

# *Apothecaries Of Lancaster County* *1760 to 1900*

By **GEORGE L. HEIGES**

The business of mixing and preparing substances for purposes of medication, which we are pleased to call the art of the apothecary, has a definite history of more than four thousand years. However, the art of the apothecary has always been so very closely related to the art of the physician and the business of prescribing remedies for human ailments, and the physician has so often been his own apothecary, that we can only trace the art of the apothecary as a separate profession since the twelfth century.

Even in ancient writings, one who prepared drugs was referred to as an apothecary, and this fundamental understanding of the province of the apothecary remained the same through many centuries and still meant the same thing when Giles Firmin, America's first apothecary arrived here by way of the Mayflower. Since that time, the word APOTHECARY has gone into general disuse, and two other words, DRUGGIST and PHARMACIST have come into our vocabulary to take its place. When the word DRUGGIST was first used in England, it did not have the same meaning as APOTHECARY. Then, a druggist was one who was permitted to deal in and prepare drugs for the apothecary, while the apothecary was permitted to both prescribe and dispense medicines. In later times, and particularly in colonial America, the word DRUGGIST signified a wholesaler, while the word APOTHECARY was applied to one who was a retailer. The word PHARMACY has been used professionally for many years in speaking and writing of the business of manufacturing and dispensing drugs, and likewise the word PHARMACIST has been the proper title for one who has been graduated from a college of pharmacy or who has passed a required state examination in order to qualify as a registered pharmacist. THESE three words — APOTHECARY, DRUGGIST and PHARMACIST are to-day synonymous, but when America was young, the person who prepared and mixed drugs for medication was definitely known and spoken of as an apothecary.

For many years after the first settlement in present Lancaster County, there were few physicians and no apothecaries in this area, and the treatment of disease and the preparation of medicines were in the hands of those who had little or no training for such serious work, but who nevertheless

would do the best they could.<sup>1</sup> In each community there were those persons who gathered, sold and prescribed herbs, and then there were other persons who did cupping and bleeding, while in any community could be found a midwife. In every early crossroads store, too, could be found substances from the mineral and vegetable kingdoms which even then were popular household remedies: Glauber Salt, Cream of Tartar, Mustard, Sulphur and Castor Oil. The missionary-preachers of those days also carried medicines with them, and as they rode from settlement to settlement, did what they could to alleviate physical distress along with their prime work of giving spiritual solace and help. Especially was this true of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg who brought with him to America a book of formulae of medicines which had proved to be efficacious; and the many entries in his journals concerning the ills of those to whom he ministered indicate that he really knew a great deal about the human body and its ills.

There is record of only two apothecaries in Lancaster prior to the Revolutionary War, so those physicians who set up practice here in early days were either their own apothecaries or procured their medicines from Philadelphia apothecaries. At the close of the Revolutionary War, there were 20 apothecary shops in Philadelphia, but even there physicians had their own shops where apprentices were kept busy pounding herbs in large iron mortars, in making extracts and tinctures from herbs and in rolling pills and making powders. It is said of Dr. Benjamin Rush that he kept three apprentices

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<sup>1</sup> Even as late as 1774 the number of trained physicians in Lancaster was few, judging by this letter:

"Dear Sir

I am this moment favored with yours by your son & shall take another opportunity of answering the obliging Things in it.

The Bearer Dr. Hand of the Royal Irish, has some Intention of settling in Lancaster, as he has heard that Dr. Boyd is about removing to Philadelphia. I am under so many obligations & have so sincere a Regard for the Gentlemen Officers of the Royal Irish & to Dr. Hand in particular, that I could not let him go without testifying to you the good character he sustains.

He has heard of Dr. Fred Kuhn's Intention to settle with you & he knows both his Family Interest & just Pretensions to encouragement & you may be sure that I do not mean by this to interfere myself, or expect that you would interfere with the Interest of any of our Friends of Dr. Kuhn's Family, nor particularly with Frederick, who is a Son & Graduate of our College, but Dr. Hand will have *his* Friends & his Design is to consult them & consider whether there may not be Room and Business sufficient to encourage him to settle with you also. Lancaster and its Environs have encouraged from Time to Time half a Score of Doctors of some kind or another. Pray might not two regular-bred and able men be better than all of them.

On this or any other Subject I know that you and Dr. Hand's other Friends in Lancaster will be ready to give him the best advice I am affectionately

Yours &  
Wm. Smith

Philada March 11th, 1774  
To Rev. Mr. Barton

(Letter owned by author, G. L. H.)

busy during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 in putting up powders of calomel and jalap, or calomel and rhubarb, which were the remedies then used to combat the dread disease. It was not unusual for physicians with their own shops, tended by an apprentice, to offer their own pet remedies for sale. Neither the business of the physician nor the business of the apothecary was regulated or licensed in those days, and the physician's apprentices, working for a meagre wage for five or six years, often went out and set themselves up as apothecaries.

Of all the apothecary shops of early Philadelphia, none had the reputation of Christopher Marshall's shop at The Sign of the Golden Ball. In 1729, he opened his apothecary shop at Front and Chestnut streets, and in 1735 moved farther west on Chestnut street, to present number 214. Christopher Marshall was the first qualified person to open a shop in Philadelphia; and being a druggist, botanist, and chemist as well as an apothecary, Marshall attracted to his store young men with a real desire to become trained apothecaries. Thus, his establishment was more than a shop. It was an educational institution.

The earliest apothecary shops in interior Pennsylvania were those set up by the Moravians at Bethlehem and Lititz. The Lititz Town Regulations of 1759 record the fact that the apothecary shop was recognized as part of the Economy in these words: "No other Persons shall in any sort meddle with Store or Shop-keeping or exercise the Business of an Apothecary."

The shop in Bethlehem was begun in 1743 by Dr. Frederick Otto, and to-day more than two hundred years later, this store still thrives under the title of Rau's Drug Store, in the original building where it was begun. Surely, in point of continuous service, this is the oldest drug store in the United States.

This same Dr. Otto of Bethlehem was also the first apothecary in Lancaster County. On October 16, 1760, he arrived at the Moravian Community of Lititz to take up his duties as physician and apothecary. He brought with him a long letter from Bishop Spangenberg which begins in this fashion: "Here comes Brother Otto and his wife, both of whom we commend to a hearty reception on your part. We have dismissed them heartily, thankful for the many and faithful services he has rendered to us. The understanding with him is that he is to remain in the Economy (i.e., considered and provided for as a servant of the Church). The apothecary supplies he brings with him have been taken from ours." The letter contained the suggestion that Dr. Otto and his wife should be supplied from Bro. Hehl's table, and that the apothecary shop was to be charged with what he got and credited with his receipts. Bro. Eberhart was to see that Dr. Otto was provided with an assistant in the garden and in compounding drugs, "so that this faithful old servant of the Church may not again have things too hard for him. In Bethlehem he has passed through many hardships and has worked very hard." Under date of June 26, 1762, the Lititz Church diary tells us that "Doctor Otto removed his apothecary shop to the stone house which Bro. Neibert had commenced, but the Economy had finished." In the map

of early Lititz prepared by Abraham R. Beck, this house is noted as of "Dr. John Frederick Otto. Original house begun Oct. 1757 by Rev. Daniel Neibert and finished by the Congregation in 1762 for the Gemein Apotheke (Congregational Apothecary Shop)." The map shows this house to be located at the northwest corner of East Main and Cedar streets. It is still standing on the corner directly north of the present post office, and while not in its original condition, it is interesting to us to note that the building specifically erected by the Lititz Moravians for the Gemein Apotheke is intact to-day.

In the summer of 1763, Dr. Otto returned to Bethlehem, and the work of ministering to the sick and conducting the apothecary shop fell upon the shoulders of Bro. Francke. Definite information on the subject of the Lititz Apothecary Shop ends here and we cannot hope to know more until the Lititz Church diary is fully translated. However, Dr. Herbert H. Beck tells us that the Congregational physician during the Revolutionary period was Dr. Adolph Meyer, and that, apparently, the Apotheke was regularly conducted by the town physician and surgeon. He is also of the opinion that The Gemein Apotheke was continued by the congregation well into the period terminated in 1854 when the Charter of the Congregation was changed after which it could no longer conduct business interests as the original charter allowed.

### **The First Pharmacopoeia**

There is more early Lititz history which has a place in this history which we are writing, and it is not only of local interest but fundamentally important in the history of pharmacy in the United States, for it has to do with our first pharmacopoeia. The early apothecaries of America naturally had only pharmacopoeias of the European countries to rely upon for formulae, and some apothecaries, spurning even these, used their own, so that there was no uniformity in the character of medicines. Realizing this, and hoping to correct it, Dr. William Brown, Physician General of the Continental Army Hospital at Lititz, in 1778 prepared a pharmacopoeia, which was the first book of its kind to be published in America.<sup>2</sup> Printed by Styner & Cist of Philadelphia, it was a small affair of thirty-two pages, the text entirely in Latin, occupying upon each page a space of 4¼ inches by 2½ inches, and giving the formulae of eighty-four remedies for internal use and sixteen preparations for external use. The title page of the book states that it is a "pharmacopoeia of simple and efficacious prescriptions for the use of the Military Hospital belonging to the Army of the United States. Adapted to our present state of need and poverty, which we owe to the ferocious cruelty of the enemy, and to a cruel war brought unexpectedly upon our fatherland."

The book contained a preface, also in Latin, which reads

"With an asterisk are denoted such prescriptions as are to be prepared and compounded in the general laboratory, the others are to be mixed for the occasion at the office of the hospital. There are very many prescriptions

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<sup>2</sup> Papers Lancaster County Historical Society, vol. 23, p. 5.

For Dr. Moses B. Bloomfield  
Sen. Physician Gen. Hosp.

For the sake of expedition and accuracy in performing the practice, and also to introduce a degree of uniformity therein throughout the several Hospitals, the following Pharmacopœia has been compiled, consisting of such formulae as it is always in our power to obtain; at the same time blank pages are intercalated for the insertion of any favourite or more useful formula which the Physicians may choose to make use of in addition or in place of any of those herein contained: but there has been a series of practice been found both convenient & efficacious, & are recommended to be generally used in the first list by J. B. Bloomfield

Pharm. Ch. & G.

Moses B. Bloomfield.

## PHARMACOPOEIA, &c.

### PARS I.

#### MEDICAMENTA INTERNA.

##### 1. AQUA ACIDULA, (*Posca Roman.*)

REC. Aceti vinosi, vel.  
pomacci, *unc. iv.* vel  
Pulv. crem. tartar. *drachm. ii.*  
Aquæ fontanæ *lib. ijs.* Misce.  
Pro potu communi antisepticæ, *unc. iv.* Quies  
die, vel ad libitum, fumendæ:

Addi possint, pro re nata, spiritus vini  
tenuis *unc. ii.*

##### 2. AQUA VINOSA.

REC. Vini Maderensis *unc. viii.* vel  
rubri *unc. xii.*  
Aquæ fontanæ *lib. i.* Misce.  
A 2 Pro

## PHARMACOPOEIA

### SIMPLICIORUM

ET

### EFFICACIORUM,

IN USUM

#### NOSOCOMII MILITARIS,

AD EXERCITUM

#### Fœderatarum Americæ Civitatum

PERTINENTIS;

HODIERNÆ NOSTRÆ INOPIÆ RERUMQUE  
ANGUSTIIS,

Feroci hostium sævitiz, belloque crudeli ex inopinato  
patriæ nostræ illato debitis,

MAXIME ACCOMMODATA.

PHILADELPHIÆ:

EX OFFICINA STYNER & CIST. M DCC LXXVIII.

**D**ISTINGUUNTUR æterno medicamentorum formulæ, quæ apud commune opæriturum præparari et componi debent; cætera inter nosocomiorum officinas sunt extemporè miscendæ.

Plurimæ sunt formulæ solidæ et siccæ quæ commodius vel saltem elegantius liquidâ formâ adhiberi possent, nisi defuerit imprimis phialarum copia; et omnia, quæ minus efficacia, pro recipientibus vel causa elegantiz tantum usui sunt, quales aquæ simplices, &c. variæque emplastra et unguenta vim necessaria aut-utilia, transportandi incommodo vitare velimus.

Lititz, Martii 12. 1778.

of solid and dry medicines which might be made more conveniently for use, or at least prepared more elegantly, were there not wanting for this a sufficiency of phials and such preparations, which though less efficacious, are used only to gratify the wishes of the patient and for the sake of elegance. It is also our desire to avoid such remedies as simple waters, etc., and various plasters and unguents which are hardly necessary or even useful, on account of the inconvenience of transportation."

Lititz May 12, 1778.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania owns a copy of the Lititz Pharmacopoeia which has the owner's name written on it. His name was Moses Bloomfield, and on a blank page in the book is a letter written to this same Bloomfield in the hand of Doctor Brown and signed by him.  
For Dr. Moses Bloomfield.

Jun. Phys. & Surg, Gen. Hosp'l

For the sake of expedition and accuracy in performing the Practice, & also to introduce a degree of uniformity therein throughout the several hospitals, the following Pharmacopoeia has been compiled, consisting of several formulæ as it is always in our power to obtain; at the same time, blank pages are interleaved for the insertion of any favourite or more useful formulæ which the prescribers may choose to make use of in addition or in place of any of those herein contained; but these have in a series of Practice been found both convenient & efficacious & are recommended to be generally used in the hospitals by

Wm. Brown, Phys. Gen'l, M. D.

There was an Apothecary-General in the Continental Army, who had as much authority in his field, as had the Surgeon-General in his, but apparently he was overlooked in the preparation of the first pharmacopoeia. It was entirely the work of Dr. Brown, and subsequent American pharmacopoeias until 1840 were completely put together by physicians. It was in that year, that apothecaries for the first time were asked for their advice in the preparation of a pharmacopoeia. Every ten years since 1820, a United States Pharmacopoeia has been published, and in contrast to the early books of the kind which were prepared by medical men, the pharmacopoeia of the present is almost entirely the work of pharmacists, although leading medical and scientific societies send delegates to each decennial pharmacopoeial convention.

The first apothecary in Lancaster of whom we have knowledge was James Peters, whose advertisement appeared in *The Pennsylvania Gazette* on January 10, 1765.

Just imported in the last vessels from London to Philadelphia,  
and to be sold wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices by

James Peters

Druggist and Chymist, at the Medicinal Store, in King Street below  
the Court-house in Lancaster.

The only other pre-Revolutionary War apothecary in Lancaster of whom we have definite knowledge was Henry Stuber. He, too, advertised in *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, and in the issue of April 4, 1768, we read:

Henry Stuber, Druggist in Lancaster Has just imported from  
London Via Philadelphia

A fresh and universal supply of Drugs and Medicines, with furniture, patent medicines, spices, perfumery, surgeon's instruments, painter's colours, dye stuffs, medicine boxes with ample directions, very necessary for families who live at a Distance from a Doctor, which he will sell as cheap as any one in Philadelphia and hopes the Doctors in the country will give him every encouragement as it will be much easier to get them from Lancaster, and will save the expense of so far carriage and much less risk.

### **Christopher Marshall, an Apothecary**

During the Revolutionary War, Philadelphia's famous and erudite apothecary, Christopher Marshall, of whom we have already made mention, came to Lancaster, not for business reasons but to establish a residence. In 1772, Marshall retired from business, having given the apothecary shop into the hands of his sons, Benjamin, Christopher, Jr., and Charles. Among Marshall's friends in Lancaster County was Peter Miller of the Ephrata community, to whom he wrote on June 5, 1774: "I have since my last marriage quitted all my Mercantile engagements by putting them into the hands of my three sons, and am now, altho an unworthy servant, waiting upon my great Master, not knowing when he will be pleased to call me hence to give an account of the Deeds I have done in this Probationary World. In the Intrim, I don't refuse to work or to assist the faithful laborers in the Lord's vineyard."

Marshall retired from business, partly because of declining health, and he then felt that it might be well for him to move away from the city. Thus, he chose Lancaster as his next home, and on June 29, of 1777, he arrived in Lancaster with his family and servants to take up residence in the house on East Orange Street, now known as number 215. By this time, Christopher Marshall's career as a pioneer apothecary was over and his place in the history of American pharmacy was secure. But, for every person who knows that Marshall was an apothecary, ten persons are only aware of Marshall as the man who kept a diary — or a Remembrancer, as he called it — during the days of the Revolution. It was really Marshall's avocation, more than his vocation that has given him a niche in colonial history. Without the worries of business, it seems that Marshall had time to hear and see everything that was going on in Philadelphia of any importance; and each day he recorded in his Remembrancer the day's happenings, together with his impressions of men and events; so that to-day that same Remembrancer is a source of authentic information concerning day by day occurrences during the Revolutionary War in Philadelphia and Lancaster. For when Marshall came to Lancaster, he continued his daily entries which makes the Remembrancer just as dear to Lancaster County historians as to Philadelphians. The Lancaster County Historical Society has wisely marked the Marshall House in Lancaster with a bronze tablet bearing this inscription, "Christopher Marshall, distinguished diarist of Revolutionary times lived in this house where he made almost daily entries in his diary from June 27, 1777, to September 24, 1781."<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Papers Lancaster County Historical Society, vol. 3, p. 131; vol. 31, p. 118.

The Remembrancer contains very few references to the drug business which seems strange, inasmuch as he kept in close touch with his sons in Philadelphia, as they continued the operation of the Marshall Drug Store. But Marshall was writing his Remembrancer during stirring times, and public affairs had first place in his mind. He mentions his close Lancaster friend and neighbor, Dr. Abraham Neff, frequently, and on one occasion wrote that, in his judgment, "Dr. Neff and his son were quite ignoramuses in preparing and administering physic (medicine) with any degree of sound judgement." On June 18, 1777, he addressed a letter to Benjamin Marshall and brothers in Philadelphia, and wrote: "Dr. Neff wants his medicines sent up. The person who purchased the Juniper Berries wants to know have you any more. They have not paid me anything yet." Several months later, in another letter to his sons in Philadelphia, Marshall tells them that "Dr. Neff wants some vial corks if you can find any." So, we may infer that Christopher Marshall had not lost all interest in the apothecary business founded by him and which was to continue until 1825, conducted lastly by his daughter, Elizabeth Marshall, who has the name of being the first woman in pharmacy in the United States.

A letter which Christopher Marshall wrote from Lancaster on August 12, 1777, to E. Milne, silversmith of Philadelphia, has unusual interest because in it is mentioned Lancaster's best known early apothecary. Marshall wrote: "If Chas. Heinitsch pays me any cash on thy account, I shall take particular care to dispose of it agreeable to thy direction." When this was written, Chas. Heinitsch had not as yet opened a store in Lancaster, but Marshall, Philadelphia's first apothecary, and Heinitsch, certainly knew each other, as is evidenced by this letter. How had these two men become acquainted? Perhaps Heinitsch served an apprenticeship in the Marshall store in Philadelphia or worked there for a period before coming to Lancaster.

### **The Heinitsch Apothecary Shop**

Be that as it may, Carl Heinrich Heinitsch's apothecary shop in Lancaster was the first one in the town of which we know much; and because the establishment founded by him had such a long and honorable existence under the management of members of the Heinitsch family, it is our intention to tell the full story of this pioneer Lancaster business place. Heinitsch's has oft been referred to as the first apothecary shop west of the Schuylkill, but we can no longer make this statement with the knowledge at hand that Lancaster had at least two apothecaries or druggists before the Revolutionary War.

The founder of the Heinitsch store in Lancaster, and as well, the founder of the Heinitsch family in America was Carl Heinrich Heinitsch (now spelled Heinitsh) native of the town of Leutzen in Saxony, Germany. He was born there in 1738, son of John F. Heinitsch. From the year 1753 to 1759 he served an apprenticeship with Johann Frederick Weinich, merchant of Weissenfels in Saxony. In 1772 he came to Philadelphia, and some years later arrived in Lancaster, where he found employment with Paul Zantzinger, North Queen Street merchant. He anglicized his name and in the future



was known as Charles H. Heinitsh. In the Lancaster assessment list of 1780, Charles Heinitsh is listed as a shopkeeper, and in fact it was in that very year that he opened a store or shop on East King Street at present number 146. Two years later, Heinitsh imported drugs and medicines from London and Amsterdam, and by so doing raised his store to the status of an apothecary shop.

It has been said that when Charles Heinitsh came to Lancaster, he studied the needs of the community before he opened a store, so that he might know just what kind of merchandise was needed. This could have been true, for a perusal of the extant Heinitsh records shows us that what was eventually offered for sale in the Heinitsh Apothecary Shop included just about every commodity that a growing American town one hundred and sixty-five years ago would need. Aside from drugs and medicines, Heinitsh's sold Hardware, Lumber, Shingles, Nails, Candlesticks, Traps, Brushes, Firearms, Tobacco, Snuff, Snuff Boxes, Glassware, Dress Goods, Stoves, Fishing Tackle, Musical Instruments, Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Catechisms. This should give a fair idea of what might have been bought in Heinitsh's Apothecary Shop, and for diversification of lines of merchandise it was closely akin to an American drug store of 1946.

However, Charles Heinitsh with all his merchandising must have been a good apothecary to have attracted so many physicians to his shop. In the Heinitsh account books for the years 1799-1803, we find no less than the names of twenty-two doctors who were customers of the store. Some of these were Lancaster doctors, and some were country doctors. Several were Philadelphia practitioners, and a few are unknown. We give you their names: Samuel Fahnestock, James Ankrim (Strasburg), John Barth, James Church, C. Freeman, Patrick Harrah, Thomas Jamison, Jacob Konigmacher, George Moore, Lackey Murrey (Philadelphia), John Morris, Adam Miller, Elisha Perkins, John Rose, William Smith (Philadelphia), Joseph Thompson, John Watson (Donegal), - - - Ziegler, Abraham Vickers, George Wagner, John Atlee.

Many of the account books and manuscripts relating to the Heinitsh Store in its early years have been preserved by Mr. Walter Heinitsh,<sup>4</sup> and every book and paper is highly interesting, but especially so are numerous pencilled notes by Dr. F. Kuhn, all dated in the years 1789 and 1790, and each one instructing Charles Heinitsh to give the bearers of the notes "bark" or "red bark." We give you an example of one note: "Mr. Heinitsh:— Please to let the girl have 4 ozs. of best bark, powdered or otherwise." By bark or red bark was meant Cinchona, which was the popular specific for the ague or the disease named malaria in later years. Cinchona bark is every bit as important now as it was then, only to-day the alkaloid quinine extracted from the bark is used in its place.

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<sup>4</sup> Walter A. Heinitsh, 225 West Chestnut Street, is a great-grandson of Charles H. Heinitsh.

In 1793, Charles Heinitsch purchased from Charles Syng a piece of land on East King Street for £400, where he built a house and store in 1798. The location is present number 144, and here in 1803, Charles Heinitsch died, survived by his widow who had been Sophia Hartoffel, and these children, Charlotte, Sophia, Augustus, Henry, Frederick, and Henrietta. By the terms of Charles Heinitsch's will, dated August 26, 1803, his son Augustus was directed to conduct the apothecary shop for the family until he became of age at which time he would then inherit it. In part, it reads:

It is my will and I hereby order that my said son Augustus shall have the use of all my Drugs and Medicines and my apothecary shop or Medicinal Ware House with all the Shop Furniture and things thereunto belonging and he shall therewith and by means thereof carry on and continue the Apothecary and Druggist Business until he my said son Augustus shall attain the full age of Twenty-one Years, who shall be allowed out of the Profits thereof such compensation for his care and trouble carrying on the said Business as my Executors or the Survivor of them may think reasonable. - - - - - and as soon as my said son Augustus shall have attained the full age of twenty-one years, he shall have and keep to his own use all the stock of Drugs and Medicines in Trade and then on hand. - - - - - The law calls this a Trust - - - A very important trust is created and Augustus Heinitsch is made the trustee under peculiar circumstances. To execute it properly will be honorable to himself, while on the other hand, a waste of the trust fund, thru inattention or other means, may eventually injure him materially. The medicines & the Drugs are in this case the stock or the trust and from these the profits must proceed. What is stock and what is profit can be distinctly ascertained by a very certain mode. A regular account is to be taken of the amount of the stock, the value to be formed from the invoices. The profits are to be ascertained from the amount of sales, or from the difference between the invoice price and the sum produced by sales, and it would be fair to make an allowance for wastage, which is natural to all such business.

The executor of the estate of Charles Heinitsch was John Eberman, who on October 24, 1803, began a public vendue when the personal property of the said Heinitsch was offered for sale. From the records of the sale, it appears that all of the general merchandise in the store was also sold, and this is borne out by the will of Mr. Heinitsch which left only the apothecary and druggist business to his son, Augustus. The vendue was not held on consecutive days but was stretched out through several years, which accounts for the strange statement by the executor in the record book of the sale: "This sale began Oct 24, 1803 and was continued until all the items were sold, the time required to sell the goods of Charles Heinitsch required 24 days and the last days of the sale March 19, 1807 thus it required 3 years 2 months 15 days to close out the estate of the personal property by the executor. Signed John Eberman, Executor."

The total amount of the sale of the Heinitsch personal property and merchandise amounted to £1292 6½ pence. Paging through the ledger of the sale gives us a very good idea who attended the various sessions. Public sales in Lancaster County have always been a source of entertainment, and

have attracted the curious just as much as they have attracted those who desired to purchase; and we must confess, that impelled by an instinct of curiosity, we were highly entertained as we read the sales ledger of the Heinitsch sale. Hugh McCullough bought a cask of Redwood for 5 pounds 8 shillings, and Rev. Henry Muhlenberg paid 3 shillings for 3 pair Cotton Cards. Phillip Diffenderfer got a Brass Candlestick for 7 shillings 6 pence and a muskrat trap was sold to William Ferree for 2 shillings. A clothes brush was knocked down to William Atlee for 2 shillings and a hand lanthorn to Phillip Albright for 2 shillings. Jacob Duchman paid 4 shillings for a powder horn. Jacob Brubaker paid 5 shillings for 3 half round files. For a pair fire shovels, Daniel Ebler gave 3 shillings 9 pence. Christian Demuth always seemed to be on hand when tobacco, snuff and snuff boxes were offered for sale, as he was usually the purchaser. He also bought 19¼ yards Chocolate Callico for 3-12-2. A dozen assorted gimlets went to Melcher Rudisill for 2 shillings 5 pence, Tobias Kendig paid 8 shillings 9 pence for a pair pocket pistols, and for a pair Horseman's Pistols, William P. Atlee paid 1 pound 10 shillings. Wm. Bausman, Esq., bought 5 Barlow Knives for 3 shillings 3 pence, and John Meister bought a harpsichord for 11 pounds 5 shillings.

Augustus, son of Charles Heinitsch, and the second one of the family to conduct the Heinitsch store, had indentured to him as an apprentice his own brother, Frederick, in 1807. While the indenture differs very little from other indentures which bound the apprentice to his master, we give it in full, as we have here a good example of the restrictive measures which were used by employers one hundred and thirty-nine years ago to keep apprentices in hand.

"This Indenture Witnesseth that Frederick Heinitch with the advice and consent of his guardian Abraham Brenneman hath put himself and by these presents, doth voluntarily and of his own free will and Accord, put himself Apprentice to Augustus Heinitch of the Borough of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster, Apothecary and Druggist to learn his Art, Trade and Mystery; and, after the manner of an Apprentice, to serve the said Augustus Heinitch from the day of the Date hereof, for and during and to the full end and Term of Five Years and Seven Months next ensuing During all which Term the said Apprentice his said Master faithfully shall serve; his Secrets keep, his lawful Commands everywhere readily obey. He shall do no Damage to his said master nor see it to be done by others, without letting, or giving notice thereof to his said Master. He shall not waste his said Master's goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not commit Fornication, nor contract Matrimony, within the said Term. He shall not play at Cards, Dice, or any unlawful Game, whereby his said Master may have Damage. With his own goods, nor the Goods of others, without License from his said Master he shall neither buy nor sell. He shall not absent himself, Day nor Night, from his said Master's service, without leave; nor haunt Alehouses, Taverns, or Playhouses; but in all things behave himself as a faithful Apprentice ought to do, during the said Term.

And the said Master shall use the utmost of his Endeavours to teach or cause to be taught, or instructed, the said Apprentice, in the Trade or Mystery of an Apothecary and Druggist and Procure

and provide for him sufficient Meat, Drink, Apparel, Lodging, and Washing, fitting for an Apprentice, during the said Term. And shall and will also give the said Apprentice one Year's Day Schooling within the Term aforesaid, And further, the said Master shall and will at the End or Expiration of the said Term give and deliver to the said Apprentice one good and sufficient new complete Suit of Apparel as and for his Freedom Dues; or in lieu thereof pay unto him the Sum of Ten Pounds at the option of the said Apprentice."

At the expiration of his apprenticeship, John Frederick Heinitsch joined the Pennsylvania Riflemen, and saw some service at Baltimore during the War of 1812. He was honorably discharged on December 10, 1814, by William Hamilton, Lieut. Colonel, and John Reitzel, Captain. Returning to Lancaster, John F. Heinitsch entered into a partnership with Dr. Samuel Humes, and on April 1, 1815, opened an apothecary shop at present number 4 West King Street. Let us read one of their advertisements:

"Apothecary and Medicinal Drug Store. S. Humes, Jr. and F. Heinitsch Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have opened an apothecary and drug store, in the house of Paul Zanzinger, Esq. in West King Street, opposite the State House. The business will be conducted under the firm of Heinitsch & Co. They offer for sale a Fresh and General Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & at the most reasonable Prices. . Orders from the country will be promptly attended to and prescriptions put up in a most careful manner."

Marietta Pilot, September 1, 1815.

The Humes-Heinitsch partnership for some reason was very short-lived, and on April 1, 1816, came to an end, having lasted exactly one year. John Frederick Heinitsch now returned to the old family store and entered into partnership with his brother Augustus; and the advertisements of the Heinitsch Store duly apprised the public of the change.

"Wholesale and Retail Medicinal Drug Store. A & F Heinitsh respectfully inform their friends & the public that they have received at their apothecary and medicinal Drug Store a few doors above Mr. Dittenbaugh's tavern East King Street, Lancaster, a fresh and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dye Stuff, Gold Leaf, Lancets, Retorts, Mortars, Trusses, Tooth-drawers, Scales and Weights, syringes, vials, corks, also Patent Medicines, of every description - - - - - which they offer for sale at the most reasonable & reduced prices. Orders will be thankfully received and put up with dispatch."

On April 4, 1816, the partnership of Augustus and John F. Heinitsh began, and on October 28, 1818, it was dissolved, so that it, too, was short-lived. It concluded when John F. purchased his brother's interest and became the sole owner of the Heinitsh Store, and moved the store to a new location, 32 East King Street. John Frederick was active in community life, held the position of treasurer of the German Society, and had a deep interest in science. He married Susan Hager, by whom he had one son whose name was Charles Augustus.

Born on July 31, 1822, Charles Augustus Heinitsh received his education at private schools in Lancaster, at John Beck's school in Lititz, and at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. When sixteen years of age, he entered

his father's apothecary shop as an apprentice clerk. In 1841, then nineteen years old, he was admitted as a partner with his father and the firm name changed to J. F. Heinitsh & Company. Once more the location of the store was changed, this time to 16 East King Street, where it remained until it came to an end. In 1849, John Frederick Heinitsh retired from business and gave the store entirely into the hands of son Charles.

Charles A. Heinitsh inherited from his father a taste for the sciences and also a desire for a life of activity. From all reports, he must have been a man of very genial and sociable habits, as well as a man of high business principles. We know from his record that he was prominent in the civic life of Lancaster, and in the organizations of professional pharmacy. At various times, he was a member of the Lancaster School Board, a trustee of Millersville Normal School, and active in the Lancaster County Historical Society, the Pennsylvania German Society, the Linnaean Society, the Union Fire Company, Lodge 43, Free and Accepted Masons, and Trinity Lutheran Church. In 1889, Franklin and Marshall College conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

When the American Pharmaceutical Association was organized in Philadelphia in 1851, Charles A. Heinitsh was among those present, remained at all times a very useful member, and in 1882 was elected as president of the body. In 1878, with Joseph Lemberger, old-time druggist of Lebanon and other active druggists, he put his shoulder to the task of organizing the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, was then elected as its first president and served two terms. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy conferred the degree of Master of Pharmacy on him in 1887, because of his efforts "to advance the standards of pharmacy and because of his assistance in securing Pure Food and Drug Laws." In 1898, the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association presented him with a gold medal in recognition of fifty years in the drug business.

On December 29, 1898, Charles A. Heinitsh died in Lancaster at the age of seventy-seven, after sixty years of continuous service in the drug store established by his grandfather in 1780, and we may be sure that he had loved the old store, for one of his friends once said that Charles Heinitsh "took pride in the very fact that his store was like Lancaster — old-fashioned."

Perhaps no druggist of Lancaster County at any time so identified himself with cultural and scholarly pursuits as did Charles Heinitsh. His close friend in pharmacy, Joseph Lemberger, was moved to express himself in this way at the time of his death: "I think he was one of the loveliest characters that ever I have been brought in contact with. He had a youthful spirit that he maintained within a day of his death. There was but one side to Charles A. Heinitsh, and that was sterling integrity, sterling honesty."

Following the death of Charles Heinitsh, the drug store was continued by his nephew, Sigmund W. Heinitsh. He was born in Lancaster in 1851, the son of William E. and Margaretta Heinitsh, received his education in the public schools and at Yeates Institute, and while a lad began his drug store experience in the store of his uncle. In 1872, he attended lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy but came home because of ill health. Some-

time in the next year, he again accepted employment with his uncle Charles, remained with him faithfully during the ensuing twenty-five years, and then in 1898, when Charles Heinitsh died, he took over the business. Sigmund Heinitsh, while not as active a man as his uncle, was however a respected man in the community, and like all the Heinitshs before him, he too had a round of duties in Trinity Lutheran Church, where he was a councilman, librarian of the Sunday School and for thirty years a member of the choir. Sigmund Heinitsh died in 1911 at which time his widow, Anna, became the owner of the store, which continued to do business under the managership of Edward Page.

Mr. Page, now living at 342 South Queen Street, has a fund of rich memories of the old Heinitsh store and its owner, at the time he went there as an apprentice in 1891. It was Charles A. Heinitsh who employed him at \$1.50 per week for the first year, \$2.00 per week for the second year, and then when he had passed the state board examination as a qualified assistant at the end of two years' experience, he was given \$4.00 a week. A day's work began with the opening of the store at seven in the morning and ended when the store closed at nine at night. Mr. Heinitsh is described by Mr. Page as "a fine Christian gentleman who above all things wanted the boys who came to him as apprentices to lead decent lives, and whose interest in them extended beyond the walls of the store." Sunday always found Charles Heinitsh in Trinity Church, and while his store was open certain hours for sale of medicines, he firmly refused to sell any item on a Sunday which in his estimation could not be classed as medicine or as a necessity. To a large extent, the business of the Heinitsh store consisted of the sale of medicines which they made themselves — a remedy for practically every ill in the catalogue. The sale of spices was largely confined to the drug stores at that time, and Mr. Heinitsh stressed the purity of the spices he offered for sale. He was firmly convinced that Lancaster County Saffron had a better flavor than Spanish Saffron, and so offered only the Lancaster County variety in his store. In 1866 he prepared for the American Journal of Pharmacy an article on Saffron, suggested it as a profitable crop, and on the basis of the yield in Lancaster County, asserted that an acre of ground would yield 33 to 36 pounds of Saffron.

For a picture of the Heinitsh store in the 90's we have this description by Edward Page:

I went to the store in 1891. At that time, the store had bulk windows with folding shutters. These shutters were closed Saturday night and remained closed all day Sunday. The windows, had, I think, six panes of glass and were used more for storage purposes than for display.

One side of the store had tincture bottles in sizes from a quart to half a gallon and were lettered in gold and black. The opposite side had white china jars in size from a quart to two gallons. These too were lettered in gold and black and must have made a handsome appearance when new. I was told that they were imported from Austria. There were drawers of various sizes, ranging from ten pounds to a hundred pounds capacity. Between the drawers were wall cases, about eighteen inches high.

Remedies for almost all diseases were made, some in gross lots, some in

dozens. They all had one general characteristic — terrible tasting. It seemed at that time, in order for a remedy to be effective, it had to have plenty of taste. Also, most preparations contained some form of opium. Horse and cattle powders and remedies were made in large quantities.

Most of the popular pills were made and sold, of course, uncoated. All tinctures, fluid extracts, ointments, etc., were made on the premises. Extract of vanilla was made in ten—or twenty—gallon lots. I had to grind the vanilla beans with sugar in an old hand mill.

There were lots of old things in the warehouse, such as flints and the metal bands which fit over the knuckles and which struck the flint, thus throwing the spark into the tinder box. Then there were old fat lamps, lances with strong spring attachments which released the sharp blade, thus penetrating the flesh very quickly. Also, there were some instruments of torture used by dentists for pulling teeth—a hooked sort of instrument with sharp saw teeth.

In 1928, Anna, widow of Sigmund Heinitsh, passed away, and for the next four years, the store continued under the management of Edward Page for the benefit of the Heinitsh estate. But, as all things must end sometime, so the year 1932 saw the end of Lancaster's oldest drug store. It was in that year that Mr. Page retired, leaving the store in the hands of the Heinitsh family, who had no more druggists to put in the store, although for a short while it was operated by grandchildren of Sigmund Heinitsh. Thus came to an end Heinitsh's Drug Store which had been a Lancaster institution for one hundred and fifty-two years, and always owned by members of a single family. There may be other drug stores in America with just as long a family history, but if there be such, this writer has no knowledge of them.

### Other Early Apothecaries

We now return to the late 1700's for a look over the town of Lancaster in search of more early apothecaries, and we find that there were several apothecary shops before 1800, operated by doctors, and one by a doctor's widow.

As early as 1781 the widow Kuhn had an apothecary shop in Lancaster, and in all probability she was Anna Sabina, widow of Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn, prominent in early Lancaster as a leading member of Trinity Lutheran Church as well as a physician. He died in 1780. On December 1, 1781, Charles Marshall of the Philadelphia drug firm in writing to his father at Lancaster said: "Please to inform Widow Kuhn that I have her things packed up for several days & I expected that Bousman would call to inform us that his waggon was come." As late as 1786, the name of Widow Kuhn appears on assessment lists as an apothecary.

According to Ellis and Evans, Dr. Henry Huttenstein (Hottenstein) was one of the first druggists in Lancaster, and this statement is borne out by early assessment lists. In 1783, Hottenstein is listed as a "druggist" while Charles Heinitsch is listed as a "shopkeeper." No further information is at hand concerning this apothecary-doctor.

Another early apothecary shop was one conducted by Dr. Samuel Boude, and again our data are meagre. Dr. Boude, burgess of Lancaster in 1757-1758, married Mary, the daughter of Samuel Bethel, who laid out Bethelstown.

Portraits of Samuel Boude and his wife painted by Benjamin West are owned by Mrs. Henry S. Heistand of Marietta. Mrs. Heistand is a lineal descendant of Samuel Boude, and while she can give us no information as to where Boude practiced the arts of the physician and the apothecary, she is of the opinion as are others that it was in Bethelstown, a village many years ago situated on West King Street near Manor, but which quite early was absorbed by the growing town of Lancaster. Boude was also in the Legislature in 1784-1792-1796.

Dr. George Moore had a shop "At the Sign of the Marble Mortar" in Center Square in 1795, and on April 8 of that year advertised in the *Lancaster Journal*:

#### DRUGS and MEDICINES

To be had at the sign of the Marble Mortar, north of the COURT HOUSE, a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Also best Perfumes, Hair Powder, Pomatums, WASH-BALLS, a variety of essences, double distilled Lavender Water, &&&&.

Dr. Moore was well known as a medical practitioner, and on June 2, 1802, announced that he was prepared to inoculate for kine pow (smallpox). William Pitt Atlee, father of the first Dr. John L. Atlee had Dr. Moore as the physician of his family, and thus it happened that his son, William L., was the first person in Lancaster to be inoculated by Dr. Moore.

Dr. George Moore was postmaster from 1798 to the time of his death, April 20, 1809; his widow succeeded to the office and served for twenty years.

Also advertising his shop in 1795 was John Rose. In the *Lancaster Journal* of July 8, 1795, we read:

#### JOHN ROSE CHEMIST and DRUGGIST

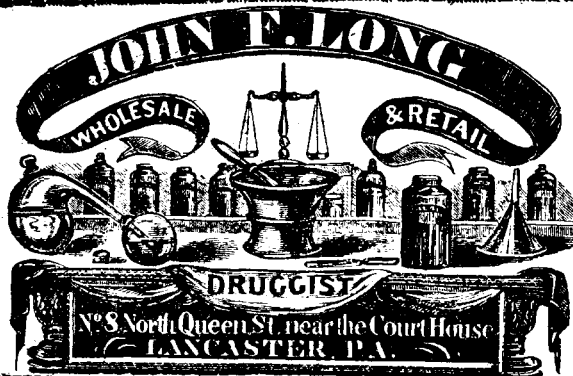
Has for sale, at his Store in Lancaster, on the south side of King Street and the east side of the Court House, nearly opposite D. W. Witmer's tavern, in addition to his former stock, a large and general assortment of all kinds of Drugs and Medicines, which he will sell on the very lowest terms.

Dr. G. W. Aldesterren advertised on December 9, 1796, that he had opened a drug store in North Queen Street at the home of David Hall. Previously in the same year, he had announced the location of his medical office at the inn of John Michael, "The Sign of the Waggon," where "he takes no pay until the cure is completed."

In 1797, Dr. Abraham Breneman, a nephew of Dr. Christian Neff, was running an apothecary shop on the corner of South Queen and German (Farnum) streets. He successfully practiced physic and surgery, and died in 1819.

By the year 1830, according to an enumeration of occupations then represented in the life of Lancaster, there were five druggists in the town. One of them was John F. Long, whose store was located on the west side of North Queen Street, first square (number 12 North Queen Street). In an advertisement of *The Lancaster Anti-Masonic Herald and Weekly Courier*, issue



**TO FAMILIES.**

Families can be supplied with pure and fresh ground, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper, Mace, Ginger, Mustard, White Pepper, Cayenne Pepper. Also, Nutmegs, Saffron, Saleratus, Pearl Ash, Table Oil, Potash used in making Soap, Soda for washing, Bleaching Salts, winter and fall strained Spermaceti Oil, Cut and Plain Glass Lamps, Peg Lamps, Globe lanterns, Lamp Glasses, Chamber Lamps, Lamp Wick, Tapers, British Lustre, Bath or Scouring Brick, Castile and Palm Soap, Rotten Stone, Porter Bottles, Preserving Jars, Bottle Corks, Lucifer Matches, Porcelain Cement, &c., &c.

OFFERS FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REDUCED PRICES A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Shop Furniture, Vials, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Perfumery, Ground Spices, &c. Druggists, Physicians, Country Merchants, Fullers, Dyers, Hatters and others, supplied with every article on the most accommodating terms.

**DRUG STORE ADVERTISEMENT**

This advertisement gives an excellent idea of the kind of merchandise offered in the drug store of one hundred years ago.

—From Lancaster City Directory 1843

of November 6, 1829, he made known the fact that he had for sale "Extract of Quinine among other new and rare remedies." His store remained at the North Queen Street location for more than sixty years until his son, Charles, moved it to a building on North Duke Street (site of present Bell Telephone Building).

John F. Long was a brother-in-law of William G. Baker whose own drug store later was situated close to Long's drug store. Mr. Long married Louisa, daughter of Dr. John C. Baker, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church.

In 1830, a Doctor Sherer had a store which he called "Dr. Sherer's Drug and Chemical Store" (*Lancaster Journal*, January 2, 1829), on West King Street.

Possibly in 1830, the Dorman store was still in operation. In 1819, Dr. Francis Dorman came to Lancaster and according to his advertisements, he was a "Chymist and Doctor of Medicine at the Faculties of Germany, France and several European Academies." This man opened an apothecary shop next door to Jonathan Henkel's Tavern, "The Sign of the Deer," about 1819. He announced that "he undertakes the cure of all diseases to which human life is exposed in its different ages."

During the ten years following 1830, the advertisements of new druggists appear in the Lancaster papers, but by the time the first city directory is published in 1843, they have fallen by the wayside, for their names do not

appear then among the druggists of that year. In 1839, W. L. Atlee advertised drugs, medicines and chemicals at his store on the corner of East King and Lime streets (*Lancaster Union*, March 26, 1839). In 1840, Dr. H. H. Hopkins advertised a "New Apothecary Shop" on West King Street, next to Steinman's Hardware Store (*Old Guard*, July 8, 1840). Dr. E. Landis in *The Lancaster Union and Republican Leader* of October 10, 1843, announced a "New Wholesale Drug Store."

### Druggists Since 1843

With the publication of the first Lancaster directory in 1843, we have the means of learning definitely much about the business houses of Lancaster. The directory was published by James Bryson, job printer of West King Street (first square, north side), and lists the heads of families and indicates the trades and professions of Lancaster's citizens. So we know that there were six drug stores in Lancaster in 1843:

Absalom Fairer, North Queen, 1st square, west side  
John F. Heinitsh, East King, 1st square, south side  
Chas. A. Heinitsh, same as above  
John F. Long, North Queen, 1st square, west side  
George A. Miller, West King, 1st square, south side  
Ely Parry, East King, 2nd square, north side  
James Smith, East King, 1st square, north side

As few of the dwellings of Lancaster were numbered in 1843, the compiler of the directory hit upon the device of numbering the squares, commencing at the Court House, so that the location of houses and stores could be approximated.

The store of Absalom Fairer had its beginning in 1838. In that year, Isaac Bauman announced the opening of a store at the northeast corner of North Queen and Orange streets, with the information that said Bauman "having been nearly nine years in the practice of Medicine, gentlemen of the Medical Profession and the public especially may confide in having their prescriptions compounded with the utmost care and accuracy." Absalom Fairer took over this store about 1840 and he was in turn succeeded in 1845 by J. B. Hower & Company.

George A. Miller advertised extensively, and herewith is a sample of his advertising:

#### DRUGS and MEDICINES WHOLESALE & RETAIL

The subscriber, thankful for past favors is desirous of calling the attention of physicians, Dealers, Dyers, Fullers, Hatters, and Consumers generally to his assortment of  
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS  
OILS, GLASSWARE, SPICES &

He has also constantly on hand a supply of all the most popular  
PATENT MEDICINES, now in use, together with a variety of  
Miscellaneous Articles, usually kept by Druggists.

George A. Miller

N. B.—Just received a further supply of that invaluable preparation "Sands Sarsaparilla"

(*Lancaster Democrat*, December 25, 1844)

The drug store of Ely Parry was a continuation of a store begun about 1836 by Dr. Washington L. Atlee, youngest brother of Dr. John L. Atlee, in whose office he read medicine. He received a diploma from Jefferson Medical College in 1829, and then settled in Mount Joy where he expended his efforts along scientific lines, studying botany and delivering lectures on kindred subjects, and for a time putting medicine in the background of his mind. In 1834 he returned to Lancaster and practiced medicine for the ensuing ten years, during which period he also continued his scientific studies. We believe that during about eight of these ten years, he had the drug store which he himself began on the corner of East King and Lime streets. In 1845 Dr. Washington L. Atlee removed to Philadelphia, where to the end of his life he was famed as a surgeon, a public speaker and a writer.

It was in 1841, or maybe before, that Dr. Atlee sold his store to Dr. Ely Parry; but it was on July 13, 1841, that Dr. Parry advertised his "new store" in *The Lancaster Union*, and described the location of the store as "being between the hotels of Messrs. Duchman and Swope," which for us means that it was next door to the old Leopard Hotel (Hotel Weber), so we may presume that when Dr. Parry bought the store, it was still located at Lime and King streets. In 1804, Ely Parry was born in Drumore Township, and after local preliminary education, read medicine with Dr. Hanford of Salisbury Township, and later was graduated from Jefferson Medical College. Specializing in dentistry, he settled in Lancaster about 1830 and was one of Lancaster's earliest dentists. He remained in Lancaster until 1860 and during all of his Lancaster residence, he carried on the drug business and his dental practice at the same location. When he left Lancaster to spend the remainder of his life in Bellefonte, his son, Dr. Henry B. Parry, graduate of The Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery took over the Parry Drug store as well as the dental practice, and continued both until his death in 1909. The store was then closed out, and the room rented to Maurice Eby, who began his drug store at this location and remained here until 1914.

For Mrs. Joseph Jarvis, niece of Henry Parry, the Parry Drug Store of the 90's is still a bright spot in her memory. She describes Dr. Parry as a "kindly, genial, jolly soul, lover of children and comical stories. He both loved to tell and to hear stories and could often be found across the street at Demuth's Cigar Store where genial friends were wont to meet and swap stories." She tells of her uncle's "engine house" where he ground his spices. "My uncle knew that many spices were being adulterated and for that reason ground his own. This was done out in the 'engine house,' back of the outer kitchen, where he had an engine with a smoke stack extending through the roof. With much grinding and shrieking of machinery and turning of wheels, together with puffs of smoke and effort, the engine was started and the spice grinding proceeded. I can smell now the aromatic cinnamon and the pungent cloves and on other days a sneezy smell—that of black pepper." She further recalls: "In the big window at the front of the store hung the two glass containers filled with colored water; on the one side the red one, and on the other, the green. Of a winter's evening I can still see—

in memory's eye — the Welsbach burner lights behind these show globes and the resultant ruby and emerald glow cast on the snow outside on the pavement, while inside in the center of the store the big old fashioned coal stove gave out its bright warmth and cheer."

The last one in the list of 1843 drug stores was James Smith. He married into Lancaster's first drug family when he took to wife Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles H. Heinitch, founder of the store which bore his name. The drug store of James Smith was at the present 9 East King Street, and eventually became Locher's Drug Store. In 1834 Charles Locher was born in Bavaria, where he gained some knowledge of chemistry before he came to America. His first job in Lancaster was as a clerk in the Lancaster County National Bank. He became acquainted with James Smith, druggist, as well as with a niece of his, Margaret Parks, whom he married. In 1865 he took charge of Smith's Drug Store, and in time became the owner — and so it became known as Locher's Drug Store. After Mr. Locher's death, the store passed to the ownership of Lincoln Wenger, who operated it under the Locher name until his death.

While not listed in the directory of 1843, the drug store of Dr. George B. Kerfoot made its appearance about that year. Dr. Kerfoot came to Lancaster from Ireland with his parents in 1819, read medicine with Dr. Samuel Humes, became a well-known doctor, and a teacher of anatomy in a private school which he conducted, and established a "drug and chemical store" in the northeast corner of Center Square. Just about one hundred years ago — on January 2, 1846 — the Kerfoot Store was taken over by William G. Baker, a son of the beloved Reverend John C. Baker, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church (1827-1852). William G. Baker was the first college-trained druggist to operate a store in Lancaster city or county. Until his time, all of the Lancaster druggists had learned their professional art through preceptors, with the exception of a few who may have had some scientific education in Europe. In fact, there were no colleges in our country to train men in the apothecary's art. It was only in 1821 that the first College of Pharmacy in the United States came into being, after far-sighted druggists of Philadelphia, assembled in Carpenter's Hall and proceeded to formulate plans for a training school for drug clerks. The institution was named the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and its first president was eighty-one year old Charles Marshall, son of the famous apothecary and diarist of Revolutionary Philadelphia. It was from this college that William G. Baker of Lancaster was graduated in 1842. Several years later — in 1846 — Mr. Baker began the operation of the Penn Square store which he continued until his death, on December 28, 1890.

Looking through the day by day issues of *The Lancaster Intelligencer* for 1846, we notice that William Baker, in one of his first advertisements, offers for sale "A Rat, Mice and Roach Exterminator which contains articles in themselves innocent — and contains not a particle of poison — but when combined create a gas which explodes the stomach and consequently destroys life in a few hours." And that was the horrible way in which Mr. Rat was exterminated one hundred years ago.

In an advertisement of J. F. Heinitch one hundred years ago, we see that Wild Cherry was a popular remedy for pulmonary disorders, just as it is to-day. The medicine advertised was "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of colds, coughs, difficult breathing, pain and soreness of the breast, asthma, Whooping Cough, and Bronchitis approaching Consumption."

One hundred years ago, and until rather recent times, it was the common practice for makers of patent medicines to claim curative powers for their remedies. The labels of ready-made medicines also bore the word CURE. To-day no curative powers may be claimed for any patent medicine, but in 1846 there were no laws to cover such statements. The notorious Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia had a great variety of medicines which he distributed all over the country, and his labels bore the information that "a million persons had been cured by his medicines." In Lancaster, "Dyott's Family Medicine Chest containing 16 Standard Preparations was sold at the book stores of John Gish and John Bear; also at the following Drug Stores: Heinitch & Sons, J. F. Long, James Smith, Joshua Jones." It appears from newspapers of one hundred years ago that the book stores of Lancaster carried all the advertised patent medicines as a sideline.

Passing along through the years, we pause in wonderment as we read the advertisement of a Lancaster druggist of 1853.

G. B. Markley  
Herb Medicine Laboratory  
#60 East King Street  
Lancaster, Pa.

Where Pure Herb Medicines are prepared and for sale by him and his Agents for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Consumption, Female Diseases of every description (Married or unmarried) etc. etc.

And as there is such a host of different kinds of diseases and of different constitutions, I have prepared 172 kinds of medicines, Suitable as I believe, to cure all curable disease which I give in connection with my Blood Purifier.

The Balsam has the power to it to Cure and Prevent Small Pox, Chicken-Pox, Water-Pox and all cutaneous Diseases.

I will here give the cause why these Medicines have the powers over all other Medicines. It is they are prepared in an entire different way. Some are attenuated 3000 to 20,000 times, others by concussion or revolution 2000 to 40,000 times. This is what gives them the power to act like electricity or in union with the electricity of the human system, by supplying that which is deficient; in diseases this can only be cured by properly prepared Medicines, made of Herbs, Roots, Gums and Extracts — and not by Minerals.

The man who thus advertised so flamboyantly and mysteriously later took his store to a location on North Queen Street (present number 116), next door to a shop kept by the father of George F. K. Erisman, who knew the Markley store well and who is of the opinion that the first soda fountain in Lancaster was found in the Markley Drug Store shortly after the year 1870. G. B. Markley was a member of the old Union Fire Company, and

served the city as its treasurer. He had his store lastly on Queen Street where the Groff and Wolf store stands.

G. B. Markley was one of the druggists listed in the city directory of 1857, the full list being as follows:

William G. Baker, northern corner, Center Sq.  
Thomas L. Budd, N. Queen above Chestnut.  
Thomas Ellmaker, W. King opp. Cross Keys Tavern.  
Charles A. Heinitsh, 12 E. King St.  
Benj. A. Kauffman, 41 N. Queen St.  
John F. Long and Co., 5 N. Queen St.  
G. B. Markley, 60 E. King St.  
Benj. Muhlenberg, 8 S. Queen St.  
Ely Parry, E. King St.  
James Smith, 10 E. King St.  
J. Waylan, 60 N. Queen St.  
Samuel Welchans, 27 N. Queen St.

This list contains the names of some druggists whom we already know, but several are newcomers in Lancaster drugdom. Of Thomas L. Budd, who was the first to venture north of Chestnut Street with a drug store we know nothing, and information about J. Waylan and Benj. Kauffman is also lacking.

Thomas Ellmaker, whose father was the Hon. Amos Ellmaker, first saw the light of day in Lancaster on March 22, 1825. When his early education in the Lancaster schools and at St. Paul's School on Long Island was completed, he moved on to Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1846. For five years following, he practiced medicine in Landisville, then opened a drug store on West King Street, next door to the entrance to the Masonic Hall. For twenty years, he conducted this store, and at the same time carried on the practice of medicine. He died in 1911. On his retirement from business in 1872, he sold his store to George Washington Hull. Born in New Holland on Washington's Birthday, 1838, George Washington Hull came appropriately by his name. His three years' apprenticeship in the drug business was served with Charles A. Heinitsh, which was followed by several years managership of the Benjamin Kauffman Store. From here he went to work for Thomas Ellmaker, and in 1872 purchased the Ellmaker store which then took the name of Hull's. As Hull's Drug Store, it was known for years, even after the death of George Washington Hull and during other proprietors, until the last owner, Lloyd Diehm, merged it with the store's opposite professional neighbor, Houghton's Drug Store. This store, directly across the street from Hull's was begun in 1885 by T. J. Houghton, continued by his son J. C., and purchased by Amos L. Hamaker in 1919. In 1929 Mr. Hamaker moved the Houghton store from the south side of West King Street to the Hull Store on the north side, and the two old stores began a new life under the merged name of the Hull-Houghton store.

Benjamin S. Muhlenberg, son of Dr. F. A., and grandson of the Rev. Henry E. Muhlenberg, had his introduction to medicine in his father's office in Lancaster, and finished Medical School at the University of Pennsylvania in 1845. Two years later, commissioned a surgeon in the U. S. Army, he was sent to Mexico and had a taste of war during the conflict with that country. Resigning his commission, he returned to Lancaster and the practice of medicine until 1851. He then began the drug store, which was known as "Muhlenberg's" for many years.

George R. Welchans, who had a drug store on North Queen Street in 1857, gave up pharmacy for medicine, studied first under Dr. John L. Atlee and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1867. For a while he was associated with John Black in a wholesale drug house in the first block of West Chestnut Street, the firm being known as Black and Welchans. John Black, a veteran of the Civil War, later entered into the retail drug business at Duke and German (Farnum) streets.

This concludes our fund of knowledge concerning the druggists whose names appeared in the city directory of 1857. From this period until 1900, many new names appeared in the drug store advertisements, and on the signs swinging in the doorways of Lancaster apothecary shops.

Dr. B. F. W. Urban, who had a store at 312 South Queen Street, had quite an active life before he finally started his career as a druggist. Son of Joseph R. Urban, schoolteacher of Conestoga Centre, B. F. W. in turn taught school, studied medicine with Dr. P. J. Clinger of Conestoga Centre, was graduated as an M. D. from University of Pennsylvania in 1867, served as a hospital steward during the Civil War, practiced medicine at Conestoga Centre, put in nine years in the Court House as clerk and deputy clerk of Quarter Sessions Court; and after this variation of occupations, opened a drug store. Among his clerks was one by the name of Acton Ash Lefevre who came from Strasburg, where he was born in 1870. He graduated from the College of Pharmacy in 1894, and in the same year purchased the Urban Store, and took it to a new location on the corner of South Queen and Conestoga streets. Again in 1903 he moved to South Queen and Church streets, where the store is thriving to-day. The present owner is City Commissioner E. W. Bowman, who purchased the store in 1927. Many years ago, Mr. Lefevre put on the market a talcum powder, which has since become well known under the name of "Bismoline." The manufacture and distribution of this item continues under Mr. Bowman's ownership.

Dr. Jacob Long was a graduate of the Pennsylvania Electric Medical College and a practicing physician in Lancaster for twenty years before he engaged in the drug business at West King and Manor streets in 1860. The corner where his store was located (now occupied by a gas station) was popularly known as Long's Corner. J. M. Fackenthal succeeded Dr. Long and later on moved his store to the "point" at West Orange and King streets. After the death of Mr. Fackenthal, the store was closed.

Sometime before the Civil War, Daniel H. Heitshu, who had served his drug apprenticeship in the store of John Long, opened his own store on West King Street in the room east of Steinman's Hardware Store (now occupied

by Joe the Motorist's Friend). The war came along and Daniel Heitshu, being an officer of the Lancaster Fencibles arranged for a man to take over his store while he went to war. The time came when Heitshu had to leave, but his relief had not arrived so the Heitshu Drug Store was closed during the period that Daniel Heitshu was serving his nation; and we are told that there was no similar case in Lancaster during the Civil War. After the war, Mr. Heitshu moved his store to the southwest corner of Center Square and West King Street, and then left Lancaster for Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he was in business for several years. Returning to Lancaster, he relocated his store at 303 North Queen Street, and two years later moved to number 311, where for more than twenty-five years the Heitshu Drug Store was a going concern. At one time Mr. Heitshu had some competition in his neighborhood in the person of a man who opened up a drug store without having served an apprenticeship. This led Mr. Heitshu to advertise in the daily papers that he was "the only practical druggist north of the railroad." Daniel Heitshu upon his retirement sold his store to Frank Deen, who owned and operated it until he accepted a position as pharmacist of the Lancaster General Hospital. The store was then closed.

The Frailey store, on the southwest corner of King and Shippen streets, had its beginning sometime before 1885, when Father Anthony Kaul set up his nephew, Dr. Anthony Burger, in the drug business. When Dr. Burger gave up the drug store in 1885 and retained his medical practice, William O. Frailey took over the business. Mr. Frailey's experience began in the store of W. T. Wiley on North Queen Street, and was followed by the usual course and graduation from the College of Pharmacy, after which he clerked for three years in the John R. Kauffman store, which was a continuation of Wiley's. As an outside activity, Mr. Frailey interested himself in church music and as a young man directed St. Mary's Catholic Choir, and then for many years sang in the choir of the First Presbyterian Church. For some years a second Frailey store was in operation on North Queen Street. A sideline in the Frailey stores which attracted the disciples of Isaac Walton was fishing tackle; and not forgotten is the display of those long old-fashioned fishing poles, which was part of the scene outside Frailey's thirty-five years ago. Since the death of W. O. Frailey in 1941, the store at King and Shippen streets has been owned and operated by William O. Frailey, Jr.

Samuel E. Meister opened his first store at King and Mulberry streets in 1888, and two years later moved to West Chestnut and Mary streets. It was discontinued about fifteen years ago.

At 244 West King Street, just east of the old Follmer Clogg plant was a drug store run by a very popular woman, Sarah (Sallie) McCormick, sister of Doctor Daniel R. McCormick. Miss McCormick was especially popular with the children who never failed to get courteous attention, and a few pieces of candy from her; and for this attention to children, she was known by boys and girls throughout the city of Lancaster. Also, she was the first and only woman to conduct a drug store in Lancaster since the days of the widow Kuhn around 1800. "A most unique and lovely character" — this was the simple description of Sarah McCormick contained in her obituary notice.



The first drug store of A. A. Hubley was in the store room on West King Street where before the Civil War Daniel Heitshu had conducted his store. Mr. Hubley later moved to 36 West King Street.

The Harry B. Cochran store was at the location on North Queen Street where now stands the Grand Theatre. Mr. Cochran left the drug business to become a partner in the department store firm of Foster and Cochran, which was long one of Lancaster's leading stores.

Andrew G. Frey, pharmacy graduate of 1879, came to Lancaster from York County and opened his first store on the southeast corner of Orange and Queen streets, later moved to present 116 North Queen Street (Barr's Flower Shop) and again moved to a place on East Lemon Street near Lime. He spent his last years visiting his friends in the retail drug field, selling them at the same time some preparations of his own manufacture.

The store of Harry Bringhurst was on the west side of North Queen Street near Lemon.

In 1883, William T. Hoch, native of the Mosquito Coast, Nicaragua (where his father was a missionary for the Moravian Church), came to Lancaster, the home of his mother, after following a course of chemistry at Nazareth Hall. He worked as a drug clerk until 1889, in which year he purchased the Cochran Store on North Queen Street. In 1890 he moved it to Zahm's Corner in Center Square.

The drug store at Duke and Lemon streets, which has long been known as The Corner Drug Store, has had many owners since it was opened before 1890 by William T. Brown, brother of Judge J. Hay Brown. Mr. Brown specialized in perfumery, and during one Easter season we find this advertisement.

"With New Bonnets and Hats  
Use New Perfume  
Brown's Fragrant Violet Water  
Leads all others  
Regular Dollar size for 60c  
Made and sold at  
Brown's Drug Store  
Biggest and Best Line of  
Perfumery always in stock."  
(*Intelligencer*, April 8, 1890.)

Following William Brown at the Corner Drug Store was a man by the name of Davis, then Baldwin, next Seltzer, followed by Fips, then Runkle who sold to Chauncey Longenecker, then Frank Cormeny, succeeded next by William Dry, and then back again to Chauncey Longenecker who is the present owner.

From 1887 until 1905 the Snyder Drug Store on North Queen Street was well and favorably known. Son of Jacob W. Snyder, a Rapho Township farmer, H. N. Snyder was born in 1862. Pharmacy appealed to him as a lad and so he left the farm to serve an apprenticeship in the drug store of Charles Heinitsh, followed this experience with a course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy where he was graduated in 1887. In the same year he

opened a drug store at 146 North Queen Street, and by creating a professional atmosphere drew to his store much of the personal trade of the city's physicians. In 1905, at the early age of forty-three, Mr. Snyder departed this life. His successor was Clyde H. Cooper, also a farmer's son, born in Bart Township in 1880. It was in the store of H. N. Snyder that Clyde Cooper began his pharmaceutical experience at the age of fifteen. In 1903, he was graduated from the College of Pharmacy, and at once returned to the Snyder store where his training had begun. After the death of Mr. Snyder, Cooper served short periods in the Heinitsh and the J. A. Miller stores, then became manager of the Snyder store, it having been purchased by the Miller Drug Company. In 1914, he became the owner, and five years later Cooper's Drug Store was moved to its present location at 154 North Queen Street. Mr. Cooper is civic-minded and has served as City Councilman and City Treasurer.

There is one more Lancaster druggist who came from the farm to Lancaster some years ago, and I am pleased to call him the dean of Lancaster County pharmacists. His name is J. A. Miller, and speaking to him recently, he told me these few facts concerning his pharmaceutical beginnings: "I think it was about 1884 when I came to Lancaster as an apprentice boy and entered the drug store of H. B. Cochran, 147 North Queen Street. Later I went to Philadelphia and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and how glad I was when that course was finished; for you know in those days apprentice boys had to work for \$2.00 a week and pay \$4.00 for room and board. Naturally I was glad when expenses ended and I was on the road to earn big money. Fifteen dollars a week was top salary then for a graduate of pharmacy. In 1890, I purchased the John R. Kauffman<sup>5</sup> Drug Store at 56 North Queen Street." Since that year the J. A. Miller Store has been a landmark at the same location, and although Mr. Miller is no longer the proprietor of the store, the establishment still carries his name, and Mr. Miller himself, fifty-six years after he started business, is to-day an active prescription clerk in the store. Many years ago, he launched out in the manufacture of preparations for physicians, and that phase of the business interests him to-day as much as it did when he was a younger man, traveling over Lancaster County with horse and buggy to contact the country doctors. During the sixty-two years that he has been intimately associated with the pharmaceutical interests of Lancaster city, he has known all the druggists of that period, and some who were active Lancaster druggists in 1882 have long since passed from this scene and are only remembered by our elders. Mr. Miller has prepared a list of Lancaster Druggists, once active in the business life of Lancaster, whom he knew and are now deceased:

Wm. G. Baker, Center Square.  
John F. Long, 10 N. Queen St.  
John R. Kauffman, 56 N. Queen St.  
H. B. Cochran, 37 N. Queen St.  
Daniel Heitshu, 311 N. Queen St.

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<sup>5</sup> John Kauffman was later secretary to Judge J. Hay Brown.

H. N. Snyder, 146 N. Queen St.  
 Harry Bringham, N. Queen St.  
 Chas. Long, N. Duke St.  
 Jacob Long, W. King and Manor sts.  
 B. S. Muhlenberg, 17 S. Queen St.  
 Chas. A. Heinitsh, 16 E. King St.  
 Alfred A. Hubley, 36 W. King St.  
 Geo. W. Hull, 23 W. King St.  
 T. J. Houghton, 20 W. King St.  
 Dr. Samuel McCleary, Orange and Prince sts.  
 A. G. Frey, E. Lemon and 116 N. Queen St.  
 Wm. Hoak, N. Queen St.  
 Dr. B. F. W. Urban, 312 S. Queen St.  
 Wm. Brown, Duke and Lemon sts.  
 A. A. Lefevre, S. Queen St.  
 Brubaker Bros., N. Prince St.  
 Dr. Wormley, Prince and Chestnut sts.  
 Charles Locher, E. King St.  
 Dr. H. B. Parry, E. King St.  
 Dr. Herr, E. King St.  
 Sarah McCormick, W. King St.  
 W. O. Frailey, N. Queen, also E. King St.  
 David Martin, E. Chestnut and Plum sts.  
 Jacob Pfoutz, S. Duke St.  
 John Black, S. Duke St.  
 J. M. Fackenthal, West King and Manor sts.

## Druggists Throughout the County

Having devoted considerable space to the apothecaries of Lancaster city, we will now give some attention to the men who conducted business in the county towns and villages under the sign of the mortar and pestle.

**BAINBRIDGE.** Before Samuel Hackenberger opened a drug store here in 1850, he had been a farmer in his native Conoy Township and a cigar manufacturer in Maytown. Under his management the store continued until his death in 1887 at the age of seventy-nine, after which it was continued by his son, Geo. W. Hackenberger, Civil War veteran and a school teacher until he took over the store.

**COLUMBIA.** The first druggist in Columbia of whom we have record was a many-sided man. He was Dr. William Houston, a son of Dr. John Houston, whose wife was Susanna, daughter of John Wright, Jr. Before 1826, he was practicing medicine, running a drug store and publishing a newspaper called *The Monitor*. In 1826, he gave up all three of these vocations and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1829, George Moore, son of George Moore, druggist in Center Square, Lancaster, went to Columbia and opened a drug store; but where and for how long a time it continued is not known.

In 1859, S. Dellet had a store on South Front Street, between Locust and Walnut; Henry Green had his drug store on Front Street, between Walnut and the bridge; and William McCorkle conducted one at Locust and Second streets. On Locust Street below Second, T. J. Miles had a drug store,

while on Front Street near Locust was the drug store of Rudolph Williams. This latter man was longer lived than any other Lancaster county druggist, having been born in 1804 and having died in 1901, at the age of ninety-seven. Only a year before, then ninety-six, he was still serving customers in his store. A son, Louis, continued the Front Street store for several years, and then moved it to 124 Locust Street.

John Ely Parry, son of Ely Parry, Lancaster druggist, entered into the drug business in Columbia, and died there in 1873, at the early age of twenty-seven.

Sometime before 1883 a druggist by the name of P. S. Brugh with very ambitious ideas was running three stores in Columbia, and all of them on Locust Street at 156, 240 and 256. All were eventually merged into one store at 240 Locust Street, which became the property of Harry W. C. Zeamer in 1896. Mr. Zeamer, pharmacy graduate of 1891, served Columbia as chief burgess and was an officer of old Company C, P. N. G. In 1923 he died, at which time the store was taken over by his cousin, Harry C. Zeamer, who operated it from 1923 to 1934, and moved the store to Hotel Columbia.

In 1883, James A. Meyers had a drug store at Second and Locust streets, which after many years under his management passed to his clerk, Wm. M. Borden, who moved it to Locust Street above Third, and after being there a few years, retired from business and went to California.

William F. Maulick finished pharmacy college in 1877, and shortly thereafter opened a store at 413 Locust Street, continued it for many years, and then removed to Marietta, where he confined his efforts to the manufacture of several household remedies. He died in 1924.

In 1882, Dr. C. F. Markle, a York Countian and graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, came to Columbia to practice medicine. He then opened a drug store at Fourth and Perry streets, a location more generally known as Five Points. Dr. Markle's store which naturally became known as The Five Points Drug Store was owned and managed by him for thirty-one years. Howard G. Smoker, native Columbian, who had previously owned the old Pyle Drug Store in Mount Joy, succeeded Dr. Markle, and on August 1, 1945, Mr. Smoker finished another thirty-one year tenure in the Five Points Drug Store, which gives to this store the record of being in one location longer than any other Columbia drug store.

The year 1893 saw the beginning of the Schroeder and Hinkle store at Third and Locust streets by two former clerks of the old Brugh store. The partnership continued until 1926 when Samuel Hinkle died. Mr. Schroeder carried on until 1926 when he sold it to John F. Hinkle, son of his former partner. The latter is the present day owner of the establishment, and as an extra activity, he makes annually a contribution to the joys of the Easter season through the manufacture and sale of the famous Hinkle Easter Egg Dyes.

The Bucher Drug Store at 403 Locust Street was begun by Wm. F. Bucher in 1896 at Sixth and Walnut streets, then moved to Sixth and Locust, moved again to Fourth and Locust, and finally arrived at its present anchor-

age. Mr. Bucher died in 1932, whereupon his estate managed the business until 1940, the year in which two former clerks, in the Bucher store for many years, purchased it. Those two clerks, John C. Caley and Chas. Kraft, are the joint owners of the store at present.

**ELIZABETHTOWN.** An early druggist here was A. B. Redsecker, who was doing business in 1846. Ten years later he was no longer in business, but two other drug firms — Gross & Crouse and Robert L. Ross — were serving the community. The Ross store on South Market Street in time became the store of Charles B. Dierolf who conducted it up to the time of his death, at which time the stand was discontinued. Sebastian Keller<sup>6</sup> practiced medicine and had a drug store in the northwest corner of the square in the years after the Civil War, which was continued by Mrs. Keller for some years after the death of her husband. Somewhat later was the store of Dr. H. K. Blough, which was purchased by his clerk, Albert Cain, eccentric bachelor, who remained the owner until his death. All these old Elizabethtown stores have been discontinued.

**EPHRATA.** The Ephrata community was begun in 1732 but we have no record of an Ephrata druggist before 1846. His name was Martin Gross (grandfather of William B. Carter, present day Ephrata druggist). The next druggist in Ephrata of whom we have knowledge was Edward Konigsmacher whose store was in existence from 1859 to 1879. Mr. Konigsmacher and his wife, who was Lydia Mohler, had a daughter, Anna, who was married to Martin G. Brumbaugh, Governor of Pennsylvania. In 1879, George Royer purchased the Konigsmacher business which then was in the building now occupied by Dr. Baum, dentist. Mr. Royer moved the store to East Main Street and Reading Railroad, where for a period of fifty-six years it continued under Mr. Royer's personal management, and it is said that in those fifty-six years, Mr. Royer never failed to open the store in the morning and close it at night, except on the rare occasions when he left Ephrata for an occasional trip. The store continues to-day at 2 East Main Street under the ownership of Mrs. Irene Weidman, a daughter of George Royer.

**LITITZ.** The story of the early apothecary shop of the Moravians in 1760 has been told, so now we are only interested in the consideration of druggists who plied their profession in Lititz after the Church's sponsorship of business ended. Levi Hull was a practicing physician in Lititz as early as 1843, and in 1859 his name appears in a list of Lancaster County druggists of that year. It is possible that he may have been the last physician and apothecary of the Moravian Gemein Apotheke, and when that came to an end that he continued to practice medicine and run an apothecary shop of his own. In 1873, Dr. J. C. Brobst, Berks County native and a veteran of the Civil War, arrived in Lititz and began the practice of medicine and also

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<sup>6</sup> His father, Sebastian Keller, had an apothecary shop somewhere in Rapho Township, and his grandfather practiced medicine in the same township.

engaged in the drug business at a location on Main Street now occupied by the Wertsch Jewelry Store and a 5c and 10c store. In 1907, Dr. Brobst, who had developed into an industrialist, retired and was followed as a druggist by Lewis N. Moyer, who moved the store to its present location at 40 East Main Street. While still known as the Moyer Pharmacy, it is now owned by Clyde Benner, who purchased the store after the death of Mr. Moyer in 1941.

About 1880, Hiram Frey opened a store which he sometimes advertised as a "Drug and Department Store," on Main Street (present number 55), and later moved to the southwest corner of Cedar and Main streets, where he was succeeded by Curtis Hensel, who in turn was followed by Glenn McElroy, who is the present owner.

MANHEIM. In the collection of Stiegel glass assembled by the late George H. Danner, and which collection is now in the Hershey Museum, is a bottle on which is pasted a piece of paper with the following information, "This bottle belonged to a Mr. Markley the first druggist in Manheim. Presented by Samuel Ensminger, August 1894." This is the only data that we have on the man, but there is no doubt that he was the first druggist here, because Sam. Ensminger, also a druggist, whose father was an early Manheim druggist, wrote the statement as a fact which he knew to be true. The next apothecary in Manheim was Michael Kauffman, who had operated a mill in his native Rapho Township before he moved to Manheim sometime after 1790, and entered into partnership with his brother, John, in the apothecary and ironmonger business. This continued until 1803, and then in the *Lancaster Journal* of August 20 appeared a notice informing the public that "Michael and John Kauffman, apothecaries and iron mongers had dissolved partnership." On August 8, the remaining ironmongery and cutlery were disposed of at public vendue, according to the notice which went on to tell what disposition had been made of the apothecary shop. "The apothecary's shop formerly held by Michael and John Kauffman is now carried on under the firm of S. Ensminger and P. Gloninger in the house where said Ensminger lives in Manheim, where they will always keep a general assortment of drugs and medicines." Michael Kauffman, after leaving the business world, read medicine with a Dr. Bard, and then practiced medicine in Manheim until his death in 1839.

The house in Manheim, where Samuel Ensminger began business as an apothecary in 1803, was on the southwest corner of the Square and Prussian (Main) Street, now occupied by the Keystone National Bank, and here Samuel Ensminger, who had been born in 1763, continued as an apothecary until his death in 1840. His son, Samuel A. Ensminger, then took over the business and moved the store to 13 North Prussian Street. The decease of Samuel the second occurred in 1909, at which time his son, Samuel Charles, kept up the succession by continuing the store until he, too, died (1920). Then the business was in the hands of the Ensminger estate for several years until S. C. Ensminger's daughter, M. Jean, finished college and became a registered pharmacist. Miss Ensminger (now Mrs. Lloyd Mentzer) operated the store until it left the Ensminger name in 1926, after one hundred twenty-three

years in the hands of this one family. The next owner was H. F. Bird, and he was followed by Lester Merkel, who moved out of the old Ensminger store room to South Main Street.

In 1878, there came to Manheim a medical man by the name of Dr. H. A. Mulliner, who entered the drug business at present 75 South Main Street. But Dr. Mulliner had a defect which was a serious one for a Manheim businessman sixty-eight years ago. He could not speak Pennsylvania Dutch, so he sold out and left the town. His successor was Josiah Landis who continued the business at the same place until 1891 when Harry F. Ruhl, a Manheim boy who had worked in the Landis store as early as 1884, and who had recently finished the course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy began business in the same room; Josiah Landis at the same time moving his store to a location on North Main Street, where he remained until his retirement from business shortly after 1900. The Ruhl store has continued at the place of its beginning, and now in its fifty-fifth year still has as its active head, the founder, Harry F. Ruhl, with whom is associated his son, Harry F. Ruhl, Jr., also a registered pharmacist.

MARIETTA. The earliest druggist in this town was Martin Kindig, who was a "druggist and teacher" according to the assessment list of 1812. Coming on the scene some years later was a druggist by the name of Joseph Tate Anderson, born in 1800 and a descendant of Rev. James Anderson, first pastor of Donegal Presbyterian Church. The next Marietta druggist of whom we have information was Dr. Jacob Glatz of Lancaster, whose father's name was also Jacob. Doctor and druggist, Jacob Glatz was also postmaster of the town from 1832 to 1841 and was appointed a second time in 1843, but died in the fall of 1845 before his term was finished. He was succeeded as postmaster by John Jay Libhart who also purchased at the same time the Glatz Drug Store, which he continued until his death. Mr. Libhart was much in public life and found time apart from the drug business to fill in turn every municipal office in Marietta, and moreover to serve as associate judge of the Lancaster County Courts from 1867 to 1878, in which latter year the office was abolished. Judge Libhart, for as such he was generally referred to, had another interest, and that was natural history. It has been written that all available space in his home was devoted to specimens of birds, minerals, fossils, shells, reptiles, etc., which he personally collected and prepared. In 1840, he transferred his collection to the second floor of the Marietta market house, which became known far and wide as the Libhart Museum. When the market house was demolished in 1860, the collections were scattered, some items finding their way to the Linnaean Society in Lancaster, which numbered Libhart among its active members. Following Judge Libhart's death, his drug store was continued by his sons, Anthony Canava and Halde-man. Upon the death of Haldeman Libhart, his widow married Charles Fendrick. The store then was run under the name of the Libhart Drug Company by Mr. and Mrs. Fendrick until it was closed. Two other drug firms of Marietta doing business in the middle of the last century were Grove & Roth and Frank Hinkle, but no further information about them is at hand.

**MOUNT JOY.** The story of Jacob Stauffer, who was the first druggist in Mount Joy, might well make a worthwhile biographical study. In 1808, Jacob Stauffer was born in Manheim, where his father, Samuel C., made grandfather clocks and kept a store in a building on South Main Street (Dr. D. W. Martin's office now occupies the site). As a youth Jacob was attracted to art, and had his father approved of art as a career, Jacob undoubtedly would have made it his life's work, and just as surely would have been a successful artist. Even so, when he reached his majority, he went to Philadelphia and took instruction in art, and mingled in artists' circles where he met Sully and Inman. However, after several years in Philadelphia, he returned to Manheim and opened a general store, together with a job printing shop, thereby setting up the first printing press in Manheim. He was an active man and served on the town council, but tradition tells us that he was not too successful and that he traded his Manheim property for one in the village of Richland, which is now the north end of Mount Joy. Here in 1840, he entered into the drug business, and again set up his printing press, the first in Mount Joy. But Jacob Stauffer had other pursuits. He took daguerreotypes and wrote deeds and agreements for his neighbors, served on the school board, and was active in church affairs. Besides, he loved the outdoors and spent many hours in the Chickies Valley, tramping over hills, through swamps and fields, along the streams, collecting specimens and making notes and drawings as he went along. Thus it was that Jacob Stauffer became one of the greatest of our local naturalists and a constant contributor to agricultural and scientific journals. He continued his drug store in Mount Joy until 1858, but a man with his interests could not be confined to the four walls of a drug store for a lifetime. Pulling stakes in Mount Joy, he went to Lancaster, there to spend the remainder of his life, and to take a lively interest in the Athaeneum and the Linnaean Societies. In the archives of the latter society may be found to this day, many articles illustrated with Jacob Stauffer's beautiful drawings. He died in Lancaster in 1880. The eminent engineer, David McNeely Stauffer, who was also well known as an artist and engraver, was a son of Jacob Stauffer.

Mount Joy had other druggists. Joshua Leader had a store at Main and High streets in 1859, and was succeeded by Phillip Pyle. He in turn sold out to Howard Smoker, who after several years sold to Elmer Garber. Also in 1850, there was a Mount Joy druggist by the name of A. M. Heistand. It is possible that his store was sold to a Mr. Groff. At any rate, the Groff store eventually became the store of W. D. Chandler, son of a professor at the old Chestnut Level Academy. Mr. Chandler was born at Chestnut Level, received his first drug training in Washington, D. C., then worked in the Weaver Drug Store at Strasburg, for thirteen years before opening a store of his own in the same village, finally bought the Mount Joy store in 1911, and operated it until his death. None of these old Mount Joy stores have continued to the present time.

**NEW HOLLAND.** Dr. John Luther was a well-known physician in this town for many years from sometime previous to 1800 until 1828. After



his death, his place as a physician was taken by his son, Diller Luther. In the issue of the *Anti-Masonic Herald* of June 26, 1828, "Diller Luther respectfully informs his friends and the former friends and customers of his late father, Dr. John Luther, deceased and the public generally that he is pursuing the Practice of Medicine at the late residence of his father, in the village of New Holland." At the same time, "Elizabeth Luther also takes this occasion of making known to her friends and the public generally that Medicines and Drugs of every kind will continue to be kept as heretofore at the residence of her late husband, where she hopes that a part of the liberal patronage bestowed upon him may be extended to her. For any favors she may receive she will be thankful." From this, we may infer that Dr. John Luther, like many other early physicians, ran a drug store to accommodate the public; and this is, according to our knowledge, the first apothecary shop in New Holland.

In 1846, there was a New Holland Drug Store doing business under the title of Brubaker & Brothers. In 1859, J. R. Johns was operating a drug store. Some years after this a Dr. Black opened a store. He was followed by Dr. J. A. Groff, and he in turn by Harry Musser. Daniel Marshall was the next New Holland druggist until he sold out to William Young. The latter had a clerk by the name of Charles J. Seltzer, who became the next owner. Then in 1897, William Stauffer moved to New Holland from Spring City, and the store that had such a long succession of owners became the Stauffer Drug Store, and so it remains to-day. Wilford Stauffer, son of William, finished college in 1913 and at once was taken into the business as a partner, the firm title becoming "Wm. M. Stauffer & Son." At the same time, a new store room was built five doors west of the old drug store. Since the death of Wm. Stauffer in 1932, the store has been operated by Wilford Stauffer, who has also been New Holland's postmaster since 1935. He has a son, Gilbert W., a registered pharmacist, now in the service who will soon be associated with the Stauffer Store of New Holland.

**STRASBURG.** From the *Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser* of April 17, 1804, we learn who was the first druggist in Strasburg. A notice tells us "Dr. Ancrim Having opened an apothecary shop in Col. Ferree's House, respectfully offers his professional Services to the Public both as Physician and Apothecary. Strasburg Village, Lancaster County. April 17." Also in the vicinity of Strasburg, if not in the village itself, was another early doctor who was as well a purveyor of medicines. In the *Intelligencer* of December 9, 1801, we read his notice, "John Carpenter, M.D. removed his medicine shop from the residence of Dr. John Carpenter, deceased, to Mr. Samuel Lefevre's, ninth mile stone from Lancaster on the Turnpike Road, and being constantly supplied with the best assortment of medicines, which he flatters himself will induce his old customers and others to frequent his shop, where every attention shall be paid to render satisfaction. Strasburg."

There is a chronological gap in the drug store history of Strasburg until 1848, in which year we learn that Keneagy & Company had a store in the village. Dr. Samuel Keneagy, born in Strasburg, educated at the Strasburg

Academy, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, returned to his native town immediately upon completion of his college course. Apart from practicing medicine, he took a lively interest in politics, serving several terms in the Legislature, also serving for a short while as a surgeon in the 50th Pennsylvania Regiment during the Civil War. Later he taught anatomy and physiology at State College for one year, and finally moved to Lancaster where he continued the practice of medicine. It was about 1861 that Dr. Jacob G. Weaver, also from Strasburg, and also a Jefferson College graduate, bought the drug store from Dr. Keneagy. In 1920, Wilmer J. Weaver, a pharmacy graduate of 1895 and son of Dr. Weaver, took over the business, which he is still conducting under the title of Weaver's Drug Store.

DENVER. This town has had a drug store since about 1885, when Dr. I. B. Hacker and John H. Mishler began the business which is still thriving under the ownership of Irwin B. Lutz. The first store which Mr. Lutz operated was at Akron in 1894. Three years later he became the purchaser of the Denver store and then closed the Akron store.

VILLAGE AND COUNTRY DRUG STORES. Strange as it may seem, most of the villages of Lancaster County had drug stores fifty and more years ago, and there was even a busy store doing a real drug business right along a country road. Brubaker's Drug Store was located at a cross-roads between Goodville and Terre Hill, and presided over by Abraham Brubaker, a one-time school teacher. No one can tell us just when it started but it may have been before 1875. The store is now out of existence but the cross-roads where it was once located, is known as Drug Store Corner to this day. A clerk in the Brubaker store was Israel Hollinger, who eventually purchased the stock and equipment of the Brubaker store and moved them to Goodville, where he set up his own drug store which had a continuing life until 1941. At that time, Mr. Hollinger, having worked as a druggist for at least sixty years, and having reached the age of 87, closed the store and liquidated the contents. It was the last real old-fashioned drug store in Lancaster County.

Terre Hill had a drug store known as the Fernsler Drug Store, at least after Dr. E. K. Fernsler took hold of it in 1888, although it was in operation previous to that year. Dr. Fernsler died in 1903, and since that time Terre Hill has been without a drug store.

Other village druggists in business in 1859 and later were:

H. S. Mellinger, Highville

D. & J. W. Brown, Maytown

George J. Hoover, Paradise

M. E. Mellinger, Safe Harbor

Samuel Ensminger, Sporting Hill

Tobias Shookers, Mountville

E. H. Witmer, Neffsville

## Old Ways and New

Now, having come to the end of this paper, in so far as it refers to the history of individual apothecaries and their shops, we desire to review briefly the changes that have taken place in pharmacy during the years covered by this essay.

The apothecary shop of colonial days was very simple. There was little on the shelves except plain English or German stoneware vessels and a great number of bottles. The drug shops of those days were patterned after English pharmacies, which met practical needs and afforded no opportunity for the colorful picturesque furniture, utensils and jars of the European pharmacies of ancient times. To-day even the simple furnishings of those early colonial apothecary shops which set them apart from other mercantile establishments have been relegated to the back room, although even now there is a developing trend to show the public once again what a drug store looked like when it was primarily a drug store.

The early apothecary was manufacturer, compounder, and dispenser, and he perforce needed a manufacturing laboratory of his own for pharmaceutical manufacturing firms were unknown. Probably the first firm to manufacture chemicals in this country was the firm of Christopher Marshall, Jr., and his brother, Charles, which had its beginning in the Marshall Drug Store. The great manufacturing pharmacists of this day like Parke Davis & Co. of Detroit, John Wyeth & Brother of Philadelphia, Sharp & Dohme of Philadelphia, Wm. S. Merrell of Cincinnati, Frederick Stearns Company of Detroit, Eli Lilly Company of Indianapolis, and others, all had their beginning in the small manufacturing laboratories of small retail drug stores. To-day these same great drug houses, offspring of the art of the apothecary not only manufacture medicaments but maintain huge research laboratories, of which the general public hears very little, but which are for their benefit nevertheless.

So, it may be realized that many of the duties of the apothecary of old have been taken over by these large firms; and this means that the young man beginning work in a drug store to-day has a different routine of duties than did the drug apprentice of one hundred or seventy-five, or even fifty years ago. Now, a boy starting out on a drug store job is first taken behind the soda fountain and shown the mysteries of that appendage of a modern drug store. Not so for the apprentice boy of the past. He was introduced at once to the mortar and pestle, for all drugs were received in the crude state and had to be ground in an iron mortar, which was firmly seated on a stout post which descended through the cellar to the earth. Then the drugs, thus ground or powdered, were put through silk sieves so that powders of varying degrees were produced. In case an apprentice might get into mischief, there was always waiting in a corner of the store a large marble mortar of two- or three-gallon capacity, firmly fixed in the open top of a keg, with a pestle of wood, and in this mortar were always the ingredients for mercurial ointment or blue mass. An apprentice's day began by taking down the shutters which covered the front windows, then making a fire, then

filling with sperm oil the lamps which were suspended from the ceiling as well as the ones back of the bulk windows. After breakfast he began the preparation of medicines — ointments, pills, plasters, extracts and tinctures — and that was the day's work. In the evening, after lamplight, between customers, the apprentice, with his preceptor always close by to give him help, pored over such exciting books as Coxe's Dispensatory, Turner's Chemistry, Urey's Chemical Dictionary and the Pharmacopoeia.

The hours of daily labor in a retail drug shop have always been long and while to-day registered pharmacists in stores where there are more than one registered man work an average of fifty-five hours a week, there are still many one-man drug stores where the busy owner-pharmacist puts in seventy to eighty and more hours each week. It is interesting to know that in 1892 the drug clerks of Lancaster made a move to have their hours shortened in the summer months. A petition signed by the drug clerks of Lancaster and presented to the drug store owners stated: "We the undersigned Drug Clerks of Lancaster, Pa., do petition the Druggists of this city for shorter hours during the months of July and August, namely that the stores be closed at 8 o'clock, with the exception of Monday and Saturday evenings. Hoping this fair request may be granted we respectfully submit this paper." The Lancaster newspapers supported the clerks, and one article told the public that "there are no people more deserving of their evenings than the careful, and faithful drug clerks who spend their long hours in the store room and in whom we place so much confidence for our medicines. They should have their evenings for recreation along with the mechanic, the dry goods clerk, the barber, the grocer, etc." The drug store owners of Lancaster granted the petition of the clerks beginning "with the week of July 11th, 1892" to close their stores on certain evenings as requested. The granting of the petition was signed by twenty-one owners which incidentally tells us the number of drug stores existing in Lancaster in 1892.

Yes, there have been great changes in pharmacy as there have been in other professions and other lines of business. The very nature of the medicines which the pharmacist dispenses to-day is different from those dispensed by the apothecary of old. Then most drugs were derived from the vegetable kingdom. Later came many drugs from the mineral kingdom. But now we have a host of new drugs classed as biologicals, and others under the classification of glandular products. We have the later medicinal agents — insulin, the sulfa drugs, penicillin, streptomycin, and the vitamins. All these have changed to a certain extent the practice of pharmacy as well as of medicine, and while the individual pharmacist does not manufacture these items, he must know all there is to know about them from a pharmaceutical standpoint. So that to the knowledge which the druggist must still have about the old "tried and true" drugs, he must add knowledge about the new drugs which come on the market in ever increasing numbers. And while now there is little manufacturing done on a large scale in the average retail drug store, there is always the extemporaneous manufacturing incident to the compounding of prescriptions.

Thus, while the apothecary of old in his labors does not always resemble the druggist of to-day in his work, there is no reason to let a study of the apothecaries of old be an epitaph to the art of the apothecary. Pharmacy still lives, and the pharmacist is even now, as he always has been, a servant to the people of the community in which he lives and labors.

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### ABOUT THE AUTHOR

George L. Heiges, born at Elizabethtown, Pa., Manheim High School 1911, began pharmaceutical training in Philadelphia 1912, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 1916, Pharmacist Mate 2c in U. S. Navy during World War I, including eighteen months in Naval Base Hospital No. 5 at Brest, France, drug clerk in J. A. Miller Drug Store in Lancaster two years, owner of retail drug store in Manheim since 1921.