

A HISTORICAL STUDY OF POLYGALA SENEGA LINNÉ

By

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LIBRARY
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

A Thesis Submitted for the Degree of
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
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ADDITIONAL
CROSS REFERENCES
TO POLYGALA SENEGA
IN LOUNSBURY'S THESIS

Ray, J.

1704.

("Plantula Marilandica").

L. Thesis, 1923, p. 1. Hist. plant. Suppl. __, __; (Tschirch Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1535.) (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell. 30, p. 44.) (Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 449.)

Called it Plantula Marilandica and said it probably belonged to the Polygalacea.

Tennent, J. D.

1735.

Physical disquisitions, 2, London. Senega.

Include in L. Thesis, p. 1. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 45.) (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1535.)

The results of his work with Senega in Pleurisy.

Tennent, J.

1735.

Physical Inquiries (disquisitions) Addressed to William Pulteney. (Disquisitio secunda) London.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 1. (Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 449.)

Tennent, J.

1736.

Essais on the Pleuresie.

(Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell. 30, p. 45; Hb. d. Pharmakog. 2, p. 1535; Flueckiger Pharmakog. 3 ed., p. 449; Penn. Gazette 1739, p. 555; Am. Med. Biog. 1, p. 73; Geschichte d. Pharm. p. 599; A Cyclopedia of Am. Med. Biog. 2, p. 436; Am. Med. Biog. 1920, p. 1129.) L. Thesis, 1923, p. 1.

Grononus, J. F.

1739.

"Senega".

L. Thesis, 1923, p. 3. Letter to Bruckmann. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 46.)

Relates the use of Senega as a medicine.

Lemery and Jussieu 1739.

Senega.

L. Thesis, p. 3. Mem. de l'acad. des scienc a Paris, p. 137. (Geschichte der Arzneykunde 5, v. 2, p. 718).

Original not available.

Grononus, J. F. 1741.

Senega.

Commercium litteraricum Noricum. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 46.) L. Thesis, 1923, p. 3.

Add interesting, but not new, data on the use of Senega.

Trew, C. J. 1741.

Senega.

L. Thesis, 1923, p. 3. Commerc. Liter. Noric. p. 362, 370. (Geschichte der Arzneykunde 5, v. 2, p. 718).

Original not available.

Tennent, J. 1742.

Epistle to Richard Mead, Concerning the Efficacy of the Seneca Snakeroot, Edinburgh.

L. Thesis, p. 4. (Haller. Bibl. bot. v. 2, p. 321, 1772.) (Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 449).

Bouvard, — 1744.

Observations sur les proprietes du seneka ou polygala de Virginie.

L. Thesis, 1923, p. 4. (Mat. Med. 2, p. 370).

Seneka as a cure for dropsy.

Kiernander, J.

1749.

Radix Senega.

L. Thesis, p. 5. Amoinitates Academicæ, seu Dissertationes variae physicae, Medicæ, Botanicae; v. __, p. __. (Pritzel & Hartwich, __; Tschirch, A. Hdbk. d. Phkög. v. 1, p. 935).

Drug and plant yielding it was made known in England in the beginning of the 18th C. Cut made of plant by Trew in 1734. Linne first described it as Polygala Marilandica.

Linne, C.

1753.

Polygala Senega, L.

L. Thesis, p. 6. Spec. Plant. ed. 1, p. 704; (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., p. 49)

A detailed technical description of the plant.

Miller, Ph.

1759.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 6. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1535).

Grew the plant in English gardens, but it soon disappeared.

Schoepf, J.

1787.

Materia Medica Americana.

L. Thesis, p. 10. (Bull. Lloyd Libr., Reprod. S. No. 6, p. 110). (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 48). (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog. v. 2, p. 1535.)

Lists Senega as a native American plant.

Barton, B. S.

1798.

Seneka Snake-Root.

L. Thesis, p. 12. Collections for an Essay etc. pp. 33, 35 & 37. (Bull. Lloyd Libr. Reprod. S., No. 1, p.). (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 49). (Tschirch, Hdbk.

d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1535.)

Lists Senega as a cathartic, diuretic, sialagogue, and other remedial agents.

Massie, T.

1803.

An Experimental Enquiry into the Properties of Polygala Senega.

L. Thesis, p. 12. (Thesis, Univ. Penn., Medical Thesis, 1806, p. 186).

A detailed account of his experiments with the drug, and a compilation of the work of others:

Tennent
Kreinander
Barton
Cullen
Withering
Percival
Archer, etc.

Nuttal, ___.

1888.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 25. Genera of N. Am. plants, p. ___. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 50). (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1529.)

Trommsdorf, ___.

1832.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 32. Trommsd. N. Jour., 24, p. 2 & 22. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1533.)

Querenne

1836.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 33. Jour. Pharm., 22, p. 449. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1533). (Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 446)(F. & H. Pharmacographia, p. 73).

Torrey, J. & Gray, A.

1838-40

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 34. Flora North Am., p. ____.
(Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 50). Tschirch Hdbk. d.
Pharmakog. V.2, p. 1529).

Berg, O.

1850-52.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 36. Handb. d. pharm. Bot.
Pharmakognosie, Pt. 2, p. 75. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell.,
30, p. 55. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1532)).

Wigand, A.

1856.

Flora, p. 675.
Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 36. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell.
30, p. 55.) (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog. v. 2, p. 1532).

Wigand, A.

1862.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 37. (Archiv. d. Pharm., 111,
p. 238). (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 55.)

Christophsohn, __.

1875.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 40. Archiv. d. Pharm., 206,
pp. 432 & 481. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog. v. 2, p.
1533.) (Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 447.) (Jahresber.
1874, p. 155).

Schneider, __.

1875.

Archiv. d. Pharm., __, p. 395.
Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 41. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d.
Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1534).

Greenish, T.

1878.

The Microscope in Materia Medica.

L. Thesis, 1923, p. 42. Pharm. Jour., 9, p. 193. Yrbk.Br. Pharm. Conf., 1878, p. 523. (Tschirch, Handbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1528.) (Flueckiger, Pharmakog. 3 ed., p. 444)

The use of the microscope to determine true senega.

Holmes, E. M.

1878.

An Adulteration of Senega.

L. Thesis, p. 42. Pharm. Journ. 9, p. 410; Pharm. Journ., 39, p. 391.

A detailed account of the adulterant, with figures of senega and the vincetoxicum root.

Stille, A. & Maisch, J. M.

1879.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 43. The Natl. Dispens., ed., p. 1043. (Flueckiger, Pharmakog. 3 ed., p. 449.)

Bentley-Trimmen.

1880.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 44. (Ber. d. Pharm. Gesell. 30, p. 50). (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1529.)

Langbeck, __.

1881.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 45. Pharm. Zeitg., 26, p. 260. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1534.) (Jahresber. d. Pharm., 1882, p. 246.) (Flueckiger, Pharmakog. 3 ed., p. 448.) (Realenzyklop. d. Pharm. v. 11, p. 331.)

Lloyd, J. U. & C. G. 1881.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 45. Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc.,
p. 453. (Am. Jour. Pharm., p. 481.) (Ber. d. d.
Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 50.) (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog.,
v. 2, p. 1528.) (Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 444.)

(Editor) 1881.

Polygala Boykinii Nuttall.

New Remedies 10, p. 208.

Replying to a communication of J. H. Gunn, relative
to a sample submitted from Calcar, Ala., June 3rd, 1881,
says that the sample was identified by L. Johnson, as the
above plant.

Maisch, J. M. 1881.

Add to L. Thesis, 1923, p. 46. Am. Jour. Pharm., p.
387. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell. 30, p. 50.) (Tschirch,
Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1528.) (Flueckiger, Pharma-
kog., 3 ed., p. 444.)

Kobert, R. 1885.

Ueber ein Ersatzmittel der Senega.

L. Thesis, 1923, p. 47. Pharm. Centralhl., 26, p. 473.
(Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1534.) (Centralhl.
f. Klin Med. Leipzig 6, p. 505; S.G.L.F. 1st 12, p. 873.)

Kobert tells how the drug is administered.

Meyer, A. 1887.

Bedeutung des eigentümlichen Baues der Senegawurzel.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 48. (Archiv. d. Pharm., 225,
p. 557.) (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 55.) (Tschirch,
Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1532.) (Flueckiger, Pharmakog.
3 ed., p. 445.) (Realenzyklop. d. Pharm. v. 11, p. 331.)

Reuter, __. 1889.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 49. (Archiv. d. Pharm., 227, pp. 309, 452, 549 & 927.) (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1528.) (Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 448.) (Realenzyklop. d. Pharm., v. 11, p. 331.)

Maisch, J. M. 1890.

Senega.

Pharm. Jour., 50, p. 46. (Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 445.) L. Thesis, p. 51.

A comparison of P. Senega Linne and P. Alba Nuttall.

Lloyd, J. U. & C. G. 1892.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 52. (Pharm. Runds., __, p. 51. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 50.) (Tschirch, Handbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1528.)

Hartwich, __. 1895.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 56. (Archiv. d. Pharm., p. 118). (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1534.) (Realenzyklop. d. Pharm., v. 11, p. 331). (Am. Jour. Pharm., 68, p. 398.)

Sayre, L. C. 1897.

Can Northern Senega, Southern Senega, Euonymus and Quillaja be distinguished from one another in the powdered state by the use of the microscope.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 57. (Am. Jour. Pharm., v. 69, p. 433). (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1534.)

Kremers, E. & James, Martha M. 1898.

Include in L. Thesis, 1923, p. 57. (Pharm. Rev., __, p. 45.) (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1534.)

ADDITIONAL
BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF
POLYGALA SENEGA LINNÉ

Cornut, J. P. 1635.

Radix Snagroel nothae Angliae.

Canadensium plantarum Historia, p. ___.

He makes reference to a Radix Snagroel nothae Angliae which may be Senega.

Thomas, G. 1698.

Rattle-Snake Root.

Hist. Penn. & W. Jersey, p. 19. (Carson, Hist. Med. Dept. U. of P. p. 251).

Listed as a medicinal plant used by the Indians and may be Senega.

Treu (Trew), J. 1734.

Senegau.

(Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesellsch., 30, p. 44.) (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1535.) (Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 449) (Wittstein, Hdworterb. d. Pharmakog., p. 767.)

A physician at Nürnberg, published the first illustration of Senega under the above title.

Tennent, J. J. 1738.

An Epistle to Dr. Rich. Mead Concerning the Epidemical Diseases of Virginia, Particularly a Pleurisy and Peripneumony, wherein is Shown the Surprising Efficacy of the Seneca Rattle-Snake Root. Edinburgh 8°.

(Murray, Appar. Medicaminum, p. 563). (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 45.) (Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed. p. 449.) (F. & H. Pharmacographia, p. 72).

Also sent directions for the use of Senega, then known in America as Rattle-Snake Root to Mead, Jussieu and other academicians at Paris with a sample of the root.

Bartram, J.

1742.

Seneca Snake-Root.

Letter from _____ to C. Colden, Phila. Sept. 25. (N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1918, v. 2, p. 273.

Describes location where he observed a large quantity of the Senega plant near Colden's home while returning from a visit to Colden.

Tennent, John

1742.

An Essay on the Pleurisy.

Williamsburg printed, New York. Reprinted and sold by James Parker, 1742.

Data as in 1738 ed.

Tennent, John

1742.

Physical Enquiries: discovering the mode of translation in the constitutions of northern inhabitants, on going to southern climates: an error of the College of Physicians in recommending vinegar to this Majesty's fleet in the West Indies: and the barren state of useful physical knowledge, as well as the mercenary practice of physicians, by an impartial state(ment) of Dr. Ward's qualifications for the practice of physic. illustrated with remarks upon a printed letter to a member of Parliament, signed Philanthropes, (together with the letter). 2 ed. London. - 1749.
Br. Mus. Catl. v. 72.

Data same as 1738 publication.

Tennent, John

1742.

The Efficacy of Seneca Snake-Root. Edinburgh 8^o.

Mitchill, N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., v. 2, p. 182. 1814.
(Briefly abstracts).

Grononius, J. F.

1743.

Senega.

Flora Virginica, 2, p. 103-104. (Species Plantarum, 2, p.

704.) (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 46). (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1529.) (Bot. Mag. 25, p. 1051).

Describes Senega, and comments on its uses as a medicine, with an illustration.

Linné, C. 1743.

Senega. Oratio de telluris habitabilis increments.

Amoen. acad., v. 2, p. 435. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 45.)

Ranks Senega with opium, mercury, and cinchona as a remedial agent.

Colden, Cadwallader. 1744.

Rattle-Snake Root.

(Coll. N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1919, v. 3, p. 89.)

Says he would sooner use oyl than Rattle-Snake Root in the case of a rattle-snake bite.

Lemery, N. and Jussieu, __. 1744.

Senega.

Mem. de l'acad. de scienc. a. Paris, p. 37. (Geschichte der Arzneykunde 5, v. 2, p. 718).

Original not available.

Naucler, S. 1745.

(Senega)

Hortus Upsalensis, Amoen. Acad. t. 1, p. 173. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 45).

Reports on results obtained in using Senega as directed by Tennent. Quotes description of Grononus. (Virgin 80) & Linnaeus (Cliff. 70).

Hasselquist, F. 1747.

Vires plantarum.

Amoen. Acad., t. 1, p. 430. (Ber. d. d. Chem. Ges., 30, p. 46.)

Gives descriptions of Senega of
Grononius - Virg. 80
Linnaeus - Cliff. 70

James, R. 1747.

Senekka-Rattle-Snake Root.

Pharmacopoeia Universalis, p. 440.

An account of the use of this root by the Indians (Senecas, originally) for rattle snake bite because of the shape of the root and flowers resembled the rattles. (Imparted to Wm. Caniko, 1712). It is used in the pleurisies of Virginia.

Detharding, G. C. 1749.

Dissertation de Seneca, Rostoch. 4. (Geschichte der Arzneykunde 5, v. 2, p. 718.)

The original was not available.

Linne, C. 1749.

Polygala Marilandica.

Mat. Medica, Holmiae, p. 122. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 46.) (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1535.) (Flueckiger, Pharmakog. 3 ed., p. 449.)

Worked with Senega as a medicinal agent and gave it the above name.

Burckard, J. J. 1750.

Dissertation de Radice Senecka, Argent. 4. (Geschichte der Arzneykunde 5, v. 2, p. 718)(Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 46; Tschirch, Hb. Pharmakog., 2, p. 1533.)

The original was not available.

Galissoniere, Marquis de la 1750.

Polygala Senega.

(A Document on the Resources of Canada)(Travels into North America, v. 2, p. 369; Proc. & Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. V. 5, sect. 4, p. 2.)

A description of Polygala Senega as one of the useful plants of Canada.

Miller, P. 1751.

(Senega).

Gardener's Dictionary, __, p. __. (Gärtnerlexikon, p. 151; Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 44.)

Describes the method of preparing the root of Senega by the Indians of the English Colonies.

1758.

Senega Rad.

Pharmacopoea Collegii Regii Medicorum Edinburgensis, p. 15. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 48).

The root is listed among the "medicamenta simplicia vegetabilia."

1760.

Radix Senegae.

Pharmacopoea pauperum in usum noscomii regii Edinburgensis, pp. 2, 72, 53, 55, 57, 59 & 67. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 48.)

The drug is mentioned several times.

1760.

Radix Senegae.

Pharmakopoea Wirtembergica, p. __. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell.

30, p. 48.)

Contains a detailed description of the root.

Keilhorn, G.S.

1765.

Dissertation de Radicibus Senega et Salab. Prof. ad
Viadr. 4. (Geschichte der Arzneykunde 5, v. 2, p. 718.)

The original was not available.

Percival, T.

1767.

Seneka.

Essays Medical & Experimental on the Following Subjects:
(Mat. Med. 2, p. 390).

Seneka is used as a remedy for dropsy.

1771.

Radix Senegae.

Pharmakopoea Helvetica, p. ___. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell.,
30, p. 48.) (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1535.)

Lists several synonyms of Senega including - Seneka,
Senega radix, Senegar offic., indicating its rather general
use.

1772.

Radix Senegae.

Pharmakopoea Danica, p. ___. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30,
p. 48.)

Senega is included in the body of the work and also in
the accompanying "Taxe" p. 25.

Kalm, P.

1772.

Polygala Senega.

Travels into North America, 2 ed., v. 2, p. 184. Engl. to
ans. J. R. Forster.

"In this writing, a number of trees and plants are mentioned, which grow in North America, and deserve to be collected and cultivated on account of their useful qualities. Some of them are described, among which is the Polygala Senega, or Rattle-Snake Root; and with several of them, the places where they grow are mentioned."

1775.

Pharmakopoea Suecia, p. 45. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 48.)

Senega is listed.

1779.

Pharmakopoea Rossica, p. 49. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 48.)

Senega is listed.

Murray, _____.

1779.

Apparat. Medicaminum, p. 563. (1794 ed.) (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 44; Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog. v. 2, p. 1533). (Flueckiger, Pharmakog. 3 ed., p. 44).

Describes the uses of Senega by the Indians of North-eastern America as a remedy, especially against snake-bite.

1780.

Pharmakopoea Genevensis, p. 179. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 48.)

Senega is listed.

1782.

Pharmakopoea herbipotentiana, pp. 17 & 94. (Ber. d. d.

Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 48.)

Senega is mentioned twice.

1784.

Rad. Senekae. Taxe von Lübeck.

(Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 48.)(Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1535.)

Tunman reports the listing of Senega in the above "Taxe".

Baume, ___.

1788.

Observation sur les effets du polygala dans deux cas de pulmonie.

J. de Med., chir., pharm., 74, p. 63. (S.G.L. Index, S. 1, v. 12, p. 873.)

The original was not available.

Cullen, W.

1789.

Catalogus Materia Medica.

Mat. Med. 1, p. 156. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1535.)

Lists Senega under Cathartics together with the synonyms Seneka and Rattle-Snake Root.

Plenk, J. J.

1794.

(Senega)

Icones plant. Med. p. 549. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 44.)

Describes the use of Senaga by the Indians of North America.

Archer, J.

1798.

Senega in Croup.

Letter from J. Archer to R. H. Archer (Johns Hopkins Hosp.

Bull. 10, p. 141; British Med. Journal 2, p. 452; Cyclop. of Am. Med. Biogr. 1, p. 30; Am. Med. Biogr. (Kelly & Burrage 1920), p. 36; Cordells Med. Annals of Md. __, __.)

He introduced polygala senega as a remedy in croup.

1799.

Rad. Senekae.

Taxe von Hannover. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 48; Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1535.)

Tunmann reports finding Senega in the above "Taxe".

Gehlen, A. F.

1804.

Untersuchung der Senegawurzel.

Berl. Jahrb. f. o. Pharm., 10, p. 112. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1533; Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 446; F. & H. Pharmacographia, p. 73.)

A twenty-four page article on the constituents of senega root. A colored plate of the above ground portion is included.

Sims, J.
Curtis, W.

1807.

Polygala Senega.

Botanical Magazine 25, p. 1051. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell. 30, p. 46; Tschirch, Hb. d. Pharmakog. 2, p. 1529.)

Gives synonyms, bibliography, a short history of Polygala Senega and a colored illustration.

Swords, T. & J.

1811.

Seneca.

Am. Med. Lexicon, p. __.

A brief account of the plant, as to description, habitat, uses and action.

Cullen, W. 1812.

Polygala Seneka.

Mat. Med., v. 2, pp. 370 & 390.

Discussion of Seneka as a cathartic with other uses attributed to it by other authors; also a diuretic seneka it is stated to have been introduced sixty years ago.

Ewell, J. 1817.

Rattle or Seneka Snake Root - Polygala Senega.

Medical Companion, 3 ed., p. 580.

Briefly describes the plant and comments on its uses
by

Chapman
Archer
Barton

Peschier, __. __. 1821.

Analytische Untersuchung der Polygala Senega-Wurzel.

Buchner's Repert., 11, p. 158. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1533; Trommsdorff, N. Jour. Pharm., 6, p. 354; Berlin Jahrb. d. d. Pharm. 24, p. 155; Journ. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 11, p. 34; 1st Cent. Phil. Coll. Pharm., p. 39.)

A comprehensive article on the analysis of Senega Root.

Peschier, __. __. 1822.

Berichtigender Nachtrag zur Polygalasaure.

Buchner's Repert., 13, p. 457. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1533.)

A short addition to his first article appeared in 1821.

Dierbach, J. H. 1825.

1736. Klappierschlangenwurzel. Radix Senegae von Polygala Senega L. Hânle Magazin f. Pharm., 12, p. 17.

A brief account of the work of Tennent, Linne, Siemerling, Burckhard, Keithorn, and Heilmuth.

Feneulle, L. 1826.

Analyse du Polygala de Virginie.

Jour. d. chim. med., 2, p. 431. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1533.)

A detailed analysis of the root.

Mayer, ___ & Lohman, ___. 1827.

Advertisement.

Phila. Natl. Gazette & Lit. Reg. 7, p. 1428, Feb. 20, 1827, p. 3, c. 1.

500 lbs. of Seneca Snake Root, ready packed, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by Mayer & Lohman.

Beck, J. B. 1828.

Senega in Croup.

Murray, System of Mat. Med., 4, Edin. Ed. p. 235.

Its use was first suggested by Archer of Maryland. Comments on differences of opinion held in the U.S. & England about the value of Senega.

Sprengel, K. 1828.

Seneka-Wurzel.

Geschichte der Arzneykunde 5, v. 2, p. 717.

A general discussion of the introduction of Senega with reference to Tennent, Lemery und Jussieu, C. J. Trew, G. C. Detharding, J. J. Burckard, G. S. Keilhorn, J. F. Cartheufer, T. Percival, M. Sarcone and C. Linne.

Ammon, F. A. von 1829.

Ueber die Anwendung und den Nutzen der Radix Polygalae Senegae in Mehreren Augankrankheiten, etc.

Heidelb. Klin. Ann. 2, p. 220; & 5, p. 231. (S.G. L. Index, 1 ed., v. 12, p. 873.)

The original was not available.

Hendry, C. D. 1830.

Polygala Senega.

Thesis, Phila. Coll. Pharm. (1st Cent. P.C.P. p. 461.)

The original was not available.

Goebel, F. 1831.

Polygala Senega L.

Pharmaceutische Waarenkunde mit illuminirten Kupfern.
Fortgesetzt Dr. Gustav. Kunze, v. 2, Pt. 3, p. __. (Magazin f. Pharm., 36, p. 281).

Describes several species of Polygala with colored plates.

1832.

Radix Senegae.

Pharmacopoea Universalis, v. __, p. __. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 49.)

Senega is listed in 41 pharmacopoeias.

Ackerly, S. 1832.

John Archer.

Hooper's (R) Lexicon Medicum or Medical Dictionary, 4 Am. from 1st Lond. ed. (Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bull., 10, p. 145.)

"He was the first to introduce seneka snake-root (Polygala senega) as a remedy in croup."

Price, R. 1835.

Senega.

Thesis. Phila. Coll. Pharm., (1st Cent. P.C.P., p. 462.)

The original was not available.

Quevenne, T.A.

1837.

Note Sur l'acide Polygalique.

Jour. d. pharm., 23, p. 270. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1533; Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 446.)

A lengthy article on polygalic acid.

Geiger, P.

1840.

(Senega).

Pharm. Bot., v. 2, p. 1552. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 47; Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 447.)

Linne compares the activity of Polygala Senega, P. vulgaris and P. amara.

Clarke & Co.

1842.

Medicinal Roots.

Union Agr. & West. Prairie Farmer, 2, p. 58.

Gives Bigelow's Med. Bot. description of Seneka Snake Root, general directions for curing and prices.

Gray, A.

1849.

Polygala Senega.

Genera, v. 2, p. 223. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 50; Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1529.)

A key to the plate on Senega, on page 183.

Walpus, G.

1851.

Ueber Radix Senegae.

Bot. Zeitg., 9, p. 297. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 130, p. 55; Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1532.)

A botanical description of the root.

Erdmann, C. G. H. 1854.

Senegawurzel, Radix Senegae.

Lehrbuch d. Chem. & Pharmakol., v. 2, p. 894.

Lists the botanical classification, habitat, physical characteristics, constituents, uses and official (extract & syrup) preparations of Senega.

Berg, O. 1857.

Ueber die Senegawurzel.

Bot. Zeitg., 15, p. 49. Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 59.)

A botanical description of the root with a plate at the back of the book.

Procter, Wm. Jr. 1859.

Remarks on Polygalic Acid.

Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 8, p. 297. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1533; Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 446; Gmelin, Organ. Chem., 1886, v. 4, p. 1031; Flueckiger & Hanbury - Pharmacographia, p. 73.)

A lengthy account on the assay of the root with special reference to polygalic acid.

Reel, J. 1861.

Polygala Senega.

Thesis. Phila. Coll. Pharm. (1st Cent. P.C.P. p. 472.)

The original was not available.

Flueckiger, F.A. 1867.

Radix Senegae. Radix Polygala Virginianae Senegawurzel.

Pharmakognosie des Pflanzenreiches, p. 264; *ibid.*, 2 ed., 1883, p. 410; 3 ed. 1891, p. 444. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell. 30, p. 44 & 55.)

Discusses the botanical source, microscopic appearance of the drug, internal structure, constituents, history, adulterations of Senega.

Carson, J. 1869.

Polygala Senega.

Hist. Med. Dept. Univ. Penn., p. 25.

"It is stated that Dr. Tennant received one hundred pounds from the Virginia legislature, in 1739, in consequence of the discovery of the efficacy of senega in pleurisy.

Rother, E. 1871.

Seneka.

The Pharmacist & Chem. Rec. 4, p. 241.

An analysis of Seneka.

Flueckiger, F.A. & Hanbury, D. 1874.

Radix Senegae.

Pharmacographia 1 ed., p. 72; 2 ed., p. 77.

Discusses the botanical origin, history, description, microscopic structure, chemical composition, uses, adulteration of Senega giving 2 references.

Saunders, W. 1876.

Senega.

Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 24, p. 661. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 50; Tschirch, Handbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1528; Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 443.)

Discussion concerning Senega among some of the members led by Saunders.

Wells, J.D. 1876.

Senega Root.

Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc. 24, p. 516. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell. 30, p. 50; Tschirch, Hb. d. Pharmakog. v. 2, p. 1529; Flueckiger, Pharmakog. 3 ed., p. 443.)

An essay on Senega Root embracing its history geographical range and its present importance.

Comm. of Agric.

1879.

Ginseng, *Panax quinquefolius*.

Bot. Jahresber., 2, p. 315. (Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed. p. 450.)

Ginseng is given as an adulterant of Senega.

Flueckiger, F.A.

1879.

Pharmacognostische Umschau in der Pauser Ausstellung und den Londoner Sammlungen.

Archiv. der Pharmacie v. 58, p. 108.

He mentions that MacKesson & Robbins, in an exhibit of drugs, showed Senega.

Mason, A. H.

1879.

Senega Adulterant.

Pharm. Jour., 39, p. 391. col. 1.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, he "exhibited a specimen of vincetoxicum root (Asclepias vincetoxicum), which had been taken from a bale of senega root, and was used on the continent as an adulterant of senega, hellebore and valerian roots. He said that good western senega root as imported from America was not adulterated, but some roots which were shipped to London from Brussels last year were found to be adulterated with this substance. A most interesting paper had been written by Mr. E. M. Holmes, F.L.S., entitled, "An Adulterant of Senega," published in the Phar,aceutical Journal, November 9, 1878.

Gehe & Co.

1880.

Senega.

Handelsbericht, Sept., p. ___ (Am. Drugg., 9, p. 337.)

Have in stock not only the true official Senega Root, which is the "southern" variety, but also what is called the "western", which is stouter, thicker, and more free from fibers, and therefore often preferred to the other. The latter has of late been the subject of repeated discussions, because it differs considerably from the normal kind. (Compare what is said about it in the National Dispensatory, under "Senega." Prof. Maisch ascertained that it came from southwestern Missouri, and thinks it possible that the roots of other species of Polygala are collected in place of the normal.) Gehe & Co. think that it should not be regarded as another species, but that difference of soil, climate or cultivation may have influenced its appearance.

Jost, W.W.

1880.

Polygala Senega and Its Acid.

Thesis, Phila. Coll. Pharm. (1st Cent. Phila. Coll. Pharm., p. 502.)

The original was not available.

Goebel, G.

1881.

False and True Senega.

Thesis, Phila. Coll. Pharm. Am. Jour. Pharm., p. 321; Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 55; Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1528; Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 444; Realenzyklop. d. Pharm. v. 11, p. 331; 1st Cent. P.C.P. p. 505.

Makes a comparison of the above drugs and gives two drawings.

Editor

1882.

Senega.

New Remedies, 11, p. 1.

A brief description of the root, and a full page cut of the drug.

Hirth, D.

1882.

Syrup of Senega.

Thesis, Mass. Coll. Pharm., _____. (New Remedies, 11, p. 322).

The original was not available.

Wittstein, G.C.

1882.

Senegawurzel.

Handwörterbuch der Pharmakog. der Pfl. p. 767.

Lists synonyms of, describes part used, gives the constituents, adulterations, uses and history of Senega.

Pabst, G. & Koehler, F.E.

1883.

Polygala Senega, L.

Medizinal Pflanzen. 1, p. 323. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 50; Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1529.)

An article containing the description range, flowering time, etymology of the name, analysis and uses of Polygala Senega, together with a large colored plate with 14 figures.

Barnes, C.R.

1884.

Jonidium Ipecacuanha.

Bot. Jahresber., v. 2, p. 390. (Flueckiger, Pharmakog., 3 ed., p. 450.)

States that Ionidium Ipecacuanha is an adulterant of Senega.

Committee

1884.

Polygala de Virginia.

Farmacopea Mexicana, p. 89.

A half column description of the drug.

Robert,
Hansen, __. __.

1886.

Quillaia as a Substitute for Senega.

Centraltbl. f. Klin. Med. & Med. Rec., __, p. __. Am. Drugg.
15, p. 57; (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1534.)

A discussion of roots containing saponin.

Gehe, & Co.

1887.

Radix Senegae.

Handels Berichte, Sept. p. 25. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell.,
30, p. 51.)

Lists the following commercial varieties:

southern - pale or grey S.

northern - white

Wis. & Minn.

southwestern -

northwestern -

Manitoba

Meyer, A.

1887.

Bau der Senega-Wurzel.

Bot. Jahresber., 15, p. 612.

A botanical description of Senega Root.

Wigand, A.

1887.

Radix Senegae.

Lehrbuch d. Pharmakognosie, 3 ed., p. 43. (Ber. d. d. Pharm.
Gesell., 30, p. 60.)

A description of the root and of a cross section (with
a figure). A note on the taste and the contents of the root.

Froehlich, W.S.

1889.

False and True Senega.

Thesis, Phila. Coll. Pharm. (1st Cent. P.C.P. p. 535).

The original was not available.

Funaro, A. 1889.

Intorno alla Senegina, glucoside della Polygala virginiana.

Gazz. chim., 19, p. 21. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmacog., v.2, p. 1534; Ber. d. d. Chem. Gesell. Ref., 1889, p. 550; Flueckiger, Pharmacog., 3 ed., p. 447.)

A lengthy discussion of the chemistry of senegin.

Holfert, __. 1889.

Polygala Senega.

Archiv. d. Pharm., 68, p. 499. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 55; Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1532; Flueckiger, Pharmacog., 3 ed., p. 445.)

A description of the root.

Lloyd, J.U. & C.G. 1889.

Senega-Wurzel.

Pharm. Runds., 7, p. 86. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 50; Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1532; Flueckiger, Pharmacog., 3 ed., p. 444.)

A comprehensive article on the source and description of southern and northern senegas.

Maisch, J.M. 1889.

White Seneka Root.

Am. Jour. Pharm., 61, p. 105. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 50; Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1528.)

An exhibition of white seneka root which had been sold for true senega.

Mohr, C. 1889.

Ueber das Nicht-Vorkommen der Wurzel von Polygala Boykinii mit der Senega des Handels.

Pharm. Runds. 7, p. 191. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 50; Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1528; Flueckiger,

Pharmakog., 3 ed. p. 445.)

An article dealing primarily with the source of
Polygala Boykinii.

Bedford, W. P.

1890.

Epitome of Organic Materia Medica of the U.S.P. for
Pharmaceutical Students.

Pharm. Rec., 10, p. 471.

General account of Senega with 3 illustrations.

Maisch, H.C.C.

1890.

On the Ethereal Oil of *Polygala* Species.

Am. Jour. Pharm., 62, p. 483. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog.
v.2, p. 1534.)

Method of assay for ethereal oil content of polygalas
with some discussion.

Flueckiger, F.A.

1891.

Radix Senegae.

Pharmakog. d. Pflanzenreiches, 3, p. 442. (Tschirch, Hdbk.
d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1534; Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell.,
30, p. 44.)

An lengthy article containing the classification,
morphology, assay, and adulteration of *Radix Senegae*.

Meyer, A.

1891.

Radix Senegae.

Wissenschaftliche Drogenkunde, pt. 1, p. 283. (Ber. d. d.
Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 55; Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog.,
v. 2, p. 1532.)

A detailed article containing a bibliography, descrip-
tion, morphology, chemistry and history of *Radix Senegae*;
with eleven plates.

1896.

A New Adulteration of Senega Root.

Am. Drugg. & Pharm. Record 28, p. 277.

A discussion of *Triosteum Perfoliatum* as an adulterant of Senega with a plate containing six figures.

Kain, J.

1898.

Ueber die Senegawurzel und deren Präparate.

Pharm. Post, 31, pp. 61, 73, 81, 93, 105, 329, 341.

A detailed article mainly on the analysis of Senega.

1900.

Polygalaceae.

Merck's Rep., v. 9, p. 460.

Polygala - Greek, (polys), much; (gala), milk. Several species had the reputation of promoting the secretion of milk. Hence the Eng. name "milkwort". -*P. senega*, Linn. From the Seneca tribe of N.A. Indians, who were accustomed to use the plant as a remedy for snake bites. Hence the common name "rattlesnake root".

Laflamme, C.

1901.

Radix Snagroel Nothae Angliae.

Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., S.2, V.1, Sect. 4, p. 66.

He says that the *Radix Snagroel nothae Angliae* of Cornuti is undoubtedly *Sanicula canadensis* Gray or *Sanicula marilandica* Gray.

Schroeder, A.

1905.

Öel aus der Wurzel von "Polygala Senega L."

Archiv. d. Pharm., 243, p. 638. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog. v.2, p. 1534.

A detailed investigation of the oil.

Hartwich, C.

1908.

Senega.

Realenzyklop. d. Pharm., v. 11, p. 331. (Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1532.)

A detailed article on Senega with four illustrations, two photographs and two drawings.

Tunmann, O.

1908.

Ueber eine Beimengung der Senegawurzel.

Pharm. Zentralhl., 49, p. 61. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 95.)(Tschirch, Hdbk. d. Pharmakog., v. 2, p. 1532).

A discussion of false and true senega based on their microscopic structure. Two microscopical cross sections are given.

Mittlacher, W.

1910.

Senega.

Die officinellen Pflanzen und Drogen, p. 43.

Senega is listed in 21 pharmacopoeias.

Tunmann, O.

1910.

Beitrag zur Handelsgeographie der Drogen.

Apoth. Zeitg., 25, p. 476. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 52.)

Gives sundry data as to the production of Senega in the United States and the importation at Hamburg for several years.

Gathercoal, E.N.

1916.

Pharmacopoeial Botanic Drugs of the Twentieth Century.

Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., p. 286.

Senega is one of the drugs which are recognized in all the pharmacopoeias.

Tschirch, A.

1917.

Radix Senegae.

Handb. d. Pharmakognosie, v. 2, p. 1528. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 61.)

A lengthy detailed article discussing the synonymy, etymology, botanical source, description of the plant, commercial varieties, morphology, anatomy, chemistry, adulteration, uses, parallel drugs, history and bibliography of most of the headings of senega. 2 illustrations are given.

Hopkins & Co.

1920.

Senega.

Chem. & Drugg., 93, pp. 22, 23.

Advertisement dealing with Senega.

Huisking, P.L.

1920.

Senega.

Chem. & Drugg., 93, pp. 22, 23.

Advertisement dealing with Senega.

Karsten, G., u. Benecke, W.

1920.

Radix Senegae.

Lehrbuch d. Pharmakog. 3, p. 79.

A fairly comprehensive article on Polygala Senega with seven illustrations, two of them colored.

Lathrop & Co. Inc.

1920.

Senega.

Chem. & Drugg., 93, pp. 22, 23.

An advertisement dealing with Senega.

Steiger, E. 1920.

Beiträge zur Morphologie der Polygala Senega.

Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesell., 30, p. 43.

A detailed article, discussing the history, commerce, morphology of the root, description of the plant, seed, germination and growth, root development, leaf, flower, seed & conclusions with 35 illustrations.

U.S. Tariff Com. 1920.

Senega.

The Crude Botanical Drug Industry, p. 60.

Listed as an indigenous medicinal plant of some commercial importance.

Gildemeister, E. & Hoffmann, F. 1922.

Senega Root Oil.

The Volatile Oils (transl. E. Kremers) 2 ed., 3, p. 144.

Lists the constituents found in the oil distilled from the root of Polygala Senega L. by L. Reuter.

Swanlund, I. 1923.

Relation of diameter of Senega Root to Saponin Content.

Svensk. Farm. Tidskr., 27, p. 329. (Yrbk. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 12, p. 125.)

An article on the distribution of Saponin in senega root.

Kroeber, L. 1924.

Nutzanwendung nurzirtlicher pharmakochemischer Forschungsergebnisse.

Archiv. d. Pharm. (262), p. 144, 346. (Ber. d. d. Pharm. Gesellsch. 34, p. 346.)

Comments on the use of several drugs as substitutes for

Polygala Senega, especially Schlüsselblumenarten,
mentions, Primula officinalis (elatior).

Mentions work of Wasicky, R. & Joachimowitz (Vienna)
Kobert, R.

GENERAL
PHARMACOPOEIAL HISTORY
OF
POLYGALA SENEGA

Bruntz & Jaloux

1918.

Polygala Senega L.

Plantae Officinales, p. 121.

Senega root is official in the following editions of the various pharmacopoeias:-

France

1 ed.	Codex Medicamentarius sive Pharmacopoea gallica.			
			Paris	1818
2 ed.	"	"	Pharmacopoe Francaise	
			Paris	1837
3 ed.	"	"	"	
			Francaise	
			Paris	1866
4 ed.	"	"	"	
			Francaise	
			Paris	1884
5 ed.	"	"	gallicus Pharmacopoe Francaise..	1908

Allemagne

1 ed.	Deutes Arzneibuch. Pharmacopoea Germanica.			
			Berlin	1872
2 ed.	"	"	"	
			Germanica.	
			Berlin	1882
3 ed.	"	"	"	
			Germanica	
			Berlin	1890
			supplement Berlin	1895
4 ed.	"	"	Pharmacopoea Germanica.	
			Berlin	1900
5 ed.	"	"	"	
			Germanica	
			Berlin	1910

Argentine

1 ed.	Farmacopoea Nacional Argentina. Buenos-Aires ...			1898
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Autriche

3 ed.	Pharmacopoea Austriaca Vienne			1820
4 "	"	"	"	1834
5 "	"	"	"	1855
6 "	"	"	"	1869
			supp.	1884
7 "	"	"	"	1889
			supp.	1900
8 "	"	"	"	1906

Belgique

1 ed.	Pharmacopoea Belgica.	Bruxelles	.....	1854
2 "	"	"	"	1885
			supp.	1892
			supp.	1896
3 "	"	"	"	1906
			supp.	1912

Chili

1 ed.	Farmacopoea Chilena.	Leipzig.	.....	1886
2 ed.	"	"	Santiago de Chili.	1905

Croatie-Slavonie

1 ed.	Pharmacopoea Croatico-Slavonica.	Agram.	.....	1888
2 "	"	"	"	1901

Danemark

1 ed.	Pharmacopoea Danica,	Copenhagen.	.....	1772
2 "	"	"	"	1805
3 "	"	"	"	1840
4 "	"	"	"	1850
			supp.	1857
			supp.	1868
			supp.	1874
			"	1876
6 "	"	"	"	1893
			supp.	1898
7 "	"	"	"	1907

Espagne

5 ed.	Farmacopoea Espanola	Madrid	.....	1865
6 "	"	oficial Espanola	Madrid	1884
7 "	"	"	"	1905

États-Unis

1 ed.	The Pharmacopoeia of the U.S. of A.	Boston	...	1820
1 rev.	"	"	" " " " " " Phila.	1831
2 ed.	"	"	" " " " " " "	1842
3 "	"	"	" " " " " " "	1851
4 "	"	"	" " " " " " "	1863
5 "	"	"	" " " " " " "	1873

Etats-Unis cont.

6	ed.	The Pharmacopoeia of the U.S. of A. Phila.	.....	1882
7	"	" " " " " " " " " "	.....	1893
8	"	" " " " " " " " " "	.....	1905
9	"	" " " " " " " " " "	.....	1916

Finlande

1	ed.	Pharmacopoea Fennica. Abo.	.....	1819
2	"	" " " Helsingfoes	.....	1850
3	"	" " " " " "	.....	1863
4	"	" " " " " "	.....	1885
5	"	" " " " " "	.....	1914

Grece

1	ed.	Pharmacopoe Greque. Athenes.	.....	1837
		" " " " " "	supp.	1868
2	"	" " de Dambergis " " "	.....	1899
3	"	" " " " " " " " "	.....	1909

Hongrie

1	ed.	Pharmacopoea Hungarica. Budapest.	.....	1871
2	"	" " " " " "	.....	1888
3	"	" " " " " "	.....	1909

Italie

1	ed.	Farmacopoea ufficiale del regno d'Italie. Rome..	.....	1892
2	"	" " " " " " " " "	.....	1902
3	"	" " " " " " " " "	.....	1909

Japon

1	ed.	Pharmacopoea Japonica. Tokio.	.....	1886
2	"	" " " " " "	.....	1891
3	"	The Pharmacopoeia of Japan "	.....	1907

Mexique

1	ed.	Farmacopoea Mexicana. Mexico.	.....	1874
2	"	" " " " " "	.....	1884
		" " " " " "	supp.	1890
3	"	" " " " " "	.....	1896
4	"	" " " " " "	.....	1904

Norvege

1	éd.	Pharmacopoea	Norvegica.	Christiana.	.....	1854
2	"	"	"	"	.....	1870
3	"	"	"	"	.....	1895
4	"	"	"	supp.	.....	1901
				"	.....	1913

Pays-Bas

1	éd.	Pharmacopoea	Neerlandica.	LaHaye.	.....	1851
2	"	"	"	"	.....	1871
3	"	"	"	"	.....	1889
4	"	"	"	Amsterdam	.....	1905
				supp.	.....	1910
				"	.....	1914

Portugal

1	éd.	Pharmacopeia	geral.	Lisbonne.	.....	1794
2	"	Código	Pharmaceutico	lusitano.	Porto-Coimbra ...	1836
3	"	Pharmacopea	Portugueza.	Lisbanne	.....	1876

Roumanie

1	éd.	Pharmacopoea	Lomana	Bucarest.	.....	1862
2	"	"	"	"	.....	1874
3	"	"	"	"	.....	1893

Royaume-Uni

1	éd.	The British	Pharmacopoeia.	Londres.	.....	1864
2	"	"	"	"	.....	1867
			addendum	"	.....	1874
3	"	"	"	"	.....	1885
			add.	"	.....	1890
4	"	"	"	"	.....	1898
			add.	"	.....	1900
			add.	"	.....	1901
5	"	"	"	"	.....	1904

Russie

1	éd.	Rossiyskaya	Farmacopeya.	Petrograd.	.....	1866
2	"	"	"	"	.....	1871
3	"	"	"	"	.....	1880
4	"	"	"	"	.....	1891

Russie cont.

5 ed.	Rossiyskaya Farmacopeya.	Petrograd.	.....	1902
6 "	"	"	supp. "	1906
6 "	"	"	"	1910

Serbie

1 ed.	Pharmacopoea Serbica.	Belgrade.	1880
2 "	"	"	1908

Suede

1 ed.	Pharmacopoea Suecica.	Stockholm.	1775
2 "	"	"	1779
3 "	"	"	1784
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5 "	"	"	1817
6 "	"	"	supp. "	1826
7 "	"	"	"	1846
			supp. "	1869
			supp. "	1871
			supp. "	1879
			supp. "	1888
8 "	"	"	"	1901
9 "	"	"	"	1908
			supp. "	1909
			supp. "	1912

Suisse

1 ed.	Pharmacopoea Helvetica.	Schaffhouse	.....	1865
2 "	"	"	.....	1872
			supp. "	1876
3 "	"	"	Zurich	1893
4 "	"	"	Berne	1907

Venezuela

1 ed.	Farmacopea Venezolana	Caracas	1898
2 "	"	"	Barcelone	1910

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