

TOBIAS MAUKSCH: *INSTRUCTIO*

Abstract: Tobias Mauksch (1727-1802) bought in 1752 the oldest pharmacy in Cluj, founded in 1573, from his uncle, Samuel Schwartz's widow. Nowadays it is the Museum of Pharmacy History.

He married twice and had 9 children from each marriage. His son Johann Martin Mauksch (1783-1817) born from his second marriage. He bought for his son in 1790 a pharmacy in Târgu Mureş, and named it *Aranyszarvas* (The Golden Deer) to take over when he would be adult and have pharmacist diploma.

He wrote for his 11 years old Johann Martin in 1793 the famous *Instructio* in German, frequently pointed out in literature. This Instruction was also intended for the employees (in parenthesis the name in German): manager (Provisor), assistant (Gesellan), probationer (Jung) and assistant chemist (Stosser). Dr. Iuliu Orient, as pharmacist and physician, translated it in 1918 from German into Hungarian, being also helped by Arthur Wagner, as pharmacist and from Hungarian into Romanian by me.

Tobias Mauksch describes each employee's tasks and obligation in *Instructio*.

He gives instructions how to cash, keeping also a cash book. At the same time the pharmacy had to have an expenditure book, a book with pharmacy's debtors (the drugs were sold also on credit) and a book with domestic and imported supply of merchandise. It describes the method of storing the merchandise in the basement and in the attic. It also indicates the fire fighting measures. It enumerates the towns from where good and cheap merchandise can be supplied. The pharmacy and the house nearby had to be supplied with paper, bottles, fire wood, coal and candles. The oxen or horse wagon was the transportation means (even from Vienna).

Tobias Mauksch explains how his son and the other employees shall behave with diplomats, physicians and simple citizens. He recommends his son shall marry with a German, Evangelic girl. He draws him attention not to make friends with drinkers or doubtful morality. He often draws attention that everybody shall be economical.

Keywords: 1793, instructions for an 11-year old child, pharmacy in Târgu Mureş

In 1752, Tobias Mauksch (1727-1802) bought the oldest pharmacy in Cluj, founded in 1573, from the widow of his uncle Samuel Schwartz. Today it is the History of Pharmacy Museum [3].¹

He married twice, both marriages resulting in 9 children each. His son Johann Martin Mauksch (1783-1817) was born from the second marriage. For him he purchased a pharmacy in Târgu Mureş in 1790, giving it the name of *Aranyszarvas* (The Golden Stag), so that Johann would take it over when he was an adult and had a degree in pharmacy.

In 1793, he wrote the famous *Instructio* in German for his eleven-year old son Johann Martin, frequently mentioned in the specialised literature. This *Instructio* was also destined to the employees (in brackets, the name in German): administrator (Provisor), assistant (Gesellan), apprentice (Jung) and lab technician (Stosser). From German it was translated into Hungarian in 1918 by Dr. Iuliu Orient, a pharmacist and a physician, helped by the pharmacist Arthur Wagner, and from Hungarian into Romanian by me.

In *Instructio*, Tobias Mauksch describes the duties and responsibilities of each employee.

¹ See the Bibliography at the end.

Here is how Iuliu Orient describes how he came into possession of *Instructio* in 1918 [1]: “Years ago, I accidentally came across the *Instructio*. A former student of mine, who was employed at a pharmacy in Târgu Mureș, told me that during the renovation of the pharmacy, some of the old equipment and the obsolete documents were put into a cart to be taken to the town dump. During the transportation, a book fell from this cart, and he sent it to me. Surprise: this book was “Pharmaceutical *Instructio*” written in German by Tobias Mauksch in 1793. In translating *Instructio* from German to Hungarian the pharmacist, Mr. Arthur Wagner, has been very helpful, and I must thank him this way.”

Instructio was written for his son Johann Martin, for whom he purchased a pharmacy in Târgu Mureș (until his adulthood, it was owned by his father). Tobias Mauksch gives more than pharmaceutical instructions; he also provides crucial information about the lifestyle of a wealthy bourgeois family of Transylvanian Saxons at the end of the eighteenth century, about their outlook on life, their moral position and their practical style of activity.

INSTRUCTIO

After my death, the pharmacy in Târgu Mureș shall be run by an administrator, then, at the right moment, by my beloved son *Johann Martin Mauksch*. My orders and instructions shall be strictly implemented, because I have not written them in vain or out of boredom, but inspired by the love of God with great care and experience, for his benefit.

Signature: Senator Tobias Mauksch, privileged pharmacist in Cluj and private pharmacist in Târgu Mureș. September 1793.

Besides this, I have also written a notebook for the pharmacy in Cluj, regarding the manner of supplying it with indigenous and imported specialties, so that you may be economical.

Preface

In the Preface, Tobias Mauksch describes how he got into possession of the pharmacy in Târgu Mureș. Since the pharmacy was in a state of bankruptcy, with many debts, because of an incompetent administrator, Mátyás Wladar, he bought it on 11 May 1790 for 4,800 forints. He paid the debts of the pharmacy, hired a skilled administrator, with whom, in three years of activity, he obtained a nice profit. Also in May 1790, Tobias Mauksch became a citizen of Târgu Mureș.

After buying the pharmacy, he hired János Botz to collect the money from debtors, and gave him 30% of the money collected, over 2,000 forints.

Tobias Mauksch: in what follows, I shall provide my relatives with complete guidance, so that they may orientate themselves easily when the right time arrives.

1. About running the pharmacy in Târgu Mureș

Running the pharmacy located in Târgu Mureș shall be done in the following manner from Cluj:

- the pharmacy shall stay in one place and shall be sold only in case of force majeure

- an experienced administrator (Provisor), who speaks the Hungarian language, shall be hired.
- likewise, a good and skilled assistant (Gesellan), a Hungarian-speaking apprentice (Jung) and a loyal, diligent and lucid-minded lab technician (Stosser) shall be needed.
- the pharmacy shall always be stocked with indigenous and imported merchandise, to avoid dysfunctionality.
- a twice-monthly review shall be made to determine the exact situation of the receipts and expenditures. Also, tabs should be kept on expenditure concerning the residence and the pharmacy.
- at any major change, for example, in the case of my death, the division of inheritance, the employment or departure of the administrator, accurate inventories shall be made.
- an accurate record shall be kept of all the receipts and expenditures, as well as of the indigenous and imported goods. I want to write about each and every aspect.
- the measures taken by me are also valid for the pharmacy in Cluj.

2. *On the pharmacy from Târgu Mureş in general and in particular*

- because this pharmacy, like that in Cluj, is a treasure for us, it requires special attention and good management.
- because the pharmacy is located on a very good commercial venue, it shall not be moved either now or after my death. For any change, the lease agreement for the building and the pharmacy made with *Gróf* (count - translator's note) István Tholdalagi shall be taken into account.

The annual rent for 5 rooms and housing:

- the pharmacy chamber (dispensary or officinum - translator's note), the housing, the laboratory, the small room, the material storage room, the cellar, the attic for the plants, the drying attic, the wood and coal shed, Secretum (OO) in the courtyard, communal kitchen, which is suitable for grinding the materials in the mortar, the free courtyard, where the various goods can be stored upon arrival.
- these rooms are not very big, but they are so comfortable that you could not live in better conditions even in your own home. And if in the future my son marries and would like to live there, he could use the two rear rooms - which currently do not belong to us - and the kitchen, where the mortar is.
- the lease contract starts in June and ends in late May.

The annual rent is 173 Rh.fr. 20 kr., or 208 forints.

NB. The rent shall be paid annually against two receipts, and shall be paid by deducting the deposit, the pharmacy account and other expenses.

- so that we may use some things more quickly, all the smaller repairs, the windows, floor, Secretum (latrine), wood shed, etc., we shall pay for them, so that we shall not inconvenience the Gróf with every trifle. However, repairing the roof and such great works shall be taken care of by the Gróf. But if moving house, all we have done and bought, we shall take with us.
- the roof of the two rooms in the rear shall be repaired by the Gróf, so that the medicinal plants shall not be kept wet.

- because the house of the Gróf is a noble free Curia, the Magistracy shall have nothing to do with it. But because I would like not to have hostile relations with the Magistracy, and if they should ever require tax, we should not refuse to pay this.

3. On the administrator and his obligations

- we must strive to seek an experienced administrator who speaks good Hungarian well, is intelligent and worthy, of an appropriate age, who does not drink and is not a womaniser, avoids the company of frivolous persons, is talkative, presentable and suggests confidence. These qualities I also demand of my son.

- in addition, he must be loyal and honest. Both towards those of high rank and the ordinary people, towards the rich and the poor, he should act in a modest and friendly manner, and assist them quickly and pedantically. And if he or the employees commit a mistake, he should solve it with the utmost attention.

- the correspondence with Cluj shall be made twice a month (between 3-16 and 16-30) precisely; on this occasion, the exact receipts, the expenses related to the housing and the pharmacy, and the remaining proceeds shall be communicated.

- he may retain the monthly amount of 50 forints for any higher costs, for the supplies, etc.

- he shall report any major change (e.g. the food of the assistant, the apprentice and the lab technician, or that related to the Gróf, etc.) so that if the administrator should be changed, we may have a clear situation.

4. On receipts or the pharmacy retail

He gives guidance on the procedure.

The situation of the account books from the cash register

- if he empties the cash box every fifth day - in the presence of the assistant because both the administrator and the assistant have a key - after counting money, the amount shall be written down, in the presence of the assistant, in the cash register, but also in the administrator's register. The proceeds from the current year, which were recorded after last month, shall be mentioned in the minutes.

The cash record

- he shall report twice monthly on those written above. He shall highlight the expenditures for the pharmacy and for the household. The difference in money, should it arise, shall be send to Cluj, for which he will receive a receipt, in which the amount shall be entered in numbers and letters.

The book of the pharmacy costs. The book of the household expenses. Filling in the book of debts.

- it is compulsory to record everything in the right book, what is bought for the pharmacy (in the pharmacy book), what is bought for the household (in the respective book).

- medication given on loan or credit shall always be kept tabs on by the employees.

The book of merchandise

- the pharmacy shall have a record book for the merchandise coming from Vienna, Cluj, or indigenous and imported, allowing for their inventory to be kept. This is necessary so that he may be informed whenever of the quantity of goods sold, which helps to determine the quantity of each item he needs on a new order.

The book of connotation. Elaborations (Elaboratume) and products (Productume).

- a record shall be kept of elaborations and products, with the quantities made of each. From this book one may find the necessary quantity of each product, which is very helpful in the future and does not require a special effort. For example, if I prepare *Syrupus violarum* or *Unguentum populeonis*, and if this is not enough, next time I will know how much to prepare.

Between the pharmacist, the administrator and the employees and, in the future, my Son, there is no room for familiarity, if no note is taken of my warning, you will regret it when it is too late.

- the pharmacist, or the administrator (Provisor) or the employed pharmacist (Subject), also the apprentice pharmacist shall be polite, without exception, whether to nobles or to simple men; however, they should not be too friendly towards anyone or too confident, because most people abuse such relations. If we refuse something, it ends the friendship, and anger, revenge, envy crop up. Therefore, be friendly and honest with everyone, but never too confidential, because you will be sorry when it is already too late.

This entire article shall be complied with exactly.

So you will need to be friendly with everyone, but confidential to nobody. Especially you shall not lend money to strangers.

The administrator and his subordinates must get used to cleanliness and punctuality. Avoid laziness, lazy friends. And you, my beloved Son, show a positive example to your people, because it is certain that nowhere will you feel better than in your own pharmacy and near your wife. Take care of all, put the money in a safe place and do not play cards.

- the administrator himself, especially his subordinates, the apprentice, lab technician or caregiver shall work continuously. He shall accustom them to punctuality, clear-mindedness and correct thinking, because laziness is the beginning of all evil. Instead, he shall maintain his authority, treat his subordinates well and nicely, but never be confidential with them. He shall avoid nocturnal carousing and the company of indecent men.

- on hiring a new administrator, everything must be inventoried and when he leaves, the new administrator must be entrusted with the same inventory, which also helps with the supplies. The old and the new administrator had better make an inventory, but each separately. These inventories should also be attended by the assistant or the apprentice. The assistant shall be careful so that everything is recorded correctly (see chap. Inventory).

- after finishing the inventory, the departing administrator shall make an excerpt with the credits in both books. The recipes given on credit shall be kept carefully for any further justification.

The protocol of the two debts, or the book of claims.

- *the inventory made by the old administrator*
- *a statement of the money from receipts and payments*
- *the book of pharmaceutical manualities and prescriptions*
- *the pharmacy expenses, and the retail selling*
- *the book of elaborations and products*
- *the book on imported medicinal substances*
- *instructions given by me*
- *the small record of receipts and expenses*

- all these documents shall be handed over by the administrator and under no circumstances shall he leave with any of them. Since not everything can be checked, only the most important ones should be verified: *Saccharum album et candis, papir* (paper), *Spiritus vini et rectificati, Mel., Cera alba et citrina, Amylum, et in toto, Sarsap. Fol. Sennae, Manna, Cinnab. fact., Herbar and aquar*, then the attic with the drugs, the amount of *ficilie, Axungia porci, Mercur. Viv., Ol. Bergamotti, Thymi, Lavendulae, Bals. Indic., Laudanum liquid, Ambra, Croci, Macis. NB. Moschae, Caryophyll.* An exact record must be kept of the glasses, zinc pitchers, bedding, without forgetting anything.

Note. The administrator from Târgu Mureş has instructions, and in all cases he shall be guided by them, leave them to his successor, and in no way take them with him.

- the administrator from Târgu Mureş has been given instructions written by me, with a cover, by which he can guide himself on any occasion and can obtain advice.

The situation of missing goods shall be sent to Cluj.

- the extract with the missing goods shall be sent to Cluj in time, if they have to be brought from Vienna or imported, we shall bring them together with those for Cluj. For example, the paper that is not found in Târgu Mureş.

If you, my dear Son, take over the pharmacy, you will keep correspondence with the medicine dealers in Vienna - the Materialists, with a confirmation signature, in the same way you will send the money too. You shall put the letters in the book of correspondence, and take care of the receipts, so they are properly prepared, otherwise you will incur damage. You shall not pay more than 3-400 Rhf once and write to the Materialists, if you do not have the opportunity to pay earlier, asking them to wait until the spring, or until the Armenians come, you will send the money with them. If they do not like this or - God forbid - the money is lost, say you will pay only half. You must say nothing to the postman, perhaps only that there are important documents in the envelope.

- the correspondence with Vienna and the merchandise from there are not the administrator's business there, but he must keep the *defectura* (the situation of the missing goods - translator's note) drafted by him, and he shall order the goods from Cluj. The administrator does not need to know the value of the goods. But if the value of the goods increases or decreases, the administrator must be notified. For example, the paper price, he must orient himself compared to the local price, lest he should drive the customers away.

- with physicians and surgeons there or anywhere you have to behave nicely and in a friendly manner, sometimes you may visit them, otherwise they will hold enmity. Take

care of New Year's gifts, give them sugar or coffee, but if they write few prescriptions, then give them a box of smokers, or a box of *Trochisci benedicti*. To the physicians you should give free drugs for their own use, but make a note what you gave to whom.

The administrator shall be reserved about the internal and external problems of the pharmacy.

- lest he should have problems with the physicians and the surgeons, the administrator must keep silent about the internal and external problems of the pharmacy. He should not be worried about the treatments, but execute the guidelines. On serving patients, he should be careful not to give advice to the patients lest he should commit some mistakes. For example, medicine containing mercury or arsenic may be released only on the basis of a prescription.

The administrator must not have a separate home, but always live in a room near the pharmacy, and live with a pharmacist employee (Subject).

- *the administrator's home, in winter and summer, shall be in the room next to the pharmacy, together with the assistant and the apprentice.* The room in the back shall be in no case arranged, otherwise committing sins would be the order of the day. If they had a separate room, they would sleep until 9 am, and would waste firewood and light, bringing over all sorts of guests, they would have many occasions for drunkenness, gambling and carousing. If these things are also noticed with the assistant, the apprentice, the lab technician, he must endeavour to stop them.

- the administrator shall, in due time, ensure that there is firewood, charcoal and light, make inexpensive purchases, so they will never be lacking.

- in the same way, he shall get cheap bottles, paper, starch, wax, honey, pork lard (for making ointments - translator's note), NB. *Flor. Radic. Seminae*, etc., all these at the cheapest price and pay for them on the spot.

- so that I may have an experienced and skilled administrator, I have decided to make a contract with him, whereby he shall have a salary of 300 Rhf. The administrator must instead earn it and recuperate it: he must be good at everything and keep everything in order. He must strive to avoid any inconveniences. He must strive to increase the revenues from 3,905 in 1792 to 4,000, which is easily obtainable if he is diligent, and courteous and polite to the people. *If he raises the sales to over 4,000, then he will receive 10% from the boss*, but will not receive anything from the annual credits, as he receives for this a nice salary and meals, prizes and all comfort. If an administrator's salary is over 500, then he earns more than a pharmacist in Mediaș, Reghin or even Sibiu.

On the administrator's leaving and on hiring a new administrator, one of our directors shall be there, check the inventory, especially if the old administrator was not conscientious. For someone to be a good administrator, it also depends on how we educate him.

- we shall talk about the rest, but as for his underwear, he shall buy it himself.
- before the administrator leaves, he shall give notice three months in advance and may not leave until the new administrator begins service.

In such cases one of my directors must be present, so that we may take over everything from him and hand it over to the new administrator.

- because at this short notice, in three months, one cannot find a capable administrator, secretly, without anyone knowing about this, the man shall write to some trusted pharmacists in Miskolcz, Rozsnyó (Râșnov - translator's note), Debrecen, Pécs, Pozsony (now Bratislava - translator's note), Krakow and Budapest, and ask them to recommend a Hungarian-speaking administrator of the reformed religion, mentioning the demands for the salary and road expenses. We must mention to these gentlemen that they should recommend to us the most reliable ones because especially distinguished men live in Târgu Mureș. The letters should be sent free of charge and the expenses must be paid for.

- the administrator's conduct shall be kept an eye on, lest he should work for himself, and after a while disappear, as the administrator Eördögh did, or as it happened with slick Wollmann, who having just arrived, went back to Reghin on foot the next day and wanted to chase away Bransch, who lived there, causing us trouble. But he did not succeed, because he was recognised everywhere. They both believed that their conduct would cause my dislike of the profession of pharmacist and hand them over the pharmacy, otherwise I would remain without an administrator after three months. Instead, I was not scared because within 2-3 days of their departure, the new administrator came, so after Eördögh came Wollmann and after him the current Max, then Hönsch, and after Hönsch came Mr. Roll.

On the true administrator Hönsch.

- In Kassa (present-day Košice - translator's note) he had many sins; I on the one hand, because of constraint, and on other hand, because I received good references and he was skilful, received from Winkler of Bródi, I accepted him hoping that he was no longer young, would avoid sins, would come round and be of loyal service to me. At first you must be very careful how he behaves, if he is in order with the reports and receipts, if he chases women, if he is not in a vicious society, if he does not drink or play cards and sends money regularly. You must be very careful lest he should want to get hired as an administrator elsewhere. But he will not find a position as an administrator, like the one in Târgu Mureș, where he receives a salary of 300 Rhf.

To his misfortune, after three years, Hönsch returned again to Bródi, where he was in trouble again. *If we did not find another administrator, we should hire him again, perhaps he would get serious in old age.* Roll the administrator lives with a miserable slut, originating in Tálya, without being married to her. This would have soon caused me great loss, according to the inventories.

- I believe that he will not leave here soon. Therefore, if he stays until my dear Son works in the pharmacy, he will keep him until the end of life and will give him a pension of 150 Rhf. He will keep beside him a useful and diligent boy, who will be respected and remain as an administrator and receive 200 Rhf or as negotiated, until my Son gets to know the surroundings of Târgu Mureș.

- but if the administrator should want to leave, you should search for another in due time, in the surroundings or from me, a man who is diligent, educated and skilled.

- the relationship between my Son and the administrator must be maintained through constant correspondence, and every other month, with the collection documents,

he must show the revenues to my beloved wife and my dear children, to whom he will show great respect.

- the administrator is obliged to make an inventory, just like to our satisfaction, Mr. Eördögh and Hönsch did too. If you find that the administrator is not honest, does not communicate accurately the money from receipts and expenditures, or exchanges the goods, especially when he wants to start a business, then you must not give him a certificate and if you nonetheless gave him one, then make a complaint to the council he belongs too, or to the rest of the pharmacists and demand satisfaction, but only if you can prove that he is a philanderer, a sloth or a thief.

Charging rules.

- the taxation of the prescriptions shall be at the price set by us, because then he cannot be punished. As regards the dyes, paper, etc., the established prices shall be used, but he can also guide himself after the prices of other retailers. See the orders established in this sense in Vienna.

- Prepare the least amount of a compound, which will remain fresh only for a limited time or will hardly be required. *Do not waste simpliciates, use little of them.*

He shall recover the debts conscientiously and diligently.

- just like an administrator takes care of claims and taxes, he shall also keep a record of the debts. He shall use every opportunity to recover them, because a pharmacy can be emptied more quickly than debts can be recovered. See debt recovery.

The administrator as a family father and a patriot.

- because the administrator in Târgu Mureş features as a patriot and a family father, he shall strive so that everything is in order and shall supply the house with everything that is needed.

Important reminder and saving about an apprentice, or an assistant, employed in the fifth year.

- an administrator can save a lot if a good bloke is hired as an assistant, if he teaches him everything in 5-6 years.

- *the decrease of claims and debts (both to the pharmacy - translator's note) see the fol. 8 paragraph 10.*

- already both in drafting the annual statement of claims and on the departure of the administrator, it will be ascertained to what extent they have been paid and what are the outstanding claims. Because the report is made on a monthly basis, one may easily know what quantity was given, from whom to whom, during the time of which administrator.

Important knowledge for how to avoid loans. It is not advisable to go to the country because the officials who live there have no money and do not pay. It is better to send letters to speed up the payment of debts.

- when smaller loans are requested, you shall not give medicine away, arguing that for such trifles records are not commonly kept.

- every third or fourth week, a full statement of the debts to be recovered shall be made, after the list of streets, addresses or messages should be sent to the villages, or if this method is unsuccessful, they should be recovered on a legal basis.

5. *On the Subject pharmacist or the assistant in Târgu Mureş.*

- so that the pharmacy in Târgu Mureş may have great sales, especially if the royal court convenes, a good assistant shall be hired, one who is resourceful, a connoisseur of the Hungarian language, a reliable and accurate help for the administrator.

- he should have a pleasant morality for God and men alike, be honest, humble and have an appropriate behaviour, and live like a good Christian.

- like the administrator, and all people, the pharmacy assistant should have fear of God, know that God sees and hears everything, rewards good deeds and punishes bad ones.

He should always be diligent and avoid laziness.

- with the dignitaries and the ordinary people he should be equally modest and friendly, he should not upset the poor and ordinary people, what they do not understand he should explain, not sell damaged goods, only proper goods, and always under the tax. See the tax of Württemberg whence I took my inspiration. He should not put flies or worms in bottles with medication. The jars with solutions, mixtures and syrups shall be covered and kept in their place. He should note down immediately what he gives on loan. He should prepare the recipes immediately and not postpone them until the next day.

- in the morning the assistant should get up on the hour, at 5 o'clock in summer, at 6 in winter, not when he is woken up. Until people come to the pharmacy, he should pray, then he must be ready for work. In the evening he should go to bed at 9 o'clock, no later than 10, and if an acquaintance should come by, he must say that it is during sleep time.

- the assistant should avoid any game in which he can lose money, both by day and by night. If there are two assistants, then both in elaborations and in serving patients they must help each other, so that everything is done accurately and quickly, and if they do not know something, they may consult each other.

- the assistants shall not argue among themselves and with the apprentices. The administrators shall teach them to be honest, alert them on their obligations, but never be confidential with them, maintain their prestige and set them a good example.

- if an assistant has a problem or wants to say something, let him relate these seriously, but if he is rude, then he will be treated accordingly.

I sent to Târgu Mureş a tax from Württemberg. The annual salary of an assistant in Târgu Mureş is 80-100 Rhf.

- if he behaves well, his pay will increase every three years by 10 Rhf. On New Year's he will receive half a souvenir (probably half the salary - Orient translator's note), if he has an excellent behaviour, the present can be increased to 2 ducats. Travel expenses are to be reimbursed.

How to take care of two assistants and how you can become convinced of their honesty.

- if there is no apprentice and the pharmacy requires the keeping of two assistants, then the latest hired employee will always be the older one's subaltern and according to his conduct, he will receive a salary of 70-80-100 Rhf and will receive the education of the older one. Afterwards they should both be monitored if they are honest,

the administrator also having to be careful as their boss and if one of my directors were to go there, he should be informed.

Important notes to avoid damage.

- the assistant has the role of controlling the administrator and the administrator has the role of controlling the assistant. The assistant shall monitor the administrator's loyalty, and if he commits something, does not work honestly with the money, then the assistant will make a report without anyone knowing, and if one of my directors goes there, he will pretend that he has heard this from a stranger and wants to prevent other similar cases. But if he fails, he will look for another person and eliminate the thief.

How to proceed with an assistant who is a useless drunkard.

- an assistant who is wicked, stupid, clumsy, lazy and slick shall first be held accountable, and if that does not help, he shall be dismissed and another assistant will be hired, who is good and honest, speaking Hungarian too.

- the pharmacy in Târgu Mureş shall never be left without an assistant, because if the administrator is sick or leaves, an assistant or an apprentice should be there.

The assistant's fun with other young people.

- because even an assistant must have fun, let him make friends with a scribe, with students, and with 2-3 friends, he will not get bored. They in turn must be trustworthy, behave flawlessly, and if they come to the pharmacy, they should not be loud, but mostly avoid women revellers.

- if an assistant leaves or is dismissed, a trained and trusted apprentice must be sent over, so that the pharmacy may still function.

- the assistant shall have food, drink and accommodation. Every fifth day, when the cash box is emptied, the assistant is required to assist in counting the money, then he and the administrator must enter the amount in the cash box book, and administrator also in his book.

The administrator shall take care of the assistant and watch out lest he should commit any mistake.

- the assistant shall beware of any error, mistake or confusion, everything should run well, fast, cleanly and precisely. During work nothing should disturb him, everything should be checked 2-3 times, so that he may always be sure a disaster does not happen or is held accountable. A pharmacist needs to talk to the people because he cannot let them stand like a piece of wood, so that when they do their job they are not in the wrong.

The assistant's resignation and dismissal.

- If the assistant wants to leave or we dismiss him, a three months' notice is required. But if it turns out that he is a thief, he can be immediately dismissed so as not to cause further damage, and we will not recommend him to someone else.

When can an assistantship be given to an apprentice, provided they execute things precisely, well and responsibly.

- if an apprentice is reliable and has sufficient years of training, he may do without an assistant and his duties may be performed by the apprentice, but soon a new apprentice has to be hired, who must also be trained in Târgu Mureş.

6. On the apprentice pharmacist.

What qualities must a well-educated boy have.

- A good guy, a skilled, Hungarian-speaking, loyal and lively boy is the right hand of his boss or administrator. Besides, he must be a modest, diligent and careful student, because if he malicious, disloyal, or possibly a thief, then you had better do without him.

- for shipments, debt collection and other courier tasks, you always need a reliable person and for that you need a foreigner rather than anyone in town. The apprentice should come from good parents, have a proper education. It is best if we send a well-known apprentice from Cluj to Târgu Mureş.

Better to have a foreigner than a local.

- it is not advisable to hire a local boy, for he is inclined to evil, careless behaviour and is influenced by others. If, however, he seems to be loyal and obedient, he can receive underwear and clothing, so that he will not resort to theft. For that *he must learn for 6 years* and if he behaves well, on release he will receive a prize of 30 Rhf, from which can buy a festive costume.

In all cases, apprenticeship may be reduced to four years.

- If the apprentice comes from good parents and you can use him shortly, and he buys clothes, then his apprenticeship will be only 4 or 5 years, but then he will not receive a festive costume.

You must be very careful about the apprentice, since the young man does not pay attention to certain things.

- If bad habits come out quickly in the case of a boy, which will increase with age, his treatment is more dangerous and sensitive. He may end up in a vicious circle of friends, so we must be careful lest he should befriend women revellers, he should not have any connection with them. He should not get mixed up in financial trouble, and if sent somewhere, he should not be absent for long, especially during the meal or the service in church. In the morning, before the administrator or the assistant gets up, or at night, when they are asleep, he might steal, so everything should be hidden away, and if he is suspected, things should be done in such a way as he will be afraid.

The contract with the apprentice.

- the apprentice's obligations are in the order found on the last page of the Württemberg tax, which must be explained to the apprentices.

- if an apprentice should flee for no reason, then he should be caught and punished accordingly.

- if an apprentice in Târgu Mureş is incorrigible, then he should be brought to Cluj, and there we must try to make him come around, and if we fail, then the security and clothing received shall be forfeited, and we should kick him out by surprise, lest he should have the opportunity to steal again, we should pay him with 6 xr, so that he may remember the good old days.

- but if the apprentice performs well, is loyal and diligent, then he must be praised and hired in Cluj, or if there is no vacancy, in 3-4 years.

- the time spent in Cluj or Târgu Mureş must be authenticated.

- great care must be taken with heating and lighting, especially when going to bed at night, lest a misfortune should happen (especially with *Ol. Therebentinae*, *Petrae*, *Spiritus*, etc.). He should take great care with *Ol. Vitrioli* and *Aqua fortius*, lest he should ruin his clothes or harm his body.

- if we have a useful apprentice, then in year number 5 or 6 he may be hired as an assistant, but another apprentice should also be hired, so you can save more. The older apprentice will recover debts, and he will teach the new apprentice how to do this.

7. About the grinder or the so-called lab technician

- because drinking water and fountain water is brought from afar, and other heavy work arises too, the apprentice cannot be used for them because he would get bored. For these works a good and handy lab technician will be used, who is not dumb, especially for crushing and other common work. The daily salary can be 15-16 xr, from which he must provide food and clothes for himself, but on Sundays and holidays he will not get anything, although he must present at some works.

There can also be a grinder who receives breakfast and an annual salary of 30-36 Rhf. He should originate from known places and not be a bad boy. He should be clean. As far as possible, he should be Hungarian, but if he is German, he should also speak Hungarian. He must be monitored lest he should steal, not be a drunkard and if he goes with others to the pub. In this case he will be sacked and a day labourer will be hired.

- the lab technician must always know Hungarian and be from Cluj or the surroundings of Târgu Mureş, have no bad habits or a dissolute wife, and live separately. Such a person will have a good situation, winter and summer, with the same salary, always live in dry places, and even if it rains, he will receive the daily wage.

- because there are several Hungarian villages in the surroundings of Târgu Mureş, the job may be announced so we can find a trusted grinder who is honest and not a drunk, who is reliable and honest. Many times you can find a man among the employees from the food supply, in constructions and among the day labourers. You may perhaps find patriotic people in town, but you must explain the benefits to them, because an ordinary man cannot understand, otherwise two grinders would not have lived with me for 20 years.

- you can give the grinder food too, from which he can also support his wife, so being afraid that he might be fired, he will perform well and will grind well.

- but if he is not needed or if he drinks, steals or does not work properly, he must immediately be fired. His wife may be used as a laundress. You need to ban booze, card games. If he can, he should be Reformed or a Catholic.

- around Târgu Mureş there are many Hungarian villages, you can find the right man with whom the administrator will have an easier life and will not be bothered by rain or bad weather. At first these jobs are boring, because you cannot be lazy with me. But if you find that grinder is dumb or steals, is lazy, then you must immediately throw him out, lest he should keep stealing, because such a man will use every opportunity.

- if you cannot find a grinder quickly, then hire a day labourer or a trustworthy military on reserve who was hired by officers.

Debts may be recovered with the grinder, but only by way of notification.

- if a grinder is well trained and trustworthy, and if you know him well, then you can recover debts with him, but only so that he asks people to pay.

What to watch out on grinding the sugar and spices.

- since a hardened grinder and thief will find, in time, all the places where he can hide something, he can cause great damage at the grinding. Thus, for example, if he grinds spices, sugar, wax or other things, you must stand by his side or before the grinder you must weigh the substance, and after the grinder weigh it again. If we do not do so, he may sell many materials or to give them away as gifts, believing that he will go unnoticed.

The grinder cannot be entrusted with money or money documents.

- you cannot give him more than three forints and you must be careful lest he should get hold of the money, especially when sweeping the pharmacy, because at the slightest opportunity, especially if he has no self-esteem - he will steal without problems.

You must be careful to mix and grind everything with precision.

- when grinding drugs, cutting roots, drying and mixing, he should be advised to work with the utmost precision and care, lest some misfortune should happen. The wooden floor, on which the plants are left to dry, must always be scrubbed beforehand.

All ground goods must be checked.

- the pharmacist can also make mistakes, and a grinder all the more so, which is why before you give something, you must first control him, and he should not be given three or more commodities at a time.

- strong smelling or very potent drugs should not be ground in the laboratory, such as: *Hyosciamus*, *Cardui Bened.*, *Euphorbium*, *Helleb. alb*, *Arsenic*, *Cobaltum*, etc., and the paper, sieve and vessels used with them should be kept in separate places. The mortar, in which are ground *Moschus*, *Camphor*, *Mercuriale* shall be wiped with a separate cloth. The same will be done in the case of strong smelling drugs. The cleaning of the mortars shall be done immediately, or else it will be forgotten. Similarly, the cloths used for sifting emetics, vitriolates, or oily rags shall be washed separately.

- for example, one crept into the substance storage and stole a jar of sugar, the same person stole the most expensive wines from my cellar and drank them. The only way he could do this was if he supported the boards only, as if they were nailed, but

luckily I noticed in time, otherwise the Graf would have caused me the biggest inconvenience and I would have had to pay him a lot of money. Who would have thought of such a trick?

Important notes on gathering herbs and roots.

8. *What you should caution the women and men who gather herbs, roots, flowers and seeds against.*

- all pharmacists need women, men and girls, whom they teach about the collection, at the right time, of herbs, flowers, roots and seeds.

- they must understand that with this occupation, they can earn more than in any field. At least 3-4 should be instructed and as far as possible two should be sent collecting, because for one it would be boring.

- at the right time, I will also go, or send the assistant or the apprentice, to show the right plants to the gatherers. Picking plants requires special knowledge, especially so as not to mix the good with noxious herbs. The region where certain herbs are found must also be known because different herbs are found in different places, and these places must be noted down. Gatherers must observe what herbs are found in what places and in what quantity. Those who rarely walk in the fields do not know where different plants are scattered.

- It is necessary to make notes every month so that you may be informed when different plants can be collected or sold.

Important observations. *Flor. Sambuci, Verbasci et, Papav. rh.* are three sensitive flowers that can be collected only in dry weather, in the warmest days, so that they will not be wet, because then they will sweat and will not be nice, they should not be in a pile and may not be turned over until they are half dry, then they can be turned over and spread around.

- women must be accustomed that some plants, flowers and herbs should not be collected early in the morning, only from 9 till dusk, when the weather is nice and warm. After removing the stems, they should not stay long, they should not stack them in piles or kept in sacks for long, for they will begin to sweat and darken. *It is characteristic of flowers that the beautiful yellow colour and of herbs that the beautiful green colour will be preserved, especially in verbascum, peonia, rosarum, cyani, calcatrippae, calendula.*

- herbs should be turned over often and never be piled up or placed too far scattered around, or else they will darken. After cutting, the roots shall be separated from the unusable parts, the soil shall be washed off, they shall be cut neither too thin nor too thick, then left to dry. They must be turned often lest they should go mouldy.

- in spreading and preserving herbs, flowers and roots, we must be careful not to mix them up, for example *Bardana* and *Carlina*, or potent grass should not be mixed with the others, like *Flamul Jovis*, for this would cause great trouble; therefore, storage should not be entrusted to the apprentice or the grinder, but the pharmacist must be present and write in chalk on the crates what they each contain.

- so as to stimulate people, especially adolescents, to gather plants, we must, in addition to training, give them wages, which should be higher than elsewhere, but we

must not incur losses. For beautifully picked *Flores violanum* we can pay 2-3 kr, for those that are not so nice - 1-2 kr.

- flowers and herbs can also be picked in prolonged wet weather, or distilled, and after the rain has stopped, they may be left to dry, because if we waited until the rain stopped, we would be left without herbs and flowers and that would cause inconvenience.

- herbs, roots and flowers placed in crates should be turned over frequently so that we may guard them against dirt, spiders, dust, damp air, so they will not absorb moisture, or else they will darken, lose their therapeutic action, and provoke nausea.

Important note. The names of the herbs in the tax from Târgu Mureş are noted in Hungarian and Romanian, so that they may be referred to in all languages and bring them with the people.

- if you cannot find a man to dig roots, we must inquire from others where they are to be found, then the pharmacist will ride on horseback and find out where they are, e.g. *Rad. Altaeae, Acetosellae, Pimpinellae, Cichorei, Carlinae, Taraxaci, Valerianae*, etc., will take the apprentice with him, or someone else, who has an axe, a spade and a shovel, the required hoe, will note down the place, the grinder and apprentice will memorise it too, so they will know where to find it in the future.

Observation. In the east there is a man who trades in herbs, roots, flowers, so they can also be brought from. The herbs from Vienna are very bad, old, dark, and so they are nearly unusable.

- garden plants, such as *Flor. Naphae, Aurant., Rosmarini, Salvia, Hysoppi, Rutha, Menthae, Melissae, Matricari*, etc., should be brought from large bourgeois estates or gardens, but always as cheap as possible, so that you may sell them at a normal price.

- it is my great joy to dry beautiful green herbs, and the beautiful *Spec. pro thee*, yellow nicely dried *Verbascum, Sambucus, Flor. Chamomillae, Flor. Rosar., Papav. Peoniae*, and if drying is successful, they will taste and smell good. But if you they black, dirty, with an unpleasant taste, they will cause nothing but trouble and shame, and you can also be punished, so such herbs should be discarded or burned.

- the plant attic can be increased as necessary, and 50-60 boards can be placed.

- if not beautiful dried, *Flor. Sambuci, Chamomillae* may be used in *Aqua aromatica* and the beautiful ones in hand sale.

- old herbs must be stored in separate cabinets and can be used by women in making cushions or coffins, or for baths or in veterinary medicine.

9. The lease contract with Gróf István Tholdalagi for the pharmacy and house in Târgu Mureş.

- the trade premises and homes in Târgu Mureş are very expensive, especially those for pharmacies. I would not have found a more beautiful and comfortable home than that of Gróf Tholdalagi.

- after much hard bargaining with the Gróf, we agreed that I should pay an annual rent of 173 Rhf and 20 ducats, or 208 Rhf, but I obtained the right to pay this in two annual instalments, counting in the credits from the pharmacy, in exchange for a receipt.

- the Gróf has always asked for the money in advance and because he is a very sensitive man, it is not advisable to talk more to him, if he demands the money, it must be paid immediately in exchange for a receipt, and at the end a large receipt, that the rent has been paid for the entire year, until the end of May 1793. Every year the rent must be paid, including the drug invoice.

- rent begins on 1 June and ends in late May. The pharmacy credit from last year is included in the calculation. It should not be forgotten, if he orders something, candles or anything else, they should be immediately noted down but not on the drug invoice, on its reverse. A receipt must be issued immediately, to avoid suspicion and uneasiness. In May these bills must be presented, when the accounts are settled. If he is not in Târgu Mureș, the administrator is responsible for this problem every year and it should not be delayed for more than two years, because this would cause trouble.

- the original lease is in two copies, one for me and one for the Gróf, stating all the important aspects, how many and what kind of premises are used. On the last page there is the copy, because the original should be spared.

The house may not be abandoned under any circumstances, because in fact we are bound to the Gróf and he to us, the rent cannot increase so easily, nor can he throw us out easily.

What you should be cautious about in the cellar.

- the basement, where we keep the water and other things, is separated from the basement of the Gróf only by simple boards, so care must be taken lest what occurred in the past should happen again: a man of mine, who was drunk, broke the boards and stole the noble wine of the Gróf, and if I had not noticed in time, it would have caused him great damage. Care must be taken, because if something disappears, the administrator must pay for it.

About the rear kitchen, where the large mortar lies.

- the entire back cellar, where the large metal mortar lies, is mine, the Gróf has an oven out of my benevolence, and he has ceded the hearth to the master tailor, because I do not need it. In this kitchen drugs are ground down and the mortar must be covered so as to be protected from dust. If sugar is ground, things are to be done as mentioned before.

- both attics are kept in order, under a good, clean and dry roof. Herbs are periodically transferred from the back attic to the other floor, where the herbs are left to dry now, so that in case of need, if my Son wants to live there, it can be emptied easily

- on the relations with the house, see above section 4, paragraphs 6, 7, 8

- if in time, my dear Son, Johann Martin, with God's help, should marry, then the assistant and the apprentice will be left in the same room, where the administrator and the assistant are now, near the pharmacy, and he and his wife may live in the small room located between the pantry and the shelf, where the metal stove is, with furniture, so that he may be in the pharmacy and avoid unnecessary expenses

- if he marries and keeps a maid, and if God blesses him with children, then he shall move to the two rooms at the back, have iron bars fitted at the windows, lest someone should break in and steal anything. The room at the furthest back should be given to the maid and the small room should be kept for himself, and thus they have sufficient space for the children, and will also have enough comfort. But if it might be

should be uncomfortable, then he should place the assistant in the small room and move with his family where the administrator has lived thus far. If the Gróf rented one of the rooms upstairs at the back, then he might move there, but this one is not comfortable, because the husband would be separated from his wife and children, so they had better live downstairs, but together. It is good to keep an eye on the maids, so they will do their job. The man, the woman and the children should always help each other.

Important observations, to which you must pay great attention, because if a disaster should happen, the damage cannot be avoided. Since the ducats and gold coins are rare, we should strive to exchange the collected money and those of copper for gold, for example, into 100 forints and if we send money to Vienna, we should borrow a higher amount and thus we will be left with good money.

- with God's help, I hope, that the wealth of my dear Son, besides a good guardian and a successful pharmacy, will multiply, or at least will double. When he becomes an adult and a good pharmacist, he should take the money-making activities under his management, record everything and take care that nothing is lost. He should especially be careful with the cash, lest any amount should be lost. Once a larger amount of money is gathered, he should change it into gold, put it into a cabinet that closes well, such as the mine, and put it in different drawers, wrapped in paper, so that no one may suspect that there is money. About this only his wife should know, so that in case of a burglary there is little damage.

Important observation, my son shall remain in the Tholdalagi house and not move. See sections 50, 51 at the end.

- it is not easy to buy a house in Târgu Mureş, but it is also not recommended, as very good and comfortable houses are rarely found. These are often lordly houses and have built or renovated. As the building is very expensive, it is advisable that the man should remain in the house where he is now, even if it is not comfortable, in Tholdalagi's house, that is. In an old house, a man lives quietly, as if it were his, he must not fear that the Gróf will lease the premises to another pharmacist.

- because we live separately, let us behave towards the Gróf, his wife and servants, let us behave so as not to give occasion for offence or gossip. If they come to the pharmacy, we should behave politely. We should give candy to the young master sometimes, but not too often.

- as mentioned above, the man had better stay in Gróf Tholdalagi's house and settle there as well as possible better and settle for what he has. I do not advise you to buy a house in disrepair and invest much money. Buyers are accustomed to old places. It is advisable to spend capital on safe places and enjoy the interest serenely.

Buying a house causes only trouble, and for that reason you should stay with the pharmacy in the current place. Strive, with God's help, to increase your capital and to grow it with interest, so soon you will have a capital whose annual interest will be significant. But I repeat again, be very precise, have good company and ask for advice only from sincere people.

This advice should be discussed with other honest people. For example, Mr. Pataky, who often comes by the Lord's. Therefore, you should try to know people. Respect my advice, my Dear Son, because apart from me and the good God, no one will

give it to you. *Many will advise you to do this and that, but never to do what I tell you. For lack of space I cannot write everything here - so stay with God, my Dear Son!*

- if you still really want to buy a house in Târgu Mureş, then you should wait for a suitable occasion when you can buy cheap. If you need to move out from Tholdalagi's house, you could also move the pharmacy. If you found a home that is also a tavern, you could be exposed to nuisance, noise, trouble, jealousy and gossip. But you would also be disappointed with the revenue, as there are enough restaurants in Târgu Mureş. So it would be useless, but if someone is a good administrator, invests capital into something else, and you would earn an interest of 60 Rhf without doing much.

- if you need more rooms, the future young Gróf will build two more rooms and a kitchen near the back rooms, but if you used the back rooms, then there you could keep the maids, the laundry. The room where the assistants live now could be used as a bedroom and living room, and the assistants could be moved to the small room where the metal stove is. You could move them to the back room, beyond the wood shed, and the maids in the first room near the kitchenette, so there would be comfort, but during the day you would have to stay in the small room, among your people. So that man's wife could also be there or if they want, they could sleep or eat there. NB. The small room could be arranged in such a way as to put a metal curtain in front of the bed, so the assistants could pass by there.

10. On conduct towards the prestigious town Magistracy and the town citizens.

- the High Council is invested by God, and therefore must be respected by everyone; even if some are not so respectable. With those who live in Târgu Mureş and are employed, you must cultivate relations of friendship and respect them. If they come to the pharmacy, you must offer them *rosolis* and flatter them. Not because you are afraid of them, but because you never know how quickly you may become a debtor or get in other troubles, and in such cases, if you are not on good terms with them, they will make you sense their prestige. In fact, you can get a lot with their help.

- however, besides the fact that we behave well towards them, every year we send cheap invoices for what they purchase from us, and if they do not pay immediately, we politely draw their attention. It is a suitable occasion when we prepare new medications for them, that we should send them a message that old debt is still not paid, and thus, their debt increasing, they will find it hard to pay at the same time. With such messages, they do nonetheless pay us.

- although I live in a noble curia and nobody gives me orders, still, as a citizen of the town, I live from and in the town, so you can never know when we might need them. But if we respect them, they can help us in need.

Since I am a citizen of the town, You have to go to the town judge and ask him, as the son of a citizen of the town, how much you need to pay for the recognition of your citizenship right. Give him a Taller. When you enter the pharmacy, be polite to all citizens regardless of religion, especially to the vicar, the teachers whether Catholics or Protestants, the chair and the deputies of the court house, as well as to the physicians and pharmacists.

- so, my Dear Son Johann Martin or another child of mine, when you take over the pharmacy, you must be a citizen of the town. For the right of citizenship you should

give 1-2 Rhf to the Council at the most, also a Taller as a gift to the council judge and a forint to the notary public. Thus, as a citizen, you can ask for help in case of need, and because you live in a noble curia, you do not have to pay *portio*. But if they demand it for the pharmacy, you must pay it.

- so that you may gain the sympathy, friendship and confidence of all, you have to behave very politely and courteously to the clergy, the prestigious bourgeoisie, without exception, because rudeness, contempt and drunken behaviour will not get you anywhere and no one will take your side. You may make yourself loved if you talk nicely to people, also if you are available to the people day and night, which is required of any pharmacist. But if you are haughty, or do not talk to them or talk roughly, you will get yourself into trouble; we should adapt to them, not they to us.

- we must strive to get to know people, during conversation, especially if they have debts to the pharmacy, because if they pay by coercion or after several requests or only every 3-4 years, but sometimes do not pay even then and they want to buy on credit again, then you should use beautiful words, it is better if they pay that little amount that they have owed for so much time. Those who pay regularly every year should be served without question, with the greatest politeness; the list of debtors is in the credit book.

- if necessary, you can give advice to the best and noblest citizens, e.g. Mr. Horváth, the chief of police, etc., and if you meet them anywhere, always be polite. Because: *Si ueris Romae, Romano vivite More, Si fueris alibi, vivito sicut ibi*.

11. On behaviour towards the gentlemen physicians, surgeons and other pharmacists.

- you should treat the gentlemen physicians and surgeons with respect. Towards them we must be humble and polite, not engage in arguments, but live with them in friendly relations. This friendship must be sustained by the woman and the pharmacy staff. If they are convinced of our honesty and good behaviour, and their service is done well and without error, then they will never do us harm, on the contrary, will speak about us only good words and praise us, so we cannot live without them.

- if physicians have a good experience and create benefit for the pharmacy, then the drugs for their own use must be given freely. But these should be noted down precisely, to see if it is worth giving them another time. But if the surgeon does not write any prescription or writes few, then he must pay his debt; however, if he does write, then a third of the price can be deducted, but if he buys for others, he must pay.

- because, unfortunately, New Year's gifts are given to gentlemen physicians everywhere, here at Târgu Mureş we must send them too. Such a gift can be a jar of fine sugar, 4, 5, 6, 7 pounds of coffee, a can of *Pulv. Fumalis*, or *Troch. Benedicti* and if the lemons are beautiful, 6 pieces. For the physicians who have little experience and write less, half of these amounts. Since few prescriptions are written in Târgu Mureş, without retail selling we could not even make a living. If the gentlemen physicians had a better practice and knew better, the town - with as many dignitaries - would not be negligible. It very much depends on a good medical practitioner, such as Dr. Pataky, Dr. Szöts and Dr. Intze, but what is not now will come in time.

- before physicians you must bow. On New Year's you must wish them "Happy New Year!," give them a little gift, but you have to mention that we cannot give more and using the opportunity, we may ask them to honour us with their support in the future too.

- if a physician asks us for our advice, we should not give it rudely, but always politely. All orders must be executed precisely, that is, serving and wrapping. And if medicine is sent to the country, we should not make mistakes or change packages.

- new physicians must be courted and attracted but never be talked to for long because they visit many families and other pharmacists, the latter striving to entice them and thus causing damage.

About surgeons from the vicinity of Târgu Mureş.

- because around Târgu Mureş, as well as in Târnava County, there lives a surgeon, you must make friends with them too, but not engage in too big a friendship with them. You must carefully observe whether they are drunkards or dissolute, they should pay their debts every 3-6 months, so that their debt will not increase. That is the consideration you should give all surgeons.

About the second Mauksch pharmacy and the relation with it.

- because there is another Mauksch pharmacy in Târgu Mureş, I therefore named it "Aranyszarvas" (The Golden Stag), so that everyone, including ordinary people, may differentiate them, otherwise many mistakes would happen. Since my pharmacy (Aranyszarvas - translator's note) is in the best and most outstanding place, the other in a hidden place among houses, mine has much higher sales and, besides, mine is also in order. We must be careful lest they should cause us losses and decrease our revenues.

NB. Because his name is also János (Johann - translator's note), you must write your full name, J. M. Mauksch "Ad Cervum Aureum," or in Hungarian, Patikárius Mauksch János Márton (pharmacist Johann Martin Mauksch - translator's note) from "Aranyszarvas" (The Golden Stag).

- also you must leave him alone, you must make no acquaintance with him, who wants to go there, they can. We must only do our duty, be polite to everyone, stock the pharmacy with good and fresh merchandise, the service should be fast and accurate, the price should be counted after tax, so you should not be afraid of the other pharmacy.

- we must not create opportunity for the other pharmacy to get upset with us, and we should especially be guarded against backbiting. If you meet with them, be polite and avoid anger. We did not build our pharmacy, but bought it already furnished, and if I had not bought it, someone else would have, so for him it is all the same.

- it is much better to have two pharmacies in one town so that everyone may have a preference where to buy, so they can go wherever they want, lest people should think that a pharmacist will charge alone as he wants, because he always has to calculate according to tax. Therefore, whoever buys where depends on which of the two pharmacies does its job more honestly.

The Golden Stag drawn on the shop-window shall get bigger in time. But the stag should be alone, without trees, so great as to fit in the window, but not facing the church.

- in several years' time - because we have renovated everything - if my dear son paints the pharmacy, or renovates the shop-window, then let him draw a bigger golden stag and let it be covered in gold like the writing, but without leaves or decorations, because the painter has made it too small, since I was away.

What should you watch out when the pharmacy is verified?

- the control of the pharmacy should be done, according to regulations, wither in early February or at the end of November, but because you cannot impose on the main physician when he should come, you should always be prepared for this control. It may happen that I will not be there and if we have little merchandise, we must say that the shipment is on its way and has not yet arrived. We have so many bottles that they will last us from spring to autumn.

- we must always be careful to have a sufficient stock of goods. When a new shipment arrives, we place the old on top and sell it first.

How should you behave towards the main physician or his deputy?

- according to a higher older order, you should pay three Thallers to the ones doing the inspection. As it was disgusting for the pharmacists, the order was cancelled, so you need to shut up and not give anything. If the physician or *phisikus* should nonetheless demand something, you must tell him that, with the best intentions you cannot honour his request because as it is known, the gentlemen physicians in Târgu Mureş write few prescriptions and the expenses are high. Since the pharmacist is not the one who requests the inspection, but the town, or county Magistracy. *Because the main physician or phisikus has a fixed salary from the town, he is obliged to inspect the pharmacy for free.*

12. Fire prevention measures.

Important note about handling spirits and oils, which should be protected from fire, as man can lose his life, his home and all the possessions. If you are not careful, you can become a beggar in an instant. Therefore the shed with the materials should be locked up at night.

- it is recommended that all those working in the pharmacy, the administrator, the assistant, the apprentice, the grinder, should take great care with lighting and fire making. Especially if handling spirits, *Ol. Therebenthinae* or other such materials. If they work with such materials in the evening, they should be very careful not to break any glass, not to hold a candle at the mouth of the vessel, because vapours may also ignite and if someone cannot dodge the flame, they can get burned. Spilled spirits or oils burn and can be extinguished only with ash or ground. Such misfortune endangers not only human life, but the whole family fortune may be lost. Let the good Lord protect us. This important observation of mine shall be respected by everyone and not be disregarded, and if a man works with such things, they should always think that with their carelessness they can cause misery for themselves and others.

- in addition to those mentioned, *emplastrum*, ointments and cooked oils, and in distilling spirits, the boiling of resin and oils, we must be careful not to let them on open flames because great loss may be generated by high heat. Burning oils can be extinguished only with sand or ash, water does not extinguish such fire.

- thank God, man is safer against fires in Târgu Mureş than in Cluj. But because the neighbour's house is right next to the material warehouse, fire - God forbid - may extend there; the first time spirits and oils are to be evacuated from the back to the front rooms; care must be taken not to break any bottle, because then the danger will be greater.

Important note regarding the chimney, which is in the administrator's room. Let the administrator and, later, my son take care of this aspect.

- because smoke, oddly enough, goes from the pharmacy rooms up a chimney to which you do not have access, the chimney wall, with the Graf's agreement, should be broken and cleaned of the soot collected for many years, or something must be done, because if the hole is filled, a great misfortune could happen. A good administrator should be alert to these dangerous things, *because trouble can arise even when you are very careful.*

13. On the materials used for lighting, on fire and fire fighting.

- in case of big fires made with coal or wood, the most dangerous nocturnal fire can break out and the greatest damage can be incurred. Oils that can burn can be extinguished only by covering them with ash or sand, water is not useful and increases human fear. That is why you should be cautious and take care of yourself and the people.

- as it is customary to say, in Târgu Mureş with God's grace and help, we are in greater safety than in Cluj. But because the neighbour's house is made of wood and is near a warehouse, in case of a fire, God forbid, you should be careful, especially when it is windy, to prevent the fire from spreading. If there is time, then the spirits and the oils must be placed safely in the pharmacy or the room, lest a bottle should get broken, because the danger will be greater.

- and *accidit in puncto, quod non reparatur in Anno*. You should take care when placing objects or melting materials and cleaning lamps, lest one amber should fall on paper, clothing or bedding. Just the same, you should beware in the cellar, where there are flammable oils and pouring them into pots should be made by day rather than by night, otherwise there would be fire in the basement, and in the attic with plants.

14. On stocking the pharmacy with imported goods.

- just like for three years I have been bringing merchandise, with my own, to Târgu Mureş too, so you can bring some from Cluj too, together with the other native goods, such as paper, *Cera, Antimon, Amylum, Pulv. Capilarae, HB. radic et flor. nostra*. Thus transport costs only 10%, while to the Armenians you have to pay 20%.

- the administrator accepts the merchandise in alphabetical order and also looks at the contents of the crates and cabinets, then at the bottles up in the attic and down in the cellar, to see how many are left of each, then calculates how much was sold in the first year. Then he sends the order with the quantities listed, *those imported to Vienna*. From there one is sent with the mention: M.M.T. or J.M.M. (Johann Martin Mauksch) and when it arrives we check whether the seal is broken, the packet *is sent to Târgu Mureş by oxen, or when the weather is nice, by horses*. We can pay 12, 15 or 18 forints for transport, especially if the weather is bad. The carrier shall be obliged to put 18-20 quintals, or even 24 quintals per wagon.

- if the road is good and the weather is nice, he needs to hurry with the transport and should not wait until the rain comes because sometimes the road is bad and the merchandise gets wet. He must therefore hasten with the transport.

- a specification must be drawn up for all the goods from Vienna and for the indigenous ones, so that the administrator may verify them and put them down in the book of merchandise.²

- there is no need to tell the administrator the price of goods and the total sum, but only the name of the merchandise and the weight, so that he will not have an overview of the whole transport. Enough that he knows how much there is of one or the other. The goods can be sold at the price of the day or at the price written on the crates. But you have to orient yourself after the other tradesmen, because the price of goods may go up or down. In such cases the administrator must be notified, so that he may keep to these exactly. Because if something is more expensive than elsewhere, people will no longer come, for example, if the Greeks or Armenians find something for 1 Rhf 8, but we sell it for 1 Rhf 30. Therefore we must take care that we also sell like other merchants, or lose all retail sales, which bring the greatest benefit. Many times we need to cut the price by 1, 2, 3, even more kr, and buyers should not be let go of.

NB. If the manager of the pharmacy assumes it himself, then he may correspond with those from Vienna, but the merchandise should always be brought to Cluj with that for Târgu Mureş with a reliable carrier, and also with him bring them to Târgu Mureş, even if he pays 12-15 Rhf, only with the Armenians he should not bring it, because they will exchange it with counterfeit goods. Beware, my dear son, the Armenians, they ruined Walter Csiki.³

- because the merchandise for Târgu Mureş arrives with that from Cluj, all expenses are counted together: 1. The price of packaging and other such things. 2. Transport and percentage. Expenditures in Pest for loading and unloading. 3. All customs fees, tarpaulins and other expenses, bribes. 4. The drug bill that is payable now. 5. The carriage. Adding up the total expenses, we write on the merchandise, which will be identical for Târgu Mureş too, because I hope that my administrator in Cluj, out of love for my son, will bring him for the same price as for us. The druggist's salary is of 10-12% per quintal at most. Instead, the price of transport from Cluj to Târgu Mureş will be considered separately, 45-51 xr per quintal, when the road and the weather are good, more - under no circumstances. But for a cart to be filled, it always be completed with indigenous goods.

- but if in Târgu Mureş they run out of imported goods, the administrator must immediately ask for more from the director in Cluj, and he must send it immediately, so Târgu Mureş will never be out of stock, but to the price is added 15% to imported goods and 5% to the indigenous goods, compared to the price in Cluj, such as for *Cera citrinae*, *Amylum*.

- the bottles shall be ordered in time from the factory in Görgény (Gurghiu in the Eastern Carpathians, in Szeklerland - translator's note), so they will never be out of stock.

² The control of the drug packets consists in breaking the Vienna seal on the crates. In Cluj, the payment of the drugs is made at the Drug Office in Gherla, or where indicated from Vienna. If Drug Office sends us the invoices in Cluj, they are immediately payable, then they are passed to the pharmacy in Tg. Mureş and are paid while the order is in force.

³ Since there is no Drug Office in Tg. Mureş, you must address the one in Gherla.

- NB. To avoid misfortune and loss, especially for the benefit of my dear Children, I have prepared a booklet titled "Important knowledge about what to do when ordering goods from Vienna, as well as having them transported here, also what to be careful about as regards indigenous and imported goods, so that you may tell if they are good." Because the Viennese obviously cheat, sometimes tricking you out of 100-200 Rhf.

- NB. The content of this booklet shall also be copied by my dear son Johann Martin, so that he may benefit from this at the pharmacy in Târgu Mureş, but always follow it after the provisions in Vienna in alphabetical order.

15. On stocking the pharmacy with indigenous goods.

- about collecting herbs, flowers, roots and seeds, I have written in chap. 8.

- here I will just mention that all indigenous goods should be purchased in advance, as far as possible in Târgu Mureş, not have them brought over from Cluj

- care should be taken however that it is good merchandise and you can sell it cheap, for you must always adapt to the conditions and the weather. You must ask if the pears are sweet and frosted, then you can proceed to the production of honey and wax.

- because neither honey nor wax is required in large quantities, we must strive to buy good, clean, dense - as far as possible - granular honey because it is cleaner and healthier. Honey that is too diluted is not clean, it is never good, it sours quickly, boils down to very little and forms a lot of foam. Wax must also have a beautiful yellow colour, not dark or limy. A cup of honey, a cup of wax give 2.

Spiritus vini simplex. et rectific. is cheaper in Târgu Mureş, but often worse. To rectify, add 1-2 servings of water, so that the empyreumatic part (burned oils - Orient translator's note) will remain.

- *spiritus vini simplex* in Târgu Mureş is almost as good as in Cluj, because the officials there use large amounts of good old wine. We need to attract those who make good and strong brandy from wine and we can pay 1-2 xr more. As regards the goods, must we guide ourselves after the old ones. Then a cup of spirits could be bought for 18, 20, 24 xr. In the rectification we must be careful to get a good rectified spirit and last us for the entire year. If we have *Spir. vini rectific.*, then we can prepare *Spir. lavandulae*, *Formic*, *Lumbric* and other similar ones.

- a little *Spiritus frumenti* should be prepared, 2-3 cups, so that we may give a glass to the day labourers or for the dissolution of *Mercur. Sublimat.*

The time for buying Axungia porci or pork lard is December, when it is cold.

- *Axungia porci* is an important commodity in the pharmacy, being used in large quantities in creams and ointments. The time to buy it is before Christmas, the months of November and December, because then it is the best and cheapest. After Christmas it is much more expensive. We must take into account the butcher's opinion. It is advisable to purchase big and fat pigs from the mill or pigs fattened with corn, because they give hard lard. Other lards are more viscous, light, soft, never harden as fat obtained from pigs that are fed on corn. In summer it melts and becomes like oil, so it is not good for making ointments. Such lard is used for *Ung. Pedicul.*, *ad Scabies* and white, hard, fresh lard for *Ung. alb. simpl.*, creams. The of *axungia* may be 9.12, at most 14, 17 xr. Scraps are pressed. There is not much to tell about this procedure.

- *Cera alba* is obtained in Cluj from *Cera citrinae* and after paying for the bleaching process it is sent to Târgu Mureş, and if the yellow wax was expensive, it will sell for 26, 28, 30 xr.

- the *Amylum in toto et in pulvere* is much needed in Târgu Mureş. Therefore more of both should be purchased in winter. It must be dry and free of dry odour. Because we pay for a Viennese pound and the Greek Armenians only 20.24 wide, we can compete with them.

- there is no need to bring *Lythargyrum* (or *Silberglatt*) from Vienna, as it is also found here. Yellow coarse *Lythargyrum* can be obtained from Baia Mare, 25-50 once. It should not be black. Never buy for the pharmacy through potters and never give them anything on credit.

- we can buy pharmaceutical bottles from the bottle factory in Görgény (Gurghiu, Mureş County - translator's note). We always order bottles for pharmaceutical purposes all the qualities once, in May or September, when they work in the factory and the fire is not extinguished. We must always buy long-necked bottles that equally hard. Currently there are used bottles that are found 10 in a bundle.

Liquiritia (sweet root) is brought at the right time from the Vlach (Romanian) peasants, half green. A pound costs 4, 5, 6 xr, xr maximum 7, since it takes long to dry, and should be placed in an airy room, because if it does not dry quickly, it turns dark and will not be a pretty yellow.

About Mercurius vivus.

- *Mercur vivus* can be found in Transylvania too, but because in Vienna it is cheaper, we buy it from there. Here the price is 2 Rhf, but in Vienna is 1 Rhf 36 xr, 1 Rhf 40 xr, but it should not be tampered with zinc or lead, for it is good only for *Ung. Peducul.* and it cannot be used for *Merc. dulcis*.

About Nitrum or saliter. It can be ordered through the soap-makers. There are 50-60 in a sack.

- because there are few opportunities of going from Târgu Mureş to Sibiu, one can buy *via* Cluj 1-2 quintals of nice *nitrum* or *saliter* in Sibiu through the gentlemen pharmacists Kreutner or Schuszter, for a quintal one can pay 36 Rhf. It should be dry and a nice white.

- we order *crucibles* of all qualities from skilled craftsmen, we take care that they are painted and burned well.

- *abrasive dust* can be brought from Zlatna (Alba County - translator's note), a quintal costs 2.30 xr and 1.42 xr to Cluj. If it is wet, then it is paid for 10% less, because it has to be dried.

Bolus citrinae, in Hungarian *Rudnik-sárga* (Rudnik yellow - translator's note).

- *Bolus citrinae*, yellow earth (Rudnik yellow) can be found at Gyergyó (Gheorgheni - translator's note) in Szeklerland, for 5-6 Rhf a quintal, or even cheaper. You can order several quintals of beautiful yellow earth for Cluj and Târgu Mureş.

About stocking on Pottasche, potash.

- *Sal. alkali* or potash (hamuzsír in Hungarian. - Orient translator's note) is a commodity sought in Târgu Mureş, as here and in the Saxon villages nearby there are many women who prepare cakes. It is therefore necessary to have good dry potash. We must stock for at least one year. It may be found especially in Toti, in the surroundings

of Somlyo (Șumuleu, Harghita County - translator's note), Margitta (Marghita, Bihar County - translator's note), a quintal costs 9-10 Rhf. It is best if it is ordered through people who come from Debrecen to Cluj and back, and then to Târgu Mureș. One can also find it in mines of bottles (? - Translator's note), which however is not as nice as in the places mentioned above.

About paper. Paper is very good at Borgó (Prundu Bârgăului - translator's note) near Bistrița. The best is at Sibiu, beautiful white, writing is not smeared on it. The best is however in Görgény (Gurghiu - translator's note), which I recommend.

- paper can be found in Hungary, in Poprád, Rozsnyó, Rohocz or Murány (these localities are in present-day Slovakia - translator's note). For savings, such a quantity should be brought to Cluj that it will also be enough for Târgu Mureș. For several reasons 2-3 carts should be brought at one time. At Târgu Mureș large paper is necessary and little paper for the mail. Besides writing paper, different coloured papers are required from Vienna, smooth paper, various cardboards decorated with gold and silver. A small amount of royal paper must also be purchased from the Netherlands and France. Wrapping paper must be ordered in advance from Orlat (a locality near Sibiu - translator's note) or Gurghiu because much money can be earned from this.

- *Cantharides* can be found here on ash, in some years there is a lot, then we have the peasants collect it. We kill it with vinegar and immediately leave it to dry in the shade. Thus you can easily stock up Cluj and Târgu Mureș, moreover you can sell at a good price to others too. To the peasants collecting it, you can give 40-50 xr, in Pest, Bratislava you can sell a pound for 3, 4, 5 forints. After sunrise and before sunset the branches must be shaken and they will all fall down.

- *Baccae Juniperi* grows in large quantities in Ciuc (Harghita County - translator's note), beautiful black berries must be ordered through acquaintances, they should be well dried - not fresh, such a quantity that it will be enough for Cluj and Târgu Mureș for 3 years. When I bought the pharmacy in Târgu Mureș, I found a lot of this, and it has been preserved nicely. But you must be careful lest it should be eaten by mice and it must often be ventilated. If we did not find it in Ciuc, then 2-3 sacks should be brought from somewhere in the county. It is also brought from the mountains. But it can also be ordered from the Vlachs (Romanians - translator's note), for 24, 30, 31 kr. One can order some from Cluj or Szepesség (a region in present-day northern Slovakia - translator's note).

- *Semen Carvi, Foeniculi, Hyosciami* can be ordered from Bistrița, a quantity that will last a year.

- other goods, like the Turkish ones, that are cheaper here or cannot be brought from Vienna, must be purchased in advance from the Greeks, or the Materialists

- in the booklet guide mentioned on page 9 there are points 9, 10, 11, and you my dear son Johann Martin will write them down, so that you may learn a lot about indigenous goods, for your own sake.

16. On stocking the employees in Târgu Mureș with supplies.

- because on the one hand, it is not advisable to have a cook and because everything is very expensive, I believe that it is more profitable if 10 forints are given to the employees for food. So I have decided that I should give the administrator and the

assistant 10 forints, lest they should complain about the bad food, 5 forints to the apprentice, a total of 25 forints. This is better than if I kept a bad cook, a whore and a thief perhaps, and there will remain firewood. The administrator must take care not to have bad food, and if that might still happen, he should get better food. Therefore they receive lunch and dinner.

- the lab technician will ensure his subsistence from his daily wages, but usually there is so much left from the administrator that he will be satiated.

- the bread is purchased at the central market and this, like other things, is charged, but care must be taken lest the lab technician should eat ours, for it will cost us double.

17. On wine and wine money.

For wine money you can promise 20-25, 30 forints at the most.

- because it is not advisable to keep wine in barrels because the apprentice and the lab technician would fall into excesses, the administrator and the assistant will bring together a cup of wine from the restaurant at noon and in the evening, or if they want, they can receive money too. There are good wines at the restaurants in Târgu Mureș.

- one might buy a few barrels of young wine and keep them in the cellar, though it is not recommended, because it would give opportunity for debauchery.

- at the time of my son, if he were there too, he can give full board and thus take care of all.

18. On firewood, charcoal and lighting materials.

- as firewood and charcoal are very expensive in Târgu Mureș, and can be difficult to purchase because of poor roads and long distances, you must strive to buy them in summer, when the roads and the weather are good, and not later, when they are more expensive. Therefore you must take care of the wood, lest it should be stolen or lest the lab technician's wife stock up on it or give it away as gifts, because *Practicae est multiplex, et qui non credit et non attendit est simplex*.

- due to the high price of coal and wood, you have to be economical with the heating in the laboratory and the rooms, the wood must be completed by 2-3 shovels of charcoal.

- it is not advisable to heat the room too much, moreover you are not allowed to, even if you have enough wood.

- because the metal stove is heated, its pipes are cleaned often, and as I have mentioned, great care must be taken with the pipe hidden in the wall, lest it should catch fire; this cleaning shall be discussed with the Graf

- because the administrator always stays with the assistant in the other room next to the pharmacy, where the cast stove is (probably cast iron - translator's note), this should not be heated.

- candles can be bought cheap from the locals of Sibiu, at Márton-vásár (Martin borough - translator's note) to last you through the winter, but they should not be burned out of boredom or for nothing at the same time; you must take care lest they should be carried away by lab technician or be given as gifts to someone, because you cannot even imagine how many things a thief in the house can lay hands on and carry away.

19. On managing the pharmacy in Târgu Mureş after my death.

See page 150 of my Documents and paragraph 3 of my Will.

- after I handed over my guidance in paragraph 18 to my administrator in Târgu Mureş, showing also the instructions for my dear son and son-in-law Mihály Streicher as to how he should run the pharmacy and protect it, so that with minimum effort and fatigue - already beating the brunt - he may follow in my footsteps in the future, I want to give some instructions to my successor only about the administration of the pharmacy.

- because I left the pharmacy in Cluj by will and gift to two of my children from my first marriage, I leave the pharmacy in Târgu Mureş - which also has a very good commercial venue - by will to my dear son Johann Martin Mauksch, so that at the age of 24, he may pay his heir brothers.

- because my dear son is only 11, until the age mentioned above, my dear son-in-law Mihály Streicher and my dear son Samuel Tobias, together with the advice of my beloved wife, shall monitor, like I have, the activity of the administrator and the other employees and strive to maintain the pharmacies in the current thriving state.

18 June 1799. (subsequent addition to the *Instructio* written in 1793 - translator's note). Since the pharmacy in Târgu Mureş, after my death, will go to my dear son, it should run for his benefit, so that he may receive the inheritance, like the other children, since he will spend much anyway, travelling and studying.

This is what I ordered it in 1793, but because he has since become an adult, I cancelled it. See page 30 (of the Order, not this translation - translator's note), paragraphs 14, 15.

- the income obtained until then from my pharmacy shall be added in equal parts to the capital of my beloved wife and all the children from my second marriage, from which I receive interest each year. But they are required to pay the expenses incurred.

If a considerable amount is collected, it shall be divided equally into 9 parts, namely a part to my beloved wife, 7 parts to my dear children and a part to the gentlemen directors and inspectors, and, respectively, to my dear son and son-in-law. However, if one of my children should marry and remove the part that is rightfully his, the others will pay him this amount. If my dear son Johann Martin should die with God's will, the pharmacy in Cluj would be inherited, based on the privilege, by one of my beloved daughters, who will marry a skilled pharmacist. He should run my pharmacy, as I willed my second son.

- keeping my property after my death is the duty of the two pharmacist inspectors and, respectively, of the guardian. First of all, the administrator's reports must be checked out, then if he sends the report on revenue and expenditure every other month, if the debts to the pharmacy have been recovered with the utmost care and precision. If reports have been made on those recovered or not. The inventory should be made accurately and reliably, etc.

- the best overall picture is offered by a clean and tidy pharmacy, by precise and good supervision. Of the pharmacy managers, one or the other should always go there twice a year, in spring and in autumn, to control everything with the utmost precision, to have an idea about running the pharmacy in Târgu Mureş. In both pharmacies they

should inspect the material warehouse, the cellar, the plant attic, the quantity and quality of the materials, namely the bottles, the sugar, the china, and so on, so that the administrator may see that the man cares about all.

At Târgu Mureş, advice should be sought from the gentlemen physicians and dignitaries, but you can also complain that the gentlemen pay poorly.

- on this occasion, the attention of the gentlemen physicians must be drawn to the fact that in the pharmacy everything is most clean and tidy. The administrator's pleasantness and diligence must be praised. They should inform themselves if there have been complaints, and if so, they must be addressed with the utmost kindness.

About the pharmacy inventory and expenses.

- an inventory must be made every third year with the administrator, as I indicated. But if the administrator were to leave, then it will be made with the assistant and the well-trained apprentice, and not alone.

- I tackled the administrator's obligations in paragraph 7.

- the cash box and the debt to the pharmacy must be treated separately.

- whatever happens, those two gentlemen inspectors find everything and get inform about the rules I wrote for the administrator. Their interest, however, is that the administrator and the assistant are good and faithful, and strive to maintain them much as possible because any change would bring forth damage.⁴

- many expenses totally absorb the profit. My son can also live on his capital, moreover, he can also save a little, and maybe make capital too. This pharmacy should be cherished.

- the year 1796. I have always felt that the revenues of the pharmacy in Târgu Mureş, despite the high costs, will save me a significant amount, from which my dear children will benefit, my beloved wife from my second marriage and the two directors. But on a thorough inspection I found that over 5 years I have lost over 1,000 forints in indigenous and imported goods. I paid a lot for an expensive household, rent, then food, firewood, lighting, etc., for which the receipts and debt recoveries do not suffice. There are still about 3,000 forints in old debts, from which I can recover half.⁵

- if you think about it, that you can live well from this invested capital - which profession or building ensures, in an honest way, one's daily life? - then we must be very careful, to recover the debts as quickly as possible.

20. On the education and behaviour of my second dear son, Johann Martin Mauksch.

- as I write these lines, my dear son is 10 and a half years old and so I do not even know how to begin, so that his future may be prepared properly. Like the other children, I want to educate him with God's help. In all circumstances, however, as regards his authority, I must order the following:

About the education of my second son, Johann Martin. Following these principles he should also educate his own children. *From childhood, he should always*

⁴ Thus I had one skilled administrator in 1791 and in 1800. The daily and annual earnings will show you what a diligent administrator, as Mauksch was, can do, especially with the help of God, when you run it.

⁵ The damage mentioned, thank God, is already recovered, as already shown by the revenue of 1796-97 and 1798-99, with the debt resolution. Over three years, there will remain a considerable profit.

speak German. Instead, in school, he should befriend the most skilled student, if possible, a student should engage with him, and if he wants to continue with higher education, he should be taught by the best professors.

- he should be educated under the supervision of my beloved wife, under the guidance of the official guardian and the custody of my dear son-in-law, Mihály Streicher, and my dear elder son Tobias Mauksch, as well as the respectable main priest, of the future son-in-law and his sister, until age 16 and, respectively, 17. To be educated in the fear of God in the true evangelical Christian faith and learn German, Latin and Hungarian, learn science and good morality, so that he may be, in the profession chosen, clever, useful, an honest Christian and a righteous pharmacist citizen. These tasks I entrust especially to the good directors and the main priest, and I hope - because I reward this kindness with 50 forints - that they will strive, and out of Christian love - that my dear son will have the best education.

- if, with God's help, during these years, in local schools and with the main priest, of his own diligence, he completes his studies and earns a good foundation in the evangelical faith, gains experience in the desired science, then he may enter in my pharmacy and remain under the smart management of his elder brother and learn the art of pharmacy. During the years of practice he should work diligently, after two years under the administrator from Târgu Mureş he should do one more half-year of practice, so that he may know the conditions both in Cluj and in Târgu Mureş.

- it is important, for half a year at Târgu Mureş, to learn about debt recovery at the home of dignitaries, and also to meet the priests and the citizens. For this he should not be ashamed, because it will be to their benefit and he can easily meet anyone.

- during practice he should have good knowledge of the suitable work for him and do everything, so that he can later put his knowledge into practice. This is necessary because when he becomes the owner of my pharmacy and must prepare something before someone, or the assistant or the apprentice do not know how to do this, then he must show them how to prepare it. He must get used to doing any kind of work, to prepare everything accurately, not be clumsy, ignorant or - may the good Lord save us from this - die as a drunk and stupid pharmacist, and be left like an evil man. Therefore I ask my family to be very careful in this regard.

- after finishing the apprenticeship, he should try to reach Vienna, Pozsony (present-day Bratislava - translator's note), Kassa (now Košice - translator's note) or Pest, and there be an assistant for 3-4 years until he reaches the age of 24 and only after that take over the pharmacy in Târgu Mureş.

- I hope, by dear God, that by then the wealth and inheritance will have been enhanced and he will receive money for a better life and suitable clothes. In addition to the salary, he should be given a little pocket money. He should have only good and honest people as friends, learn from them all that is good, useful and enjoyable.

- he should avoid friendship with evil, suspicious, drunk and lazy men.

- if he goes to Vienna, then do ask Mr. Hauschteiner or Mr. Heinrich, or other good acquaintance; in Pozsony Mr. Lumnitzer or Mr. Grossschmidt, at Kóhalom (now Rupea, near Braşov - translator's note) Mr. Gábel or Török, at Kassa Mr. Friedrich and in Pest, Mr. Liederman, to be kind and take care of him.

- in Germany if you are an apprentice assistant, it is expensive and it is also unnecessary because, unfortunately, according to my own experience, there you cannot learn much compared to the above-mentioned localities.

- if my beloved wife, son-in-law or my elder son heard or noticed that my son Johann Martin had a bad behaviour, spending time in idleness, drunkenness or, God forbid, with whores, then he should not be sent even a krajczár (small change - translator's note), but a letter should be sent urgently to the house owner not to give him anything on loan, but insist that he should go home immediately. At home utmost care must be taken lest he should steal or send something. In the pharmacy he must work; at the same time, word must be spread that no one should give him credit because no one should take responsibility for him. Then, to avoid other misfortunes, he should be punished on the basis of my testament.

- if, I hope, with God's help, he becomes a good, skilful and useful man, except in case of war or other dangers, and if he should feel like travelling, *I will allow him to make a small trip* from Vienna, through Brno and Moravia (a region in the present-day Czech Republic - translator's note), to Prague, and from there to Sachsen (Saxony - translator's note), to Dresden and Leipzig, and through Halle to Berlin and Potsdam, to visit Frankfurt am Main, thence, through Stuttgart, go to Ulm and through Augsburg to Nuremberg, and if the weather is fine, to Regensburg. Let him strive to find a good and honest company, with whom he may go down the Danube through Linz to Vienna and from there to Pozsony, from Budapest go to Debrecen or Kassa, then home. Let him go on this journey even if it costs several hundred, possibly 1,000 forints. If he uses his time well, he will be happy his entire life and will benefit from the experience. But if he does not use this journey well and valuably, the time and money will have been spent unnecessarily, and he will remain unhappy. Therefore, the gentlemen tutors are required to examine his behaviour, inclination and health, and after carefully ascertaining them, approve the voyage.

At Erfurth he should visit especially the excellent pharmacist and professor Tromsdorf.

- before going to Germany, hoping that he will be able to help himself on this trip, and he is healthy, let him guide himself after my advice. With the advice from Vogler and Lumnitzer, if possible, he should go on the journey, in the name of God, with a sincere companion. In Leipzig, Halle or Berlin he should go to a skilled pharmacist and ask him to recommend him a famous chemist who may teach him the theoretical and practical knowledge of chemistry and botany. He should finish his studies in Pest, because here a man has the opportunity to learn the necessary things for a pharmacist, because education is as good as abroad. But if my son does not feel like travelling and wants to save money, then he should learn only in Pest, and after graduating and obtaining a degree, with God's help, he should return home, first in Cluj. When he turns 24 years and has sufficient knowledge, he should take over the pharmacy inherited in Târgu Mureş and run it in the name of God.

If you have taken the exams, go to Erfurth or Leipzig, so that you may study chemistry and botany more deeply. Ask for approval, so that you may be admitted to the university pharmacy, where you can learn how to use the scales and other devices

accurately, which would be very helpful to you. In Leipzig, Berlin, Erfurth the people are the showiest, but also the strayest, so beware of crooks, and for the same reasons, take care of your honour, health and money.

- a pharmacist is not qualified merely through an exam, but through practice and experience

- and when he has reached adulthood and has passed the exams required by law, then, with God's blessing, he should take over the task envisaged for him

- if has taken over the inheritance from the two tutors and the curator, in the presence of his mother, the other brothers-in-law and brothers, then, with God's help, with the desire for a good life and blessing, he should take over the property that is rightfully his and run it as he thinks best. He should pay his beloved brothers from the pharmacy.

- if the administrator of Târgu Mureş has proved, over the years, to be good, helpful and honest, he should keep him until he wants to stay for his own interest. A beginner will need a lot of time to get to know the place and its surroundings.

- but because he will show no responsibility, you, my Dear Son, will explain to him that You do not want to throw him out of the pharmacy and do not want to be ingrate towards him, moreover, that you want to keep him until the end of his life, but because your costs have increased, you are obliged to cut his 300-forint wages to half. If this is not convenient to him, then you must strive to find him a job as an administrator, but this would be difficult, because not everyone can pay him 300 forints.

- especially try to keep him with you until you get married, so that pharmacy is under good supervision. Until you realise your plan, you can pay him 300 forints

- if during the journey to Pozsony (Bratislava) or Sopron, you will have the opportunity to meet the daughter of a man of the evangelical faith, sincere and honest, who has been raised excellently in the Christian faith, is not clumsy, is modest and has a good and worthy mother, and you know that she speaks Hungarian, and would agree to go with you to Târgu Mureş, then go to her and discuss everything with her. If there is no hope there, then you can marry the daughter of a priest or of a dignitary from Mediaş, Sibiu or Reghin, but before you should seek the advice of good folks. But take into account whether she can speak Hungarian, otherwise You and your wife and She with you and the maids will lose, because keep in mind that you will be among Hungarians and must live with them.

- you should marry taking into account your well-thought of interest, asking the advice of your brothers, as well as the priest. You need a straight and honest woman, who should be well educated even if she is the daughter of poor people. You must take care that she is a pious, God-fearing girl, not dissolute, modest and pretty. She should not be sickly, but healthy and enjoyable. No need to rush. All your future, good fortune, peace and satisfaction depend on a successful marriage; I would never have been so old if the good God had not given me honest, good and nice wives. They were my crown and peace of mind. All the business I've done has been with a peaceful soul, with satisfaction, with God's blessing, they were never hard on me because they loved both from the heart and respected me.

- beware of relatives of other religions, Reformed or Catholic. They would trouble the peace of your children and your home. Do not make a proud decor.

- if, as I want and hope, with God's help, you succeed in marriage and manage your wealth, you should have fear of God together with your wife. Arrange your household well, for your comfort, get silver things and porcelain, and they should be beautiful, tasteful and good. Strive to ensure and increase your capital in a good place, so that you may have a living in old age. And if the good Lord has blessed you with a wife, love her the most, after God. Be faithful to one another, and treat her right and like a Christian, but do not allow her to order you around. Let her be everything to you and you to her.

- because there is no evangelical church in Târgu Mureş, have a light carriage and go to Reghin every month or, in winter, every three months, on the good road and weather, buy a home, negotiate the price with the owner and someone to cook for you there. Give a gift to the chaplain and the main priest (főtisztelendő in Hungarian - translator's note). Every year you should attend the Eucharist 3-4 times. Since in Târgu Mureş there are talented and good Hungarian Reformed priests, go to church with your wife - you should know Hungarian - and listen diligently to the sermon. Your children should go to the reformed college, but do not allow them to be Magyarised, but always have them speak German at home.

- your eternal satisfaction and fortune lies in:

1. having a God of grace (kegyelmes in Hungarian. - translator's note), an honest name and a clean conscience.

2. working diligently, being aware of all, so that the pharmaceutical business may be run with the highest precision.

3. marrying well and intelligently, and living like an honest Christian.

21. On lending money.

- there is no easier a thing than lending money and emptying your wallet, but there is nothing more difficult than recovering your money, especially when you or your relatives need it.

- I am telling you, from my own experience, watch out and do not lend money easily, because of big words or promises, out of mercy, otherwise you will be unhappy and this will cause trials and sometimes inconvenience

- because besides the pharmacy, you have no other goods, just what you inherited from me and what you will inherit, I advise you not to invest your safe property in an unsafe place. Put your money in a known safe place, where you will get interest every year (for 100 forints, a profit of 6 forints).

Important note, from whom you need to stay away when you lend money.

Never give loans, under any circumstances, to the military, the Armenians, the Greeks and to strangers. You may lend money to people with a good reputation, landlords, judges and nobles who have no debt. You may not lend money on a contract that has the name of another person, but only to the one who appears in the contract, otherwise the other one will say - rightly - that he did not receive a dime from you.

- let this be a warning to you - that you are not allowed to lend money to strangers, Jews, Armenians, Greeks, decorators, painters, to the wife of another or to

orphan children, to one who is in an on-going trial, to the one who already has many liabilities and his property has been forfeited. My dear Son, in these few lines I told you a lot of things. Read them carefully and do not let yourself be misled by promises or explanations because you will be sorry later and then it will be too late.

- do not lend money in exchange for gold, silver, clothes, pearls, diamonds, precious stones, rings or other jewellery, antiques or other things, as you will remain an eternal mortgager. It may happen that these things might be stolen from you, or their owners will pay you neither interest, nor capital.

- do not lend money in exchange for houses, buildings, e.g. arable land, vineyards, etc. Do not buy land, for that is not for you. Because you can buy as much wine as you need, and you can get it without effort and without neglecting the pharmacy.

You must not give loans to strangers and citizens without collateral. Those who offer collateral, must also be honest.

- as I said, you are not allowed to lend more than 500 forints, not even if the person is very rich, but even then the contract must be signed by two well-known persons.

- you should lend money at an interest rate of 6%, and the contract should be made only for one year, because you may need that money or in the meantime you may see your loan in danger.

- all contracts must be made in such a way that the debtor will ensure it will all his possessions and animals.

- in all cases, you are to seek advice from your good friend, to know what situation that particular person is in. When drawing up the contract, you must choose a trusted lawyer.

- you must not lend money to a noblemen from the countryside, because he may return it only with great difficulty. Write for yourself some facts from the book of loans back home, like on pages 1, 7, 8, 9.

- I know that in the beginning you will not have much money for loans, but in time God may help you. You must take care of little and of much, because money is scarce and you can earn it with difficulty.

- if someone asks for money, you must not promise them the loan immediately, but must say that you do not have the cash at hand but that they will receive it. You must first know what the wealth of that individual is, and if you find that he is not reliable, you must say that the money has not come yet. If the individual seems mischievous, which can be seen immediately, his request will be turned down from the beginning.

- if the debtor does not pay the interest precisely, this is already a bad sign, because if he cannot pay that little, then how can he pay a bigger amount. There are those who pay interest ahead of time, in order to keep the loan, but that is just as dangerous, so you should beware of any manifestation of the debtor.

- in the case of a loan of larger amounts, in addition to the interest, you can require a barrel of wine as a "pledge," for example they should give you a barrel of 20-30 buckets each year, because God gives it to them freely anyway. Of course, this is not deducted from the interest, nor should it be written down in the contract, because you cannot get a higher interest.

- you do not need to pointlessly show the original contract, but only a copy of it. You cannot make adjustments, or change it and until the capital and interest are paid exactly, you cannot give it to anybody. You must keep it carefully, lest it should get stolen or get wet, get burnt or eaten by mice. In loans, you should not hand over the money until the contract is in your hand, signed after it has been read by the husband and wife.

- for all interest paid, you must always give a receipt.

22., 23. Different notes.

If the logo of the pharmacy or the Golden Stag or the pharmacy shop-window has to be changed in time, then the stag will be painted backwards, with its head facing the door of the pharmacy and not the church.

I would have never painted such an unusual sign on the pharmacy, but because the other pharmacist is also called Mauksch, I have chosen this, so that even a peasant may know my pharmacy. The stag was painted too small by the poor painter, if you need to correct it, it must be painted on a larger scale, without the grass and the trees.

If the good Lord blesses you with children and your current home will be smaller, then try to rent out a room at the Veres house, where Procurator Tobiasch lives, or in the house of surgeon Galambos, who lives near the town tavern, or a comfortable upstairs flat, where Mr. Csiky Márton currently lives, so that you may be close to the pharmacy.

Your housing conditions and relations must not be known to anyone except you, not even how you live with your wife, how much wealth you have, what your revenues are, how many debts you have, etc., as these are the secrets of the house, which should not be known to a stranger.

Because it is hard to earn money with a fountain pen (pen - translator's note) or in offices, and making a living is hard and tradesmen are struggling with all kinds of obstacles, I recommend to you, my dear son Johann Martin, to stay in Târgu Mureș, where the income of the pharmacy provides you and your family with an honest living.

But I do not want, I do not wish to convince you to choose the profession of a pharmacist. I will let you choose your profession from the industry, science or commerce, whichever brings you contentment and joy. Consider and think well, if you do not like the art of pharmacy and if - as they say - you want to try your luck with the pen and you have a calling for it, then think that such a man must write beautifully and a lot, think well, sit many hours. Instead, the salary is small even though the work is hard, as you can see, how many scribes, clerks there are and how very busy they are. It is a tedious job to work for the military or the post, where you do not become an officer immediately, but much later. It is also not pleasant to wake up early in the morning and there are many dangers, and yet you do not obtain a higher military rank. Being a tradesman also requires a lot of skill, you must have talent to talk to customers, it is tedious and it requires a large capital and a lot of good luck. The professions of artist, painter and sculptor require a lot of talent.

From all of this you can see that all the professions have more difficulties than the one of pharmacist.

If, my dear Son, you do not want to be a pharmacist on any account, I will allow you to choose another profession. I instead, as a lucid father, recommend you to stay in

the pharmacy, because God has thus given you a good name, to which your father has contributed. Because You, my dear son, you are not married yet and you will get to Târgu Mureş as still a young man, and it is most likely that both the officials and the citizens from the same class will be excited for you, because of their daughters. Aranky, in particular, will be dangerous for you, because he has well-educated girls who know music and German, are clever and beautiful, but excel in exaggerations.

Therefore I beg you for God's sake, do not let them influence or mislead you, because a bit of playing the piano, or understanding the German language or the course of fashion is not the same thing as a noble, reformed girl should be like. Your beloved mother, your sisters and your relatives of Győr will be so kind and good as to recommend you a nice, honest, smart and witty girl. And if the good Lord gives you an honest, just and cute wife like I have, then I assure you that you will be lucky, content and happy, with a Christian and honest lifestyle. God will forever watch over you and your wife.

All of this I write, my dear son, in so detailed and thorough a manner, so that you may know everything and stay away from things that could be damaging to you, otherwise you are lost. I do not really think that God will let me live to tell you things that are so important to you. Therefore I leave this in writing, for you to learn from here and I whole-heartedly wish that the Almighty blesses you richly, spare from all evil and harm, and give you a good, honest, modest and nice wife, so that your beloved mother and your brothers may rejoice for you. *Oh dear God, help me! And let everything succeed.*

24. Important note about placing the capital and insuring the home in the pharmacy.

- because the houses in Târgu Mureş, especially in the downtown area, are very expensive, it is hard to find a better and more useful house than of Gróf Tholdalagi, so you need to make sure that the rent is paid on time and you must always be to the liking of Gróf Tholdalagi and his descendants.

- because the Gróf has no male heirs, his properties will left as an inheritance to József and Pál Tholdalagi, and the house will belong to - if I know well - his sister, Mrs. Gróf Zsigmond Hallerné.

- regardless of who will own the house, you must be courteous to all the owners and the rent must be paid exactly.

- to be sure of renting that house, you can give a loan of 3,000 forints to its owner under a contract in which his property or another building appears as the pledge.

- so if the Gróf should need money, you can give him - assuming that the rent will remain 180 forints - a 6-year loan.

- if he agrees, then for the interest of 180 forints, you can live there without any hindrances.

- if after 6 years he pays the loan or decides to keep it, then with the consent of both parties, the contract may be extended.

- the contract must be signed and sealed by the Gróf and his wife before they receive the money.

- if you notice that the Gróf does not accept this agreement or the loan of 3,000 forints, and will not lower the rent, then keep your mouth shut and accept it the way he

wants it, because otherwise you would lose *Tabula regia*, which would have an important effect on the pharmacy.

- the houses in Târgu Mureş are very expensive and are not suitable for a pharmacy. Therefore, if possible, you should stay here. The Weress house would be suitable for a home and a pharmacy, but it is rugged and hidden, therefore you must stay where you are now. Tholdalagi's big house is a noble curia.

- you can start trading wine, but only wholesale, because retail is not worth it

- have good relations with everyone, be polite, but do not be on intimate terms with anyone.

Note.

This little book of *Instructio*, my dear son, comes with the 1799 inventory from Târgu Mureş and the booklet of supplies with indigenous and imported goods. Also, the Manuals from Cluj and Târgu Mureş Tar and other printed books like *Pharmacopoea provincialis*, *Hatmam formulae*, the *Book of the Pharmacist Hagen* and other good books of medicine, about healing various diseases. In the cases you will come across, it will be useful to you and you can even give advice. I do not recommend treating sick people or visiting them at home. You will never be paid like a physician and in case of an epidemic, you can get sick and pass the disease to the employees.

25. Notes on spending hours of boredom.

I wrote this later, in July 1801

- With the help of God, I have run the pharmacy from Târgu Mureş for 11 years, until 11 May 1801, and I have been able to keep its maintenance and its accounts under control.

On the administrator's behaviour.

- with the best will and with adequate control, the administrators were not able to spend their time in an adequate way. They did well for two years, remaining alone, but in the third year, they became conceited. They ran much, played, travelled, spent time in the company of drunkards, everything seemed funny to them, so they changed. For example:

About Eördögh, the administrator.

- like the others, Eördögh, the administrator, became conceited and after a three months' notice, went to Debrecen, where he did not succeed in his plan.

He had to work as an assistant for two years in Pest and he ended up buying a house and a pharmacy in Debrecen for 18,000 forints. He had to spend all his life tormented because he married a widow, invested all the fortune of the widow's only son in the business and becoming laden with a heavy burden.

Wohlmann.

- Wohlmann, the administrator, who was rather clever, but lazy, treated the people haughtily and roughly. He always tried to buy a pharmacy in Reghin and caused

damage to the pharmacy in Târgu Mureş. I decided to terminate his contract and after 8-9 months I sacked him. He has not achieved its purpose - because he had no wealth - and is living in poverty somewhere.

Hönsch.

- I called the clever Hönsch as an administrator; the last time he was in Kassa (now Košice - translator's note), and from there, after much misery, he fled to Bródi, hoping that learning from experience, he would come around. Compared to the two previous administrators, he was pretty good, but when his predecessor unexpectedly died at Bródi, he speculated that he would marry his widow and thus, after three years, I terminated his work contract and I predicted many things, including the fact that the widow would marry another man. It is interesting that he fooled the Jews from Bródi and fled with a piece of gold to Vienna, where he was in a surgery that went bad and he died shortly thereafter.

Roll's adventures.

- then I hired Mr. Roll as an administrator, who had also worked for me as an assistant. In Pozsony (now Bratislava - translator's note) he worked for Mr. Dobai. He stayed at Târgu Mureş for two years and behaved very well. He hoped that he would eventually marry one of my daughters and thus receive the pharmacy. This, however, was not possible. Then he planned to take over the pharmacy in Reghin, but it was already owned by another person, and thus he remained at Târgu Mureş, where he met a military whore, who became pregnant. With a licentious life and drawing attention to him, he resigned and got employed by Mr. Dr. Fukker at Tálya (in Tokaj wine region - translator's note). He sent me a letter from there saying he would stay there. At the same time the letter of *Maurer* the administrator came, to occupy the position of administrator, which I had promised to give him.

- on a particular day, I went to Târgu Mureş and I fired Mr. Roll. Roll and his whore, whose child has already died, in a reckless manner, without being married, went to Tálya (maybe got married later). Since then he has been living with that nasty and vicious slut in misery and trouble.

Moral.

- the resulting moral is that even the most skilled and experienced man who acts without thinking may quickly end up in trouble and spend his life in pain and agony.

About Mr. administrator Maurer.

God helped me and I got a diligent administrator.

- finally, I received a good administrator, who is honest and diligent, Mr. Maurer. He is loved by everybody and throughout the two years he has been here, he has proved to be very helpful and honest.

Review of library from Târgu Mureş of the great dignitary, Chancellor Sámuel Teleki, as described in the literature from Jena.

- as printed in the Baumeister typography: *Bibliotheca Samuelis SRr. I. Com. Teleky de Szék pars prima. Auctores classicos braecos et latinos, ex optimis editionibus*

ordine chronologico, depositos euromaq. Opera at fragmenta conjunctimedita, praeter denia et scriptores ecclesiasticosveteres complexa. Cum brevi vita descriptione et notatione temporis quo quia, circiter vixerit, adjectis passim eruditor judicis 1796. 310. S. without a preface and list of contents.

- the same thing printed at the Schmidt typography: Bibliotheca Sam. S.R.I. Com. Teleky de Szék pars secunda, Classes theologicam historico ecclesiaticam. juridico politicam,, philologicam, antiquariam historiam et Litterariam complexa. Praesnituto lege Bibliothecaria cum supplimentis et emendationibus pars prima 1800. XXXVI. U, 106. S8.

Grof Szék Teleky, the Court Chancellor of Transylvania, is currently one of the most talented writers. He has transformed his library, enriched with rare books published in literature, into a public treasury in his palace from Târgu Mureş (Acropolis). Unlike other Grófs, he has ensured that this beautiful library, which collects books for luxury covers, is useful. The collection of the classical Dutch and English works is to be admired. Here are all the Helvet Lalloland editions and the fabulous works from Oxford (abridged). Among the works of poets, rhetors, jurists, etc., there are also works of mathematics, chemistry and medicine. With deep sorrow I have learned that this exceptional man has lost, over the course of a single year, his wife, grandson and eldest son, who was so worthy of his father.

As regards the use of the library, he has made a foundation, with the following password:

Incorrumpa fride, Secundis temporibus dubiisque rectus.

Dr. Orient Gyula (Iuliu)

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