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 41.4 inches in length and 212 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Always interested in this publication as an historical document, the writer's interest in this early formulation was stimulated for some reason that he no longer recalls in 1919 when he corresponded with the Surgeon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

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

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.
it to state that when, after the loss of Philadelphia, Wash-
ington 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 Muehl-
enburg 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 Beth-
lehem. However, with the advance of the British army, the
Continental Congress had left Philadelphia and with its rec-
ords 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 hos-
pitals 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 con-
spiracy 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-
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 re-
turned from his studies abroad. Shippen and Rush also had
studied in Europe. One might have expected that one or the

* "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 FV:MILITARIS, AU EXERCITUM

Federatarum America; Civitatum Pertinentis;

Hodiernae nostrje inopii:tereruique angustis,
Feroci holium f:eviit: belloq: le crudelis ex inopinae patris: c niol: c illato defnis,

MAXIME ACCOMMODATA.

PHARMACOPOEIA;

OF SIMPLICES & 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 FEROCI INHUMANITY OF THE ENEMY, AND CRUEL WAR UNEXPECTEDLY BROUGHT UPON OUR FATHERLAND.

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLISHED BY STYNER CIST. 1778.

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

P. HILADELPHIÆ:

EX OP.: CYNA STYNER & IST. M.DCC.LXXVII.

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.
the problem by omitting the word in the translation. The commentator is equally at a loss, and a guess might be, that whereas solid could be kept in paper board or tin containers, u s c h as were used in early drug stores (See e.g. the pamphlet describing the Historical Drug Store, 1849-1889, in the Museum of the Wisconsin Historical Society) glass shelf bottles with labels for i.q. u. d. preparations could not be supplied at the time. Sister Xavier's interpretation is given in the translated text.

Whereas Profesor Nevin translates the words as prescription. The letter he wrote to the reader more conveniently, or at least more elegantly, be used in liquid form, unless there be wanting above all a sufiiciency of phials; and all preparations, which are less efficacious, or used for prescriptions only for the sake of elegance, such as simple waters, etc. and various plasters and ungents, hardly necessary or useful, we ought to wish to avoid because of the inconvenience of transportation.

LITITZ, March 12, 1778.

"FIERE ARE DISTINGUISH ED by an asterisk of medications 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 simple waters, etc. and various plasters and ungents, hardly necessary or useful, we ought to wish to avoid because of the inconvenience of transportation.

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PHARMACOPOEIA, &c.

PART I.
MEDICAMENTA INTERNA.

1. AQUA ACIDULA, (Posca Roman.)
RE. Aceti vinofi, vel.
Pomacei, unc. iv, vel
Pulv. crem. tartar. dopacbm. ii
Aquare fontanre lib. ii. Mifce.
Propot communi: antiifeptico, unc. iv, 6. cs
die, vel ad libitum, fumendre:
Addi poffint, pro re nata, fpiritus vim
tenuis unc. ii.

2. AQUA VR NOSA.
RE. Vini Maderenfis unc. viii, vel
rubri unc. xii.
Aquare fontanre lib. i. Mifce.
AZ. Pro

As already pointed out, the copy found by Maisch in 1884
is one of the second edition. Apparently, copies of the sepa-
rate 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.

Vinuous, a. vun. in classical Latin signi-
fied drunk, but also meant "the ancient
flavor of wine." The English language has no cor-
responding adjective, hence, Aqnta Venous is
rendered Water mixed with wine, just as the oxycrete of the Greeks
was water mixed with vinegar. In modern parlance we should prefer
to state wine mixed with water or wine diluted with wa-
ter. However, in this instance, the Latin t i t le Aqvo-
suggests that Water be "Posed first. Neither the Ed-
inburgh nor the London Pharmacopoeia recognizes this prep-
paration.

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.
Take of
Madeira wine, viii oz. or
of red (wine), xii oz.
Spring water, 1 lb. Mix.

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 Phila-
delphia in 1778. The second edition was published by Charles
Cist in 1781, also in Philadelphia.

Modest of Administration. The number of preparations for
internal use for which formulas are given is 84, that of prepa-
rations for external use 16. The table contains the number of
each type in the Lititz Pharmacopoeia, also the correspond-
ing numbers of each in the London and Edinburgh Phar-
macopoeias for comparison.
Pro ptuo--- in iatu ac decurfu febris ca.; ftenGs.s et nialignx utendo, ad vacillan-

tem ton uin corporis futi ncndu lvn. virefque

naturi:: I'kcdica\rific: refoecillandas, evocan-
dasque--- unc. iv. ôtes die, yl frefiI fulrindx.

3. AQY ** HotDEATA, 0.RrzATA, ex

p.n COCTO, vel ex P.LN. TO TOSTO.

Fiunt priiores tres coquendo hordei perti,
vel oriz2': mcz. ii. vel panis dometici
unc. iv. in aqua:: fontaniæ. fib. iv. ad dimidi

difuntionem, i. e. ad lib. ii et aqua ex

pane tcflo, infunde ndo per femihoram panis

rofti j m prre foco ferventis unc. iv. iq

aque fontan: lib. ii.

Ufurari poffint hrec pro potu communi,
et.inter ie MgTari vel pro regi defiderio,
vd prompmari rerumque nofocomii

commode.

A O U A C A L C I S.

REC. Calcis viva:; lib. i.

AfUnde gradat1n

Aqme fontan:e cong. 11.

Pofl:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERNAL</th>
<th>Litiz</th>
<th>London</th>
<th>Edinburg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquae</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11+14'=24</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boul</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collarya</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12'</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoeta</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4'</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*AfSee Styllatiae Sitiplices.
*2 Aqae Stilla.Nae Spirituosae: also 3 Spiriti.1s.

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

Conditi.

*Under Decoeta et Infusa, the London Pharmacopoeia also lists a Fouto, a Jas,

a MIla\r, two S eru., two Infuso, three Aqae CoellUs, a Tinct.1r, and an

Acestom.

Cerli" Smith Latin

of or relating to barley (e.g. in:

but not hordeatus, a. un., which may be

translated barley-ated, but which in common

usage, hence in this case, is rendered bar-

dley-water. That same holds true for oryzata.

When it came to bread-water, the author's courage to

latiniize "breaded" failed him. None of

these prepaations are li-

sted in either the London or Edinburg

Pharmacopoeia. For

the advanced standar-

dards of either college they were regarded tön c o m no. However,

during the emergency of the Revolutionary

War they had to sal-

ed the prof essial medical practitioner as well as the housewife

and mother who prac-

ticed medicine on the

members of her family.

Hordeum perlatis1

= Pearl barley which

Webster defines as "kernels of b a r y

ground so as to form small, round granis.

Like: polished rice it had been devirified of

its outer coat for the improvement of its ap-

pearance. At the same t ime this treatment

may have removed

valuable constituents. Quency (1782) makes the

following com-

ment: What is used in the shops, comes

in French and Pearl Bar-

ley; which are both of the s a m e kind. The

pearl barley is pre-

pared in Germany and Holland, by grinding

the shelled barley at

to little round gran-

ules, which appear of a k i n d o p e a r l y

whiteness.

Lime water is recog-

nized by the Len-

don Pharmacopoeia,

but not by the Edin-

burg Pharmacopoeia of 1821 period. For

the sake of compari-

son, the directions of the

prototype are here with quoted:

AQUA CALCIS S I M P L E X

R C A L C I S V I VA E

Libram unam.

Aqua M. libra

atu

Hodie

Afl unde gra-

dat1m agiam:

nost ebulitionem

subsidat calis, et

Hauer per chartam

aqua pectore.

In addition to cal-

cium hydroxide, idee, such a preparation contains any soluble calcium

and magnesium salts

originally in the lime

stones from which the

burnt lime h3d been prepared. If properly

prepared, the amount of lime used will

have sufficed to make many times the quan-

ty of lime water.

As a potion-for use in the state of mili-

tary fever and during its abatement and

for malignancy, for sustaining the

vaccillating tone of the body, reviving

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 (ingredi-

ents), 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 po-

tion, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERNAL</th>
<th>Litiz</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electuaria</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5'</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elixiria</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enemeta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epithemata</td>
<td>2'</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foutus</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1'</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gargarismates</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also a Balsamum, two Oonfections, a Mithricium, a PhilonVin, and a

Theriac CVII.

These are listed under Tinctures q.v.

Under Epithemata, the Ph.Lend, also lists two Catapla.sinata and one

Convolvulus.

A The London Pharmacopoeia lists this under Decoeta et Inf, sa.
Pofr ebulitionem, fnbG.denti3. Cenuretur mixtilia; deinde per chartam coher.lr, et in vafis vitreis bene claulis fcrvetur.

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

Utilis elt etiam in chirurgicis, pro lotione, ad ulcer a mili moris, &c.

5. B o l u s G R E T A.

RE. Crete ppt Jcrupul. i.
Laudani liquidis gutt v.
Mucilag. gul11 Aarb. q.s.
Sumendus 2da 3ti vel 4ta quaque hora.

6. B o r - u s V o l . A T I l r s.

R"EC. Sal C. C. volar. vel
Sal. ammon. volat. (a)
Camphor. ana.gr v.
Conferv. rofarmin q.s.
Pro una dofi 3ti vel 4ta quaque hca fumenda.

7. F i t

(a) Si defit fal volatile ad hunc bolum componen-

\[ \text{INTERNAL Lititz London Edinburg} \]

\begin{tabular}{llll}
Ilautus & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
Infusa & 5 & 4 & 5 \\
Injections & 2 & 0 & 0 \\
Linimenta & 3 & 4 & 1 \\
Magnesia alba & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
Mucilages & 15 & 9 & 13 \\
Pilulæ & 17 & 14 & 10 \\
Pulveres & & & \\
\end{tabular}

"Neither the Pharmacopoeia of the London College of Physicians, nor that of the Edinburgh College of the period any longer lists a bole. That they were pr.pu la r still, however, becomes apparent from Quincy, who in his "Complete English Dispensatory" devotes an entire section of Book V to this mode of administration. Not less than nine boles classified as Opiates are listed.

\[ \text{INTERNAL Lititz London Edinburg} \]

\begin{tabular}{llll}
Solutiones & 3 & 0 & 0 \\
Tincturas & 2 & 2710 & 38 \\
Vina & 1 & 711 & 7 \\
Syrupi & 1711 & 19 \\
\end{tabular}

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. B O L E from C H A L K.

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. V O L A T I L E B O L E.

Take of

Volatile salt C C or
Volatile ammoniacal 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.

Plus Hierci Pica and three Species.

Plus two Balsams and i. ve elixirs.
Plus three Tincturas vinosea.
Plus one Confection.
7. Fit etiam cum OPio, addendo.

Opii puri gr. ±

Eoderrin modo fumendus.

8. Bollis et RniloEo cum MERCURIO.

REC. Pulv. rhui gr. xxv.

Calomx<1, ppt. gr. v.

Syrup facchar. q. s.

Jlf.ane fumendus.

9. BOLUS LIXIVIALIS.

REC. Sal. tartar. gr. x.

Conferv. rogar: fcrupul. i. M.

Ter quaterve die fumendus.

10. CoLLY. Riu M VRTRIOICUM.

REC. Vitriol. albi fcrupul. i.

Aqvre fontame unc. iv. M.

Ter die utendum.

II. *CowsERV A ROsARu;11 Phann. Lond.

1z. Dz.

EXTERNA

Aceta ---------------------------------- 1

Aqua ---------------------------------- 1

Causticum ---------------------------------- 1

1*One of these, the Acetum distillationis, vel Spirittuos Aceti is listed with Sales et Sulina, the other, the Acetum succinum with Deccota, and Introtox.

2*the London Pharmacopoeia describes Lapidibus nitrius under M ethalic; Causticii11 commune fortias and C. Inititatis under Sales et Sulina.

3*Acetum Succinum is listed under Aceta, Acetis et Destillatii under Sales et Sulina. No differentiation is made between internal and external modes of administration.

4*Aqva Salttina, is not inde:ed at least not under that name.

5*The same preparations are those of the London Pharmacol.11oia.

The Badger Pharmacist

7. It may also be made with OPIUM, by adding

Pure Opium 1.4 gr.

To be taken in the same manner.

8. RHUBARB BOLE with MERCURY.

Take of

Pulverized rhubarb xxv gr.

Precipitated calomel v gr.

Sugar syrup a sufficient quantity.

To be taken in the morning.

9. LIXIVIATED BOLE.

Take of

Salt of tartar x gr.

Conservae of roses i scrup. Mix.

To be taken 3 or 4 times a day.

10. VITRIOLATED EYE LOTION.

Take of

White vitriol i scrup.

Spring water iv oz. Mix.

To be used three times a day.

11. *CONSERVE OF ROSES. Pharm. Lond.

EXTERNAL

Lapides ---------------------------------- 1

Mercurius ppt. rubr ------------------ 1

Linetum iun. M:\matum ------------------ 1

Tinctura ------------------ 1

Empliausto ------------------ 1

Unguenta ------------------ 1

1*Lapis calcarea and L. haematites (also L. hepatica) are listed in the Ph. London under Fragata, stony agglutines; Lapis mcteclentum under Metallica.

2*Although Tinctura Myrrhae et A. Loer, Phann. Lond. is specified in the Lititz Pharmacopoeia, this title does not appear in the London Pharmacopoeia of 1745 consulted.

3*Although the names differ somewhat, the preparations are much the same as those of the London Pharmacopoeia.
12. DECOC T U M C O R T I C I S P E R U V I A N I.

REC. Pulv. caffis, cort. Peruvian. *cum i.
Aqua fontan. *lib. iii.
oque ad *lib. ii. et cola.

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

L. DECOC T U M C O R T I C I S cum SERPENTARIA.

Fit addenda decoCt:o cortis Peruvian, fob
finiCt:ionis.
Rad. serpentariae contus. famunciam.

Dolli ab unc. i. ad tmc. iii. quaque, vel 2ela quaque hora.

His utrique addi poffit, pro re nata,
Elixir viitrioli acdi. *drachm. i.


Fit addendo decoCt:o cort. Peruvian.
Vini rubri *lib. ii. vel
REC. Singulorum P. IE. et miCtce.
Dolli ut decoB:i cort. Peruvian.

"The decoction was not official in the London Pharmacopoeia, which contained a Tinctoria Oortios Peruvianum simplea:; also a Tr. Oort. Perup. vola. tiles (prepared with Sthritus Salis Ammio- naci.) Neither was it official in the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia which gives directions for the Preparation of but one tincture, viz. Tinctoria Oortios Peruvianam. See also Tinctoria Oortios Peruvianam. No. 81. "There are Quincy's instructions numerous infusions and decoctions, that of Peru- vian Bark, does not occur in the index. Were DecoCt:o Femile of 4 oz. made 100111 chamomile.

Not only is the Lititz formulary based on the London and Edinburg 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. Conserve Rosarum
23. Elixir Paregoricum
3. Causticum Lunare

and so far as the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia is concerned, of

18. ElectraCliffium Lenitivum*
43. Jullagnesia Alba
4. Lapis Infernalis
5. Mercurius Precipitatus Ruber
7. Tinctura Myrrhae et Aloes
10. Unguentum Basilicum
11. Unguentum Lapide Calaminare
46. Syrupus Sacchari

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 would naturally limit its materia medica to its particular

T e h B a d g e r P h a r m a c i s t
15. DECOCTUM RADYCYCIS SARSAPARILLÆ.

REC. Rad farfaparil.  !flq. i.
Aquionan:... Lh. i.  •
Coque ad d M 3 1, et fob finem cöctionis adde
l. 2. c. glycyrrh. 1/3. d. c. c. d. 2. m. u.
COLiturze C:cGs a th. i. ad lib. iil. 2, die.
AGde, p: o re nata,
Vini anrimonialis dtachm. i.

16. D. ccoc-tum ToR IENTILLÆ.

REC. Rad. tormentU contus. w tc. i.
Pv. (-. C. C. zr+3C. iu.
Pv. gul. Arabic. Jenzunciam
Aquz.: fo. itanre iil. i.
Coque ad Hf. ii. et fob finem cötionis adde
Cort.-cinamous contus. dtachm. i.

Colaturre acmifyce
Sacchari abdi drac!Jn. i
D0,En...:d 0,En. iv. ter quaterve:... dle
f.,döe, pro re nata,
Laudani iiqu:di 100. x. l.

17. E.LECTA.

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 the root be boiled down to two. Hence it may be assumed that the length of preparation according to the Linz formula was reduced to a half the time. Quin c y adds: 'One grain of corrosive sublimate dissolved in an ounce of brandy, and added to this decoction, renders it a very powerful medicine for evert y stage of the venereal complaint.'

This drug is likewise included in the Materia Medica lists 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 a nd e r some other name, was not ascertained.

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.

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[ 9 ]

17. ELECTARIUM CorTICIS CHALYBEATUM.


Dalis drachm. i. ter quaterve die; r.

8. * ELECTARIUM LENITIVUM.

Pharm. Edin.

Ve! omittatur caffia fistularis, et duplicentur tar'narindi. Dolis drachm. i. mane.-

19. ELECTARIUM LENITIVUM cum NITR o.

REC. EleB.: lenitiv. unc. ii. Pulv. fal-nitri femungiam. M: 

Dalis drachm. i. bis terve die.

20. ELECT. LENITIVUM BALSAM.

REC EleB.: lenitiv. unc. ii. Balfam. capitii Gum guaiac. anA.falnunciarn. M.

B Dolio

*The "Cortex" par excellence of "Bark" was Peruvian Bark. See Decoction Cortis Peruvianus and Decoction Cortis cum Serpenturn., also Decoction Oortis suti Ving.

In classical Latin the adjective chalybeus. was used with the meaning of steel. According to some, the substantive chaligo, steel, was derived from the Chalybes, a people in Pontus, noted for their mines and their preparation of steelers. Among commonly steel or chalybeus was named from them" (Harper's "New Latin Dictionary.

The modern attribute chalybeate, Latinized chalybeatus. gen. is defined by Webster as "Impregnated with salts of iron, having a taste of iron.

The London Pharmacopoeia lists Ferrum under Materia Medica and Latin Exsiccatum under Preparationes Simpliciores. The Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia does not list it under the former, but under the latter heading giving directions for Ferri Lentanea Purificata, purified iron filings, Ferri Lentanea Filos [d]urarum (prepared iron filings), Ferri Sulphurei Praeparata (prepared iron scales). Whereas the first two were metallic iron, the last was for the most part, a z oxide of iron.

*A lenitive (from Lat. lenire, to soften) medicine or preparation was one that had the auality of easing p ain, 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 Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia. However, the edition of 1774 does not call for either cassia fistula or tamarind but principally prepared from French prunes. The London Pharmacopoeia also calls for both as well as pr une juice.

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

"The Balsam" of the Latin title is, no doubt intended as abbreviation for balsa-matum. Hence the English title should, be rendered Balsamated Lentiniv Electro. However, while balsamation represents good usage according to Webster, balsamated does not. Better still might be Lenitive Electro w ith Balsam as in the previous title.

Take of

Lentivelectuary 11 oz. Powdered salt of nitre 1/2 oz. Mix. Dose i. drachms two or three times a day.

20. BALSAMIC LENTIVELECTURY.

Take of 

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

Radix \ Lignum rssssafra
Cortex j Infusum Sassafras
Oleum Olivarium j Injecto Mercurialis
Oleum Amygdalorum 38. Injecto Balsamica
Oleum olivarium j Oleum Amygdalorum
Oleum amygdalorum j Oleum (d) juglandi 11I
Oleum seminis lini sine calore expressum

[ 9 ]

17. CHALYBEATED 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. drachms 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.

Take of 

Lentivelectuary 11 oz. Powdered salt of nitre 1/2 oz. Mix. Dose i. drachms two or three times a day.

[22]
Dalis arcchln. i. ornhi noCoe, vI inane et veplere.

21. ELECT. feu LoHoc 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-
p.ius, urg:u:ufe tuffi

2z, Fit etiam, cum 0PID. addendo

Laudani liquidi drachm. i.

23. *ELIXIR PAREGORICUM. Pharm. Lond.

24. *ELIXIR VITRIDLI. AcDUM. Pharm.

REC. Canella:: alba::

Rad. zingiberi ana unc. i.

Spiritus vini tenuis lib. ii.
Digere leni calore, et cola: Add te grada-
tim nlfendo.

Oki trioli mnc. viii.

Mixture

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

call for crocucus but omit camphor.

The Lintz title is identical with that of the London Pharmacopoeia. The Lintz title is Elixir vitrioli.

However, neither of the European pharmacopoeias starts with vitriol, but with oil of vitriol. Hence the title should properly read Elixir Acid. Vit.

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 dispensers. The Edinburg Pharmacopoeia gives no directions for digestion. The Edinburg 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.

Whether a weak

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.
27. EPITHEMA VESICATORIUM.

REC. Unguenti taflici, fluido oleratum, linimentum, vel chartam craiface extenli, q. s.

Aperger Pulv. rubellar. cantharidum, q. s.

Poft levem manu preffionem, excut e super-

INTERNAL
82. Tinctura Opii

EXTERNAL
1. Acetum Lithargyritis
3. Causticum Lutare
4. Lapis Infel-nalis
5. Mercurii Præcipitatatas
Ruber
7. Tinctura Myrrhae et Aloes

8. Emplastrum Commune
9. Emplastrum Adhaesivum
10. Unguentum Basilicum Flavum
11. Unguentum Basilicum Calaminari
12. Unguentum Cereum
13. Unguentum e Præcipitato Rubro
14. Unguentum Mercuriale Calaminari
15. Unguentum Sulphuratam

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 x. n 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.

Liquid laudanum x l. drops. Mix.

27. VESICATORY EPITHEM.

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

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 cunctuity to make a drug mill desirable. Castor oil apparently was
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(1Z.)

fuperfluum pt1verem unguento non hreterem:
Pauxillo aceti, madefa: l prius cute, ap-, plicetur.

28. FoTus ANODYN us.

R E C. Capit. papaver. hortens. inc. i.
Aquire fontane lib. iii.
Coque ad lib. ii. et adde
Aceti lib. Js.
Vel eidem quæntitati. aquare calidre et aceti
adde laud. liquid. drachm. ii.

29. Forus SPmrruos us.

R E C. Aquare calidre lib. ii.
Aceti
Spir. vini tem\is ana lib. P. M.

30. GAR GARISMA CoMMUNE.

R E C. Sal. nitri drachin. i.
Aceti unc. ii.
Mellis femunciam
Aquire fontanre unc. vi. M.
3r. GAR-

not to be made at all but purchased. The same holds true of
molasses, the quod 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

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
Salt peter i drachm
Vinegar ii oz.
Honey one-half ounce
Spring water vi oz. Mix.

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.
31. **Gargarisma Adstringens.**


Elixir vitrioli acia. drachzn. i.
Mellis unc. i vl.

32. **HauStus AnodyNus.**

**R.E.C.** Laudani liquidi gutt. xxv.
   .P...gue fontane unc. iFs.
   Syrupi drachinz. ii. M.

33. **INFUSUM ChALYBeatUM.**

**R.E.C.** Rubiginis, vel limatme
   ferri ppt. unc. iv.
   Rad. gentiana; contus. unc. ii.
   Cort. Cancille albre contus. unc. i.
   Vini pomacei veteris lib. viii.
Infunde per aliquot dies.
Dalis zmc. ii. ter quaterve die

34. **INI'USUM SEMINUM LrNr.**

**R.E.C.** Sem. lini integr. unc. ii.
   Aqure bullientis lib. iv.
Sepone ad focm per horas duas; et cola.

---

**Dafu**

1. **ACETUM (POMACEUM)***
   1. Aqua Acidula
   2. Aqua Vitrioxa
   3. Aqua Hordeata, etc.
   4. Aqua Calis.
   10. Collyrium Vitrioliticum
   12. Decoction Corticis Periviani
   13. Decoction Corticis sim Serpentaria
   14. Decoction Corticis cum Vino
   15. Decoction Radicis Sarsapara.1.lae

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**Aqua (Fontana)***

1. Aqua Acidulata
   2. Aqua Vitoroxa
   3. Aqua Hordeata, etc.
   4. Aqua Calis.

---

**ACETUM (Vinosum)***

1. **Aque Acidula***
2. **Aque Vitrioxa***
3. **Aqua Hordeata, etc.***
4. **Aqua Calis.***
10. **Collyrium Vitrioliticum***
12. **Decoction Corticis Periviani***
13. **Decoction Corticis sim Serpentaria***
14. **Decoction Corticis cum Vino***
15. **Decoction Radicis Sarsapara.1.lae***

---

**31. ASTRINGENT GARGLE.**
Take of
Decoction of Peruvian bark vi oz.
Acrid elixir of vitrioli i drachm
Honey i oz. Mix.

**32. ANODYNE DRAUGHT.**
Take of
Liquid laudanum xxv drops
Spring water i 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" vii lb.
Allow to infuse for several days.
Dose ii oz. three or four times a day.

**34. LINSEED INFUSION.**
Take of
Whole linseed ii oz.
Boiling water iv lb.
Keep hot for two hours, and strain.
BALSAM

Axungia

Dc...fis
37·

Delis
Dofis
36·

35·

REc. Radicis, ligni, vel crrcricf fa{fafras
contus. zD1c.i.
· Aque bnilientis lib. iv.
Jnundie per 4. horas, et cola.
Delis lnc. iv. 6ics &l ie.
Aldi pe[li]r, pro. re 11i1c-
3h.·.\,,m.,,.f,.fl+n.ka
.

36'. IN FUSU BIS RERPENTARIA Pr.m.

L'. EC. J<.ad. ferpentarie unc.i.
Aque bi1lentlsls lib.ii.
Infunie per 4- -hoi-as, et cola.
Dc...vis n.r.: i. 3ta vel 4ta nanoque hora.

37: h-IFU S U M SENIE.
EC. trlkat,imnP, .sh,1aln
Fru&. tainar.ind. unc. i. vel
luv. cre1n.. tartar-finziczanci
Ac:ure bulEentis lib. i.
Ir.funde per hcran, tt cola.

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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.'
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.'
Take of
Senna leaves one-half ounce
Fruit of tamarind i oz. or
Powdered cream of tartarus one-half
ounce
Boiling water i lb.
Allow to macerate for an hour, and
strain.

66. Pull.is Camphoratus Nitrosus
67. Pulvis Camphoratus Nitrosus
cum Opio
72. Pulvis Guaicinatus Antimonia
cum Opio

24. Elixir Vitrioli Acidum
61. Pulvis Aromaticus
CANTHAIDES
27. Epithema Vescinatorium
CAPITA PAPARVEX
28. Foitis Anodymas
CASCARILLA
56. Pilulae Piceae
CAUSTICUM LUNARE, P.harm., Lond.

* See also Cortex Canellae albae.
I oun1 dol; unc. iv. quD. q: e t.: niho r fil. 
nd  alvi fauna c 1.

38. INJECTIO MERCURIALIS.

R. E. C. Ungu lent i mercurio; C.. Lvz* LM3L.H:
Soive in
Oleii olivari. vel amygdal. d. u. iv.
Urena mane et vepere, vel ter die

39. INJECTIO BALSAMICA.

R. E. C. Balfam capi vi d.mchm; ii.
1. olivar. vel amygdal. d. unc. iv Ni*

Uter: da inane et vepere, vet-er die.

40. LINIMENTUM ANODYNUli.

Laudani liquid jenn 2 cian1.

IVlfce intime.

.Îdh: enlor lo"rles; tl ad dolorein fpafi-
c un1 xgrotolraulc 1;

+r. LrNI-

CERA FLAVA
12. Unguentum Cereum
CONSERV. ROSUM
6. Bolus Volatilis
9. Bolus Lixivialis
C (ORN) C (ERV) C (ONUTUS)
16. Decoctum Tormentillae
CORTEX AURANTICUM
81. Tinctura Corticis Peruviani

CORTEx CANELLAe ALBAe*
33. Infusum Chalsbeatem
CORTEx CIINNOMO
16. Decoctum Tormentillae
CORTEx MYRROBALANI
54. Pilulae ex Extracto Myro-
balani
CORT (EX) PERUVIAN (UM)
12. Decoctum Corticis Peruviani

* See Canella alba.

For one dose iv 0z. 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.

B. Decoctum Corticis cum Ser-
70. Pulvis Corticis cum Opio
pentaria
81. Tinct. Corticis Peruviani
11. Decoctum Corticis cum Vino
17. Electuarium Corticis Chaly-
beatem
35. Infusum Sassafras
CREMOR TARTARI
68. Pulvis Corticis Peruviani
69. Pulvis Corticis cum Serpen-
taria
37. Infusum Sennae
71. Pulvis e Jalapio cum Cre-
more Tartari

* See also Radix vel Lignum.
1. LINITEGIU'lI111 C. IMP-I.-OHATU.r4!

REC. Campher. : fencza;cia.nI.
1. oil van. im. amygcll. cl. pg-
land. 1 i. a. 1111 fine cal Ore
epreth 10 A. J. r. s. a.

42. L N I M E N T U M V O L A T I L E .

REC. Linimenti canphorati unc. 1T.
Sp. fiiil Volar. an urteniac. fia.;u.;l.
cianz. 11.

43. MAGNAEISI ALBA. Phann. Edin.
Dofis a dmehm. i ad drachm. i.---Pr.o c.-
thatric. -leni et utili. -valente- acid. -ji-
machi indigeno.

44. MUCILAGO Gu!fIMI ARAB11er.

REC. Gum. Arabic. tille. iv.
Aqua: foman unc. x. M. s. a.
+S. .. OLEUM. RcrCHi, Emptitium.

46. P1lu-
GREAT RA!
5. Bolus e Greta
6. Pulvis Antimonialis
76. Pulvis Ipecacuanhae cum
Opio

DECOCTUM CORT (ICIS) PERUVIAN (?)
31 Garagarisma Adstringens

ELECTUARIUM LENTIVUM. Pharm. Edin.
9. ElectuariUm Lentivum cum
Nitro
20. ElectuariUm Lentivum
Balsam.
ELIXIR VITRIOLI. ACID (UM)
B. Decocum Corti,rs cum Ser-
pentaria
31. Garagarisma Adstringens

41. CAMPHORATED LINIMENT.1
Take of Camphor one-half ounce
"Oil-olive", or sweet almond oil,
Butternut oil, or cold expressed lin-
seed oil i i oz. Mix according to
the art.

42. VOLATILE LINIMENT.'
Take of "Camphorated liniment 11 oz.
Volatile spirit of sal ammoniac
one-half ounce. Mix.

43. WHITE MAGNESIA.2 Pharm. Edin.
Dose from i to ii drachms ___ As a
mild and effective cathartic, for neu-
ralizing chronic acid it y of the
mouth.

44. MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.'
Take of Gum Arabic iv oz.
Spring water 1 x oz. Mix according to
the art.

45. 'CASTOR OIL, Purchased,

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE
9. Emplastrum Ad haesivum
FOLIA SENNAE
37. Infusum Sennaef
FRUCTUS TAMARINDORUM
37. Infusum Sennaef
GUMM! AMMONIACUM
47. Pilulae Ammoniacae
GUMM! ARABICUM
16. Decoctum Tormentillae
44. Musculago Gummi Arabic
GUMM! IASAE FOETIDAE
56. Pilulae Foetidae cum Aloe
GUM (M) GUAJAC (UM)
20. ElectuariUm Lentivum
Balsam.
46. PILULE ALOETICJE.

Syrupi q. s.
Delis a gr. x. ad gr. xxv.

47. PRULULIE AMMONIACJAE.

REC. Gum. Ammoniac. unc. ii.
Saponis Hifpan. unc. -i.
Balfam. capivi. q. s. M.
Dolis a gr. x. ad gr. xv. ter die.

48. PRULULIE ANTIMONIALES cum MERCURIO.

REC. Tartar. emetic. drachm. i.
Calomd. ppt. drachm. ii.
Syrupi q. s.
Formetur malfa in pilulas 120.
Dofu i. omni nocTae; vel bis terve die;

49. PRLULIE CALOMELANÆ.

REC. CalomeL. ppt. frupul. i.
Micre panis scrupul. ii.
Syrupi q. s.

C

82. Tinctura Opii, Vulgo Landa.-
num Liquidad
83. Aqua Hordeata
84. Hydargryum
85. Pulvis ex Hydrarg yro
86. Unguentum Mercuriale
87. Infusum Seminis Lin!
88. Enema Anodynum

*See also Opium Purum.

*[38]

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 2 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.
Take of

Tartar emetic i drachm
Precipitated calomel ii drachms
Syrup a sufficient quantity
Let the mass be formed into 20 pills. Dose i every night; or twice or three times a day.

49. CALOMELATED PILLS.
Take of

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

IPECACUANHA
75. Pulvis Ipecacuanhae
LAPIS INFERNALIS, Pharm. Lond.
LAUDANUM LIQUIDUM
5. Bolus e CreW.
6. Decoctum Tormentillae
22. Elect. seu Lohoch de Sperm- mante Cetti cum Opio
26. Enema Anodynum

*See also Cortex vel Radix.
Forrnetur mafa in pilulas 20.
Dolys i. ii. vel iii. omni n6B:e, vei bis die.

50. PILULIE CHALYBEATIE.

REC. Sal. martis calcinati drachm. L.
Terebinthum: veneta: drachm. lis.
Pulv. gum. myrrh. q. s.
Forrnetur mafa in pilulas 60.
Dolys ab i. ad iii. ter die.

51. PILULIE EX HYDRARGYRO:

REC. Hydrargyri drachm. i.
Mellis drachm. i.
Tere imul in mortario marmoreo ad perfe:am globolorum extinB:ionem:
Dein adde
Hlicre panis q. s.
Forr:etur !Jafi"a. in pilulas 60.-.

D: === 1. vel ii. mane, et i. vel ii. vefpere,
cc.; decoclo rad. farfaparilloes---lduem vt-nearn.

5. ltr-

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORATUM
42. Linim. entum Volatile
LITHARGYRUM
1. Acetum Uthargyrizes
& Emplastrum Corrnvmne
MAGNESIA ALBA. Phann. Edin. MANNA
79. Solutia Cathartica MEL
21. Elect. seu Lohon de Sperm:mate Ceti

30. Gargarisma Commune
31. Gargarisma Adstringens
32. Pilulae ex Hydrargyro
MERCDRUS CORROSIUS SUBLIMATUS
80. Solutia -Mercurii Corrosivi
Sublimati,
5. Mercurius Praeципitatus Ruber, Phann.l. Lond.
15. Unguentum et Pr.;jcipitatio
Rubro

MICA PANIS*
49. Pilulae Calomelanae
51. Pilulae ex Hydrargyro
MUCILAG (O) CUM (Mr) ARAB (ICI)
5. Bolus et Greta
56. Pilulae Foetidae cum Aloe
0LEUM CINNAMOMI
55. Pilulae et Rheae
0LEUM (D) JUGLANDUM
41. Linimentum Camphoratum
0LEUM OLIVUM
25. Enema Commune
38. Insecto Mercurialis
39. Insecto Balsamica
41. Unguentum Camphoratum

* See Panis domesticus.

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

50. CHALYBEATE PILLS.'

Take of
Calced 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.

Take of
Mercury i drachm
Honey i drachm
Rub together homogeneously in a marble 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---for venereal disease.
52. PILULIE e JALAPIO cum MER-CURIO.

REC. Pulv. rad. jalapii Jemunciam. Calomel. ppt. drachm. i. Syrupi q. s. M. Dofis a fungulo. i. ad scrupul. 11.

53. PILULIE e SENEKA.

REC. Pulv. rad. fenkre scrupul. i. Saponis Hifpan. femuniitam. M. Dofis a gr. x. ad gr. xv. 6ties die. Ad calculus--- vel ad febles intermittentes pertinaciores.

54. * PILULJE ex ExtrAcTo of Y-ROBALANUM. (a)

REC. Corticus, vel radicas myrobalani contus. q. s. Aqure fontanre q. s. Coque ut fiat decoction fortius, et cola: Deinde per evaporationem leni calore C z pericl.iam,

(a) Anglico WHITE WALNUT, five BUTTER./YU'Y.

8. Emplastrum Commune
12. Unguentum Cereum
OIEUM RICI
OIEUM SEMINUM LIN.
25. Enema Commune
41. Linimentum Camphoratum
OIEUM VITRIOLUM
24. Elixir Vitioli Acidum

See also Gummi Opium.
* Se Cr. Mica Panis.

52. PILLS of JALAP with MERCURY.

According to Trottmann ("Woertnerbuch," 1808), the MELONARUM quinque speciosae are five Oriental fruits with nuts as kernels which formerly were used as laxatives. Neither, the London nor the Edinburgh 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 Little formula calls for the bark, not the fruit.

Take of Pulverized Jalap root one-half ounce Precipitated calomel i drachm Syrup a sufficient quantity. Mix. Dose from i to ii scrupul.

53. PILLS of SENEKA.

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 intermittent fevers particularly resistant.

54. *PILLS of EXTRACT of MYRO-BALANUM. (a)

Take of Bruised bark, or root of myro-balum 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.
peractam, more foliato fiat *extractum mollc; ex quo formentur pilulre gr. v.

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

55. PILULE e RHIEO.

REC. Pulv. rhrei gr. xxv.

Pulv. aromatic. gr. "vel ol. c1q-
namom, gutt. i.

Syrupi. q:s. M.

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

56. PILULIE FoETIDIE cum ALo.E.*

REC. Gum. afre fetid. frupul. i

Aloe fuccotrin. gr. v. :

Mucilag. gum. arabic. q.s.

Formentur maffia in pilulas 4.

Dofis a ii. ad iv.---Utenda in gravi fto-
!iachii flatulentis cum alvi conflagitatione,
qure aliquando in febre maligna et ca-
trenfi occurrir, ad flatum deorfm exp-
ellent um.

57. Pr-

RAD (IX) GLYCIRRHIZ (AE)
15. Decoctum Radicis Sarsa-
parillae

RADIX JALAPII
52. Pilulae e Jalapio cum
Mercurio
71. Pulvis e Jalapio cum Cremore
Tartari

RADIX MYROBALANII
54. Pilulae ex Extracto Myro-
balanii

RADIX (IX) SARSAPARILL (AE)
15. Decoctum Radicis Sarsa-
parillae

RADIX ASSAFRAS*
35. Infusum Sassafras

* See also Lignum Vel Cortex.

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55. PILLS of RHUBARB."

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

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.

56. ASAFOETIDA PILLES with ALOES.*

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 flatulence of the stomach with
constipation, which sometimes occurs
in malignant fever and military fever,
for expelling intestinal gas.

RADIX SENKEA
53. Pilulae e Senkia

RADIX SERPENTARIAE
36. Infusum Serpentariae
69. Pulvis Corticis cum Ser-
pentaria
81. Tinctura Corticis Peruviani
RAD (x) TORENTILLAE
16. Decoctum Tormentillae

RADIX ZINGIBERIS
24. Elixir Vitrioli Acidum
61. Pulvis Aromaticus

RHAEUM
8. Bolus e Rhaeo cum Mercurio
55. Pululae e Rhaeo
59. Pululae Saponaceae cum
Rhaeo

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57. PILULJE OrrATIE

REC. Opii puri frurapul. i.
Pulv. cafarilbe q. s. M.s.

Dolis i. vel. ii. hora fomni.

58. PRU LULIE. PicEIE.

REC. Picis liquida: q. v.

Pr. Pilulae. Pulv. camerilbe q. s. M.s.

Dolis gr. xy. vdfirale: i. ter die.

59. PILULIE SAPONECEJE cumRH;:o

REC. Saponis Hiapan. drachm. vi.
Pilulae Saponae

Dolis a:brupil. i. ad:crupil. ii. bis vreve die.

60. PILULIE ScILLITICJE.

REC. Pilul. ammoniac. inc. i.
Pilulae 21. arid crachm. ifs. M.

Dolis gr. x. vel gr. xv'ter die.

61. PUR.

1. The London Pharmacopoeia does not list the Pill but Pilulae Saponaseae containing opium. See note to No. 3. Quincy lists them as Pilsae Thebaicae, visigo Pacifici, The Pacific Pills. These pills were contrived by a chemical empiric. 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, except the opium. Quincy's formula is the same as that of the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia.

2. This appears to be another typical American Preparation, for neither the London nor the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia contain 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.


4. Saponaceous Pills with Rhubarb. 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.

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

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

7. Saponaceous Pills with Rhubarb. Take of Ammoniacum pills y scull of 3 drachms. Powdered. Mix. Dose x. gr. or xv. gr. three times a day.
6r. "PuLVrs ARoMATICUS,
REc. Cancellae alrei.

Dofis s. a

SEMEN SCILLA

Dofis a.g.t. x. ad Jcrwul, i pro enletico;
vd a gr. ii. ad gr. viii. 3ia vel 4ta quaque irora, pio diaphuretico.

6. PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

"5. Pulvis Antimonialis

REc. Alum. crudi.

Terr cie japonicer, ana P. ZE. M.

Dofis a.xr, /i. ad drachm: Is.

6?. PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

REc. Tartalet. elyncic. d/ach; n. i.

Dofis a.g.t.x. ad Jcrwul. i pro enletico;
vd a gr. ii. ad gr. viii. 3ia vel 4ta quaque irora, pio diaphuretico.

6. PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

REc. 4rrROSUS.

Dofis

SCILLA.
60. Pilulae Scuiticae

SEmen LINI
34. Infusum Seminum Linii

SEVUM OvILLUM
14. Unguentum Mercuriale

SPERMATIS CETI
21. Elect. seu Lohoch de Spermate Ceti

SPIRITUS JAMAICENSIS
81. Tinctura Corticis Peruviani

SPIRITUS SALIS VOLATILIS
ANMONIACI!
42. Linimentum Volatile

SPIRITUS VINI TENUIS
1. Aqua Acidulata
24. Elixir Vitrioli Acidum
29. Flos Spirituosus
82. Tinctura Opii

SULPHUR
16. Unguentum Sulphuratum

SYRUPUS
17. Electuarum Corticis Chalybeatum
32. Haustus Anodynum
46. Pilulae Aetoiticae
48. Pilulae Antimonialis cum Mercurio
49. Pilulae Calomenaet
52. Pilulae e Jadapi cum Mercurio

55. Pilulae e Rhoaco
57. Pilulae Saponaceae cum Rhaeco

58. Bolus e Rhoaco cum Mercurio

TARTARUS EMETICUS
48. Pilulae Antimoniales cum Mercurio
63. Pulvis Antimonialis
64. Pulvis Antimonialis Nitrosus

[49]
Dolis a gr. xv. ad drachm. fs. zda vel ...ria quaque hora.

65. Fit etiam cum 0Pro, 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 0Pio, addenda

Gum. opii gr. ii.

Eodem modo fumendus.

68. * PuLvrs CoRTr c1s PERUVIAN!

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

69. Pt<LS-

65. Pulvis Antimonialis Nitrosus cum Opio
67. Pulvis Guaiaecinus Antimonialis
78. Solutia Emetica
TERERINTHIA VENETA
50. Pulvulares Chalybeatae
TERRA JAPONICA
62. Pulvis Aluminosus
TINCTURA MYRHRAE ET ALOES, Phann. Lond.
69. Pulvis CORTITIS cum SERPENTARII.

REC. Pulv. cort. Peruvian. tmt. i.
Pulv. rad. serpens - arachm. ii. M.


70. Pulvis Corticis cum Opium.

REC. Pulv. cart. Peruvian. unc. i.
Laudani liquidi gutt. xxx.

Tera.nur limul in mornrrio ut intime rinfectantur.

Dalis drachm. js. quaque, vel 2 da quaque hora.

71. Pulv. e JALAPIO cum CREM-MORE TARTARII!

REC.; Pulv. jalapii drachm. i.
.Cremar. tartari JenzunciaJt, M.

Dolis. Jerupul. i. 2 da vel 4 da quaque hora, ut alius leniter nlove: i. tur

72. Pulv.-

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

[French prune pulp] in addition to Folia senae. 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 lixiviatin
72. Pu. t. vrs GuA IACt-Nus AN-TIMONIALIS.

REC. Glim, guaiacic drachm. i.
Camphor 1 drachm. fs.

Hence, processes,

Dol is a gr. xv. ad gr. xxv. ter die,

73. PuLVIS GuAIACIN usNTRosus,

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

Dol is a jcrupul. i. ad ii. ter quaterve die.

74. _PuLVrs NTRosus.

Ell: fal nitri in pulvereret redactus.

Dol is a jcrupul. i. ad ii. 2da quaque hora.

75. * PU LVIS IPECACU ANJE.

Dol is gr. xv. pro emetico:---vel gr. i. 4ta.
qliaque hora, ad diarrheam.

D 76. PuL-

-76.

72. ANTIMONIAL GUAIAC POWDER. 3

Take of

Gum guaiac 1/2 drachm
Camphor 1/2 drachm
Tartar emetic 12 gr. Mix.

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

73. NITRATED GUAIAC POWDER. 3

Take of

Gum guaiac 1 dust crachm
Salt nitre 1 drachm. Mix.

Dose from i. to i. scrub. three or four times a day.

74. NITRATED POWDER. 3

Is salt nitre reduced to a powder.

Dose from i. to i. scrub. twice every hour.

75. * IPECAC POWDER. 3

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

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

Alumen Crudum
Aqua Fontana
Camph. Praeparat
Causticum Lunare. Ph. Lond.

* In order to avoid confusion, Greta Praeparatai and Sal Tartari are classed with inorganic as is commonly done, although both are typically organic according to source as well as definition.
76. I'ULVIS IPECAUANHIE cum OPIO.


77. Purvis ScILLITl cus NrTRosus. REC. Pulv. fcillre aridre drachm. i, Salis nitri drachm. iy.:

Piperis Jamaicenfis drachn. fS. Mill Dofis a gr. v. ad gr. xv. ter quaterve die, 

78. SolUTIO EMETICA.


79. SolUTIO CATHARTICA.

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

Pro

Magnesia alba. Ph. Lond. Sal Corni Cervi Volatilum
Mercurius CorrosiIus Sublimatus Sal Glabraer
Mercurius Praecipitans Ruber Sal Martis
Oleum Vitioli Sal Niti
Rubigo Sal Tartari
SaccharUm Saturnii Sulphur
Sal Ammoniacum Volatile Vitriolum Album
Sal Catharticum Amaranum Vitriolum Caeruleum
Sal Commune Vitriolum Antimonii

Materia Medica: Vegetable Kingdom. This list includes fifty items, two of which appear twice under somewhat different designations. Thus Ipecuauhna appears as such and as Pulvis Ipecuauhanh : also Scilla appears as such and as Pulvis Scillae. The powdered form is, no doubt, listed separately because Pulvers, including the simple ones, were recorded as a distinct class of preparations in the pharmacopoeias 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 Papaneris are also fruits. There are ten Radices listed as such.
T H E  B A D G E R  P H A R M A C I S T

[ 2 7 ]

Pro unti dofi, duabus haunibus intervallo femihorre fumenda.

So. Soluto Mercurii Corrosiv SUBLIMATI.

RE C. Mercurii corros. sublimat. gr. xvi. Aque fontanre lib. i. M.

Defis a drachm. ii. ad. Jemunician, mane et veufere.

Utilis eft etiam pro lotione phagedenrica.

Sr. * Tinctura CorTorres PERUY.

RE C. PLilv. corr. Peruvian. unc. ii.

Cort. - aurantium contus. unc. ifs. Rad. herpantire Contus. femuniciam.

Spiritus Jamaicenfis lib. ifs.

Infonde per + dies, er cola.

Dofrs a drachm. i. ad. Jemnician bis, ter, quater, die.

Sz. * Tinctura OPIJ, vulgo LAUDANUM LIQUIDUM.

RE C. Gum. opii tmc. ii.

Piperis Jamaicenfis drachm. ii.

Spiritus vini tenuis lib. ifs.

D z Dige.re

However, Rhaemum, 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 Sewnna, Fructus Tamarindorum, Hordeum Perla­tum, Lignurn Sassafras, Scilla and Semen Lini. Of unorganized drugs, two, viz. Aloes Socotriana and Opium are insip­sated 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.

As previously pointed out, neither the Edinburgh nor the Lon­don pharmacopoeia recognizes a class of similar solutions. While Quincy discusses it, 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 Corticii Peruvianii. The former also gives a formula for a simple tincture to be prepared with spirit of ammonia under the title Tinctura Oorticii Peruvianii vo­cata.

Quincy comments on both preparations but says nothing about a Compound Tincture of Cinchona.

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 lib. Mix.

Dose from ii. drachms to one-half ounce, morning and evening. Also useful as a lotion for ulcers.

81. Tincture of peruvian bark.

Take of

Pulverized Peruvian bark, ii oz.

Bruised orange peel, 1 lb.

Bruised serpentaria root, one-half ounce.

Jamaica spirits, 1 Y 2 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, 1 2 lb.

Herewith the entire list is given in alphabetical order.

Aloes Socotrana

Balsamum Capivi

Balsamum Peruvianum

Canellae Alba (Also Cortex Canellae Albae)

Capita Papaveris

Cascarilla

Cortex Aurantii

Cortex Cinnamomi

Cortex Myrobalani

Cortex Peruvianum

Cortex Sassafra

Folia Senna

Fructus Tamarindorum

Gummi Ammoniacum

Gummi Arabicum

Gummi Asa Foetidae

Gummi Guaianum

Gummi Myrrhae

Gummi Opium (See also Opium)

[ 5 9 ]
Digere Jeni calore, et cola.

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

Teratur in mortario vitreo ut fiat pulvis; cui affimde

Vini Maderenfis lib. ii.

Digere Jeni calore per decem dies; de1n per chartum cola.

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

84. * SYRUPUS SACCHARI.
   Syrufus Communis, Pharm. Ea’in.

Vel, eujus loco nti pollit fyrnopus empyreus...naticus, ex in Ulis en1pitus, rnlaffi. s vulgo dillus.

Hordeum Perlata
Ippecacuanhae (See also Pulvis Ippecauanhae)
Lignum Sassafras
Jlauna
Oleum Amygd alarum
Oleum Cinnamoni
Oleum Jug landinum
Oleum Olivarum
Oleum Ricini
Oleum Seminis Lini
Opium Purum (See also Gummi Opium)
Orika
Piper Jamaicensis

Pix Burgundica
Pix Liquida
Pulvis Ippecauanhae (See also Ippecauanha)
Pulvis Scillae (See also Scilla)
Radix Gentianae
Radix Glycyrrhizae
Radix Jalapii
Radix Myrobalani
Radix Sarsaparillae
Radix Sassafras (See also Co-rx et Lignum)
Radix Seneka
Radix Serpentina

Glass of antimony is apparently the English equivalent for the German Spiegelsayn of which Basil Valentine said in the 15th cent. that is, the native sulphide of antimony was so named because it was glassy and ein Glas’s sus degrae no 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 appa...ent. Quincy records the t o r i n a l a s of bot11 pharmacopoeias a n d comments on the advtantages of a lauf1l preparation. The potasssium acid tartrate apparently acts on the antimony sulphide with the formation of tartar emetic.

The title of both the London and Edin...burs pharmacopoeias is Syrupus Simplex, to which the latter adds* give Ommunis. Neither pharmacopoeia specifies the ratio of sugar to water. The Lititz Pharmacopoeia admits as quia p7o quo molasses from the West Indies. This may seem to justify the title Syrupus Sacchari, i.e. syrup obtained from sugar cane, a species of Saccharum.

Allow to digest over a gentle heat, and strain.

83. *ANTIMONIAL WINE.¹

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.’
   COMMON SYRUP, Pharm. Edin.

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

Radix Tormentillae
Radix Zingiberis
Rhaeum
Scilla (See also Pulvis Scillae)
Senen Lini
Terebinthina Veneta

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

Azangia Porcina
Cantharides
Cera fiava
Corsus Cervi

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 octave edition of
**PART II.**

**MEDICAMENTA EXTERNA.**

feu CHIRURGICA.

r. *Acetum Lithargyrus.*

* Acetum Lithargyrus. Vulgo *Extractum Saturni.*

**REC.** Lithargyri levigati *lib. i.*

Aceti vinof optimi *lib. iv.*

Digerantur per aliquod tempus; dein coquendo et commovendo, quantum fieri possit, foliatura lithargyrus, et continuetur coeli; donec acenlm fyrupi spifi-tudinem habeat: Hoc effusio eodern modo repetipossitoperatic, ifithargyraedofondum manem novum pro portione apponatur a cetum.

**Z. A SATURNINA.**

**REC.** Aceti lithargyrificus *dracm. ii.*

Aqure fontane *lib. i. M.*

Utilis eill: pro lotione---ad interritigenem fru inflammationem externam (phlegmon); in pro-

Vinegar of Litharge or Litharge Vinegar, to use Quinn's title, is not official in either the London or the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia, both of which give directions for the preparation of Saccharum Saturni. The Vinegar as Quinn points out under Acetum Lithargyrus, "though distinguished by a particular name, is in fact only a solution of sugar of lead: and intended only to be used externally as cos-meetic."

Of Lithargyrus Aetrum, "Litharge of Gold." Quinn states: it is generally called this 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, Quinn describes Minium or "Red-Lead," also Orpiment or "Whip Lead." It is from the latter that both of the pharmacopoeias referred to prepare the Saccharum Saturni or Sugar of Lead, our lead acetate.

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.

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**PART II**

EXTERNA 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 possible, and let the boiling be continued until the vinegray has the consistency of syrup: This having been poured off, the operation may be repeated in the same way, if the litharge remaining at the bottom fresh vinegray lie 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 chaf ed skin or external inflammation (phleg-mon); in compounding antiphlogistic
componendis cataplasmatibus antiphlogisticis:—pro collyrio, in quibusdam ophthalmis; et pro injectione (nonnunquam) adipicum in futilicidibus.

3. *CaussicuM LuNARE, Pharm. Lond.*

4. *LAPRS INFERNALIS, Pharm. Lond.*

5. *ViercuriUS PRECIPITATUSt RubER, Pharm. Lond.*

6. LINTEUM PRJEPARATUM.

R. C. Vitrioli Cerrulei drachm. i.

Aque fontanre unc. i. M.

30 d, folio captum, ut de teto madefiate; feponatur super mundum tabulam donec aridum fit; deir fervetur pro ufu.

7. ""'TINCTURA MYRRHIE et ALOES. Pharm. Lond.*

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 after wards melt the matter in a crucible; 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 some what more explicit. Quincy collates them or the latter in some detail.

Neither of the two pharmacopoeias contain lists this title in the index. Neither could correspond a corresponding preparation be found under *Mercurius*; The author of the London Pharmacopoeia must have taken it from some other edition of the London Pharmacopoeia because he makes the following statement: "Fused nitrate of silver in a crucible, caustic seem to have succeeded to the reputation of fused caustic potash as a cautery, and also to have acquired the name of tinctura myrrhae (sometimes translated "hel-stone" in no. 1d books) originally applied to fused pegast* (Chromides et Pharmacies, p. 424).

The title of the London Pharmacopoeia is Mercurius corrosivus ruber, that of the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia *Mercurius corrosivus ruber. vidga praecipitatus ruber.* In Quincy both names follow the monograph on *Mercurius Practicum*; 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 Edinburgh 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; lirof spiritus, two pints; digested in a sand heat for six days, and strain. This is designed for chirurgical dressings.

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

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

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

6. PREPARED LINT.* Take of

Blue Vitriol drachm.

Spring water 1 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.*

Pharm. Lond.
8. *EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE.

REC. Litharygi lib. iii.

1. olivarum lib. vi. Mifce et coque ut fiat empl. frum. s. a.

9. lie EMPLASTRUM ADIESIVUM.


12. *UNGUENTUM CEREUM.

REC. Olei Olivarum lib. i. Cer:e flavre unc. iv. M. s. a.

13. *UNGUENTUM PRECIPITATO RuBrO.

REC. Unguents baflic. flav; lib. i. Mercurii pr:ecipitati rubri dmcmv. Mifce s. a.

The directions given in the London Pharmacopoeia are somewhat more explicit than those given in the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia. The Lintz formula gives no directions whatever. The asterisk denotes that the plaster is not to be made in the several dispensaries but in the general laboratory. Quincy's comment on this and other pasters seem worth quoting. 'These pasters are the common application in excoration of the skin, slight lacerations wounds of the limbs and somewhat warm, and defend from the air which is all that can be expected in these cases from any plaster.'

The title of the London Pharmacopoeia is *Emplastri in aromatae Aedhensis*, that of the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia *Emplastri in aromatae Aedhensis*. The former directs the use of Yellow Resin, the latter that of White Resin. Why the author of the Lintz Pharmacopoeia should have gone out of his way so prescribe the use of Burgundy Pitch does not become apparent. The Edinburg formula calls for Yellow Wax, White Resin, Land, and Olive Oil. The London formula differs in several details. The latter Pharmacopoeia also lists in Unguentum Basilicum Nigrum and an U. B. Volatile.

"Yellow Wax. Prepared Calamine, and Olive Oil are the ingredients. This ointment was not official in the London Pharmacopoeia. While the English title, *Unguentum Basilicum*, shows that Quincy uses the literally translated title, Ointment of Calamine Stone, as prime. In the monograph, however, the English title is rendered 'Ointment of Calamine Stone.' Official in the London Pharmacopoeia as Unguentum Cereum, this Album, and in the London Pharmacopoeia as U. Album. Quincy translates the former as White Ointment. But it does not give an English title for the latter. The Lintz formula does not include the ingredients of both European formulas.

The London Pharmacopoeia lists an Unguentum e Mercurio Fracitiatus but it is White Precipitate that enters this formula. Neither is the Lintz preparation listed in the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia, nor does Quincy mention it.

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. *AJHESIVE PLASTER.*

Take of Common plaster 11 lb. Burgundy pitch ilb. Melt together so that a plaster is made.

10. *YELLOW BASILICUM OINTMENT.*

Pharm. Edin.

11. *OINTMENT FROM CALAMINE STONE.*

Pharm. Ediz.

12. *WAX OINTMENT.*

Take of "Oil-olive" lb. Yellow wax 4 oz. Mix according to the art.

13. *RED PRECIPITATE OINTMENT.*

Take of Yellow basil. ointment lb. Red precipitate of mercury v drachms. Mix according to the art.

REC. Hydrargyn lib; i.
Sevi ovilli, vel bovilli, lib. i.
Axungire porcine lib. iii.
Mifce fimul tere lido in mortario ut fiat un-
guentum creruleum, s. a.

15. "UNG UENTUM SULPHURATUM.

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

i6. "UNG UENTUM: SULPHURATUM.

REC. Sillphuris trini lib. i.
Alltmgfreporcinre. lib. i. M. s. a.

FINIS,
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