

ANDREW CRAIGIE, THE FIRST APOTHECARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.*

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No more appropriate character could have been selected for a biographical sketch, at this meeting, in this city, celebrating the Sesquicentennial, than Andrew Craigie. Philadelphia was one of his stamping grounds. Valley Forge can testify as to his services. He was the Prince of Apothecaries during the Revolution.

Andrew Craigie, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth Craigie, was born in Boston, June 7, 1743. This is the birth year of Thomas Jefferson, Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier and Martin H. Klaproth. Craigie was educated in the Boston Latin School. This seems to be all that is recorded of Craigie until we find him appointed, April 30, 1775, by the Committee of Safety of the Province of Massachusetts, to take care of its medical stores. Information is wanting as to whether he was educated as an apothecary or a physician, or his previous business connections, except that he was a man of ability and skilled in medicine. There apparently is no picture of him in existence. This is regretted because a likeness adds so much to a personal sketch.

Dr. J. M. Toner,² an authority on the medical men of the Revolution, says:

"He was a man of education, address and good business habits and qualifications. I have not learned with whom he studied the business of an apothecary or whether his studies inducted him regularly into the medical profession."

He lists Craigie among the physicians and surgeons. As an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, he gives him the title of "Surg. Gen. Hosp." From other sources we have it that he was large of frame, heavy, fond of display, prosperous, generous and given to lavish hospitality. A staid patriotic Whig. A wholesale apothecary. An alert investor and Yankee speculator. A picturesque character.

CRAIGIE LIVED IN STIRRING TIMES.

Craigie lived during stirring times. Men's souls were tried. Science and liberty were in the molding. In order to visualize his environments and the conditions obtaining, it is necessary to briefly summarize certain salient, historical features, both preceding and during the Revolution.

William Penn in 1697 proposed an annual congress of the Colonies with power to regulate commerce. The Board of Trade in London mainly controlled their affairs. That great statesman, Benjamin Franklin, on July 4, 1754, at the fourth Colonial Convention at Albany, 22 years before the Declaration of Independence, revived Penn's idea and breathed life into it. He planted the germ of the union. Eleven years later the obnoxious Stamp Act was passed. Virginia was the first to resist it, May 1765. Threadbare coats were there in fashion, as a protest.

British troops marched into Boston on a September Sabbath morning, 1768, beating drums and flying colors, to overawe the people. Indignation could hardly be restrained. The people tried to drive them out of the city. On March 5, 1770,

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¹ Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

² Manuscript in Library of Congress on the "Medical Men in the American Revolution."

the soldiers fired on the citizens, killing three and wounding others. This is known as the "Boston Massacre." Nearly forty "Regulators," citizens of North Carolina, were killed in May 1771, in what is known as the first battle in the war for independence.

The first¹ sea fight took place June 17, 1772, between the schooner *Gaspé* and the packet *Hannah*, the former attacking and grounding. Then sixty-four Americans disguised as Indians attacked the *Gaspé* at night, with a shower of paving stones, shot the captain, burned his vessel and took the crew prisoners.

A duty was laid on teas in 1767, but the odious Tea Act, passed in May 1773, accentuated existing trouble. Philadelphians were the first to publicly protest the landing of tea, October 2nd. The Boston Tea Party took place December 17th. The mother country condemned this act as enormously criminal. Five other tea parties were held the next two years along the Atlantic coast from Annapolis to Nova Scotia. The port of Boston was closed to the colonists, June 1, 1774. The first Continental Congress assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, then the largest city in America, September 5, 1774.

On October 7, 1774, was formed² the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts which continued (p. 32)³ the Committee of Safety, clothing it with large powers, even to the calling out of armed forces. One of the first tasks, December 20, 1774, (p. 506) of this committee was to have an inspection made of "the commissaries' stores, in Boston, and report what surgeons' stores and stores of other kinds are there." Craigie probably had a hand in this. New Englanders were forbidden fishing on the banks of New Foundland, February 10, 1775; this was called the "Starvation Act."

COMMITTEE PROVIDES FIFTEEN MEDICINE CHESTS.

The Committee of Safety and the Committee of Supplies voted⁴ February 21, 1775, that Drs. Warren and Church be a committee to bring in an inventory as to the necessities of their profession for an army of 15,000 men.

Another committee was appointed February 24th (p. 512) to inquire where fifteen doctor's chests could be secured and on what terms. At the next meeting March 7th, it was directed "to purchase such articles for the provincial chests of medicine as cannot be got on credit." On April 17th (p. 517), it was voted to distribute the medicinal chests as follows: Two each at Concord, Worcester, Lancaster, Medon, Gorton and Stow and three at Sudbury; "That sixteen hundred yards of Russia linen be deposited in seven parts, with the doctor's chests; xx."

The Battle of Lexington, the Concord skirmish and the burning of Charleston took place April 19, 1775, costing the Americans 88 and the British 273 men, besides the wounded. The colonial sick and wounded, so far as their condition permitted, were ordered (p. 527) to be moved into the hospital, April 29th. Patriots by the thousand of the various colonies answered the cries of distress by gathering about Boston with their muskets.

¹ "Hist. of Our Navy," John R. Spears, 1, 5 (1897).

² "J. Prov. Cong. Mass.," 6 (1774).

³ This form of reference carries back to the last publication mentioned.

⁴ "J. Prov. Cong. Mass.," 509 (1775).

The Lexington affair fired men's souls. Soon after the news reached Machias, Maine, the second sea skirmish took place.¹ Thirty-five men, called "Yankee Haymakers," armed with pitch-forks, axes and 20 nondescript guns, commandeered a lumber sloop and attacked the armed British schooner *Margaretta*, with 40 men aboard. Fighting was desperate. The Americans won. Twenty men were killed and wounded. On December next the American Navy took form.

CRAIGIE APPOINTED TO CARE FOR MEDICAL STORES.

The Committee of Safety, April 30th appointed² Dr. Craigie to take care of the medical stores and deliver them out as directed. This is the first record, since his Latin School connections, of a man who played such an important part in the pharmacy of our country. The provisions and chest of medicine (p. 544) in the Vassall House (considered later) were ordered stored awaiting further directions. This provides 16 medicine chests. One wonders as to their make-up. On May 14th, Mr. Craigie (p. 545) was directed and empowered to impress beds, bedding and other necessaries that may be needed for the sick. This is still a part of the apothecaries' duties.

Gage had 10,000 troops in Boston when he declared martial law June 12th. The New England Army before Boston by this time numbered 16,000, representing various parts of the country. The disturbance was more than a local affair. Here was an army with its multiplicity of problems to meet. The sick and wounded must be cared for. Complaints naturally arose.

COMMITTEE TO SUPPLY MEDICINES.

On June 12, 1775, the Third Provincial Congress (p. 321) directed "that Doct. Whiting, Doct. Taylor and Mr. Parks, be a committee to consider some method of supplying the several surgeons of the army with medicines." Report (p. 323) of the committee reads:

"The committee appointed to take into consideration a complaint that the surgeons in the army are not properly furnished with medicines, have attended that service, and beg leave to report: That whereas, it appears that there is not, as yet, a sufficient number of medicine chests provided to furnish each regiment with a distinct chest; and whereas the committee of supplies are making provision for the supplying of each regiment with such medicine chests as soon as possible; therefore, Resolved, that the committee of supplies be, and hereby are directed, immediately to furnish the surgeon of the first regiment at Roxbury, each of them with a medicine chest, for the present; and that all the other surgeons in the army at Cambridge and Roxbury have free recourse to the said chests, and supplied from them, from time to time, as they shall find occasion, until more ample provision shall be made for them;"

"Ordered, that the same committee be appointed to examine into the medical stores, and make a list of what is necessary and bring in a list of what medicines are in the medicinal store; and that they be directed to report what instruments are necessary for the surgeons of the army."

On May 10, 1775, the second Continental Congress convened in Independence Hall. It was largely occupied in devising way and means for carrying on the impending war. Washington was selected (June 15th) Commander-in-Chief of the army. The battle of Bunker Hill took place June 17th. Four hundred and fifty of the Provincials were killed and wounded. Craigie was in this battle and assisted

¹ "Hist. of Our Navy," John R. Spear, 1, 15 (1897).

² "J. Prov. Cong. Mass.," 530 (1775).

in caring for the sick and wounded. This battle brought many additional service problems for the apothecaries and physicians to solve. The very life of the colonies depended on their keeping the men fit for the fighting line. Hospital facilities and medical supplies were urgently needed. The first hospital¹ in the colonies was organized in Philadelphia, 1751. On June 19, 1775,² the house of Rev. S. Cook of Menotomy was taken over as a hospital, and Dr. Foster was:

"directed to take up and improve as hospitals, so many houses in Menotomy as he may find necessary for the safety of the sick and wounded of the colony army, and that he employ such person or persons as may be necessary to carry such provisions and other necessaries as may be wanted for use of the aforesaid sick and wounded; and further, that he take such precautions, respecting the small pox hospital, as may be necessary for the prevention of the spreading of that epidemical disorder in the camp or elsewhere."

By the end of June, two additional hospitals were established, one at Cambridge and the other at Roxbury. Both were in one or more private homes. Everything possible was done by the colonies to provide for the sick and wounded.

CRAIGIE APPOINTED COLONIAL APOTHECARY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

One year before the Declaration of Independence, the greatest of Magna Chartas, the Massachusetts Provincial Congress (p. 448) directed that Andrew Craigie be appointed "a medical commissary and apothecary for the Massachusetts army, and that he be allowed five pounds per month, for his services." The form of warrant approved (p. 450) reads:

"The Congress of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay Greeting, to———
 "We, being informed of your skill in medicine, and reposing especial trust and confidence in your ability and good conduct, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you, the said ———, to be medical commissary and apothecary to the army raised by this Congress, for the defence of this colony. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a medical commissary and apothecary in all things appertaining thereto, observing such orders and instructions as you shall, from time to time, receive from any of your superior officers, according to the rules and discipline established by said Congress, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant.

By order of Congress,

....., President."

This is the first act that gave apothecaries official recognition in America. Pharmacy had scarcely gained a foothold in America at this time.

STATUS OF PHARMACY, CHEMISTRY AND MEDICINE.

Physicians during colonial times generally dispensed their own medicines, prepared for them by their apprentices, studying medicine. Drug shops were largely owned by physicians. Medical apprentices, as soon as they were competent, opened shops and engaged in practice for themselves.

The first degree of Doctor of Medicine, an honorary one, was conferred³ by Yale College in 1723, on Daniel Turner. A tract on pharmacy was written⁴

¹ "Watson's Annals of Phila.," 399 (1830).

² "J. Prov. Cong. Mass.," 571 (1775).

³ "Early History of Med. in Phila.," Geo. W. Norris, 171 (1886).

⁴ *Ditto*, 210 (1886).

in 1732 by Thomas Harward, a clergyman. Pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry and chemistry were taught¹ by Dr. John Morgan in the first Medical School in America, part of the College of Philadelphia, later the University of Pennsylvania, from November 1765 to 1769. Dr. Rush was given the chair of Chemistry in this college, in 1769. This gave chemistry an independent status, but still left pharmacy connected with medicine. In fact pharmacy and chemistry remained in the hands of medical men for years thereafter. Dr. Rush's letter of application² for the above position of chemistry reads:

"Gentlemen:

As the professorship of chemistry which Dr. Morgan has sometimes supplied is vacant, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for it.

Should you think proper to honor me with the chair, you may depend upon my doing anything that lies within my power to discharge the duties of a professor, and to promote the reputation and interests of your college.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Benj. Rush.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1769."

Chemistry, pharmacy and medicine made notable strides in Europe during the lifetime of Doctors Craigie, Morgan and Rush. The revolution of Chemistry was in full swing. Pharmacy was intimately fused with chemistry.

DR. MORGAN URGES SEPARATION OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

Dr. Morgan as early as 1765 urged³ the separation of pharmacy and medicine in the following words:

"We must regret that the very different employment of physician, surgeon and apothecary should be promiscuously followed by any one man. They certainly require very different talents. The business of pharmacy is essentially different from either, free from the cares of both, the apothecary is to prepare and compound medicines as the physician shall direct."

In further urging the separation of the duties of physicians and apothecaries, he says:

"The paying of a physician for attendance and the apothecary for his remedies, apart, is certainly the most eligible mode of practice, both to the patient and practitioner. The apothecary then, who is not obliged to spend his time in visiting patients, can afford to make up medicines at a reasonable price; and it is as desirable as just in itself that patients should allow fees for attendance, whatever it may be thought to deserve. They ought to know what it is they really pay for medicines, and what for physical advice and attendance."

Dr. Morgan was well qualified to speak on this subject. He was an apprentice of the eminent Dr. John Redman for six years and was acquainted with the practice of other prominent physicians of his time, particularly with those connected with the Pennsylvania hospital, whose prescription he filled as apothecary for more than

¹ "Early History of Med. in Phila.," Geo. W. Norris, 157-160, 168 and 175.

² *Am. J. Pharm.* 76, 12 (1904).

³ "Discourse upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America," *Abst. in Am. J. Pharm.* 76, 7 (1904).

a year. Part of his medical education was acquired in Europe where pharmacy enjoyed an early and notable development, particularly in France.

In order to carry out these views he refused to furnish medicine and sent his prescriptions to a party educated in pharmacy, he had brought with him from England. The plan of physicians devoting themselves to the practice of medicine solely did not meet the approval of his contemporaries. In fact it gave great offense in some quarters. Dr. Morgan stood by his convictions. He was not a vacillator. He had only a single follower previous to the war of the revolution which was the making of medicine and pharmacy in this country.

MEDICINES IN HIGH ESTEEM IN COLONIES.

Even though pharmacy had received little recognition up to this time in America, medicines were held in high esteem. Colonial records teem with their use. Dr. C. A. Browne¹ in a paper on "Some Relations of Early Chemistry in America to Medicine," calls attention to a few. Governor John Winthrop, Jr., one of the most renowned practitioners of his time, prescribed antimony, green vitriol, sulphur, saltpetre, white vitriol, aloes, rhubarb, calomel, balsam and some galenicals. An air of mystery surrounded some of them, particularly his "Rubila," which he prescribed for ague, small pox, coughs and other complaints. It seemed to be a mixture of sodium nitrate, antimony sulphide and a salt of tin, colored red.

Digby's sympathetic powder, green vitriol dried, discussed by A. C. Wootton,² held sway in the colonies. A "magneticall remedy for the agewe." From another source³ we have it that originally this celebrated "Powder of Sympathy" was a salve. Cures were effected by being brought in contact with the agent that inflicted the wound or a bandage removed therefrom. It was the subject of several debates at Harvard College, 1693-1710. The results were always in favor of the sympathetic powder. This shows the views of learned men in those days.

Dr. Muirson's famous mercurial inoculation for small pox, invented in 1731, was extensively used for some fifty years to control epidemics of this disease so prevalent and serious during the revolution. It consisted of heavy doses of calomel, followed by equally large doses of antimony, cream of tartar and sulphur. The treatment was then stopped for several weeks and the patient inoculated with small pox. Mercury and antimony were in their heyday. George Starkey, a Harvard graduate and chemical practitioner, used them abundantly. He also invented a number of remedies. His oil of sulphur is the best known.

MYSTERIES OF MEDICINES.

Antimony was supposed to cure by simple contact. The "everlasting pills" made from antimony sulphide, kept as a family remedy, passed through the body unchanged, and used again and again, were believed to act on this principle.

Even during the last days (1821) of Napoleon, at St. Helena, when groaning and writhing in the agonizing pains of cancer of the stomach, the attending physician prescribed for him tartar emetic in lemonade.

¹ *J. Chem. Education*, 3, 267 (1926).

² "Chronicles of Pharmacy," 1, 196 (1910).

³ "The Life of Sir Kenelm Digby," 50 (1896).

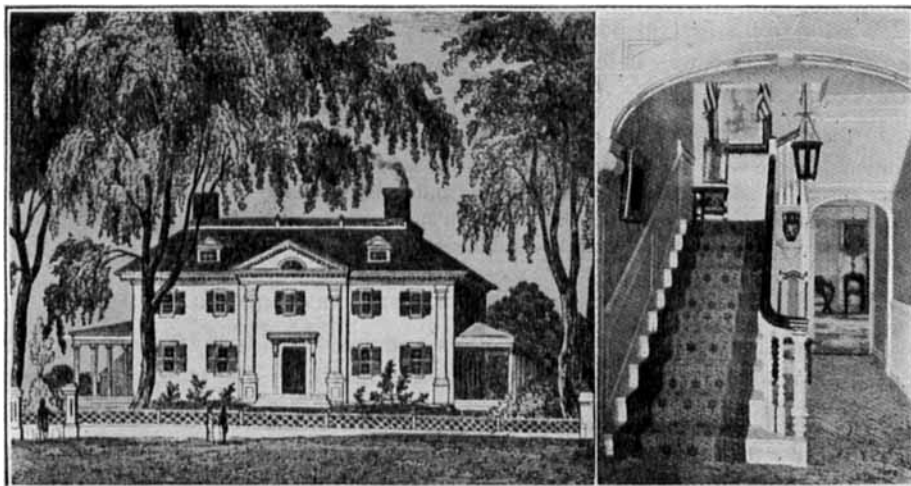
Wootton in discussing the antimony medicinals, says:¹

"It would be tedious to go through the multitude of antimonial compounds which have become official and it would be impossible in any reasonable space even to enumerate the quack medicines with an antimonial base which were so recklessly sold in this and other countries."

Pokeberries were used² for cancer, grapevine juice to grow hair, dogwood flowers to cure dysentery, boneset to cure consumption, "Chinese stone" for rattlesnake bite, cancers, gout, rheumatism, etc.

The above glimpses give a meager idea of the faith and mysticisms of medicines during colonial days and explains in a measure the part they may be expected to play during the revolution.

Sometimes we get the impression that there was a scarcity of drugs in those days, but an extract quoted by G. W. Norris³ gives an entirely different idea.



Washington's Headquarters at Cambridge—The Vassall-Craigie House—from *Dr. James Thacher's Military Journal*.

East Entry, Vassall House—Medical Headquarters from an "Historic Guide to Cambridge," 1907.

He says:

"Dr. (Sylvester) Gardiner was the most noted and extensive druggist in New England, and took sides with the mother country. He escaped to England, and the Legislature of Massachusetts having enacted that all property belonging to Tory refugees should be confiscated for public use, his estate was sold at public auction. His stock of drugs was said to have filled over 20 wagons. Thacher."

Soon after General Washington's appointment he left for Cambridge, the scene of action. He arrived July 2nd and the next day took command of the army, making effective the "Siege of Boston." The Vassall House, later Craigie House, was his headquarters. Craigie played a prominent part in this siege. Congress provided for the appointment of general officers but singularly enough no provisions

¹ "Chronicles of Pharmacy," 1, 382 (1910).

² "Watson's Ann. Phila.," 603 (1830).

³ "Early History of Med. in Phila.," 205 (1886).

were made to take care of the sick and wounded. On July 4th¹ the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts appointed a committee to inform the General of the provisions made for the sick and wounded. Complaint was made that several men were seriously sick and their lives endangered for lack of medicines that the surgeons had applied for but could not get.

CRAIGIE DIRECTED TO PROCURE MEDICINES.

Mr. Commissary Craigie was therefore directed (p. 597) "to procure at the expense of the colony such medicines as were immediately and absolutely necessary," in the following language:

"Sir:

You are hereby desired immediately to supply the store under your care, with such medicines as are absolutely necessary for the present relief of the sick in the army."

Washington's first inspection of the hospitals apparently convinced him that the medical service was defective. On the 21st of July he wrote² the President of the Congress:

"I have made inquiry into the establishment of the hospital, and find it in a very unsettled condition. There is no principal director, nor any subordination among the Surgeons of consequence, disputes and contentions have arisen, and must continue until it is reduced to some system. I could wish it was immediately taken into consideration, as the lives and health of both officers and men so much depend on a due regulation of this department."

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT APOTHECARY CREATED.

The Continental Congress two days previously had directed the appointment of a committee of three to consider this matter. The committee reported a bill which after due debate was agreed to and reads:³

"That for the establishment of an hospital for an army, consisting of 20,000 men, the following physicians and their attendants be appointed, with the following allowance or pay, *viz.*: One Director General and chief physician, his pay per day, four dollars. Four surgeons, per diem each, one and one-third of a dollar. One apothecary, one and one-third of a dollar. Twenty (Surgeons) mates, each, two thirds of a dollar. The duty of the above officers, *viz.*: Director to furnish medicines, bedding and other necessaries, to superintend the whole and make his report and receive orders from the commander-in-chief. Surgeons, apothecaries and mates to visit and attend the sick, and mates to obey the orders of the physicians, surgeons and apothecary."

The scheme was unsatisfactory in many ways but it was a long step in advance of the medical affairs then obtaining. It created the first government position of apothecary. One of his duties was "to visit and attend the sick." This recognized apothecaries as medical practitioners and is in harmony with conditions prevailing in England at the time.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR AND APOTHECARY APPOINTED.

Dr. Benjamin Church, a member of the Provincial Congress and general director of the hospital at Cambridge, was unanimously elected July 27th (p. 211)

¹ "J. Prov. Cong. Mass.," 445 (1775).

² "The Med. Dept. U. S. Army," p. 6, Harvey E. Brown (1873).

³ "J. Cont. Cong." (C. L. Ed.), 2, 209 (1775).

by Congress, the first director and chief physician of the Colonial Army. The appointment of the apothecary was left to Doctor Church. He probably appointed Doctor Craigie to this office, but definite information is wanting, except that we find the Doctor holding the position several months later. Dr. John Brown Cutting was assistant apothecary to Craigie at that time.

Soon after his appointment by the Continental Congress Dr. Church conferred with several State officials regarding the appointment of apothecaries for the medical store at Watertown, Mass., and to take care of and compound the medicines for the use of the army. A committee appointed by both Houses of Massachusetts reported August 3rd:¹

"That the Medical Store in Watertown be continued where it now is, and that Mr. Andrew Craigie appointed by the late Congress Apothecary to the Colony, be directed to take care thereof, and prepare the necessary compositions; and that Mr. James Miller Church be appointed Assistant Apothecary to said Store, to put up and distribute said Medicines, agreeable to the orders of the Committee appointed by the late Congress to take care of the Medical Stores; and this Committee would further recommend that an establishment be made for said Apothecary and Assistant Apothecary."



Vassall House—Headquarters Medical Department.



Washington's Headquarters—John Vassall-Craigie—Longfellow House.

Provisions are here made for quarters for the Apothecaries. The new director did little or nothing to improve hospital conditions and quarreled with the regimental surgeons. There were so many complaints that Washington was obliged to order an investigation into the management of the sick. Doctor Church, one of the most trusted and influential colonists in Massachusetts, high in the "Sons of Liberty," a member of the Continental Congress, deputed to receive and welcome the new Commander-in-Chief of the Army, after less than three months of service, was taken into custody (October 14th) because of traitorous correspondence with the enemy. A tremendous shock. The first traitor of the conflict. The records show² that he wrote this traitorous letter some time before he was appointed director. The introductory portion of this letter of July 23rd, reads: "I hope this will reach you. Three attempts have I made without success." He may have written this unfortunate letter in the Vassall House,³ the headquarters

¹ "Am. Arch.," 3, 306 (1775).

² Am. Arch., 2, 1713 (1775).

³ There were and still are two Vassall houses in Cambridge. Writers are at times indefinite as to which one is meant. Due to this fact there may be some incorrect reference thereto in this write-up.

of the medical department of the army. Here many a brave man, wounded at Bunker Hill, probably breathed his last. Here we are told Dr. Church was confined after his arrest. Corroborative evidence is the name "B. Church, Mr." carved in the wooden door of the prison room. A sonnet written in one of the old time albums, reads in part:

"Idly stood Church and leaned his heavy head,
On window panes, that shut me from the sight,
Of rolls of honor where men's names were bright—
He scratched his name on prison door instead."

It was generally believed that Dr. Foster would be Church's successor, but Dr. John Morgan was elected (Oct. 17th) to succeed him. Dr. Morgan's term of service was also short, less than fifteen months. He was dismissed (Jan. 9, 1777), as the result of discord, dissensions and intrigues, for which unfortunately he was not entirely blameless. An investigation by Congress, covering more than two years, vindicated him (June 12, 1779) but he was not restored to office. He felt greatly humiliated and seems never to have completely recovered.

DISCORD AMONG MEDICAL MEN.

The discord among medical men during his time must have been very acute. Many of those first commissioned were never educated into the medical profession; they were ignorant, factious and turbulent. General Washington characterizes them as "a disgrace to the profession, the army and to society." In a letter to the President of Congress, September 24, 1776, he speaks¹ of some of the regimental surgeons and mates as "very great rascals," and says:

"They are aiming, I am persuaded, to break up the General Hospital and have, in numberless instances, drawn for medicinal stores in the most profuse and extravagant manner for private purposes."

This probably accounts for the depleted condition of the medicine chests later reported.

OFFICE OF DRUGGIST CREATED AND FILLED.

To what extent Dr. Morgan put into effect his idea of separating pharmacy and medicine, during his tenure of office as Director General and Physician in Charge of the American Hospital, is not evident. On July 17, 1776, Congress increased the pay of the hospital apothecary to \$1. 2/3 per day, and in August elected a druggist (Dr. Wm. Smith) in Philadelphia, to "receive and deliver all medicines, instruments and shop furniture, for the benefit of the United States," at \$30 a month. The Director General after urgent appeal appointed an apothecary to the Northern Hospital and sent enough medicines for six regimental chests. With the creation of the office of Druggist, a line of duty was provided quite different from that of the apothecaries. It is not clear to what extent the Director General was to be relieved of the duty of purchasing stores, by this arrangement, but it appears that the active duties gradually devolved on the Druggist Elect. He became a purchaser and receiver of supplies.

¹ The Early History of Med. in Phila., 63 (1886). Norris.

Congress was repeatedly called on to provide ways and means for supplying the army with medicines.

CRAIGIE'S INVENTORY OF COLONIAL DRUGS, 1775.

As a result of the investigation of Doctor Morgan it was brought out that he had an inventory made of the medical supplies at the time of taking office. In a letter to the Medical Committee of Congress, July 1776, he says:¹

"(June 19th) I found the hospital and army without medicines and necessary stores for the sick, but by my personal application an ample collection of both were made.

"To obtain an idea of the quantity of medicines in the store of the general hospital, at my arrival, exclusive of those I ordered with me at Cambridge, I directed a return to be made, which was accordingly done, and which I now lay before you, signed by Andrew Craigie, Apothecary, Dec. 2, 1775.

"The number of medicinal articles included therein amounted to one hundred and twenty, of which many were useless or in little demand and of no value; and many especially of the articles in most demand were in very small quantities. And first, the articles in largest amounts were as follows:

Of Aloes	15 pounds	Of Manna	27 pounds
Jesuits bark	52 pounds	Nitre	16 pounds
Pearl barley	12 pounds	Oil of vitriol	29 pounds
Lapis Calaminaries	44 pounds	Bad rhubarb	86 pounds
Camomile flowers	24 pounds	Purging salts	76 pounds
Cream of tartar	18 pounds	Snake root	62 pounds
Ginger	64 pounds	Sago	12 pounds
Gum ammoniac, damaged	44 pounds	Castile soap	11 pounds
Juniper berries	20 pounds		

The weight of the above articles, however, as they are, exceeded that of all the other medicines in the general hospital taken together.

The following articles, every person the least conversant with medicines, will allow, are of essential use in a military hospital, The quantities of these were in general so small, that excepting two of them, *viz*: Flies and Quicksilver, which are not in any great quantity, there was little more than a sufficiency of them for one good regimental chest and of some of them not a sufficiency for even one. These articles and the quantities are thus given:

Of Aloin	1 pound	Liquorice Stick	5 pounds
Balsam Copaiva	4 ounces	Magnesia	1/2 pound
Camphor	1 pound	Oil of Aniseed	1/2 pound
Spanish Flies	8 pounds	Oil of Amber	1 ounce
Gum arabic	1/2 pound	Oil of Mint	5 ounces
Jalap	5 pounds	Quicksilver	5 pounds
Ipecacuanha	1 pound	Tartar Emetic	1/2 pound

And these to supply an army of twenty thousand men! Of Spirits of Nitre or any quantity of volatile Salts, and some other articles of a like essential use, there was not any in the whole stock of the general hospital.

The quantity of Spices and the Cordial Waters were as follows:

¹ Penn. Packet, (June 19 and 24 1779).

"Of Nutmegs	$\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb.
Cloves	13 lbs.
Mace	5 lbs.
Cordial Waters, none of any quantity."	

This is an exceedingly interesting inventory. It shows that Andrew Craigie was the Continental Apothecary when Dr. Morgan took charge and must therefore have been appointed by Dr. Church. It gives an idea as to the number and character of drugs and the amounts then in use. It supplies the first and only information I have found as to the approximate contents of the medical or regimental chests. Pearl barley, sago and Castile soap were then classed as medicines. It embodies the first reference to Castile soap in connection with Government supplies and may be the first printed record in the United States of this old-time article. Laxatives were then apparently quite freely employed.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES FEBRUARY 1776.

(June 24th) "In the Army His Excellency, General Washington, on my representation to him for that purpose, gave out in orders Feb. 25, 1776, that every regimental Surgeon at Cambridge should deliver a report to the Director General, of whatever instruments, bandages, dressings and implements of surgery and of whatever medicines he had on hand in order to discover the state of supplies."

"In two battalions only were found a good assortment of medicines, in the remaining 22 none, or only in a very small quantity. Can anything convey an idea of greater deficiency in Hospital Stores?"

"I purchased and procured to be sent from Salem, New York and Philadelphia, as well as Boston, other large supplies of medicine, etc. In the list from Philadelphia, for example, are 30 lb. Camphor, 10 pounds Ipecacuanha, 7 lb. Opium, 50 lbs. of Quicksilver, 40 lbs. of Jalap, 68 lbs. of Manna, 186 pounds of Nitre, 200 lbs. Cream of Tartar, 269 pounds of Bark, and so in proportion of other and like important articles." "That I furnished 50 regimental chests complete with medicines, and dressings to the regiments at Boston and New York and besides twenty chests sent to the Northern Department of Lake George; and a second large supply to Ticonderoga, . . ."

The above shows that there were seventy regimental medicine chests furnished, in addition to supplying the general hospital with drugs. There must certainly have been some standard for such chests but so far none has been found. So far not even one of these medicine chests has been found.

UNFORTUNATE CONTROVERSIES AROSE.

After Dr. Morgan's separation from the medical service, unpleasant controversies arose. They throw much light on the character of Dr. Craigie and account for the interruption of his service as apothecary for nearly a year. Some of these controversies were not very creditable to Dr. Morgan, who possessed many admirable qualities, but these contentions brought to light some of his frailties. If it were not for the fact that the hero of our story is involved, the curtain would be drawn over the unfortunate scenes.

The bitterest controversy occurred with his lifetime friend and co-worker and successor, Dr. Wm. Shippen, Jr., relative to the management of the medical service of the Revolutionary Army. Craigie is only indirectly concerned here.

(To be continued)