

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

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(Continued from p. 74, January JOUR. A. PH. A.)

DAMAGING LETTERS.

A letter of Dr. John Brown Cutting, assistant apothecary to Dr. Craigie, addressed to Dr. John Morgan reads:¹

"Sir:

"In November 1775, when you assumed the direction of the hospitals at Cambridge, you found me acting in the capacity of an assistant apothecary. After the most extraordinary and unparalleled dismissal of Mr. Andrew Craigie from the head of this department, to make way for an augmentation of your emoluments by the introduction of a pupil of your own, you confirmed me with that character. Upon my expressing a desire to leave the department you strenuously opposed me. Conscious doubtless, of the incapacity of my new superior to fulfill the duties of his station, and of the necessity of some one whose knowledge and services in the profession, might screen the affairs from public notice. Dissuaded from my intention of leaving the department at this time, by some who had the interest of their country at heart, I continued without either the honor or the profit, to perform all the services of Principal Apothecary till October 1776, during which I had twice the satisfaction to save from the enemy all the medicines under my care, when in the most imminent danger, but ashamed that a youth well known to be unfit for that office, however accomplished in other respects, should have the honor of heading the profession while I did his duty and you drew the wages. I again solicited a dismissal. The pay of an assistant apothecary at this time was \$30 a month. On the seventh of November after I received the following answer from him: Wishing to make it more worth while to serve the public, I make you the offer of the place, it will be on the same footing you have held your present one, my verbal appointment and bearing you on my list of officers, so that you will be bettered only in rank and pay, to deliver out medicines to Regimental Surgeons and must still be subordinate to Mr. Giles.

"To this newly proffered place you made an addition of ten dollars per month, amounting with 30 I had before to 40.

"From the date of this letter I never heard from or saw you, till I obtained my dismission from the department, Dec. 17, 1776, at Philadelphia. Here I received your verbal thanks for my good conduct in general. * * * and in particular, for my extraordinary exertions and vigilance in removing from Newark on the enemies near approach not only all the medicines committed to my charge, but also in the absence of the Senior Surgeon, all the hospital stores * * * to a place of security near Morristown; after you gave me unsolicited the following certificate: "This is to certify that Mr. John B. Cutting has been employed by the general hospital as Assistant Apothecary ever since my entrance into the service; to October 6th last and from thence to the present day as apothecary; and given entire satisfaction.

John Morgan, Director General.'

Phila. Dec. 17, 1776."

A second letter of Dr. Cutting reads:²

"As I have misreprehended facts, I will try to be most just and leave it to those who know them to say how far I deviate from truth. First the affair of Mr. Craigie. When you commenced director of hospitals at Cambridge, 1775, you found the several offices filled by persons diligent and capable. No vacancy appeared for one new appointment to plume your vanity or gratify your avarice. Yet determining the sacrifice should introduce a "Sinecure," the emoluments of which you might reap in security. The principal apothecary's place appeared most eligible. You immediately informed Mr. Craigie who then held it, that Congress knew not his appoint-

¹ Penn. Packet (July 29, 1780).

² Penn. Packet (August 6, 1780).

ment and with superlative hypocrisy, affected to regret it; offering at the same time to write to them in his favour. He soon obtained recommendations from all the medical gentlemen of the army and hospital, and trusting to your promise he confided them to your care and, instead, however, of aiding his application, did you not suppress these testimonials and in the most arbitrary manner remove him abruptly from office, without accusation, trial or hearing, or assigning any reason except—I have the power, sir, and it is my will. Having thus forced the door of his office to subserve your own purpose and make a friend of the mammon of unrighteousness, did you not attempt to blast his reputation for no other reason than that of your having already injured him? And were you not detected in this nefarious design and obliged to make him concessions in writing? You may perhaps deny these facts also, but positive proofs are at hand."

Unfortunately these do not appear to be the only instances where Dr. Morgan sought to increase his prestige and emoluments at the expense of his associates. While he was Physician-in-Chief¹ of the Continental Army he is charged with taking possession of certain medicines, depriving the regimental surgeons of their use, by sending them to the General Hospital and thereby increasing his emoluments, because this plan necessitated sending the sick to this hospital.

Patrick Garvey was employed by Dr. Shippen to settle certain accounts. He says:²

"Some time in the summer of 1780, being then settling the apothecary general's (Dr. Craigie) accounts a receipt came under my notice for a number of instruments for which I found no order."

Dr. Shippen, whose affair it was, apparently desired the matter to be covered up, but says Garvey:

"I told him * * * that Doctor Craigie had repeatedly given me orders not to erase or alter a single word in his books, which order (I remarked) I was in duty bound to obey."

HIGH CHARACTER OF CRAIGIE.

On December 16, 1780, Dr. Benjamin Rush wrote:³

"I can say nothing of Mr. Garvey's character from my knowledge, * * * but the following certificate and letter from Doctor Craigie, the apothecary general of the United States Army, a gentlemen whose character cannot be increased by anything I can say in favor of his merits as a man, as a public officer, and as a whig, will show in what light Mr. Garvey and his depositions deserve to be viewed by the public."

Extract from Certificate: "He (Garvey) was in the Continental Medical Laboratory. I (Craigie) must add he was friend of country and maintained the character of an honest man."

This certificate is interesting because it establishes a character; because it makes reference to the first government medical laboratory and because it comes from Craigie.

The above tells volumes of Craigie the man. His acts reflect the highest type of honor and character. His associates spoke of him in glowing words. He was an exemplary revolutionary officer.

THE SERVICES OF CRAIGIE.

The exact length of time Dr. Craigie served as Apothecary and Apothecary General of the Revolutionary Army is not on record.

¹ *Towne's Penn. Evening Post*, p. 223 (Apr. 22, 1777).

² *Penn. Packet* (Dec. 23, 1780).

³ *Penn. Packet* (Dec. 16, 1780).

He became officially connected with the Revolutionary movement in Massachusetts early in 1775. Dr. Church probably appointed him apothecary about August 1st. Craigie was requested to take charge of the Medical store at Watertown, Mass., August 3rd, probably as part of his duties as Continental Apothecary. On December 2nd we still find him Continental Apothecary. The records of the War Department mention him in connection with an account dated January 13, 1776, then apparently stationed at the "American Continental Hospital at Cambridge and Roxbury," when he received 56 pounds for 140 days of service. The medical director forced him out of office about this time. On January 1, 1777, we find him on the payroll as Apothecary General of the Revolutionary Army. On September 5, 1777, the Council of Massachusetts granted him supplies for the general army. His headquarters then apparently were in the northern division. F. B. Heitman says:¹

"Andrew Craigie, Apothecary General: Continental Army pay accounts for service from January 1, 1777, to December 31, 1780. Andrew Craigie (Mass.) Apothecary Hospital Department, 6th October 1780, to November 1783."

Heitman's data are based on the records of the War Department, and are therefore authentic.

The Adjutant General's office of the War Department on August 10, 1926, writes that Andrew Craigie was on "A list of officials in the Hospitals exclusive of the Southern Department dated at Philadelphia, November 12, 1783."

The above data fail to account for the connection of Dr. Craigie with the revolutionary movement for less than a year but that he rendered patriotic service along the lines of his vocation during this time, there is no doubt. His unfair and abrupt dismissal, by the second medical director, because he wanted the place for a protégé and because "Congress knew not his appointment" would not sway Craigie from the lines of duty as he saw it. This patriotic Whig therefore served in the revolutionary movement from April 30, 1775, to November 1783; a little over 8½ years, a service that is exceeded by few if any other medical officer. General Washington received his appointment June 15, 1775, and surrendered his commission December 23, 1783, a service of a little over 8½ years.

CRAIGIE REINSTATED.

As pointed out above, discord among the medical staff was acute during Dr. Morgan's term of office. If he treated others as he did Craigie there is little wonder. It is interesting to note that while Craigie surrendered his appointment due to pressure of Dr. Morgan, he was reinstated or reappointed to his office January 1, 1777, about a week before Dr. Morgan and his chief accuser were dismissed by Congress. Why was Craigie restored to his position and who reappointed him? Did Mr. Giles, Morgan's protégé, who replaced Craigie, prove incompetent as pointed out by Dr. Cutting? Did Giles command the respect of the medical corps and the public? Did Morgan not realize that the exigencies of the war required efficient men to provide and be trusted with medical stores and supplies? Did Morgan feel the results of his disingenuousness and restore Craigie to office? Did he think this act would insure to his benefit, at a time when disaster was im-

¹ "Historical Register 1775-1783."

pending? With it all we do not find a single word of retaliation or attack by Craigie. At a later date he writes "I was not made to battle." Speculation is rife but records fail us, as is often the case, historically.

OFFICE OF APOTHECARY GENERAL CREATED.

The Medical Committee recommended¹ a reorganization of the medical department, February 27, 1777. It provided for the office of Apothecary General to purchase medicines . . . and authorized this officer to appoint three assistant apothecaries in different parts of the United States, "in order to supply with more convenience the several hospitals, and Regimental and Naval Surgeons with medicines and instruments." Provided an Inspector General . . . to visit the apothecary shops and "to examine the medicines . . ." The surgeons and physicians general of the hospitals to have the liberty of appointing hospital-apothecaries. This bill was amended, passed² April 7th, and provided an Apothecary General, for each district with as many mates as the Director General, etc., thought necessary. On April 8th, the Apothecary General's income was fixed at \$3 and 6 rations a day. Craigie at this time was serving as Apothecary General and appears to be the only apothecary of record to fill this office, during the Revolution.

It will be recalled that the Navy took form late in 1775 and began to function in 1776. Congress on August 20, 1776, authorized the appointment of "A surgeon for the fleet now fitting out upon the lakes," but the 1777 law contains the earliest reference to "Naval Surgeons," who were to be furnished supplies by the apothecaries.

SMALL POX SCOURGE OF REVOLUTION.

Small pox was the great scourge of the revolution. It was the nightmare of physicians and apothecaries. It raged in Boston during the siege. Small pox was repeatedly sent out of Boston, with the design of spreading the disease among the citizens and the American army. It was one of the weapons used against the colonists. Eternal vigilance was necessary to prevent an epidemic. Dr. Thacher in May 1776, refers to small pox as being in many parts of the town (Cambridge), among both the inhabitants and soldiers.

The colonies generously coöperated in all matters. At a Board of War meeting³ February 20, 1777, it was "Agreed to report to Congress: * * That the Assembly of the State of Maryland be requested to deliver to Doctor McKenzie so much Medicines of the following Denominations as he shall want and they can Spare, to enable him to inoculate the Continental Troops in this Town, in the following proportions for one hundred Men.

'Six ounces of Calomel
Two pounds Jallop
Three pounds Nitre
Elix. Vitriol
One pound Peruvian Bark
One pound of Virginia Snake Root.' "

¹ *J. Cont. Cong.* (C. L. Ed.), 7 (1777), 161.

² *J. Cont. Cong.* (C. L. Ed.), 7 (1777), 232.

³ *J. Cont. Cong.* (C. L. Ed.), 7 (1777), 139.

THE FIRST PHARMACOPŒIA IN AMERICA.

The Apothecary General and his associates undoubtedly felt the lack of uniformity in the prescribing, compounding and preparing of medicines for and in the several military hospitals. Uniformity and expedition were greatly needed. How much they contributed to bring about the needed improvements is not known. Dr. Wm. Brown, appointed assistant physician September 1776, was the moving spirit in preparing the first Pharmacopœia in America, sometimes referred to as the Military Pharmacopœia. The first edition was published by him in 1778, while Physician General of the Middle Department, with headquarters at Lititz, Pa.

The book is printed in Latin and it consists largely of prescriptions, both simple and compound. Eighty-four of the prescriptions are for internal medicines and fourteen for external medicines. The first page translated reads:

"Pharmacopœia of Simple and Efficacious Prescriptions for the use of the Military Hospital, Belonging to the Army of the United States of America. Adapted especially to our present state of need and poverty, which we owe to the ferocious cruelty of the enemy, and to a cruel war brought unexpectedly upon our Fatherland."

A freed translation of the preface reads:

"An asterisk denotes such prescriptions, as ought to be prepared and compounded in the general laboratory, the others are to be mixed, as required at the office of the hospitals.

"There are many prescriptions in solid form, which might be more convenient, or, at least, more elegant in liquid form, were there sufficient phials. All preparations of lesser efficacy, or such as are used only for patients because of their elegance, such as simple waters, all unnecessary or little used plasters and unguents because of their inconvenience in transportation are omitted. Lititz, March 12, 1778."

Prescription writing and prescription filling were apparently by this time in different hands. Pharmacy and medicine were separated. In addition to the offices in the several hospitals for compounding prescriptions, there was a general laboratory for preparing medicines and filling certain prescriptions. This was the first pharmaceutical laboratory in the United States. There is no doubt in my mind but that Doctors Craigie and Cutting gave much assistance in working out details for the compounding of the several prescriptions.

The "Second Edition" (practically a reprint) appeared in 1781. In this edition the name of the author appears for the first time. He was no longer in the army. The purpose of the book is clearly shown in a letter written by Dr. Brown to an associate on one of the blank pages of the first edition, in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and reads in part:

"For the sake of expedition and accuracy in performing the Practice, and also to introduce a degree of uniformity therein throughout the several hospitals, the following Pharmacopœia has been compiled, consisting of such formulæ as it is always in our power to obtain; at the same time blank pages are interleaved for the insertion of any favourite or more useful formulæ which the prescribers may choose to make use of in addition or in place of any of those herein contained."

The first edition is reproduced in the "First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy," pp. 86-94 (1922), and a reproduction of the "second edition" will be found in the *Am. J. Pharm.* 56, 483-91 (1884).

Dr. Brown laid the foundation for a national pharmacopœia. The work was interrupted by his resignation July 21, 1780, because "His present circum-

stances will no longer permit his continuance in the service." One wonders if his resignation did not delay by many years the first edition of the United States Pharmacopœia.

MEDICAL MEN GIVEN OFFICIAL STATUS.

Up to October 27, 1779,¹ the medical men were simply ranked as civilian attachés to the military body. They had no official status whatever. On the above date this inequality was rectified.² The Apothecary General was given the same rank as Lieut.-Colonel and the Apothecaries' Assistants received the rank of captains.

On November 20th, of the same year the sums for which subsistence could be computed were fixed. The Apothecary General was allowed \$400 per month and his assistants \$100. This seems a good deal of money for that time but it must be remembered that the Continental money had greatly depreciated. Articles priced at three shillings in specie required \$40 in Continental money to buy.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT REORGANIZED.

The medical department was reorganized³ by Congressional action September 30, 1780. Certain parts of this law provide: "That there be * * one apothecary; one assistant apothecary; * * to each hospital."

"The Director or * * chief hospital physicians shall * * direct the apothecary or his assistant, to prepare and deliver, medicines, instruments, dressings and other articles in his possession to the hospitals and surgeons of the army or navy, * *."

"That the apothecary and his assistant receive, prepare and deliver medicines, instruments and dressings, and such other articles of this department to the hospitals and army, on orders in writing from the director, or either of the chief hospital physicians or chief physician and surgeon of the army: * *"

"The apothecary shall receive one hundred and thirty dollars per month."

"Assistant apothecaries, each seventy-five dollars per month."

"That the several officers whose pay is established as above * * shall at the end of the war be entitled to a certain provision of land, in the proportion following: The apothecary the same as a Lieutenant-Colonel. Assistant apothecary the same as Major."

Congress reserved the right of appointing and commissioning (p. 885) the principal officers, including the apothecary and the assistant apothecary.

General Washington addressed a letter to a member of Congress recommending a number of appointments, among them Dr. Craigie. His letter of September 9th, reads in part:³

"Doctor Craigie, the present Apothecary General, a gentleman not personally known to me, has been reported as very deserving of the appointment. * * The reason of my mentioning these particularly, proceeds from a hint given me, that the new arrangement might possibly be influenced by a spirit of party out of doors, which would not operate in their favor."

The election⁴ took place October 7th, and resulted in the appointment among others of Andrew Craigie, Apothecary and Wm. Johonat, Assistant Apothecary.

¹ *J. Cont. Cong.* (C. L. Ed.), 15 (1779), 1214.

² *J. Cont. Cong.* (C. L. Ed.), 18 (1780), 878.

³ "Medical Department, 1775-1873," p. 58, Harvey E. Brown (1873).

⁴ *J. Cont. Cong.* (C. L. Ed.), 18 (1780), 909.

Brown in commenting on the officers elected by Congress at this time says: "Doctors _____ Craigie _____ were already well known to the whole army as surgeons of the very highest character."

The old practice of preparing persons for smallpox inoculation by a course of mercury and a low diet was losing ground. The mercurial anointments caused death in some cases. Extract of butternut came into use as an efficient and valuable laxative about 1781.

CRAIGIE MUSTERED OUT; HIS PROSPERITY AND BUSINESS.

Dr. Craigie served as Apothecary General on the general staff of the army to the end of the war. He was mustered out, some have it, November 3, 1783, but the War Department has him still on a list of officers November 12, 1783. During his service in the revolutionary army Craigie acquired a large fortune, buying up government promises and other speculations. This apparently enabled him to engage in the wholesale apothecary trade, on leaving the service, but he did not restrict his attention to it long. In 1784 he began to turn to broader fields of endeavor. The next year we find him sending gunpowder tea to China and elsewhere. He enlarged his interests generally until by 1790, his account books, also fortunately preserved, show multitudinous business connections. He was the modern wholesale druggist, a century ahead of his time.

Dr. Craigie maintained a voluminous correspondence. It probably exceeded that of any other man actively engaged in business during that period. His army experience stood him well in hand. He there realized the necessity of exactness and the keeping of his records for future use. The American Antiquarian Society has some six hundred of his letters in three large volumes. They are referred to as "The Craigie Papers" and "The Craigie Manuscripts." They contain a mine of information on business matters during the first few years of our Republic. The above society was good enough to place one of these autographed letters at my disposal for use in this article and it is reproduced herewith.

This excellent longhand letter to his brother shows some of the business matters that engaged Dr. Craigie. He was still interested in Government securities and was preparing to buy the Cambridge Estate that played such an important part in his life later. "Mamma" Craigie was still living and affectionately remembered. The letter is representative of the transactions of an alert investor and speculator in the early days of our economic and financial history, when Hamilton was funding the national debt and creating the powerful United States Bank. Craigie served as director of the first of these banks, in Philadelphia. He represented accurately the New England attitude in these financial matters.

"The Craigie Papers" have been studied from several angles and the results published by Samuel Swett Green¹ and Archer B. Hulbert,² respectively. The information in these papers is freely drawn on in this contribution.

THE UNFORTUNATE OHIO VENTURE.

In 1786 Revolutionary soldiers holding Continental certificates organized an association to purchase a large tract of land on the Ohio river. It was not

¹ "Proc. Am. Antiquarian Soc. N. S.," 13 (1900), 312.

² "Proc. Am. Antiquarian Soc. N. S.," 23 (1913), 222.

My dear Brother,

New York Sept. 26-90

250
1000
77
297

Your Letter of the 21st rec^d - Your having given your obligation to pay the three years extra interest on the loan office Certificates which were interest on the face provided the same should ever be allowed by Government is a circumstance which may arise from difficulty as I stated obliged to part with them without making such ~~condition~~ condition, if I part with them at all ~~of which~~ it is ~~very~~ probable I shall part with them. No allowance has ever been made for such extra interest at the Treasury or in any sales of Certificates - had I not better return them to be exchanged. Let me know if I understand the matter right & what I had best do.

Inclosed are three bills for 2949 D^{rs} which you will receive & appropriate in the purchase of bonds on the best terms you can but not to exceed 12 1/2%. They are here from 12/2 to 12/3 & rather falling & you'll thank you to lay out for me what money ~~of mine~~ ~~you~~ have on hand.

I am satisfied with your having made the offer for the Cambridge Estate - but it rest a while - all circumstances considered I think it near a great effort as he will come to it.

I should not find any more Bills on hand at present I wrote you by last post of sent the to Carolina paper which you sent on for ~~some~~ ~~of mine~~ ~~which~~ trial for your friend - it would not answer.

Perhaps Lane would file the estate on Cong Credit say 2 or 3 years without making a great differ^{ence} in the price. The use of money is at this moment valuable - I only suggest this for your consideration
My love to mamma & all -

Yours ever

Andrew Craigie

deemed feasible to purchase more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres at $66\frac{2}{3}$ cents per acre, but a Committee of Congress considered the transaction too small. Wm. Duer, the arch New York speculator, then agreed to take and become responsible for $4\frac{1}{2}$ million additional acres at the same price. One half million dollars was paid down by the trustees when the contract was signed. Duer supplied one fourth of the money. Andrew Craigie as a friend of Duer became one of the trustees. He went into this scheme in order to strengthen his "union with Duer." Some of the transactions annoyed Craigie. At one juncture he wrote: "You wonder that my caution should come so late.—It was as I thought in season, as soon as I discovered the arrangements you were entering into I wrote you—enough is said * *." The venture proved a dismal failure. Agents sold lands and gave titles to property they did not possess. We still have the unfair method with us. Craigie may not have been concerned financially, but he would have profited largely had the speculation succeeded.

Because of his services in the war, Dr. Craigie was entitled to some lands. On December 30, 1790, Warrant 500 for 450 acres of land in Knox County, Ohio, was issued to him. He assigned it to Robert Campbell who surrendered it with other warrants.

THE VASSAL-CRAIGIE MANSION.

Craigie apparently had in mind purchasing the Vassall estate in 1790. His brother in July 1791 refers to negotiations looking toward its purchase. The property was acquired late in 1791 at a cost of 3750 pounds. A large sum of money in that day, but Craigie was very prosperous then. Bossinger Foster, his brother-in-law, lived in the Mansion for some time. For many years it was known as the Craigie House. Now we know it as the Craigie-Longfellow house. It has not been changed since Craigie's time. All visitors to Cambridge are familiar with this dignified English style country home, painted in yellow and white, with its spacious grounds. This mansion has more historic interest than any other house in New England and with the exception of Mt. Vernon, is probably the best known residence in our country.

The house was in Tory row. The owners of the estates on which these houses stood were aristocratic in their habit and manner of living and were nearly all Churchmen. The house was probably erected in 1759 by Colonel John Vassall, a man of importance in his day. Mrs. Washington visited here while the General made it his headquarters. She came in a coach and four black horses, with postilions and servants in scarlet livery.

Craigie employed a gardener and laid out the grounds in harmony with the period of that day. There were about 150 acres of land at the time. All that remains of the garden itself are the tall hedges and clumps of lilacs on the west side of the mansion. He had a green house and an ice house on the premises; both almost unknown luxuries in those days. Some people thought a judgment would befall one who thus attempted to thwart the designs of Providence by raising flowers under glass in winter and keeping ice under ground to cool the heat of summer. Here we have the forerunners of two great institutions in this country, ice in summer and flowers in winter.

There was a brew house on the place. Craigie laid in ample stores of wine

preparatory to living in Cambridge and continued to buy it thereafter. It is said he added the west wing and enlarged the square northeastern room to its present spacious dimensions, which adorned with stately columns served as a grand dining room. Extensive purchases of furniture, pictures, silver, china, etc., were made for his magnificent establishment.

CRAIGIE MARRIES MISS SHAW.

Dr. Craigie maintained a princely bachelor's establishment. His home became the social center of Boston. Entertainments were on a grand scale, but there was as yet no mistress of the house. This was not to continue long. Josiah Quincy tells¹ this story of Craigie's marriage.

A great garden party had been given by Mr. Craigie, and all the fashion and beauty of Boston were assembled in his spacious grounds. The day was perfect, the entertainment was lavish, and the company were bent on enjoying themselves. Smiles and deference met the host upon every side, and newcomers were constantly arriving to pay that homage to wealth and sumptuous liberality which from imperfect mortals they have always elicited. "Craigie!" exclaimed an intimate friend to the host, during one of the pauses of compliment, "What can man desire that you have not got? Here are riches, friends, a scene of enchantment like this, and you the master of them all!" "I am the most miserable of men!" was the startling reply. "If you doubt it, you shall know my secret: do you see those two young ladies just turning down the walk? Well, they are both engaged, and with one of them I am desperately in love." There was no time for more, for the crowd again surged round the host, and the friend was left to meditate upon the revelation which had been made. One of the ladies who had been pointed out was a great beauty of the time, and it so happened that Mr. Craigie's confidante was on very intimate terms with her family. It was well known that the match she was about to make did not gratify the ambitious views of her relations. Now whether Mr. Craigie's friend betrayed his secret to the father of this young person cannot certainly be known; but the current report was that he did so. At all events, shortly after the garden party, he broke in upon the Cræsus of Cambridge with an exultant air, exclaiming, "Craigie, I have come to tell you glorious news: the coast is clear; Miss —— has broken off her engagement!" "Why, what the deuce is that to me?" was the disappointing reply. "Good heavens, man, don't you remember telling me that you were desperately in love with one of the young ladies you pointed out at the garden party?" "To be sure I did," sighed Mr. Craigie, "but unfortunately I referred to the other young lady." * * * it happened—or was said to have happened—that "the other young lady" subsequently found good reason to break off her engagement, and, as Mrs. Craigie, came to preside over all future garden parties.

The young lady was Miss Elizabeth (Nancy) Shaw, the handsome daughter of Rev. Bezeleel Shaw (Harvard College, 1762). She was much younger than her husband. Craigie's wealth undoubtedly won the hand of this attractive girl. The marriage took place in Cambridge, January 1793. It was hailed with delight by both families. The marriage, however, did not prove to be a happy one. In spite of every luxury that surrounded Mrs. Craigie, she gradually became estranged from her husband, who was deeply immersed in his land speculations.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS MORE BRILLIANT.

The hospitalities were lavish and very generally accepted. Over one hundred guests were at times entertained at the brilliant commencement festivals. Prince Edward, the father of the beloved Queen Victoria, was entertained by the Craigies. The merchant princes of Boston enjoyed their splendid hospitality. Talleyrand,

¹ Figures of the Past, by Josiah Quincy, p. 25 (1883).

a prince of diplomats, with whom Mrs. Craigie could converse in his native tongue, was numbered among their distinguished guests.

Entertainments without table pleasures would have lost much of their attractiveness. Little is recorded of the food supplies and viands. We know there was an abundance of wine in the cellar, a grand dining room, plenty of table furnishings and much land. The Craigies' had flowers in winter and ice in summer. Green frog legs were then well known. Fowls were imported from Philadelphia, where the doctor spent part of his busy days. He probably well knew the tooth-someness of the Philadelphia Capon. There were twelve servants. Deliciously prepared and wholesome foods were probably in keeping with the rest of the profuseness.

THE CRAIGIE BRIDGE.

About the time Craigie took up residence in Cambridge a great speculation in lands was going on in Cambridgeport. A similar enterprise was undertaken at Lechmere point in which Andrew Craigie was the prime mover. He purchased land from January 1795 to May 1807. It was done with great secrecy. His name did not appear in the records until the whole scheme was completed. At the latter date he owned about three hundred acres of land in two parcels, one of which included almost the whole of East Cambridge.

On May 12, 1808, the Governor of Massachusetts signed an act which completed the legislation necessary to enable Craigie and his associates, to build Canal or Craigie Bridge from Lechmere Point to Boston. This bridge was opened to the public on Commencement Day, August 30, 1809. The festivities at the Craigie mansion were unusually brilliant and the guests jubilant on that occasion. The opening of this bridge was the nucleus for opening roads to Cambridge Common, to Medford and elsewhere. It also brought travel from the country to Boston.

This bridge was the inspiration of the lines of Longfellow:

"I stood on the bridge at midnight,
As the clock was striking the hour."

After a time Andrew Craigie's glory waned. He became heavily involved financially and was compelled to live as well as he could in reduced circumstances. His spacious living had come to an end. A visitor, while walking with him through the large and handsome rooms, struck with admiration, exclaimed, "Mr. Craigie, I should think you would lose yourself in all this spaciousness." Mr. Craigie replied, "I have lost myself in it." He never came back.

He finally became so heavily burdened with debts and overwhelmed with judgments that he was obliged to remain in his home property, his castle, for six days in the week to avoid arrest. On the Sabbath he was free to go abroad. He used this liberty to attend Christ Church, whose warden he was in 1796. Craigie supported the church in its adversities. The church became a comfort and solace to him in his reverses.

Dr. Craigie died Sunday, September 19, 1819, of apoplexy, aged 76, and was buried in the old tomb of the Vassall family which he bought with the house. Thus endeth an unusual career of one who had abundant wealth, spent it freely entertaining friends, diplomats and royalty, lived in opulence, met with reverses and died almost friendless in adversity.

There were no children. Mrs. Craigie survived her husband by many years. The estate was much encumbered. Her income was small. She at once began to retrench by reducing the number of servants from twelve to two, with whom she lived a lonely life in the rear portion of the house and rented all the rooms in the main building.

In May 1841, Mrs. Craigie died. She had lived alone and was buried alone, in Mount Auburn cemetery. Her monument, typical of her philosophical mind, is a Grecian altar, surmounted by a flame. It is unnamed but bears the following lines from Voltaire, of whom she was a great admirer: "As flame ascends, the vital principle aspires to God."

In 1844, the Honorable Lemuel Shaw, her nephew, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, applied as executor for the pension due to Elizabeth, widow of Andrew Craigie.

In addition to the references cited in the body of this biography, the following literature has been consulted:

- The Craigie House by Alice Longfellow, *Cambridge Tribune* (April 21, 1900).
- "Life of H. W. Longfellow," by S. Longfellow.
- "The Medical Men of the Revolution," J. M. Toner (1876).
- "New York Society of Cincinnati," (1886).
- "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution."
- "Annals of Medical History," Wm. O. Owen, Vol. 1 (1917).
- "History of Cambridge, Mass.," R. L. Paige (1877).
- "Publication of Colonial Society of Mass.," Vol. 7 (1905).
- "An Historic Guide to Cambridge," Hannah Winthrop Chapter, D. A. R.
- "The Cambridge of 1776," done by Divers Eminent Hands (1876).
- "Memorials of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati," James W. Bugbee (1890).
- "The Medical Department of the United States Army during the Period of the Revolution," Col. W. O. Owen (1920).
- "Correspondence with the U. S. War Department and Department of the Interior."

In closing this sketch I want to thank Miss C. M. Davis for the support and assistance she has given me in its preparation.

BARIUM CONTRAST MEAL, FOR INTERNAL USE.

Barium sulphate, 75 Gm.; cocoa powder, 10 Gm.; sugar (powder), 10 Gm.; tragacanth (powder), 5 Gm.; vanillin, .1 Gm.

CHINESE SUMACH USED IN ANTHELMINTICS.

Ailanthus glandulosa Desf., also known as Chinese sumach, tree of heaven, tree of the gods, Ailanta Götter-baum, is indigenous to and a native of North China, where the powdered bark has been used successfully against tape worm. The bark is also very popular in China as a remedy in dysentery and other bowel complaints. It is used in the United States as an ingredient in vermi-

fuges and veterinary medicines. By the action of alcohol, there is obtained from the bark an oleoresin which has the consistency of tar, which substance purges, but rarely acts as an anthelmintic.

ULTRAVIOLET SPOILS FOOD FOR YEAST.

Experiments performed at Ames, Iowa, by Drs. J. W. Woodrow, A. C. Bailey and E. I. Fulmer of Iowa State College show that if the flasks of nutrient liquid in which the minute plants are subsequently to be grown are exposed for a number of hours to the invisible radiations, they become definitely poisonous to the yeast cells, markedly increasing their rate of growth.