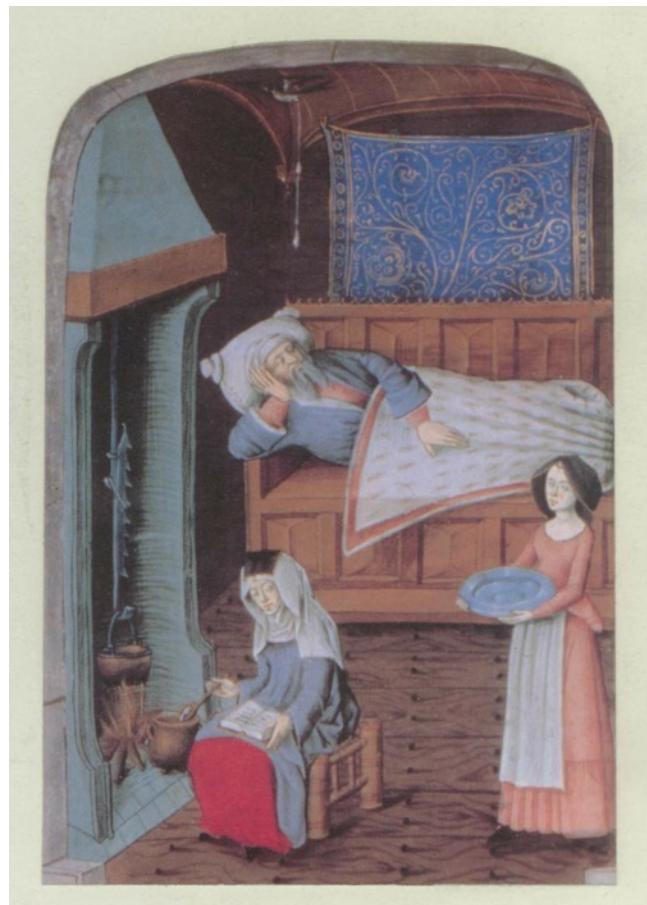


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*The Old Operating Theatre, Museum & Herb Garret*  
*Exhibition Book*

# **T**he Apothecary, Herbs and the Herb Garret



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*By Kevin Flude and Paul Herbert*

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# **T**he Apothecary and the Garret

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**T**he Herb Garret was used by the Apothecary of St. Thomas's Hospital. He was the chief resident medical officer, responsible not only for compounding medicines but also for diagnosis for the non-surgical patients.

**H**e had a laboratory by his chambers 4 doors from the Church. He had to pay for all the drugs required by the hospital out of his own fees. This was a device the Governors used to 'cash-limit' the costs of health-care. However, the system was not ideal as there were complaints that the Apothecary made savings on the drug bill at the expense of the quality of the medicines.

**H**e obtained some of his Herbs from the Hospital's Garden, some brought in by the Herb Woman, (sold by the container full; eg wormwood by the horseload; others by lapfull, bundle, bag or flasket.) Other herbs were purchased from City Apothecaries, many of whom were Hospital Governors.

**S**t. Thomas's employed its first Apothecary in 1566, and its last in 1871 when the role as senior medical officer was transferred to the Assistant Physician.

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# O rigins of the Apothecary



Throughout the Medieval and Tudor periods the trade in medicinal plants was controlled by the Grocers' Company of the City of London. The trade was concentrated in Bucklesbury, near the present Grocers' Hall, which became famous for its aroma.

<sup>9</sup> Falstaff: 'Come I cannot cog and say thou art his and that, like a man of these lisping hawthorn-buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like Bucklersbury in simple-time' Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor

In 1617 the apothecaries broke away from the grocers claiming that :

*'... very many empiricks and unskilled and ignorant men ... do abide in our city ... which are not well instructed in the art and mystery of Apothecaries but ... do make and compound many unwholesome, hurtful, deceitful, corrupt dangerous medicines'*

The Apothecaries' Company was formed in the City, with their hall in Blackfriars Lane where it can still be found. In 1676 they founded the Chelsea Physic Garden – now the second oldest botanical garden in England.

Apothecaries were trained by apprenticeship, usually of seven years. But they did not just prescribe and make up medicines, they also acted as the fore-runner of the present GP. As science improved, and active ingredients were isolated and synthesised, the apothecary's art was increasingly replaced by the science of the chemist.

*apothecarius store-keeper (Late Latin)*

*apotheke store-house*

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# What is the Herb Garret?

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In 1821 the Grand Committee of St. Thomas's Hospital ordered:

*'that the Herb Garret be fitted up and in future used as an operating Theatre'*

This is the only reference yet found to 'the Herb Garret'. However, dried poppy heads were discovered in the rafters and evidence of a storage rack, various ropes and hooks hanging from the roof suggest that it was used for bulk storage and curing of herbs for the Hospital's resident apothecary.

It may seem a strange place to use, but the Garret is well suited to the task as it provides cheap storage in conditions conducive to preservation of herbs. It has a relatively stable atmosphere because of the mass of the timbers – in damp conditions the timbers take up water, and in dry weather the timbers give out moisture.

Otherwise very little is known about the Herb Garret. It was not in the original plans for the rebuild of St. Thomas's Church, (finished in 1703), but a decision was made to include a Garret and a *'friend of Mr Cooper's* was paid 2 guineas to undertake the work.

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# The Archaeology of the Garret

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An archaeological survey of the roof was undertaken to see if it could throw any light on the history of the Garret. It was undertaken by the London Archaeological Research Facility led by Gustav Milne, of University College London.

The report revealed that:

The Garret is of the 'raised aisle-truss' type – in effect an aisled barn-like structure set on top of the Church, and dating to the early 18th. Century. There was evidence of a rack 2 m. above the floor at the East End presumably used for storage of herbs.

Extensive alterations were made probably in the early 19th. Century, when the building was largely re-roofed, and dormer windows inserted. The drying rack was removed.

One possible interpretation of these changes is that the Herb Garret was turned into a recovery ward for the new Operating Theatre. (built 1821-2), and that the use of the Garret as a bulk store of herbal raw materials came to an end.

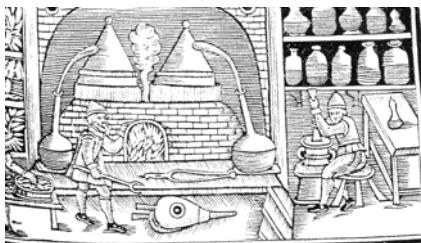
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# The Apothecary's Alembic



An alembic is a still – designed to concentrate and purify the active ingredients in medical raw materials by evaporation and condensation.

Medicines were normally extracted from plants and other raw materials, by soaking or dissolving herbs in liquids – most commonly water or alcohol, but it was found that a purer and stronger result could be obtained by distillation. The materials were cut and ground up, mixed with liquid, and heated to above boiling point. as the liquid evaporated it was turned into steam, which rises up the Alembic until the steam condenses on the cold metal or glass of the 'spout'. The condensed liquid then runs off and is collected in a container. The 'essence' of the material has been captured and the liquid obtained is referred to as an 'Essential Oil'.



Alembics could be made from glass, metal or leather, but metal was normally used for large-scale production. They were normally relatively crudely made copper vessels, hand made to order.

*Distillation - process invented c300AD in Alexandria  
Alembic - Distilling Flask (Arabic)*

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# A Recipe for Snail Water

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**T**ake Garden-Snails cleansed and bruised 6 gallons,

**E**arthworms washed and bruised 3 Gallons,

**O**f common Wormwood, Ground-Ivy, and Carduus, each one Pound and half,

**P**enniroyal, Juniper-berries, Fennelseeds, Aniseeds, each half a Pound,

**C**loves and Cubebs bruised, each 3 Ounces,

**S**pirit of Wine and Spring-water, of each 8 Gallons.

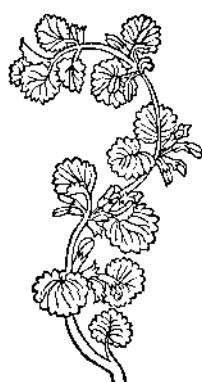
**D**igest them together for the space of 24 Hours,

**A**nd then draw it off in a common Alembick.'

*Recipe (A Treatment for Venereal Disease) by Dr Richard Mead (Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital) in 'Pharmacopoeia Pauperum' 1718 (compiled by Henry Banyer)*



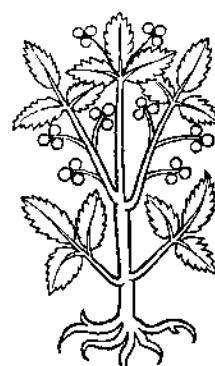
Pennyroyal



Ground Ivy



Fennel



Cubebs

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# T heriaca Andromachi

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Theriac was a famous cure with an, almost, mystical reputation as a universal panacea. It had its origins as an antidote to snake bites in the Ancient World – and the medieval version derived from a recipe that included 64 ingredients and included:

Opium  
Myrrh  
Frankincense  
Saffron  
Gentian  
Cinnamon  
Liquorice  
Gum arabic  
Bitumen  
Skinned and roasted vipers.

In England it was known as 'Venetian Treacle' and was imported under strict conditions from Italy. It would have been on sale in London in the better class of Apothecary in Bucklesbury, and Cheapside. It was believed to be effective against swellings, blemishes, fevers, heart problems, dropsy, epilepsy, palsy, poisons, head wounds, and the plague. It improved sleep, digestion, and menstruation, strengthened limbs, and restored lost speech after a stroke. It took 40 days to make and twelve years to mature.

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# Medicine Before the Modern Era

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**A**esculapius (Asklepios) was the Greek God of Healing, whose temples became sanctuaries for the sick and early prototypes of hospitals. Medical practitioners attended the temples to gain medical experience.



**B**efore the modern age of science medicine was founded on the ancient practices of two classical experts: Hippocrates and Galen.

**H**ippocrates practiced in Greece in the 5th and 4th Centuries BC. He established medicine within a scientific framework, with the keeping of detailed case histories. He advanced medical science by holding that *sickness is not sent by the god ...it has a physical basis. If we can find the cause we can cure the disease.*

**G**alen was born in Pergamon around AD 131, where he gained his practical experience as physician to the Gladiators, before settling in Rome. His encyclopedia, compiled between 192 and 201, was a distillation of older knowledge and contained information on anatomy and experimental physiology. Galen's work was so influential that his word was virtually unquestioned until the Renaissance.

**H**ippocrates and Galen propagated the view that the health of the body depended upon the balance of the four humours. These were blood, yellow bile, black bile and phlegm, which matched the four elements of Air, Fire, Earth and Water. The theories remained dominant until the major medical advances of the 18th and 19th centuries.

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# The 4 Humours

<b>The 4 Elements</b>	<b>F</b> ire	<b>A</b> ir	<b>W</b> ater	<b>E</b> arth
<b>Primary Qualities</b>	<b>H</b> ot & dry	<b>H</b> ot & moist	<b>C</b> old & moist	<b>C</b> old & dry
<b>The Humours</b>	<b>Y</b> ellow Bile	<b>B</b> lood	<b>P</b> hlegm	<b>B</b> lack Bile
<b>The Temperaments</b>	<b>C</b> holeric	<b>S</b> anguine	<b>P</b> hlegmatic	<b>M</b> elancholic

**C**lassical philosophy (as proposed by Aristotle) held that the material world was made from the 4 principal elements, Fire, Air, Water, and Earth. The 4 elements manifested themselves by the 4 primary qualities, Hot, Cold, Moist and Dry. Each element was associated with a pair of the primary qualities (see table above)

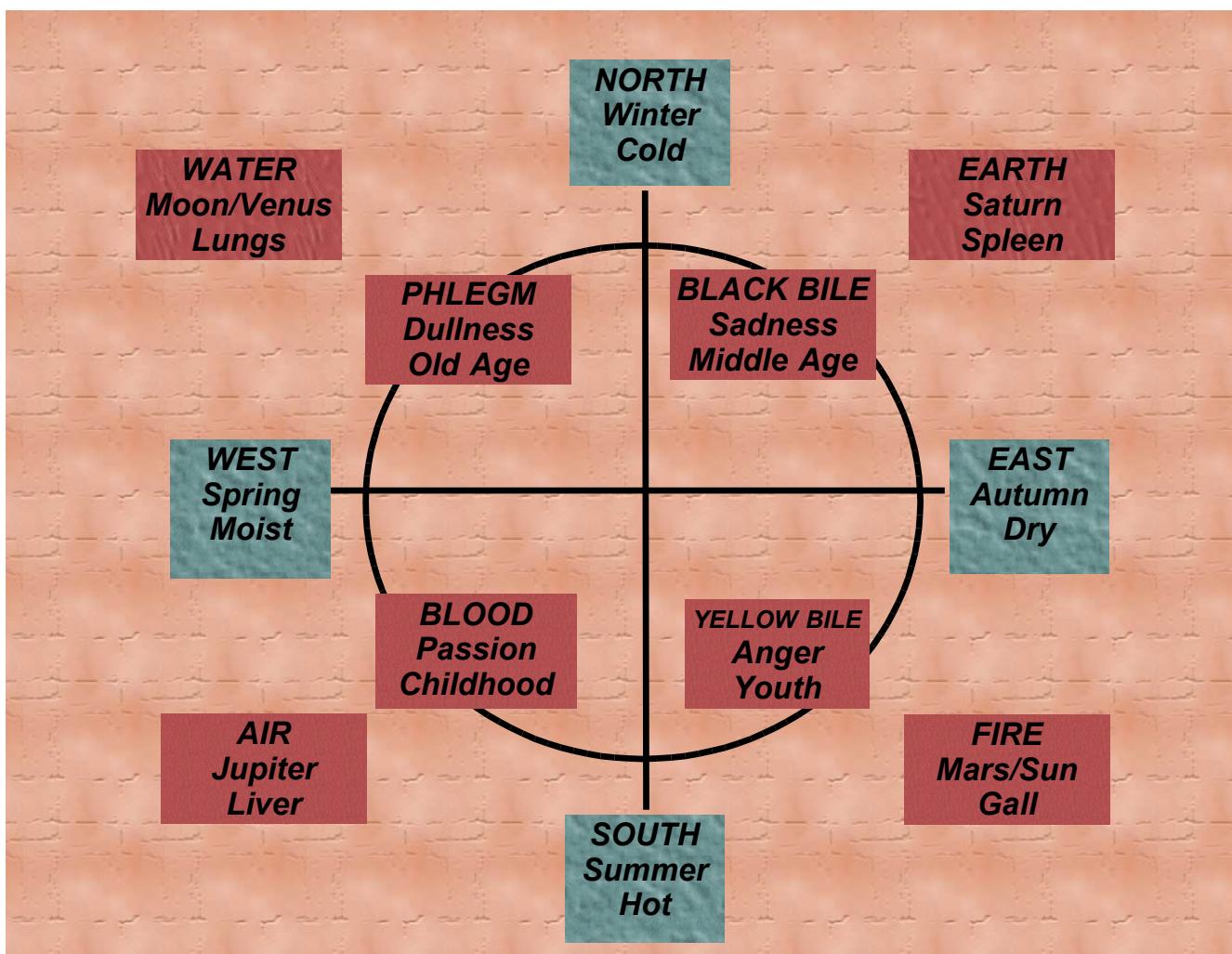
**O**bservation of human diseases by doctors steeped in classical theory, lead to the identification of 4 'humours' in the body, corresponding to the 4 elements and the 4 qualities. Imbalance in the proportion of these humours could plausibly be used to explain many of the diseases that commonly afflicted the human race. For example, in the winter, cold, moist conditions lead to an outbreak of colds and 'flues' of which the main symptom is an excess of phlegm. Another common symptom of illness is fever (hot body, high level of perspiration, and red skin). It is easy to see how this could be put down to an excess of blood (hot and moist) in the system.

**T**he theory provided a rationale by which treatments could be devised. Thus, an excess of blood would be treated by 'bleeding' the patient, while those with too little blood would be prescribed red meats. Those with too much bile would be given an enema, whilst foods thought to be phlegm-producing (such as milk or butter) would be forbidden where there was an excess of phlegm.

# 4 Humours – Holistic or Dogmatic?

The advantage of the system was that it gave a unified (what we might now call '*holistic*') view of the universe. Doctors looked at the whole person rather than attempted to treat specific symptoms. Diagnoses might take into account life style, diet, exercise, and astrological indications. A sensitive and pragmatic doctor using experience passed down the generations might therefore provide real help (sometimes more psychological than actual) to their patients.

However, dogmatic application of the theory could do real harm to the patient, as in the case of excessive bleeding. It probably also played a part in slowing down advance in medical research as doctors tended to ignore local causes of disease, and elevated theory above practical experience.



# Chaucer's Doctor of Physic

With us was a doctor of Physic;  
In all this world was none like him to pick  
For talk of medicine and surgery;  
For he was grounded in astronomy.  
He often kept a patient from the  
By horoscopes and magic natural.  
Well could he tell the fortune ascendent  
Within the houses for his sick patient.  
He knew the cause of every malady,  
Were it of hot or cold, of moist or dry,  
And where engendered, and of what  
humour;  
He was a very good practitioner.  
The cause being known, down the deepest  
root  
A non he gave to the sick man his boot.  
Ready he was, with his apothecaries,  
To send him drugs and all electuaries;  
By mutual aid much gold they'd always won  
Their friendship was a thing not new begun.  
Well read was he in Esculapius, and  
Deiscorides, and of Rufus,  
Hippocrates and Hali, and Galen,



Seripion, Rhazes, and Avicen,  
A vverhoes, Gilbert, and Constantine,  
Bernard, and Gatisden, and John Damascene.  
In diet he was measure as could be,  
Including naught of superfluity,  
But nourishing and easy. It's no libel  
To say he read but little in the Bible.  
In blue and scarlet he went clad, withal,  
L ined with a taffeta and with sandal;  
And yet he was right chary of expense;  
He kept the gold he gained from pestilence.  
For gold in physic is a fine cordial,  
And therefore loved he gold exceeding all.'

*(Prologue of The Canterbury Tales by Geoffrey Chaucer, trans. J.U. Nicholson)*

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# The Medical Professions

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Before the late 19th Century medicine had a different structure than the present system. At the top were the University trained Physicians, entitled to be called 'Doctor'. They were part of the gentlemanly, professional classes and therefore expensive to consult. They became separated from the practice of surgery in the 12th Century when the Pope forbade anyone trained in clerical orders from shedding blood.

The next tier of medical practitioner were trained by the traditional apprenticeship system with no formal course of instruction: these were the Surgeon and the Apothecary. The Surgeon, entitled only to use the plain 'Mr', undertook the treatment of wounds, breakages, hernias, skin diseases and venereal disease as well as amputations and other surgical procedures. In fact, those treatments that were either forbidden to the Physician or beneath the dignity of the Physician to treat!

The apothecary diagnosed illnesses, and prescribed and made up medicines. In practice, outside of the hospital environment, there was considerable overlap between the country surgeon and the country apothecary, and a so-called apothecary-surgeon would work in effect as a general practitioner

There were also a considerable number of other medical workers, who gained their training informally including nurses, midwives, herbalists, cunning men and all sorts of unconventional dabblers, quacks and mountebanks. Given the shortcomings of contemporary medical theories there is, perhaps, little justification in maintaining a distinction between the formally and the informally trained. Indeed as the latter might be more inclined to use common sense and experience as their guide, they may well have done less harm to their patients!

*Doctor - one highly proficient in a branch of learning or holding the highest university degree; specifically, doctor of medicine, (hence) medical practitioner.*

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# **T**he Medicinal Use of Herbs

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*I do remember an apothecary ...*

*And in his needy shop*

*a tortoise hung,*

*An alligator stuff'd*

*and other skins.*

*Of ill-shaped fishes;*

*and about his shelves*

*A beggarly account*

*of empty boxes.*

*Green earthen pots, bladders,*

*and musty seeds.*

*Remnants of packthread,*

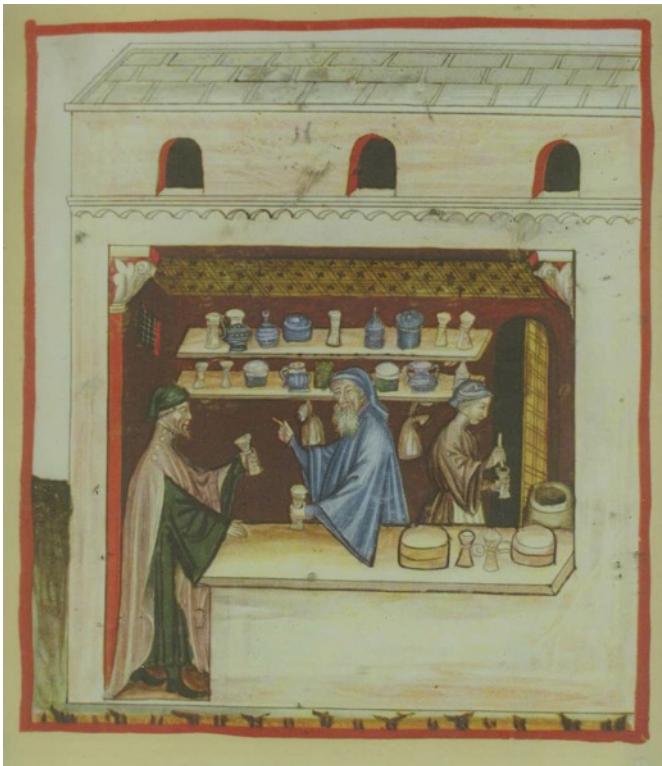
*and old cakes of roses.*

*Were thinly scatter'd*

*to make up a show. ".*

*William Shakespeare, from 'Romeo and Juliet'.*

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### ***Venetian Treacle on sale in 15th Italy.***

herbs were catalogued. Herbal remedies continued to be chronicled throughout the Greek and Roman worlds, but the most influential of them all was produced by Pedanius Dioscorides, a doctor to the Roman legions in the 1st century AD. His 'De Materie Medica' was plagiarised around 400AD in the 'Herbarium' of Apuleius, and these became the prototypes for most medieval herbals.

**M**ost monasteries studied herbalism and the medieval hospital of St Thomas' would have been no exception. Much of this work assisted in the development of herbal lore which received its greatest advances following the introduction of the printing press. Major new publications achieved an international following : 'Nieuwe Herball' by William Turner, Dean of Wells Cathedral, was published in 1551, John Gerard's 'Herbal' of 1597 included exotic new herbs from 'the New Lande called America' and Nicholas Culpepper's famous 'Complete Herbal' was published in 1653.

### **M**isuse and Abuse

**P**lant use was not always benign as some old folk remedies have since been proven to be dangerous. The effects of some natural substances have, perhaps inevitably, led to their misuse as stimulants, intoxicants and hallucinogens. An unscientific approach could also lead to the addition of some very strange substances in medicines – including parts of condemned criminals.

**T**he use of plants for medicinal purposes is as old as the human race and many mainstream scientific drugs derive from folk-medicines :

**Foxglove** (*Digitalis purpurea*) – traditionally used for the treatment of heart failure and still the active ingredient prescribed in millions of heart cases.

**Meadow Sweet** – a plant, long used in herbal medicine, from which salicylic acid was extracted and subsequently synthesised in 1899 to form aspirin.

**F**rom around 500BC a number of herb lists were produced in Ancient Greece, all of which were attributed to the physician Hippocrates. Almost 400 useful

# Administering Herbs

Herbs can be administered in a number of different ways, using any part of a plant : roots, bark, seeds, leaves, flowers etc. They can also be compounded with other herbs to make complex potions, pills and ointments. Simple methods can be employed in the home, as follows :

## Infusions, Teas or Tissanes

Infusions are designed for easily absorbed herbs. They can simply be made by pouring a pint of boiling water on to an ounce of herbs and then strained. Dosage is one wineglass full for adults and a tablespoon for children.

## Decoctions

When the active ingredients are found in hard and woody substances, such as roots, wood or bark, a decoction is needed. Half an ounce of broken up root can be simmered in a pint and a half of water until a third of the liquid has boiled away. The liquid is then strained and served in the same dosage as for infusions.

## Tinctures

Alcohol, vinegar and glycerine are better solvents than water for many plants. For alcohol based tinctures, the finely ground herb is placed in 30 per cent proof alcohol, such as Vodka, and kept in a warm place under a tight lid for 2 weeks. The liquid is shaken every day and then strained through a muslim cloth and stored in a dark bottle.



*Plantain - leaves used as a diuretic - s*

# Syrups, Poultices and Douche

Many herbal medicines are not noted for their taste. To make them more palatable, or 'toothsome' as Culpepper reported, they would be made into a syrup. This could simply involve the addition of sugar – usually around 2 lbs (450 grams) to a pint of liquid. An electuary was a medicine sweetened with Honey.

## Dry Preparations

Capsules, pills, lozenges and suppositories would also be made to deliver herbal medicine. Although more difficult to produce, they would be the most convenient method for storage and, in more recent times, for transport.

## External Applications

## Baths & Douches

A herbal bath or douche is a simple method for absorbing medicines into the skin.

## Ointments

*"Cook one pound of lard (preferably hog's lard) to an ounce of herbs. Strain herbs off, place fat in jar, set and use as required" (Culpepper).* An 1867 recipe for Unguentum Simplex suggests mixing lard with beeswax and sweet almond oil.

## Poultices & Compresses

A compress is a cloth soaked in a herbal liquid which is placed over an



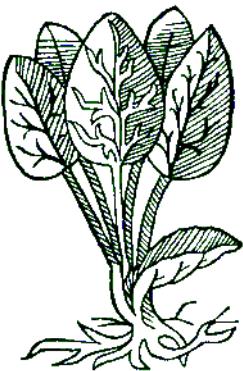
*Horse Chestnut Tree - bark used as a poultice to reduce fever. The fruit (conker) used as a powder or*

infected or wounded area. A poultice is an application of solid plant matter to an infection. Poultices should be used as hot as possible and changed every 15 minutes until relief occurs.

## Liniments

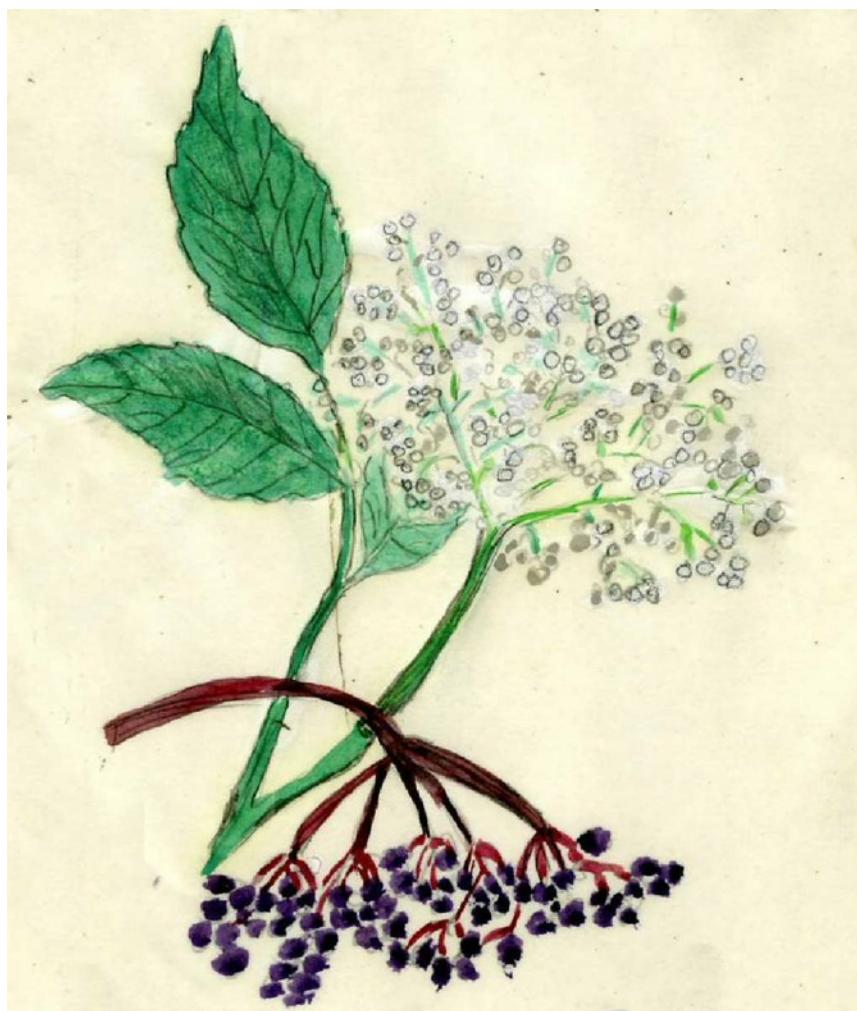
Liniments are designed to be readily absorbed by the skin, often after massage. One recipe for a liniment suggests :

*"Combine two ounces of Myrrh, one ounce powdered Golden Seal, one half ounce of Cayenne Pepper, one quart of rubbing alcohol (70 percent). Mix together and let stand seven days; shake well every day, decant off and bottle in corked bottles."*



## Oils

Essential Oils are extracted by a professional and complex process of distillation. A more simple method is to infuse the herbs in an oil-base such as olive, sunflower or almond oil.



*The Elder Tree*

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# **H**erbal Remedies

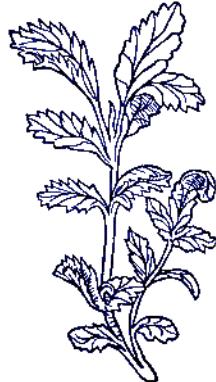
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**T**he following remedies were used at St Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals in the 18th Century when this Herb Garret was in use. Many are taken from a ledger used at Guy's in 1731, two pages from which are reproduced alongside.

## **B**AYS

**C**onstituents: Geraniol, cineol, eugenol, terpenes, tannic acid, glyceryl laurate, volatile oil.

**U**ses: Antiseptic, stimulant, insecticide, used to stimulate digestion and relieve rheumatic pain.



## **B**LACK CHERRY

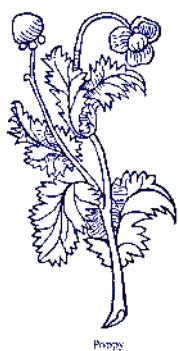
**C**onstituents: Tannic acid, potassium salts, flavonoids, organic acids, provitamin.

**U**ses: Diuretic and astringent.

## **B**UCKTHORN

**C**onstituents: Vitamin C, frangula-emodin, shesterine, chrysophanol, rhamnosterin.

**U**ses: Purgative and diuretic.



## **C**OLTSFOOT

**C**onstituents: Mucilage, tannins, inulin, glycoside, potassium, calcium salts, saponins.

**U**ses: For the treatment of irritating coughs and as a poultice for ulcers.

## COMFREY (or KNITBONE)

**C**onstituents: Mucilage, allantoin, tannic acid, resin, consollidine, symphto-cynoglossine, essential oil, choline.

**U**ses: Pounded up and used to bind a fracture. Weak sedative, astringent, works against inflammation and rheumatism. Used as a poultice or lotion to heal wounds. For the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers, diarrhoea, pleurisy and bronchitis.

## ELDER FLOWERS

**C**onstituents: Terpenes, glucosides, rutin, quercitrin, alkaloids, tannins, vitamin C, mucilage, anthocyanins.

**U**ses: Laxative diuretic, used in conjunction with peppermint for the treatment of colds and catarrh. For haemorrhoids, rheumatism, bronchitis and cystitis.

**B**oiling oil of Elder was poured over gunshot wounds and amputated stumps to cauterize the wounds until the 17th Century.

## ELIXIR VITRIOL

**P**robably for purging the system and containing dilute sulphuric acid.

## HORSE CHESTNUT

**C**onstituents: Saponin, aescine, flavones, coumarin, tannins.

**U**ses: Tonic and narcotic. The bark was used to reduce fever. Seeds are highly poisonous but were used for pain relief, haemorrhoids or piles. Helped strengthen arteries and veins.

## HORSE RADISH

**C**onstituents: Glycoside, sinigrin and antibiotic substances.



*Marigold - used to reduce bleeding*

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# Chronicles of the Apothecary

## Notes from the Hospital Accounts

- 1560 Scaldhead Ointment recipe: Mustard and Strong Vinegar, Verdigris, Spikand, Pepper and Salt. 2nd Salve: Lard of goose, sheep, and dung, oil of Spikend, honey, poppy and Stavesacre(?) 3rd Salve. Pitch, mes (?) in turps, vinegar and water
- 1585: Apothecary's Salary raised from £32 to £36 to include cost drugs. Later raised to £40 to cover cost of Scurvy Grass
- 18 Sept 1603 'To Mrs Matron for gunypur & frankincense for 1 month .... 1/4.d More for vyneger & egges ....1/-'
- 19 June 1603 'For wormwood for th' hospitell ...7d'
- 17 July 1603 'For 2 bundles of wormwood for the Surgeons ....1/10d'
- 1605 Bath of Herbs and Sheep Heads for Woman suffering from unknown illness
- 16 Feb. 1605 'For parmasittie & other things for a pore man sent in by the Lord Maior ... 1/4d'
- 2 Aug 1607 Medicyn for the Jaundere —conserve of roses, parmasittie, wormwood.
- 26 Nov. 1609 For cardus water & metrodatum for sick persons about the house ...1/6
- 24 June 1610 Seeds & licoris for the 'diet' biskett
- 4 Nov 1610 Sallett oils, aquavita, cardus water, eggs, vyneger
- 18 Nov 1610 Pickle herringues etc. for a poore man's feet
- 24 Feb 1610/11 To 19 persons that had purgacions on Wednesday to make them warme drinckes with, at 2d a pece ...3/2

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# N otes from the Hospital Accounts 2

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5 July 1612 For 24 ellese of whited canvas for playsters for Gylles patients at 1ld the ell is ....£1.2.6

6 Feb 1613/4 To the Porter of the back gate for stuff to make playsters for soare hedes ....9d

30 Aug 1618 Pd. Unto the Apothecaries man for a plaster for a patient by the doctoers order ... 1/-

24 Oct 1619 Pd. Unto 4 systers for barley walter, plantan walter & stufe for glysters for the poore by the doctors order ....2/7'

31st Jans 1621 Roger Young appointed Apothecary. salary of £45 p.a., and to provide all drugs needed in the Hospital

11th May 1629 Salary raised to £60 (Doctors £30, surgeon £36, stone cutter .15, Herb Woman ,4)

1636 Dr, and Apothecary admitted that the medicine fit for best and speediest cure not used. Fee too small. Fee of £180. Apothecary appointed Senior Resident Medical Officer. Physician only in 2 days a week, Apothecary in charge rest of the time. Makes rounds at 10-30 - 1pm, and again at 8.30 - 10pm.

1662 £30 added to Apothecary's salary to allow him 'diet drinke for the patients of the foul disease should be given after their salivation' References to Scurvy Grass and 'ancient guiacom drink'

1666 Rusell the Apothecary appointed to the Queen, Richard Sealy appointed in his place

17th Nov Diet drink 'not very effective', and 7 months later Governors stopped extra £40 allowed for it.

1684 Samuel Pepys a Hospital Governor, Court of Governor's agreed that Drugs to be bought by hospital, and Apothecary to be allowed £50 a year for compounding them.

1685 'Drugs to be provided by 'such of the Governors as are Apothecaries' with the advice of the Physicians'

1691 Mr Davies appointed Apothecary on death of Sealy

1693 Apothecary to be allowed £250 for drugs, 'as of old'. Cof G worried about Quality of Drugs.

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# N otes from the Hospital Accounts 3

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1700 Medicines to be viewed twice a year by all staff. Rules changes so that Apothecary or duty Apprentice Surgeon to be used in 'Taking In' decisions when a Governor not there. Steel prescribe for Chlorosis (pg 138). Peruvian Bark for Ague. Flap Amputation now in use.

1702 Drug Allowance increased to £300 a year

1704 Apothecary shop and Lab moved from under Matron's Lodgings to Ground Floor South side of the passage leading to Clayton Sq.

1712 Patient numbers increased to 350 Apothecary. given £100 gratuity

26th Feb 1714 Apothecary dies. Agreed post should be resident with salary of £50 and the Apothecary allowed no outside practice. Drugs to be bought by Hospital

1726 Apothecary. allowed 1 Pupil – later 2 pupils. Fees of medical Pupils collected by Apothecary. and divided between 6 Surgeons and 2 apothecaries of the 2 Hospitals (24 guineas a week? )

1734 Mr Pierce Apothecary.

1754 Pierce dies. George Whitfield Appointed

1760 £40 for asst to Apothecary allocated

1765 Grant of £40 for extraordinary Skill and diligence of G Whitfield

1785 Grant Increased to £50

1792 Whitfield asks for Assistant – son appointed

1837 – 40 R.G. Whitefield (grandson of G. Whitefield) to be Apothecary at St. Thomas. Salary £641 1s 1d (plus Apprentice Fees) £641 made up of £300 basic fee, £1 per student, quarter of surgical practice fees, £6 per dresser, £3 per pupil per lecture

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# Guy's Apothecary Accounts 1730

October: 17. 10. 1730 A Bill for physick Herbs by  
 Roots Delivered at the Hospitall founded  
 By Thos: Guy Esq: & Dr: Bayes  
 for 6 of horseradish — 00-02-00  
 for 12 lbs of buckthorn berries — 03-18-00  
 17 for 6 Marshmellow Roots — 00-02-00  
 for 6 of horseradish — 00-02-00  
 24 for 6 of horseradish — 00-02-00  
 31 for 6 of horseradish — 00-02-00  
 known for 6 Marshmellow Roots — 00-02-00  
 9 for 4 Bushell of quinlets — 00-08-06  
 14 for 2 Doz: of Bayes & — } 00-16-00  
 2 Doz: of Rosemary — }  
 for 6 of horseradish — 00-02-00  
 28 for 6 of horseradish — 00-02-00  
 Decemb: 12 for 6 of horseradish — 00-02-00  
 15 for 6 Marshmellow Roots — 00-02-00  
 18 for 20 of Dr: Gilliocombe — 00-11-08  
 19 for 2 Doz: of Bayes & — } 00-16-00  
 2 Doz: of Rosemary — }  
 for 6 of horseradish — 00-02-00

£ 7;12:2

Recd: the above mention'd Articles  
 for y: use of y: said Hospital —

P: Parrott. Apoth.