PHARMACOPOEIA IN USUM NOSOCOMII MANCUNIENSIS
4th Edn, 1827.

(Pharmacopoeia used in Manchester Hospitals)

Interpreted by Craig Thornber

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Chirurgi (Surgeons): William Simmons, John Thorpe, John Atkinson Ransome, James Ainsworth, Robert Thorpe, William James Wilson.

Pharmacopoeus (Pharmacist): Henry Thomas Worthington

Materia Medica

The book gives a list of the ingredients which could be used either alone or in formulations. This list has been reproduced in the left hand column of the table. The name by which the substance was known in Manchester in 1827 is given together with any additional information such as the plant species, mode of preparation, or description in the London Pharmacopoeia, which I have abbreviated as L.

The modern English name is given in the second column. The names of well known pharmacologically active substances isolated from the plants are shown. Linnean plant names have been italicised in the second column but all names in the first column have been reproduced in normal type. The family name of a plant genus is given in brackets. Plant names have been subject to many changes since 1827, particularly in recent years, when genetic rather than morphological criteria have been introduced and I make no claim that the names given are the most current.

Glossary of Common Terms

Acidum	Acid
Alba	White
Bacca	Fruit of a tree
Exsiccata	Dried
Extractum	Extract
Folia	Leaves
Fructus	Fruit
Gummi	Gums are plant exudates that dissolve in water.
Lignum	Wood
Niger	Black
Oleum	Oil
Praeparatum	Preparation
Radix	Root
Rectificatus	Rectified - purified by distillation
Resina	Resins are plant exudates that do not dissolve in water.
Semina	Seeds

Name in the Pharmacopoeia	Modern Name
Abietis resina. - Pinus abies, resina concreta	*Pinus abies (Pinaceae)* Resin from a species of pine tree.
Acacia gummi. - Acacia vera	*Acacia vera (Leguminosae)* Gum Arabic is obtained from acacia trees including *Acacia senegal*
Acidum aceticum fortius, pondus specificum 1.046.	Acetic Acid, specific gravity 1.046
Acidum benzoicum. (L.)	Benzoic Acid
Acidium citricum. (L.)	Citric Acid (isolated from citrus fruits)
Acidum muriaticum. (L.)	Hydrochloric Acid sometimes referred to as marine acid as it was made from sea salt by heating with sulphuric acid.
Acidum nitricum. (L.)	Nitric Acid
Acidum oxymuriaticum	Oxymuriatic acid gas was the name given to chorine until the work of Sir Humphrey Davy in 1810. Chlorine dissolved in water gives hydrochloric and hypochloric acids, chlorine water, still known in the 1820s as aqua oxymuriatica
Acidum sulphuricum, pondus specifum 1.850	Sulphuric Acid, specific gravity, 1.850 i.e. concentrated sulphuric acid.
Acidum tartaricum (L.)	Tartaric Acid (isolated from wine)
Aconiti extractum - Extractum Aconiti (L.)	*Aconitum napellus* (*Ranunculaceae)* Monkshood, contains aconitine, mesaconitine, hypaconitine, neopelline, l-ephedrine, sparteine, neoline, napelline.
Adeps praeparata (L.)	Lard (animal fat)
Aerugo - Subacetas cupri impura	Basic Copper acetate (verdigris)
Aetheris nitrici spiritus - Spiritus Aetheris nitrici (L.)	Spirits of Ethyl nitrite. A solution of ethyl nitrite in alcohol.
Aether rectificatus (L.)	Rectified (water free) ether
Alcohol (L.)	Alcohol i.e. ethyl alcohol, also known as ethanol.
Aloes extractum - Aloe spicata.	*Aloe vera* (*Liliacaea*), Bitter Aloes, used as purgative.
Alumen - Supersulphas aluminae et potasse	Alum - A mixed salt of potassium and aluminium sulphates used as an astringent
Ammoniacum - Heracleum gummiferum, gummi-resina.	Ammoniacum is a gum from *Dorema ammoniacum (Umbelliferae)* from Persia, but *Heracleum species (Umbelliferae)* include Hogweed or Cow Parsnip.
Ammoniae liquor - Liquor ammoniae (L.)	Ammonia solution
Ammoniae murias	Ammonium Chloride, formerly known as sal ammoniac
Ammoniae spiritus - Spiritus ammoniae (L.)	Ammonia dissolved in water and alcohol
Ammoniae spiritus aromaticus - Spiritus ammoniae aromaticus (L.)	Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia. Formerly oils of nutmeg and lemon with addition of ammonia and ammonium carbonate. Also with lemon oil, lavender oil and oil of myristica.
Ammoniae spiritus foetidus - Spiritus ammoniae foetidus (L.)	Asafoetida made from *Ferula foetida (Umbelliferae),* ammonia and water.
Ammoniae subcarbonas (L.)	Ammonium carbonate is also known as sal volatile which gives off ammonia vapour. Paris describes the subcarbonate mentioned is pharmacopoeias as a mixture of the carbonate and bicarbonate.
Amylum - Triticum hybernum	Starch from *Triticum hybernum (Graminae),* a species of wheat
Anisi oleum - Oleum anisi (L.)	Aniseed Oil from *Pimpinella anisum (Umbelliferae)*

Anthemidis flores - Anthemis nobilis. Flores simplices	*Anthemis nobilis (Compositae),* is Common or Roman chamomile. German chamomile is *Chamomilla recutita*
Antimonium sulphuretum praecipitatum (L.)	Antimony Sulphide
Antimonium tartarizatum (L.)	Antimony Tartrate
Argenti nitras (L.)	Silver Nitrate
Armoraciae radix - Cochlearia armoracia	*Cochlearia armoracia (Cruciferae),* Horseradish roots
Armoraciae spiritus compositus (L.)	Extract of Horseradish in alcohol
Arsenicum album sublimatum (L.)	Sublimed white arsenic - arsenic trioxide.
Assafoetidae gummi-resina - Ferula assafoetida	*Ferula foetida (Umbelliferae)*
Avenae semina contusa - Avena sativa. Semina tunicis nudatu et contusa	*Avena sativa (Graminaceae),* Oats
Aurantii cortex - Citrus aurantium, baccarum cortex exterior	*Citrus aurantium (Rutaceae),* Sweet Orange
Balsamum peruvianum - Myroxylon peruiferum	*Myroxylon pereirae (Leguminosae)* Balsam of Peru
Balsamum tolutanum - Toluifera balsamum	*Toluifera balsamum (Leguminosae)*
Belladonnae extractum - Extractum belladonae (L.)	*Atropa belladona (Solanaceae)* extract, a source of the alkaloids atropine and hyoscyamine.
Benzoinum - Styrax benzoin, balsamum	*Styrax benzoin* (*Styracaceae*), the source of the benzoin resin or Sumatra resin. See also Styracis Balsamum
Bismuthi subnitras (L.)	Basic Bismuth nitrate ($BiO.NO_3$)
Calamina praeperata (L.)	Calamine (Zinc acetate)
Calcis murias (L.)	Calcium chloride
Calcis oxymurias - Oxymurias calcis	Probably calcium chloride as above. For example, in the early 1800s the terms murias hydrargyri and hyrdrargyri oxymurias were used in the Dublin and London pharmacopoeias respectively for mercuric chloride. The Manchester Pharmacopoeia uses oxymurias for this mercuric chloride
Calumba - Cocullus palmatus (Radix)	*Cocullus palmatus (Menispermaceae)* Calumba root also said to be from *Jateorhiza calumba and Jatrorrhiza palmata.* Contains columbin, chasmanthin, palmarin, jatrorrhizin, columbic acid, columbamine.
Calx (L.)	Lime (Calcium oxide)
Cambogia - Stalagmitis cambogioides, gummi-resina	Cambogia or Gamboge is a gum resin from *Garcinia hanburii (Clusiaceae, also known as Guttiferae).* Drastic purgative.
Camphora - Laurus camphora. (concretum sui generis sublimatione paratum)	*Cinnamonium camphora (Lauraceae)* is a common source of Camphor. It can be purified by sublimation.
Canella cortex - Canella alba	*Canella alba (Canellaceae)*
Cantharis - Cantharis vesicatoria	*Cantharis vesicatoria (Coleoptera)*, Spanish Fly, an irritant and blistering agent from beetles.
Capsici baccae - Capsicum annuum	*Capsicum annuum, and C. frutescens (Solanaceae)* are Chillis and Peppers
Carbo ligni - Carbo ligni recens	Wood charcoal
Caricae fructus - Ficus carica	*Ficus carica (Moraceae),* Figs
Carui oleum -Oleum carui (L.)	*Carum carvi (Umbelliferae),* Carroway oil

Carui semina - Carum carui	*Carum carvi (Umbelliferae),* Carroway Seeds
Cascarillae cortex - Croton cascarilla	*Croton cascarilla* (*Euphorbiaceae)*
Cassiae cortex - Laurus cassia	*Laurus cassia (Lauraceae)*, Cinnamon
Cassiae oleum - Ejus oleum essentiale	*Laurus cassia (Lauraceae)*, Oil of Cinnamon
Castoreum - Castor fiber (Rossicus). Concretum sui generis	*Castor fiber (Rodentia),* an oil from Beaver glands
Catechu extractum - Acacia catechu, extractum aquosum	*Acacia catechu (Leguminosae)* An aqueous extract.
Cera alba	White Beeswax
Cera flava	Yellow Beeswax
Cerevisia fermentum	Cervisia is the Latin word for beer
Cetaceum - Physeter macocephalus, concretum sui generis	*Physeter macocephalus (Cetacea),* Spermacetae from Sperm Whales
Cinchonae cortex - Cinchona lancifolia	*Cinchona lancifolia (Rubiaceae),* also *Cinchona condamineau and Cinchona cordifolia*. Cinchona bark is the source of quinine and cinchonine
Colchici semina - Colchicum autumnale	*Colchicum autumnale (Liliaceae)*, Autumn Crocus or Meadow Saffron, the source of colchicine
Colocynthidis pulpa - Cumucis colocynthis, peponum pulpa	*Citrullus colocynthis (Cucurbitaceae)* a drastic purgative.
Conii folia - Conium maculatum	*Conium maculatum (Umbelliferae)*
Conii extractum - Extractum conii (L.)	*Conium maculatum (Umbelliferae*
Contrajervae radix- Dorstenia contrajerva	*Dorstenia contrayerva (Urticaceae),* Contrayerva from Central America.
Copaiba - Copaifera officinalis, resina liquida	*Copaifera officinalis (Leguminosae),* resin
Coriandri semina - Coriandrum sativum	*Coriandrum sativum (Umbelliferae),* Coriander
Cornu ustum (L.)	Burnt horn
Creta praeperata (L.)	Chalk
Cubeba - Piper cubeba, baccae	*Piper cubeba (Piperacae)* Cubeb
Cumini semina - Cuminum cyminum	*Cuminum cyminum (Umbellifera),* Cumin seeds.
Cupri sulphas - Sulphas cupri	Copper sulphate
Cuprum ammoniatum (L.)	Cupric (copper II) ammonium sulphate
Cuspariae cortex - Cusparia febrifuga	*Cusparia febrifuga (Rutaceae),* bark
Cydoniae semina - Pyrus cydonia	*Pyrus cydonia (Rosaceae),* Pear
Dauci radix - Daucus carota (hortensis)	*Daucus carota (Umbellifera),* Carrot
Digitalis folia - Digitalis purpurea, foliorum pars tenuior	*Digitalis purpurea (Scrophuariaceae)*, Foxglove, the source of digitoxin.
Dolichi pubes - Dolichos pruriens, leguminum pubes	*Dolichos pruriens*, contains steroidal alkaloids, soladinine, tomatidine.
Dulcamarae caulis - Solanum dulcamara	*Solanum dulcamara (Solanaceae),* Bitter Sweet.
Elaterii extractum -Extractum elaterii (L.)	*Ecballium elaterium (Cucurbitaceae),* a cathartic
Farina - Triticum hybernum	*Triticum hybernum (Graminaceae),* Wheat Flower
Ferrum - Ferri ramenta et fila	Iron. (iron wine was made by allowing iron filings to stand in wine)
Ferri subcarbonas (L.)	Basic ferric carbonate
Ferri sulphas (L.)	Ferric (iron III) sulphate

Ferrum ammoniatum (L.)	Ferric (iron III) ammonium sulphate
Ferrum tartarizatum (L.)	Ferric (iron III) tartrate
Furfur - Triticum hybernum, seminis tunicae contritae	*Triticum hybernum (Graminaceae),* Wheat
Galbani gummi-resina - Bubon galbanum	Galbanum also from *Ferula galbaniflua (Umbellifera)*
Gallae - Cynips quercus folii, nidus	Oak galls formed by insect *Cynips gallae tinctoriae.*
Gentianae radix - Gentiana lutea	*Gentiana lutea (Gentianaceae)* Yellow Gentian root, source of bitter glycosides and alkaloid gentianine
Glycyrrhizae radix - Glycyrrhiza glabra	*Glycyrrhiza glabra (Leguminosae),* liquorice root, contains glycyrrhizin.
Glycyrrhizae extractum - Ejus radicis extractum aquosum	Aqueous extact of liquorice root
Guaiaci lignum et resina- Guaiacum officinale	*Guaiacum officinale*, also called lignum vitae.
Haematoxyli lignum - Haemotoxylon campechianum	*Haemotoxylon campechianum (Leguminosae)* Logwood
Helenii radix- Inula helenium	*Inula helenium (Compositae),* Elecampane
Hordei semina - Hordeum distichon, semina tunicis nudata	*Hordeum distichon (Graminaceae)* Barley
Humuli strobili - Humulus lupulus, strobili exsiccati	*Humulus lupulus (Cannabinaceae),* Hops
Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum (L.)	Mercuric (mercury II) nitrate
Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum (L.)	Yellow mercuric (mercury II) oxide
Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum (L.)	Red mercuric (mercury II) oxide
Hydrargyri oxymurias (L.)	Mercuric (mercury II) chloride, also called corrosive sublimate
Hydrargyri pilulae - Pilulae hydrargyri (L.)	Mercury pills often known as blue pills by mixing finely divided mercury with hard fats.
Hydrargyri submurias (L.)	Mercurous (mercury I) chloride (Calomel). Used as cathartic, diuretic, antisyphylitic.
Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum (L.)	Black mercuric (mercury II) sulphide
Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum (L.)	Red mercuric (mercury II) sulphide occurs naturally as the mineral cinnabar.
Hydrargyrum praecipitatum album (L.)	Mercuric (mercury II) amido chloride also known as ammoniated mercuric chloride.
Hydrargyrum purificatum (L.)	Purified mercury
Hyoscyami extractum - Extractum hyoscyami (L.)	Extract of *Hyoscyamus spp*. See below
Hyoscyami folia - Hyoscyamus niger	*Hyoscyamus niger (Solanaceae)* henbane, contains the alkaloid hyoscyamine which is related to atropine
Jalapae radix - Convolvulus Jalapa	There is a material known as Jalap from *Exogonium purga* also known as *Exogonium jalapa (Convolvulaceae)* a Mexican plant. Carthartic.
Iodina	Iodine
Ipecacuanhae radix - Callicocca ipecacuanha	*Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, the source of the Emetine alkaloids, also *Psychotropia ipecacuanha (Rubiaceae)*
Juniperi baccae - Juniperus communis	*Juniperus communis (Cupressaceae),* Common Juniper
Juniper oleum - Oleum juniperi (L.)	Oil of Juniper
Kino - Pterocarpus erinacea, extractum	*Pterocarpus marsupium (Leguminosae). Pterocarpus santalinus* is red sandalwood.
Lauri baccae - Laurus nobilis	*Laurus nobilis (Lauraceae),* Bay Laurel or Sweet Bay.

Lavandulae oleum -Oleum lavandulae (L.)	*Lavandula angustifolia* and *L. vera (Labiatae)* are the main sources of Oil of Lavender
Lichen - Lichen islandicus	*Cetraria Islandica,* Iceland Moss
Limonum cortex- Citrus medica, baccarum cortex exterior.	*Citrus medica, var. Sinensis, (Rutaceae)* is regarded as the parent of the Lime, Lemon, and Citron
Lini oleum - Oleum lini (L.)	Linseed Oil see below
Lini semina - Linum usitatissimum	*Linum usitatissimum (Linaceae)* Common Flax seeds, Linseed
Liquor arsenicalis (L.)	Arsenious anhydride added to potassium carbonate and tincture of lavender.
Magnesia (L.)	Magnesium oxide
Magnesiae subcarbonas (L.)	Basic magnesium carbonate - a mixture of magnesium carbonate and magnesium hydroxide.
Magnesiae sulphas - Sulphas magnesiae purificata	Magnesium Sulphate (Epsom salts)
Mastiche - Pistachia lentiscus, resina	*Pistachia lentiscus (Anacardiaceae)*, resin exuded from the bark.
Menthae piperitae, oleum - Oleum menthae piperitae (L.)	*Menthae piperitae (Labitae),* Oil of Peppermint
Menthae viridis, oleum - Oleum menthae viridis (L.)	*Menthae viridis (Labitae),* Oil of Spearmint
Mezerei radicis cortex - Daphne mezereum	*Daphne mezereum (Thymelaeaceae)* Mezereum a species of Daphne shrub.
Molvae oleum - Gadus molva	Not yet identified
Morphinae acetas - sal medium e Papavere somnifero	*Papaver somniferum (Papaveraceae),* Morphine acetate, extracted from poppies.
Moschus - Moschus moschiferus, concretus sui generis	*Moschus moschiferus (Ungulata)* Musk from deer
Myrrha - Arboris nondum descriptae gummi-resina	*Commifera myrrha, C. molmol* and *C. abysinnica (Commiphoraceae)* are the usual sources of myrrh
Nucis vomicae semina. Strychnos nux vomica	Seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica (Loganiaceae)*, Source of Strychinine
Olivae oleum - Olea europaea, druparium oleum expressum	*Olea europaea (Oleaceae)* Olive Oil
Opium - Papaver somniferum, capsulae immaturae succus concretus (Turcicus)	*Papaver somniferum (Papaveraceae)* Opium expressed from unripe seed capsule of the poppy
Papaveris capsulae - Papaver somniferum, capsule maturae demptis seminibus	Poppy seed capsule
Pimentae baccae - Myrtus pimenta	*Pimenta officinalis (Myrtaceae),* Pimento. *Myrtus communis (Myrtaceae)* is Common Myrtle.
Pimentae oleum - Oleum pipntae, fructus immaturus exsiccatus	Pimento Oil
Piperis longi Fructus -Piper longum	*Piper longum (Piperaceae),* Long Pepper
Piperis nigri baccae - Piper nigrum	*Piper nigrum (Piperceae),* Black Pepper
Pix abietina - Pinus abies, resina praeparata	Tar from distillation of resin of the pine tree *Pinus abies*.
Pix liquida - Pinus sylvestris, resina praeparata liquida	*Pinus sylvestris (Pinaceae)* Tar from distillation of Scots Pine
Plumbi acetas - Acetas plumbi (L.)	Lead acetate
Plumbi oxydum rubrum	Red lead oxide
Plumbi oxydum semivitreum	White lead oxide

Potassa fusa (L.)	Potassium hydroxide
Potassae acetas (L.)	Potassium acetate
Potassae carbonas (L.)	Potassium carbonate
Potassae hydriodas	Potassium iodide
Potassae liquor - Liquor potassae (L.)	Solution of potassium hydroxide
Potassae nitras - Nitras potassae puificata	Potassium nitrate
Potassae subcarbonas (L.)	The London Pharmacopoeia's preparation of this salt involves only recrystallisation of potassium carbonate from water.
Potassae sulphas (L.)	Potassium sulphate
Potassae sulphuretum (L.)	Potassium sulphide
Potassae supersulphas (L.)	Potassium bisulphate
Potassae supertartras	Potassium hydrogen tartrate
Potassae tartras (L.)	Potassium tartrate
Pruna - Prunus domestica, drupe exsiccatae	*Prunus domestica (Rosaceae),* Dried plums
Pterocarpi lignum - Pterocarpus santalinus	*Pterocarpus santalinus (Leguminosae),* the heartwood of Sandalwood.
Pulvis Jacobi - Pulvis Jacobi verus	Dr James's Powders. A febrifuge invented by Dr. Robert James, (1703-1776) patented in 1747 and containing antimony salts.[1]
Pyrethri radix - Anthemis pyrethrum	*Chrysanthemum coccineum* or *Pyrethum roseum (Compositae)* are the usual sources of pyrethrum
Quassiae lignum - Quassia excelsa	*Picraena excelsa (Simarubaceae),* the source of Quassia wood
Quercus cortex - Quercus pedunculata	*Quercus pedunculata (Fagaceae),* bark from the Pedunculate Oak.
Quininae sulphas - sal medium e Cincohona cordifolia	*Cincohona cordifolia* and other *C. spp. (Rubiaceae)* the source of Quinine. Here isolated as the sulphate.
Resina flava - Pinus sylvestris, Residuum postquam oleum terebinthinae destillatum est	Yellow resin remaining after the distillation of turpentine obtained from the pine *Pinus sylvestris (Pinaceae)*
Rhei radix - Rheum palmatum	*Rheum palmatum (Polygonaceae),* Rhubarb
Ricini Oleum - Ricinus communis, oleum e seminibus expressum	*Ricinus communis (Euphorbiaceae)* Castor oil expressed from the seeds.
Rosmarini oleum - Oleum rosmarini (L.)	*Rosmarinus officinalis (Labiatae),* Rosemary Oil
Rubiae radix - Rubia tinctorum	*Rubia tinctorum (Rubiaceae),* Madder
Sabinae folia - Juniperus sabina	*Juniperus sabina (Coniferae),* a species of Juniper
Saccharum purificatum - Saccharum officinale, praeparatum e succo expresso	*Saccharum officinale (Graminaceae)*, Sugar
Sagapenum - Plantae nondum descriptae gummi-resina	Unspecified plant gums/resins.
Sapo albus - Sapo domesticus albus	Domestic white soap
Sapo durus - Sapo hispanicus	Hard soap
Sapo mollis - Sapo domesticus mollis	Domestic soft soap made from potassium hyroxide and olive oil.
Sarsaparillae radix - Smilax sarsaparilla	*Smilax ornata* and *Smilax aristolochiaefolia (Smilacaceae)* sources of Sarsaparilla.

[1] *Wootton's Chronicles of Pharmacy*, 1910, information from Mr Bob Hayhurst.

Sassafras radix - Laurus sassafras	*Sassafras officinale (Lauraceae)* is the usual source of Sassafras, used for head lice.
Scammonae gummi-resina - Convolvulus scammonea	*Convolvulus scammonea (Convolvulaceae),* Convolvulus.
Scillae radix - Scilla maritima	*Urginia scilla (Liliaceae)* Scilla
Senegae radix - Polygala senega	*Polygala senega (Polygalaceae)* Milk Wort family. *P. vulgaris* is the common European species
Sennae folia - Cassia senna (Ind. Orient)	*Cassia senna (Leguminosa)* Senna leaves. Also the pods of *Cassia fistula*. Purgative
Serpentaria radix - Aristolochia serpentaria	*Aristolochia serpentaria and A. reticulata (Aristolochiaceae)* Snake Wood
Sevum praeparatum	Suet
Simoroubae cortex - Quassia simarouba	*Quassia* species *(Simaroubaceae). Quassia amara* is Bitter Wood
Sinapis semina - Sinapis nigra	*Brassica nigra (Cruciferae)* Mustard Seeds
Soda tartrizata (L.)	Sodium tartrate
Sodae carbonas (L.)	Sodium carbonate
Sodae murias - Murias sodae	Sodium chloride or common salt
Sodae subboras	Borax - decahydrate of sodium borate
Sodae subcarbonas (L.)	From the description of its preparation[2] this is hydrated sodium carbonate. Paris[3] shows the two names as synonyms.
Sodae sulphas - Sulphas sodae	Sodium sulphate
Spigeliae radix - Spigelia marilandica	*Spigelia marilandica (Loganaceae),* Pink Root from southern USA
Spiritus rectificatus, pondus specificum 0.835	Rectified spirit. Distilled alcohol with specific gravity of 0.835
Spongia usta (L.)	Dried Sponge
Stannum - Stanni limatura	Tin
Stramonii semina et folia - Datura stramonium	*Datura stramonium (Solanaceae),* Jimson Weed, Devils Apples, contains atropine
Strychnina - Sal alkalinum e strychno	Strychnine from *Strychnos nux vomica*
Styracis balsamum - Styrax officinalis	*Styrax benzoin* (*Styracaceae*), is the source of the benzoin resin.
Succini oleum - Oleum succini (L.)	Oil from distillation of amber
Sulphur praecipitatum (L.)	Precipitated sulphur
Sulphur sublimatum	Sulphur purified by sublimation.
Tabaci folia - Nicotiana tabacum, folia exsiccata (Virginiana)	*Nicotiana tabacum (Solanaceae)*, Dried tobacco leaves from Virginia
Taraxaci radix - Leontodon taraxacum, radix recens	*Leontodon hispidus* is Rough Hawkbit. (*Taraxacum officinalis* is Dandelion.)
Terebinthinae Oleum rectificatum - Oleum terebinthinae rectificatum (L.)	Distilled turpentine. In America from *Pinus palustris* and in Germany from *Pinus sylvestris*.
Terebinthina vulgaris - Pinus sylvestris, resina liquida	*Pinus sylvestris (Pinaceae)* Scots Pine turpentine.
Testae praeparatae (L.)	Test preparations
Theriaca - Liquor qui de saccharo inter desandum manat	Molasses

[2] *Edinburgh New Dispensatory* by Andrew Duncan, 6th Edn, Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh, 1811 including translations from the London Pharmacopoeia of 1809, the Dublin Pharmacopoeia of 1807 and the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia of 1805

[3] *The Elements of Medical Chemistry*, by John Ayrton Paris, Phillips, London, 1825.

Tiglii oleum - Croton tiglium, oleum e seminibus expressum	*Croton tiglium (Euphorbiaceae)* Croton Oil pressed from the seeds.
Tormentilla radix - Tormentilla officinalis	*Potentilla erecta,* also known *as Potentilla tormentilla (Rosaceae),* Tormentil
Tragacantha - Astagalus verus, gummi	*Astagalus verus (Leguminosae)* Tragacanth gum
Valerianae radix - Valeriana officinalis (sylvestris)	*Valeriana officinalis (Valerianaceae)* Valerian root, a sedative.
Veratri radix - Veratrum album	*Veratrum album (Liliaceae),* White Hellebore root. The alkaloid veratria was isolated[4] from *Veratrum album* in 1819 by Pelletier, now known as veratridine.
Ulmi cortex - Ulmus campestris, liber	*Ulmus campestris* or *Ulmus procera (Ulmaceae),* is English Elm
Uvae ursi folia - Arbutus uva ursi	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (Ericaceae)* Bearberry Leaves
Zinci acetas - Acetas zinci	Zinc acetate
Zinci sulphas (L.)	Zinc sulphate, used as an emetic
Zingiberis radix - Zingiber officinale	*Zingiber officinalis, (Zingiberaceae)* Ginger root

Sources of Information

The most useful single source of information for identification of items in the 1827 Manchester Hospital Pharmacopoeia was "Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopoeia, 19th Edition, published by J. & A. Churchill, London, 1916. In 1916 the pharmacopoeia was much more extensive than in 1827 but many of the earlier preparations were still described.

For inorganic chemicals, *Mellors Modern Inorganic Chemistry*, revised by G. D. Parkes, published by Longmans, 1961 was consulted together with the *Inorganic Chemistry* by G S Newth, 10th Edn., Longmans Green and Co. London, 1903 for some older terms.

The main sources of information roughly contemporary with the Manchester Pharmacopoeia were *Edinburgh New Dispensatory* by Andrew Duncan, 6th Edn., Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh, 1811 including translations from the London Pharmacopoeia of 1809, the Dublin Pharmacopoeia of 1807 and the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia of 1805, and *The Elements of Medical Chemistry*, by John Ayrton Paris, Phillips, London, 1825.

The Merck Index, 12th Edn. Published by Merck and Co. New Jersey, 1996 was used as a source of modern information on compounds from natural sources and the inorganic materials used in medicine.

The classification of some plants has changed since 1827 and as a result the names quoted in the pharmacopoeia do not always occur in modern reference sources. In some cases the modern name of the plant has been identified from looking at the constituents. The following sources have been consulted to identify plants.

1. *The Household Herbal*, by Christopher Robins, Bantam Press, 1995.
2. *The Reader's Digest Encyclopaedia of Garden Plants and Flowers*, Reader' Digest Assoc. Ltd., London 1978
3. *The Herb Society's Complete Medicinal Herbal*, by Penelope Ody, Dorling Kindersley, London, 1993, ISBN 0 7513 0025 X
4. *The Macmillan Encyclopaedia*, Guild Publishing, 1981
5. *The Pictorial Encyclopaedia of Plant and Flowers*, by F. A. Novak, Ed. J. G. Barton, Paul Hamlyn, London, 1966

[4] *The Elements of Experimental Chemistry* by William Henry MD FRS, Vice President of the Literary and Philosophical Society and Natural History Society of Manchester, 9th Edn, in two volumes, London, Baldwin, Craddock and Jay, Paternoster Row, April 1823.

6. *The Encyclopaedia of Medicinal Plants*, by Andrew Chevallier, Dorling Kindersley, London, 1996

1827 Pharmacopoeia Comments

Many of the materials found in the 1827 pharmacopoeia are not found in modern pharmacopoeias for the following reasons.

1. Substances regarded now as foods or used as excipients in the manufacture of medicines and ointments.

Pear, carrot, orange, fig, plums, pepper, sugar, wheat, oats, barley, suet, molasses, lard, starch, olive oil, some gums and resins.

2. Substances producing effects now regarded as unnecessary and dangerous

Emetics such as from Ipecacuanha.
Irritant laxatives such as cascara, senna, castor oil, croton oil
Blistering agents such as strong acids and alkalis or Spanish Fly.
Strychnos nux vomica; strychnine is very poisonous.
Tobacco and alcohol are now regarded as "recreational" drugs.

3. Substances with medicinal value but requiring close medical supervision because of dangerous, sometimes fatal, side-effects.

Foxglove, digitalis, for heart failure
Atropine and hyoscyamine from Atropa belladonna and Datura stramonium.

4. Items with a recognised value in medicine but now superseded by more effective or safer products.

Quinine for malarial fever.

5. Substances that are subject to legal restrictions

Opium, morphine, strychnine

The materia medica list also includes compounds of heavy metals such as lead, mercury and antimony which are far too toxic for consideration as modern therapies.

Ends