

knowing what the retail drug store needs, so that employment can be increased and purchasing power can be raised.

Ninety per cent of the retail drug trade cannot be wrong when it comes to knowing what are fair and unfair trade practices in the retail drug business.

Among all the people of the NRA that have opposed the giving of fair profit over cost to pay labor, rent and taxes, not one person is known to the speaker who is qualified as a pharmacist. What American principle is it that allows a few untrained officials to retard an industry that speaks ninety per cent strong—an industry that holds a good share of the public health of 125,000,000 people in their keeping, and have followed a fair trading policy and service here in America, as long as we have had a nation?

REVOLUTIONARY ACCOUNT BOOK OF CHRISTOPHER, JR., AND CHARLES MARSHALL.

BY CHARLES H. AND MILLICENT R. LAWALL.

The Marshall Drug Store, which was one of the prominent pharmacies of Colonial America, was founded in 1729 at Front & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, by Christopher Marshall, Sr., who had been born in Dublin, Ireland, and who had first settled among the "Friends" of Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, where he became a

member of the Middletown Monthly Meeting. In 1735, the store was moved to Chestnut Street above Second Street (now the site of 214 Chestnut Street), where it continued for more than a century at "The Sign of the Golden Ball."

Christopher Marshall, Sr., was a "fighting Quaker," who was prominent in Colonial as well as civic affairs. In 1765, he took in with him as his partners, his sons, Christopher, Jr., and Charles, and they succeeded to the business in 1772. Charles Marshall, the active head of the new firm, was an apothecary, druggist, botanist and



Fig. 1.—Upper part of cover of Waste Book.

chemist, who developed a fine reputation among the leading physicians of the city for his integrity, skill and care. He became, in his old age, the first president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in the archives of which the book was found which furnishes the subject of this study.

It is a typical "Day Book," about 8 by 12 inches in size, bound in a cardboard cover, with a typical mottled design of scallops of red, white, green and blue (see Fig. 1). It bears an oval label on which is written:

"Waste Book, Chris. Jr. & Chas. Marshall. Began June 1st, 1774 Ended Septem. 10th, 1774. No. 5."

"Jacob Fetter, sent by Shank's wagon." (Was this wagon drawn by the original Shank's mare?)

"James Claypoole, delivered to his lady."

"Emanuel Holmes, one vomit, 9 pence."

"A mixture, secundum recipe, delivered by John Day's post."

"Charge against Pritchard—married Widow King."

"Aug. 6, Bought 3 cords wood for $\frac{3}{4}$."

"Delivered by stage driver to Princetown."

"To Capt. James Weir to sundry medicines to wright (sic) his medicine box and for grinding a lancet."

We find that Dr. Chovet was an almost daily customer. Dr. Abraham Chovet was a famous physician of Colonial times, who was born in England, educated in Edinburgh, and became a demonstrator of Anatomy to the United Company of Barber Surgeons. He later settled in Jamaica, from whence he was driven by a slave insurrection. He settled in Philadelphia in 1770 and lived on Race Street above Third. He remained an irreconcilable Tory during the Revolution, and yet retained both friends and practice, gave private lectures in physiology and anatomy, and died in 1790, both honored and respected. Dr. John Morgan, whose name is well known to medical and pharmaceutical historians, and who then lived at Second and Spruce Streets, was a frequent customer, mainly for paints, during the period covered by this book.

Another famous customer, whose name appears several times was Christopher Sower, the Germantown printer, who published the first Bible in America and one of America's earliest newspapers—*The Germantown Gazette*.

Let us now look at a few of the pages produced in facsimile.

Illustration No. 1—speaks for itself.

Illustration No. 2.—This page is concerned with items of pharmaceutical interest sent to Dr. William Rumney of Alexandria. Note the now obsolete name of the first item "Sachar. Saturn" for lead acetate. Also the second item, the Theriac of Andromachus, which was just about completing its second millenium, but which has now disappeared entirely from use. Space and time forbid the detailed discussion of all of the items. They are all worthy of detailed consideration by those who have the time and inclination. On the following page where this order is completed, we find "Ivory Glyster (sic) pipes," "ivory syringes" and "Crown lancets in a shagreen case."

In *Illustration No. 3* we find a number of miscellaneous items that require no explanation. This is also true of *Illustration No. 4*. In *Illustration No. 5*, we again encounter a page of items of pharmaceutical interest. This is part of an order which was evidently intended for the complete outfitting of a store or a physician's office—probably the latter. For this was in the days when physicians had their own dispensaries. The name of the customer is Dr. William Tillinghurst, but unfortunately the first two pages of this particular order were on the missing leaf, which had been cut out of the book at some time in the past. There are five pages of the order remaining, however, of which the third page is produced. The cost of the order totaled one hundred and twenty-four pounds, four shillings and ten pence. We shall make no detailed comment on the items on this page, except to call attention to the fact that the concluding items at the bottom of the page are all proprietaries, of which there are a number on the next succeeding page. At some

future time we may contribute another paper commenting particularly upon the pharmaceutical items in the entire book.

In conclusion we would like to call attention to the prices of some of the items which are still in use to-day. Calomel cost 30 shillings a pound; Lunar caustic, 20 shillings an ounce; there were three grades of Peruvian Bark, ranging from 20 shillings a pound up to 8 shillings an ounce; mace was sold at 32 shillings a pound and Alexandrian senna brought 8 shillings and sixpence a pound.

SECOND NOTICE FROM THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

Members from the eastern states attending the 1935 meeting will naturally travel through Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans in the United States, or by one of the Canadian lines, and very attractive excursion rates will be in effect, allowing the going and returning journeys to be made by different routes, if desired.

There is a large number of routes that may be used for either the going or returning journey, of which a few are as follows:

1. Through Chicago, Minneapolis and Glacier National Park, with stopover.
2. Through Chicago, Minneapolis and the Canadian Rockies, with stopovers.

A special Chicago party is being arranged to take a combination of routes 1 and 2, which members from other sections are invited to join. Inquiries about this party should be addressed to Prof. E. N. Gathercoal, 701 South Wood Street, Chicago, Illinois, the Chicago member of the Committee on Transportation.

3. Through Chicago *via* Yellowstone and Rainier National Parks, with stopovers if desired.
4. Through Chicago or St. Louis *via* Denver, the Royal Gorge, Salt Lake City and San Francisco, with stopovers as desired.
5. Through Chicago or St. Louis *via* the Grand Canyon, Los Angeles and San Francisco, with side trip to San Diego at small extra expense, if desired.

The excursion fares for this season have not yet been announced, but it is expected that they will be about the same as for last year, when they were as follows from several widely scattered leading cities: New York \$126.90; Boston \$133.25; Philadelphia \$122.85; Washington \$120.75; Atlanta \$112.80; Cleveland \$101.35; Detroit \$98.30; Chicago \$86.00; St. Louis \$85.00. Pullman charges are to be added to these fares, with no surcharges west of Chicago and St. Louis.

Nine- to twelve-day cruises from Seattle to Alaska will be available at \$85.00 and up, for fare, stateroom and meals. More information about these Alaska cruises and further details will be given in later notices.

T. J. BRADLEY, *Chairman.*

PHARMACY WEEK IN PHILADELPHIA.

Quoting in part from the report of the *P. A. R. D. Bulletin*: Like all other weeks, the week set aside for depicting "Pharmacy of To-morrow" has come and gone, but unlike most other former celebrations, it will leave impressions and results in activities for years to come. This work was planned by Chairman Anton Hogstad, Jr., and all the members will benefit in proportion to their application of the information in their own business. Those who attended were delighted with the exhibits.
