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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  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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Always interested in this publication as an historical document, the writer's interest in this early formulary was stimulated for some reason that he no longer recalls in 1919 when he corresponded with the Surgeon General's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



BRETHREN'S HOUSE, LITITZ.

"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 NOSTRE INOPINIE RERUMQUE  
ANGUSTIIS,

Feroci hostium ferocitatis, bellicoque crudeli ex inopinato  
patrie nostro inlato dehitis,

MAXIME ACCOMMODATA.

PHILADELPHIE:

EX OFFICINA STYNER & IST. 11. OCT. 1877.

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.

<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, Formulary 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-

# PHARMACOPOEIA<sup>1</sup>

Of Simples<sup>2</sup> & 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 & Straited Circumstances,

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

brought upon our fatherland.<sup>3</sup>

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLISHED BY STYNER CIST. 1778.<sup>4</sup>

ing lines: "Auctore  
Gulielmo Brown, M. D."  
(William Brown, M. D.,  
author); and "Editio  
Alterata" (Second edi-  
tion.)

<sup>4</sup>In the second edition, this line reads: "Ex Officina Caroli Cist. M.DCC.LXXXI." Like the workshop of the apothecary, that of the printer was latinized as officina, contraction of opificina, 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.

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

**DISINCUUN'UR** afterisNJ medica-  
Incent1zan forlnuL:e, quē apud ccnzune pe-  
"(:riznirpte.J".Oururi et ccnzoni debent; ceter& inter  
l:cfacuinicrzon vfficznc.sftint extenzpore 'inifcEnd£.

Pluri;;r:lc:Jfl!nt for;nul te folida:: et fieere qute co1n-  
l1ldh!s s-d Jaltern elegal Ittits liquida forma adbi-  
lcrif°.ff-;st,nifi defuerit itnpritisphi4larunz copia;  
tt onznC?, qute fninus e.fficacia, pro recipientibus  
-;:el caufa elegantite tat:tuIn ufui funt, quales aquttJ  
ji;;,-pHce, E3c. variaque eInplafra et unguenta 'Vix  
naci[aria aut utilia, tranJPortandi incommodo 'Vi-  
tc.re 'Jelinus.

Lititz, Mart. 12, 1778.

<sup>1</sup>Professor Nev in again translates the Latin *formula* as prescription. Though he is consistent, it does not represent common practice.

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

nate a working man (laborer) and working woman respectively. The continental *apotheca* had not only an *officin(e)* but a *labora-*(*tor*), etc. The neutral form *operC.rium* is here apparently used to differentiate between the apothecary's laboratory and his *officin(e)*, or sales room.

<sup>3</sup>Professor Nev in again translates *officina* as office. As already pointed out this is misleading. Possibly the Latin *officina* had here best be rendered as dispensary the hospital room in which medicaments; are mixed as well as given out (*dispensare*). This is more in harmony with the continental usage of the term.

<sup>4</sup>Again Professor Nev in translates the Latin *formula* into the English prescription.

<sup>5</sup>Both Professor Nev in and Sister Mary Francis Xavier apparently had difficulties in interpreting "imp r i m i s phialarum". Professor Nev in "olverl

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 indebted to Prof. C. O. Lee of Purdue University for having brought this article 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 century of the P.C.P.*, p. 85.

the problem by omitting the word in the translation. The commentator is equally at a loss. A guess might be, that whereas solids could be kept in paper board or tin containers, such as were used in early drug stores (See e.g. the pamphlet describing the Historical Drug Store, 1849-1898, in the Museum of the Wisconsin Historical Society) glass shelf bottles with labels for liquid preparations could not be supplied at the time. Sister Xavier's interpretation is given in the translated text.

<sup>6</sup>Whereas Professor Nev in translates "recipientibus" as patients, Sister Mary Francis Xavier translates the word as prescriptions. The *Recipe* with which the physician begins his prescription is derived from the same Latin verb from which the German, *Rezept*, and the English colloquial *recipe* are de-

**THERE ARE DISTINGUISHED** by an asterisk the formulas<sup>1</sup> of medicaments which must be prepared and compounded in a general laboratory;<sup>2</sup> the others are to be mixed, as needed, in our hospital dispensaries.<sup>3</sup>

Many are solid and dry formulas<sup>4</sup> which might more conveniently, or at least more elegantly, be used in liquid form, unless there be wanting above all a sufficiency of phials;<sup>5</sup> and all preparations, which are less efficacious, or used for prescriptions<sup>6</sup> only for the sake of elegance, such as simple 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.<sup>7</sup>

rived. Hence prescription seems the correct rendering.

<sup>7</sup>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 only change observed is that of *asterisco* (sic) for *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. Kebler 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.

\* JOURNAL, 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. *dracbm. ii*

Aqre fontanre *lib. i* S. 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,

R.EC. 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, *1½ 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>2</sup>

Take of

Madeira wine, *viii oz.* or  
of red (wine), *xii oz.*

Spring water *i lb.* Mix.

<sup>1</sup> Vinosus, 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 Aqua Vinosus is rendered Water mixed with wine, just as the oxycrats 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 fu tti ncnduln, *virefque*  
*naturi::: l'nedica!ric: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 prre foco ferventis *unc. iv.* iq  
aquare fontan *lib. ii*.

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

A o U A C A L C I S.

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

Afl:Unde gradat.ln

Aqme fontan::e *cong. 11.*

Poffl:

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 Spiriti1.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*.

ment: 'What is used  
in the shops, comes  
under the name of  
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 in-  
to little round gran-  
ules, which appear of  
a kind of pearly  
whiteness."

<sup>3</sup>Lime Water is rec-  
ognized by the Len-  
don Pharmacopoeia,  
but not by the Edin-  
burg Pharmacopoeia  
of t h a t period. For  
the sake of compari-  
son, the directions of  
the prototype are  
herewith quoted:

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

Aouae M. 1 b r a s  
duodecim

A f f u n d e g r a d a t i m  
aquam:  
nost. ebullitionem  
subsidat calx, et  
Hauer per chartam  
coletur.

In addition to cal-  
cium hydroxide, such  
a preparation contained  
any soluble calcium  
and magnesium salts  
originally in the lime-  
stone from which the  
burnt lime h3d been  
prepared. If properly  
prepared, the amount  
of lime used wou1  
have sufficed to make  
many times the quan-  
tity 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  
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 Wa-  
ters prepared from baked BREAD, or  
from TOASTED BREAD.'

Let there be taken of the first three (in-  
gredients), 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.

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 *Mithriclatium*, 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  
*Coagulum*.

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

Pofr ebullitionem, fnbG.denti3. Cenuretur  
mixtllra ; deinde per chartam coler.1r, 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.* Cretre ppt *Jcrupul.* i.  
Laudmi 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. rofarnm q. s.  
Pro una dofi 3tia vel 4ta quaque hcra  
fumenda.

## 7. Fit

(*a*) Si deficit fal volatile ad hunc bolum componen-  
cluro, uti poffint ejus loco fal. amlnoniac. cru.*gr.* x.  
curn fal. tartar. *gr.* v. quo fal volatiJe amnloniac. ex-  
tempore pr:oeparetu r,

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

<sup>u</sup>Plus *Hierci Picra* and three *Species*.

After boiling, the mixture is to be puri-  
fied 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.'

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 sub-  
stituted x gr. with v gr. of salt of tartar from  
which the volatile ammoniacal salt may be pre-  
pared extempore.

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 ij.ve elixirs.

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

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

## 7. Fit etiam cum OPio, addendo

Opii puri gr.  $\pm$   
Eoderri modo fumendus.

## 8. BoLIJ S e RnE o cum MERCURIO.

REC. Pulv. rhrei gr. xxv.

Calom<l. ppt. gr. v.

Syrup facchar. q. s.

Jlf.ane fumendus.

## 9. BOLUS LIXIVIALIS.

REC. Sal. tartar. gr. x.

Conferv. rofar fcrupul. i. M.

Ter quaterve die fumendus.

## 10. CoLLY.Riu M VrTRIOLICUM.

REC. Vitriol. albi fcrupul. i.

Aqure fontarne unc. iv. M.

Ter die utendum.

II, \*CowsERv A Ros ARu; 11. Phann.  
Lond.

12. Dz

## EXTERNAL

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

<sup>1,2</sup> One of these, the *Acetiom. distil'lato in, vel Spiritos Aceti* is listed with *Sales et Salina*; the other, the *Acetiim scillicetum* with *Decocta et Infusa*. The London Pharmacopoeia describes *Causticium unare* as *Causticum antimoniale* under *Metallica*; *Causticium commune fortius* and *C. Initius* under *Sales et Salina*.

<sup>3</sup> *Acetum Scillicetum* is listed under *Aceta*, *Acetiimi Destil'laturii* under *Sales et Salina*. No differentiation is made between internal and external modes of administration.

<sup>4</sup> *Aquia Satii, rmina*. is not indexed. at least not under that name.

<sup>5</sup> The same preparations as those of the London Pharmacopoeia.

Pharmacopoeia lists a *conyl'itlin* under that name. Both contain formulas for a Water of White Vitriol. the former under *Aquia Vitriolica*, the latter under *Aquia Vitriolica: i Oal'n' dhorata*. The former directs sixteen grains of purified white vitriol to be dissolved in eight ounce., of water to which sixteen drops of diluted vitriolic acid are to be added. The latter directs half all ounce o. purified white vitriol and two drachms of camphor to be dissolved in two pounds of boiling water. Quincy directs the EYE-Water, *Aquia Vitriolica*, 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:

<sup>1</sup> 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.

## 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. Land.

## EXTERNAL

Lapides-----	1	3u	0
Mercurius ppt. rUbr-----	1	7"	6"
Linteum praep<M"atum-----	1	0	0
Tincturae-----	1	0"	0
Emplastrum-----	1	14	16
Unguenta-----	7	20	14

<sup>1</sup> *Lapis calaminaris* and *L. haematites* (also *L. bezoar*) are listed in the 'Ph. Lond. under *Praeparationes simpliciores*; *Lapis inecliccinetosus* under *Metallica*.

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

<sup>3</sup> Although *Tinctura Myrrhae et A. Loes*, Phann. 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. crafs. 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 decoCt:o corticis Peruviani, fob  
fim:m coCt:ionis.  
Rad. ferpentariao 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 decoCt:o cort. Peruviani  
Vini rubri lib. ii. vel  
REC. Singulorum P. IE. et mifce.  
Dolls ut decoB:i cort. Peruvian.  
15. j)i;

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. 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 *Tinctura Oortois Peruviani simplea.*; also a *Tr. Oort. Peruv. volatilis* (prepared with *St. Jiritus Salis Ammoniaci*). Neither was it official in the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia which gives directions for the Preparation of but one tincture, viz. *Tinctura Oortois Peruviani*. See also *Tinctura Oortois Peruviani*. No. 81. "Whereas Quincy lists numerous infusions and decoctions, that of Peruvian Bark does not occur in the index. His *Decoctum* in *Febri-*  
fitum is made from chamomile.

12. DECOCTION OF PERUVIAN BARK.'

Take of  
Coarsely powdered Peruvian bark.  
10z.  
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 1lb, oz.  
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.

Neither the London nor the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia give directions for this compound decoction. Both contain a *Tinctura Serpentariae*. Quincy, however, gives directions for making; a *Decoctum Serventariae oinovosum*. But this contains no Peruvian bark.

Whether the wine was added to imo a keeping qualities to the decoction or whether it served as a taste corrective 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 Cliffum 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. sarsaparillæ. liiff. ii.  
Aqua ionran...: L'h. ii. -

Coque ad M» i. et fob finem coctionis adde  
I.2.c. glycyrrh. 1/2. d. cchm. u.

COLtuturze C:cGs a lib. i. ad lib. ii. die.

AGde, p: o re nata,

Vini anrimonialis dfachm. i.

16. DECOCTUM TORMENTILLÆ.

REC. Rad. tormentillæ contus. titic. i.

Pulv. (- C. C. C. zt>JC. i.,

Pulv. guln. Arabic. Jenzunciam

Aquz.: fo;itanre lih. i.

Coque ad Hi'. ii. et fob finem coctionis adde

Cort.-cinnamomi contus. dtachm. i.

Colature aclmifce

Sacchari albi drac! Jjn. i

DO...: i ozcx...: d...: iv. ter quater v: e., \_ die

f., dde, 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.

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.

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, portion 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.

PREPARATIONS

Qurn PRO Quo

Acetum Vinosum  
Acetum pomaceum

J

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

llordeu'lnperlaturm

Oriza  
Panis cactus  
Panis tostus

J

6. Bolus Volatilis

## 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. falnunciarn. M.

B

Dolio

<sup>1</sup>The "Cortex" par excellence, or "Bark" was a Peruvian Bark. See *Decoctum Cortidis Peruviani* and *Decoctum Corticis cum Serpentaricr.*, also *Decoctum Oorticis cu11i 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 Chalybes, "a people in Pontus, noted for their mines and their preparation of steel ers; according to others, according to the

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

<sup>3</sup>The London Pharmacopoeia lists *Ferrum* under *Materia Medica* and *Lapis Haematites* under *Preparationes Simpliciores*. The Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia

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

scales) Whereas the

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 Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia. However, the edition of 1774 does; not call for either cassia fistula or tamarind, but pulp of 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>5</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 rssafras

Cortex j

Oleum Olivarum }

Oleum Amygdalarum }

Oleum olivarum )

Oleum amygdalarum J

Oleum (d) juglandu 11i

Oleum seminis lini sine calore  
 expressum

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.

35. Infusum Sassafras

38. Injectio Mercurialis

39. Injectio Balsamica

41. Linimentum Camphoratum

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-  
p. ius, urg:ufe tuffi

22, Fit etiam, cum OPID, addendo

Laud\_ani liquidi *drachm.* 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 3trioli *zmc.* viii.

Mixtura

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

*Pulvis Aromaticus* } 55. *Pilulae e Rhæo*  
*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 pressure of heat or by the action 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 SPERMATE CETI.<sup>1</sup>

Take of

Sperma ceti i oz.

Honey ii oz.

Balsam of Peru ½ 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 fobfidencia depnrata coletnr per chartam.

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

## 25. ENEMA COMMUNE.

REC. Aquae: fontanre 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<sub>2</sub> fuper-

### INTERNAL

18. Electuarium Lenitivum.

23. Elixir Vitrioli Acidum

45. Oleum Ricinum, Emptitium.

54. Pilulae ex Extracto Myrabalani

61. Pulvis Aromaticus

62. Pulvis Aluminosus

68. Pulvis Corticis Peru'Viani

75. Pulvis Ipecacuanhae

81. Tinctura Corticis Peru'V.

82. Tinctura Opii

83. Vinum Antimoniale

84. Syrupus Sacchari

### EXTERNAL

1. Acetum Lithargyritis

3. Causticum Lunare

4. Lapis Infelialis

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.

Liquid laudanum xl drops. Mix.

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

Take of

Yellow basilicon ointment

thickly 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 describes as "An  
alcoholic fomentation  
or liquid medicine ap-  
plied to the heart or  
stomach as a stupe."  
The latter, he states  
"was the name of an  
application described  
by Galen as of a con-  
sistence 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 Lon-  
don 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 ciuan-  
tity to make a drug mill desirable. Castor oil apparently was

superfluum ptillverem unguento non  
herentem:  
Pauxillo aceti, madefaci: prius cute, ap-  
plicetur.

## 28. FOTUS ANODYNUS.

REC. Capit. papaver. hortens. *imc.* i.  
Aque fontanre *lib.* iii.

Coque ad *lib.* ii. et adde  
Aceti *lib.* Js.

Vel eidem quantitati aque calidre et aceti  
adde laud, liquid. *drachm.* ii.

## 29. FORUS SPINRUOSUS.

REC. Aque calidre *lib.* ii.  
Aceti

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

## 30. GARGARISMA COMMUNE.

REC. Sal. nitri *drachm.* i.

Aceti *unc.* ii.

Mellis *femunciam*

Aque 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

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 Y2 lb.

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()* 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.

## 31. GARGARISMA ADSTRINGENS.

R.E.C. 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. INFUSUM SEMINUM LrNr.

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

Se pone ad focm n 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

Instead of iron filings, his formula calls for "filings of steel". As mensfirum 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 chaibeata*, 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.

## 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.

16. Decoctum Tormetillae

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 Serpentinae

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

Dosis *ut* 1c. iv. 6tfe.; d:e; ve:l i)ro potu com-  
mun1.

## 35. INFUSUM SASSAFRAS.

REC. Radicis, ligni, vel corticis fa{fafras  
contus. *zD* 1c. i.

Aque bullientis lib. iv.

Infunde per 4. horas, et cola.

Delis *t/nc*. iv. 6tics <lie.

Addi pcl}it, pro. re illit.

Inf. 1c. 6tfe.; d:e; ve:l i)ro potu com-  
mun1.

## 36. INFUSUM SERPENTARIAE.

REC. J<.ad. ferpentarie *unc. i.*

Aque bullientis lib. ii.

Infundie per 4- hoi-as, et cola.

Dosis *ut* 1c. ii. 3tia vel 4ta quaque hora.

## 37. INFUSUM SENNAE.

REC. Sennae *unc. i.*

Fru&. tamarind. *unc. i.* vel

lulv. crelin. tartar. *ftzuncianz*

Acure bullientis lib. i.

Infunde per hcrum, et cola.

## Pro

## AXUNGIA PORCINA

40. Linimentum Anodynum

14. Unguentum Mercuriale

16. Unguentum Sulphuratum

## BALSAM (UM) CAPM

20. Electuarium Lenitivum

Balsam.

39. Infectio Balsamica

47. Pilulae Ammoniacae

## BALSAM (UM) PERUVIAN (UM)

21. Elect. seu Lohoch de Sper-  
mate Ceti

## CALOMEL pt.

8. Bolus e Rhæo 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.

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 tartar one-half  
ounce

Boiling water i lb.

Allow to macerate for an hour, and  
strain.

are an English trans-  
lation of the Latin  
formula of the Lon-  
don Pharmacopoeia.

The Edinburgh Phar-  
macopoeia states that  
the quantity of senna  
of the formula may be  
duplicated, triplicated,  
etc. Quincy lists still  
another prepara-  
tion, viz. the *Infu-  
sum Sennae unciæ qua-  
tuor*, 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 aroma-  
tizing agent and that  
of lemon juice as acid-  
ulant in place of the  
acid tartrate of potas-  
sium. Quincy's direc-  
tions are again but a  
translation of the Lat-  
in text of the London  
Pharmacopoeia.

66. Pullis Camphoratus Nitrosus

67. Pulvis Camphoratus Nitrosus  
cum Opio

72. Pulvis Guaiacinus Anti-  
monialis

## CANELLA ALBA\*

17. Electuarium Corticis Chaly-  
beatum

24. Elixir Vitrioli Acidum

61. Pulvis Aromaticus

## CANTHARIDES

27. Epithema Vesicatorium

## CAPITA PAPAVERIS

28. Fetus Anodyni

## CASCARILLA

58. Pilulae Piceae

## CAUSTICUM LUNARE, Pharm. Lond.

\* See also *Cortex Canellae albae*.

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

## 38. INJECTIO MERCURIALIS.

*R. J. C. Unguentum Mercuriale. O. L. S. fl. L. M. U. J.;*

Soive in

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

Urenda mane et vespere, vel ter die

## 39. INJECTIO BALSAMICA.

*R. E. C. Balsam capivi dmchm. ii.*  
1. olivar. vel amygdal. d. *unc. iv Ni.*

Uter. da inane et vespere, vet. rer die.

## 40. LINIMENTUM ANODYNUM. 1.

*R. E. C. Axungie porcine zmc. ii.*  
Laudani liquidifennn2cian1.

IVIlfce intime.

..l\dh::enlorr lo"frles z. tl add dolorein fpafti-  
cunl xgre tolraälcni;

+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 Myro-  
balani

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 hemorrhoids ; or for tolerable  
pain intermittently uncomfortable.

London or Edinburg  
Pharmacopoeia.  
Neither does Quincy  
list an *Injectio Bal-*  
*samica*. Possibly, bal-  
sam 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 Ser-  
pentaria

14. Decoctum Corticis cum Vino

17. Electuarium Corticis Chaly-  
beatum

68. Pulvis Corticis Peruviani

69. Pulvis Corticis cum Serpen-  
taria

70. Pulvis Corticis cum Opio

81. Tinctura Corticis Peruviani

CORTEX SASSAFRAS\*

35. Infusum Sassafras

CREMOR TARTARI

37. Infusum Sennae

71. Pulvis e Jalapio cum Cre-  
more Tartari

\* See also Radix vel Lignum.

1-1. LINIMENTUM CUMPILOHATU. r!

REC. Camphor; fenzza; cia. n1.

1. oli-van;im, amyghl. cl. pg-  
landi. Inl. vel fem. fine calOre  
eprelin. z. nc. J. n. S. a.

42. LINIMENTUM VOLATILE.

REC. Linimenti camphorati unc, iT.

Sp. fil. Volar. an urtenciac. fa; u; l.  
cian. 1\.

43. MAGNISTISIA 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 ARABIC.

REC. Gum. Arabic. tillc. iv.

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

+S. . OLEUM. RrCHfi, Emptitium.

46. P1 lu-

GRETA PT.

5. Bolus e Greta

63. Pulvis Antimonialis

76. Pulvis Jpecacuanhae cum  
Opio

DECOCTUM CORTICIS PERUVIAN (!)

31. Gargarisma Adstringens

ELECTUARIUM LENITIVUM. Pharm.  
Edin.

19. Electuarium Lenitivum cum  
Nitro

20. ElectuariUm Lenitivum  
Balsam.

ELIXIR VITRIOLI ACID (UM)

13. Decoctum Corticis cum Ser-  
pentaria

31. Gargarisma Adstringens

<sup>1</sup>The London Pharmacopoeia contains a *Linimentum Volatile* made by mixing olive oil with spirit of ammonia, a preparation very different from that of the Lititz Pharmacopoeia. The latter corresponds to our modern camphorated oil rather than to an ammonia liniment, such as the

preparation of the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia is. The Edinburg 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 Lititz

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

<sup>2</sup>The Volatile Liniment of the Lititz formula differs from that of the London Pharmacopoeia in the use of camphorated liniment, more correctly a camphorated oil, for olive oil. The Edinburg 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.

<sup>3</sup>This magnesium carbonate, not official in the London Pharmacopoeia, is directed by the Edinburg 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 Edinburg Pharmacopoeia lists a *Magnesia Usta* its oxide prepared by calcination.

<sup>4</sup>The London Pharmacopoeia does not list this preparation in the index. That of the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia is stronger, the ratio being 4:6. Whereas the Lititz Pharmacopoeia directs that the two ingredients be mixed secundum artem, the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia directs, *Diligenter terens misce, et per Un-*

*teum exprime.* Mix diligently by trituration

in 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 Edinburg 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."

41. CAMPHORATED LINIMENT.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>1</sup>

Take of

"Camphorated liniment ii oz.

Volatile spirit of sal ammoniac one-half ounce. Mix.

43. WHITE MAGNESIA.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>

Take of

Gum Arabic iv oz.

Spring water x oz. Mix according to the art.

45. \*CASTOR OIL,<sup>1</sup> Purchased,

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 GUAIAECI (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. *frutpul.* i.  
Micre panis *frutpul.* 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 LINI

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.

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. Electuarius Corticis Chalybeatum

33. Infusum Chalybeatum

\* See also *Cortex vel Radix*.

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*  
Terebinthim:e 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.*

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

Dein adde  
tllicre 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. *Linim.entum 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*

MERCDRIUS CoRROSIVUS SUBLIMATUS

80. *Solutia -Mercurii Corrosivi  
Sublimati,*

5. *Mercurius Praecipitatus Ru-  
ber, Pharri:l. Lond.*

15. *Unguentum e Pr<;ieipitatio  
Rubro*

[40]

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 en e r e a l  
disease.

tion (Comp. Quincy,  
p. 288).

:T h is preparation  
corresnonds to t h e  
*PiluZae Mercuriales* of  
the London Pharmacopoeia, which, however,  
directs the mercury to  
be extine:uished with  
Strassburg turpentine  
i n s t e a d of honey,  
Cathartic extract and  
rhubarb also, enter the  
L o n d o n preparation.  
The Lititz formula is  
a duplication of that  
of the Edinburg for-  
mula with the excep-  
tion that o n l y o n e-  
eighth of the q u a n t i-  
ties are directed to be  
used at a time. Quincy,  
commenting on b o t h  
the London and Edin-  
burg formulas, states  
that "The L o n d o n  
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. *Urim-entum Cam.phoratum*

OLEUM CINNAMOMI

55. *Pilulae e Rhaeo*

.OLEUM (D) JUGLANDUM

41. *Linimentu.mi Camphoratum*

OLEUM OLIVUM

25. *Enema Commune*

38. *Injectio Mercurialis*

39. *Injectio Balsamica*

41. *Linimentum. Camphoratum*

\* See *Panis domesticus*.

[41]

52. PILULIE EJALAPIO cum MER-  
CURIO.

REC. Pulv. rad. jalapii *Jemunciam*.

Calomel. ppt. *drachm. i.*

Syrupi q. s. M.

Dosis *afcrupu!*. i. *adfcrapul.* 11.

53. PrLULIE e SENEKA.

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

Saponis Hifpan. *femuniiam.* M.

Dosis *agr. x.* ad *gr. xv.* 6ties die.

Ad calculum--- vel ad febres iritermittentes pertinaciores.

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

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

Aque fontanre q. s.

Coque ut fiat decoctum fortius, et cola:

Deinde per evaporationem leni calore  
C z pericl:am,

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

8. Emplastrum Commune

12. Unguentum Cereum

OLEUM RICINI

OLEUM SEMINUM LINI

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 DoMEsTricus\*

3. Aqua ex Pane cocto

\* See also Gummi Opium.

\* See Mica Panis.

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 SENECA.<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 in-  
termittent 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. Pulvis Scilliticus Nitrosus

82. Tinctura Opii

PIX BURGUNDICA

9. Emplastrum Adhaesivum

PIX LIQUIDA

58. Pilulae Piceae

PULVIS AROMATICUS

35. Pilulae e Rhæo

RADIX GENTIANAE

33. Infusum Chalybeatum

PULVIS PECACUANHAE

76. Pulvis Ipecacuanhae cum  
Opio

PULVIS SCILLAE

77. Pulvis Scilliticus Nitrosus

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

Dofis a ii. ad v.---Pro cathartico 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.

'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 powerful 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.**

## 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 scrupul. i.  
Saponis Hifpan. drachm. i. JvL.  
Formetur maJfa in pilulas 20.  
Dofis i. vel. ii. hora fomni.

58. Pr LULIE. PicELE.

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

59. PILULIE SAPONACEJE cumRH;;;o

REC. Saponis Hifpan. drachm. vi.  
Pulvis-rha:i drachm. ii.  
Syrupi q. s. TvL  
Dofis aftrupitl. i. adfcrup:tl. ii. bis rerve die.

60. PILULJE ScILLITICJE.

REC. Pilul. ammoniac. imc. i.  
Pulv. fi:ill>e arid c:rachm. ifs, M.  
Dofis 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 chemical empyric, 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 Edinburg Pharmacopoeia.

<sup>2</sup>This appears to be another typical American Preparation, for neither the London nor the Edinburg 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. Stich 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 ii 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* Saponaceous Pills. 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: Copaiba. Quincy's formula for Scillitic Pills calls for Gum Ammoniacum and Cardamom Seeds in addition to Saivills. Neither the London nor the Edinburg 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 Aloeticacae

47. Pilulae Ammoniacacae

53. Pilulae e Seneka

57. Pilulae opiatcae

59. Pilulae Saponaccae cum

Rhaeo



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

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  
 acid frequently suc-  
 ceeds, especially if  
 joined with nitre."  
 (p. 149).  
 See footnote No. 2.  
 Neither the London  
 nor the Edinburgh  
 Pharmacopoeia an y

# 67. Fit etiam cum O.Pio, addenda

Gum. opii gr. ii.  
 Eodem modo fumendus.

# 68. \* Pulvis Corctis PERUVIANI.

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

## 69. Pt-L-

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

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.

long-er lists simple  
 powders. All powders  
 of both pharmaco-  
 poeias are mixtures,  
 as are most of those  
 of the Lititz Pharma-  
 copoeia. This is one  
 of the few exceptions  
 (See also No. 75: Ipe-  
 cac Powder.) Being  
 marked with an aster-  
 isk, it was not sup-  
 posed to be prepared  
 in the hospital dispen-  
 saries, but, as indi-  
 cated in the foreword,  
 in the a o m m u n e  
 01Jerarii1n.

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

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-

69. Pu v l s CORT l t l s cum  
SERPENTAR I .

REC Pulv. cort. Penivian. 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 liquidi gutt. xxx.

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

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

71. PuLvrs e JALAPIO cum CRE-  
MORE TARTAR!

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

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

<sup>1</sup>None of the three references consulted lists this preparation. As previously indicated *RadiX Serpentariae* had not yet found its way into the pharmacopoeias of the British Isles though it was known to British medical practice, for Quincy describes it among the Simples as a diaohoretic.

<sup>2</sup>This Powder also is not listed in the three references consulted.

<sup>3</sup>The Edinburg Pharmacopoeia lists this preparation as *Pulvis e JazarnJa Oompositus*. Its formula however. pre-

scribes *Orystalli Tartari* in place of *Oremor Tartari*. Whereas the Lititz Pharmacopoeia merely directs the two Powders to be mixed, the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia directs *Mi.see . . . . . ut fiat pulvis tenilisSintis*. In order to accomplish this, the crystals may have been more effective than the cream of tartar. Quincy does not follow the Edinburg directions but suggests that "powdered cream of tartar" be used. Why the cream of tartar should be powdered before mixing does not become apparent.

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.

(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-

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 *Mer\_curius 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 Powdered Nitre. Comp. *PuZvis Oortidis Peiliviani* (No. 68), also *Pulvis IJecacioanha;* (No. 75). A com]arable misnomer is *Pulvis OamiJhoratus Nitrosus* (No. 66). As J]reviously 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 1I2 gr. Mix.

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

73. NITRATED GUAIAAC POWDER.<sup>2</sup>

Take of

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

Dose from i. to i.. 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.'

Dose xv. gr. as an emetic:-'Qr 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). "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.

*Alumen Crudum*  
*Aqua Fontana*  
*Calamel Praeparatum*

*Causticum Lunare*. Ph. Lond.

*Greta Praeparata*  
*Hydrarg yrum*  
*Lapis Infernalis*  
*Limatura*  
*Litharg yrum*

\* 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. J. S. hora fomni, ut  
eliciatur fudor.

77. Purvis ScILLITicus NrTROsus.

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

Piperis Jamaicaensis 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.

Mercurius Corrosivus Sublimatus

Mercurius Praecipitatus Ruber

Oleum Vitrioli

Rubigo

SaccharUm Saturni

Sal Ammoniacum Volatile

Sal Catharticum Amarum

Sal Commune

Sal Corni Cervi Volatilum

Sal Glauberi

Sal Martis

Sal Nitri

Sal Tartari

Sulphur

Vitriolum Album

Vitriolum Caeruleum

Vitrum Antimonii

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

76. IPECAC POWDER with OPIUM.'

Take of  
Powdered ipecac i scrup.  
Gum opium v gr.  
Prepared chalk 1/2 drachm. Mix  
intimately.  
Dose from x. gr. to i. scrup. three  
times a day for diarrhoea; or 1/2  
drachm at bedtime, as a diaphoretic.

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

Take of  
Powdered dry squill i drachm  
Salt nitre ii V2 drachms  
112

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

78. EMETIC SOLUTION.'

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.'

Take of  
Bitter cathartic salt'  
or of Glauber's salt i oz.  
the best manna V2 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 hydrop-  
ical 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."  
Neither the London  
nor 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.

Pro unfi dofi, duabus haufibus intervallo  
femihorre fumenda.

So. SoLUTIO MERCURII CoRRosivr  
SUBLIMATI.

RE C. Mercurii corros. fublimat. gr. xvi.  
Aqure fontanre lib. i. M.

Defis a drachm. ii. adJemunciani, mane et  
vefpere.

Utilis eft etiam pro lotione phagedrenica.

\*  
Sr. TINCTURA CoRTcrs PERUY.

RE C. 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. adJenmnciam bis, ter, qua-  
terve die.

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

RE C. 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*.

1 As Previously pointed out, neither the Edinburg 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.

2 Both the London and Edinburg 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 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.<sup>2</sup>

Take of

Pulverized Peruvian bark ii oz.

Bruised orange peel 1% oz.

Bruised serpentaria root one-half  
ounce

Jamaica spirits 1:Y2 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 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*)

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 ; de1n  
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*

*Jlanna*  
*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*

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 diapho-  
retic-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*  
*Rhaeum*

*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 LrTHARGYRITES.  
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 a\_cetum.

z. A SATURNINA.

REC. Aceti lithargyritis draclm. ii.

Aqure fontanre lib. i. M.

Utilis ell: pro lotionem--- 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.

A 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 *Saccharu-ni*  
*Saturni*. 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 cos-  
metic."

Of *Lithargyris Aur.*  
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 Sati-*  
*ni* 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 pos-  
sible, 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 remaining  
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 Phannacopoeia is  
described by Quincy  
under *Extractum* '*Sa-*  
*turni Di Goulard* .  
Goulard's Saturn-  
ine Extract.

"Neither of the two  
European phar-  
macopoeias that have  
served so largely as  
guides, lists this pre-  
paration. Quincy gives  
a-irections 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-  
metics, he now add's:  
"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. \* CAUSCUM LUNARE, *Pharm. Lond.*

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

5. \* MERCURIUS PRECIPITATUS RUBER, *Pharm. Lond.*

6. LINTEUM PREPARATUM.

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. 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, 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 Edinburgh 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. Zlism*. The author of the Lititz 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

"the ll-stone" in old 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 Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia *Mercurius corrosivus ruber, vulgo praecipitatus ruber*. In Quincy both names follow the monograph on *Mercurius Praecipitatus 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 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: Ifr of spirit, two pints. Digest in a sand heat for six days ; and strain. This is designed for surgical dressings."

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.*

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 emplafrum.

IO. \*UNGUENTUM BASILICUM FLA-  
VUM, *Phann. Edin.*

II. \*UNGUENTUM e LAPIDE CAL-  
MINARI, *Phann. Ediz.*

12. \*UNGUENTUM CEREUM.

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

13. \*UNGUENTUM e PRECIPITATO  
RuBRo.

REC. Unguenti bafilic. flav; *lib.* i.  
Mercurii pr:ecipitati 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 whatever. 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 and the part both

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 e A d h a e s i v u m*, that of the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia *Emplastrum A c t h a e s i v u m*, sive *O o m m u 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

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 1828."

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 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.

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.

IO. \*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 1lb.  
Red precipitate of mercury  
v drachms.  
Mix according to the art.

14. \*UNGUENTUM MERCURIALE.

REC. Hydrargyn *lib.* i.

Sevi ovilli, vel bovilli, *lib.* i.

Axungire porcinre *lib.* iii.

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

15. UNGUENTUM SULPHURATUM.

REC. Urrguenti cerel *lib.* i.

Sacchari faturni *unc.* i. M. s. a.

16. \*UNGUENTUM SULPHURATUM.

REC. Stlphuris..triri' *lib.* i.

Ai:tmgfreporcinre '*lib.* i M. s. a.

Blue ointment, *Un-  
guentum coeruleum*,  
was official in the Ed-  
inburgh Pharmacopoeia,  
but not in the London Pharmacopoeia. Quincy not only gives more detailed directions for its preparation, but several alternatives as to composition and strength. This ointment was official in both Pharmacopoeias. Whereas the Lititz Pharmacopoeia directs that the preparation be made *secundum artem*, both European Pharmacopoeias give somewhat more detailed directions. The London Pharmacopoeia title is *Un-*

F I N I S ,

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 according to art.

16. \*SULPHURATED OINTMENT.'

Take of

Triturated sulphur i lb.

Lard ii lb. Mix according to the art.

THE END.

*quintini e. Sulphure*  
which Quincy translates as Ointment of Sulphur. Whereas the Lititz formula calls for triturated sulphur, possibly comminuted roll sulphur, the London Pharmacopoeia calls for flowers of sulphur but specifies that they be not washed. It may be that any acidity of the non-washed sulphur, possibly also any arsenic sulphide content may have made the preparation more effective as a cure for itch. It was not official in the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia.

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