; ve:l i)ro potu com-  
ntun1.

35. INFUSUM SASSAFRAS.

REC. Radicis, ligni, vel cccricis fa{fafras  
contus. zD1c. i.

Aqu:e bnllientis lib. iv.

Infunde per 4. horas, et cola.

Delis t!nc. iv. 6tics <lie.

A. ddi pcl}it, pro. re llft:t.

ft n. a. la.

36". INFUSUM SERPENTARIA Pr.m.

l?. EC. J<. ad. ferpentarie unc. i.

Aqu:e bnllientis lib. ii.

Infunie per 4- hoi-as, et cola.

Dc...fis v.nr.: ii. 3tia vel 4ta qnaque hora.

37. h-IFUSUM SENNAE.

'EC. r.pJof: "n1t\*P, J6\*77, b, c:aln

Fru&. tainar., ind. unc. i. vel  
l;ulv. cre ln.. tartar. ftnzuncianz

Ac:ure bulEentis lib. i.

Ir.funde per hcram, tt cola.

Pro

AXUNGIA PORCINA

- 40. Linimentum Anodynum
- 14. Unguentum Mercuriale
- 16. Unguentum Sulphuratum

BALSAM (UM) CAPM

- 20. Electuarium Lenitivum Balsam.

39. Infect'i-0 Balsamica

47. Pilulae Ammoniaca

BALSAM (UM) PERUVIAN (UM)

- 21. Elect. seu Lohoch de Spermate Ceti

CALOMEL pt.

- 8. Bolus e Rhaeo cum Mercurio
- 48. Pilulae Antimonialis cum Mercurio
- 49. Pilulae Calomelanae
- 52. Pilulae e Jalapio cum Mercurio

CALX VI.VA

- 4. Aqua Calcis

CAMPHORA

- 6. Bolus Volatilis
- 41. Linimentum Camphoratum

Dose iv oz. 6 times a day, or as a general  
potion.

35. SASSAFRAS INFUSION. 1

Take of

Bruised sassafras root, wood, or  
bark i oz.

Boiling water iv lb.

Allow to macerate for 4 hours, and  
strain.

Dose iv oz. 6 times a day.

There may be added, as required, of  
Wine of antimony one-half ounce.

36. INFUSION OF SERPENTARIA. 1

Take of

Root of serpentaria i oz.

Boiling water ii lb.

Allow to macerate for 4 hours, and  
strain.

Dose ii oz. 3 or 4 times every hour.

37. INFUSION OF SENNA. 1

Take of

Senna leaves one-half ounce

Fruit of tamarind i oz. or

Powdered cream of tart;u one-half  
ounce

Boiling water i lb.

Allow to macerate for an hour, and  
strain.

are an English translation of the Latin formula of the London Pharmacopoeia.

The Edinburg Pharmacopoeia states that the quantity of senna of the formula may be duplicated, triplicated etc. Quincy lists still another preparation, viz. the Infusum Senae unctae quatuor. or "The four Ounces Infusion of Senna" in which he recommends ginger to make "it fit better upon the stomach."

The Infusum Sennae limoniatum of the London Pharmacopoeia directs the Use of fresh lemon rind as aromatizing agent and that of lemon juice as acidulant in place of the acid tartrate of potassium. Quincy's directions are again but a translation of the Latin text of the London Pharmacopoeia.

66. Pull'is Camphoratus Nitrosus

67. Pulvis Camphoratus Nitrosus cum Opio

72. Pulvis Guaiacinus Antimonialis

CANELLA ALBA\*

17. Electuarium Corticis Chalybeatum

24. Elixir Vitrioli Acidum

61. Pulvis Aromaticus

CANTHARIDES

27. Epithema Vesicatorium

CAPITA PAPAVERIS

28. Fofus Anodynus

CASCARILLA

58. Pilulae Piceae

CAUSTICUM LUNARE, P,harm.. Lond.

\* See also Cortex Canellae albae.

Troun1 *dofi;unc.* iv. quD.qt:e ꝑ.:nihorl fl1.  
n lend ad alvi folutoncq1..

38. INJECTIO MERCURIALIS.

*R.J., C.* Ungi\_lentl' rrecur:O:::llS fl<sub>erz:LMŪtJ;</sub>

Soive in

Olei olivar.: vel amygdal. d. *uu. iv.*

Urenda mane et vefpere, vel ter die

39. INJECTIO BALSAMICA.

*R.E.C.* Balfam cap;vi *dmchm:* ii.  
1. olivar. vel amygdal. d. *unc.* iv *Ni.*

Uter.:da inane et vefpere, vet-rer die.

40. LINIMENTUM ANODYNU!1.

*.R.E.C.* Axungi::e porcinre *zmc.* ii.  
Laudani liquidifennn2cian1.

IVlifce intime.

..ldh::enlorr lo"frles z. tl ad d olorein fpafti-  
cunl xgre tolraicln l;

+r. LrNI-

CERA FLAVA

12. *Unguentum Cereum*

CONSERV. ROSARUM

6. *Bolus Volatilis*

9. *Bolus Lixivialis*

C (ORNU) S C (ERVI) C (ONTUSUS)

16. *Decoctum Tormentillae*

CORTEX AURANTIORUM

81. *Tinctura Corticis Peruviani*

CORTEX CANELLAE ALBAE\*

33. *Infusum Chalybeatum*

CORTEX CINNAMOMI

16. *Decoctum Tormentillae*

CORTEX MYROBALANI

54. *Pilulae ex Extracto Myrobalani*

CORT (EX) PERUVIAN (UM)

12. *Decoctum Corticis Peruviani*

\* See *Canella alba*.

For one dose iv oz. to be taken every half hour ; for loosening the bowels.

38. MERCURIAL INJECTION.'

Take of

Mercurial ointment one-half ounce :

Dissolve in

"Oil-olive", or sweet almond oil iv oz.

To be used' morning and evening, or three times a day.

39. BALSAMIC INJECTION.'

Take of

Balsam of Copaiba ii drachms

"Oil-olive" or sweet almond oil iv oz.

Mix.

To be used morning and evening, or three times a day.

40. ANODYNE LINIMENT.'

Take of

Lard ii oz.

Liquid laudanum one-half ounce

Mix intimately.

For hemmorhoids ; or for tolerable pain intermittently uncomfortable.

London or Edinburg Pharmacopoeia. Neither does Quincy list an *Injectio Balsamica*. Possibly, balsam of copaiba, a South American drug had not found its way into English practice, at least not sufficiently to be recognized by pharmacopoeial authorities. No such prepara-

tion is indicated in the index of either the London or Edinburg Pharmacopoeia, or the Dispensatory of Quincy.

13. *Decoctum Corticis cum Serpentaria*

14. *Decoctum Corticis cum Vino*

17. *Electuarium Corticis Chalybeatum*

68. *Pulvis Corticis Peruviani*

69. *Pulvis Corticis cum Serpentaria*

70. *Pulvis Corticis cum Opio*

81. *Tinctura Corticis Peruviani*

CORTEX SASSAFRAS\*

35. *Infusum Sassafras*

CREMOR TARTARI

37. *Infusum Sennae*

71. *Pulvis e Jalapio cum Cremore Tartari*

\* See also *Radix vel Lignum*.

1-1. LINIMENTUM VOLATILE CUM AMMONIA ET OLEO OLIVAE.

REC. Camphorae; fenicis; cianz.

1. oli-van;im, amygchl. cl. pg-landi. Inl. vel fem. fine calOre epreli z.nc. J. n. s. a.

42. LINIMENTUM VOLATILE.

REC. Linimenti camphorati unc, iT.

Sp. fil Volar. an urtcniac. fa; ; ; u; l. cianz. 1\.

43. MAGNISTIA ALBA. Phann. Edin.

Dofis a dmchm. i ad drachm. ii. --- Pr. o C; ; -

thartic. o leni et utili, -valente- acido .Jl: o-

machi indigeno.

44. MUCILAGO GUMMI ARABICI.

REC. Gum. Arabic. tillc. iv.

Aqua: foman unc. x. M. s. a.

+S. ., OLEUM. RrCII'fi, Emptitium.

46. PILULAE

GRETA PT.

5. Bolus e Greta

63. Pulvis Antimonialis

76. Pulvis Ipecacuanhae cum Opio

DECOCTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI (!)

31. Gargarisma Adstringens

ELECTUARIUM LENITIVUM. Pharm. Edin.

19. Electuarium Lenitivum cum Nitro

20. ElectuariUm Lenitivum Balsam.

ELIXIR VITRIOLI ACIDI (UM)

13. Decoctum Corticis cum Serpentaria

31. Gargarisma Adstringens

The London Pharmacopoeia contains a Linimentum Volatile made by mixing olive oil with spirit of ammonia, a preparation very different from that of the Litz Pharmacopoeia. The latter corresponds to our modern camphorated oil rather than to an ammonia liniment. such as the

preparation of the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia is. The Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia contains no corresponding preparation. Under the title Linimentum Volatile. Quincy mentions a preparation made of equal parts of oil of hartshorn (a product of destructive distillation), and spirit of hartshorn.

In the Maisch reprint of the second edition the Word duZce is abbreviated dulc. It should be noted

that for this external medicament the Litz

Pharmacopoeia permits the use of two oils presumably made in this country as well as that of two oils imported from Mediterranean countries.

The Volatile Liniment of the Litz formula differs from that of the London Pharmacopoeia in the use of camphorated liniment, more correctly a camphorated oil, for olive oil. The Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia lists no such Preparation. As already stated, Quincy's Volatile Liniment is a mixture of equal parts of oil of hartshorn and spirit of hartshorn.

41. CAMPHORATED LINIMENT.

Take of

Camphor one-half ounce  
"Oil-olive", or sweet almond oil,  
Butternut oil, or cold expressed linseed oil ii oz. Mix according to

the art.

42. VOLATILE LINIMENT.

Take of

"Camphorated liniment ii oz.  
Volatile spirit of sal ammoniac  
one-half ounce. Mix.

43. WHITE MAGNESIA. Pharm. Edin.

Dose from i to ii drachms --- As a

mild and effective cathartic, for neutralizing chronic acidity of the stomach.

44. MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Take of

Gum Arabic iv oz.  
Spring water x oz. Mix according to the art.

45. \*CASTOR OIL, Purchased,

This magnesium carbonate, not official in the London Pharmacopoeia, is directed by the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia to be prepared by precipitation from a solution of magnesium sulphate (Epsom salt) with potassium carbonate (pearl ash is specified). It should be added that in addition

to Magnesia Alba, the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia lists a Magnesia Ust<sup>1</sup> its oxide prepared by calcination.

The London Pharmacopoeia does not list this preparation in the index. That of the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia is stronger, the ratio being 4:6. Whereas the Litz Pharmacopoeia directs that the two ingredients be mixed secundum artem, the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia directs, Diligenter terens misce, et per Un

teim exprime. Mix diligently by triturat-

ing an express through a linen strainer.)

Quincy does not list it separately but refers to it under Gum Arabic.

Castor Oil is not listed in the London Pharmacopoeia. That of Edinburgh directs it to be prepared like Almond oil, viz. by crushing the seed in a mortar and expressing the comminuted seed without the aid of heat. Quincy states that "This oil is prepared by decoction, and by expression; the first affords most of the oil, but the latter, the most agreeable."

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE

9. Emplastrum Adhaesivum

FOLIA SENNAE

37. Infusum Sennae

FRUCTUS TAMARINDORUM

37. Infusum Sennae

GUMMI AMMONIACUM

47. Pilulae Ammoniacae

GUMMI ARABICUM

16. Decoctum Tormentillae

44. Mucilago Gummi Arabici

GUMMI ASAE FOETIDAE

56. Pilulae Foetidae cum Aloe

GUMMI GUAIACI (UM)

20. Electuarium Lenitivum Balsam.



46. PILULE ALOETICJE.

REC. Aloes fuccotrin.  
Saponis Hifpan. ana. P. )£.  
Syrupi q. s.

Delis a gr. x. ad gr. xxv.

47. PrLULIE AMMONIACJE.

REC. Gum. Ammoniac. unc. ii.  
Saponis Hifpan. unc. i.  
Balfam. capivi. q. s. M.

Dolis a gr. x. ad gr. xv. ter die.

48. PrLULIE ANTIMONIALES cum  
MERCURIO.

REC. Tartar. emetic. drachm. i.  
Calomd. ppt. drachm. ii.  
Syrupi q. s.

Formetur malfa in pilulas 120.  
Dofu i. omni nocte; vel bis terve die;

49. PILULE CALOMELANJE.

REC. Calomel ppt. ftrupul. i.  
Micre panis fcrupul. ii.  
Syrupi q. s.

C

Foz-

72. Pul'Vis Guaiacinus Antimonialis  
73. Pul'Vis Guaiacinus Nitrosus

GUMMI MYRRHAE

50. Pilulae Chalybeatae

GUMMI OPIUM.\*

76. Pulvis Ipecacuanhae cum Opio

82. Tinctura Opii, 'Vulgo Laudanum Liquidum

HORDEUM PERLATUM.

3. Aqua Hordeata

HYDRARGYRUM

51. Pilulae ex Hydrargyro

14. Unguentum Mercuriale

INFUSUM SEMINIS LIN!

26. Enema Anodynum

\* See also *Opium Purum*.

46. ALOETIC PILLS.'

Take of  
Socotrine aloes  
Castile soap equal parts  
Syrup a sufficient quantity

Dose from x gr. to xxv gr.

47. AMMONIACUM PILLS.'

Take of  
Gum ammoniac ii oz.  
Castile soap i oz.  
Copaiba balsam a sufficient quantity. Mix.

Dose from x gr. to xv gr. three times a day.

48. ANTIMONIAL PILLS with MERCURY.<sup>3</sup>

Take of  
Tartar emetic i drachm  
Precipitated calomel ii drachms  
Syrup a sufficient quantity

Let the mass be formed into 120 pills.  
Dose i every night; or twice or three times a day.

49. CALOMELATED PILLS.<sup>4</sup>

Take of  
Precipitated calomel i scrup.  
Bread crumbs ii scrup.  
Syrup a sufficient quantity.

contain half a dozen other ingredients.

<sup>3</sup> Neither the London nor the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia list these pills. The nearest equivalent in the latter are the *Pilulae Plummeri* containing *Mercurius dulcis* (Calomel) and *Sulphur Antimonii*. *Precipitatum* (precipitated sulphide of antimony). Quincy makes no comment on the Edinburgh formula.

<sup>4</sup> Not one of the three references lists calomel pills in the index neither does a perusal of the formulas reveal such a preparation. This formula represents a typical case of American administration of large doses of mercury compounds.

IPECACUANHA \*

75. Pul'Vis Ipecacuanhae

LAPIS INFERNALIS, Pharm. Lond.

LAUDANUM LIQUIDUM

5. Bolus e CreW,

16. Decoctum Tormentillae

22. Elect. seu Lohoch de Spermate Ceti cum Opio

26. Enema Anodynum

32. Haustus Anodynus

40. Linimentum Anodynum

70. Pul'Vis Corticis cum, Opio

LIGNUM SASSAFRAS\*

35. Infusum Sassafras

LIMATURA FERRI

17. Electuarium Corticis Chalybeatum

33. Infusum Chalybeatum

\* See also *Cortex vel Radix*.

T r s )

Formetur ma(fa in pilulas 20,  
Dolis i. ii. vel iii. omni n6B:e, vei bis die.

50. PILULIE CHALYBEATJE.

REC. Sal. martis calcinati *drachm. L*  
Terebinthine veneta: *drachm. ifs.*  
Pulv. gum. myrrh. q. s,

Formetur ma!Ta in pilulas 60.  
Dofis ab i. ad iii. ter die.

51. PILULJE ex HYDRARGYRO;

REC. Hydrargyri *drachm. i.*  
Mellis *drachm. i.*

Tereimul in mortario marmoreo ad per-  
feC\;am globulorum extinB:ionem :

Dein adde  
tlicre panis q. s.

Forrretur !\afi" a. in pilulas 60.\_ .

D:,:;:; 1. vel. ii. mane, et i. \-el ii. vefpere,  
cc,-;1 decocto rad. farfaparilloe--- ad luem  
vt nrearn.

5., t1r-

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORATUM

42. *Linimentum Volatile*

LITHARGYRUM

1. *Acetum Uthargyrites*

8. *Emplastrum Corrymune*

MAGNESIA ALBA. Phann. Edin.

MANNA

79. *Solutia Cathartica*

MEL

21. *Elect. seu Lohoch de Sper-  
mate Ceti*

30. *Gargarisma Commune*

31. *Gargarisma Adstringens*

51. *Pilulae ex Hydrargyro*

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS SUBLIMATUS

80. *Solutia Mercurii Corrosivi  
Sublimati,*

5. *Mercurius Praecipitatus Ru-  
ber, Pharril. Lond.*

15. *Unguentum e Pr<;ieipitatio  
Rubro*

[40]

[ 18 ]

Let the mass be formed into 20 pills.  
Dose i, ii, or iii every night, or twice a day.

50. CHALYBEATE PILLS.

Take of

Calcined salt of Mars i drachm  
Venetian turpentine 1% drachms  
Pulverized gum myrrh a sufficient  
quantity

Let the mass be formed into 60 pills.  
Dose from i to iii three times a day.

51. PILLS from MERCURY.<sup>2</sup>

Take of

Mercury i drachm  
Honey i drachm

Rub together homogeneously in a mar-  
ble mortar until the small globules  
have completely disappeared :

Then add of

Bread crumbs a sufficient quantity  
Let the mass be formed into 60 pills.  
Dose i or ii in the morning, and ii or  
iii in the evening, with decoction of  
sarsaparilla root--f or v e n e r e a l  
disease.

tion (Comp. Quincy,  
p. 288).

This preparation  
corresponds to the  
*Pilulae Mercuriales* of  
the London Pharmacopoeia,  
which, however,  
directs the mercury to  
be extingished with  
Strassburg turpentine  
instead of honey,  
Cathartic extract and  
rhubarb also, enter the  
London preparation.  
The Litz formula is  
a duplication of that  
of the Edinburgh for-  
mula with the excep-  
tion that only one-  
eighth of the quanti-  
ties are directed to be  
used at a time. Quincy,  
commenting on both  
the London and Edin-  
burgh formulas, states  
that "The London  
mercurial Pills are  
purgative mercurials:  
and in this intention  
the dose may be  
increased. . . ."

MICA PANIS\*

49. *Pilulae Calomelanae*

51. *Pilulae ex Hydrargyro*

MUCILAG (O) CUM (Mr) ARAB (ICI)

5. *Bolus e Greta*

56. *Pilulae Foetidae cum Aloe*

OLEIDVI AMYGDALARUTUI

38. *Injectio Mercurialis*

39. *Injectio Balsamica*

41. *Unim-entum Camphoratum*

OLEUM CINNAMOMI

55. *Pilulae e Rhaeo*

OLEUM (D) JUGLANDUM

41. *Linimentum Camphoratum*

OLEUM OLIVUM

25. *Enema Commune*

38. *Injectio Mercurialis*

39. *Injectio Balsamica*

41. *Linimentum Camphoratum*

\* See *Panis domesticus*.

[41]

[ 19 ]

52. PILULIE eJALAPIO cum MER-  
CURIO.

REC. Pulv. rad. jalapii *Jemunciam*.

Calomel. ppt. *drachm. i.*

Syrupi q. s. M.

Dofis *afcrupu!*. i. *adfcrapul.* 11,

53. PrLULIE e SENEKA.

REC. Pulv. rad. fenekre *fcrapul.* i.

Saponis Hifpan. *femuniiam.* M.

Dofis a gr. x. ad gr. xv. 6ties die.

Ad calculum-- vel ad febres iritermittentes pertinaciores.

54. \* PILULJE ex EXTRACTo ?vY-  
ROBALANI. (a)

REC. Corticis, vel radicis myrobalani  
contus. q. s.

Aqre fontanre q. s.

Coque ut fiat decoCl:um fortius, et cola:

Deinde per evaporationem leni calore

C z pericl:am,

(a) Anglic WHITE WALNUT, five BUTTER-?UF o

8. *Emplastrum Commune*

12. *Unguentum Cereum*

OLEUM RICINI

OLEUM SEMINUM LIN!

25. *Enema Commune*

41. *Linimentum Camphoratum*

OLEUM VITRIOLUM

24. *Elixir Vitrioli Acidum*

OPIUM PURUM\*

7. *Bolus Volatilis cum Opio*

51. *Pilulae Opiatae*

ORIZA

3. *Aqua Orizata*

PANIS DoMEsTrcus\*

3. *Aqua ex P-ane cocto*

\* See also *Gummi Opium*.

\* See *Mica Panis*.

[42]

' [ 19 ]

52. PILLS of JALAP with MERCURY.<sup>2</sup>

Take of

Pulverized Jalap root one-half  
ounce

Precipitated calomel i drachm

Syrup a sufficient quantity. Mix.

Dose from i to ii scrup.

53. PILLS of SENEGA.<sup>1</sup>

Take of

Pulverized senega root i scrup.

Castile soap one-half ounce. Mix.

Dose from x gr. to xv gr. 6 times a  
day.

For kidney or gall stones-or for inter-  
mittent fevers particularly  
resistant.

54. \*PILLS of EXTRACT OF MYRO-  
BALANUM.<sup>4</sup> (a)

Take of

Bruised bark, or root of myro-  
balanum a sufficient quantity

Spring water a sufficient quantity

Boil until a strong decoction is formed,  
and strain:

Then by means of evaporation en-  
(a) English, White Walnut, or Butternut.

PANIS TOSTUS

3. *Aqua ex Pane tosto*

PILULAE AMMONIACAE

60. *Pilulae Scilliticae*

PIPER JAMAICENSIS

77. *PullJis Scilliticus Nitrosus*

82. *Tinctura Opii*

PIX BURGUNDICA

9. *Emplastrum AdhaesiIJun*

PIX LIQUIDA

58. *Pilulae Piceae*

PULVIS AROMATICUS

35. *Pilulae e Rhaeo*

RADIX GENTIANAE

33. *Infusum Chalybeatum*

PULVIS PECACUANHAE

76. *Pulvis Ipecacuanhae C<sup>h</sup>-m  
Opio*

PULVIS SCILLAE

77. *PullJis Scilliticus Nitrosus*

[43]

According to Troilmsdorff ("Woer-  
terbuch," 1808), the  
*M. J. Robalanorum quin-  
que speies* are five  
Oriental fruits with  
nuts as kernels which  
formerly were used as  
laxatives. Neither the  
London nor the Edin-  
burg Pharmacopoeia  
mentions any of them.  
The American butter-  
nut, apparently, was  
looked upon as a  
therapeutic equivalent.  
However, it should be pointed out  
that the Lütz formu-  
la calls for the  
bark, not the fruit.  
According to "King's  
American Dis-  
pensatory" (Eigh-  
teenth edition, third  
revision of 1900,  
p. 1090) butternut  
bark "in small doses  
is a mild stimulant to  
the intestinal tract,  
proving laxative and  
in larger doses is a  
gentle and agreeable  
cathartic, causing no  
griping. . . ."

peractam, more folito fiat *extractum molle* ;  
ex quo formentur pilulre gr. v.

Dofis a ii. ad v.---Pro cathrtico leni; grato  
et efikaci ; vi quoque tonica pollenti.

55. PILULE e RHIEO.

REC. Pulv. rhrei gr. xxv.

Pulv. aromatic. gr. ' < · vel ol. clq-  
namom, gutt. i.

Syrupi. q:s. M.

Pro una dofi---hora fomni, vel mane fu-  
menda.

<sup>1</sup>Not one of the  
three references con-  
sulted gives a for-  
mula for rhubarb  
pills.

56. PILULIE FoETIDIE cum ALo.E. •

REC. Gum. afre fcetid. *frupul. i*

Aloe fuccotrin. *gr. v.* :

Mucilag. gum. arabic. q. s.

Formetur maffa in pilulas 4.

Dofis a ii. ad iv.---Utenda in gravi fto-  
!fiachi flatulentiS cum alvi con!l:ipatione,  
quire aliquando in febre maligna et ca  
ftrenfi occurrit, ad flatum deorfum ex-  
pellendum.

57. Pr-

RAD (IX) GLYCYRRHIZ (AE)

15. *Decoctum Radicis Sarsa-  
parillae*

RADIX JALAPII

52. *Pilulae e Jalapio cum  
Mercurio*

71. *Pulvis e Jalapio cum Cremore  
Tartari*

RADIX MYROBALANI

54. *Pilulae ex Extracto Myro-  
balani*

RAD (IX) SARSAPARILL (AE)

15. *Decoctum Radicis Sarsa-  
parillae*

RADIX SASSAFRAS\*

35. *Infusum Sassafras*

\* See also *Lignum 'Vel Cortex.*

gendered by gentle heat let there be  
made in the customary manner, a *soft  
extract*; from which let there be  
formed v gr. pills.

Dose from ii to v.-As a mild cathar-  
tic, pleasant and efficacious ; vi as a  
tonic of powerf ul strength.

55. PILLS of RHUBARB.<sup>1</sup>

Take of

Pulverized rhubarb xxv gr.

Aromatic powder v gr. or of oil of  
cinnamon i drop

Syrup a sufficient quantity. Mix.

For one dose-to be taken at bedtime,  
**or in the morning.**

<sup>1</sup>Neither do they  
give a formula for  
asafoetida pills, with  
or without aloes. at  
least not under that  
name.

56. ASAFOETIDA PILLS with ALOES.<sup>1</sup>

Take of

Gum asafoetida i scrup.

Socotrine aloes v gr.

Mucilage of gum Arabic a sufficient  
quantity

Let the mass be formed into 4 pills.

Dose from ii. to iv.-To be used in  
serious flatulency of the stomach with  
constipation, which sometimes occurs  
in malignant fever and military fever,  
for expelling intestinal gas.

RADIX SENEKA

53. *Pilulae e Seneka*

RADIX SERPENTARIAE

36. *Infusum Serpentariae*

69. *Pulvis Corticis cum Ser-  
pentaria*

81. *Tinctura Corticis Peruviani*

RAD (x) TORMENTILLAE

16. *Decoctum Tormentillae*

RADIX ZINGIBERIS

24. *Elixir Vitrioli Acidum*

61. *Pulvis Aromaticus*

RHAEUM

8. *Bolus e Rhaeo cum Mercurio*

55. *Pilulae e Rhea*

59. *Pilulae Saponaceae cum  
Rhaeo*



57. PILULJE ORRATIE

REC. Opii puri scrup. i.  
Saponis Hifpan. drachm. i. JVI.  
Formetur in pilulas 20.  
Dosis i. vel. ii. hora fomni.

58. Pr LULIE. PicEIE.

REC. Picis liquida: q. v.  
Pulv. cafcartilbe q. s. M. s.  
Dosis gr. xy. vdrupul. i. ter die.

59. PILULIE SAPONACEJE cumRH;::;o

REC. Saponis Hifpan. drachm. vi.  
Pulvis rha: i drachm. ii.  
Syrupi q. s. TvL

Dosis afruptil. i. adfcrup: tl. ii. bis rerve die.

60. PILULJE ScILLITICJE.

REC. Pilul. ammoniac. imc. i.  
Pulv. fi: ill>e arid c: rachm. ifs, M.

Dosis gr. x. vel g. xv"ter die..

61. Pur.-

RUBIGO  
17. Electuarium Corticis Chalybeatum  
33. Infusum Chalybeatum  
SACCHARUM ALBUM  
16. Decoctum Tormentillae  
SACCHARUM SATURNI  
15. Unguentum Saturninum  
SAL AMMONIACUM VOLAT (ILE)  
6. Bolus Volatilis

SAL CATHARTICUS AMAR (UM)  
79. Solutia Cathartica  
SAL COMMUNE  
25. Enema Commune  
SAL C(ORNI) C(ERVI) VOLAT (ILE)  
6. Bolus volatilis  
SAL GLAUBERI  
79. Solutio Cathartica  
SAL MARTIS  
50. Pilulae Chalybeatae

<sup>1</sup>The London Pharmacopoeia does not list Opium Pills but *Pilulae Saponaceae* containing opium. See footnote No. 3. Quincy lists them as *Pilulae Thebaicae, vuzgo Pacificae*. "The Pacific Pills". These pills were contrived by a chemist, Starky, and communicated by him to Mathews, under whose name they were, some time ago, greatly celebrated. None of the ingredients (Extract of Licorice and Jamaica Pepper) are of much consequence. Quincy's formula is the same as that of the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia.

<sup>2</sup>This appears to be another typical American Preparation, for neither the London nor the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia contains a reference thereto. Quincy gives a formula for pills made from Venice turpentine, but pitch is a product of destructive distillation, hence very different in composition from a natural plant product such as Venice turpentine.

57. OPIATED PILLS.<sup>1</sup>

Take of  
Pure opium i scrup.  
Castile soap i drachm. Mix.  
Let the mass be formed into 20 pills.  
Dose i. or ii. at bedtime.

58. PITCH PILLS.<sup>2</sup>

Take of  
Liquid pitch as much as desired  
Powdered cascarrilla a sufficient quantity. Mix according to the art.  
Dose xv. gr. or i. scrup. three times a day.

59. SAPONACEOUS PILLS with RHUBARB.<sup>3</sup>

Take of  
Castile soap vi drachms.  
Powdered rhubarb ii drachms.  
Syrup a sufficient quantity.  
Dose from i. scrup. to ii. scrup. two or three times a day.

60. SCILLITIC PILLS.<sup>4</sup>

Take of  
Ammoniacum pills iij drachms.  
Powdered  
Mix.  
Dose x. gr. or xv. gr. three times a day.

<sup>2</sup>The London Pharmacopoeia lists *Pilulae Saponaceae*, prepared with a soap made from almond oil and containing opium. Under the heading *Pilulae Saponaceae* Quincy comments on the London formulae: "This pill is introduced in the room of Mathew's (See footnote 1) The soap promotes the solution of the opium in the stomach, and thus occasions it to act the more quickly; which is the only intention that the more laborious soap of tartar can answer. However, the Lititz formula does not contain opium but rhubarb."

<sup>4</sup>Scillitic Pills is the English equivalent for *Pilulae Scilliticae* given by Quincy. The Ammoniacum Pills of the Lititz Pharmacopoeia (No. 47) contain Gum Ammoniac, Castile Soap and Balsam of Copaiba. Quincy's formula for Scillitic Pills calls for Gum Ammoniacum and Cardamom Seeds in addition to Sauals. Neither the London nor the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia lists this preparation.

SAL NITRI  
19. Electuarium Lenitivum  
30. Gargarisma Commune  
64. Pulvis Antimonialis Nitrosus  
65. Pulvis Antimonialis Nitrosus cum Opio  
66. Pulvis Camphoratus Nitrosus  
67. Pulvis Camphoratus Nitrosus cum Opio  
73. Pulvis Guaiacinus Nitrosus

74. Pulvis Nitrosus  
77. Pulvis Scillae Nitrosus  
SAL TARTAR (ISATUS)  
9. Bolus Lixivialis  
SAPO HrsPANICUS  
46. Pilulae Aloeticae  
47. Pilulae Ammoniacae  
53. Pilulae e Seneka  
57. Pilulae opiateae  
59. Pilulae Saponaceae cum Rhaeo

6r. " PuLvris ARoMATICUs,

REC. Canclic alre.

Fi. pulvis.

Fiat pulvis.

Dofis agi. r. ad Jcrufj!!!. i.

6... t PuLns ALuMInosus.

REC. Alum. crudi.

Terr<e japonicre, ana P. ZE. M.

.Dofis axr, 'iii. ad drachnz. fS.

6? . PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

Tartal. elntic..d/ach;n. i.

pt. zrc. i. .v. i.

D)ts a.g.t. x. ad Jcrupul. i pro enletico;

vd a gr. ii. a.d gr. viii. 3tia vel 4ta quaquc

irora, pio .diaphuretico.

6.. pULVIS ANTIMONIA, LIS

I\rrROSUS.

f. C. " c:me:ic. gJ. .fl. .1

Dofis

SCILLA  
60. *Pilulae SciUiticae*

SEMEN LINI  
34. *Infusum Seminum Lini*

SEVUM OVILLUM  
14. *Unguentum Mercuriale*

SPERMATIS CETI  
21. *Elect. seu Lohoch de Spermate Ceti*

SPHITUS JAMAICENSIS  
81. *Tinctura Corticis Peruviani*

SPIRITUS SALIS VOLATILIS  
AMMONIAC!

42. *Linimentum Volatile*

SPIRITUS VINI TENUIS  
1. *Aqua Acidulata*

24. *Elixir Vitrioli Acidum*

29. *Fotus Spirituosus*

82. *Tinctura Opii*

SULPHUR  
16. *Unguentum Sulphuratum*

Quincy devotes a chapter to "Aromatics" and, although he lists sixty-four powders in his index, there is no reference to Aromatic Powder. The Edinburg Pharmacopoeia contains a formula for *Pulvis Diaromaton. sive Species Aromaticae* composed of powdered nutmeg, cardamom and ginger. The London Pharmacopoeia lists no corresponding preparation.

Quincy gives no less than twelve formulas for "Pulvis As-

*tringens*. An Astringent Powder." The ninth contains alum. In addition he gives the Edinburg formula for Styptic Powder, but passes no comment thereon. The London Pharmacopoeia does not list this powder.

Not an earth, but catechu.

Although the Lititz Pharmacopoeia lists three powders containing tartar emetic,

none of the three

gives a formula with this ingredient.

61. \*AROMATIC POWDER.'

Take of

White canella

Ginger root equal parts of each.

Mix.

Let a powder be made.

Dose from v. gr. to i. scrup.

62. \*ALUMINATED POWDER.'

Take of

Crude alum

Terra Japonica' equal parts of each.

Mix.

Dose from viii. gr. to 112 drachm.

63. ANTIMONIAL POWDER.<sup>4</sup>

Take of

Tartar emetic i drachm

Prepared chalk i oz. Mix.

Dose from x. gr. to i. scrup. as an emetic; or from ii. to viii. gr. 3 or 4 times every hour, as a diaphoretic.

64. NITRATED ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Take of

Tartar emetic ii gr.

Salt of nitre iii drachms. Mix.

SYRUPUS

17. *Electuarum Corticis Chalybeatum*

32. *Haustus Anodynu-s*

46. *Pilulae Aloeticae*

48. *Pilulae Antimonialis cum Mercurio*

49. *Pilulae Calomelanae*

52. *Pilulae e Jalapio cum Mercurio*

55. *Pilulae e Rhaeo*

57. *Pilulae Saponaceae cum Rhaeo*

SYRUP(us) SACCHARI

8. *Bolus e Rhaeo cum Mercurio*

TARTARUS EMETICUS

48. *Pilulae Antimoniales cum Mercurio*

63. *Pulvis Antimonialis*

64. *Pulvis Antimonialis Nitrosus*

Dolis a gr. xv. ad *drachm. fs.* zda vel ...ria  
 quaque hora.

65. Fit etiam cum OPro, addendo

Gum. opii gr. ii.  
 Eodem modo fumendus.

66. PULVIS CAMPHORATUS  
 NITROSUS.

REC. Camphor. *drachm. fs.*

Sal. nitri *drachm. ii. M.*

Dalis a gr. xv. ad *drachm. fs.* 2da vel 3tia  
 quaque hora.

67. Fit etiam cum O.Pio, addenda

Gum. opii gr. ii.  
 Eodem modo fumendus.

68. \* PuLvrs CoRTr c1s PERUVIANI.

Dofis a *drachm. fs.* ad *drachm. i.* quaque vel  
 2da quaque hora,

69. Pt<L-

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 65. <i>Pulvis Antimonialis Nitrosus cum Opio</i> | UNGUENTUM BASILICUM FLAVUM                |
| 72. <i>Pulvis Guaiacinus Antimonialis</i>        | 27. <i>Epithema Vesicatorium</i>          |
| 78. <i>Solutia Emetica</i>                       | 13. <i>Unguentum e Praecipitato Rubro</i> |
| TEREBINTHIA VENETA                               | UNGUENTUM CEREUM                          |
| 50. <i>Pilulae Chalybeatae</i>                   | 15. <i>Unguentum Saturninum</i>           |
| TERRA JAPONICA                                   | UNGUENTUM MERCURIALIS                     |
| 62. <i>Pulvis Aluminosus</i>                     | 38. <i>Injectio Mercurialis</i>           |
| TINCTURA MYRRHAE ET ALOES,<br>Phann. Lond.       | VINUM ANTIMONIALIS                        |
|  | 15. <i>Decoctum Radicis Sarsaparillae</i> |

None of the three sources consulted lists this preparation. Neither Pharmacopoeia includes this powder. Of it Quincy says: "... in deliria, where opiates fail of procuring sleep, and often times aggravate the symptoms. This need frequently be joined with nitre." (p. 149). See footnote No. 2. Neither the London Pharmacopoeia nor the

Dose from xv. gr. to lh drachm 2 or 3 times every hour.

65. The above may also be made with OPIUM,' by adding of Gum opium ii gr. To be taken in the same manner.

66. NITRATED POWDER' of CAMPHOR.

Take of

Camphor 112 drachm  
 Salt nitre ii drachms. Mix.

Dose from xv. gr. to 12 drachm 2 or 3 times every hour.

67. The above may also be made with OPIUM,' by adding of Gum opium iigr. To be taken in the same manner.

68. \*POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK.4

Dose from 12 drachm to i. drachm every hour or twice every hour.

longer lists simple powders. All powders of both pharmacopoeias are mixtures, as are most of those of the Lititz Pharmacopoeia. This is one of the few exceptions (See also No. 75: Ipecac Powder.) Being marked with an asterisk, it was not supposed to be prepared in the hospital dispensaries, but, as indicated in the foreword in the aommune 01Jeraii1n.

- |                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| VINUM MADERENSE                       | VITRIOLUM ALBUM                  |
| 2. <i>Aqua Vinosa</i>                 | 10. <i>Collyrium Vitriolicum</i> |
| 83. <i>Vinum Antimoniale</i>          | VITRIOLUM COERULEUM              |
| VINUM POMACEUM                        | 6. <i>Linteum Praeparatum</i>    |
| 33. <i>Infusum Chalybeatum</i>        | VITRUM ANTIMONII                 |
| VINUM RUBRUM                          | 83. <i>Vinum Antimoniale</i>     |
| 14. <i>Decoctum Corticis cum Vino</i> |                                  |

As previously pointed out, the Lititz Pharmacopoeia does not give formulas for several preparations, but directs them to be prepared in accordance with either the London or Edin-

[ 24 ]

69. PuLVIS CORTICIS cum  
SERPENTARIA.

REC Pulv. cort. Peruvian. tmt. i.  
Pulv. rad. *ferpentar*•*arachm*. ii. M.

Doli> *drachm*. JS. quaque, .vei zda quaque  
hor:a.

70. PuLVIS CoRTICIS cum OPro.

REC. Pulv. cart. Pernvian. *unc*. i.  
Laudani liquidid *gutt*. xxx.

Tera.ntur limul in rnorrrnio ut intime rnifce-  
antur.

Dalis *drachm*. JS. quaque, vel 2da quaque  
hara.

71. PuLVIS e JALAPIO. cum CRE-  
MORE TARTAR!

REC; Pulv. jalapii *drachm*. i.  
.Cre-mar. tartari *JenzunciarJt*, M.

Dolls *Jcrupul*. i. 2da \rel 4ta quaque hara, ut  
alvus leniter nlove:1.tur

72. PuL-

burg Pharmacopoeia. These directions call for several additional ingredients. Thus the *Conserva Rosarum* (11) of the London Pharmacopoeia calls for *Flores Rosarum rubrarum immaturarum*, red rose buds. The *Elixir Paregoricum* (23) of the same standard calls for *Flores benzoini* (benzoic acid), *Opium colatum* (purified opium), *Oleum anisi assentialis*, and *Spiritus vinosus rectificatus*, in addition to *Camphora*. The *Electuarium lenitivum* (18) of the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia calls for *Semen coriandri* and *Pulpa prunorum gallicorum*

[ 52 ]

[ 24 ]

69. POWDER OF BARK with SERPENTARIA.'

Take of  
Pulverized Peruvian bark i oz.  
Pulverized serpentaria root  
ii drachms. M.

Dose  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm every hour, or twice  
every hour.

70. POWDER OF BARK with OPIUM.'

Take of  
Pulverized Peruvian bark i oz.  
Liquid laudanum xxx drops

Let them be triturated in a mortar  
until intimately mixed.

Dose  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm every hour, or twice  
every hour.

71. POWDER of JALAP with CREAM' of  
TARTAR.

Take of  
Powdered Jalap i drachm  
Cream of tartar one-half ounce.  
Mix.

Dose i. scrup, 2 or 4 times every hour,  
until a mild movement be produced.

scribes *Crystalli Tar-*  
*tari* in Dlace of *Ore-*  
*mor Ta.rtari*. Whereas  
the Lititz Pharmaco-  
poeia. merely directs  
the two Powders to be  
mixed. the' Edinburg  
Phannacopoeia. directs  
*Mi.see . . . . . ut*  
*fiat p u i v i s t e n i i i s S i -*  
*?ntis*. In order to ac-  
complish t h i s , t h e  
crystals m a y h a v e  
been m o r e e f f e c t i v e  
than the cream of tar-  
tar. Quincy does not  
follow t h e Edinburg  
directions but suggests  
that. "powdered cream  
of tartar" b e u s e d .  
Why the cream of tar-  
tar should be pow-  
dered before mixing  
does not become  
apparent.

(French prune pulp) in addition to *Folia sennae*. However, the possibility is not excluded that these preparations were to be imported rather than to be made in the dispensaries of the hospitals.

*Materia Medica: Mineral Kingdom*. No hard and fast line can be drawn between the mineral as such and the preparations made therefrom. Thus *Sal Commune* may have been native rock salt, or salt obtained by the evaporation of sea water. *Greta Praeparata* was native chalk purified by lixivi-

[ 53 ]

72. Pu.t.vrs GuAIACt.Nus AN-TIMONIALIS.

REC. Glim, guaiaci drachm. i.  
Camphorre drachm. fs:  
Tartati emetic, gr. JS. M.

Dolis a gr. xv. ad gr. xxv. ter die,

73. PuLVIS GuAIACINusNrTRosus,

REC. Gum. guaiac. drachm. i.  
Sal. nitri drachm. ii. M.

Dolis aJcrupul. i. ad ii. ter quaterve die.

74. PuLvrs NrTRosus.

Ell: fal nitri in pulvererrt redaetus.

Dolis afcrupul. i. ad ii, 2da quaque hora.

75. \* PULVIS IPECACUANHJE.

Dolis gr. xv. pro emetico :--- vel gr. i. 4ta.  
qliaque hora, ad diarrhream.

D 76. PuL-

ation. *Calx Viva* was "calx" i.e. burnt limestone. *Sulphur* was native sulphur, in all proba]lility purified by sublimation.

Thus while chalk and sulphur were purified by physical processes, quick lime was the product of a chemical reaction. From these simple procedures to the more complex one in-

volved in the preparation of *Mercurius Praecipitatus Ruber* there is a gradual increase in the complexity of the processes. Hence, as stated, no hard and fast lines can be drawn between

1 Not one of the three references consulted makes mention of this powder.

2 The same holds true of this 'Preparation.

3 This is a misnomer. It should read *Pulvis Nitri*, i.e. Powder of Nitre or Powder of Nitre. Comp. *Pulvis Oorticus Peruvianum* (No. 68), also *Pulvis Ipecacuanha*; (No. 75). A comparable misnomer is *Pulvis Oamithoratus Nitrosus* (No. 66). As previously stated, neither the London nor the Edinburgh

72. ANTIMONIAL GUA!AC POWDER.<sup>3</sup>

Take of  
Gum guaiac ii drachms  
Camphor 1Aidrachm  
Tartar emetic 1℞ gr. Mix.

Dose from xv. gr. to xxv. gr. three times a day.

73. NITRATED GUA!AC POWDER.<sup>2</sup>

Take of  
Gum guaiac i drachm  
Salt nitre ii drachms. ..Mix.

Dose from i. to ii. scrup. three or four times a day.

74. NITRATED POWDER.<sup>3</sup>

Is salt nitre reduced to a powder.

Dose from i. to ii. scrup. twice every hour.

75. \*IPECAC POWDER.<sup>1</sup>

Dose xv. gr. as an emetic:--'Or i. gr. 4 times every hour, for diarrhoea.

Pharmacopoeia any longer lists simple powders. Of its use, Quincy makes the following statement: "But, besides the extensive power of overcoming inflammation, there are others more extraordinary attributed to it: . . . . . so that on one account or another, no one simple in the whole *Materia Medica* enters more prescriptions" (p. 144).<sup>4</sup> As pointed out, neither the London nor the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia at that time listed simple powders any longer.

mineral and artificial inorganic\* chemical. Hence, also for this reason, the alphabetical order has been adopted.

<i>Alumen Crudum</i>	<i>Greta Praeparata</i>
<i>Aqua Fontana</i>	<i>Hydrargyrum</i>
<i>Calx Viva Praeparatum</i>	<i>Lapis Infernalis</i>
<i>Calx Viva</i>	<i>Limatura</i>
<i>Causticum Lunare</i> . Ph. Lond.	<i>Lithargyrum</i>

\* In order to avoid confusion, *Greta Praeparata* and *Sal Tarturi* are classed with inorganic as is commonly done, although both are typically organic according to source as well as definition.

76. PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ  
cum OPIO.

f ( EC. Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ fcrupul. i.  
Gum. opii gr. v.  
Crete ppt. drachm. n. Mifce intime.  
Dofis a gr. x. ad Jci-upul. j. ter die, ad diar-  
rhœam;---vel drachm. JS. hora fomni, ut  
eliciatur fudor.

77. Purvis ScILLITicus Nr TRosus.

REC. Pulv. fcillre aridre drachm. i,  
Salis nitri drachm. iy:t.

Piperis Jamaicenfis drach:n. fS. VI.  
Dofis a gr. v. ad gr. xv. ter quaterve die,

78. SoLUTIO EMETICA.

REC. Tartari emetici gr. v.  
Aqre fontanre unc. v. Fiat folutio.  
Dofis unc. fS. quaque femihora ad vomitum.

79. SoLUTIO CATHARTICA.

REC. Sal. cathartic. amar.  
vel Glauberi unc. i.  
Mannre opt. imc. fS. Solve in  
Aqre calidre unc. iv. et cola.

Pro

Magnesia alba. Ph. Lond.	Sal Corni Cervi Volatilum
Mercurius Corrosivus Sublimatus	Sal Glauberi
Mercurius Praecipitatus Ruber	Sal Martis
Oleum Vitrioli	Sal Nitri
Rubigo	Sal Tartari
SaccharUm Saturni	Sulphur
Sal Ammoniacum Volatile	Vitriolum Album
Sal Catharticum Amarum	Vitriolum Caeruleum
Sal Commune	Vitrum Antimonii

Materia Medica: Vegetable Kingdom. This list includes fifty items, two of which appear twice under somewhat differ-

76. IPECAC POWDER with OPIUM.<sup>1</sup>

Take of  
Powdered ipecac i scrup.  
Gum opium v gr.  
Prepared chalk ½ drachm. Mix  
intimately.

Dose from x. gr. to i. scrup. three  
times a day for diarrhoea; or ½  
drachm at bedtime, as a diaphoretic.

77. NITRATED POWDER OF SQUILL.<sup>2</sup>

Take of  
Powdered dry squill i drachm  
Salt nitre ii ½ drachms

112

Jamaica pepper drachm. Mix.  
Dose from .v. gr. to xv. gr. three or  
four times a day.

78. EMETIC SOLUTION.<sup>1</sup>

Take of  
Tartar emetic v. gr.  
Spring water v. oz. Let a solution  
be made.

Dose 112 oz. every half hour to induce  
emesis.

79. CATHARTIC SOLUTION.<sup>1</sup>

Take of  
Bitter cathartic salt'  
or of Glauber's salt i oz.  
the best manna ½ oz. Dissolve in  
iv oz. of hot water and strain.

None of the three  
authorities con-  
sulted lists this con-  
pound powder. How-  
ever, under Simples  
Quincy makes the fol-  
lowing mention of this  
mixture: "Given along  
with nitre, in hydropi-  
cal swellings, and in  
nephritis, great relief  
follows; the propor-  
tion of nitre be two  
parts to one of the

squills, dried and pow-  
dered, and the dose of  
gr. x to a half drachm  
... which usually  
passes off by urine."

The Edinburgh  
Pharmacopœia, lists  
any preparation under  
the class name Solu-  
tion. Quincy also  
does not recognize  
such a class.

<sup>4</sup> Epsom salt

ent designations. Thus *Ipecacuanha* appears as such and as *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ*; also *Scilla* appears as such and as *Pulvis Scillae*. The powdered form is, no doubt, listed separately because *Pulveres*, including the simple ones, were recorded as a distinct class of preparations in the pharmacopœias of that period. Of the forty-eight vegetable drugs five are listed as *Cortices*, but two others, viz. *Canella* and *Cascarilla* are also barks. Only one is listed as *Fructus*, though *Capita PAPA-veris* are also fruits. There are ten *Radices* listed as such.

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Pro unfi dofi, duabus hautibus intervallo  
femihorre fumenda.

So. SoLUTIO MERCURII CoRRosivr  
SUBLIMATI.

REC. Mercurii corros. fublmat. gr. xvi.  
Aqure fontanre lib. i. M.

Defis a drachm. ii. ad *Jemunciani*, mane et  
vefpere.

Utilis eft etiam pro lotione phagedrenica.

Sr. \* TINCTURA CoRTrcrs PERUY.

REC. PLilv. corr. Peruvian. unc. ii.  
Cort. aunntiorum contus. unc, ifs.  
Rad. ferpentarire Contus. *femunciam*.  
Spiritus Jamaicenfis lib. ifs.

Infonde per + dies, er cola.

Dofrs a drachm. i. ad *Jemnciam* bis, ter, qua-  
terve die.

Sz. \* TINCTURA OPIJ, vulgo LAU-  
DANUM LIQYIDUM.

REC. Gum. opii tmc. ii.

Piperis Jamaicenfis drachm. ii.  
Spiritus vini tenuis lib. ifs.

Dz Dige.re

However, *Rhaeum*, though not listed. as *Radix Rhei* is such and *Ipecacuanha* might well have been referred to as *Radix Ipecacuanhae*. Of organized drugs there are several others, viz. *Folia Sennae*, *Fructus Tarnarindorum*, *Hordeum Perlatum*, *Lignurn Sassafras*, *Scilla* and *Semen Lini*. Of unorganized drugs, two, viz. *Aloes Soccotrina* and *Opium* are inspissated juices, two are balsams, six are listed under the generic name *Gummi*, one is a volatile oil and five are fatty oils. In addition, we find *Pix Burgundica*, *Pix Liquida* and *Terebinthina veneta*.

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For one dose, two draughts are to be taken  
at one-half hour intervals.

80. SOLUTION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE OF  
MERCURY.'

Take of

Corrosive sublimate of mercury  
xvi gr.

Spring water ilb. Mix.

Dose from ii. drachms to one-half  
ounce, morning and evening.

Also useful as a lotion for ulcers.

81. \*TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.<sup>2</sup>

Take of

Pulverized Peruvian bark ii oz.

Bruised orange peel 1% oz.

Bruised serpentaria root one-half  
ounce

Jamaica spirits 1:½ lb.

Allow to macerate for 4 days, and  
strain.

Dose from i. drachm to one-half ounce  
two, three, or four times a day.

82. \*TINCTURE OF OPIUM,' commonly  
called LIQUID LAUDANUM

Take of

Gum opium 11 oz.

Jamaica pepper ii drachms

Weak spirits of wine 1½ lb.

<sup>1</sup>The London Pharmacopoeia gives directions for the preparation of a *Tinctura Thebaica* under *Vinci*, not under *Tincturae Spiritaliosae*. Under the title *Tinctura Thebaica*, *virgo Laudanum*. *Liquidum*, the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia gives the formula for an aqueous preparation. Under "Preparations of Opium", Quincy mentions the *Tinctura Thebaica* of the L. D., "commonly called 'Sydenham's Laudanum'"; also *Tinctura Meconii* of the E. D. In addition he lists *Lai danum Liquidum Sydenhamii* and *Guttae Vitae*, Drops of Life and finally, a *Lauclanum Londinense*.

<sup>2</sup>As previously pointed out, neither the Edinburgh nor the London pharmacopoeia recognizes a class of simple solutions. While Quincy discusses "Solution, as a principle," also "as an operation," he likewise does not recognize the term Solution as a class of preparations. Both the London and Edinburgh pharmacopoeias recognize a simple *Tinctura Corticis Peruviani*. The former also gives a formula for a simple tincture to be prepared with spirit of ammonia under the title *Tinctura Corticis Peruviani vozaitilis*. Quincy comments on both preparations but says nothing about a Compound Tincture of Cinchona.

Herewith the entire list is given in alphabetical order.

*Aloes Soccotrina*  
*Balsamum Capivi*  
*Balsamum Peruvianum*  
*Canella Alba* (Also *Cortex Canellae Albae*)  
*Capita Papaveris*  
*Cascarilla*  
*Cortex Aurantiorum*  
*Cortex Cinnamomi*  
*Cortex Myrobalani*

*Cortex Peruvianum*  
*Cortex Sassafras*  
*Folia Sennae*  
*Fructus Tamarindorum*  
*Gummi Ammoniacum*  
*Gummi Arabicum*  
*Gummi Asae Foetidae*  
*Gummi Guaiacum*  
*Gummi Myrrhae*  
*Gummi Opium* (See also *Opium*)

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Digere Jeni calore, et cola.

83. \* VINUM ANTIMONIA LE.  
REC. Vitri antimonii *unc.* 1v.

Teratur in mortario vitreo ut fiat pulvis ;  
cui aflimde

Vini Maderenfis *lib.* ii.

Digere Jeni calore per decem dies ; de 1n  
per chartam cola.

Dofis *a famuncia* ad *unc.* i. pro emetico ; vel  
a *gutt.* xx. ad *gutt.* xl. zda quaque hora,  
pro diaphoretico--- ad febres., &c.

84. \* SYRUPUS SACCHARI.

*Syrufus Communis, Pbann. Ea'in.*

Vel, ejus loco nti pollit fyrnpus empyreu-  
n1aticus, ex in{Ulis enlpitius, *rnolaffi.s*  
vulgo dillus.

*Hordeum Perlatum*  
*Ipecacuanhae* (See also *Pulvis*  
*Ipecacuanhae*)  
*Lignum Sassafras*

*Jllanna*  
*Oleum Amygd alarum*  
*Oleum Cinnamomi*  
*Oleum Jug landinum*  
*Oleum Olivarum*  
*Oleum Ricini*

*Oleum Seminis Lini*  
*Opium Purum* (See also *Gummi*  
*Opium*)  
*Oriza*  
*Piper Jamaicensis*

*Pix Burgundica*  
*Pix Liquida*  
*Pulvis Ipecacuanhae* (See also  
*Ipecacuanha*)

*Pulvis Scillae* (See also *Scilla*)

*Radix Gentianae*  
*Radix Glycyrrhizae*  
*Radix Jalapii*

*Radix Myrobalani*

*Radix Sarsaparillae*

*Radix Sassafras* (See alSo  
*Co-rtex et Lignum*)

*Radix Senekae*  
*Radix Serpentariae*

<sup>1</sup>Glass of antimony is apparently the English equivalent for the German *Spießglas* of which Basil Valentine said in the 15th cent. that it, the native sulphide of antimony was so called because it was a *spießig* and *ein Glas daraus machen ist*. Why the London Pharmacopoeia should call a crocus, which has reference to the reddish-Yellow color *e.g.* of crocus martialis, does not become so apparent. Quincy records the formulas of both pharmacopoeias and comments on the advantages of a liaufr preparation. The po-

Allow to digest over a gentle heat, and strain.

83. \*ANTIMONIAL WINE.<sup>1</sup>

Take of

Glass of antimony iv oz.

Let it be ground to a powder in a glass mortar, over which let there be poured of

Madeira wine ii lb.

Allow to digest with a gentle heat for ten days ; then strain through a paper filter.

Dose from one-half ounce to i. oz. as an emetic ; or from xx. drops to xi. drops twice every hour, as a diaphoretic-for fevers, etc.

84. \*SUGAR SYRUP.<sup>1</sup>

COMMON SYRUP, *Pharm. Edin.*

Or, in its place there may be used empyreumatic syrup, purchased from the Islands, commonly called *molasses*.

*Radix Tormentillae*  
*Radix Zingiberis*  
*Rhæum*

*Scilla* (See also *Pulvis Scillae*)  
*Semen Lini*  
*Terebinthina Veneta*

*Materia, Medica: Animal Kingd om.* Only seven animal items are listed in the formulas of preparations, viz.

*Axungia Porcina*  
*Cantharides*  
*Cera fiava*  
*Cornus Cervi*

*Mel*  
*Sevum Ovillum*  
*Sperma Ceti*

That the Edinburg and London Pharmacopoeias served as guide in the compilation .of the Lititz formulary, becomes apparent from several references to these standards. The latest London Pharmacopoeia was the fifth edition of 1746. For purposes of comparison the small octavo edition of



PARS II.

M<sup>o</sup>EDICAMENTA EXTERNA,  
feu CHIRURGICA.

\*  
r. ACETUM LITHARGYRITES.  
vulgo EXTRACTUM SATURNI.

REC. Lithargyri lrevigati lib. i.

Aceti vinofi optimi lib. iv.

Digerantur per aliquod tempus ; dein co-  
quendo et commovendo, quantum fieri  
poffit, folvatur lithargyrus, et conti-  
nuetur coEl:io donec acenlm fyrupi fpiffi-  
tudinem habeat : Hoc effufo eodem mo-  
do repeti poffit operatic, fi lithargyro ad  
fondum manemi novum pro portione  
apponatur acetum.

z. A SATURNINA.

REC. Aceti lithargyritis draclm. ii.

Aqre fontanre lib. i. M.

Utilis ell: pro lotione--- ad intertriginem fru  
inflammationem externam (*phlegmon*) ; in  
com-

G. Street and T. Street (without date) was used. The latest  
Edinburg Pharmacopoeia was that of 1774. For purposes of  
comparison the octavo edition printed by G. Drummond and  
J. Bell, Edinburg, 1774, in the University Library was used.  
As will be seen from the dates, 1746 and 1774 respectively, the  
Edinburg Pharmacopoeia was the more modern one, hence  
must have been regarded as more up to date. For comments  
on the several items Quincy's English Dispensatory of 1782  
was used.

<sup>1</sup>. Vinegar of Lith-  
arge or Litharge  
Vinegar, to use Quincy's  
title, is not official in  
either the London or the  
Edinburg Pharmacopoeia,  
both of which give direc-  
tions for the prepara-  
tion of *Saccharum Sa-  
turni*. The Vinegar,  
as Quincy points out  
under *Acetum Lithar-  
gyrites*, "though dis-  
tinguished by a particu-  
lar name, is in fact only  
a solution of sugar of  
lead: and intended only  
to be used externally as  
cosmetic."

Of *Lithargyrus Aurif.*  
"Litharge of Gold", Quincy  
states: "It generally is  
called thus for its colour  
sake: though it arises in  
the purification of silver:  
and therefore ought more  
properly to be named  
Litharge of Silver". Of  
other lead compounds,  
Quincy describes *Minutit*  
or "Red-Lead", also  
*Oerussa* or "White  
Lead". It is from the  
latter that both of the  
pharmacopoeias referred  
to prepare the *Saccharum  
Saturni* or Sugar of Lead,  
our lead acetate.

PART II

EXTERNAL MEDICAMENTS, or  
SURGICAL MEDICAMENTS.

1. \*LITHARGE VINEGAR.'

commonly called EXTRACT OF SATURN.

Take of

Levigated litharge i lb.

the best wine vinegar iv lb.

Let them be digested for some time ;  
then by boiling and agitating, let the  
litharge be dissolved as much as possi-  
ble, and let the boiling be continued  
until the vinegar has the consistency  
of syrup : This having been poured  
off, the operation may be repeated in  
the same way, if the litharge remain-  
ing at the bottom fresh vinegar lie  
used for each portion.

2. SATURNINE WATER.'

Take of

Vinegar of litharge ii drachms

Spring water i lb. Mix.

This is useful as a lotion-for chafed  
skin or external inflammation (*phleg-  
mon*) ; in compounding antiphlogistic

A preparation simi-  
lar to that of the Lit-  
itz Pharmacopoeia is  
described by Quincy  
under *Extractum Sa-  
turni Di Goulard*.  
Goulard's Saturnine  
Extract.

"Neither of the two  
European phar-  
macopoeias that have  
served so largely as  
guides, lists this pre-  
paration. Quincy gives  
directions there-  
fore under the title  
Goulard's Vegeto-Min-  
eral Water. Accord-  
ing to Quincy it is to  
be prepared by mix-  
ing two teaspoonsful,  
or one hundred drops  
of Goulard's Saturn-  
ine Extract, a quart  
of water, and four  
teaspoonsful of  
brandy. He then adds  
that "The quantity of  
the extract and of the  
brandy may be in-  
creased or diminished  
at pleasure."

Having previ-  
ously stated that  
these preparations are  
only to be used as co-  
smetics, he now add-  
s that "This water is  
Mr. Goulard's univer-  
sal specific in exter-  
nal inflammations, and  
particularly of the  
eye...."

componendis cataplasmatibus antiphlogisticis;--- pro collyrio, in quibusdam ophthalmiis; et pro iniectione (nonnunquam Jed caure ufurpanda) in ftillidiciis.

3. \* CAUSURCUM LUNARE, *Pharm. Land.*

4. \*LAPRIS INFERNALIS, *Pharm. Land.*

5. \* MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER, *Pharm. Land.*

6. LINTEUM PRÆPARATUM.

REC. Vitrioli Crerulei *drachm. i.*  
Aque fontanre *unc. i. M.*

Fiat folutio, cui immergatur linteam more folito carptum, Ut de toto madefiat; feponatur fuper mundam tabulam donec aridum fit; deiri fervetur pro ufu.

7. \* TINCTURA MYRRHIE et ALOES. *Phann. Land.*

S. \* EM-

"Dissolve pure silver in about twice its weight of *Aqua Fortis* in a sand heat: then the heat being increased, evaporate to dryness, afterwards melt the matter in a crucible, that it may be poured into moulds: carefully avoiding too great a heat, lest it grow thick beyond the first degree." Thus directs the London Pharmacopoeia.

The directions given by the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia are somewhat more explicit. Quincy collimates or the latter in some detail.

Neither of the two pharmacopoeias consulted lists this title in the index, neither could a corresponding preparation be found under *Meta. Zlim.* The author of the Lintz Pharmacopoeia must have taken it from some other edition of the London Pharmacopoeia. Concerning Wootton makes the following statement: "Fused nitrate of silver or lunar caustic seems to have succeeded to the reputation of fused caustic potash as a cautery, and also to have acquired the name of *lapis infernalis* (sometimes translated

cataplasms; -as an eye wash, in certain diseases of the eye; and as an injection (to be used occasionally, but cautiously) drop by drop.

3. \*LUNAR CAUSTIC, *Pharm. Lond.*

4. \*INFERNAL STONE, *Pharm. Lond.*

5. \*RED PRECIPITATE OF MERCURY, *Pharm. Lond.*

6. PREPARED LINT.<sup>4</sup>

Take of  
Blue Vitriol *i drachm*  
Spring water *i oz*; Mix.

Let a solution be made, in which immerse the lint, plucked according to custom, until the whole is wet; spread out upon a clean board until it becomes dry; then let it be preserved for use.

7. \*TINCTURE OF MYRRH and ALOES.<sup>5</sup>  
*Pharm. Lond.*

"he'll-stone" in no 1d books) originally applied to fused potash" (*Chronicles of Pharmacy* I, p. 424).

The title of the London Pharmacopoeia is *Mercurius corrosivus ruber*, that of the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia *Mercurius corrosivus ruber vulgo præcipitatus ruber*. In Quincy both names follow the monograph on *Mercurius Præcipitatus corrosivus ruber*. Red corrosive Precipitate of Mercury. No matter how named, the preparation is essentially the same: solution of silver in nitric acid and decomposition by heat of the mercury nitrate resulting in the formation of mercuric oxide.

Not official in either London or Edinburg Pharmacopoeia. Neither is it indexed under such title by Quincy.

Neither pharmacopoeia lists this preparation. Quincy does, but does not attribute it to the London Pharmacopoeia. "Take of myrrh, in powder, one ounce and a half; hepatic aloes, one ounce; Ifr of spirit, two pints. Digest in a sand heat for six days; and strain.

This is designed for surgical dressings."

[ 31 ]

8. \*EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE.

REC. Lithargyri *lib.* iii.

1. olivarum *lib.* vi. Mifce et coque  
ut fiat emplil.ftrum, s. a.

9 lie EMPLASTRUM ADHIESIVUM.

REC. Emplafr. communis *lib.* ii.

Picis Burgundic::e *lib.* i.

Liquefiant fimul ut fiat emplaftrum.

10. \*UNGUENTUM BASILICUM FLAVUM, *Phann. Edin.*

11. \*UNGUENTUM e LAPIDE CALMINARI, *Phann. Edziz.*

12. \*UNGUENTUM CEREUM.

REC. Olei Olivarum *lib.* i.

Cer::e flavre *unc.* iv. M. s. a.

13. \*UNGUENTUM e PRÆCIPITATO RUBRO.

REC. Unguenti bafilic. flav; *lib.* i.

Mercurii præcipitati rubri *dmcbm.*v.

Mifce s. a. ..p. \* U""

The' directions given in the London Pharmacopoeia are somewhat more explicit than those given in the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia. The Lititz formulary gives no directions what-ever. The asterisk denotes that the Plaster is not to be made in the several dispensaries but in the general laboratory. Quincy's comments on this and other plasters seem worth quoting: "These plasters are the common application in excoriations of the skin. slight fresh wounds receive the part soft,

and somewhat warm, and defend t fr onl the air, which is all that can be expected in these cases from any plaster."

The title of the London Pharmacopoeia is *Emplastri. in a o m m u n i n e A d h a e s i v u m*, that of the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia *Empla. strum A c t h a e s i v u n i*, sive *O o m I n i t n e A c t h a e s i v u m*. The former directs the use of "Yellow Resin", the latter that of "White Resin". Why the author of the Lititz Pharmacopoeia should have gone out of his way to prescribe the use of "Burgundy Pitch" does not become apparent.

<sup>3</sup> The Edinburg formula calls for Yellow

[ 31 ]

8. \*COMMON PLASTER.'

Take of

Litharge iii lb.

"Oil-olive" vi lb. Mix and boil so

that a plaster is formed, according to the art.

9. \*AJJHESIVE PLASTER.<sup>2</sup>

Take of

Common plaster 11 lb.

Burgundy pitch 1lb.

Melt together so that a plaster is made.

10. \*YELLOW BASILICUM OINTMENT,'

*Pha,rm. Edin.*

11. \*OINTMENT FROM CALAMINE STONE,<sup>4</sup>

*Pharm. Edin.*

12. \*WAX OINTMENT.'

Take of

"Oil-olive" 1lb.

Yellow wax iv oz. Mix according to the art.

13. \*RED PRECIPITATE OINTMENT.'

Take of

Yellow basil. ointment 11lb.

Red precipitate of mercury v drachms.

Mix according to the art.

Wax. White Resin. Lard, and Olive Oil. The London formula differs in several details. The latter Pharmacopoeia also lists an *Ungirnn.tum BasiUcU'ni Nigrim* and an *U. B. Viricle.*

"Yellow Wax. Prepared Calamine, and Olive Oil are the ingredients. This ointment was not official in the London Pharmacopoeia of the 18th

Quincy uses the literally translated title, Ointment of Calamine Stone, as prime. In the monograph, however, the English title is rendered "Ointment of Stone" being omitted.

<sup>5</sup> Official in the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia as *Unguentum Cereulin. sive Album*, and in the London Pharmacopoeia as *U. Album*. Quincy translates the former as White Ointment, but does not give an English title for the latter. The Lititz formula does not include the spermaceti of both European formulas.

<sup>6</sup> The London Pharmacopoeia lists an *Unguentum In e Mercurio Praecipitato* but it is White Precipitate that enters the formula. Neither is the Lititz preparation listed in the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia, nor does Quincy mention it.

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14. \*UNGUENTUM MERCURIALE.

REC. Hydrargyn lib; i.  
Sevi ovilli, vel bovilli, lib. i.  
Axungire porcinre lib. iii.

Mifce fimul terelido in mortario ut fiat unguentum creruleum, s. a.

15. UNGUENTUM SULTURINUM.

REC. Urrguenti cerel lib. i.  
Sacchari faturni unc. i. M. s. a.

16. \*UNGUENTUM SULPHURATUM.

REC. Stlphuris..triri' lib. i.  
Aitmgfreporcinre lib. i. M. s. a.

Blue ointment, *Un-  
ouentum coeruleum*,  
was official in the Ed-  
in b u r g Pharmaco-  
poeta, but not in the  
L o n d o n Pharmaco-  
poeta. Quincy not only  
g i v e s more detailed  
directions for its )re)-  
aration, b u t several  
alternatives as to com-  
P O S I T I O N and strength.  
This ointment was  
official in both "Phar-  
macopoeias. Whereas  
the L i t t z Pharmaco-  
poeia d i r e c t s t h a t  
P r e p a r a t i o n  
to be made *secundum  
artem*, both European  
)harmacopoeias give  
somewhat m o r e de-  
tailed directions.  
The London Phar-  
macopoeia title is *Un-*

F I N I S ,

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14. \*MERCURIAL OINTMENT.'

Take of  
Mercury i lb.  
Mutton tallow, or of beef suet, i lb.  
Lard iii lb.  
Mix together by rubbing in a mortar  
so that a blue ointment is made,  
according to the art.

15. SATURNINE OINTMENT.'

Take of  
Wax ointment i lb.  
Sugar of Saturn i oz. Mix accord-  
ing to art.

16. \*SULPHURATED OINTMENT.'

Take of  
Triturated sulphur i lb.  
Lard ii lb. Mix according to the  
art.

THE END.

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