

Aegyptus et Pannonia VIII.



Acta Symposií anno 2021

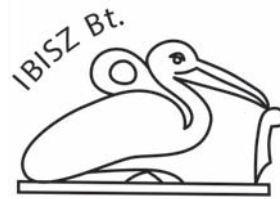
BUDAPEST

Aegyptus et Pannonia VIII.

Acta Symposii anno 2021

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Aegyptus et Pannonia VIII.

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“Plants for Health from Ancient Egypt to Present Day” Conference and the HEFS AEC

DR. HEDVIG GYŐRY PHD
HEFT AEC president

After the realization of the 2019 mummy conference, the need arose to discuss the new trends, methodologies and achievements in ancient materia medica from a phytotherapeutic point of view and to disseminate the results achieved by our in-depth research. With this conference, we also wanted to explore how many different ways there are to approach ancient plants and medicine, also from historical, cultural, religious, ethnographic and pharmacological points of view, and to compare it with other related fields. We also wanted to draw attention to other areas of research into plants that maintain and improve health. In this way, contemporary and historical treatments were juxtaposed, Egyptian, Hittite, Greek, Roman and later European herbal medicine, to mention only the most important regions studied in these proceedings. The conference was held in two languages, English and Hungarian, but all the articles in the proceedings are English. We hope that this way we can bring these issues to the attention of as many people as possible.

This time we have chosen to discuss the plants used for health problems. A significant proportion of the substances in ancient Egyptian prescriptions are of plant origin. Reviewing and studying their effects and data can also provide new opportunities for the current pharmacopoeia. Our group of doctors thought that there was a lot of new knowledge to be gained in this area worldwide, and that the knowledge of plants is becoming increasingly important, if we only think of the research into pathogens, many of which have adapted to synthetic drugs. We need thus new materials to use to eliminate them, and earlier medical practices may lead to the discovery of new active substances that are important for people today. Knowledge of these active ingredients makes it possible to apply these drugs as new medicines in a consistent quantity and quality. On the other hand, there are also many places where conditions do not allow the use of drugs produced by modern technology, but nature can help patients with its often hidden treasures. In addition to pharmacological research, folk remedies studied by ethnomedicine

and historical medical research play an essential role in getting to know them.

The HEFS AEC partly organizes its activities in cooperation with other organizations – the above-mentioned international workshop of the Nephthys project in 2022 was co-organized by the Hungarian Natural History Museum, while this very conference took place in partnership with the HNM Semmelweis Museum of Medical History, whose members gave several lectures on historical medicine and modern ethnomedicine, and where a special chamber exhibition would have welcomed the participants in honour of the conference, if the COVID had not prevented the organization of a face-to-face meeting. Nevertheless, we were able to offer the possibility of discussions and consultations in special virtual chambers, allowing the exchange of professional experiences.

The HEFS AEC has published these new proceedings, this time in two volumes (Aegyptus et Pannonia VII-VIII), containing more than half of the papers presented at the conference: “Plants for Health from Ancient Egypt to Present Day”. As we focused on our main research topic in the Medical Research Group of the HEFC Ancient Egyptian Committee, we wondered what the scientific community thought about the ancient Egyptian use of plants in various fields of human and natural sciences, the continuity of related knowledge, and the implications and possibilities of these ancient practices for people today. We also wanted to present the ideas we had developed and the results we had achieved in the professional field, and to provide an opportunity for specialists to discuss different topics. In terms of the structure of the proceedings, we have returned to the previous method of the series, so that the articles are once again listed in alphabetical order of authors, rather than by subjects

THE HEFS ANCIENT EGYPTIAN COMMITTEE AND THE MEDICAL HISTORY

The HEFS, which has been operating since 1995, carries out several activities in the tradition of its earlier activities: the general programs focus on the last five thousand years, selecting interesting and important topics, while the work of the AEC is mainly directed in three directions. An important objective is (1) the cultural transmission and dissemination of knowledge about ancient Egyptian culture through lectures and public meetings for interested adults, also in the framework of the Hungexpo. We also organise (2) artistic and handicraft activities, workshops accompanied by discussions on various topics with children, launching every year a fine arts competition (drawing/painting), the results of which will be exhibited for the third time in January 2023 in the Deák 17 Children’s and Youth Art Gallery of the Budapest History Museum; and (3) following scientific and scholarly research into the use of ancient objects, human and animal remains – including an international event of the Nephthys Project in 2022 – and medical history, concentrated on phytotherapy and surgery.

As far as our material at the conference is concerned, we present here as a starting point our research focused primarily on the use of plants in surgery, if only because several members of the group are doctors from the Department of Surgical Research and Techniques at the Faculty of Medicine in Semmelweis University, Budapest. The first scientific results of this new direction are published of today's surgical tools and materials. Thus our conference papers focus on the ancient Egyptian surgery from the point of view of the application of plants in these volumes, but research is also being carried out in other areas. Firstly we present research in the direction that is mainly focused on comparative analysis, directed towards the ancestors surgical kit, the plant materials used for wound care and the general knowledge of ancient Egyptian surgeons, with a view to the surgical culture of other peoples and periods or the use of pharmacognostic knowledge. We have also considered it essential to investigate into possible reasons for the use of plants, which may allow us to consider modern phytotherapeutic applications.

Two other areas of our phytotherapy research are also represented in these volumes. The origin and treatment of various diseases throughout the world, and especially in ancient Egypt, is also an interesting topic. In this direction, we have chosen to focus one disease in particular. Diabetes is one of the most widespread diseases of our time, and we have chosen to study its ancient treatment methods. In this case, as in the case of surgery, we have compared several cultures to find out the ancient knowledge and problem-solving methods, and have pointed out herbs that are officially used in the world, or in Hungary.

Another problem of our time, seemingly far removed from the history of medicine, is the conservation and preservation of biodiversity, which is affected not only by climate change and other natural factors, but also by human activity. This phenomenon can be traced back even to ancient Egypt, although the process has accelerated in the last hundred years. One of our topics in this respect is presented here, showing how an ancient curiosity herb has become a plant of large-scale production in the 21st century, and saving this way the species from extinction.

A new direction of the group is the study of the history of Hungarian phytotherapy in partnership with the Semmelweis Museum for Medical History. We have just taken the first steps in this direction, but we can already say that the classical Roman authors, and the ancient Egyptian knowledge they transmitted also played an important role in official medical practice and influenced folk medicine in our country. It seems that the herbaria published in Hungarian language played a key role in this process.

The interweaving of contemporary and historical issues characterizes many of the articles in the volumes. At the same time, mutual influences, shifts of emphasis and reinterpretations within the ancient world, or elements of later historical periods that reach into the past or present, play a prominent role. In this field, it is essential to collect and examine the sources from a new perspective in order to obtain a clearer picture of certain details of the past. Historical, artistic, literary, religious, economic, museological, pharmaceutical, phytotherapeutic, ethnobotanical or even chemical points of view appear in individual articles. It has been proven that the ingredients listed in many of the ancient Egyptian recipes studied so far can still be used as effective medicines today.

This volume contains 16 contributions on the role of drug use in different periods. There are chapters on the reconstruction of some ancient Egyptian remedies, on the ancient method prescribed for the preparation of antjw ointment, or on the preparation and action of kyphi, and pelargonium, traced through biochemical and experimental research; Others are devoted to the materia medica used in Hungary over the centuries, or to the comparison of contemporary Egyptian folk medicine and pharaonic materia medica in the field of gynaecology; another is devoted to studies on the possible identification of magical Egyptian plant names with a dominant connection to the moon, or to the ritual and non-ritual use of some plant substances with religious names in Egypt. Others relate to the popular treatment of diseases such as tuberculosis and cholera in Hungary, or which edible plants have been identified in Coptic medical therapies. Sedative plants are also featured in the current volume, and a plant closely associated with a butterfly is discussed. Another article focuses on the pomegranate, with its many meanings as a symbol of fertility and female power. Yet another focuses on the worldwide surgical use of plants, while others discuss the balance between practical and religious beliefs in the use of medicinal plants. The pop-up exhibition for the conference is briefly introduced, hinting at the museological aspect of medical history.

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The editors of these volumes would like to thank again all the organizations and individuals who made the conference and the publication of these volumes possible, as well as the speakers, the members of the Organizing and Scientific Committees, the secretary of the conference, and the technical assistance, i.e. all those who contributed to the realization of the conference and who have contributed with their knowledge to these volumes. Special thanks are also due to the authors of the papers for their work and cooperation.

We would also like to express our gratitude to all those colleagues and volunteers who have shared their expertise and offered their generosity by providing scientific or linguistic proofreading for these volumes.

Thanks are also due to the active participation of Aquila Design, who coordinated and realized the editing and printing and to our financial supporters, the Hungarian Natural History Museum, the Ibisz Bt. and the Kiss Ferenc a Növényi Biodiverzitásért Alapítvány [Kiss Ferenc Plant Biodiversity Foundation], whose aim is to raise awareness of the natural treasures we have and to try to teach people to use them, rather than abuse them.

MATERIA MEDICA IN THE 18TH CENTURY. MEDICINAL INGREDIENTS AND COMPLEX MEDICINES IN HISTORICAL HUNGARY

VIKTÓRIA, SZIMA

Hungarian National Archives Fejér County Archives,
Székesfehérvár

ABSTRACT

This paper compares „*Taxa Pharmaceutica Posoniensis*”, the most important tariff book from 1745, to the drawer labels and inventory lists of 5 pharmacies from the 18th century (Gyulafehérvár, Kőszeg, Segesvár, Szeged, Székesfehérvár).

Nowadays, thanks to work of the members of the Hungarian Society for the History of Pharmacy (MGYTT), we have lists about the drawer labels of the 18th century apothecary furniture pieces in Kőszeg, Segesvár, Szeged and Székesfehérvár in terms of their medicinal contents indicated, which I have studied. I compare labels and the list of inventories of the apothecary with the „*Taxa Posoniensis*” to find out, which medicines and pharmaceutical materials were available in each pharmacy.

KEYWORDS: History, herbs, medicinal plants, plant drugs, usage

INTRODUCTION

The research was carried out as part of an ongoing research project, the aim of which is to discover the pharmaceutical treasures of the 18th-19th centuries in Fejér County with the help of surviving written sources (manuals, registers, invoices, other small prints, etc.) and objects, as well as the mapping of the evolving network of pharmacies at that time and to compare this with other counties. The research is expected to be completed at the end of 2023.

This study is an expanded version of the presentation given at the conference and it introduces the first stage of the research, the verifiable inventory of drugs in the Fekete Sas Pharmacy in Székesfehérvár by resources and compares this with the supplies of four other pharmacies. During the investigation the medicinal treasures of 5 settlements: Gyulafehérvár (936 items), Kőszeg (261 items), Segesvár (94 items), Székesfehérvár (380 items)

and Szeged (411 items) were compared. The registration was made based on the categories of János Justus Torkos' „*Taxa Pharmaceutica Posoniensis*” which was issued in 1745.

Torkos divided the medicines into two large groups: „ordinary materials” (*simplicia* in technical term, otherwise simple medicines) and „prepared medicines” (*compositae*, meaning complex medicines). In the first part of the work the agents used are not described in alphabetical order but divided into „parts and paragraphs”. The author talks separately about the substances with a vegetable origin and those with an animal origin and also about minerals. The first chapter titled as „Agents from plants” is divided into 10 subsections, while the chapters of „Agents from living animals”, „Agents from minerals” and „Agents from the sea” are divided into three chapters each. In the volume we can find medicinal ingredients such as human fat, mother of pearl, opium, fox lung, dragon's blood and the horn of a sea unicorn.

The 43 chapters of the „book” of *compositae* already follow each other in an alphabetical order. Among the complex preparations we can also find many pharmaceutical forms that are hardly known today. Such as, for



Figure 1. Drawers in the Fekete Sas Pharmacy Museum. Photo by the Fekete Sas Pharmacy Museum in Székesfehérvár

example, „Medications mixed with sugar” (*conserva* in Latin, which were jam-like medicines containing herbs), „*Liktarium*” (*electuarium*, otherwise called swallow or lick; a honey-like medicine made from plant powders and sugar) and „Crumbs” (made from herbs and nuts, possibly also from fruits with the addition of sugar or honey; the medicinal form can be considered as the predecessor of the “fondant or Christmas candy” and medicinal candies). Both the former drug stock in Székesfehérvár and the stock of the pharmacies to be compared with that can be matched with the above systematization.

The inventory lists of the selected pharmacies originate from three different centuries – 17th, 18th and 19th centuries – the oldest analyzed document being the inventory of the pharmacy of György Rákóczi in Gyulafehérvár, which was made in 1650.

Getting to know the medicinal resources of the different eras is essential for conducting the subsequent phases of the research. In this first phase of the research project, a total of 2,083 items of drug and raw material were included in the database.

Those simple (*simplicia*) and complex (*composita*) drugs are listed in this study which were present in the inventory of several pharmacies (even in several pharmaceutical forms) or they have an outstanding importance from the point of view of the history of pharmacy.

ORDINARY MATERIALS

1) *EX REGNO VEGETABILI – AGENTS FROM PLANTS*

Aromata – Spices

- *Cassia Fistularis* (Cassia fistula, Cassia Laurus, Cinnamomum cassia), *Cassia Fistularis*, cassia-cinnamon (laxative cassia), hashajtó kasszia
- *Cassia Lignea* (Cinnamomum cassia), Chinese cinnamon, Kasszia-fahéj
- *Crocus Austriacus* (Crocus sativus L.), Austrian saffron, Osztrák sáfrány
- *Farina Sinapis* (Sinapis alba), Farina of mustard-seed, Mustárliszt
- *Herba Mentha Crispa*, Spearmint, Fodormenta
- *Herba Mentha Piperita*, Peppermint, Borsmenta
- *Herba Oreganum Vulgare*, Oregano, Szurokfű or oregánó
- *Herba Thymus Vulgaris*, Thyme, Krétai kakukkfű, temjénfű
- *Nux or Nuces Moschata*, Nutmeg, Szerecsendió
- *Piper Album*, White pepper, Fehérbors
- *Piper longum*, Indian long pepper or pippli, Hosszúszemű bors
- *Pulvis Cinnamomi Cortex*, Cinnamon powder, Fahéjpor
- *Pulvis Cubebi Fructus*, Cubebs powder, Cubeba bors por
- *Pulvis Foenicula* (Foeniculum vulgare), Fennel powder, Édesköménypor
- *Semen Anisi* (Pimpinella anisum), Aniseed, Ánizsmag

- *Semen Carthamus Tinctorius* (*Carthamus tinctorius*), Safflower seed, Vadsáfrány, sáfrányos szeklice mag
- *Semen Carvi* (*Carum carvi*), Caraway, Köménymag
- *Semen Coriandri* (*Coriandrum sativum*), Coriander seed, Koriandermag

Cortices – Shells (a total of 39 items were included in the entire database)

- *Cortex Auranti* (*Citrus sinensis*), Orange peel, Narancshéj
- *Cortex Chinini* (*Cinchona officinalis*), quinine, red cinchona, Jesuit's bark, Kínafa kéreg
- *Cortex Granatorum* (*Punica granatum*), Pomegranate peel, Gránátalma héja
- *Cortex Nucum Juglandis Exterior* (*Juglans regia*), Green shells of walnuts (exterior), Dió burka
- *Cortex Nucum Juglandis Interior*, Walnut shell (interior, brown), Dióhéj
- *Cortex Quercus* (*Quercus robur*), Oak bark, Tölgyfakéreg
- *Cortex Salicis* (*Salix alba*), White willow bark, Fűzfakéreg
- *Cortex Tamarisci* (*Tamarix aphylla*), Bark of the tamarisk tree, Tamariszkuszfakéreg

Fructus – Fruits (c. 20 items in the entire database)

- *Amigdala Amarum* (*Prunus amygdalus* var. *amara*), Bitter almond, Keserűmandula
- *Amigdala Dulcis* (*Prunus amygdalus dulcis*), Sweet almond, Édesmandula
- *Anacardin* (*Anacardium*), Cashew, Kesufa gyümölcse (kesu-alma)
- *Costus Amarus* (*Costus arabicus* "variegatus", *Alpinia zerumbet*), *Costus*, Keserű kosztusz (tarka spirálgyömbér)
- *Costus Dulcis* (*Canella winterana*), Sweet costus, Édes kosztusz
- *Cubeba* (*Cubeba officinalis*), Cubebs (fruit), Kubeba

Flores – Flowers (c. 129 items (flower or part of it) in the entire database)

- *Flores Acaciae* (*Prunus spinosa*), Blackthorn blossom, Kökényvirág (blood purifier)
- *Flores Althaeae* (*Althaea officinalis*), Flower of marshmallow, Zilizvirág (expectorant, diuretic)
- *Flores Arnicae* (*Arnica montana*), Flower of mountain tobacco (wolf's bane, leopard's bane), Árnikavirág (stomach ulcer, bruise)
- *Flores Aurant* (*Citrus bigaradia*), Orange blossom, Narancsvirág (sedative, antiplasmodic)
- *Flores Belladonnae* (*Atropa belladonna*), Flower of belladonna or deadly nightshade, Maszlagos nadragulya virágja (fever, pain)
- *Flores Calcarippae* (*Delphinium consolida*), Rocket larkspur, Szarkaláb virág (diuretic)

- *Flores Carthami Tinctoriae*, Safflower, Sáfrányos szeklice (cough, choking)
- *Flores Malvae* (*Malva sylvestris*), Flower of Cheeses (Wilde malve), Mályvavirág (stomach/intestinal protection)
- *Flores Melilotii* (*Melilotus officinalis*), Sweet yellow clover, Orvosi somkóró or sárga édes lóhere (mild irritant, skin reddener)
- *Flores Millefolii* (*Achillea millefolium*), Flower of yarrow or old man's pepper, Cickafark or pulykafű virág (fever, haemorrhoids, loose of bleeding)
- *Flores Papaver Rhoearum* (*Papaver rhoeas*), Red poppy, Pipacsvirág (cough suppressant, coloring)
- *Flores Tanacetum* (*Tanacetum vulgare*), Tansy, Varádics virág (vermicide)

Gummi – resin/balm (c. 64 items)

- *Gummi Animae* (*Hymenaea courbaril*), Gum anime (Copal), Karib-akác kérgéből nyert mézga
- *Gummi Arabicum* (*Acacia senegal* or *Acacia seyal*), Gum arabic or Gum sudani, Arabmézga
- *Gummi Bdellium* (*Commiphora wightii*, *Commiphora africana*), Bdellion, Bdellium (also afrikai mirha) gyanta
- *Gummi Benzoes*, Gum Benzoin, Benzoégyanta
- *Gummi Elemi* (*Resina elemi*, *Canarium luzonicum*), Elemi gum, Manila elemi gyanta
- *Gummi Gutti* (*Garcinia gummi gutta*), Gamboge, *Garcinia gummi gutta* gyantája
- *Gummi Ladani* (*Cistus ladanifer*), Gum cistus, Balsamic suhrám resin, Ladangyanta (balzsamos szuhar gyanta)
- *Gummi Mastichis* (*Pistacia lentiscus*), Mastic, Mastixgyanta
- *Gummi Myrrhae Elec.* (*Commiphora myrrha*), Gum myrrh (pure), Tisztított mirhagyanta
- *Gummi Myrrhae in sort* (*Commiphora myrrha*), Gum myrrh, Közönséges mirhagyanta
- *Gummi Olibani* (*Boswellia Serrata*), Olibanum (pure), Tisztított tömjéngyanta
- *Gummi Olibani in sort* (*Boswellia serrata*, *Olibanum indicum*), common Olibanum, Közönséges tömjéngyanta
- *Gummi Sandaraca Arabum* or *Gummi juniperi* (*Tetraclinis articulata* / *Juniperus communis*) Sandarac or Juniper resin, Gyalogfenyő- or boróka gyanta
- *Gummi Tragacanthi Elec.* (*Astragalus tragacantha*), Gum traganth (pure), Tisztított tragántgyanta
- *Sanguis Draconis* (*Gummi sei resina sanguis draconis*), Dragon's

blood (resin), Sárkányvér (gyanta), or Calamus rotang or Calamus draco (antiseptic, for skin lesions)

Semina – Seeds (c. 175 items)

- *Semen Altheae* (*Althaea officinalis*), Marshmallow seed, Ziliz or fehérmályva mag
- *Semen Anethi* (*Anethum graveolens*), Dill seed, Kapormag
- *Semen Aquilegiae* (*Aquilegia vulgaris*), Common columbine's seed, Közönséges harangláb or sasfű virág magja
- *Semen Cardui Mariae* (*Silybum marianum*), Milk thistle seed, Boldogasszony tövise-, máriatövismag
- *Semen Cucumeris* (*Cucumis sativus*), Cucumber seed, Uborkamag
- *Semen Plantaginis* (*Plantago lanceolata*), Spearhead plantain seed, Lándzsás útifű mag
- *Semen Rutae Hortensis* (*Ruta hortensis*), Common rue seed, Rutamag
- *Semen Staphisagriae* (*Delphinium staphisagria*), Seed of Delphinium Staphisagria, Csípős szarkaláb / sarkantyúfű mag (lice killer)
- *Semen Violam* (*Viola odorata*), Sweet violet seed, Ibolyamag
- *Seminis Apii* (*Apium graveolens*), Celery seed, Zelleramag

Radices – Root, (c. 218 items)

- *Radix (?) Mandragorae* (*Mandragora autumnalis*), Mandrake, Mandragóra gyökér
- *Radix Acori* (*Nuphar lutea*), Root of the Yellow Water-lily, Sárga vízililomgyökér
- *Radix Angelicae* (*Angelica archangelica*), Root of Garden angelica or wild celery, Angyalgyökér
- *Radix Astrac* (*Illicium verum*), Star anis root, Csillagánizsgyökér
- *Radix Enulae* (*Inula helenium*), Elecampane (root), Örvénygyökér
- *Radix Filicis Maris* (*Dryopteris filix mas*), Male fern root, Erdei pajzsika gyöktörzs
- *Radix Gentianae* L. (*Gentiana lutea* L.), Great yellow gentian root, Tárnic gyökér
- *Radix Gentianae Cruciatæ* (*Gentiana cruciata*), Root of the star gentian or cross gentian, Szent László tárnic gyökér
- *Radix Imperatoriae* (*Peucedanum ostruthium*), Masterwort root, Mestergyökér or császargyökér
- *Radix Ipecachuanæ* (*Cephaelis ipecachuana*), Ipecac root, Hánytatógyökér
- *Radix Ireos Florentinae* (*Iris florentina*), Orris root, Viola- or firenzei nőszirmgyökér
- *Radix Jalapæ* (*Mirabilis jalapa*), Jalapa root, Jalappagyökér

Ligna – Trees (c. 49 items in total)

- *Lignum Guaiaci* (*Guaiacum officinale*), Guaiacwood, Gvajakfa háncs
- *Lignum Quassiae*, Quassia wood, Kvassziafa háncs
- *Lignum Quebracho* (*Aspidosperma quebracho*), White quebracho, Quebrachofa háncs
- *Lignum Rhodium* (*Lignum rhodium*), rosewood, rózsa fa (made of several fragrant shrubs or trees, especilly *Convolvulus scoparius*, *Convolvulus floridus* from the Canary Islands)
- *Lignum Santali Citrini* (*Santalum citrinum*), Yellow sandalwood, Sárga szantálfa
- *Lignum Sassafras* (*Sassafras officinale*), Sassafras, Száfrásfa háncs
- *Quercue: Lignum Visci quercini* (*Loranthus europeus*), Yellow mistletoe, Sárga fagyöngy (dust of the woody part)

Herba (169), Folia (39) – “Herbs, leaves”

- *Herba Abrutani* (*Artemisia abrotanum*), Southernwood, Istenfa (antiseptic, bile stimulant)
- *Herba Aristolochia* (*Aristolochia clematitis*, *A. serpentaria*), Birthwort, Farkasalma (soothing, for postnatal discharge)
- *Herba Artemisiae absythii* (*Artemisia absinthium*), Common wormwood, Fehérüröm (appetizer)
- *Herba Betonicae* (*Betonica officinalis*), Common hedgenettle, Betonika/bakfű (asthma, catarrh)
- *Herba Capillor Veneris* (*Adiantum capillusveneris*), Maidenhair fern, Árvalányhaj
- *Herba Cardui Benedicti* (*Cnicus benedictus*), Cnicus, Benedekfű (stomach / intestine)
- *Herba Chenopodii Ambrosioidis* (*Chenopodium*), Goosefoots, Libatop (diuretic)
- *Folium Digitalis* (*Digitalis purpurea*), Lady’s glove leaf, Gyűszűvirág levél
- *Folium Ligustrae* (*Ligustrum vulgare*), Wild privet leaf, Fagyal levél
- *Folium Sennae* (*Cassia angustifolia* Delile, *Cassia senna*), Alexandrian senna leaf, Szennalevél (laxative)
- *Folium Trifolium Fibrinum* (*Trifolium fibrinum*), Clover, Háromlevelű vidraeleckefű levél
- *Folium Uvae Ursi* (*Arctostaphylos uvaursi*), Bearberry leaf, Medveszőlő levél (urinary tract problems)

Fungi – Mushrooms (1 item)

- *Fungus Sambuci* (*Auricularia sambucina*, *Auricularia auricula-judae*), Wood ear, Bodzafagomba /Júdásfűl (anticoagulant)

2) *Ex Regno Animalium – Agents from Live Animals*

- *Axungia Vulpis* (*Vulpes vulpes*), Fox fat, Rókaszír
- *Axungia anseris* (*Anser anser d.*), Goose fat, Lúdzsír
- *Axungia Canis* (*Canis lupus familiaris*), Dog fat, Kutyzásír
- *Axungia Hircini*, Deer fat, Szarvaszsír
- *Axungia leporis* (*Oryctolagus cuniculus domesticus*), Rabbit fat, Nyúlháj
- *Axungia Lupi* (*Canis lupus*), Wolf fat, Farkasháj
- *Axungia Ursi* (*Ursus arctos*), Bear fat, Medvezsír
- *Axungia Viperarum* (*Vipera berus*), Viper fat, Viperazsír
- *Bezoard* (*Lapis Bezoar*), Bezoar (stone), Bezoár kő (probably of goat)
- *Cantharidis* (*Lytta vesicatoria*, *Cantharis vesicatoria*), Spanish fly, Kőrisbogár (desire-stimulating, invigorating)
- *Castoreum* (*Castor fiber*), Castoreum, Hódony
- *Cera Alba*, White beeswax, Fehérviasz
- *Cornu Cervi* (*Cervus*), Deer Antler, Szárfított szarvasagancs
- *Cornu Cervi Ustum* (*Cervus*), Burnt Deer Antler, Égetett szarvasagancs
- *Grana Coccinilliae – Carmin* (*Dactylopius coccus*), Cochineal, Kármin, karmazsin vagy bíbortetű (coloring agent)
- *Gummi Laccae* (*Laccus Laccacea*), Shellac, Lacifer Lacca louse sap, Tetűgyanta, sellak
- *Lumbricus terrestris*, Earthworm, Földgiliszta (e.g. soaked in wine for pneumonia)
- *Millepedus* (*Millepede*), Millipede, Ezerlábú féreg
- *Pulmonis vulpis* (*Vulpes vulpes*), Fox's lung, Rókatüdő
- *Sanguis Hirci praeparatum* (*Capra aegagrus hircus*), Goat's blood, Kecskévér (dried)
- *Scincus Marinus* (*Scincus scincus*), Sandfish skink, Tengeri gyík, szkink, begyer (e.g. dried and stuffed with lavender)
- *Theriaca comis*, Theriac, Terjék, törjék (complex medicament with viper flesh and opium, among others)

Human ingredients in the examined pharmacies

- *Axungia Hominis*, Human fat, Emberháj
- *Cranium Humanum*, Human skull, Emberi koponyatető
- *Mumia Transmarina*, Mumia, Valódi múmia
- *Pulvis Mumiae*, Mumia powder, Múmiapor

According to the research of István Grabarits, mumia could even be present in the form of *Essentia mumiae* (mumia essence) in the Jesuit pharmacy in Fehérvár – only the word mummy appears in the inventory.

3) *Marina – Agents from the sea*

- *Colla Piscium* (*Ichthyocolla*), Fish glue, Halenyv – e.g. for sticking

English plasters

- *Emplastrum Spermate*, Plaster with Spermaceti, Cetvelő tapasz
- *Gummi Succini Albi* (Succinum album), White amber, Fehér tengeri gyanta vagy borostyánkő
- *Gummi Succini Citrinum* (Succinum Citrinum), Yellow amber, Sárga tengeri gyanta, sárga borostyánkő
- *Mater Perlarum* (*Mytilus margaritiferus*), Mother of pearl (Pearl mussel), Gyöngyház
- *Ossa Sepiae* or *Tegmina Sepiae* (*Sepia officinalis*), Sepia, Szépiacsont
- *Species Diamargariton Frigadae*, The species Diamargarit frigid, Hevesítő gyöngypor
- *Sperma Ceti* (Cetaceum), Spermaceti, Cetvelő
- *Sponge Marina*, Sea sponge, Tengeri szivacs

4) *Ex Regno Minerali – Agents from minerals*

Bolus (5) et Terra (6+1) – clay and earth

- *Bolus Album*, White clay, Fehéragyag
- *Bolus Armena*, Armenian bole, Örményagyag
- *Cerussa veneta* (*Cerussa alba*), Cerussa, Ólomkarbonát
- *Glacies Mariae* (*Calcium sulfuricum*, *Lapis specularis*), Gypsum, Boldogasszony jege, gipsz
- *Talcum Venetian*, Talcum, Rizspor or Velencei talk-kőzet pora
- *Terra Sigillata*, Terra Sigillata (medicinal clay, stamped earth), Agyagból gyúrt korongok
- *Terra sigillata alba* (*Terra sigillata Silesiana*), White medicinal clay, Fehér pecsétetes föld

Exception:

Terra Catechu (*Acacia Catechu*, *Catechu bengalense*), Catechu, Catechu-föld – despite the “earth”, it is actually a kind of resin (also Catechu gyanta)

Lapis (c. 32 items) et metallum – stone and metal

- *Lapis Calaminaris* or *Zincum carbonicum crudum* (*Lapis xalaminaris*), Calamine, Calamina-kő
- *Lapis Crystalli Montani*, Berg-crystal or Rock crystal, Hegyi/Bányakristály, „berg-kristall” (transparent quartz rock)
- *Lapis Magnetis* (*Lapis polaris magnes*), Polar stone or Magnet, “Magnetkő”, mágnés
- *Lapis Osteocolla*, *Ostiocolla* or *Osteocolla*, Csontott forrasztó kő
- *Lapis Pumicis*, Pumice stone, Habkő, horzsakő
- *Lapis Schmiridis* (*Schmiris*), Pumice stone, Smirglikő or habkő, horzsakő
- *Lapis smaragdi*, Emerald, Smaragd

- *Lapis specularis* (Specificum virgmeum, Glacies Mariae, Calcium sulfuricum), Gypsum, Boldogasszony jege, gipsz, gipszkristály
- *Lapis Tripolis* or Terra Tripolitana, Lapis Tripolis, Tripolitai föld v. kő
- *Plumbum Hyperoxidatum*, Binoxid of lead, Vörös ólomféleség (theater red paint)
- *Rubinus B.*, Ruby, Rubin
- *Sapphiri*, Sapphire, Zafir
- *Syrupus Ferri Jodati*, Iron iodine syrup, Vasas jódszörp, vasszörp
- *Tutia Alexandrina* (Lapis Tutia, Tutia officinarum), Tutia, Tucia kő, cinkoxid, „Barna semmi”

DE ARTE PARATIS – PREPARED MEDICINE

MADE OF SUGAR (CONSERVA, ELECTUARIUM, ROOB, SYRUPUS) AND HONEY

- *Conserva Hederae Terrestris* (Glechoma hederacea; Nepeta glechoma), Conserva (medicine which contains sugar) from ground-ivy, Földiborostyán (kerek repkény) konzerva (conserva: fresh plant materials thickened with sugar over steam)
- *Electuarium Diacatholicum*, Electuary Catholicum (senna-cassia-tamarind for licking), szennás-kassziás tamarind nyalat
- *Mellitum Pectorialis*, Honey for cough and catarrh, Hurutoldó méz
- *Pulvis Sacchari* (Sacchari albi), Powdered sugar, cukorpor
- *Roob Ebuli*, Elderberry jam, Földibodzaíz (roob: fruit juice thickened with sugar)
- *Syrupus diacodii* (Papaver somniferum), Syrup of Papaver, Mákfejszirup

OILS AND OINTMENTS (OLEA, UNGUENTA)

- *Oleum Nucum Viridis*, Oil from the walnut's green shell, Zölddióolaj
- *Oleum Ricini*, Castor oil, Ricinusolaj
- *Unguentum Aegyptiacum*, Egyptian unguent or ointment, Egyiptomi kenőcs
- *Unguentum Apostolorum*, Apostles' ointment, Tizenkét szerből (alkotóelemből) való kenőcs (Ointment made of 12 different agents)
- *Unguentum Nihili*, Zinc oxide ointment, Cink-oxidos kenőcs

ALCOHOLS (LIQUORES, SPIRITUS, TINCTURAE, VINI):

- *Spiritus Formicarum*, Spirit of ants, Hangyaszesz (skin reddener)
- *Tinctura Anticholerica* (Tinctura Davilla), Dawilla, Kolera elleni tinktúra
- *Tinctura Rhei Vinosa* (*Vinum rhei*, *tinctura rhei Darelij*), Vinous

tincture of Rhubarb, Darelus, rebarbarás bor

- *Vinum Malagens* (Vinum Malaccense), Malaga vine, Malaga-bor

EMPLASTRA – TAPASZOK (“ÉRLELŐK”)

- *Emplastrum Anglicanum* (Empkastrum glutinosum), Court plaster, Angoltapasz
- *Emplastrum Rupturas*, Patch or plaster, Sebtapasz
- *Emplastrum Vesicatorium* (Emplastrum cantharidum), Blisterplaster or cantharid plaster, Hólyagszivató tapasz

OUTLOOK

The next step of the research is the exploration of the so far unknown history of the pharmaceutical sources concerning Fejér County. The base source of the research is primarily the chief and deputy chief's reports of the Fejér County Archives of the Hungarian National Archives, the records of the county's Cholera Committee, as well as the medical prescriptions in the custody of the Székesfehérvár City Archives and Research Institute and the council meetings' minutes of the period.

The documents of the Czollner pharmacist-family, which were included as a gift in the Hungarian National Archives Fejér County Archives in January 2022 (notably Vince Czollner's manual, which is dated to 1864), are expected to further enrich the county's pharmaceutical treasure.

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