Guide to the Patent medicine bottle collection
1850-1920

John Hay Library
University Archives and Manuscripts
Box A
Brown University
Providence, RI 02912
Telephone: Manuscripts: 401-863-3723; University Archives: 401-863-2148
Email: Manuscripts: hay@brown.edu; University Archives: archives@brown.edu

Published in 2008
©Brown University Library
Collection overview

Title: Patent medicine bottle collection
Date range: 1850-1920
Creator: Greer, David S.
Extent: 7.0 Linear feet
Abstract: Consists of 212 patent medicine bottles and 8 objects related to patent medicine dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century and a binder of slides documenting an additional 30 bottles and 3 objects. The collection was assembled by Dr. David S. Greer, Dean of Medicine at Brown University from 1981-1992 and professor emeritus in the Community Health Department in the Division of Biology and Medicine.
Language of materials: English
Repository: John Hay LibraryUniversity Archives and Manuscripts
Collection number: Ms.2008.002

Scope & content

Dr. David S. Greer, Dean of Medicine at Brown University from 1981-1992 and professor emeritus in the Community Health Department in the Division of Biology and Medicine, assembled a collection of 242 patent medicine bottles and 11 objects dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The entire collection was donated to Brown University with 212 bottles and 8 objects stored in Special Collections at the John Hay Library (described here) and the remaining 30 bottles and 3 objects retained by the Alcohol and Addiction Studies Center and the Alpert Medical School for use as teaching aids. This collection consists of a binder of slides documenting all the bottles and the original bottles retained by the Library.

Most of the bottles do not have the original labels but are imprinted to reveal the name of the medicine it contained. Medicines include Humphrey’s Marvel of Healing; Paine’s Celery
Compound; Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine, Fever, and Ague Cure; Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; Howard's Vegetable Cancer and Canker Syrup; Old Sachem Bitters; J. W. Poland Headache Killer; Three Crow Pine and Elm Brand Cough Syrup; Mother Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic; Thyroid Glands Dessicated; Piso's Cure; Hamlin's Wizard Oil; Sylphonathol; Kendall's Spavin Cure for Human Flesh; Spleen Dessicated; Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer; Dr. Beeman's Mohawk Liniment; and Tubercolozyne.

The collection also includes 8 objects related to patent medicine production and sales.

A binder containing color slides of each bottle is available upon request. Researchers must review these slides before requesting to view specific bottles.

Bibliography:
- Cramp, Arthur J.M.D. *Nostrums and Quackery*. American Medical Association
- Wilson, Bill & Betty. *19th Century Medicine in Glass*. Amador City CA, 1971
Druggist Catalogs:
- American Druggist Price Book 1935
- Druggist Circular & Chemical Gazette, 1912-1917
- Meyer Brother Wholesale Drug Catalog, St. Louis. 1879
- Pharmaceutical Era, 1904-1912
- Robert Stevenson Whole Druggist Catalog, Chicago. 1888

Arrangement

This collection is arranged numerically by bottle number and object number.
- Series 1: Bottles
- Series 2: Greer Object Collection

Biographical note

These patent medicine bottles and objects related to patent medicines were collected by Dr. David S. Greer, Dean of Medicine at Brown University from 1981-1992 and professor emeritus in the Community Health Department in the Division of Biology and Medicine.

Access & use

Access to the collection:
Researchers are required to view the inventory and color slides of the bottles before requesting to see specific bottles. The binder of the color slides can be requested from Manuscripts staff. The bottles and objects are housed at the Library Collections Annex and can only be seen by prior appointment.

Use of materials:
All researchers seeking to publish materials from the collections of the John Hay Library are requested to complete a Notice of Intent to Publish, prior to reproducing, quoting, or otherwise publishing any portion or extract from this collection. Although Brown University has physical ownership of the collection and the materials contained therein, it does not claim literary rights. It is up to the researcher to determine the
owners of the literary rights and to obtain any necessary permissions from them.

Preferred citation: Patent medicine bottle collection, Ms.2008.002, John Hay Library University Archives and Manuscripts

Contact information: John Hay Library University Archives and Manuscripts
Box A
Brown University
Providence, RI 02912
Telephone: Manuscripts: 401-863-3723; University Archives: 401-863-2148
Email: Manuscripts: hay@brown.edu; University Archives: archives@brown.edu

Administrative information

About the collection

Aquisition: This collection was donated by Dr. David S. Greer in November 2001. The full collection of bottles and objects was donated to Brown University with 212 bottles and 8 objects stored in Special Collections at the John Hay Library and the remaining 30 bottles and 3 objects were given to the Alcohol and Addiction Studies Center and the Medical School for use as teaching aids.

About the finding aid

Author: Finding aid prepared by Jay Gaidmore.

Encoding: This finding aid was produced using the Archivists' Toolkit 2016-07-19

Descriptive rules:

Additional information

Other information: Brown University Library catalog record for this collection: Patent medicine bottle collection
## Search terms

| Names:                | Brown University--Faculty.  
|-----------------------|-----------------------------
|                       | Greer, David S.             |
| Subjects:             | Patent medicines            |
| Types of materials:   | Color slides                |
|                       | Medicine bottles            |
Inventory

Series 1, Bottles,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Box 1, Bottle 1</td>
<td>Ayer's Sarsaparilla made in Lowell, Massachusetts, USA</td>
<td>circa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1870-1900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scope and Contents note

First advertised in 1857 the sarsaparilla was a product of Dr. James C. Ayer, practical and analytical chemist, 84 Central, boards at Merr, House (1849), Lowell, MA, Advertised 1851-1900+, Colds, coughs, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough, croup, consumption. Testimonials to 1847, Ayer's American Almanacs begun in the early 1850s reached a worldwide audience and printed some 16,000,000-25,000,000 copies annually by the turn of the century. In 1889 the almanac was printed in 21 languages and the bindery was making 10,000 copies a day. Note: Sarsaparilla grows in swamps and hedges in the middle and southern states and its root was used as, a diuretic and the treatment of chronic rheumatism and infections of the skin. But its most extensive and useful application has been found to be in the treatment of secondary and tertiary syphilis and especially in the broken condition of the system which follows the use of mercury in these afflictions. Material for note from Warren's Household Physician which was published from 1859 in seven
editions, the last being in 1901. It was the most highly regarded textbook of the period and a major reference book of physicians and medical students.

Box 1, Bottle 2  Dr. Miles New Heart Cure  circa 1900

**Scope and Contents note**

A product of Dr. Franklin Miles (1845-1929) was born in Ohio schooled in Massachusetts and New York. He was a practicing physician until 1884 after going to the Chicago Medical Institute. About 1885 he moved to Elkhart, Indiana and founded the Dr. Miles Medical Institute. He was followed in business by his son around the turn of the century after he retired. It was sold shortly thereafter to a partner and eventually became Miles Lab., Inc. best known as the makers of Alka-Seltzer and (ahem) Flintstones children's vitamins. A clip of Dr. Miles Nervine (1954) can be found at [http://www.moderntv.com/modtvweb.qtclips/nervine1.mov](http://www.moderntv.com/modtvweb.qtclips/nervine1.mov) The Nervine was his best seller but he also was producing Nerve and Liver Pills, Tonic, Sarsaparilla Wine, Restorative Blood Purifier and the New Heart Cure (1905 Pharmaceutical Era) by 1912 the New Heart Cure name was changed to Miles New Heart Remedy to conform with the rules of the 1906 Food & Drug Act. The sample bottles are more common than the full size.

Box 1, Bottle 3  Indian Vegetable Cough Syrup Blood Purifier  1880-1900
Scope and Contents note

Product of S.B. Golf of Camden, NJ ad:
1890s. S.B. Goff and Sons Co, Leroy, NY (1935) Kemp and Lane Inc., Leroy, NY (1948)

Box 1, Bottle 4
bottle reads "prescribed by R.V. Pierce, MD," Buffalo, NY undated

Binder 1, Slide 5
Dr. Herrick's Family Medicine undated

Scope and Contents note

60% label bottle reads, "Rennes Pain Killing Oil 79 1/2% alcohol. Clean, safe and reliable. Price .50, St. Louis, Missouri." James T. Ballard, St. Louis, MO produced a line of medicine including Dr. Herrick's medicines (See p 16 of The Propaganda for Reform in Proprietary Medicines (1905) reprinted articles from A.M.A.). This bottle is the medium size of Rennes Magic Pain Killing Oil. (See also Rennes)

Box 1, Bottle 6
Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Disinfectant, Deodorizer and Germicide, Boston, Massachusetts, USA circa 1900+

Scope and Contents note

Listed 1912 Druggist Circular in half pint, pint, gallon and half gallon sizes.

Box 1, Bottle 7
Syrup of Black Draught circa 1900+

Scope and Contents note

Probably a product of Chattanooga Medicine Co. Dr. Thedford's Black Draught a liver medicine. Used since
1879 Box shows portrait of A.Q. Simmons Trademark files July 5, 1911.

Box 1, Bottle 8  Mother Winslow's Soothing Syrup  circa 1890s

**Scope and Contents note**


Box 1, Bottle 9  Miller's Haynes Genuine Arabian Balsam, E. Morgan and Sons, Providence, Rhode Island  circa 1900

**Scope and Contents note**

Providence, RI. The balsam was advertised as a cure for Piles, croup, deafness diphtheria. Product was made
from cottonseed oil, turpentine and oil of cumin. Late in its life span it became known as Miller's Hayne's Arabian Balsam. Note: Balsams were taken from the saps of trees and shrubs and invariably diluted with alcohol. Invented by A. Haynes, M.D. South Braintree, MA. Advertised 1860, Bums, poisoning, rheumatism, wounds, pains, dysentery, stoppages or inflammation of the bowels. None genuine without the likeness of the inventor. Price 25 cents. NEBD, 1860. 1916 Druggist Circular.

Box 1, Bottle 10
Rubifoam, for the teeth, Put up by E. W. Hought (Hoyt) and Co., Lowell, Massachusetts

circa 1890-1900

Scope and Contents note
Eli W. Hoyt began as a druggist in Lowell about 1867. He had worked as a clerk before entered the business himself. He and a partner, Freeman B. Shedd (1872). The company grew with the success of two major brands, Hoyt's German Cologne and Rubifoam for the Teeth. Mass marketing began in the 1880s. The product was listed as late as 1935 and probably was sold much later. The company made extensive use of lithograph trade cards to market their product.

Box 1, Bottle 11
The Store of Quality, Harville Drug Co., Thomasville, North Carolina

circa 1900

Box 1, Bottle 12
Strabmuller's Elixir, bottom of the bottle reads, "tree of life" back of bottle reads,

circa 1968-1975
"nectar of the golden life of health and vitality"

**Scope and Contents note**

This bottle is a reproduction. The bottom marked Wheaton indicates it was blown in Wheaton NJ sometime in the late 1960s or early 1970s. This bottle is known in at least four colors: amber, amethyst, blue and green.

**Box 1, Bottle 13** Humphrey's Marvel of Healing circa 1880-1900

**Scope and Contents note**


**Binder 1, Slide 14** King's Juniper Tar Cough Balsam, circa 1880-1900

George W. Morrison, Co. Clinton, Massachusetts

**Binder 1, Slide 15a** "Davis" Pain Killer circa 1890

**Scope and Contents note**

Perry Davis (1791-1862) & son (Edmund), manufacturers and proprietors. 74 High St. (1849-1860). manufactory at 43 Pond and 72 High (1852), Providence, RI. Perry Davis was a carpenter, when he discovered his formula and began selling the
medicine in a basket. His neighbors told him he was foolish to desert his trade. But he never doubted his ability and moved from Fall River MA (some sources say Taunton, MA) about 1843 to Providence, RI and became proprietor of the Vegetable Pain Killer ad was listed "Physician." Edmund ran the business after his father's death.

Box 1, Bottle 16  Dose measuring bottle from the Measuring Appliance Company, Providence, Rhode Island

Scope and Contents note

I was not able to find anything similar in the dozen or so Druggist sundry catalogs I checked from 1888-1915. This is a very unique item and was probably not popular.

Box 1, Bottle 17  Tuttles Elixir, Boston, Massachusetts  circa 1894-1910

Box 1, Bottle 18  Sarsaparilla bottle  circa 1880-1900

Scope and Contents note

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Binder 1, Slide 19  Kilmer's Swamp Root and Bladder Cure, Kidney and Liver  circa 1880-1906

Scope and Contents note

Note: Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root was named for its discoverer who practiced medicine in Binghamton, New York. He was said to have been given the secret formula by local Indians. The promoter of Swamp
Root was Dr. Kilmer’s nephew, a flamboyant extroverted young man who applied newly developed advertising techniques which sold millions of bottles worldwide. He died a multimillionaire and left five baronial estates in various countries, race horses and several despondent women.

Box 1, Bottle 20  Mexican Mustang Liniment  circa 1880s

**Scope and Contents note**

G. W. Westbrook, originator and sole proprietor, St Louis, Bragg and McLean successor to G.W. Westbrook, Cor. Third & Market (1851) Addison G. Bragg & Co. became sole proprietors, (1852); Addison G. Bragg at 304 Broadway (1852-54), NYC, NY (note: this was Barnes and Park’s Address) Barnes & Park, proprietor (1858); Advertised 1852-1858. For rheumatism, sprains, Poll-evils, for people or horses. Put up in three sizes. Price 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00. Ad in 1854 states some 15 million bottles have been sold. Listed in 1905 Pharmaceutical Era: Lyon’s Mtg. Co., 41 S 5th, Brooklyn, NY. See also: McLean's Volcanic, Cincinnati Enquirer Dec 9, 1851. Mexican / Mustang / Liniment (horizontally), aqua, 7 3/8, cylinder, tc, IP or OP; Mexican // Mustang // Liniment (vertically) aqua, 4 1/4 or 5 1/2, cyl rolled; 6 1/4 cylinder, tc.

Box 1, Bottle 21  Three Crow Pine and Elm Brand Cough Syrup  undated
**Scope and Contents note**

99% label Contains not over 11% alcohol. It is produced by the Atlantic Spice Co., Rockland Maine. The name at the top of the bottle is three Crow shooting Trademark and a picture of three crows.

Binder 1, Slide 22  
Cooper's New Discovery  
**Scope and Contents note**

Listed 1905 Pharmaceutical Era by Cooper Medicine Co. 113 East Second, Dayton, OH. He also was selling a medicated soap, New Cough Remedy, New Herb Discovery, Prairie Flower, and Cooper's Quick Relief. Listed 1912 Druggist Circular address on First St., Dayton, OH lists Cooper's Nervine. Listed 1916 (Denver). 1935 by Benjamin Rosenweig, 114 Lawrence St. Brooklyn, NY (Fike)

Box 1, Bottle 23  
"Scott's Emulsion" with Lime and soda  
**Scope and Contents note**

From the Journal A.M.A. Oct 13, 1906, 1207. "The introduction of cod-liver oil as a supposedly easily assimilable nutrient and reconstructive was followed by its extensive use in wasting diseases especially in phthisis, in the treatment of which it came to be considered almost essential, as it was supposed to possess some mysterious power different from that of other oils. Its unpalatable character led to various devices to render it tasteless
and to make it more acceptable to the stomach. Emulsions containing the oil in mixture with other substances were put on the market and served a useful purpose.

Binder 1, Slide 24

J.L. Matthieu's Cough Syrup, Marlboro, Massachusetts, formally syrup of tar and cod-liver oil

**Scope and Contents note**

Listed as Mathieu's Tar and Oil (1914 International Druggist Price Supplement). Listed as Mathieu's Cough Syrup (1935)

Binder 1, Slide 25

OPODELDOC

**Scope and Contents note**

This is a generic bottle that was used by a number of companies. The medicine was a well known and very old remedy. It would have been brought over from England by the earliest settlers.

Box 1, Bottle 26

Hood's Saponaceous Tooth Powder

**Scope and Contents note**

A preserver and beautifier for the teeth. Prepared only by C.I. Hood and Co. Lowell, Massachusetts

Box 1, Bottle 27

Kodal for indigestion

**Scope and Contents note**

It is a pleasant, palatable, agreeable preparation. It tastes good, it tones and nourishes. It makes your stomach feel

RIAMCO

good. Don't dilute Kodol, take it just as is. Kodol is absolutely free from any opiate, narcotic, or harmful drug. It can be taken with perfect safety. Take a dose whenever you feel the need of it. You can take one teaspoon or two. Kodol is a sure digestant. It is clean, pure, nourishing, enriches the blood, and makes the stomach feel healthy and well. E.C. Dwitt and Co., Chicago and New York, USA.

Box 1, Bottle 28  
Dr. J. Hostetters Stomach Bitters  
Scope and Contents note  

David Hostetter (1819-1888) & George W. Smith (died 1884), J.H. Hostetter (1854); 267 Penn (1852), Pittsburgh, PA, Advertised 1852-1854, David Hostetter, son of Dr. Jacob Hostetter, began the Bitters business with a boyhood friend, George W. Smith when the elder Hostetter retired. David Hostetter was born in 1819 in Lancaster Pa. He started in the dry goods business in Pittsburgh. Struck by gold fever he moved to California where he soon went bust. After he returned to Pittsburgh he took the prescription of his father and built his patent medicine business. Over ten thousand bottles sold during the short time since it was introduced into the city as a Spring Medicine (1854). 100,000 bottles sold in one year (1857); the Hostetter United States Almanac began in 1866. Annual printings ranged from 10 to 13 million copies by the end of the
century. When David Hostetter died, his son, David Herbert Hostetter ran the business. He died in 1924. His son, Frederick was president until his death in 1930; then D. Herbert Hostetter, Jr., the last of the line to run the company did so until 1934, when he sold it.

Binder 1, Slide 29
"Dr. King's New Discovery" the side of bottle reads, "H.E. Bucklen and Company", the opposite side, "Chicago Illinois" circa 1890-1900

Box 1, Bottle 30
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, Rochester New York circa 1886-1900

**Scope and Contents note**

Note: H.H. Warner was the originator of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure a nostrum of the late 19th Century. Warner was actually a safe salesman with a terrific idea. He promoted a line of remedies with a unique logo — an iron — which became his trademark. One the proceeds of his kidney and liver cure, Warner became an international patron of the arts and a friend of celebrities.

Binder 1, Slide 31
Mosso's Oil-O-Sol circa 1920-1940

**Scope and Contents note**

Company started in 1855 in Dryden, NY by C.A. Mosso. His best known product was his Monarch Liniment. The name might well have been changed later to "Oil-O-Sol." Some confusion is raised by the entry in the 1935 American Druggist Price Book which
lists the product as "Oil-O-Sail." This may be a printing error. Listed as C.A. Mosso Laboratories (1935).

Box 1, Bottle 32  Dr. Hand’s Colic Mixture for Wind Colic and Sour Stomach  circa 1940

Scope and Contents note

Product of Hand Medicine Co. of Philadelphia, PA. 1914 International Druggist listed this product as Hand’s Colic Cure 1935 American Druggist listed the product as Hand’s Colic Remedy.

Box 1, Bottle 33  J. W. Poland, headache killer  circa 1856-1860

Scope and Contents note

DR. J.W. POLAND’S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. Probably James W. Poland; J.W. Poland, Goffstown Centre, NH (1860); proprietor Geo. W. Sweet, M.D. Boston (1865) Concord, NH, Advertised 1865, Baldwin lists J.W. Poland’s Diarrhoea Elixir (1868), Headache Killer (1856) and Indian Pile Remedy (1868), Listed Meyer Bros, & Co. Wholesale Druggist Catalog, 1879; Pharmaceutical Era, 1905 New England Business Directory 1860, Dr. J.W. Poland's / White Pine / Compound, aqua, 6 5/8, oval sc, Also 1869 ad listed J.W. Poland, Humor Doctor

Binder 1, Slide 34  Hiawatha Restorative, on side of the bottle, "minehaha"  circa 1860
Scope and Contents note

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR
RESTORATIVE, Joseph Hoyt (1860);
Joseph Hoyt & Co. (1864), 20 Hanover
(1860); 10 University Place (1864),
Boston, MA, Advertised 1861. To
restore faded and gray hair. It is
possible Hoyt purchased this brand
about 1860, listed 1885 McKesson &
Robbins Catalog (Fadely), Minehaha / Hiawatha // Hair // Restorative / Mudjekee Wis, 6 3/4, rectangular

Box 1, Bottle 35 Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, MA circa 1910
Box 1, Bottle 36 Atwood's jaundice Bitters, formally
made by Moses Atwood, Georgetown,
MA

Scope and Contents note

Moses Carter & Son, successors
to Moses Atwood, Georgetown,
MA Moses Carter listed (1860), He
acquired partial rights to the Bitters in
1855 and sold it through 1875; John
F. Henry, Manhattan Med. Co, NYC
proprietor (1877); Atwood's Bitter's,
Hall & Ruckel, 215 Washington, NYC
(1905), Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters,
Gilman Bros. 50 Franklin St. Boston
MA, Pharmaceuticals Era, (1905). New
England Business Directory 1860,
Atwood's // Jaundice Bitters // M. Carter
& Son // Georgetown // Mass. aqua 6
1/8, 12 sided, sc.

Box 1, Bottle 37 C. B. Rogers and Company,
Apothecaries, Jamaica Plain circa
1880-1910
**Scope and Contents note**

The bottle is a generic prescription bottle caused "Philadelphia Oval" with a slug plate. Thousands of druggists produced such bottles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 1, Bottle 38</th>
<th>William E. Clarke, Pharmacist, Providence, Rhode Island</th>
<th>circa 1880-1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Box 1, Bottle 39</td>
<td>Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic, Vermifuge, 242 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia</td>
<td>circa 1870-1900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scope and Contents note**


See also: Jayne's Expectorant, Jayne's Carminative, Ad: Saturday Evening Post Nov. 10. 1838, Dr. D. Jayne's // Tonic Vermifuge // 84 Chestnut St. Phila, aqua, 4 13/16, oval, rolled, sc, flared; Dr. D. Jayne's // Tonic // Vermifuge // Philad.a, aqua, 5 /14, square, flared (This is the older of the two)

| Box 2, Bottle 40a | Piso's Cure, (on one side of the bottle) "for consumption", (on the other side) Hazeltine and Company | circa 1880-1906 |

**Scope and Contents note**

From the Great American Fraud, Piso Consumption Cure, extensively...
advertised a year or two ago (two years prior to 1905), is apparently withdrawing from the field, so far as consumption goes and the Piso people are now more modestly promising to cure coughs and colds. Old analyses give as the contents of the Piso's Cure for Consumption, alcohol, chloroform, opium, and cannabis indica (hasheesh). Company established, 1872.


Scope and Contents note
This variant has oz. Embossed

Box 2, Bottle 42  Cabot's lujihoo-naphthol, Boston, Massachusetts circa 1870-1900

Box 2, Bottle 43  Kendall's Spavin Cure for human flesh circa 1880-1906

Scope and Contents note
Product invented by W.A. Kendall, physician in Enosburgh Falls, VT (1850-1870s). Benjamin J. Kendall first bottled the medicine about 1876. The product moved into the national spotlight under the management of Henry D. Kendall who took over in 1881. An amber variant which is very common was for animals and the aqua bottle for humans.

Binder 1, Slide 44  S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Massachusetts circa 1910
**Scope and Contents note**

Probably a later variant of a similar bottle embossed: Tuttle's Elixir Co. Boston, Mass, Samuel A. Tuttle, operated a stable in 1883 and was proprietor of Tuttle's Elixir in 1885. Billed as a product for man or beast. The Tuttle Elixir company was established in 1894 and operated until 1968 (Fike)

**Box 2, Bottle 45**  
Minard's Liniment, Boston  
**after 1900**

**Scope and Contents note**


**Box 2, Bottle 46**  
Red Sea Balsam, New Bedford, Massachusetts  
**circa 1890-1900**

**Scope and Contents note**

Product originally was A.D. Ashley’s Red sea Balsam

**Box 2, Bottle 47**  
Sawyers Novelty Blacking patented March 4, 1873  
**circa 1875-1880**

**Scope and Contents note**

This is not a medicine bottle but a blacking for stoves.
Box 2, Bottle 48  Inflammatory Exirpator and Cleanser, G. W. Davis  circa 1890

**Scope and Contents note**

N.Y. Lyon, Fall River, MA, Advertised 1856, For toothache, sore throat, headache, cold sores, dysentery, coughs, colds, sour stomach, croup, chillblains Ad: Springfield MA Republican and Gazette Oct. 8, 1856

Binder 1, Slide 49  American Anodyne Liniment, Johnson’s  circa 1920-1930

**Scope and Contents note**


Box 2, Bottle 50  Sylphonathol  circa 1915-1920

**Scope and Contents note**

Listed 1916 Druggist Circular sold in 10, 25, 75 and 2.00 sizes. Also half gallon and gallon cans by Beh & Herter, 176 Franklin St. New York

Box 2, Bottle 51  Hind's Honey and Almond Cream, E. S. Hind's and Company, Bloomfield, New Jersey, USA  circa 1940
Scope and Contents note

Aurelius S. Hinds (1870-1925) invented the Honey and Almond Cream and first sold it over the counter at his drugstore in Portland. It was distributed nationally by the family run business. Sold in 11 ounce, 4 1/2 ounce and 7/8 ounce sizes by Lehn & Fink Inc. (1925+), Bloomfield N.J. (1935 American Druggist Price Book)

Box 2, Bottle 52 Dr. Job Sweet's Relaxative Ointment, New Bedford, Massachusetts circa 1870s

Scope and Contents note

Also produced Dr. Job Sweet's Sprain Liniment. Advertised in the New England Business Directory 1871.

Box 2, Bottle 53 Dr. Humphrey's Specifics, New York circa 1895-1910

Box 2, Bottle 54 Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philadelphia circa 1880-1900

Scope and Contents note

Henry Wistar (Casper Wistar by one account); Isaac Butts, apothecary, Canterbury, Ct (1830s); Purchased by John D. Park (1842), Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry was introduced in the year 1838. The only genuine article always bears the written signature of Isaac Butt's. Originally prepare by Williams & Co, Philadelphia (1841). Now prepared by Seth W. Fowle, Boston, Ma. (1848), For sale by J.D. Parks (1849); NYT ad says Isaac
Butts (1853); Listed R. Stevenson & Co. Druggist Catalog (1888); Pharmaceutical Era (1905) Seth W. Fowle & Sons, 81 High St, Boston; DC (1915); proprietor, John D. Park & Sons, Co., Cincinnati, OH, CE, July 4th 1852. It appears the ownership of this brand was probably shared as evidenced by it being sold by several concerns at the same time. Listed in two sizes 1935 American Druggist Price Book.

Box 2, Bottle 55  Geo. C. Frye, Whitland, Maine  undated  

**Scope and Contents note**


Box 2, Bottle 56  Morses Indian Root Pills  circa 1890-1910  

**Scope and Contents note**

First sold in Buffalo about 1850. Purchased by Comstock Company in 1855. Managed my Wm. Cornstock after 1866. The company moved to Morristown, NJ in 1867. Label was patented in 1879 and again in 1881. Sales peaked about 1910 at that time the pills were being put up in yellow tins. Pills were still being manufactured in parts of the world in the 1970s.

Box 2, Bottle 57  Alexander's Tricobaphe, made by R. and G. A. Wright, Philadelphia  circa 1840-1855
Scope and Contents note

George A. Wright (1838); Richard & George A. Wright, brothers, (1844-1870s); George A. Wright & Co, (1880), 624 Chestnut (1860), Philadelphia, PA, Advertised 1846, Instantaneously changes the hair from/to a beautiful brown or black without injury to the hair or skin. Maybe the same product as Alexander's Tricopherous TED, New Orleans, Oct. 13, 1846, Alexander's // Tricobaphe // R & G.A. Wright // Phila d a, aqua, 2 1/2 or 3, 6 sided, rolled

Box 2, Bottle 58  Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment  circa 1880-1900

Scope and Contents note


Box 2, Bottle 59  Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific  circa 1840-1855

Scope and Contents note

Holmes & Kidd (1841); Jonathan Kidd & Co. (J Fleming) (1847); Fleming has his own store by 1854; Fleming
Brothers successors to J. Kidd & Co., No. 60 Wood St (1844-1847), Pittsburgh, PA, Advertised 1839-1847, Sold as Dr. McLean's Vermifuge or American Vermifuge. Also sold a Balsam of Liverwort WS, Lebanon, OH Mar. 22, 1839. Doctor // McLane's // American Worm // Specific, aqua, 3 7/8, vial, rolled; similar except, Doctor // McLanes // American Worm Specific.

Box 2, Bottle 60
Atwood's Vegetable Physical Jaundice Bitters

Scope and Contents note
This bottle reads "alcohol 13 1/2% (27% proof made for the Manhattan Medicine Company, New York" Hall & Rucket are listed as owners of the Manhattan Medicine Company (1905).

Box 2, Bottle 61
Extract of Cascara Sagrada

Scope and Contents note
Box 2, Bottle 62  Dr. Seth Arnolds Balsam  circa 1866-1895

**Scope and Contents note**

Compounded of Pure Extracts or Vegetables. Instantaneous relief and perfectly safe remedy for spasmodic cholera, dysentery, and diarrhea. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, professor of chemistry, anatomy, surgery, Woonsocket, RI. Advertised 1847, 25 cents. Business began in New London, Ct. about 1840. He may have moved to Rhode Island as suggested in the 1847 ad. Owned by Gilman Bros. (1866); Listed in Robert Stevenson & Co. Wholesale Druggist Catalog (1888) 3 sizes. NCTEC, April 24, 1847, Dr. Seth Arnold's // Balsam, aqua, 4 3/4, rectangular, flared; Dr. S. / Arnold's // Balsam, aqua, 2 1/4, 8 sided, flared. Listed 1935 American Druggist Price Book. Owned by John A. Gilman estate, Boston, MA

Box 2, Bottle 63  "Dr. Beemans Mohawk Liniment, Manufactured by the Mohawk Medicine Company, Elizabeth, New Jersey  undated

**Scope and Contents note**

On front: "Prepared by the original Indian formula for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, burns, scalds, bruises, frostbite, toothache, headache, sore throat, diphtheria, lame back, sprains, bunions, corns, bites of insects, etc... Directions, bath frequently till perfectly relieved. Manufactured by the Mohawk Medicine
Company, Elizabeth, New Jersey. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents."
On back: "The Mohawk Liniment was obtained by a tribe of Indians inhabiting Central New York, by Dr. William Rose from England, about the year 1786. The doctor used it in his practice the remainder of his life and after his death it became the property of his son, William Rose Jr. of Binghamton, New York and of him it was purchased by the present proprietor in 1861." Dr. Ephraim Beeman managed a medical practice in Elizabeth, New Jersey from 1871 to 1888. In 1888, Beeman became proprietor of the Mohawk Medicine Company at 49 Pine St. He ran the business at that address until 1893 when he moved to 457 Franklin St. By 1907 he was no longer listed.

Box 2, Bottle 64 Thermex is
Scope and Contents note circa 1940

For chest colds, bronchitis, bruises, rheumatism, stiff neck, sprains, sore or stiff muscles, and tonsillitis. It is made by the R.T. French Company, Rochester, New York. It is composed of goose grease, volatile oil of mustard and other ingredients.

Box 2, Bottle 65 Red Sea Balsam
Scope and Contents note circa 1930-1940

For external and internal us. Active ingredients, include oil of turpentine and oil of eucalyptus. Price 35 cents. Made by the Red Sea Balsam
Company, Fall River, Massachusetts. The package label reads, "Red Sea Balsam has been used successfully for over 50 years as an aid for the relief of coughs and hoarseness due to colds."
"A favorite home remedy since 1887."

Box 2, Bottle 66 Pain Killer (bottle reads on the front-shown), "vegetable pain killer", "Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, Providence, Rhode Island"

**Scope and Contents note**

Front of bottle: "Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer Manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Providence, RI" with stamp in red ink: "Manufactured by Davis & Lawrence Co. New York"

Back of bottle: "This mixture contains 91% proof spirit and 24/100 gr. opium to a dram. Ordinary dose: Adult teaspoonful, children 4 to 12 years 1/2 teaspoonful, infants 1 to 4 years, 15 drops. Diluted to wineglass or more sweetened water for adults and children in proportion. (See directions around bottle) Adult dose when diluted will then contain 3% alcohol and 24/100 grain from opium, smaller doses proportionately less. Repeat the dose every half hour till relieved. It is perfectly harmless (except in the case of infants under one year; to whom it should not be given) and can be taken internally or externally. Principal Label: Davis & Lawrence Co., New York"
Box 2, Bottle 67

J. M. Grosvenor, MD, Liver Aid (the directions on the bottle are in Spanish, German and English)  
circa 1880-1900

Scope and Contents note


Box 2, Bottle 68

Ponds Extract  
undated

Scope and Contents note

Dr. Pond, Ithaca, NY (1850); Pond's Extract Co. (1915) NYC, NY, Advertised 1852, About 1850, Dr. Fredrick Humphreys, of the Homeopathic Remedies fame, moved to Ithaca, NY, where he came into contact with Dr. Pond who interested him in the manufacture of an extract of witch hazel. Dr. Humphreys devised a means of fixing the problem of rapid evaporation, and he bought the rights of manufacture and the name and began production of Pond's Extract retaining the name for its apparent trademark value. Under his management the sales of the product grew tremendously. In 1872 he sold out to Mr. F.W. Hurt, later it was to become the Pond's Extract Co. It was an internal and external remedy. Robert Stevenson & Co. Wholesale Druggist Catalog: Large, medium, small and Veterinary (1 gal. and 1 qt. sizes) (1888); DC: proprietor, Pond's Extract Co. 131 Hudson St, NYC, 3 sizes,
vanishing cream, Cold Cream, soap, dentifrice (1915), Pond’s / Extract, aqua, 5 1/4 or 4 1/16, rectangular, tc. (Greer)

Box 2, Bottle 69  Sloan’s Liniment Kills Pain, 18 fluid ounces (actually it has the stuff in there) circa 1880-1900

Scope and Contents note

Earl S. Sloan (1848-1923) from Logan County, Ohio, Earl Sloan, son of Susan and Andrew Sloan, was born and spent his childhood in a log house (the original no longer exists) directly across the street from the library. Not much is known about his childhood except that the family was poor and Earl did not complete his formal schooling. His father worked at the village livery and was a self-taught veterinarian who sold homemade horse liniment (it is supposed the natives supplied him with the original formula). Earl quit his schooling and apprenticed as a harness maker. In 1871, he took his father’s liniment recipe and left Zanesfield for Missouri, where his brother traded horses. While working with his brother, Early began hawking the horse tonic locally. After finding it a good sale item, the brothers traveled to fairs and carnivals selling the liniment. At one point, they discovered that a man had taken the tonic for himself and had claimed it was good for man or beast. The slogan "Good for Man or Beast" was born. The liniment sold
so well in Missouri that Early traveled to Chicago. He advertised his tonic in newspaper and on streets.

Box 2, Bottle 70  
Ashtray Rheumatic and Neuralgic Paste  
undated  

**Scope and Contents note**

I can't easily evaluate this item. It might be a modern piece.

Binder 1, Slide 71  
Miller's Oil, formally known as snake oil  
circa 1920-1930  

**Scope and Contents note**

It does not contain snake oil (this is what says on the bottle) An agreeable liniment, an external preparation containing camphor, turpentine, coal oil, paprika, carbolic acid, eucalyptus coves, origanium sassafras and menthol salicylate. Recommended for the relief of superficial aches and pains due to exposure or exertion. Price 50 cent.

Box 2, Bottle 72  
Harris' Pure Extract, Jamaica Ginger.  
Manufactured by Frankie Harrison Company, Binghamton, New York  
circa 1900  

**Scope and Contents note**

Alcohol 88% for medicinal purposes. The best stimulant and tonic ever used. Cramps, colic, internal pain, and summer complaints are promptly relieved. Invaluable for chills, colds and maladies arising from the sudden changes in weather.

Box 2, Bottle 73  
Porter's Pain King  
circa 1900
Scope and Contents note


Box 2, Bottle 74
Dr. True's Elixir, established 1851, Dr. J.F. True Company, Inc. Auburn, Maine

Scope and Contents note


Box 2, Bottle 75
Hunt's Liniment

Scope and Contents note


Box 3, Bottle 76
Dr. Shoop's Family Medicine, "Dr. Shoop's Restorative" Racine, Wisconsin, for stomach, kidneys, and heart

Scope and Contents note

Dr. C. Irving Shoop had a large list of patent medicines among which
were Cough cure, Croup Cure, Fever Cure, Night cure, Pain Panacea, a Sarsaparilla and others. They probably almost all used the same bottle with different labels. Shoop made a fortune from his products and is credited with creating Michigan Blvd (Racine) and donated what is now Shoop Park and Golf Course. He employed up to 350 men and the company put out more than 2000 bottles a day around 1900. (Shimko)

Box 3, Bottle 77  Dr. S.H. Thompson Steral Tube, June 13, 1922  circa 1920-1930

Box 3, Bottle 78  E.M. Johnson Druggist, Middleboro, Massachusetts  circa 1880-1900

Binder 1, Slide 79  Minard's Liniment  circa 1910

**Scope and Contents note**


Box 3, Bottle 80  F.W. Kinsman and Company Druggist, New York City  circa 1880-1890
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Binder 1, Slide 81</th>
<th>Sulfate of Morphine 1/8 ounce, Powers and Weightman, Philadelphia</th>
<th>circa 1890-1900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope and Contents note</strong></td>
<td>A cache of these were found.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 3, Bottle 82</td>
<td>Essence of Peppermint</td>
<td>circa 1830-1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 3, Bottle 83</td>
<td>Edward Heffernan, Lynn Massachusetts, Sole Proprietor. French Remedy for Colds, Throat and lung troubles</td>
<td>circa 1890-1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 3, Bottle 84</td>
<td>Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine</td>
<td>circa 1910-1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope and Contents note</strong></td>
<td>Lydia Pinkham first commercialized her Compound in 1875. She died a rich woman in 1883. Product was immensely popular and may well be still being sold today. There were Pinkham jokes editorials, students wrote for her for advice on many matters. A song was composed about her. Lydia was a folk hero. The product was for women's complaints.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 3, Bottle 85</td>
<td>The Reliable Old-Time Medicine for Home Use</td>
<td>circa 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope and Contents note</strong></td>
<td>A product of Peter Fahrney of Chicago, IL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 3, Bottle 86</td>
<td>Rolf's New Medical Discovery Belfast Maine</td>
<td>circa 1912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Scope and Contents note**

An obvious competitor of Kennedy's New Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery this product never gained the popularity of the other two. Listed in 1912 Druggist Circular.

Box 3, Bottle 87  Pepsenia-Essence of Pepsine-Fairchild  circa 1912

**Scope and Contents note**

Listed in the 1912-1916 Druggist Circular as Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine

Box 3, Bottle 88  Fever & Ague cure  circa 1860

**Scope and Contents note**

RHODE'S FEVER & AGUE CURE. James A. Rhodes, proprietor Providence, RI, Advertised 1855-1856. One Norris Felt is listed in 1856 as a traveling agent for Rhodes Fever & Ague Cure. Listed in 1905 Pharmaceutical Era: R.E. Rhode, N. Clark, Chicago, Il. OCCD 1858, Rhode's // Antidote / To / Malaria // Fever & Ague Cure, aqua, 8 1/4, rectangular, tc; same but without Antidote to Malaria on front.

Box 3, Bottle 89  Appolinaris Mineral Water  circa 1915

**Scope and Contents note**

Listed 1905 Pharmaceutical Era in pints, quarts and splits.
| Box 3, Bottle 90 | Mrs. Winslow’s soothing syrup, Mark Curtis and Ann Perkins proprietors. (2 bottles) | circa 1880-1900 |
| Box 3, Bottle 91 | Teething bottle without a label except on the bottom where it says, T.P.S. and Company, New York - shown upright | circa 1890-1910 |
| Box 3, Bottle 92 | Miller’s Oil the bottle reads, ”snake oil an agreeable liniment, price .50 recommended for the relief of | circa 1920-1940 |

**Scope and Contents note**

Jeremiah Curtis & Benjamin A. Perkins, Jeremiah moved from Bangor to NYC (1854); George M. Curtis and Jeremiah 48 Fulton St (1856); Principal Office No 13 Cedar St. (1858); J. Curtis Jr. joins (1858); Curtis & Brown (1860-1875) (Wilson), NYC, NY, Advertised 1858-59, First sold 1849. Named for Mrs. Charlotte N. Winslow, Jeramiah Curtis’ mother-in-law. Contained Morphia sulphate. For teething, sore gums and to regulate the bowel, dysentery. Listed Meyer Bros. & Co. Wholesale Druggist Catalog. (1879); Pharmaceutical Era (1905): Anglo-American Drug Co. 215 Fulton St. NYC. CDG, Aug. 8, 1859, Mrs. Winslow’s // Soothing Syrup // Curtis & Perkins // Proprietors, aqua, 5 1/8, cylinder, rolled
superficial aches and pains due to
exposure or exertion"

Box 3, Bottle 93  Dr. Thomas's Eclectic oil, price .60
cents, Foster-Milburn Co. Buffalo, NY
circa 1930-1940
for coughs due to colds and common
sore throats

**Scope and Contents note**

Screw top 1930-40s. Advertised 1885
Foster-Milburn (Baldwin) Druggist
Circular 1912 sold by Foster-Milburn,
Buffalo, NY. Listed 1935 American
Druggist Price Brook.

Box 3, Bottle 94  Dr. N.G. Whit's Pulmonary Elixir,
coughs colds hoarseness, croup,
pleurisy. Dr. H. Baxter, Highgate,
Vermont, price .35 cents
circa 1880-1890

**Scope and Contents note**

Possibly the same as or a competitor
of White's Pulmonary Elixir listed in
Druggist Circular 1912 owned by
Henry, Johnson and Lord Co. 121
College St. Burlington, VT. They
acquired many brands from smaller
proprietors.

Box 3, Bottle 95  Dr. Porter New York
circa 1850

**Scope and Contents note**

DR. PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM,
Hall & Ruckel proprietors, 218
Greenwich, NYC (1856). Testimonials
to 1838, Known as Madam Zadoc
Porter's Curative Balsam, NY. Listed
Druggist Circular (1913) as Porter's
Cough Balsam, in two sizes, Halt &
Ruckel, 215 Washington St., NYC. (Odell 2000) Dr. Porter / New York, aqua, 4 7/8, rectangular, rolled. (Greer)

Box 3, Bottle 96
Opodeldoc (on back of the bottle, liquid)

Scope and Contents note
LIQUID OPODELDOC. A generic bottle used by many companies. One is labeled B.A. Fahnestock's, Pittsburgh (Odell 2000)

circa 1830-1855

Box 3, Bottle 97
Dr. Hayne's Arabian Balsam, E. Morgan & Son, Providence, Rhode Island

Scope and Contents note
See Miller's. This is the same product except an earlier variant.

circa 1880s

Box 3, Bottle 98
Dr. King's New Discovery

Scope and Contents note
"In the country and small city newspapers there is now being advertised lavishly "Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption." It is proclaimed to be the "only sure cure for consumption." Further announcement is made that "it strikes terror to the doctors." as it is a morphine and chloroform mixture, "Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is well calculated to strike terror to the doctors or to any other class or profession, except, perhaps, the undertakers. It is a pretty diabolical concoction to give anyone, and particularly
to a consumptive. The chloroform temporarily allays the cough, thereby checking Nature's effort to throw off the dead matter from the lungs. The opium drugs the patient into a deceived cheerfulness. the combination is admirably designed to shorten the life of any consumptive who takes it steadily." Great American Fraud (1905)

Box 3, Bottle 99  
A. D. Ashley's Red Sea Balsam, New Bedford, Massachusetts  
_circa_ 1880-1910

**Scope and Contents note**

A. Davis Ashley was a carriage making who bottle the Red Sea Balsam in the upper floors of the Arcade Bldg in New Bedford MA in the early 1870s. His son Clifford W. Ashley was an artist who did work for Harper's Weekly, (Blasi). Bottle is known with tooled lip and ABM (automatic bottle machine).

Box 3, Bottle 100  
Sample bottle of Dr. Kilmers Swamp Root kidney cure, Binghamton, New York  
_circa_ 1890-1905

Box 3, Bottle 101  
"cupping" suction cup  
_undated_

**Scope and Contents note**

Unknown

Box 3, Bottle 102  
M. L. Wertherell Druggist and Chemist, Gloucester, Massachusetts  
_circa_ 1890-1900

**Scope and Contents note**

Local druggist prescription bottle.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Binder 1, Slide</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Circa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Atwood's jaundice Bitters, formally made by Moses Atwood, Georgetown, MA</td>
<td>circa 1915-1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Vegetable Pain Killer (&quot;vegetable&quot; on one side, &quot;pain killer&quot; on the other (Three bottles-two shown)</td>
<td>circa 1890-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Humphreys Marvel of Healing</td>
<td>circa 1880-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup (but it is entitled, Anglo American Drug Company, successor to Curtis and Perkins proprietors</td>
<td>circa 1880-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>A dose measuring bottle, Measuring Appliance Company, Providence, Rhode Island</td>
<td>1890-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Dr. S. Pitcher's Castoria</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scope and Contents note**

"Some thirty years ago (About 1879) one Dr. Samuel Pitcher patented a formula for the preparation of a syrup of senna with aromatics obtained by extracting senna with hot water containing a little sodium bicarbonate. This preparation was sold under the copyright named 'Castoria.' since then the patent for this preparation has expired and the preparation as well as the name have become public property....such a preparation is official in the U.S. Pharmacopeia as Syrupus."

Binder 1, Slide 109

Three Crow Pine and Elm Brand Cough Syrup, contains 11% alcohol, made by the Atlantic Spice Company, Rockland, Maine

**Scope and Contents note**

99% label contains not over 11% alcohol. It is produced by the Atlantic Spice Co., Rockland Maine. The name at the top of the bottle is three Crow showing Trademark and a picture of three crows.

Box 4, Bottle 110

Hood's Tooth Powder, a preserver and beautifier for the teeth prepared only by C.1. Hood and Company Apothecary, Lowell Massachusetts

**Scope and Contents note**

Same company as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Box 4, Bottle 111

Mosso's Oil-O-Sol

**Scope and Contents note**

Screw top C.A. Mosso Company, Chicago, IL

Box 4, Bottle 112

Dr. Hand's stringent mixture, Hand Medicine Co., Philadelphia, PA, successor to D.D. Hand, MD

**Scope and Contents note**

Dr. D.B. Hand was from Scranton, PA advertised 1860s-1948. Bottles were all the same with different labels for his Pleasant Physic, a cough and
croup remedy, a colic cure (ad: 1889) a diarrhoea mixture(ad:1896), a general tonic, a teething lotion and a worm elixir (1889).

Box 4, Bottle 113
A hair tonic out of Boston, Massachusetts "Ruggier’s Brillantine"

**Scope and Contents note**

Name Brillantine was used by dozens of companies (1916 Druggist Circular).

Box 4, Bottle 114
Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic for relieve of malaria and resulting chills and fever, Grove Laboratory, Inc., St. Louis Missouri

**Scope and Contents note**

Ad: Oct. 1899 Daily Picayune, New Orleans

Box 4, Bottle 115
Tuttle's elixir, Company Boston, Massachusetts

Box 4, Bottle 116
Healey and Bigelow Kickapoo Indian Oil

Box 4, Bottle 117
Pulmonine, as sure cure for colds, cough and lung troubles, made by Cushing Medical Supply Co., Clinton, Massachusetts

**Scope and Contents note**

Listed in 1912 Druggist Circular W. Cushing & Co Foxcroft, ME

Box 4, Bottle 118
King's Juniper Tar Cough Balsam, George W. Morrison, Co. Clinton, Massachusetts

1890-1900
### Scope and Contents note

1916 Druggist Circular lists a Juniper Tar Cough Balsam manufactured By Warner Co. Denver, Co.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Binder 1, Slide</th>
<th>Box 4, Bottle</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Massachusetts: J. L. Mathieu's cough syrup, Marlboro, Massachusetts, formally syrup of tar and cold liver oil</td>
<td>circa 1910-1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>121</td>
<td>Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philadelphia</td>
<td>circa 1870-1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>122</td>
<td>Kilmer's Swamp Root, kidney and liver and bladder cure</td>
<td>circa 1880-1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>123</td>
<td>A second bottle of Kilmer's Swamp Root, diuretic to kidneys are mild laxative-- Note: this bottle doesn't claim cure and is a more recent bottle, clearly made after the pure food and drug act because it has the contains clearly labeled</td>
<td>circa 1930-1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>124</td>
<td>Another early bottle, The Great Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, kidney, liver and bladder cure. On the bottom, &quot;specific&quot;</td>
<td>circa 1880-1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Previous three bottles of Kilmer's together</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>126</td>
<td>Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine</td>
<td>circa 1918-1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>127</td>
<td>Cooper's New Discover</td>
<td>circa 1900-1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4, Bottle 128</td>
<td>Father John's Medicine, Lowell, Massachusetts</td>
<td>circa 1890-1910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope and Contents note</strong></td>
<td>Carleton &amp; Hovey Co., Lowell, MA. Est. about 1870. Mixture of Cod Liver oil for Consumption.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4, Bottle 129</td>
<td>Citrate of Magnesia</td>
<td>circa 1910-1920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4, Bottle 130</td>
<td>Dr. King's New Discovery for coughs and colds, Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>1890-1906</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binder 1, Slide 131</td>
<td>old bottle from the ocean, &quot;Mexican Mustang Liniment, Lyon Manufacturing Co., New York&quot;</td>
<td>undated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope and Contents note</strong></td>
<td>This appears to be exactly the same bottle as #20. The bottle is dug and has heavy stain. See #20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4, Bottle 132</td>
<td>Hood's Sarsaparilla</td>
<td>circa 1880-1910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4, Bottle 133</td>
<td>Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. R.V. Pierce, MD, Buffalo, New York</td>
<td>circa 1880-1910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4, Bottle 134</td>
<td>Dr. Greene's Nervura, the great brain and nerve invigorant and health restorer, with a long list of cures. Drs. F. E. J. A. Greene, Boston, Massachusetts, price $1.00. Note — on the bottle it says, none genuine unless the name of Dr. Greene is blown in th</td>
<td>circa 1890-1906</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binder 1, Slide 135</td>
<td>Hood's Sarsaparilla</td>
<td>circa 1880-1910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4, Bottle 136</td>
<td>A &quot;guarantee&quot; flask (for whiskey)</td>
<td>1890-1914</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binder 1, Slide 137</td>
<td>Kodol for dyspepsia and indigestion, E.C. Dewitt and Co., Chicago and New York, USA. Contains 12% pure grain alcohol</td>
<td>circa 1900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4, Bottle 138</td>
<td>Dirt-solvent E.E. Clifford and Co., Portland, Maine</td>
<td>circa 1800-1900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4, Bottle 139</td>
<td>Child teething bottle with an ivory nipple</td>
<td>circa 1820-1840</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope and Contents note</strong></td>
<td>Early flask or nurses. Appears to be flint glass, pontiled.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4, Bottle 140</td>
<td>Howard’s Vegetable Cancer and canker syrup</td>
<td>circa 1850-1860</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binder 1, Slide 141</td>
<td>Warner’s Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, Rochester, New York (bottle has a picture of a safe on it)</td>
<td>circa 1880-1905</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binder 1, Slide 142</td>
<td>Bottle of cod liver oil</td>
<td>circa 1880-1910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope and Contents note</strong></td>
<td>Scott’s Emulsion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binder 1, Slide 143</td>
<td>Dr. J. Hostetter’s Stomach Bitters</td>
<td>circa 1880-1900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope and Contents note</strong></td>
<td>The Bitters reportedly contained 44.3% alcohol (DC 1889). This was later reduced to about 25% after the Food and Drug Act. First advertised 1852 PPCD; Listed in Robert Stevenson &amp; Co. Wholesale Druggist Catalog (1888); 1905 Pharmaceutical Era:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Hostetter Co, 59 & 60 Water St, Pitts. PA. CDT, June 9, 1854, Dr. J Hostetter's / Stomach Bitters, black, amber, 10 1/4, rectangular, to, IP, Reported by Samuel Hopkins Adams, Great American Fraud, to contain 21% alcohol (1905).

Box 5, Bottle 144 "Pink pills for Pale People", in glass for export. Note clever placement or letter P

**Scope and Contents note**

Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, NY introduced 1865. Listed past 1917. (Fike)

Box 5, Bottle 145 Rochester's Germicide Co

**Scope and Contents note**

It began in 1888, when two men, Daniel N. Calkins and Clarence P. Crowell, purchased the Rochester New York Agency of the Aromatic Disinfecting Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a company that supplied equipment and disinfecting fluid for restrooms. Under the new company name of Rochester Germicide Company, improvements in the system were made and expansion into manufacturing other products began. By 1907, Rochester Germicide had opened sales offices in Boston, Toronto, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland and was manufacturing and selling handle soaps, floor cleaners, disinfectants, and insecticides." (http://
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 5, Bottle</th>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Scope and Contents note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>Glover's Imperial Medicine</td>
<td>circa 1920-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. Clay Glover Company. This product was a mange medicine for animals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Hood's Pharmacy</td>
<td>circa 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hood's Pharmacy, Turner Falls Mass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>Foss Liquid Fruit Flowers</td>
<td>1900-1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Methyl Purple</td>
<td>late 20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Stieaux's Pill</td>
<td>1890-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Hamlin's Wizard Oil</td>
<td>circa 1930-1940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scope and Contents note**

Hamlin's Wizard Oil

John A. Hamlin, Cincinnati, OH, Advertised 1859, Purchased the brand from Dr. C. M. Townsend, of Lima OH (Wilson) Listed Cincinnati one year then moved to Chicago where he grew the brand into the huge seller. His son, Lysander joined him the 1870s. Listed in Meyer Bros. & Co, Wholesale Druggist Catalog, (1879); Robert Stevenson & Co. Wholesale Druggist Catalog in 2 sizes (1888); Pharmaceutical Era (1905), Hamlin’s Wizard Oil Co., 63 Market St. Chicago,
IL. Hamlin's / Wizard / Oil // Cincinnati / Ohio, aqua, 3 7/8, oval; same except, 4, Chicago, IL

Box 5, Bottle 152

Maltine
Scope and Contents note
circa 1890-1900

John Camrick introduced this brand in 1875. He established the Maltine Manufacturing Company in 1878. He produced 14 different Maltines. In the 1890s he sold the business. It continued in business under various managements until it became part of the Warner Lambert Company in 1952. After the Food and Drug Act of 1906 it was advertised as a stimulating expectorant.

Binder 1, Slide 153

Boericke and Tafel's Homeopathic Family Medicine Case
Scope and Contents note
circa 1870-1890

Boericke & Tafel established by Francis E. Boericke and Adolph J. Tafel. NY directories listed firm from 1872-1930, Philadelphia listed 1873-1948, Portland, OR 1903-1948, San Francisco 1870-1886, the San Francisco firm was listed as successors to Boericke and Tafel. (Fike) 1912 & 1916 Boericke & Runyon (1891-1956) Homeopathic Pharmacists, 14 W. 38th St. NY. Moved Again in 1917 to 200 Sixth Ave. (Druggist Circular)

Box 5, Bottle 154

Dr. Vanduzer
undated
Box 5, Bottle 155
Robert Gibson’s Tablets

**Scope and Contents note**
Listed as Gibson’s Lime Fruit Tablets in 1 and 5 gallon jars. 1912 Druggist Circular.

Box 5, Bottle 156
Paine’s Celery Compound

**Scope and Contents note**
Listed 1912 Druggist Circular, Wells & Richardson, Burlington, VT, Reported by Samuel Hopkins Adams, Great American Fraud, to contain 21% alcohol (1905)

Box 5, Bottle 156a
Old Sachem Bitters

**Scope and Contents note**
Wm. Goodrich, proprietor, George Hunnewell, agent, principal depot, 145 Water St, NYC, NY, Advertised 1859, For loss of appetite, constipation other derangements of the stomach. HW, Oct. 15, 1859, Old Sachem / Bitters / and / Wigwam Tonic, aqua, 10 1/2 or amber, 9 5/16, figural barrel, sc.

Box 5, Bottle 157
Renne’s Magic Oil

**Scope and Contents note**
Advertised 1884, Listed 1912 Druggist Circular. Dr. Herrick’s Family Medicine Co., 50 N. Second St. St. Louis, MO. This medicine company owned by James T. Ballard of St. Louis.
Box 5, Bottle 158

Frank's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure

**Scope and Contents note**

This bottle is a reproduction. The bottom marked Wheaton indicates it was blown in Wheaton, NJ sometime in the late 1960s or early 1970s. The bottle is known in at least four colors amber, amethyst, blue and green. This bottle is one of the six in the American Antique Bottle Decanter reproductions. Actually no such bottle ever existed the fantasy bottle design was based on a Warner's Safe Cure bottle.

circa 1970s

Box 5, Bottle 159

Dr. Pierce's Prescription

circa 1890-1910

Box 6, Bottle 160

Mrs. E. Kidder Dysentery

**Scope and Contents note**

Prepared under the immediate inspection of Mrs. E. Kidder, 100 Court (1846-1858), Boston, MA, Advertised 1837-1852, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, diarrhoea, teething children, vomiting, sea sickness. The labels on the bottles are signed by her own hand. Listed in Robert Stevenson & Co. Wholesale Druggist Catalog, Mrs. Kidder's Cordial (1888) CE, July 3, 1852, Mrs. E. Kidder's // Dysentery // Cordial // Boston, aqua, 6, cylinder, tc; Mrs. E. Kidder's // Dysentery // Cordial // Boston, olive green or aqua, 8, cylinder, tc; also 7 15/16, emerald green, dtc; Mrs. E. Kidder's /

circa 1850-1860
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 6, Bottle</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Dysentery / Cordial / Boston, aqua, 3 ¾ dtc, IP</td>
<td>circa 1890-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Dr. Cox's Barbed Wire Liniment and Antiseptic</td>
<td>circa 1890-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery</td>
<td>circa 1890-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>Brown's Sarsaparilla</td>
<td>circa 1880-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablespoons</td>
<td>circa 1900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scope and Contents note**

Listed 1912 Druggist Circular, Hoover Liniment Co. Carlisle

Listed 1912 Druggist Circular, Hoover Liniment Co. Carlisle

Ad: 1884, almanac printed 1887 - "Prepared by Ara Warren, Druggist, Bangor, Me. From a prescription of Dr. Wm. H. Brown, the originator of it. Dr. Brown was a well known Physician in Maine and New England, and ex-mayor of Bangor. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, 1842, and Harvard Medical School, 1850." (Shimko) Listed 1912 Druggist Circular, Ara Warren, Hammond & Central, Bangor, ME

Color appears to be cornflower blue in the photo. If so value might be closer to $20.
Box 6, Bottle 165

Tuberculozyne

**Scope and Contents note**

It began in 1888, when two men, Daniel N. Calkins and Clarence P. Crowell, purchased the Rochester New York Agency of the Aromatic Disinfecting Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a company that supplied equipment and disinfecting fluid for restrooms. Under the new company name of Rochester Germicide Company, improvements in the system were made and expansion into manufacturing other products began. By 1907, Rochester Germicide had opened sales offices in Boston, Toronto, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland and was manufacturing and selling handle soaps, floor cleaners, disinfectants, and insecticides. (http://www.rochestermidland.com/aboutrmc/history/default.htm)

Box 6, Bottle 166

William’s Eye Water

**Scope and Contents note**

Generic bottle and probably put up by a local physician. Product is not listed anywhere.

Box 6, Bottle 167

Poison Tinct Iodine

**Scope and Contents note**

circa 1900-1910

Box 6, Bottle 167

Poison Tinct Iodine

**Scope and Contents note**

circa 1915-1930

Binder 1, Slide 168

Hamilton’s Old English Formula: Black Oil Compound

**Scope and Contents note**

circa 1930-1940
## Scope and Contents note

Listed 1912 Druggist Circular, Kimball Bros. & Co. Enosburg Falls, VT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 6, Bottle</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Hamlin's Wizard Oil</td>
<td>circa 1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>1000 Series (2 bottles)</td>
<td>circa 1900-1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>Elmer's Celebrated Vegetable Plaster</td>
<td>circa 1900-1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>Peppermint</td>
<td>circa 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>Ely's Cream Balm</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>Cushing Company Process</td>
<td>circa 1900+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>Bromo-Seltzer</td>
<td>circa 1890-1910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scope and Contents note

From The Journal A.M.A. Sept. 29, 1906, 2158. 100 Parts of Effervescing salts contain: Potassium bromide 10.53 parts, Acetanilid 4.58 parts, caffeine 1.2 parts... Since half an ounce of this preparation is often taken at a dose, and since many, especially women are taking daily, it is anything but "harmless." Three cases of poisoning are reported in the report including, "Dr. W.J. Robinson, New York reported a case of impotence following the excessive use of this nostrum."

Box 6, Bottle 176 Denton's Famous Salve circa 1920

Scope and Contents note

The salve was a product of the Denton medicine Co., Nashville, TN. Still offered for sale in 1935 by the Denton Medicine Co. of St. Louis.

Box 6, Bottle 177 D.B. Griffin Chemist, Wakefield, RI circa 1890-1910

Scope and Contents note

Generic bottle.

Box 6, Bottle 178 Schenck's Mandrake-Liver Pills circa 1850-1870

Scope and Contents note

Prepared by J. H. Schenck, Laboratory at S.E. corner of Coats and Marshall Streets: (1849); 39 N. 6th St. (1853-1857); prepared only at his laboratory at Schenck's Railroad Station, Neshaminy Bridge, Bucks Co. PA (1854), Philadelphia, PA,
Advertised 1850-1855. For coughs and consumption, this was probably his first product listed at 89 N. 6th St. Phila in 1858. He also sold Schenck's Mandrake Pills for liver complaint.

Dr. J.A. Schenck, the father of the proprietor was said to have suffered from pulmonary trouble. A change of climate and occupation gave him no relief and he had long given up on physicians. Upon the suggestion of an old friend of the family, he tried an old fashioned remedy. Within a year he was again healthy and he commenced the manufacture of the remedy. He moved from Flemington, N.J. to Philadelphia. He began with a single room and a few simple appliances. After several moves, he located at the NE corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, where the business was eventually carried on by his son J.H. Schenck.

The Pulmonic Syrup was the original product with the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills added later. Listed Meyer Bros. &

**Scope and Contents note**


- **Box 6, Bottle 179**
  - Tyalid
  - circa 1912-1920

- **Box 6, Bottle 180**
  - Ammonium
  - circa 1890-1910
Scope and Contents note

Product of Parke Davis

Box 6, Bottle 181
Casara Comp.
circa 1920-1935

Scope and Contents note


Box 6, Bottle 182
Fluid Lavender Compound: Alcohol 63%
circa 1900-1910

Box 6, Bottle 183
Diaslase of Mall
Lenh & Fink
circa 1925-1935

Scope and Contents note

Lenh & Fink

Box 6, Bottle 184
Fluid Extra Senna/John and Wyeth Brother Philadelphia
circa 1890-1910

Box 6, Bottle 185
Rheumalgine: Eli Lilly
1915-1930

Scope and Contents note

This preparation was sold in pints, and gallons as well as in table form. Put up by Eli Lilly (1935 American Druggist Price Book)

Box 6, Bottle 186
Rhubarb and Soda
Parke Davis
circa 1915-1930

Scope and Contents note

Box 6, Bottle 187
Powdered Phenalgin Acetanilide
circa 1930-1940

Box 6, Bottle 188
Valerian Extracts
circa 1890-1910
Scope and Contents note

Parke Davis

Box 6, Bottle 189
Asafelida

Scope and Contents note

Sharp & Dohme

Box 6, Bottle 190
Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate

Scope and Contents note

H.K. Mulford

Box 6, Bottle 191
Sedative: Baer

Scope and Contents note

Eli Lilly

Box 6, Bottle 192
Caffeine Citrata: E.R. Squibb and Sons

circa 1890-1910

Box 6, Bottle 193
Novaspirin/Winthrop Chemical Co.

Scope and Contents note

Listed 1935 American Druggist Price Book

Box 6, Bottle 194
Spleen Desiccated/ Armour Company

Scope and Contents note

Armour specialized in these offering a wide range of powders, capsules and tablets of kidney, brain, ovarian, pituitary, liver, bone marrow, and others.

Box 6, Bottle 195
Thyroid Glands Desiccated/ Lilly and Company

circa 1920-1930

Scope and Contents note

Listed 1916 Druggist Circular. Eighty cents per bottle.

Box 6, Bottle 196
Parke Davis, Calcium Sulphide

Scope and Contents note

Parke Davis

Box 6, Bottle 197
Sodium Benzoate

Scope and Contents note

Parke Davis

Box 6, Bottle 198
Sodium Bromide

Scope and Contents note

Parke Davis

Box 6, Bottle 199
5% Thyroid Nucleo-Protein Tablets

Scope and Contents note

Zelein Company New York

Box 6, Bottle 200
Corpora Lutea

Scope and Contents note

Parke Davis

Box 6, Bottle 201
Creosote

Scope and Contents note

Parke Davis

Box 6, Bottle 202
Pheno Barbidon

Scope and Contents note

Parke Davis

Box 6, Bottle 203
Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate

Scope and Contents note

Parke Davis

Scope and Contents note

parke davis

Box 6, Bottle 1920-1930

Box 6, Bottle 1890-1910

Box 6, Bottle 1890-1915
Box 6, Bottle 204
Mixed Treatment /Potassium, Syrup Ferrons Iodide  
circa 1890-1910

**Scope and Contents note**
Parke Davis

Box 6, Bottle 205
Blue Mass/ Sharpe and Dohme / Baltimore  
circa 1920-1930

Box 6, Bottle 206
Phenacetin  
circa 1920-1930

**Scope and Contents note**
Parke Davis

Box 6, Bottle 207
Kemozane Antiseptic  
circa 1920-1940

**Scope and Contents note**
Non Poisonous Kemozone Tablets The Super-Healing Antiseptic for external and internal use, Sterling Chemical Corp, New York, U.S.A.

Box 7, Bottle 208
Digitulis Purpurea  
undated

**Scope and Contents note**
Photo missing.

Box 7, Bottle 209
Calomelg%4o. 354  
undated

**Scope and Contents note**
Photo missing.

Box 7, Bottle 210
Calomel / No. 34  
undated

**Scope and Contents note**
Photo missing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 7, Bottle</th>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>Thigenol Roche</td>
<td>Roche</td>
<td>circa 1890-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>Sal-Ethyl Carbonate with Amidopyrine</td>
<td>Parke Davis</td>
<td>circa 1920-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>Salacin</td>
<td>Lilly</td>
<td>circa 1890-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214</td>
<td>Phenol-phtalen</td>
<td>Parke Davis</td>
<td>circa 1890-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>Corpora Lutea Duplicates</td>
<td>Parke Davis</td>
<td>circa 1920-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>Bismuth Subnitrate</td>
<td>Sharp &amp; Dohme</td>
<td>circa 1920-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>Ox Gall. U.S.P. &quot;Medicamel Vera&quot;</td>
<td>Parke Davis</td>
<td>circa 1930-1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>Asafedita No. 83</td>
<td>Lilly</td>
<td>circa 1890-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 7, Bottle</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Scope and Contents note</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>Dinner (Lady Webster) / Aloe, Mastic, Red Rose</td>
<td>Parke Davis</td>
<td>circa 1920-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>Pituitary Tablets</td>
<td>Lilly</td>
<td>circa 1890-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>Ichthyol No. 867</td>
<td>Parke Davis</td>
<td>circa 1890-1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>Coryza Kenyon without Morphine</td>
<td>Lilly</td>
<td>circa 1890-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>Hematic Tonic</td>
<td></td>
<td>circa 1920-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>Cascara Comp. Tablets/ A Tonic Laxative</td>
<td>Kilgore's</td>
<td>circa 1920-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>Rhinitis</td>
<td>Upjohn</td>
<td>circa 1920-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>Blue Mas / 5 Grains</td>
<td></td>
<td>circa 1890-1910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Scope and Contents note**

**Sharp & Dohme**

Box 7, Bottle 227  
Abasin / Winthrop Company  
circa 1920-1930

Box 7, Bottle 228  
Aloin Strychnine Belladona and Cascara No. 1  
circa 1890-1910

**Scope and Contents note**

**Lilly**

Box 7, Bottle 229  
Tonic (Aiken)  
circa 1890-1910

**Scope and Contents note**

**Sharp & Dohme**

Box 7, Bottle 230  
Blaud 3 Grains  
circa 1890-1910

**Scope and Contents note**

**Parke Davis**

Box 7, Bottle 231  
Cascara Sagiaada  
circa 1890-1910

**Scope and Contents note**

**Wyeth & Co.**

Box 7, Bottle 232  
Cactus Compound (Poison)  
circa 1890-1910

**Scope and Contents note**

**Cactus Compound (Poison)**

Box 7, Bottle 233  
Triturates / Heart Stimulant/ No. 1  
circa 1890-1910

Box 7, Bottle 234  
Three Iodides/ No. 153  
circa 1890-1910
Box 7, Bottle 235, Anabolin, circa 1920-1930

Box 7, Bottle 236, Digipuratum Poison, circa 1910-1930

Box 7, Bottle 237, PanCrobilin Pills, circa 1890-1910

Box 7, Bottle 238, Calomel Sodium Bicarbonate No. 649, circa 1890-1910

Box 7, Bottle 239, Calomel No. 35, circa 1910-1920

Scope and Contents note
Two bottles.

Box 7, Bottle 240, Phosferine 4.5 Alcohol, undated

Box 7, Bottle 241, Bismuth Duplicate, circa 1910-1930

Scope and Contents note
Sharp & Dohme

Box 7, Bottle 242, Phenolphthalein, circa 1910-1930

Series 2, Objects,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Box 7, Object A1</td>
<td>Dr Hales tin with tax stamp</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 7, Object A2</td>
<td>C. I Grizwold's Family Salve or plaster</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Scope and Contents note

Listed 1912 Druggist Circular. Sisson Drug Co. Main St. Hartford, CT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 7, Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>Dr. Hobson's dermazema soap, a splendid shampoo</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Lady Line Antiseptic Suppositories. Local treatment for the cure of inflammation. (advertisement mounted on a wooden plaque)</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>Thermometer</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A6</td>
<td>Dr. King’s Star Crown Pennroyal Pills</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Scope and Contents note

Listed 1912 Druggist Circular... maker not listed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Binder 1, Slide</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A7</td>
<td>Old medicine bottle case with three bottles</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A8</td>
<td>Laudanum labels</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A9</td>
<td>Herbal Catalog cover</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A10</td>
<td>Apothecaries Weight</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A11</td>
<td>Weights-Wood Box</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>