

Pharmacy
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS LINNÉ

BY

Edward Joseph Brunner

A Thesis Submitted for the Degree of
GRADUATE IN PHARMACY

1933

Azara-Rosaba, P. (Tschirch, Handb. D. Pharmakog., v.1., p.506.)

Hippocrates (Ca. 400 B.C.)

Corymb. Hippocraticum, Græc. ed., 1836., p. (Tschirch, Handb. D. Pharmakog. 1 ed., v.1., p.540.)

Carthamus Tinctorius is described under the above name.

Theophrastus, (Ca. 400 B.C.)

(Cnicus)

Theophrastus, (Ca. 400 B.C.)

Carthamus Tinctorius is described under the above name.

Theophrastus, (4-300 B.C.)

(Cnicus Sativus)

Linnaeus, P. (Hortus, Linnae Naturalis Historie, v. 2. St. 10, p.321.)

(The original was not available.)

Dioscorides, P.A. (70 A.D.)

University of Wisconsin

(Cnicus)

De Medicinali Materia Libr. v. 1. p. (Tschirch, Handb. D. Pharmakog., 1 ed., v.1., p.506.)

Carthamus Tinctorius is described under the

_____, ___. (_____) (____)
Kanalottara

Amara-koscha, p. __ (Tschirch., Handb. D. Pharmakog., V.1., p.506.)

According to Hessler the drug of the above name in India is Carthamus Tinctorius.

Hippocrates, __. (Ca., 400 B.C.)
(Kine Kos)

Corpus Hippocraticum, Grat, ed., 1895., p. __. (Tschirch., Handb. D., Pharmakog. 1 ed., v.1., p.540;)

Carthamus Tinctorius is described under the above name.

Theophrastus, __. (Ca. 400 B.C.)
(Knekos)

Theophrastus Works. Fraas ed., 1845., p. __; (Tschirch., Handb. D. Pharmakog., 1 ed., v. 1., p. 547;)

Carthamus Tinctorius is described under the above name.

Theophrastus, __. (4-300 B.C.)
(Cnicus Sativus)

_____, p. __. (Houttyn, Linne Natuurlyke Historie, Pt. 2. St. 10, p.521.)

(The original was not available.)

Dioscorides, P.A. (70 A.D.)
(Knekos)

De Medicinala Mateira Libr. v. __., p. __; (Tschirch., Handb. D. Pharmakog., 1 ed., v.1., p.565;)

Carthamus Tinctorius is discussed under the above name

(Ca. 100 A.D.)

(*Carthamus Tinctorius*)

Suaruta, p. __., Tschirch Handb. D. Pharmakog., 1 ed.,
v.1., p.505.

Carthamus Tinctorius is listed among aphro-
disiaca.

(Ca. 50 A.D.)

(*Carthamus Tinctorius*)

Ts-i Min Yao Shu p. __; (Tschirch Handb. D. Pharmakog.,
1 ed., v.1. p.522.)

The above plant is listed as of agricultural
importance in China.

Abu Mansur Mowafik,

(10 C.)

(Qurtum)

Alherve, p. __; (Tschirch, Handb. D. Pharmakog. 1 ed.,
v.1. p.602.)

Carthamus Tinctorius is described in the above
work under the above name.

Ibn Baithar,

(Ca. 1250)

(Usfur, Kurtum)

Kitab 4 Al __ Dschami Al-kabr., p. __. (Tschirch, Handb.
D. Pharmakog v.1., p.611.)

Carthamus Tinctorius was discussed under the
above name.

Li Shi Chen

(1552)

(*Carthamus Tinctorius*)

Pents-ao Kangmu, p. ___; (Tschirch, Handb. D. Pharmakog. v.1, p.518.)

Among the ornamental plants (137) *Carthamus Tinctorius* is listed as being grown in China.

Lobel, M. 1591

(*Carthamus Officinarum*)

Icones stirpium, etc., v.2. p.19. (Houttyn, Linne Natuurlyke Historie, Pt.2. St.10, p.521.)

The original was not available.

Clusius, C. 1601

(*Cnicus vulgaris*)

Rariorum Plantarum Historia, pt.2, p.152. (Wildenow, Linne Species Plantarum, 4 ed. v.3, p.1706)

The original was not available.

Bauhin, C. 1671

Cnicus sativ. seu *Carthamus Officinarum*.

Pinax, p. 378., (Linne Natuurlyke Historie., Pt.2. St. 10, p. 521.)

Gives 7 scientific names of the plant, with references for each.

Alleyne, G. 1733

Bastard Saffron

English Dispensitory, 1 ed., p. 36. (Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 33, p. 511; Am. Jour. Pharm., 57, p. 496.

Bastard Saffron is used as an adulterant of Spanish Saffron

- Linné, C. 1787
 (Carthamus Tinctorius)
- Hortus Cliffortianus, p. 394. (Linnes Species Plantarum, 4 ed., v.3., p.1706)
 (The original was not available)
- Royen, A.V. 1740
 Carthamus Fol. cratis irrtegrus etc.
- Flora Seydenses, p. 135. (Houttyn, Linne Natuurlyke Histoirie, Pt. 2., St. 10, p. 521)
 (The original was not available.)
- Rumph, G. E. 1747
 (Coricus Sativ. seu Carthamus Officinarum)
- Herlarium Amboinesise, v.5, p. 215, t. 79. (Wildenow, Linnes Species Plantarum, 4 ed., v.3., p.1706)
 (The original was not available.)
- Linné, C. 1749
 Carthamus
- Mat. Med., 1 ed., p. 177; Ibid., 2 ed., p. 181.
 (-Wildenows Linnes, Species Plantarum, 4 ed., v.3, p.1706)
- Gives the scientific name with references, habitat, pharmaceutical name, parts used, physical characteristics, medical properties, and therapeutic uses.
 (The original was not available.)
- Linné, C. 1753
 Carthamus
- Species Plantarum, 1 ed., v.2., p. 830. (Griffiths, Medical Botany, p. 410)
- Mentions the plant Carthamus Tinctorius,

giving its habitat, describes the plant yielding the drug, various scientific names with references.

Hasselquist, F.

1757

(*Carthamus Tinctorius*)

Iter Palaestinum, etc., p. 483. (Willdenow, Linnes Species Plantarum, 4 ed., v.3., p. 1706.)

(The original was not available.)

Kniphof, J.H.

1757-1764

(*Carthamus Tinctorius*)

Botanica in Originali, etc., Centuira, 7, no.8, Reg. bot. (Willdenow, Linnes Species Plantarum, 4 ed., v.3. p.1706)

(The original was not available.)

Linne, C.

1760

Carthamus Fol. cratis irrtegris etc.

Systema natural, 10 ed., v.2, p. 931. (Willdenow, Linne Natuurluke Histoitie, Pt.2. St.10. p. 521.)

(The original was not available.)

Ludwig, C. G.

1760

(*Carthamus Tinctorius*)

Ectypa vegetabilium usibus medecis, etc. t. 129. (Willdenow, Linnes Species Plantarum, 4 ed., v.3, p.1706)

(The original was not available.)

Lewis, W.

1761

Carthamus

An Experimental History of the Materia Medica, p.182;
Ibid., German translations by Zeigh, p. 180.

Gives a description of the plant, its habitat,
parts used, uses of the flower as a dye, and
other uses.

Gouan, A.

1765

Carthamus Fol. cratis irrtegis, etc.

Flora monspeliaca, p. 427. (Houttyn, Linne Natuurelyke
Histoirie, Pt.2, St. 10, p. 521.)

(The original was not available.)

Miller, P.

1768

(Carthamus Tinctorius)

Gardner's Dictionary (Germ. ed. Illustr., n.1.
(Willdenow, Linnes Species Plantarum, 4 ed., v.3, p.1706)

(The original was not available.)

Duchesne, H. G.

1776

(Safflower)

Dict. de L'Industrie, Etc., par une Societe des Gens de
Lettres. v. __., p. __. (Am. Jour. Pharm., 7, p. 345.)

(Contains data on history of Safflower, its
commercial production, and description.)

Houttuyn, W.

1779

Carthamus Tinctorius. Safflor

Lynnes Pflanz. System., v.9. p. 205. (Willdenow, Linnes Species Plantarum, 4 ed., v.3. p. 1706.)

Describes the plant, gives its distribution, parts used, and uses, with references.

Beckmann, J

1780

(*Carthamus Tinctorius*)

Novi Comment Soc. Reg. Goett., v.4, p. 94. (Willdenow, Linnes Species Plantarum, 4 ed., v.3, p. 1706.)

(The original was not available.)

Linné, C.

1784

Carthamus Fol. cratis irrtgris etc.

Systema Vegetabile., ___ ed., v.13, p.730. (Linne Naturelyke Historie, pt. 2., St. 10., p. 521)

Mentions *Carthamus Tinctorius* with other species of *Carthamus*, and describes each of them.

Thunberg, C. P.

1784

(*Carthamus Tinctorius*)

Flora Japonica, p. 307., (Anslie Materia Medica v.2.p.364)

(The original was not available.)

De Lamarck, J.B., P.A.&M.

1791-1823

(*Carthamus Tinctorius*)

Illustrationes des genres, t. 661, p.3.
(Griffiths, Medical Botany, p. 414.)

(The original was not available.)

Willdenow, C.L.

1800

Carthamus Tinctorius

Linnes Species Plantarum, 4 ed., v.3., p.1707, (Wood & Bache, U. S. Dispens. 2 ed., p.175; Ibid. 3 ed., p. 171; Ibid. 4 ed., p. 174; Ibid., 5 ed., p. 180; Ibid., 6 ed., p. 180; Ibid., 7 ed., p. 180; Ibid., 8 ed., p. 180; Ibid., 9ed., p.186; Ibid., 10 ed., p.186; Ibid., 11 ed., p. 194; Ibid., 12 ed., p.221; Ibid., 13 ed., p.229; Ibid., 14 ed., p. 235; Ibid., 15 ed., p. 1599; Ibid., 16 ed., p. 1744; Ibid., 17 ed., p.1585; Ibid., Griffiths, Medical Botany., p. 416.)

Lists *Carthamus Tinctorius* and its different scientific names, each with references.

Dufour, J.

1803

Sur la composition chimique de la fleur du carthame.

Annales de Chimie et de Phynque, 48, p. 283. (Annales de Chimie, 50, p. 73. Nouveau, Diction.Des Drog., p.600. Guibourt, Histoire Naturelle Simple Des Drog, v.2, p.245. Jour. De Pharm., S.3, v.5, p.203.)

Examines the flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* and makes various tests as to the several constituents and records the results.

Marchais, ____.

1804

Sur la Composition Chimique de la Fleur du
Carthame.

Ann. de Chimie et Dephys., 50, p. 73; (Jour. De Pharm.,
S. 3, v. 5., p. 203)

Reviews work done by Dufour in the substance
and gives results of his own work on it.

Trommsdorff, J.

1806

Carthami Flores

Handbuch der Pharmaceutischen Waarenkunde, 2 ed., p.336;
Ibid 3 ed., p. 326.

Gives several common names, describes method of
collection, drying Characteristics, botanical
origin, and habitat of Carthamus.

Lunan, J.

1814

(Carthamus Tinctorius)

Hortus Jamaicensis, etc., v. 1., p. 72; (Ainslie, Materia
Medica Indica, v. 2., p. 364.)

(The original was not available.)

De Candolle, A. P.

1816

Composies

Essai Sur Les Proprietes Medicales., 2 ed., p. 177.

Only a mention of the flower of Carthamus
Tinctorius under the composite family.

Crawford, J.

1820

General Re(marks) on the Husbandry of the
Indian Islands

History of its Indian Archipelago, v.1., p461
(Ainslie, Materia medica, v. 2., p. 364)

Among the native dyes the flowers of *Carthamus
Tinctorius* are known there as Kasumba. Data as
to its distribution, cultivation and commerce
are included.

Hand, W.

1820

Carthamus Tinctorius. Safflower.

The House Surgeon and Physician, p. 200

Gives the Medical action of the seed of *Car-
thamus Tinctorius*; also the use of the flowers
as a remedy.

Bigelow, J.

1822

Dyers Saffron

Treat. on Mat. Med., 1 ed., p. 115

Gives a brief history of the drug, and dis-
cusses its physical properties, medical prop-
erties and uses.

Descourtilz, M. E.

1822

(*Carthamus Tinctorius*)

Flore Medicale, v. 2., p. 101; (Griffiths, Medical
Botany, p. 410.)

(The original was not available.)

Thompson, A. T.

1822

Crocus

London Dispens(atory), 3 ed., p 267; Ibid., 4 ed.,
p. 276; (Amer Jour. Pharm., 57, p. 491.)

Mentions the flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius*
as a common adulterant for Spanish Saffron.

Coxe, J.R.

1825

Dyer's Saffron. The Flowers.

Amer. Dispens., 6 ed., p.168; Ibid 7 ed., p. 169;
Ibid., 8 ed., p. 172; Ibid., 9 ed., p. 186.

Discusses the pharmaeopocial history of
Safflower

Ainslie, W.

1826

Carthamus Tinctorius
(Safflower or Bastard Saffron)

Materia Med., India, v. 2., p.364. (Griffiths, Med-
ical Botany, p. 411)

Lists the Constituents of *Carthamus Tinctorius*,
giving its habitat, description of the plant
yielding the drug, and its uses as a coloring
agent.

Richard, P.

1827

(*Carthamus Tinctorius* Linne)

Richard, Botanique Medicale, v. 1., p.362; v. 2., p.458
(Nouveau, Diction. Des Drog..., p.600)

Reports the results of several workers as to
description, common names, constituents, and
uses of *Carthamus*.

Kunth, K.

1834

Crocus Sativus Linne

Pharmacopola Borussica, 5 ed., p. 93

The flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* are of the most common adulterants of the styles and stigmas that form Spanish Saffron.

Wood, G. B. & Bache, F.

1836

Carthamus. U. S. Secondary.

U. S. Dispens., 2 ed., p. 175; Ibid., 3 ed., p. 171; Ibid., 4 ed., p. 174; Ibid., 5 ed., p. 180; Ibid., 6 ed., p. 180; Ibid., 7 ed., p. p. 180; Ibid., 8 ed., p. 180; Ibid., 9 ed., p. 186; Ibid., 10 ed., p. 186; Ibid. 11 ed., p. 194; Ibid., 12 ed., p. 221; Ibid., 13 ed., p. 229; Ibid., 14 ed., p. 235; Ibid. 15 ed., p. 1599; Ibid., 16 ed., p. 1744; Ibid., 17 ed., p. 1585; Ibid., 19 ed., p. 1432; Ibid., 20 ed., p. 1306; Ibid., 21 ed., p. 1244.

Describes the plant yielding the drug, gives its habitat, parts used, commercial uses and medical properties.

Winkler, F. L. & Grune, A.

1842

Ueber die Verfälschung des Sofraus durch Calendelblumen and Saflor.

Jahab. f. Prakt. Pharm., 5, p. 73. (Archiv der Pharm., 38, p. 186; Ibid. 90, p. 173.)

Mentions the flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* as a common adulterant of Spanish Saffron.

Marguart, C.

1844

Crocus Sativus

Lehrb. der Pharmacia, v. 1., p. 335. (Amer. Jour. Pharm. 57, p. 491.)

The flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* are used as an adulterant for Spanish Saffron.

Dissertation sur Lorigine et la nature des matieres Colorantes Organiques, et etude special de l'action de l'oxygen sur ces principes immediats.

Jour. de Pharm., v. 5., p. 203. (Wood & Bache, U. S. Dispens., 2 ed., p. 175; Ibid., 3 ed., p. 171; Ibid., 4 ed., p. 174; Ibid. 5 ed., p.180; Ibid., 6 ed., p. 180; Ibid., 7 ed., p. 180; Ibid., 8 ed., p.180; Ibid., 9 ed., p. 186; Ibid., 10 ed., p. 186; Ibid., 11 ed., p. 194; Ibid., 12 ed., p. 221; Ibid., 13 ed., p. 229; Ibid., 14 ed., p. 235;)

Reviews work done on coloring material of the flower of Carthamus Tinctorius, and gives the results of his own work on this material.

Griffith, R. E.

1847

Carthamus

Medical Botany, p. 410.

Describes the genus Carthamus and the species Tinctorius, giving references, its habitat, cultivation, parts used, properties, uses of the coloring matter, medical properties, and color. Describes the oil obtained from the seed and states its uses.

Guibourt, N.

1852

Azafran

Drogas Simples, v. 2., p. 146

Carthamus Tinctorius flowers are used to adulterate the stigmas of Crocus Sativus.

Guibourt, N.

1852

Cartamo de tintes, Alazor, Azafran Romi.

Las Drogas Simples, v. 3., p. 18.

Describes the flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius*, habitat of plant, uses of the flowers, for themselves and as an adulterant of Spanish Saffron.

King, J.

1852

Dyer's Saffron. Safflower.

Amer. Dispens., 1 ed., p. 108; Ibid., 6 ed., p. 195; Ibid., 8 ed., p. 189; Ibid., 10 ed., p. 189; Ibid., 15 ed., p. 189; Ibid., 16 ed., p. 189.

Gives the history of the drug, description, properties, and the uses.

Berg, O.

1857

Flores Carthami. Saflor, Falsches Safran.

Pharmazeut. Warrenk., 1 ed., p. 280., 2 ed., p. 334., 3 ed., p. 319.

Gives the Botanical Classification, habitat, description of plant, part used, constituents, and uses.

Henkel, J.

1862

Carthamus Tinctorius L.

Botanik nebst Atlas, p. 131.

Gives a description of the plant, several of its parts, habitat, distribution, part used, commercial name, varieties, and constituents of *Carthamus Tinctorius*.
(Did not find any illustrations in the Atlas)

Berg, O.

1866

Carthamus

Pharmazeutische Botanik, 5 ed., p.314.

He gives a technical description of the genus carthamus and the tinctorius and states that the flowers are used.

Henkel, J. B.

1867

Flores Carthami. Saflor, Wilder Safran.

Handbuch Der Pharmacognosie, p. 295.

Gives the botanical sources, description, habitat, history, description of flowers, commercial varieties, chemical constituents, and uses.

Berg, O.

1869

Flores Carthami. Saflor, falsches Safran.

Pharmakognosie der Pflanzen- und Thierreichs, p. 334.

Gives botanical origin of safflower, botanical classification, habitat, describes the plant, the flower, discusses the constituents and uses of the drug.

Brown, O.

1870

Saffron (Dyer's)

The Complete Herbalist, or, The People, Their Own Physicians by the use of Nature's Remedies, 1 ed., p. 137.

Describes the plant and flowers of Carthamus Tinctorius, with a history, habitat, uses, and dose of the drug.

Martin, S.

1870

Falsification Du Safron

Jour. de Chim. Méd., s. 5., v. 6., p.655. (Pharm. and Chem., 3, p. 15)

The flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* are used as an adulterant of Spanish Saffron.

Wittstein, G. C.

1870

Zur Verdälschung der Safrans

Vierteljahr. f. Prakt. Pharm., 19, p. 91. (Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 18, p. 274.)

The flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* are a common adulterant for Spanish Saffron.

Calvert, C.

1871

Dyes and Dye-Stuffs Other Than Aniline

Pharm. Jour., 31, p. 454.

Gives a brief account of several natural dye-stuffs, as Sandal-wood, Cam-wood, etc, including Safflower, giving its use as a dye, medicinal properties, and constituents.

Pollock, A.

1872

Safflower

Botanical Index to all Medicinal Plants, pp. 10 & 110.

Gives synonyms for *Carthamus Tinctorius*, official and non-official.

(Editor)

1876

Spurious Saffron

Pharm. Jour., 35, p. 950

The flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* are a common adulterant for Spanish Saffron.

Kupfer, T.

1876

(Coloring Matters)

Schweiz. Wochenschr. f. Pharmacy, 191. (Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 24., p.382)

(A comparative examination of various natural and artificial coloring matters, including safflower and describes the various colors obtained.)

Markoe, G.

1876

Oil Seeds

Procc. Pharm. Assoc., 24, p. 722.

Gives the habitat of *Carthamus Tinctorius*, use of the oil obtained from the seed; a brief account of its commercial use and history of the drying oil. Discusses the best growing conditions for the plant and method of cultivation.

Cauvet, D.

1877

Carthame des Teinturiers

D'Histoire Nat. Medicale, 2 ed., p. 684.

Gives habitat of the plant, places of cultivation, description of the plant, flowers which is the part used, uses, and constituents.

Searby, W. M.

1877

Commercial Products

Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 25, p. 354.

The flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* are a common adulterant for Spanish Saffron.

Christy, T.

1878

Safflower Seed.

New Commercial Plants, No. 9., p.65.

"So far as the author knows it has no commercial value".

Castle, F.A.

1879

Safflower

New Remedies, v. 8., p.255.

Gives the following data as to exports from Hankow; 6036 piculs, valued at 125,367.

Sayre, L.

1879

Carthamus, (Safflower)

Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacal Botany, 1 ed., p.141.

Gives a description of the plant, *Carthamus Tinctorius*, properties, and constituents of the flowers.

Fluckiger, F. A.

1881

(Crocus)

Pharmakognosie Des Pflanzenreiches, 2 ed., p. 735;
Ibid., 3 ed., p. 777.

The flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* are one of several common flower adulterants for *Crocus Sativus*.

Cecchetti, ___.

1883

"La Medicina in Venezia nel 1, 3000.

Archivio Veneto v. 25., p. 376. (Fluckiger, Hanbury Pharmacographia, 1 ed., p. 327; Fluckiger, the Principles of Pharmacognosy, Trans. by Pona, p. 35.)

An apothecary, zaroni de Rossi of Venice, in the year 1402, when preparing the highly celebrated "Theriac" was detected in the omission of many drugs. Even Carthamus Tinctorius was substituted for Crocus Sativus. The court caused his preparation to be thrown overboard.

Merrill, A.

1883

Carthamus Tinctoria. American Saffron.

A Digest of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, p. 152.

Lists the constituents, uses and dose of Carthamus Tinctorius.

Hedges, H.

1884

Carthamus Tinctorius, U. S.

A Polyglot Index In Materia Medica, p. 38., plate 2.

Lists Carthamus Tinctorius and gives its name in six different languages.

Oldberg, O. & Wall, O. A.

1884

Carthamus-Safflower, American Safflower.

Comp. to the U. S. P., p. 288.

Gives the botanical origin of the drug, its habitat, the parts used, description, constituents, medicinal uses and dose.

Schmidt, S.

1884

Extract of Safflowers.

Drugg. Circ., 28, p. 108.

Gives the process of preparing the extract of the flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius*, test for purity, and physical and chemical properties of the extract.

(Editor)

1886

Bastard Saffron

New Idea, 1, p. 475

Gives habitat of *Carthamus Tinctorius*, Appearance of plant, history, constituents, and uses as a coloring agent.

Kreuz, C.

1886

Carthamus.

Pharmakognosie für den Erstunterricht, p. 72

Gives botanical source of *Carthamus Tinctorius* flowers, habitat, describes the plant, discusses the active principle of the flowers, their uses in the dye industry, and as an adulterant in Spanish Saffron.

Marme, W.

1886

(Crocus)

Lehrbuch Des Pharmacognosie Des Pflanzen- Und Thierr- eichs, p. 245.

The flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* are listed among several other plant parts as a common adulterant of Spanish Saffron

Maisch, J.

1887

Carthamus--Safflower

A Manual of Organic Materia Medica, 3 ed., p. 311;
Ibid 5 ed., p. 319; Ibid., 6 ed., p. 302.

Gives botanical origin of Carthamus, its
habitat, description, constituents and
properties.

(Editor)

1888

Safflower.

Brit. & Col. Drugg., v. 14, p. 526

Tells of the parts used, use, properties,
and suggests that the article has a large
market and is readily saleable.

(Editor)

1889

Saffron as a Drug

Brit. & Col. Drugg., 2, pp. 230 & 325.

The sale of Safflower has increased of late
years due to its use in dyeing, and in the
treatment of measles.

Park, Davis & Co.

1890

Safflower

Organic Materia Medica, 2 ed., p. 155

Describes the flower of Carthamus Tinctorius,
gives medicinal properties, synonyms, and uses.

Meyer, A.

1891

Flores Carthami, Saflor.

Wissenschaftliche Drogenkunde, v. 2, p. 349.

Just mentions *Carthamus Tinctorius*, giving its habitat, and botanical classification.

Hartwich, C.

1893

Historisches uber die Culter der Arzneipflanzen.

Schweiz. Wochensch. fur Chem. u. Pharm. 31, p. 465.

In discussing a number of drugs mentions that the flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* have been cultivated in Germany since the 16th century as a kind of saffron according to Bock.

(Editor)

1894

Bengal Safflower.

Chem. and Drugg., 44, p. 685.

Bengal Safflower is grown for domestic consumption, on an area of over 1800 acres; gives the price and value of the crop. It is used as a dyestuff.

Sayre, L.

1895

Carthamus-- Safflower.

A Manual of Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy, 2 ed., p. 293.

Gives the habitat, parts used, constituents, with amounts of each, uses, and the dose, of the flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius*.

Knowiton, F.H.

1896

Saffron and Safflower.

Merch's Market Report, 5., p. 165.

Gives commercial importance of Saffron, with illustration, giving parts used, etc.,
Mentions the coloring property of Safflower, as a dye, parts used, and gives illustrations of plant parts.

Dragendorff, G.

1898

Carthamus Tinctorius L., Saflor

Die Heilpflanzen, p. 688.

Gives the habitat, distribution, parts used, uses, constituents, and history of Safflower.

(Editor)

1900

Safflower Oil

Brit. & Col. Drugg., 1, p.172.

Gives the constituents of the oil, Carthamus Tinctorius, its discovery, and by whom discovered.

Tschirch, A. & Oesterle, O.

1900

Saflor

Anatomischer Atlas, Tafel 23, p. 91.

Safflower is used as an adulterant of Spanish Saffron. Discusses the commercial use of Safflower as a coloring agent. Part of a full page plate illustrates portions of the plant parts of Carthamus Tinctorius.

De Tavera, T. H.

1901

Carthamus Tinctorius

Medicinal Plants of the Phillipines, 2 ed., p. 154

Describes the plant Carthamus Tinctorius, giving its constituents, uses, habitat, and method of cultivation.

(Editor)

1901

Saffron for Measles

Brit. & Col. Drugg., v. 2., p. 520.

Gives an account of the uses of Safflower for measles and other medicinal purposes.

1902

(Safflower--Yield of Fixed Oil from Fruit)

Chem. Ztg. v. 26, __. (Procc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 51, p. 765.)

The Russian government reports that the fruit of Safflower at Laratow contains a fixed oil, discusses its uses, yeild and method of preparation.

Berendes, J.

1902

(Peri Knikon) Safflor

Arzneimittellehre Dioskurides, p. 473

Dioscorides described what is now considered Carthamus Tinctorius Linne under the above name, describing the plant, flower, uses and preparation into which it enters.

Jackson, J. R.

1902

Food for Caged Birds.

Chem. & Drugg., 61, p. 163 (Nation(al) Dru(gg)ist), 59, p. 360)

Safflower (*Carthamus Tinctorius*) is a good garden annual. It has white seeds like sunflower, description of seed and plant, history, habitat, and use as dye-stuff. Also an illustration of the seeds and fruit.

(Editor)

1903

Cultivation of Safflower

Drugg. Civic., 47, p. 52.

Gives habitat of the plant and use of the florets of *Carthamus Tinctorius*; also the percent of fixed oil in Safflower seed.

Fendler, G.

1904

Dos Pel von *Carthamus Tinctorius* Aus Mombo, Deutsch-Ostafrika.

Tropenflanzer, --. p. 511. (Ap. Ztg. __., p. 721; Wood & Bache, U. S. Dispens., 20 ed., p. 1306; Ibid., 21 ed., p. 1244.)

Gives data as to the percentage of the different parts of the fruit of *Carthamus Tinctorius*, the amount of fixed oil in the whole seed and the kernel and physical constants of the oil.

Schmitthenner, F.

1905

Crocus--Safran

Pharmakognosie des Pflanzen-und Tierreiches, p. 62

The flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* are listed among several other plant parts as common adulterants of Spanish Saffron.

Kraemer, H.

1907

Safflower.

A Text- Book of Botany and Pharmacognosy, 2 ed., P.397;
Ibid., 3 ed., p. 397; Ibid., 4 ed., p. 397.

Describes the flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius*, giving constituents, properties and uses of the drug, and illustrations on the plate on page 390.

(Editor)

1908

Color Valuation of Saffron

West. Drugg., 30, p. 186.

Gives color valuation of Saffron(*Carthamus Tinctorius*), preparation of standard color solution, test.

Karsten, G. & Oltmanns, F.

1909

Crocus

Lehrbuch Der Pharmakognosie, 2 ed., p. 197.

One of the most common adulterants of Spanish Saffron is the reddish colored flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius*.

Tschirch, A.

1909

Die Bezirke Deutschland und die Wichtigsten von ihnen gelieferten wilden und kultivierten Arzneipflanzen.

Handbuch Der Pharmakog., 1 ed., v. 1, pp. 67& 70.

In listing the habitat of the different medicinal drugs, lists *Carthamus Tinctorius* under Hungary, p. 67; Sweden, p. 70.

Wall, O.

1909

Carthamus

Notes on Pharmacognsy, 3 ed., p. 430.

Describes the flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius*, giving constituents and that they are used as a substitute for Spanish Saffron.

Gilg, E.

1910

Flores Carthami. Saflor.

Lerbuch der Pharmakognosie, p. 359.

Safflower is the dried red flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* L. It is native to the Mediterranean and is used because of the red color as a dye and in Medicine and as a substitute for Spanish Saffron.

Tschirch, A.

1910

(*Carthamus Tinctorius*)

Handb, Pharmakog., 1 ed., v. 1., p. 462.

Parts of *Carthamus Tinctorius* were identified among other plant material found in several Egyptian tombs.

Tschirch, A.

1912

Safloröl

Handbuch Der Pharmakognosie, 1 ed., v. 2, p. 570.

Simply mentions this as a drying fixed oil obtained from the seed of *Carthamus Tinctorius*.

Youngken, H.

1914

The Compositae

Pharmaceutical Botany, p. 91.

The Compositae-- is the largest family of plants embracing 835 genera and over 10,000 species. Describes the family, mentions *Carthamus Tinctorius* as an unofficial plant of that family.

Kraemer, H.

1915

True Saffron, or Spanish Saffron.

Scientific and Applied Pharmacognosy, 1ed., p. 149; Ibid., 2 ed., p. 113; Ibid., 3 ed., p. 130.

Gives a detailed description of Spanish Saffron; mentions that Safflower, the flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius*, are used as an adulterant of *Crocus*.

Vicari, G.

1915

Contributions a l'etude des falsifications du Safran.

Schweig. Apoth. Ztg., 53, p. 608. (Yrbk. Brit. Pharm. Conf., 55, p. 80; Mitt. Leberes. Hyg., 6, p.195; Chem. Abst., 10, p.368; Rapert. Pharm., 28, pt.1, p. 24.

Discussion of the micro-detection of Safflower in Spanish Saffron.

(Editor)

1916

The Cultivation of Medicinal Plants. Safflower.

National Assoc. of Retail Druggists, 21, p. 703.

Gives a brief history of *Carthamus Tinctorius*, its habitat, use as a dye, cultivation of plant, harvesting, method of collecting florets, yield per acre and value per pound.

Tschirch, A.

1917

Crocus

Handbuch Der Pharmakog., led., v. 2, p. 1436.

The flowers of cultivated *Carthamus Tinctorius* is a very common adulterant of *Crocus*. Mentions the constituents and work of various investigations with references and its history.

Wall, O.

1917

Carthamus

Handbook of Pharmacognosy, 4 ed., p. 399.

Describes the flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius*, and gives the habitat, and uses of the drug.

Compain, M.

1920

Carthame.

Guide De L'Herboriste Droguiste, p. 61

Gives the medical properties of the flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius*.

Brinsmaid, N.

1921

Nachweis von Saflorfarbstoff in Fetten und Olen.

Chem. Umsch., 28, p. 217; Pharm. Zentralk., 63, p.35; Drugg. Circ., 66, 229.

The oil or fat suspected of being colored with Safflower is mixed with chloroform and sodium hydroxide and heated. If it colored with Safflower it will deposit the pigment on filter paper.

Marzell, F.

1921

Farbepflanzen

Neues Illustriertes Krauterbuch, p. 228.

Among several other plants used for dying, *Carthamus Tinctorius*, which yields safflor, is described, mentioning the time of flowering, habitat, common name, uses of the plant and oil, and price of the flowers.

Marzell, F.

1921

Pflanzen Zur Oil, Sett-und Harzgewinnung.

Neues Illustriertes Krauterbuch, p.552.

The fruit(seeds) of *Carthamus Tinctorius* contain from 17 to 30% of a drying fixed oil which is used as a table oil and also for soap manufacture and of known commercial importance. The plant is cultivated in Germany.

Jumelle, H.

1922

(Safflower Oil)

Matiere Grasses, 14, p. 6172. (Yibbs. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 12, p. 25; Chim. et Ind., 9, p. 136.)

States that Safflower is cultivated for the production of oil, giving habitat, varieties, and content of the oil. Describes the methods of extraction and uses of the oil.

Gilg, E. & Brandt, W.

1922

Kamala. *Glandula Rottlera*. Kamala.

Lehrbuch der Pharmakognosie, 2 ed., p. 223.

Powdered flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* are used as an adulterant of Kamala. Gives a method for their detection.

Gilg, E. & Brandt, W.

1922

Flores Carthami. Saflor.

Lehrbuch der Pharmakognosie, 2 ed., p. 397; Ibid.,
3 ed., p. 459.

Safflower is obtained from *Carthamus Tinctorius*. Describes the methods of collection, preparation and handling. Describes in detail several parts of the flowers, and their various uses.

Gilg, E. & Brandt, W.

1922

Crocus. Flores Croci. Stigmata Croci. Safran.

Lehrbuch der Pharmakognosie, p. 52; Ibid., 3 ed., p.258.

The flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* and several other plants are used as adulterants of Saffron. Methods of detection of this and other adulterants are given.

Tschirch, A.

1925

Flos Carthami

Handbuch der Pharmakog., 1 ed., v. 3., p. 915.

Gives a number of common names, its history, parts used, constituents, uses, and references of *Carthamus Tinctorius*.

Youngken, H.

1926

Crocus N.F. (Crocus)

A Text-Book of Pharmacognosy, 2 ed., p. 123.

The flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius* are listed among several other plant parts as common adulterants of Spanish Saffron.

(Editor)

1929

Safflower

Chem. & Drugg., 111, p. 407.

In discussing a number of drugs mentions the use of *Carthamus Tinctorius* as a dye, its adulteration, and its medicinal effect.

Greenish, H.

1929

Saffron

Materia Medica, 5 ed., p. 90.

Carthamus Tinctorius; Safflower is a substitute for the stigma of *Crocus Sativus*. Gives the other uses of Safflower.

Redgrove, H. S.

1929

The Safflower

The Gardener's Chronicle, 85, p.164.(Pharm. Jour.,122, p. 451.)

Gives a description of the plant *Carthamus Tinctorius*, a brief history, habitat, constituents of the florets, and how grown.

Wall, O.

1929

Carthamus

Handbook of Pharmacognosy, 5 ed., p. 91.

Gives synonyms of *Carthamus Tinctorius*, its habitat, describes the plant and the flower, their constituents and uses.

(Editor)

1930

Safflower-- Seed Oil

Drugg. Circ., 74., p. 48.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture finds Safflower to be rich in a drying oil, gives its uses, chemical and physical properties.

Rusby, H.; Bliss, A.; Ballard, C.

1930

Carthamus. Safflower, American Saffron.

The Properties and Uses of Drugs, p. 35.

Describes the florets of Carthamus Tinctorius, giving habitat of the plant, origin, constituents of the flowers, their action and uses.

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1851; 10 ed., 1854; 11 ed., 1858; 12 ed., 1869;
13 ed., 1870; 14 ed., 1879; 15 ed., 1883; 16 ed.,
1892; 17 ed., 1894; 18 ed., 1899; 19 ed., 1907;
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United States Pharmacopoeia (O-X)
(1820-1920)

and

National Formulary (I-V)
(1888-1926)

History

of

Carthamus Tinctorius Linne'

U.S.P. 1820. S. p. 52.

Carthamus. Carthamus Tinctorius Carthamus Tinctorius
Dyer's Saffron. W. III. 1706
Flores. The flowers.

U.S.P. 1830 (Phil) S. p. 30.

Carthamus. Carthamus Tinctorius
Dyer's Saffron. W. III. 1706
Flores. The Flowers.

U.S.P. 1840 p. 42.

Carthamus. Dyer's Saffron.
The flowers of Carthamus Tinctorius.

U.S.P. 1850. S. p. 48.

Carthamus. Dyer's Saffron.
The flowers of Carthamus Tinctorius.

U.S.P. 1860. S. p. 57.

Carthamus. Safflower.
The flowers of Carthamus Tinctorius.

U.S.P. 1870 S. p. 57

Carthamus Safflower.
The florets of Carthamus Tinctorius.

Summary of U.S.P. Data on
Carthamus Tinctorius

Official in: U.S.P. 1820, '30(Phil.), '40, '50, '60, '70.

Official Latin Title:

Carthamus, U.S.P., 1820, '30(Phil.), '40, '50, '60, '70.

Official English Title:

Safflower, U.S.P., 1860, '70.

Dyer's Saffron, U.S.P., 1820, '30(Phil.), '40, '50.

Official Abbreviation:

Official Synonyms:

Official Family:

Scientific Name:

Carthamus Tinctorius, U.S.P., 1820, '30(Phil.), '40,
'50, '60, '70.

Part Used:

The Flowers, U.S.P., 1820, '30(Phil.), '40, '50, '60, '70.

Preparations:

Dose:

Approved by W. O. Richtmann
Assoc. Prof. of Pharmacognosy