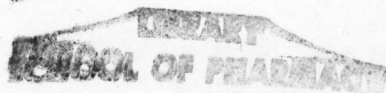


BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
HAEMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM LINNE

By

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A Thesis Submitted for the Degree of
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
Pharmacy Course

University of Wisconsin

1928

Cortes, H.

1525.

(Haematoxylon campechianum).

Fifth Letter of Herman Cortes to the Emperor Charles V., Lond. (Hakluyt Society) 1868, 43; (Flueckiger & Hanbury, Pharmacographia, 1 ed., p. 187; *ibid.*, 2 ed., p. 213.)

(In his letter gave an account of his expedition to Honduras in 1525, refers to Indians dyeing cloth with logwood.

Hakluyt, R.

1600.

Champeche-wood.

The Principal Navigation, Voyages, Traffiques Discoveries, etc., part 3, p. 603; *Ibid.*, reprint 1904, v. 10, p. 280; (Sloane, *Catl. Plant. Jam.*, p. 213.)

Parker: 1597 - Sebo: "xxx where we found Champeche-wood good to dye withal, xxx".

Hakluyt, R.

1600.

Campeche-wood.

The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques & Discoveries etc., part 3, p. 461; *Ibid.*, reprint 1904, v. 9, p. 374; (Sloane, *Catl. Plant. Jam.*, p. 213.)

Chilton, Campeche, 1572.

"The chiefest merchandize which they had there in small frigats, is a certain (375) wood called campeche, (wherewith they use to die) xxx".

Purchas, S.

1625.

Logwood or Palo Campechio of Mr. Richard Hakl. Logwood of Rawlins.

Purchas, *His Pilgrims*, 1 ed., v. 2, lib. 6, cap. 7, p. 891; Reprint v. 6, p. 159. (Sloane *Catl. plant. Jam.*, p. 213.)

Tells of a cargo of hides of logwood being brought to England in 1621.

Purchas, S.

1625.

(Campeche Wood of Middleton).

Purchas, His Pilgrims, 1 ed., v. 4, lib. 6, cap. 10, p. 1246; Reprint v. 16, p. 299. (Sloane, Catl. plant Jam., p. 213.)

Mentions sailing for England with a boat laden with hides and campeche wood on Jan. 18, 1602.

Purchas, S.

1625.

(Logwood of the Earl of Cumberland).

Purchas, His Pilgrims, 1 ed., v. 4, lib. 6, p. 1147; Reprint, v. 16, p. 22; (Sloane, Catl. plant. Jam., p. 213).

Gives an account of a ship of the Earl of Cumberland laden with hides and logwood early in 1594.

DeLaet, J.

1633.

(Lignum Haematoxyli).

Novus Orbis, pp. 265 & 274; (Flueckiger & Hanbury, Pharmacographia, 1 ed., p. 187; *ibid.*, 2 ed., p. 213; Sloane, Catl. plant., Jam. p. 213; Lloyd, Origin & History of Pharmacopoeial Drugs, v. 1, p. 161.

(The wood is mentioned by DeLaet (1633) as deriving its name from the town of Campeachy, whence, he says, it is brought in great quantities to Europe).

Bauhinius, J.

1650.

(Haematoxylum).

Historia plantarum, v. 1, lib. 4, p. 492; (Sloane, Catl. plant. Jam., p. 213).

The original was not available.

Piso, G.

1658.

An lignum Guianae quoo elegantum colorem purpureum.

Mantissa ar. p. 171; (Sloane, Catl. plant. Jam., p. 213).

The original was not available.

Breynius, J.B.

1689.

Crista pavonis Coronillae folio secunda, sive tinctoria Indica, flore luteo racemoso minore, siliqua latissima glabra, lignum rubrum, Sappan dictum ferens.

Prodromus, v. 2, p. 37; (Woodville's Med. Bot., 2 ed., v. 3, p. 455.)

The original was not available.

Sloane, H.

1696.

Lignum campechianum, species quaedam Brasil.

Jamaica, v. 2, p. 183; (Woodville's Med. Bot., 2 ed., v. 3, p. 455; Linne Species Plantarum, v. 1, p. 1753; *ibid.*, 4 ed. p. 547; Bentley, & Trimen, Med. Plants, v. 2, No. 86; Griffith's Med. Bot., p. 252.

Gives a list of synonyms, with references and distribution.

Herman, P.

1698.

Erythroxyllum, sive lignum rubrum Indicum spinosissimum, coluteae foliis, floribus luteis, siliquis maximis.

Paradisus Bat. p. 333; (Woodville's Med. Bot., 2 ed., v. 3, p. 456.)

The original was not available.

Linne, C.

1737.

(*Haematoxyllum*).

Hort. Cliff., p. 160. (Linne Species Plantarum, 1 ed., v. 1, p. 384; *ibid.*, 4 ed., v. 4, p. 547.)

The original was not available.

Royen, A. Van

1740.

Haematoxylon.

Florae leydensia, p. 465; (Linne Species Plantarum, 1 ed., v. 1, p. 384; *ibid.*, 4 ed., v. 4, p. 547.)

The original was not available.

Catesby, M.

1741.

Lignum campechianum.

Nat. Hist. Car. Fla. & Bohamas, v. 3, p. 66, t. 66. (Linne, Species Plant. 1 ed., v. 1, p. 384; *ibid.*, v. 4, p. 547.)

The original was not available.

Linnaeus, C.

1753.

Haematoxylum campechianum.

Species Plantarum, 1 ed., v. 1, p. 384.

Gives synonyms, habitat and several references of Haematoxylon.

Brown, P.

1756.

H. spinofum, folius pinnatis, racemis terminalibus.

Civil & Mat. hist. Jamaica, v. 1, p. 221; (Linne, Species Plantarum, 4 ed., p. 547; Woodville's Med. Bot., 2 ed., v. 3, p. 455.)

The original was not available.

Jacquin, N.J. Von

1766.

(Haematoxylon).

Enumeratio plantarum quas in insulis caribaccis detexit et Mygendi, v. 1, p. 20; (Linne, Species Plantarum, 4 ed., v. 4, p. 547.)

The original was not available.

Miller, P.

1768.

Haematoxylon.

The Gardener's Dictionary, London, 1 ed., p. ___; (Linne, Species Plantarum, 4 ed., v. 4, p. 547.)

The original was not available.

Long, E.

1774.

Logwood - Haematoxylum.

History of Jamaica, v. 3, p. 754; (Woodville's Med. Bot., 2 ed., v. 3, p. 456.)

Gives the original habitat, description and use of Logwood.

Houttuyn, M.

1777.

Haematoxylum campechianum Linne.

Linne Pflanzen System, v. 1, p. 590; (Linne Species Plantarum, 4 ed., p. 547.)

Gives a description of the plant.

(Comm.)

1783.

Lignum campechense.

Pharm. Edinb., p. 35; (Woodville's Med. Bot., 2 ed., v. 3, p. 455.)

Haematoxylum campechianum was official.

(Comm.)

1788.

Lignum Campechense.

Pharm. Lond., p. 10; (Woodville's Med. Bot., 2 ed., v. 3, p. 455.)

Gives Haematoxylum Campechianum as official.

Aiton, W.

1789.

Haematoxylum.

Hort. Kew., 1 ed., v. 2, p. 58. (Woodville's Med. Bot., 2 ed. v. 3, p. 457.)

Gives a brief description, synonym, and habitat of the plant, also states that Miller first cultivated Logwood in England in 1739.

Barham, H.

1795.

(Haematoxylon campechianum).

Hortus Americanus, p. 91; (Flueckiger & Hanbury, Pharmacographia, 1 ed., p. 187; *ibid.*, 2 ed., p. 213.)

(States that Haematoxylon was first introduced into Jamaica by Dr. Barham in 1715).

Willdenow, C.L.

1799.

Haematoxylon campechianum.

Linne Species Plantarum, 4 ed., v. 4, p. 547.

Gives a brief description, several references and the habitat of the plant.

Coxe, J.R.

1806.

Haematoxylon Campechianum.

Am. Dispens., 2 ed., p. 362; *ibid.*, 4 ed., p. 268; *ibid.*, 7 ed., p. 320.

Gives synonyms, habitat, properties and uses of Logwood.

Duncan, W.

1806.

Haematoxylon.

Coxe, Am. Dispens., 1 ed., p. 362; *ibid.*, 4 ed., p. 268; *ibid.* 7 ed., p. 320; U.S. Dispens., 2 ed., p. 342.

Says that with sulphate of iron Haematoxylon strikes as brighter blue than any other astringent he tried.

Chevreur, M.

1810.

Recherches Chimiques.

Annales de chimie et de phys., 81, p. 126; (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylins, 1904, p, 24.)

Describes Campeche wood and discusses the nature of its coloring matter.

Woodville, W.

1810.

Haematoxylon Campechianum.

Med. Bot., 2 ed., v. 3, p. 455; (King's Am. Dispens., 18 ed., 3 rev., v. 2, p. 972; U.S. Dispens., 2 ed., p. 343; Nat. Dispens., 5 ed., p. 804; Griffith's Med. Bot., p. 252).

Gives an illustration and description of the plant.

Chevreur, C.

1811.

Haematoxylon.

(King's Am. Dispens., 18 ed., 3 rev., v. 2, p. 972; U.S. Dispens., 4 ed., p. 343; Nat. Dispens., 5 ed., p. 804; Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylins, 1904, p. 14.)

Was first to analyze logwood, found it to contain a small amount of volatile oil, some resin and fatty material, and a crystalline substance he named haematin, now called haematoxilin.

Thacher, J.

1813.

Haematoxylum Campechianum.

New Am. Dispens., 2 ed., p. 227; *ibid.*, 4 ed., p. 235.)

Gives habitat, properties and uses of Haematoxylon.

Descourtilz, M.E.

1822.

(Haematoxylon campechianum).

Flores, Med., des Antilles, v. 2, t. 73; (Flora of the British West Indian Islands, p. 204.)

The original was not available.

An American Physician. 1827.

Haematoxylon.

Eclec. Dispens., p. 180.

Gives synonyms, habitat, qualities, medical properties and uses, also gives an official preparation of Haematoxylon.

Nees von Esenbeck, T.F.L. 1828.

Haematoxylon-campechianum.

Plantae Medicinales, v. , p. , t. 342; (Bentley & Trimen, Med. Plants, v. 2, No. 86).

Gives an illustration, description and references on Haematoxylon.

Wood, G.B. & Bache, F. 1834.

Haematoxylon.

U.S. Dispens., 2 ed., p. 342; *ibid.*, 3 ed., p. 332; *ibid.*, 4 ed., p. 343; *ibid.*, 5 ed., p. 363; *ibid.*, 10 ed., p. 378; *ibid.*, 12 ed., p. 434; *ibid.*, 13 ed., p. 446; *ibid.*, 14 ed., p. 463.

Gives the habitat, synonyms, properties, uses and official preparations of Haematoxylon.

Macfadyen, J. 1837.

(Haematoxylon campechianum).

Flora Jamaica, v. 1, p. 332; (Griffith's Med. Bot., p. 252).

The original was not available.

Lindley, J. 1838.

Haematoxylon.

Flor. Med. p. 264; (Griffith's Med. Bot., p. 252; Bentley & Trimen, Med. Plants, v. 2, No. 86.)

Gives a description and discusses the uses of the plant.

Erdmann, O.L.

1842.

Haematoxylon.

King's Am. Dispens., 18 ed., 3 rev., v. 2, p. 972; *ibid.*,
Nat. Dispens., 5 ed., p. 804; Rost, Monogr. d. Haem., 1904,
p. 14.

States that haematoxylin is best obtained from the
powdered extract of Logwood.

Griffith, R.E.

1847.

Haematoxylon.

Med. Bot., p. 252.

Gives common names, foreign names, illustration, descrip-
tion, habitat and medical properties of Haematoxylon.

Hegler, J.

1858.

(Haematoxylin).

Monit. scient., 2, p. 1266; (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 17.)

The original was not available.

Karsten, H.

1858.

(Haematoxylon Campechianum.)

Flora Columbiana, t. 114; (Bentley, R. & Trimen, H. Med. Plants, v. 2, No. 86.)

The original was not available.

Hesse, O.

1859.

Ueber das Haematoxylin.

Annal. d. Chem. u. Pharm., 109, p. 332. (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 15.)

Found that ether containing water was better to dissolve Haematoxylin than water free ether.

Desmartis, T.P.

1862.

(Anwendung des Blanholz-Extracts zum Desinficiren brandiger fauliger Wunden etc.)

Gaz. med. de Paris, 23, p. ; (Buchner's N. Report, 11, p. 278; Med. Times, , p. ; Med. & Surg. Reporter, , p. ; Jour. Mat. Med., 4, p. 447; Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 11, p. 83; Lancet, 1863, v. 1, p. 77; Drugg. Circ., 7, p. 58.)

He has been very successful with an ointment of equal parts of fat and Extract of Haematoxylon, as a disinfectant applied to ulcers and gangrenous wounds.

(1863).

Logwood as a Deodorizing Agent.

Am. Med. Rev., , p. ; (Lancet, 1863, v. 1, p. 282).

Describes how Logwood is used as a deodorizing agent.

Hunter, .

(1863).

(Absorbtion of Gases by Charcoal).

Phil. Mag. 25, p. 364. (Chem. News, Lond., May 23, 1863, p. ; Am. Jour. Pharm., 35, p. 562.)

Experimented on the absorbtion of gases by charcoal made from different woods including Logwood.

Grisebach, A.H.R.

1864.

Haematoxylon.

Flora of the British West Indian Islands, p. 204; Bentley & Trimen, Med. Plants, v. 2, No. 86.

Gives a physical description of the plant, also two references for the description and habitat of *H. campechianum*.

King, J.

Haematoxylon Campechianum.

Am. Dispens., 6 ed., p. 469; *ibid.*, 8 ed., p. 409; *ibid.*,
10 ed., p. 409.

Gives synonyms, part used, description, habitat, uses
and official preparations of the heart wood of Haematoxylon.

Tussac, F.R. de

(1864).

(Haematoxylum campechianum).

Flore des Antell. 4, t. 36; (Flora of the British West
Indian Islands, p. 204; Bentley & Trimen, Med. Plants, v. 2,
No. 86.)

The original was not available.

Wiggers, C.J.

1865.

Haematoxylon campechianum.

Jahrb. f. Pharm. 1865, p. 74; (Dragendorff's Heilpflanzen,
p. 307.)

Haematoxylon contains a substance known as Haematoxylin
besides tannin and phlobaphenes.

Baillon, H.

1869-70.

(Haematoxylon campechianum).

Hist. Plant., v. 2, 11, p. 164; (Bentley & Trimen, Med.
Plants, v. 2, No. 86).

The original was not available.

Bellamy, F.

1869.

Reactif du fer et du cuivre.

Jour. de pharm. et de chim., 89, p. 257; (Proc. Am. Pharm.
Assoc., 18, p. 283.)

Discusses the use of tincture of logwood as a reagent for
iron and copper.

Lapeysere, J.

1870.

Detection of Logwood color in Wines by Means of Neutral Acetate of Copper.

Drugg. Circ. 14, p. 126; (Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 19, p. 163.)

Explains a test for wines suspected to be adulterated with logwood color.

Bayer, A.

1871.

Ueber das Gallein.

Ber. d.d. chem. Ges., 4, p. 458; (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxytins, 1904, p. 68).

Compares the properties of Haematoxylin with Gallein.

Calvert, C.

1871.

Dyes and Dye-Stuffs Other than Aniline.

Jour. of Soc. of Arts, , p. ; (Pharm. Jour., 31, p. 435).

In a lecture gave the source, constituents and use of Campechy or Logwood.

Holland, H.

1871.

Domestic Dyeing.

Drugg. Circ., 15, p. 190.

Discusses the use of Logwood as a domestic dye.

Reim, F.

1871.

Ueber das Haematoxylin.

Ber. d. deutsch. chem. Ges., 4, p. 329; (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 17).

Describes the physical and chemical properties of Haematoxylin.

1871.

(A Delicate Test for Iron and Copper).

Richmond Journal, , p. ; (Drugg. Circ., 15, p. 136).

Says that the alcoholic tincture of logwood will produce a blue or bluish-black tint in water which has been run through iron or copper pipes.

Kopp, E.

1873.

Correspondenzen.

Ber. d. d. chem. Ges., 6, p. 448; (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 35.)

Gives the reaction of water on Brasilin as forming Haematoxylin and Resorcin.

(Editor)

1874.

Haematoxylin.

Chem. & Drugg., 15, p. 394.

Gives a method of crystallizing haematoxylin from the commercial extract of logwood.

Flueckiger, F.A. & Hanbury, D.

1874.

Lignum Haematoxyli.

Pharmacographia, 1 ed., p. 186; *ibid.*, 2 ed., p. 213; Lloyd, Origin and History of Pharmacopoeial Drugs, v. 1, p. 161.

Gives synonyms, botanical origin, history, description, physical and microscopical, chemical composition, uses and adulterations of Logwood.

Howe, A.J.

1874.

Logwood as a Remedy.

Ecler. Med. Jour., 34, p. 204.

Advises Logwood as a remedy in the treatment of chronic diarrhoea.

Maschke, A.

1874.

Hämatoxylin als Indicator in der Acidimetric.

Ber. d. d. chem. Ges., 7, p. 1536; (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 23.)

Claims Haematoxylin is a very good indicator.

Pocklington, __.

1874.

The Microscope in Pharmacy.

Pharm. Jour., 34, p. 221.

Gives the microscopical appearance of Haematoxyli Lignum.

Cotton, __.

1875.

Sur l'influence du bois de compeche sur l'alcalinite de l'urine.

Lyon med., 18, p. 129; (S.G.L. Index, s. 1, v. 5, p. 714; Drugg. Circ., 19, p. 75.)

Found the decoction of logwood to be possessed of strong antiseptic properties and discovered the influence of logwood on the alkalinity of urine.

1875.

(Selbstentzündung von Blauholz).

Apoth. Zeitg. , p. ; (Pharm. Centralhl., 16, p. 294; Archiv. for Pharm., 32, p. ; Am. Jour. Pharm., 48, p. 220.)

Reports a case of spontaneous combustion arising in a box of chipped Logwood, which probably had been packed in a moist state.

(Comm. Cent. Exhib.)

1876.

Logwood (Haematoxylon campechianum).

Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 24, p. 736.

States that from 60,000 to 100,000 tons of logwood are exported annually from Jamaica.

Chancel, G.

1877.

Correspondenz.

Ber. d. d. chem. Ges., 10, p. 494; (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 80.)

Tells how wines colored with Haematoxylin and other dyestuffs can be detected.

1877.

Anweisung zur Fermentation von Blauholz.

Polyt. Notizbl., , p. . (Pharm. Centralh., 18, p. 267; Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 26, p. 291.)

Gives a method for fermenting logwood.

Letts, E.A.

1879.

Ueber das Phtalein des Haematoxylin.

Ber. d. d. chem. Ges., 12, 1651. (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 69.)

Says that Haematoxylin has properties similar to phenol.

Meyer, R.

1879.

Haematoxylin.

Am. Jour. Pharm., 51, p. 491.

Studied the behavior of haematoxylin on dry distillation.

Meyer, R.

1879.

Verhalten des Haematoxylin bei der trockenen Distillation.

Ber. d. deutsch. chem. Ges., 12, p. 1392. (Rost, Monogr. d.

Haematoxylins, 1904, p. 18).

Discusses the behavior of Haematoxylin under destructive distillation.

Stille, A. & Maisch, J.M.

1879.

Haematoxylon.

Nat. Dispens., 2 ed., p. 703; *ibid.*, 3 ed., p. 756.

Give the origin, description, constituents, medical action and uses of Logwood.

Stoddart, W.W. & Young, W.C.

1879.

The Logwood Test for Alum in Flour.

The Analyst, , p. . (New Rem., 8, p. 209.)

Gives a test for the presence of alum in flour by the use of Logwood solutions.

Bentley, R. & Trimen, H.

1880.

Haematoxylon campechianum.

Med. Plants, v. 2, No. 86; (Flueckiger & Hanbury, Pharmacographia, 1 ed., p. 187; *ibid.*, 2 ed., p. 213; King's Am. Dispens., 18 ed., 3 rev., v. 2, p. 972; Nat. Dispens., 2 ed., p. 703.

Gives a colored figure of the plant, a description, its habitat, medical properties and uses.

Weinrich, G.A.

(1780).

De Haematoxylo campechiano.

Erlangen Dissert., (S.G.L. Index, s. 1, v. 5, p. 714).

The original was not available.

Bachmeir, W. 1882.

(Nachweis organischer Säuren im Phenol).

Zeitschr. f. Anal. Chem., 21, p. 548. (New Rem., 12, p. 18;
Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 31, p. 248.)

Communicates a test for organic acids in phenol by the use of an aqueous infusion of logwood.

Erdmann, E. & Schultz, G. 1882.

Ueber Hämatoxylin und Hämatein.

Annal. d. Chem. u. Pharm. 216, 232; (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 18.)

An article on the chemical properties of Haematoxylin and Haematin.

Fairthorne, R.F. 1882.

Pharmaceutical Notes.

Am. Jour. Pharm., 54, p. 312; (Pharm. Jour., 42, p. 89.)

Gives a formula for the making of Elixir of Logwood.

Kramer, C.F. 1882.

Astringent Drugs.

Am. Jour. Pharm., 54, p. 388; King's Am. Dispens., 18 ed., 3 rev., v. 2, p. 973.

Determined the percentage of tannin in several drugs including Haematoxylin.

Buchka, K. 1884.

Beitrag zur Kenntniss des Haematoxylin und Brasilins.

Ber. d. d. Chem. Ges., 17, p. 683; (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 29.)

Describes the action of Bromine on Hematoxylin and Brasilin.

Dralle, C.

1884.

Hämatoxylin.

Ber. d. d. Chem. Ges., 17, 374; (Rost, Monogr. d. Hämatoxy-
lins, 1904, p. 21.)

Gives an account of the chemistry of Hämatoxylin.

Olberg, O. & Wall, O.A.

1884.

Haematoxylon.

Comp. to the U.S.P., p. 547.

Gives origin, habitat, part used, description, constitu-
ents, medicinal uses and lists three official preparations
of Logwood.

Weddell, A.

1884.

Logwood.

Pharm. Jour. & Trans., p. . (King's Am. Dispens., 18
ed., 3 rev., v. 2, p. 972; Am. Jour. Pharm., 56, p. 214;
Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 32, p. 186; Drugg. Circ., 28, p.
87; Pharm. Rec., 4, p. 151; Pharm. Jour., 43, p. 717.)

Used logwood as a test for metals.

(Editor)

1885.

(Hämatoxylin).

Royal Microscop. Jour., , p. ; (West. Drugg., 7, p. 18).

(Gives a recipe for preparing a solution of haematoxy-
lin as a reagent for non-lignified and non-suberized cellu-
lose membranes.)

Weigert, C.

1885.

Eine Verbesserung der Hämatoxylin-Blutlangensalzmethode
für das Centralnervensystem.

Fortschr. d. Med., Berl., 3, p. 236. (S.G.L. Index, s.2, v.6,
p. 635.)

The original was not available.

Abbott, H.C., DeS.

1887.

(Haematoxylin).

West. Drugg., 9, p. 168.

Discovered that haematoxylin was also a constituent in the bark of *Saraca Indica*, a principle which heretofore has not been known to exist except in Logwood.

Schweissinger, __.

1887.

Adulterated Logwood Extract.

Drugg. Circ., 31, p. 128.

Says that liquid extracts of logwood are strongly adulterated with dextrin and molasses, as indicated by its reducing copper solutions.

Siebold, L.

1887.

Logwood.

Am. Jour. Pharm., 59, p. 526; (King's Am. Dispens., 18 ed., 3 rev., v. 2, p. 972; U.S. Dispens., 19 ed., p. 607; Pharm. Rec., 7, p. 286; Pharm. Jour., 47, p. 285; Chem. & Drugg., 31, p. 254.)

States that unfermented logwood is best for medicinal purposes and that fermented wood is best for reagent purposes.

Apathy, S.

1889.

Weiteres zur Förbetechnik mit Hämatoxylin.

Ztschr. f. wissenschaft. Mikr., Brnschw., 6, p. 170. (S.G.L. Index, s. 2, v. 6, p. 635).

The original was not available.

Bruehl, L.

1889.

Old and New Logwood.

Chem. & Drugg., 35, p. 663.

States that old Logwood does not yield as fast colors as the fresh wood does.

Bruehl, L. 1889.

Relative Value of Varieties of Logwood.

Chem. & Drugg., 35, p. 842.

Gives a table of comparison for the relative value of the different varieties of Logwood.

Bruehl, L. 1889.

(The Ageing of Logwood).

Textile Colorist, , p. . (Am. Drugg., 18, p. 195).

Claims that aged logwood is better than the fresh for making decoctions.

Cochenhause, __. 1890.

(Haematoxylin).

Leipziger Monatsschr. f. Textilind, p. 566; (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 76.)

The original was not available.

(Editor) 1890.

Extractum Haematoxyli Liquidum.

The B.P.C. Formulary Additions, p. 4. (Chem. & Drugg., 36, p. 38.)

Gives a formula for the preparation of Extractum Haematoxyli Liquidum.

Hart, J.H. 1890.

Botanic Gardens, Trinidad.

Pharm. Jour., 50, p. 380.

States that since it has been shown that logwood grown in the island is equal in quality to that imported from Honduras and Jamaica, considerable areas have been planted with the tree.

Macfarlane, W. and Clarkson, P. 1890.

Increasing the Color of Logwood.

Chem. & Drugg., 36, p. 503; Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 38, p. 488.

In a paper presented to the Franklin Institute call attention to the action of chlorine upon logwood. Says it increased the dyeing strength of logwood by 150 per cent.

1890.

Extractum Haematoxyli Liquidum.

Addendum to the British Unofficial Formulary, p. . (Drugg. Circ., 34, p. 81).

Gives amounts of ingredients, method of preparation, and dose of the Liquid Extract of Logwood.

Baillon, H. 1891.

Haematoxylon campechianum.

Dict. de Botanique, v. 3, p. 3.

Gives a black and white illustration of the plant with a brief description.

Greshoff, __. 1891.

(Haematoxylon campechianum.)

Teysmania, p. 771; (Dragendorff's Heilpflanzen, p. 304.)

(States that Haematoxylon contains a substance known as Haematoxylin besides tannin and phlobaphenes.)

Schreiner, L. 1891.

(Logwood Assay).

Br. and Col. Drugg., , p. . (Pharm. Era, p. 172).

Discusses his process for the assay of logwood.

1891.

(Jamaica Logwood).

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, v. , No. , p. ; (Pharm. Era, 5, p. 76; Chem. & Drugg., 38, p. 5.)

Describes the conditions under which logwood grows, how it is prepared for the market and the prices received for it.

Gage, S.H.

1892.

Methods of decalcification in which the structural elements are preserved; an aqueous solution of hematoxylin which does not readily deteriorate.

Proc. Am. Soc. Micr., 14, p. 121. (S.G.L. Index, s. 2, v. 6, p. 635.)

Gives a method of decalcifying cross-sections for microscopical examination and gives a formula for preserving an aqueous solution of haematoxylin.

Martinotti, G.

1892.

L'ematossilina, l'ematema ed il carminio.

Atti d. r. Accad. d. fisiocrit. in Siena, 4 S., V. 4, p. 427. (S.G.L. Index, s. 2, v. 6, p. 635.)

The original was not available.

Combernale, F.

1894.

Quelques experiences sur l'action physiologique de l'hematoxyline.

Bull. gen. de therap., 127, pp. 241 & 296; Bull. med. du nord., Lille, 33, pp. 425 & 456; (S.G.L. Index, s. 2, v. 6, p. 635).

The original was not available.

Donath, E.

1894.

(Extract of Logwood).

Chem. Zeit., 18, p. 277; (Am. Drugg. & Pharm. Record, 24, p. 138; Pharm. Jour., 53, p. 734.)

Found that extract of logwood contains a notable quantity of nitrogen in a soluble form.

Stille, A., Maisch, J.M. &
Caspari, C.

1894.

Haematoxylon.

Nat. Dispens. 5 ed., p. 804.

Briefly describes logwood, gives its origin, constituents,
action and uses.

Wood, G.B., Remington, J.P., &
Sadtler, S.P.

1894.

Haematoxylon.

U.S. Dispens., 17 ed., p. 675; *ibid.*, 19 ed., p. 607; *ibid.*,
20 ed., p. 542.

Gives habitat, synonyms, properties, medicinal values
and dose, also gives illustrations.

(Caspari, C.)

1895.

Committee on the Use of Indicators. Employed in the
Titration of Alkaloids.

Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 43, p. 185; (*Am. Jour. Pharm.*, 67,
p. 480.)

Haematoxylon was decided to be the best indicator for
use in standardizing acid and alkaline solutions.

Herzig, J.

1895.

Ueber Haematoxylin und Brasilin.

Monatsh. f. Chem. 16, pp. 910 & 917; (*Rost, Monogr. d.*
Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 19.)

Gives a summary of his experiments on Haematoxylin and
Brasilin, and explains the chemistry in the oxidation of
Acetylmethyl haematoxylin.

Love, E.G.

1895.

(Notes on the Staining of Cellulose).

Proc. N.Y. Micro. Soc., , p. ; (West. Drugg., 17, p. 185.)

Gives different methods of staining cellulose including the use of Logwood.

Heidenhain, M.

1896.

Noch einmal ueber die Darstellung der Centralkorper durch Eisenhämatoxylin, nebst einigen allgemeinen Bemerkungen ueber die Hämatoxylinfarben.

Ztschr. f. Wissensch. Mikr., 13, p. 186. (S.G.L. Index, s. 2, v. 6, p. 635).

The original was not available.

(Kebler, L.F. Chm.)

1896.

Report of Committee on Indicators.

Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 44, p. 110 & 115; (King's Am. Dispens., 18 ed., 3 rev., v. 2, p. 972.)

Gives a formula for preparing an indicator from Haematoxylon and results of using it in alkaloidal assay.

Blake, H.A.

1898.

West Indian Trade.

Chem. & Drugg., 52, p. 872.

Gives a report of the exports of dyewoods from Jamaica, including logwood.

Dragendorff, G.

1898.

Haematoxylon campechianum.

Heilpflanzen der verschiedenen Voelker und Zeiten, p. 307.

Gives a synonym, habitat, and uses of Haematoxylon.

v. Georgiewicz, __.

1898.

(Das Extrahieren des Blanholzes).

Lehrbuch d. chem. Technologie der Gespinnstfasern, v. 2, p. 194. (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 11, p. 77.)

(Gives the method of determining and percentage found of haematoxylin when extracting logwood).

Hache, E.

1898.

Sur une laque a l'hematoxyline; son emploi en histologie.

Ecole prot. d. hautes etudes. Lab. d'histol. du Coll. de France. Trav. 1894-5, Par., 1898, p. 68. (S.G.L. Index, s. 2, v. 6, p. 635.)

The original was not available.

Smith, F.A.

1898.

Quick Double-Staining with Haematoxylin and Safranine.

Pharm. Jour., 60, p. 284.

Explains the use of Haematoxylin and Safranine in the quick double-staining of slides.

Guyer, R.G.

1899.

Notes on the B.P. (1898) Galenicles.

Pharm. Journ., 62, p. 121.

States that the reduction in the amount of cinnamon bark is the only change that has occurred here in the manufacture of Decoctum Haematoxyli.

Kostanecki, S. & Fenerstein, W.

1899.

Zur Kenntniss der Brasilins.

Ber. d.d. Chem. Ges., 32, p. 1024. (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 33, p. 36.)

Give the formula for Brasilin as $C_{16}H_{14}O_5$ and Haematoxylin as $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$; also say that Haematoxylin contains a resorcin and a pyrogallol radical, but that the position of the resorcin radical is not fixed.

Perkin, W.H. u. Gilbody, A.W.

(1899).

On brasilin and haematoxylin.

Proc. Lond. Chem. Soc., 15, p. 241; (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 18.)

Gives a proof that both brasilin and haematoxylin are derivatives of catechol.

Felter, H.W. & Lloyd, J.U.

1900.

Haematoxylon.

King's Am. Dispens., 18 ed., 3 rev., v. 2, p. 972.

Gives botanical source, history and description, chemical composition, action, medical uses and dosage of Logwood.

Perkin, W.H. & Yates, J.

1900.

On Haematoxylin.

Proc. Lond. Chem. Soc., 16, p. 107; (Chem. Centralblatt, 1900, 1, 1294; Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 37.)

Found that when tetramethylhaematoxylin is oxidized by potassium permanganate it yields metahemipinic acid and two other acids.

Haemers, A.

1901.

Modification de la methode de coloration par l'hématoxyline a l'alun de fer.

Bibliog. annt., Par. & Nancy, 9, p. 1. (S.G.L., Index, s. 2, v. 6, p. 635.)

Presents a modification on a previous methode of coloration of Iron Alum with Haematoxylin.

Kostanecki, S. & Lampe, V.

1902.

Studien ueber das Brasilin.

Ber. d. d. Chem. Ges., 35, p. 1674. (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylin, 1904, pp. 31 & 42.)

Give structural formulas for Haematoxylin and Brasilin.

Perkin, W.H.

1902.

Brazilin and Haematoxylin.

Proc. Lond. Chem. Soc., 81, p. 1059. (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylins, 1904, p. 31).

Explains and gives the reaction in the oxidation of tetramethylhaematoxylin with chromic acid.

Stebbins, J.H.

1902.

On a New and Cheap Haematoxylin Stain.

Jour. N.Y. Micr. Soc., 1902, p. 3. (S.G.L. Index, s. 3, v.6, p. 356.)

The original was not available.

Earle, S.F.

1903.

(Haematoxylon campechianum).

Bull. Dept. Agr. Jamaica, 1, p. 31; (Pharm. Jour., 71, p. 43; Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 52, p. 726; Pharm. Jour., 71, p. 43).

Reports that logwood is a variable plant showing marked differences in form, color of leaf and bark and especially in the dye producing quality of the heartwood.

(Editor)

1903.

Exports of Jamaica Logwood.

Chem. & Drugg., 62, p. 19.

States that the exports of Jamaica Logwood in 1901-02 show an increase of 20.8 percent and over 5 percent in value.

Herzig, J. & Pollak, J.

1903.

Ueber Brasilin und Haematoxylin.

Ber. d. d. Chem. Ges., 36, p. 398. (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylins, 1904, p. 53.)

Discusses the chemistry of Brasilin and Haematoxylin.

Kostanecki, S. & Lloyd, L. 1903.

Oxydation des Haematoxylintetramethyläthers durch Chromsäure.

Ber. d. Chem. Ges., 36, p. 2202; (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxy-
lins, 1904, p. 54).

Explains the reaction of the oxidation of Haematoxylin-
tetramethyl ether by the use of chromic acid.

Kostanecki, S. & Rost, A. 1903.

Naphtalin aus Umwandlungsproducten des Hämatoxylins.

Ber. d. d. Chem. Ges., 36, p. 2202; (Rost, Monogr. d.
Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 44.)

Gives a method for the methylation of Haematoxylin and
shows the chemical reaction.

Hütte, __. (1904).

(Haematoxylin).

Taschenbuch fuer Chemiker, 1904, p. 322; (Rost, Monogr. d.
Haematoxylin, 1904, p. 80.)

The original was not available.

Rost, A. 1904.

Monographie des Haematoxylin.

Pamphlet 83 pp., Dresden; (S.G.L. Index, s. 3, v. 6, p. 356;
ibid., s. 2, v. 14, p. 749.)

Gives a fairly complete monograph of Haematoxylin, with
several references.

(Editor) 1905.

Extract of Logwood.

Chem. & Drugg., 67, p. 144.

Says that a second factory employing foreign capital, is being established in Jamaica, for manufacturing the extract of Logwood.

Gruenberg, B.C. & Gres, W.J.

1905.

(Logwood).

Bull. Dept. Agric., 2, p. 241; (Pharm. Jour., , p. 37;
Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 53, p. 667).

Analysed corresponding parts of the red, blue and bostard logwood trees for their chemical differences.

1906.

(New and Old Remedies).

Pharm. Jour. 26, p. 83 inset; (Pharm. Era, 35, p. 187).

Gives the physical properties and refers to the Pharmaceutical Journal for the remedial value of Haematoxylin.

(Editor)

1907.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

Chem. & Drugg., 70, p. 36.

Gives the Logwood Test for Alumina in replying to an inquiry on the subject.

Beringer, G.M.

1908.

Haematoxylin.

Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 56, p. 995; (Dig. Com. U.S.P. & N.F., , p. 292; Drugg. Circ., 52, p. 554).

Outlines a formula for fluid glycerate of haematoxylin, says it mixes clear with water, syrup or diluted alcohol and almost clear with alcohol.

Kalachnikoff, A.Y.

1908.

(Quick and Reliable Method of Preparing Hansen's Alum Haematoxylin).

Med. Obozr., Mosk., 70, p. 352; (S.G.L. Index, s. 3, v. 6, p. 356).

The original was not available.

(Editor) 1911.

Pronunciation of Drug-Names.

Chem. & Drugg., 79, p. 534 and p. 577.

Indicates the correct pronunciation of Haematoxylon.

Harris, W. 1911.

Haematoxylon.

Bull. Dept. Agric. Jamaica, v. 1, No. 4, p. 247; (Dig. of Com. U.S.P. & N.F., 1911, p. 380).

Asserts that few trees have become so completely naturalized in Jamaica as the logwood. It was introduced from Honduras, by Barham in 1715.

Lloyd, J.U. 1911.

Haematoxylon.

Bull. Lloyd Libr., 18, p. 46; (Dig. of Com. U.S.P. & N.F., 1911, p. 380).

Quotes Flueckiger as stating that logwood was introduced into England in the latter half of the sixteenth century and that in 1581 its use was abolished by act of Parliament for the reason that it was a poor substitute for better dyes and was viewed in the light of a sophisticant.

McEwan, D. 1911.

Haematoxylon.

Pharm. Jour., 88, p. 331; (Dig. of Com. U.S.P. & N.F. 1911, p. 300.)

States that haematoxylon, as compared with its use in 1888, is now scarcely, if ever, prescribed.

Palmer, T.C. 1912.

Haematoxylon.

Am. Jour. Pharm., 84, p. 97; (Dig. Com. U.S.P. & N.F., 1912, p. 300.)

Says that logwood came into use as a dye as the result of Spanish explorations and was long known as Spanish logs.

Piazza, C. 1912.

L'inoecchiamento rapido delle soluzioni ematosilinicche; nota di tecnica microscopica.

Ztschr. f. wissenschaft. Mikr., 29, p. 69. (S.G.L. Index, s.3, v.6, p. 356).

The original was not available.

Boldingh, I. 1913.

Haematoxylon Brasiletto.

Flora voor de Nederlandsch West-Indische Eilanden, p. 212.

Gives a physical description of the plant.

Osborne, O.T. 1913.

Haematoxylon.

Jour. Am. Med. Assoc., 60, p. 1429; (Dig. of Com. U.S.P. & N.F. 1913, p. 304).

States that haematoxylon and its extract are useless drugs which have been accepted for the U.S.P. IX.

Strong, L.W. 1913.

Methode der Schnellreifung des Haematoxylins.

Ztschr. f. wissen. Mikr., 30, p. 175; (S.G.L. Index, s. 3, v. 6, p. 356).

The original was not available.

Terres, J.B. 1913.

Haematoxylon.

Cons. & Tr. Rep., , p. 1764; (Dig. of Com. U.S.P. & N.F. 1913, p. 304).

Reports that in 1912 Haite exported 82,885,991 pounds of logwood to the United States.

(Editor) 1914.

Decoctum Haematoxyli.

Chem. & Drugg., 85, p. 522.

In a review of the New British Pharmacopoeia comments on the formula for preparing Decoction of Haematoxylon.

Beringer, G.M. 1915.

Haematoxylon.

Jour. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 4, p. 1132; (Dig. of Com. U.S.P. & N.F., 1915, p. 270.)

A proposed monograph for haematoxylon in the U.S.P. IX.

Frerichs and Mannhein. 1915.

(Haematoxylon).

Suedd. Apoth.-Ztg., 55, p. 291. (Dig. Com. U.S.P. & N.F. 1915, p. 270.)

Says that hematoxylin is a satisfactory indicator for alkaloids, but should not be used in the manner outlined in the Ph. Germ. V.

(Editor) 1916.

Manritius Logwood.

Chem. & Drugg., 88, p. 238.

Says that due to the shortage of the dyestuff, a trial shipment of logwood from Manritius was found satisfactory.

(Editor)

1916.

Logwood Speculation Shows Big Losses.

Drugg. Circ., 60, p. 783.

States that speculators lost heavily on logwood at the beginning of the war.

(Editor)

1917.

Jamaica Logwood.

Col. Rep. for Jamaica 1915-16, p. ; (Chem. & Drugg., 89, p. 429).

States that owing to the blockade of Germany, logwood has been in strong demand in Jamaica during 1915-16 and that prices were high.

Earl, E.S.

(1918).

(Haematoxylon).

B.D.A.J., 1, p. 31; (U.S. Dispens., 20 ed., p. 542).

According to his researches bastard logwood is produced by a variety of the species, which, when growing cannot be distinguished from the ordinary form, but it contains no haematoxylin.

Perkins, A.G.

1918.

(Haematoxylon Africanum).

Jour. Soc. Dyers and Col., , p. ; (C. Univ. Coll. Pharm. Alumni, Jan. 25, p. 119; (Yrbk. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 7, p. 256).

Claims that the extract from a plant similar to Haematoxylon campechianum found in South Africa is of no technical importance.

Chapin, E.S.

1919.

Use of the Term Logwood in the Trade.

Pharm. Era, 52, p. 13.

In an address to the American Chemical Society said that the term logwood in the trade stands loosely for a variety of products found in trade that are derived from a tree known botanically as *Haematoxylon campechianum*.

Stoeltzner, W.

1919.

Ueber Alaunhämatoxylin.

Centralbl. f. allg. Path. u. path. Anat., Jena, 30, p. 289; (S.G.L. Index, s. 3, v. 6, p. 356).

Discusses the coloring properties of alum with haematoxylin.

Lloyd, J.U.

1921.

Haematoxylon (Logwood).

Origin and History of all the Pharmacopoeial Vegetable Drugs, Chemicals and Preparations with Bibliography, v. 1, p. 161.

Gives the history, habitat, and use of Logwood.

Drew, A.H.

1922.

The Laboratory Preparation of a Purified Haematoxylin.

Brit. J. Expr. Path., 3, p. 307; (S.G.L. Index, s. 3, v. 6, p. 356).

Gives a method for the purification of haematoxylon.

(Editor)

1922.

Miscellaneous and General.

Pharm. Jour., 109, p. 276.

Says that a fourth factory, in which British capital is interested for the production of logwood dye has been established in Jamaica.

Anderson, J.

1923.

A Rapid Method of Ripening Haematoxylin with Hypochlorite.

J. Path. & Bacteriol., Edinb., 26, p. 303; (S.G.L. Index, s. 3, p. 356, v. 6.

Gives a rapid method for ripening haematoxylin.

(Editor)

1923.

Haitian Logwood.

Chem. & Drugg., 99, p. 312.

Gives a report of the exports of Logwood from Haiti for the years 1919-20-21.

Faure, C.L.

1924.

Sur une technique de coloration rapide par l'hématoxyline au fer.

Compt. rend. Soc. de biol., 90, p. 87. (S.G.L. Index, s. 3, v. 6, p. 356).

Describes a rapid method of coloring iron with haematoxylin.

Sando, C.E.

1925.

(Logwood or Campeche Wood).

Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 14, p. 303.

In an article on Plant Coloring Matters states that Logwood is one of the most important present day dyestuffs.

(Editor)

1927.

Logwood Inks.

West. Drugg., 49, p. 40.

Replying to an inquiry from R.J.S. the editor compares nutgall with logwood inks.

Johnston, __.

An lignum Guianae quoo elegantem colorem purpureum.

Dendrologia, p. 419 & 458. (Sloane, Catl. plant. Jam. p. 213.)

The original was not available.

Schützenberger, __.

(Haematoxylin).

Farbstoffchemie, , p. ; (Rost, Monogr. d. Haematoxylyns, 1904, p. 23.)

The original was not available.

Journals Consulted

American Drugg.	1884-1892.
American Drugg. & Pharm. Rec.	1893-1926.
American Journal of Pharmacy	1829-1926.
Br. & Col. Drugg.	1893-1926.
Chemist & Druggist	1859-1927.
Dig. of Com. U.S.P. & N.F.	1905-1922.
Druggist Circular	1857-1926.
Eclec. Med. Jour.	1833-1925.
Jour. Am. Pharm. Assoc.	1912-1927.
Jour. Mat. Med.	1861-1895.
New Remedies	1876-1883.
Pharm. Era	1887-1926.
Pharm. Jour.	1841-1927.
Pharm. Record	1884-1893.
Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc.	1858-1911.
Western Druggist	1880-1927.
Yrbk. Am. Pharm. Assoc.	1912-1923.

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United States Pharmacopoeia (O-X)

(1820 - 1920)

and

National Formulary (I-V)

(1888 - 1926)

History

of

Haematoxylon

U.S.P., 1820, P., p. 37.

Haematoxylon.

Haematoxylon campechianum. W.

II. 547.

Lignum. The wood.

U.S.P., (N.Y.) 1830, P. p.37

Haematoxyli Lignum. Haematoxylum Campechianum.

Log-wood.

Prop. Hard, compact, heavy; colour, deep red; inodorous; taste, / sweet and astringent; virtues yielded to alcohol and water.

Med. Oper. Astringent, tonic.

U.S.P. 1830 (Phila.)P. p.13.

Haematoxylon.

Haematoxylon Campechianum.

Logwood.

W. ii. 547.

Lignum. The wood.

U.S.P., 1840, P., p. 23.

Haematoxylon.

Logwood.

The wood of Haematoxylon Campechianum.

U.S.P., 1850, P., p. 26.

Haematoxylon. Logwood.

The wood of Haematoxylon Campechianum.

U.S.P., 1860, P., p. 31.

Haematoxylon. Logwood.

The wood of Haematoxylon Campechianum.

U.S.P., 1870, P., p. 33.

Haematoxylon. Logwood.

The heart-wood of Haematoxylon Campechianum.

U.S.P., 1880, P., p. 174.

Haematoxylon

Haematoxylon

(Logwood)

The heart-wood of Haematoxylon campechianum Linne
(Nat. Ord., Legu-/minosae, Papitionaceae).

Heavy, hard, externally purplish-black, internally brown-red, and marked with/ irregular, concentric circles, splitting irregularly; odor faint, agreeable; taste/ sweet-ish, astringent; colors the saliva dark pink.

Logwood is generally used in the form of small chips or coarse powder of a dark/ brown-red color, often with a greenish lustre./

Preparation: Extractum Haematoxyli.

U.S.P., 1890, p. 204.

Haematoxylon

Haematoxylon

(Logwood)

The heart-wood of *Haematoxylon campechianum* Linne (nat. ord. Legu-/minosae).

Heavy, hard, externally purplish-black, internally brownish-red, and/ marked with irregular, concentric circles, splitting irregularly; odor faint,/ agreeable; taste sweetish, astringent. When chewed, it colors the saliva/ dark pink.

Logwood is generally met with in the form of small chips or coarse powder/ of a brownish-red color, often with a greenish lustre.

Preparation: Extractum Haematoxyli.

U.S.P., 1900, p. 231.

Haematoxylon

Haematoxylon

The heart-wood of *Haematoxylon campechianum* Linne (Fam. Legu-/minosae).

Usually in small chips, reddish-brown, the freshly cut surface dark yellowish-/red; on transverse section the wood

showing medullary rays which are four/ cells wide; odor faint, agreeable; taste sweetish, astringent.

Haematoxylon imparts to water containing a little acid a yellowish color,/ which is changed to purple or violet-red by alkalies.

When the surface has a greenish metallic lustre, the wood has undergone/ fermentation and should be rejected.

N.F. IV, 1916, p. 304.

Haematoxylon

Haematoxylon

(U.S.P. VIII)

Haematox.

Logwood.

The heart-wood of *Haematoxylon campechianum* Linne (Fam. Legu-/minosae) that has not undergone fermentation.

Usually in small chips, reddish-brown, the freshly cut surface dark yellowish-red;/ a transverse section of the wood shows medullary rays which are up to four cells wide./ Odor faint, agreeable; taste sweetish, astringent.

Hematoxylon imparts a yellowish color to water containing a little acid, the color being changed to purple or violet-red by alkalies.

The powder is reddish-brown and, when examined under the microscope, exhibits/ medullary ray cells in one to seven rows; wood fibers, long, with thickened walls; wood parenchyma with occasional crystals of calcium oxalate;

tracheae from 0.09 to/ 0.17 mm. in width; walls of the cells colored brownish-red, the inner cells containing/ resin masses.

Hematoxylon yields not more than 3.5 per cent. of ash.

N.F. V., 1926, p. 339.

Haematoxylon

Haematoxylon

Haematox.

Logwood

Haematoxylon is the heart-wood of *Haematoxylon campechianum* Linne/ (Fam. Leguminosae).

Haematoxylon contains not more than 2 per cent of foreign organic/ matter.

Description and physical properties.

Unground Hematoxylon: Usually in small chips, occasionally in billets reddish/ brown, the freshly cut surface dark yellowish-red. Odor faint, agreeable; taste/ sweetish, astringent.

Structure: Composed of irregular, concentric zones of yellowish thick-walled/ wood fibers and crystal fibers alternating with porous wood parenchyma, the/ latter surrounding tracheae either isolated or in groups of two, rarely three, the/ entire tissue radially traversed by parallel medullary rays, the latter 1 to 7/ cells in width.

Powdered Hematoxylon: Reddish brown; numerous fragments of tissue composed/ of wood fibers and crystal fibers, the

latter with monoclinic prisms of calcium/ oxalate from 0.010 to 0.030 mm. in length; tracheae from 0.080 to 0.170 mm. in/ diameter with bordered or simple pores and containing a reddish brown amor-/phous content; fragments of tissue of medullary rays, the walls of the cells with/ simple pores.

Preparation: Extractum Haematoxyli.

Average Dose: Metric, 2 Gm.-Apothecaries, 30 grains.

Summary

Haematoxylon.

Official in U.S.P. 1820, '30 (Phila.), '30 (N.Y.), '40, '50, '60, '70, '80, '90, 1900; N.F. 1916, '26.

Official Latin Titles

Haematoxylon, U.S.P. 1820, '30 (Phila.), '40, '50, '60, '70, '80, '90, 1900; N.F. 1916, '26.

Haematoxyli Lignum, U.S.P. 1830 (N.Y.)

Official English Titles

Haematoxylum Campechianum U.S.P. 1820, '30 (N.Y.), '30 (Phila.), '40, '50, '60, '70.

Haematoxylon U.S.P. 1880, '90, 1900, N.F. 1926.

Hematoxylon N.F. 1916.

Official Abbreviation

Haematox. N.F. 1916, '26.

Official Synonyms

Logwood, U.S.P. 1830 (N.Y.)

Logwood, U.S.P. 1830 (Phila.) '40, '50, '60, '70, N.F. 1916, '26.

(Logwood) U.S.P. 1880, '90.

Official Scientific Name

Haematoxylon campechianum U.S.P. 1820, '80, '90, 1900, N.F. 1916, '26.

Haematoxylon Campechianum U.S.P. 1830 (N.Y.), '30 (Phila.), '40, '50, '60, '70.

Official Family

Leguminosae U.S.P. 1880, '90, 1900, N.F. 1916, '26.

Product Used

Lignum. The wood. U.S.P. 1820, '30 (Phila.)

The wood. U.S.P. 1840, '50, '60.

The heart-wood U.S.P. 1870, '80, '90, 1900, N.F.
1916, '26.

Description

U.S.P. 1830 (N.Y.) p. 37; '80, p. 174; '90, p. 204;
1900, p. 231; N.F. 1916, p. 304; '26, p. 339.

Official Preparations

Extractum Haematoxyli, N.F. 1926.

Average Dose

Metric, 2 Gm. - Apothecaries, 30 grains; N.F. 1926.

Props. Hard, compact, heavy; colour, deep red; inodorous;
taste, sweet and astringent, virtues yielded to alcohol and
water, N.Y. 1830.

Med. Oper. Astringent, tonic, N.Y. 1830.

Approved by W.O. Richtmann

Assoc. Prof. of Pharmacology.
