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History of Pharmacy: Between Diversity and Unity

At a first glance, the main characteristic of history of pharmacy is diversity. At the beginning, *Homo sapiens* was supposed to have had very simple behaviours, close to those of monkeys. In most areas of the world, Men used to masticate purgative leaves whenever they felt sick. As soon as a kind of conscience of the way of curing diseases appeared, as soon as technical practices developed, the evolution of what could not yet be called pharmacy started to follow different pathways.
The ways of conceiving of the relationships between patients, medicines and society became different and were influenced by

L'histoire de la pharmacie, entre diversité et unité

À première vue, la caractéristique principale de l'histoire de la pharmacie réside dans sa diversité. Au commencement, *Homo sapiens* est pourtant supposé avoir eu un comportement des plus simples, proche de celui des singes. Dans la plupart des régions du Monde, l'Homme, lorsqu'il s'est senti en mauvaise santé, a mastiqué des feuilles purgatives. Dès qu'une certaine conscience de la façon de traiter les maladies est apparue, dès que les pratiques techniques se sont développées, l'évolution de ce que l'on ne pouvait pas encore appeler la pharmacie, a emprunté des voies différentes, influencées par la religion, le climat, la nature des drogues simples

Pharmaziegeschichte zwischen Einheit und Vielfalt

Auf den ersten Blick ist Vielfalt ein Hauptmerkmal der Pharmaziegeschichte. In den Anfängen werden dem Homo sapiens einfachste Verhaltensweisen zugeschrieben, ähnlich denen der Menschenaffen. In den meisten Gegenden war es üblich, bei Übelkeit abführende Blätter zu kauen. Doch sobald ein Bewusstsein für die Behandlung von Krankheiten aufkam und sich entsprechende technische Verfahren etablierten begannen verschiedene Entwicklungsstränge einer allerdings noch nicht als Pharmazie zu bezeichnenden Tätigkeit.
Vorstellungen von den Beziehungen zwischen Patienten, Arzneimitteln und der Gesellschaft wurden beeinflusst von Re-

religions, climate, nature of the drugs found in the region and also by discoveries made by individuals. Pharmacy was, of course, influenced by the philosophical diversity between the various populations.

Some examples will illustrate this diversity.

In India, Ayurvedic texts established that drugs had to be considered in their integrality in order to cure the man as a whole. This conception was in opposition with the search for active substances initiated by Paracelsus in Occident. In Japan, the influence of Buddhist monks and of Chinese medicine were predominant and until 1720, people were not allowed to study European sciences. Chinese medicine founded by Shen Nung used a great variety of medicinal plants and of drugs of animal origin that were unknown in Europe. Acupuncture was also widely used.

Around the Mediterranean Sea, a fascinating adventure took place. On the Middle East side of Greece, Hippocrates created in Cos a new medicine based upon the study of symptoms and the practice of hygiene. He, or his continuators first expressed the theory of humours. According to this theory, the body contained four different humours: bile, blood, pituite and atrabile. A good health was supposed to result from a good equilibrium between these humours and if one of these took a too great importance, a disease would occur. Each humour was related to two of the four qualities defined by Aristotle: dry, humid, cold and hot. Then, later on, Galen came. He was also a Greek from Asia Minor, but he spent most of his life in Roma. He adopted and adapted the theory of Hippocrates and developed it to constitute what was called the Hippocratico-Galenic theory. He took a great interest in pharmacy and was then known as the father of pharmacy.

Alexandria, the great city founded by Alexander the Great in Egypt, became the most important place of intellectual research, with its Museum and its famous Library.

disponibles dans la région, ainsi que par les découvertes individuelles.

La façon de concevoir les rapports entre les patients, les médicaments et la société devint différente. La pharmacie fut naturellement influencée par la diversité philosophique apparue entre les différentes populations.

Quelques exemples vont éclairer cette diversité.

En Inde, les textes ayurvédiques ont montré que les drogues devraient être utilisées dans leur intégralité pour soigner l'individu dans son ensemble, ce qui est contraire à l'isolement d'une substance active, initié en Europe par Paracelse. Au Japon, l'influence des moines bouddhiques et des remèdes chinois s'est avérée prépondérante et, jusqu'en 1770, il était interdit d'étudier la science européenne. La médecine chinoise, fondée par Shen Nung, utilisait une très grande variété de plantes médicinales et de drogues d'origine animale inconnues en Europe, l'acupuncture était, en outre, largement répandue.

Autour de la Méditerranée, une aventure passionnante s'est produite.

En Grèce, sur le versant moyen-oriental de cette civilisation, Hippocrate a initié, à Cos, une nouvelle médecine, basée sur l'étude des symptômes et la pratique de l'hygiène. Lui-même ou ses continuateurs ont pour la première fois exposé la théorie des humeurs. Le corps était censé contenir quatre humeurs différentes, la bile, le sang, la pituite et l'atrabile. La santé résultait d'un équilibre entre ces humeurs, mais s'il advenait que l'une d'entre elles prît trop d'importance, cela conduisait à la maladie. Chacune d'entre elles était reliée à deux des quatre qualités définies par Aristote. C'est ensuite que Galien apparut, c'était, lui-aussi, un Grec d'Asie Mineure, mais il passa une grande partie de sa vie à Rome. Il adopta et adapta la théorie des humeurs d'Hippocrate, la développa pour constituer ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler la théorie Hippocratico-Galénique. Son intérêt particulier pour les médicaments l'a fait

ligion, Klima, der Natur jeweils einheimischer Drogen und genauso von Entdeckungen einzelner. Pharmazie war natürlich beeinflusst von den philosophischen Besonderheiten der verschiedenen Populationen. Einige Beispiele sollen dies verdeutlichen.

Ayurvedische Texte Indiens gehen davon aus, dass nur die vollständige Droge als Heilmittel in Betracht kommen kann um den Menschen als Ganzes heilen zu können. Dieses Konzept steht im Gegensatz zur Suche nach wirksamen Inhaltsstoffen, die Paracelsus im Abendland initiierte. In Japan war der Einfluss buddhistischer Mönche und chinesischer Medizin bis 1720 vorherrschend und es war nicht erlaubt, europäische Wissenschaften zu studieren. Die von Shen Nung begründete chinesische Medizin nutzte vielerlei Heilpflanzen und Drogen tierischen Ursprungs, die in Europa unbekannt waren. Auch Akupunktur war weit verbreitet.

Rund ums Mittelmeer spielten sich faszinierende Abenteuer ab. Im mittleren Osten Griechenlands kreierte Hippokrates von Kos eine neue Medizin, die auf dem Studium von Symptomen und hygienischen Praktiken beruhte. Er und seine Nachfolger formulierten erstmals die Theorie der Säfte. Danach enthält der Körper vier verschiedene Säfte: Blut, Schleim, schwarze und gelbe Galle. Gute Gesundheit sollte aus einem Gleichgewicht dieser Säfte resultieren und das Übergewicht eines einzelnen sollte zu Krankheit führen. Jeder Saft stand in Beziehung zu zwei der vier Qualitäten, die Aristoteles definiert hatte: trocken, feucht, kalt und warm. Später kam Galen. Er war ebenfalls Grieche aus Kleinasien, verbrachte aber die meiste Zeit seines Lebens in Rom. Er übernahm die Theorie des Hippokrates und entwickelte sie weiter und begründete die sogenannte hippokratisch-galenische Theorie. Er interessierte sich sehr für pharmazeutische Fragen und wurde bekannt als „Vater der Pharmazie".

Alexandria, die großartige Stadt, die Alexander der Große in Ägypten gegründet hatte, wurde

When the Arabs invaded Alexandria, the Greek culture did not completely disappear and was kept by some sects. In the Sasanian Persian empire, Nestorian Christians, who were considered as heretics by the Byzantines, practiced medicine and translated the Ancient medical texts in Syriac language. When the Abbasides invaded Iraq and founded Baghdad, they became the doctors of the caliphs and translated the medical texts from Syriac to Arab, or directly from Greek to Arab. That was the starting point of Arabo-Muslim medicine. In Baghdad, but also in Kairouan or in Al-Andalus, these Greek texts were studied, commented and enhanced. Scientists like Al-Kindi, Ibn Al-Jazzar, Al-Rhazi (Razes) or Ibn-Rush (Avicenna) wrote many books. They introduced the notion of graduation of the properties. In order to apply Galen's principle "contraria contrariis curantur" (it is by contraries that contraries can be cured), it appeared necessary to furnish to the ill body the exact amounts of properties, calculated according to the principle of graduations, which could be able to neutralize exactly the properties of the illness.

The first pharmacists dealing only with medicines and drugs appeared in Baghdad under the name of sayadila about at the end of the 9th century. They were submitted to precise rules, were inspected by a muhtasib and had to use a grabadin, sort of pharmacopoeia. All the administrative conditions for having real pharmacists were then gathered.

In Christian Europe, since the 10th century, a school was established in Salerna (Italy), where scientists tried to mix all medical information they could find in some Greek manuscripts kept in Occident, in Jewish texts and in Arabic documents translated in Latin by Constantinus Africanus or by Gerard of Cremona. This school produced many books and specifically a Great Antidotary, which was reduced as *Antidotarium Nicolai*, which was widely used by apothecaries.

surnommer le père de la pharmacie. Alexandrie, la grande cité fondée en Egypte par Alexandre le Grand devint alors le grand centre intellectuel avec sa Grande Bibliothèque et son Musée. Lorsque les Arabes envahirent Alexandrie, la culture grecque ne disparut pas complètement et fut recueillie par certaines sectes. Dans l'Empire Perse Sassanide, des chrétiens nestoriens, considéré comme hérétiques par les Byzantins, pratiquaientla médecine et traduisirent les anciens textes grecs en syriaque. Lorsque les Abbassides envahirent l'Irak et fondèrent Bagdad, ils devinrent les médecins des califes et traduisirent en arabe les textes médicaux. Cela fut le début de la médecine arabo-musulmane. A Bagdad, mais aussi à Kairouan ou dans Al-Andalus, ces textes grecs furent étudiés, commentés et complétés. Des savants, comme Al-Kindi, Ibn Al-Jazzar, Rhazès ou Avicenne rédigèrent de nombreux ouvrages. Ils introduisirent la notion de graduation des propriétés. Dans le but d'appliquer le principe de Galien, « contraria contrariis curantur », « C'est par les contraires que l(on traîte les contraires », il s'avérait nécessaire de fournir au corps malade les propriétés capables de neutraliser exactement celles de la maladie. C'est précisément au calcul des proportions à employer que servait la graduation des propriétés.

C'est à Bagdad qu'apparurent vers la fin du IXe siècle, sous le nom de sayadila, les premiers « pharmaciens » s'occupant exclusivement de médicaments et de drogues. Ils étaient soumis à des règles précises, étaient inspectés par le muhtasib et devaient utiliser une sorte de pharmacopée, le grabadin. Toutes les conditions administratives de l'existence de véritables pharmaciens se trouvaient ainsi réunies.

Dans l'Europe chrétienne, à partir du Xe siècle, une école s'est établie à Salerne, en Italie, où des scientifiques essayèrent de réunir tout le savoir médical qu'ils pouvaient trouver dans des manuscrits anciens conservés en Occident, dans les ouvrages hébraïques et dans les écrits arabo-musulmans, traduits

mit ihrem Museum und ihrer Bibliothek zur wichtigsten Heimstätte der Geisteswissenschaften. Als die Araber in Alexandria eindrangen, verschwand die griechische Kultur indes nicht ganz und wurde in bestimmten Kreisen bewahrt. Nestorianische Christen, die von den Byzantinern als Ketzer betrachtet wurden, praktizierten Medizin und übersetzten die antiken medizinischen Texte in die syrische Sprache. Als die Abbasiden den Iraq besetzen und Baghdad gründeten, wurden Sie Leibärzte der Kalifen und übersetzten die medizinischen Texte vom Syrischen oder direkt aus dem Griechischen ins Arabische. Das war der Ausgangspunkt der arabisch-islamischen Medizin. In Baghdad, aber auch in Kairouan oder in Andalusien wurden diese griechischen Texte studiert, kommentiert und erweitert. Wissenschaftler wie AlKindi, Ibn-Al-Jazzar, Al-Razhi (Razes) oder Ibn-Rush (Avicenna) schrieben viele Bücher. Sie führten eine Graduierung der Eigenschaften ein. Um Galens Prinzip des „Contraria contrariis curantur" (Gegensätze werden durch Gegensätze geheilt) anwenden zu können, erschien es nötig, dem kranken Körper Heilmittel in exakten Maßeinheiten zuzuführen, berechnet nach dem Prinzip der Gradenlehre. So sollten die Eigenschaften der Krankheit genau neutralisiert werden.

Die ersten Apotheker, die nur mit Arzneimitteln und Drogen handelten, erschienen in Baghdad gegen Ende des 9. Jahrhunderts. Sie unterlagen präzisen Regeln, wurden durch einen „muhtasib" beaufsichtigt und hatten eine Art Arzneibuch, den ‚Grabadin' zu benutzen. Damit waren alle administrativen Voraussetzungen für echte Apotheken geschaffen.

Im christlichen Europa des 10. Jahrhunderts wurde in Salerno, Italien, eine Schule gegründet, deren Wissenschaftler sich bemühten, alle medizinischen Informationen zu verbinden, die sie in abendländischen griechischen Manuskripten, Jüdischen Texten und arabischen Dokumenten finden konnten, die von Constantinus

During the 12th and the 13th centuries, an important change occurred with the creation of Universities. The medical doctors were then incorporated in these Universities where the theory of humours was taught. This rising of Universities made necessary the individualisation of a group of people devoted to making and delivering medicines. Medical doctors, who used to practice pharmacy as well as medicine in the past could no more work with their hands, being members of University. They, then, left to surgeons the cutting of bodies and to apothecaries, the preparation and the distribution of medicines.

The first occidental text prescribing general rules for the confection and the distribution of medicines was redacted under the authority of Frederic II. Hohenstaufen, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and King of Sicily. This text constituted the common basis from which the local statutes of communities were inspired. Each city was ruled by a specific statute, which could be very different from the text used in another town.

The evolution of apothecaries was very different from a kingdom to another.

If in Portugal, university courses were set up in Coimbra as early as during the reign of Philippe I. (who was also Philippe II. of Spain), It was not the case in other countries.

In England, a very puzzling evolution took place and the profession of apothecaries was attracted by medical activity, and apothecaries were allowed to prescribe and deliver medicines (Rose case) and they became practitioners of medicine. Then druggists and chemists had to take the position they left unoccupied. They had then to fight for a long time in order to obtain an official recognition (Royal Chart 1843) and the creation in 1842 of a School of pharmacy. Anyway, it was not before 1913, that, after the publication of the Insurance Act of 1911, it became forbidden to medical doctors to deliver medicines.

The diploma of bachelor of pharmacy

Durant le XIIe et le XIIIe siècles, un important changement se produisit avec la création des universités. Les médecins se trouvèrent inclus dans ces universités où la théorie des humeurs fut enseignée. Tout cela rendit nécessaire en Europe l'individualisation d'une catégorie d'individus spécialisés dans la fabrication et la délivrance des médicaments. En fait, les médecins qui avaient auparavant l'habitude de pratiquer la pharmacie aussi bien que la médecine ou la chirurgie, se trouvèrent contraints, par leur situation d'universitaires, de ne plus travailler de leurs mains. Ils abandonnèrent donc le soin de tailler les corps aux chirurgiens et celui de préparer, de distribuer et d'administrer les médicaments, aux apothicaires.

Le premier texte occidental édictant des règles précises pour la fabrication et la dispensation des médicaments est dû à Frédéric II Hohenstaufen, empereur du Saint-Empire romain germanique et roi de Sicile. Ce texte constitua une base commune dont se sont inspirés les statuts des communautés d'apothicaires. Chaque communauté était alors régie par des statuts qui pouvaient être très différents de ceux qui avaient cours dans une autre ville.

L'évolution des apothicaires fut très dissemblable d'un royaume à l'autre.

Si, au Portugal, un cursus universitaire fut organisé à Coïmbra dès le règne de Philippe premier (qui n'est autre que Philippe II d'Espagne), il n'en allait pas de même dans les autres contrées.

En Angleterre, une très curieuse évolution se produisit, car la profession d'apothicaire fut irrésistiblement attirée par une activité médicale. A la suite du cas Rose, les apothicaires furent, en effet, autorisés à prescrire et délivrer des médicaments et devinrent des praticiens de la médecine. Les droguen latin par Constentin l'Africain ou Gérard de Crémone.

Africanus oder Gerhard von Cremona ins Lateinische übersetzt wurden. Diese Schule produzierte viele Bücher und spezielle das große Antidotar, das, zum „Antidotarium Nicolai" gekürzt, von den Apothekern weithin benutzt wurde.

Während des 12. und 13. Jahrhunderts kam es mit der Gründung von Universitäten zu einem bedeutenden Wandel. Die Ärzte wurden in die Universitäten integriert, wo die Säftetheorie gelehrt wurde. Das Aufkommen der Universitäten machte die Herausbildung einer Gruppe Personen notwendig, die sich mit der Herstellung und Lieferung von Arzneimitteln befasste. Ärzte, die es gewohnt waren, Pharmazie im Verbund mit der Medizin zu praktizieren, konnten als Mitglieder der Universität nicht mehr handwerklich tätig sein. Sie überließen den Chirurgen das Manipulieren am Körper und den Apothekern die Herstellung und Verteilung der Arzneien.

Der erste abendländische Text, der allgemeine Regeln für Herstellung und Vertrieb von Arzneimitteln aufstellte, entstand unter der Regentschaft Friedrichs II, Kaiser des Heiligen Römischen Reiches und König von Sizilien. Dieser Text bildete die gemeinsame Basis, von der die lokalen kommunalen Regelungen inspiriert wurden. In jeder Stadt galt ein spezielles Statut, das sich vom Text in einer anderen Stadt wesentlich unterscheiden konnte. Auch die Entwicklung des Apothekenwesens verlief sehr unterschiedlich von einem Königreich zum anderen.

Während im portugiesischen Coimbra bereits während der Regentschaft Philipps I. (der als Philipp II auch Spanien regierte) Hochschulkurse etabliert wurden, war das in anderen Ländern nicht der Fall. In England kam es zu einer sehr rätselhaften Entwicklung und der Berufsstand der Apotheker fühlte sich zu medizinischen Tätigkeiten hingezogen. „Apothecaries" bekamen das Recht, Arzneimittel gleichzeitig zu verschreiben (der Fall Rose) und abzugeben und wurden so zu

macy of the University of London was only created in 1924, three centuries after the access to University in Portugal.
In France, during five centuries, a system of communities of apothecaries, organizing examinations, took place. In 1777 a royal declaration instituted official courses for pharmacists and separated them from grocers. The law of germinal An-XI (April 1803) reorganized these courses and Schools of pharmacy were created in Paris, Montpellier and Strasbourg.
In Italy, the case of Florence is quite specific because painters like Paolo Uccello or poets such as Dante were members of the guild of medical doctors and of apothecaries "arte dei medici e speziali". It is a rare example of cohabitation of MD and of apothecaries in a same guild.
In the New World, the problems were different. The immigrants took in their luggage the ideas and practices of their country of origin. In Louisiana, an organization with examinations and licenses of exercise were settled up at the imitation of what had been going on in France. In the Eastern Coast, the British practices had been transferred. During the conquest of the West, everything was to create and a very complicated system took place with medicine doctors practicing also pharmacy, but essentially with wholesalers, druggists or non-specialized shopkeepers. Regulations were considered as anti-liberal measures. In that context, the first School of Pharmacy appeared in Philadelphia in 1821, followed by New York in 1829. Many other significant examples of diversity could be given. At this stage, it seems very difficult to speak globally of history of pharmacy instead of comparative histories of pharmacy.
Anyway, it would be a mistake to consider that no relationships existed between these different ways to practice pharmacy. Two examples are quite significant.
The Silk Road was a great opportunity for exchanges and contacts between Asian and European cultures. Many drugs coming from

istes et les chimistes durent prendre la place qu'ils avaient abandonnée. Ceux-ci durent batailler ferme pour obtenir une reconnaissance officielle (Royal Chart, 1843). La création d'une école de pharmacie date de 1842. Toutefois, ce ne fut qu'en 1913, après la création de l'Insurance Act en 1911, qu'il fut interdit aux médecins de délivrer des médicaments. Le diplôme de bachelier en pharmacie fut seulement créé en 1924, trois siècles après l'ouverture de l'accès à l'Université au Portugal.
En France, après cinq siècles d'un système de communautés d'apothicaires, caractérisé par des examens professionnels, la déclaration royale d'avril 1777 institua un enseignement officiel pour les pharmaciens, consacrant leur séparation d'avec les épiciers. La loi de Germinal An-XI (avril 1803) réorganisa les cours et créa des écoles de pharmacie à Paris, Montpellier et Strasbourg.
En Italie, le cas de Florence est tout à fait original, puique des peintres, comme Paolo Uccello ou des poètes, tel Dante, furent membres de la guilde regroupant médecins et apothicaires, l' « Arte dei Medici e Speziali ». C'est un des rares cas où médecins et apothicaires furent associés au sein d'une même communauté.
Dans le nouveau Monde, la problématique était encore bien différente. Les immigrants avaient apporté dans leurs bagages les idées et les pratiques qui avaient cours dans leur pays d'origine. En Louisiane, une organisation avec des examens et une licence d'exercice se mit en place à l'imitation de ce qui avait cours en France. Sur la côte Est, c'est le modèle anglais qui prévalait. Durant la conquête de l'Ouest, tout était à créer et un système très compliqué s'établit, avec des médecins exerçant la pharmacie, des marchands en gros, des droguistes ou des petits commerçants non-spécialisés. Les réglementations étaient considérées comme des mesures anti-libérales. La première école de pharmacie apparut à Philadelphie, en 1821, suivie par New York, en 1829.

praktischen Ärzten. „Chemists and Druggists" füllten die verwaiste Position. Sie hatten lange zu um offizielle Anerkennung (Royal Chart 1843) und die Gründung eines pharmazeutischen Hochschulinstituts (1842) zu kämpfen. Dennoch dauerte es bis 1913, als nach dem Erlass des „Insurance Act" von 1911 den Ärzten der Vertrieb von Arzneimitteln untersagt wurde. Das Diplom eines „Bachelor of Pharmacy" der Universität London wurde erst 1924 eingeführt, dreihundert Jahre nach dem Beginn der Hochschulausbildung in Portugal.
In Frankreich gab es fünf Jahrhunderte lang ein System pharmazeutischer Vereinigungen, die Prüfungen organisierten. 1777 installierte ein königliches Dekret eine offizielle Ausbildung von Pharmazeuten und trennte sie von Lebensmittelhändlern. Ein Gesetz vom April 1803 modifizierte die Ausbildung und pharmazeutische Hochschulinstitute entstanden in Paris, Montpellier und Straßburg.
In Italien ist der Fall Florenz sehr speziell, weil Maler wie Paolo Uccello oder Dichter wie Dante Mitglieder der Zunft Ärzte und Apotheker „arte die medici e speziali" waren. Das ist ein seltenes Beispiel einer gemeinschaftlichen Mitgliedschaft von Ärzten und Apothekern in einer Zunft.
In der „Neuen Welt" gab es andere Entwicklungen. Die Immigranten brachten Ideen und Praktiken ihrer Herkunftsländer mit. So wurde in Lousiana eine Organisation mit Ausbildungs- und Prüfungssystem wie in Frankreich aufgebaut. An die Ostküste wurden britische Gebräuche übertragen. Während der Eroberung des Westens wurde alles mögliche kreiert und es entstand ein sehr kompliziertes System mit Medizinern, die auch Pharmazie praktizierten, aber im Wesentlichen mit Großhändlern, Drogisten und nicht-spezialisierten Händlern. Regelungen wurden als antiliberale Maßnahmen empfunden. Vor diesem Hintergrund entstand das erste Hochschulinstitut in Philadelphia 1821, gefolgt von New York 1829.

Asia were then introduced in Europe and contacts existed at a philosophical level.
Al-Andalus proved to be a region of contacts between Christian and Arabic cultures, before and after the "reconquista". The future Pope Sylvester II., known as Gerber, went to Spain to learn mathematics. In Toledo, Gerard of Cremona translated in Latin, Arabic texts concerning medicines.
It appears then most interesting to try to detect from this fruitful diversity, what could be the trends shared by these various conceptions of pharmacy. Our international congresses on history of pharmacy constitute the right place to compare the works of historians from all over the world and to try to better understand what history of pharmacy is and what it should be.
The purpose of our International Society gathering national societies is precisely to encourage contacts between research fellows from everywhere for the great benefit of history of pharmacy, which is situated somewhere between diversity and unity.

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Beaucoup d'autres exemples de cette extraordinaire diversité pourraient être donnés.
Il semble donc difficile de parler globalement d'histoire de la pharmacie, mais bien plutôt de la nécessaire comparaison d'histoires de la pharmacie.
Ce serait pourtant une erreur de considérer qu'aucune relation n'existait entre ces différentes façons de pratiquer la pharmacie.
Deux exemples significatifs de ces contacts méritent d'être cités.
La fameuse route de la soie permit de nombreux échanges et relations entre les pays d'Asie et ceux d'Europe. De nombreuses drogues d'origine asiatique furent alors introduites en Europe et des échanges se produisirent à un niveau intellectuel et philosophique.
L'Andalousie se montra également, avant comme après la « reconquista » un lieu d'échanges entre la Chrétienté et la civilisation Arabo-musulmane. Le futur pape Sylvestre II, connu sous le nom de Gerber, se rendit ainsi en Espagne pour étudier les mathématiques. A Tolède, Gérard de Crémone, traduisit en latin de nombreux textes médicaux arabes.
Il apparaît, dès lors, fondamental d'essayer d'identifier au sein de cette fructueuse diversité, quelles pourraient être les tendances profondes communes à ces conceptions différentes de l'exercice pharmaceutique.
Où mieux qu'au sein de nos congrès internationaux, pourrait-on comparer l'évolution de la pharmacie dans les différents pays ? Le congrès de Séville s'est montré une excellente occasion de confronter les travaux des historiens de tous les horizons, afin de mieux comprendre ce qu'est l'histoire de la pharmacie et ce qu'elle devrait être.
Notre société internationale qui regroupe les sociétés nationales a précisément pour vocation d'encourager les contacts entre les chercheurs de toutes les parties du Monde, pour le plus grand bien de l'histoire de la pharmacie, quelque part entre diversité et unité.

Olivier Lafont, President

Viele andere Beispiele der Vielfalt könnten angeführt werden.
An diesem Punkt scheint es sehr schwer, von einer globalen Pharmaziegeschichte anstatt zu vergleichender lokaler Pharmaziegeschichten zu sprechen. Doch wäre es ein Fehler anzunehmen, dass zwischen den verschiedenen Arten, Pharmazie zu praktizieren, keine Beziehungen bestünden. Zwei Beispiele sind von großer Bedeutung.
Die Seidenstraße bot eine großartige Gelegenheit für den Austausch und den Kontakt zwischen den asiatischen und europäischen Kulturen. Viele Drogen aus Asien wurden in Europa eingeführt und es auch auf philosophischen Gebiet bestanden Kontakte.
Andalusien war die Region des Kontaktes zwischen christlicher und arabischer Kultur, vor und nach der „reconquista". Der spätere Papst Silvester II, bekannt als Gerber, ging nach Spanien, um Mathematik zu studieren. In Toledo übersetze Gerhard von Cremona arabische Tete ins Lateinische.
Es erscheint nun höchst interessant, angesichts dieser fruchtbaren Vielfalt Trends aufzuspüren, die die verschiedenen pharmazeutischen Konzepte gemeinsam haben. Unsere internationalen pharmaziehistorischen Kongresse bilden den geeigneten rahmen, die Arbeit der Historiker aus der ganzen Welt zu vergleichen und besser zu verstehen, was Pharmaziegeschichte ist und sein soll. Der Zweck unserer Internationalen Gesellschaft ist ja auch genau, Kontakte zwischen Wissenschaftlern von überall her anzustoßen zum Nutzen der Pharmaziegeschichte, die ihren Platz im Spannungsfeld zwischen Vielfalt und Einheit hat.

Olivier Lafont, Präsident

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NEWS LETTER 9 2008

38th International Congress for the History of Pharmacy

The 38th meeting of the International Society for the History of Pharmacy was held at the NH Central Convenciones Hotel, Avda Diego Martinez, Seville, from the 19 to the 22 September.

A slight rearrangement of the printed programme was made in the morning of the 20th so that the proceedings could start with the formal opening of the conference in the hotel NH Convenciones. Classical guitar music was followed by welcome speeches from the President of the Scientific Committee, Prof. Teresa López Díaz, the President of the Organising Committee, Prof. Estoban Moreno Toral, and the President of the Society of University Professors for the History of Pharmacy in Spain, Prof. Juan Esteva de Sagrera and the President of ISHP Prof. Olivier Lafont.

A short General Assembly was followed by the Conference lecture "From Mercury to Miracle Drugs: Syphilis Therapy over the Centuries" given by Dr. John Parascandola, University of Maryland, Rockville, U.S.A. The speaker explained that originally the two most popular remedies for syphilis were mercury and guiaicum. Mercury had long been used for the treatment of skin diseases and even leprosy, so it seemed reasonable to try this against syphilis. Up to the end of 18th century, mercury was only used externally. However internal administration then took over in the form of calomel (mercurous chloride) or as a solution, despite the problems and side effects this caused. Guiaicum was also used by the Spanish and the Portuguese. Imported from the West Indies and given as a concoction, it was usually part of a comprehensive treatment which would include sweating, laxatives and diet. While in time guiaicum lost some of its popularity, mercury continued to be used until the 20th century, when it was replaced first by salvarsan and finally by the use of antibiotics.

After a break, the Symposium Sessions started; the meat of the conference. Two hundred and twenty eight papers were presented during the next three days, covering a wide ranging and fascinating list of subjects. Many responded to the conference theme of "Drugs and medicines from both sides of the Atlantic ocean", others were on more general themes. Together these showed the amount of research and the interest in recording pharmacy history that there is internationally. With the Japanese Society now a member of ISHP, together with the History of Pharmacy section of the Serbian Pharmaceutical Society and the History Division of the Hungarian Society of Pharmaceutical Sciences, we can look forward to an ever widening subject matter in future.

Pictures and a video (YouTube) are available at the conference website

http://www.38ichp.org

The impressive cathedral of Seville

Committee members and congress organizers Seville 2007

On the evening of Thursday the 20th, with the temperature at 32 degrees C, the Ceremonial Meeting of the International Academy for the History of Pharmacy was held at the Salón de Actos la Facultad de Económicas y Empresariales. The President Prof. Wolf-Dieter Müller-Jahncke, opened the proceedings. There were two short updates by researchers in receipt of funding from ISHP Maki Unemura, London School of Economics spoke on "The History of the Pharmaceutical Industry in Post War Japan" and Svetlana Hautala on "Communication of Pharmaceutical Knowledge in Hellenistic Greece: The Case of Itinerant Vendors of Remedies". This was followed by the report of the Secretary, Prof. Evangelia Varella; new members were introduced and the Carmen Francés prize and medal together with the George Urdang Medal were then presented.

The plenary lecture was given by Prof. José Luis Valverde López, entitled "Evaluation of Latin American Materia Medica and its influence on Therapeutics". The speaker traced the use of drugs from the "New World" through the records held by the religious orders in Spain, their appearance in formularies and their publication in Pharmacopoeias. By the middle of the 16th century some thirty medicinal plants were known and the examination and testing of drugs brought from the Americas was a constant process. By 1574 Monardes described some one hundred American drugs, but only ten were listed in the Dispensatorium of Valerius Cordis of 1592. The number of these drugs in use steadily increased, their use was readily taken up by other European countries and in 1872 there were thirty two American drugs listed in the "Pharmacopoeia Germanica". Following the close of the meeting delegates walked the short distance to the Restaurante la Basílica for a reception and "tapas".

Friday was devoted to symposium sessions and in the evening the Conference Gala Dinner was held at the Restaurante Río Grande on the West bank of the Guadalquivir River.

The closing session was held on Saturday morning, after parallel symposium sessions held earlier. Of particular interest was a talk by Dr. Christiane Staiger on the work she has been doing for ISHP in constructing a data base of all the papers that have been published on the history of pharmacy. This shows the author's name, the title, the subject and the e–mail address, so that the author can be contacted. This data base can be accessed at www.histpharm.org/tools. Members are recommended to visit this site. If they have published papers that are not included in the data base there are instructions on how to have these added. This is a mammoth task and Christiane was thanked for her work.

The closing lecture was given by Dra. María Teresa López Díaz, Catedrática de Historia de la Farmacia España on "Science Medicine and Pharmacy: Gold Century in Seville". The speaker explained that the 16th century was a golden age for Seville. It was open to two worlds – Europe and the Americas. The city was the link between the New World and The Old and in its central position it attracted visitors and residents from through out Europe. Of particular importance was the growth of printing. In 1477 the first book was published in Seville and from this time printing and publishing developed rapidly. Seville was a centre for the production of maps and the training of navigators. Their contact with the Americas led to the discovery of and recording of, many new plants and animals and these were detailed in the Natural Histories and Botanical works published in the city. Medical treatment also advanced. By 1568 there were one hundred hospitals in the city. Free teaching of medicine was available at the Cardinal Hospital and many of the hospitals had their own specialities, the treatment of knife wounds and sword thrusts among them. The rapid growth of the city led to increasing numbers of the poor. Starvation and disease were the other side of this glittering scene. Famine brought on typhus, smallpox, chicken pox, tuberculosis and bubonic plague broke out each decade. Syphilis was rampant and treatments were based on mercury and guiaicum, but prices of the latter were very high because the monopoly of supply was held by the bankers from 1529 until 1560.

This lecture brought to an end an interesting conference, overflowing with riches in terms of research and information. Unfortunately there was insufficient time to hear and absorb all that one would have wished.

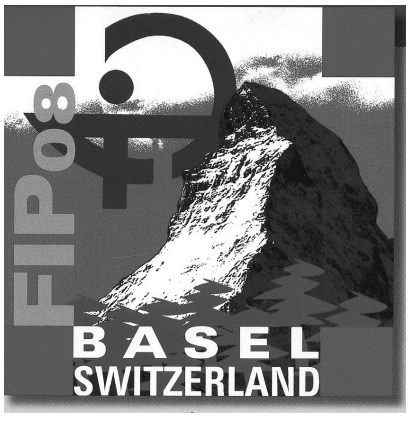
Peter M. Worling

ISHP sessions on history of pharmacy at FIP Congress

Since some years the FIP has almost abandoned its interests in pharmacy history and the according sessions were not integrated anymore in the programs of its annual congresses. The FIP, now accepts that the ISHP organises by it own means a full session on pharmacy history, within the frame of its congress. Thanks to Jacques Gravé, charged by the ISHP to obtain a revival of these sessions on pharmacy history and assisted by the experienced predecessor Leif Eklund, a fair success could be obtained in 2006 in Brazil and in 2007 in China. Congratulations! In several countries of South-America, as well in China where our specific history of pharmacy is still unknown, good signs of interest were created and promising contacts for the future could be established. Moreover we could notice quite some historical aspects of this Chinese pharmacy, quite unknown to us.

The FIP congresses annually can reckon on an average participation of some 3000 pharmacists A regular presence of the ISHP, by the regular organisation of pharmacy history sessions, is to be considered as a major opportunity for promoting our specific history of pharmacy to quite some pharmacists from all over the world.

In 2008 the FIP Congress will take place in Basle, Switzerland, from August 29th to September 4th There will be an ISHP session on History of Pharmacy in the meeting room Kleinbasel for a full day on September 2nd . May we expect, that quite some pharmacy historians to assist at this session or to participate actively? In 2009 the FIP Congress will be organised in Istanbul, Turkey. Another SIHP session on Pharmacy history will be organised there. Anybody interested in presenting a lecture, either in Basle or in Istanbul, is requested to contact Jacques Gravé: Jacquesgrave@noos.fr



La Fédération Internationale Pharmaceutique s'intéresse peu à l'histoire de la pharmacie et, depuis des années, ne l'a plus intégrée dans le programme de ses congrès annuels. Elle accepte maintenant, que dans le cadre des ses congrès, la SIHP organise elle-même une session de l'histoire de la pharmacie. C'est Jacques Gravé, président de « Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Pharmaceutique » qui a été chargé, par la SIHP, d'organiser ces sessions annuelles. Assisté par son prédécesseur Leif Eklund, Jacques Gravé a pu obtenir un succès certain en 2006 au Brésil et en 2007en Chine. Dans ses deux pays vierges pour notre histoire de la pharmacie, des intérêts dans notre historie spécifique ont pu être créés et des contacts intéressants pour l'avenir ont été établis, aussi bien dans plusieurs pays d'Amérique du Sud, qu'en Chine, où nous avons pu prendre connaissance de cette pharmacie chinoise qui au niveau historique, n'est guère connu par nous.

Vue que les congrès de la FIP attirent en moyenne 3000 pharmaciens, une présence de la SIHP, par le biais de ses sessions, est une bonne opportunité de mieux faire connaître nos activités auprès de pharmaciens du monde entier.

En 2008 le congrès de la FIP, se déroulera du 29 août au 4 septembre à Bâle en Suisse. La session SIHP sur l'histoire de la pharmacie se tiendra, toute la journée du 2 septembre, dans la salle Kleinbasel. Il est espéré que beaucoup d'historiens de la pharmacie y soient présents et que plusieurs intervenants y présenteront un aspect de l'histoire de la pharmacie de leur pays respectif. En 2009 le congrès de la FIP et une session de la SIHP seront organisés à Istanbul en Turquie. Toute personne intéressée et souhaitant y intervenir,soit à Bâle ou à Istanbul est priée de prendre contact avec Jacques Gravé, *jacquesgrave@noos.fr*

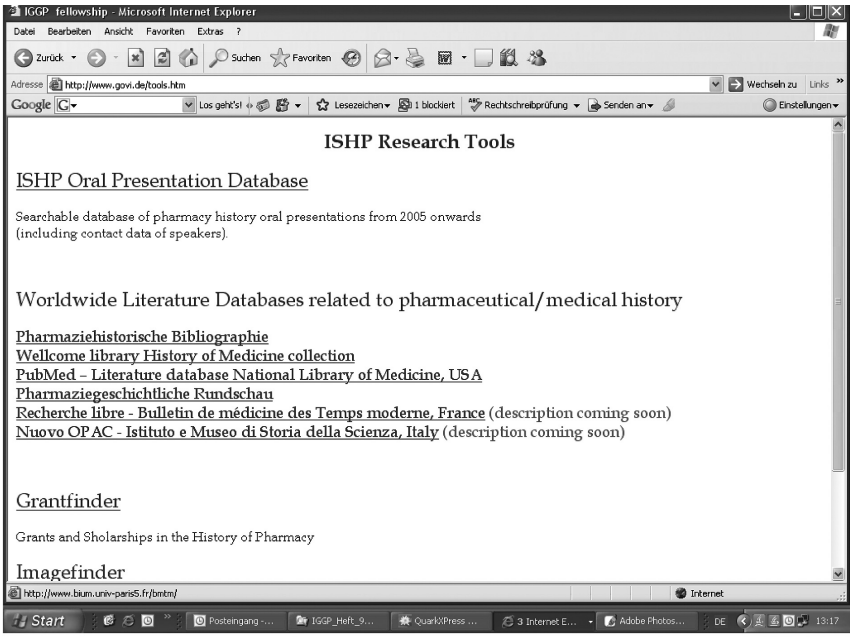
New tools on the ISHP Website

Recently, two new research tools were added to our society's website; a database of oral presentations and a database of medical and pharmaceutical literature. These may help to strengthen the network of ISHP-members.

The homepage *www.histpharm.org* has a new category "Tools". Click on this and users will find the "ISHP Oral Presentation Database". The database contains all the talks given worldwide, since 2005, related to the history of pharmacy. In addition to the title the database records the keywords, the name of the author and a contact email-address. Date, place and occasion are also available. At present, the database includes more than 500 entries.

Users can choose between a simple and an advanced search mode. The simple search mode allows a search to be made using names or key words. The advanced mode allows a search to be made using up to eight criteria, including the title, the authors name, location and key word. The search fields will be connected by an AND-operator.

ISHP designed this new online tool in order to bring international pharmacy historians closer together. Therefore, the search-mode offers an automatic function on international character variations. For example, instead of the charac-



ters ś, ş, ŝ, used in other European languages a simple "s" will link to the correct finding. If users are looking for "François", either the correct spelling or the simplified "Francois" will provide the database results. Looking for "Müller", simply entering "Muller" will do.
The database is located on a public server to save money for ISHP. However, most public servers irritate the user with regular advertisements or popup-windows. ISHP managed to find a less aggressive server. Opening the page, only one window will pop up. After closing this, users can search undisturbed for the complete session.
The second new service tool on the ISHP homepage offers access to history of pharmacy and medicine related worldwide literature databases. The general information includes name, URL, a short description of the database content, and the available languages. The search strategy is explained comprehensively and an example is also given. A direct link will take you to the related website.
In addition to this, we included a list of grants and fellowships which may be given for pharmaceutical history research.
Just recently, a list of relevant illustrations available on the web was added ("Imagefinder"). To keep the contents up to date, pharmacy historians are invited to send details by e-mail, of talks they have given, to be added to the oral presentation list.

Christiane Staiger

A word from the new editor

New editors always benefit from the achievements and good work of their predecessors and have the responsibility to maintain high standards by preserving valuable traditions and searching for new ways to provide the best possible service to their readers. Exactly as Charles, the founding editor of the Newsletter, always did. He made the Newsletter a major source of information for the national societies of ISHP. Consequently, my editorial programme is simple: following in his footsteps, keeping you well-informed on the current matters of ISHP and the life of other national societies, sharing ideas and promoting cooperation between persons and societies to the benefit of you and the history of pharmacy. I have the honour of having Charles' continuing help and looking forward to establish a close cooperation with you.

With my kind regards:

Szabolcs Dobson

A WORD IN PARTING – A WORD OF WELCOME

Eight years ago, François Ledermann, ISHP's first President, after the international society was reformed, took the initiative to create an international bulletin for information of its members and for facilitating the contacts among them: the Newsletter. I have been charged to become its editor. Thanks to the assistance and excellent cooperation with Axel Helmstaedter by his supply of texts, characteristic to his tasks of a general secretary, as well as his responsibilities to get the Newsletter printed, the Newsletter could become an appreciated bulletin, regularly issued in spring of each year. I owe many thanks to him. As to my tasks as an editor, I was doing it with great pleasure. Apparently the Newsletter was successful and appreciated We only regret that we never received some feed-back and that the contacts, among the readers and from the readers to the Newsletter, never did materialize. A task for the future? However we were quite happy to be occasionally congratulated on its successful outcome.
Having reached 75 years of age now, suffering from some health problems, I think it wise to abandon my tasks as the Newsletter editor. Certainly as we have found a dynamic and experienced person, who has accepted to become the new editor, Szabolcs Dobson. We wish him all the best to further develop and extend this Newsletter.
As from my side I felt happy to assist him by realizing the present Newsletter and will further on be available to give him any advice he may wish later on. However I have no intention to withdraw from caring about the history of pharmacy. Being a conceptual man and entrepreneur, much more than a writer, my personal intention is to concentrate my efforts on the future of the national societies for history of pharmacy, an important problem, about which nobody seems to care until now…

Charles Libert

International Initiatives

A THINK TANK
FOR REFLECTION ON THE STATE AND THE FUTURE OF THE SOCIETIES FOR PHARMACY HISTORY

Project organizer: Charles Libert

The decline in practising pharmacy history and in the functioning of its societies is gradually ascertained. Nobody seems to react, nobody seems to have precise views, to know the reasons of this most often underestimated phenomenon, nobody seems to have thoroughly studied the problems, nobody seems to know how to act for improving the situation. Precise ideas for adapting the present, possibly greying pharmacy history, to a successful future are lacking.

We cannot generalize. We have to take into account that most of the societies have developed differently, creating great differences among them. But realistic ideas on the present state, on the reasons of the decrease and on the possibilities to adapt towards a more promising future are also lacking. Never the problem has been studied in-depth.

The situation could well become disturbing. The ISHP is conscious about it and is intended to become active. That is why a think tank, independent from the present structures has been created. Its task is to study thoroughly the situation we are in today and to work out good advice for paving the way for an interesting future of pharmacy history and its societies. This think tank started its activities as from January 2008.

Its task is to work out feasible conclusions and advice, permitting the ISHP to present the ideas of the think tank to the national societies for implementation, at the congress in Vienna in September 2009. Thereafter it is proposed to each national society to apply those proposals as each society will judge it appropriate, necessary and useful for the specific situation and needs, according to each society's own appraisal.

If you are interested in this project, send an e-mail for further information to Charles Libert at the following e-mail address:
libert.charles@numericable.fr

HISTORY OF PHARMACEUTICAL CARE AND PHARMACIST'S SCOPE OF PRACTICE IN EUROPE

Project organizer:
Prof. Dr. Anita Magowska

The aim of the project "History of pharmaceutical care and pharmacists scope of practice" is to explore the pharmacist scope of practice and settings where they work, e.g. hospitals, long-term care facilities, pharmaceutical industry, government agencies, in particular countries, especially in the second half of the 20th century. This project is intended to collect national reviews for a joint book on the increased scope of practice of pharmacists in European countries. The book will be consisted of chapters by pharmacy and medicine historians or social pharmacy researchers from European countries.

During the last decades the pharmacy profession has faced new challenge resulting from increasing pharmaceutical spending, increased medicine-related risks, globalization of the pharmaceutical market, and some demographic trends, e.g. aging. This challenge was answered by implementation of pharmaceutical care, as patient-centered and outcomes-oriented pharmacy practice developed to enhance patient safety and quality of life, and new professional tasks as managed care, long-term care facilities, mail service etc.

Community pharmacies could play a leading role in provision of safe and effective drug treatment, public health, and proper allocation of health expenditures, but changes have to be based on a new legislation and physicians' delegation of patient management responsibilities to pharmacists. So, new professional aims can be achieved by better cooperation with physicians, changes in legal system, patient education, etc.

Despite social and economic importance, the actual scope of pharmacist practice is increased slowly and reluctantly in several countries. A lack of legal background and insufficient financial support for pharmaceutical care are a greatest obstacle to the progress. It is important to recognize some barriers preventing pharmacists from taking new professional tasks at international level and some particular achievements and experiences in this field.

The national reviews should be written from a historical perspective.

Important issues can be:

1. A major legislation affecting the quality of medicines and the pharmacy profession.
2. Characterisation of community and hospital pharmacies (total number of community and hospital pharmacies, total number of pharmacies in pharmacy chains, etc.).
3. Characterisation of pharmaceutical profession (total number of pharmacists, total number of pharmacists in various settings, including community pharmacies, hospitals, long-term care facilities, the pharmaceutical industry, Internet pharmacies, government agendas etc.).
4. A history of implementation of pharmaceutical care and/or other new professional tasks (their legal, financial, and organizational backgrounds).
5. Other aspects.

If you are interested in this project, send an e-mail for further professional and technical details to Prof. Dr. Anita Magowska at the following e-mail address:
anitamagowska@yahoo.com

National News for International Use

BENELUX (Charles Libert) ■ The striking fact in 2007 has been the making of a DVD, containing all the bulletins of the Benelux Society for History of Pharmacy, 111 editions covering all the 55 years of its existence from 1951 up to 2006. The single DVD, containing all the bulletins, can be ordered by e-mail to jo@kava.be at € 12.50, postage included.

The two annual meetings of the Society could take place at Deventer (Netherlands) in spring and at Leuven (Belgium) in autumn.

At Deventer, an old Hanseatic town, the striking lectures in the field of pharmacy history were given by Dr Kemperman on the recently discovered, 17th century's, medical manuscript, "the Thesaurus of Gramsbergen" and a thorough study by prof Beukers on the prolonged stay of Linnaeus in Leyden.

At Leuven, a city with the eldest university in Benelux (1426), Desmidt, pharmacist, has presented a most interesting study on basis of the prescriptions and according preparations, as prepared in the family owned pharmacy from 1905 up to1921. It could give a precise idea of the relations between botanical and synthetic medicines during that period and became an interesting lecture on the sources of pharmacy history. Among the other lectures the continuation of Prof. Beukers' studies on the influence by the Dutchmen, on the early introduction of Western Pharmacy in Japan is to be mentioned. This time special attention was given to the pharmacist Geerts.

The society deplores the death of Bernard Mattelaer, one of the pillars of the Society since it started.

Le fait marquant en 2007 a été la mise sur DVD de l'ensemble des bulletins du Cercle Benelux d'Histoire de la Pharmacie, 111 numéros couvrant les 55 années d'existence du Cercle de 1951 jusqu'à 2006. Le DVD, contenant tous les bulletins, peut être commandé par e-mail auprès de jo@kava.be au prix de € 12.50, frais de port inclus.

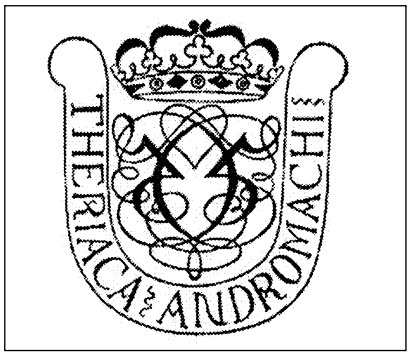
Les deux réunions annuelles du Cercle ont eu lieu pendant des weekends à Deventer (Pays-Bas) au printemps et à Louvain (Belgique) en automne.

A Deventer, vieille cité hanséatique, il faut souligner, au niveau pharmaco-médical international, un exposé intéressant du Dr Kemperman sur un manuscrit médical du 17e siècle, le Trésor de Gramsbergen ainsi que d'une étude approfondie du Prof. Beukers sur le séjour de Linné à Leyde.

A Louvain, ville historique ou fût créée la première université en Benelux en 1426, le pharmacien Desmidt a présenté, au départ du livre de prescriptions, tenu à la pharmacie familiale de 1905 à 1921, une étude sur le changement de médicaments d'origine végétale aux médicaments sur base synthétique. Une étude remarquable sur les sources pharmaco- historiques, malheureusement très rares. Parmi les autres exposés il faut mentionner la continuation des études sur l'influence précoce des Néerlandais sur la pharmacie occidentale au Japon par prof. Beukers, se portant cette fois-çi sur les activités du pharmacien Geerts.

Le cercle déplore la mort de Bernard Mattelaer, un des pilliers du Cercle depuis ces débuts.

DENMARK (Poul R. Kruse) ■ The Danish Society for the History of Pharmacy and the Danish Foundation of the History of Pharmacy held for the second time a common annual meeting for the history of pharmacy on 1 October 2007 in the Danish Collection of the History of Pharmacy at Pharmakon a/s in Hilleroed. The programme included the annual general meeting of the society and a lecture by the director Knud Overoe, dr.merc.h.c., about "The pharmacist Lauritz Toft and the pharmaceutical company Dumex – the man, the idea and the way to its realization".



The foundation, the collection and the society have a common website – www.dfhf.dk – which in 2007 has been extended with an English version. The website includes, among other things, the brochure "Welcome to the Danish Collection of the History of Pharmacy" and a picturesque tour of the collection with 26 figures as well as a description of the society and its activities. Furthermore, the website contains a comprehensive survey of Danish pharmaceutical historical literature, "Dansk Farmacihistorisk Bibliografi" (in Danish), originally published as Theriaca, volume 33, in 2003.

Website: *www.dfhf.dk*;
e-mail: *pk@dfhf.dk*

FRANCE - SOCIÉTÉ D'HISTOIRE DE LA PHARMACIE (Bruno Bonnemain) ■ In 2007 the Société d'Histoire de la Pharmacie was saddened by the death of Pierre Julien and his wife. Pierre Julien, who professionally was more or less turned to history, was not a pharmacist but became a honorary president of the SHP, of the International Academy and is a past director of SHP's periodical, Histoi-

re de Pharmacie. His erudition in the field of pharmacy history was great. He devoted a particular interest to SS Cosmas and Damian, the cult of the healers and their signification. The international world of pharmacy history also deplores Pierre Julien's passing away., He was most active in the field and much appreciated.

Due to certain SHP activities held abroad, the frequency of the usual meetings in Paris was slightly reduced. A number of members of the SHP joined the International Congress in Seville and some presented different communications. Another meeting, jointly organised by the Societies for the History of Pharmacy of Tunisia and the SHP, was conducted in common by both presidents and took place in Carthage.

It may also be worth to be mentioned that SHP's quarterly journal, with its 27 studies and about 580 pages in 2007 is continuously successful, that a revised and completed new edition was issued of the "Dictionnaire d'Histoire de la Pharmacie" and that the Internet side www.shp-asso.org could be enriched and was visited by 17000 interested persons.

La SHP a été marquée en 2007 par la disparition de Pierre Julien et de son épouse. Pierre Julien, bien que non pharmacien, mais professionnellement orienté vers l'histoire, fut président d'honneur de la Société Française, de l'Académie Internationale et ancien directeur de la revue d'Histoire de la Pharmacie. Il avait une très grande érudition dans le domaine de l'histoire de la pharmacie en général et un intérêt particulier pour Saint Côme et Saint Damien, ainsi que pour les guérisseurs qui ont tant marqués les guérisons d'antan. Le monde international de l'histoire de la pharmacie aussi déplore la disparition de Pierre Julien , qui y fut fort actif et très apprécié.

Certaines activités de la SHP, exercées à l'étranger en 2007, ont légèrement diminuées la fréquence des séances habituelles à Paris. Il y avait le Congrès International à Séville avec de nombreuses communications de la part des membres de la SHP. À Carthage en Tunisie une réunion a été organisée en commun avec la Société d'Histoire de la Pharmacie et de la Médecine Tunisienne et la SHP, tenue sous la direction de leurs présidents respectifs.

Signalons le succès continu de notre Revue trimestriel: 27 études, environ 580 pages en 2007, une réédition du Dictionnaire d'Histoire de la Pharmacie, revu et complété, et l'attraction de www.shp-asso.org , notre site Internet, enrichi et visité par plus de 17000 intéressés en 2007.

Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Pharmaceutique

FRANCE - SAUVEGARDE DU PATRIMOINE PHARMACEUTIQUE (Jacques Gravé) ■ Each year our society (Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Pharmaceutique) is growing. Its aim is to create a special space for pharmacy museums at the service of the profession. In 2007, some important objects could be acquired. The convivial aspect of the organisation could be emphasized by some discovery week-ends. After our annual General Meeting at Reims, we could accordingly discover the city of Troyes and the apothecary at the Hotel-Dieu le Comte. A delegation of our members has participated at the FIP Congress in China, and has made a larger trip through the country for discovering the traditional medicine in hospitals and Chinese pharmacies. This tour, I was able to organise, has scored a fair success. Shortly after our return and the Congress in Seville we visited Anjou and Baugeois for admiring the magnificent apothecary of the Hotel-Dieu at Baugé, to which a special issue of our publication "SOS Patrimoine" has been dedicated. The projects for 2008 may also be attractive by proposing excursions to the Aquitaine and Lorraine, as well as a visit at the FIP Congress in Bâle.

Notre association (Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Pharmaceutique) poursuit sa progression d'année en année, dans le but de créer un espace muséographique au service de la profession. Ainsi des achats importants d'objets ont encore été effectués cette année afin de mettre en valeur le Patrimoine Pharmaceutique sous tous ses aspects. L'aspect convivial de notre organisation se renforce par des week-ends de découvertes. Ainsi après notre Assemblée Générale à Reims, sommes nous partis à la découverte du vignoble champenois, de la ville de Troyes et de l'apothicairerie de l'Hôtel-Dieu le Comte. Une délégation de nos adhérents nous a suivi pour le Congrès de la FIP, dans une traversée de la Chine et ont pu ainsi découvrir la médecine traditionnelle dans les hôpitaux et dans les officines chinoises. Ce périple organisé par mes soins a eu un franc succès. A peine rentrés, nous avons, après le Congrès de Séville, pris la direction de l'Anjou et du Baugeois afin d'admirer la magnifique apothicairerie de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Baugé qui avait été l'objet d'un numéro spécial de notre publication : « SOS Patrimoine ». Les projets pour 2008 sont encore attrayants puisque nous nous proposons des excursions en Aquitaine et en Lorraine en plus du Congrès de la FIP à Bâle.

GERMANY (Christoph Friedrich) ■ Since the International Congress for the History of Pharmacy was organized in 2007, the Biennale of the German Society for the History of Pharmacy will take

place in 2008, from 25. to 27. of April, in Husum (Schleswig-Holstein). The theme of the Biennale will be "Drug careers. History of famous, forgotten and rediscovered medicines". Pharmacy historians from other countries are welcomed, too. The 6. volume of „Veröffentlichungen zur Pharmaziegeschichte" was published in 2007, containing the texts of lectures held at the 2006. Biennale in Weimar. The 18 regional groups of the Society organized in 2007 again many meetings, often with very good levels of participation. An especially important Symposium was held on 25. August, 2007. in Münster on the occasion of the 75. birthday of Dr. Klaus Meyer, Honorary President of the German Society. Besides a Laudation by Dr. Gerhard Schröder, second Honorary President of the German Society, lectures were also read by members of the Society, Prof. Dr. Christa Habrich, Dr. Karl Heinz Bartels, and the President, Prof. Dr. Christoph Friedrich. The German Society has currently almost 700 members, including many PhD students, mainly from the Universities of Braunschweig, Heidelberg and Marburg.

Da im Jahre 2007 der Internationale Kongress für Geschichte der Pharmazie stattfand, gibt es erst 2008 wieder eine Biennale der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie, die vom 25. bis 27. April 2008 in Husum in Schleswig-Holstein stattfinden wird, zum Thema „Arzneimittelkarriere. Zur Geschichte berühmter, vergessener und wieder entdeckter Medikamente". Auch ausländische Pharmaziehistoriker sind auf dieser Veranstaltung herzlich willkommen. 2007 erschien der 6. Band der „Veröffentlichungen zur Pharmaziegeschichte", der die Vorträge der Biennale in Weimar von 2006 enthält. Im Jahr 2007 gab es wieder zahlreiche, häufig sehr gut besuchte Veranstaltungen der 18 Regionalgruppen. Eine besonders wichtige war das Symposium zu Ehren des 75. Geburtstages des Ehrenpräsidenten der Deutschen Gesellschaft, Herrn Dr. Klaus Meyer, das am 25. August 2007 in Münster stattfand. Neben der Laudatio des zweiten Ehrenpräsidenten der DGGP, Herrn Dr. Gerald Schröder, gab es Vorträge der Mitglieder der Gesellschaft: Prof. Dr. Dr. Christa Habrich, Dr. Karl Heinz Bartels sowie des Präsidenten Prof. Dr. Christoph Friedrich. Der DGGP gehören gegenwärtig fast 700 Mitglieder an, darunter zahlreiche Doktoranden, die insbesondere an den Universitäten Braunschweig, Heidelberg und Marburg promovieren.

GREAT BRITAIN (Stuart Anderson) ■ In 2007 BSHP celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its foundation in 1967. It was another busy year for the Society, with a full programme of meetings being arranged. In February Professor Monique Simmonds, Deputy Keeper at the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew, presented a fascinating account 'Behind the Scenes of Drug Discovery', and in May Dr Nicholas Cambridge gave an illuminating talk on 'Electricity and the Enlightenment'.

The Annual Spring Conference was held at the magnificent Waterton Park Hotel near Wakefield. A wide range of talks was given, including ones on 'pharmacy and philately', 'liquorice', and several with a Yorkshire flavour. In the final session two of the original members, Ann Hutton and Ainley Wade, gave a captivating account of '40 years of BSHP'. The 2008 Conference is being held from 4 to 6 April in Worthing, a seaside town on the south coast of England.

This year's outside visit in June was to the Herbaria of the Natural History Museum in South Kensington. Two meetings were held in the autumn. In October an informative talk on the 'History of Pharmaceutical Education' was given by the president, Dr Michael Jepson, to mark the launch of a series of web-based information sheets developed by the Society on the Evolution of Pharmacy.

2007 was a year of consultation about the future of many aspects of pharmacy in Great Britain. BSHP submitted the case for teaching the history of pharmacy to pharmacy undergraduates, and also provided evidence to the Clarke committee on professional leadership in pharmacy. The year ended on a sad note with the death of one the country's most distinguished pharmaceutical historians, Mr Bill Jackson. He will be sadly missed.

A full programme of events is planned for 2008. Details appear at www.bshp.org

HUNGARY – HUNGARIAN SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY (Szabolcs Dobson) ■ The Hungarian Society for the History of Pharmacy organized two scientific symposia in 2007. Lectures this year included the role of jewels in the medicinal armamentarium, new data on the history of Hungarian pharmaceutical associations, birth and development of medical prescription and an account on the Seville Congress.

The Society organized the 2007. Summer University on the History

of Pharmacy in Pécs (a major city in the South of Hungary where the first Hungarian university was founded in 1367) with the participation of about 80 young pharmacists. The major themes of the Summer University included the historical relationship of the universities and pharmacy and the arts and pharmacy. A plenary presentation, titled „Apotheker und Universität" was read by Prof. Wolf-Dieter Müller-Jahncke. In the evening programme pharmacists-artists presented their prose- and poetry-reading, singing and dancing skills. An internationally acknowledged organ-builder, Mr. Antal Végh, originally a pharmacist himself, presented his work and mission as builder and renovator of church and other organs. The participants visited among others the Csontváry Kosztka Tivadar Museum and Art Gallery (Mr. Csontváry, a world-famous painter was also pharmacist), the Museum of the Medical University of Pécs and a pharmacy museum. At the end of the Summer University our colleagues from the Pharmacognosy Institute of the University of Pécs introduced the rich and unique flora of the Mecsek Mountain located around the city. The board of the Hungarian Society hereby thanks again Prof. Müller-Jahncke for the 300 copies of previous volumes of „Veröffentlichungen der IGGP e.V." he gave to the Hungarian pharmacy students on behalf of the German Society for the History of Pharmacy (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie).

HUNGARY – PHARMACY HISTORY DIVISION OF THE HUNGARIAN SOCIETY FOR PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES (HSPS) (Monika Ferentzi) ■ In Szeged in March, our Division organized a meeting in honour of Prof. Emil Minker, professor and former lecturer of pharmacology; currently a researcher of the history of Szeged University. Pharmacist Members of Barcsay family was presented from István Barcsay – jun. Dr. István Barcsay on the meeting. At the annual Mátyás Rozsnyay Memorial Contest in May two young pharmacists read lectures on pharmacy history. Monika Ferentzi, President of the Division participated in the 38th ICHP in Sevilla; title of her lecture: The Pharmacies of the Society of Jesus in Historical Hungary in 17-18th Centuries. „Gyógyszerészet", monthly journal of the HSPS had its 50. birthday in 2007. On this occasion the Division prepared a poster and organized an exhibition. In autumn two other Division meetings with lectures were held. On 7. November, Prof. Dr. István Bayer read a lecture titled „Paints and Medicines" aboutthe relationship of chemical research in the 19th century and the begining of the pharmaceutical industry. On 5. December, Dr. Sándor Dörnyei talked about Remedies Lecture 1829-1844 containing dissertations of pharmacists. These dissertations significantly contributed to the development of the Hungarian chemical pharmaceutical professional language.

Im März in Szeged ehrte die Sektion in eine Sitzung Herrn Prof. Dr. Emil Minker, der früher Professor für Pharmakodynamik war und heute ist er mit der Geschichte der Univesität Szeged beschäftigt. In weiteren wurde durch IstvanBarcsay und junior Istvan Barcsay die Geschichte über die Apotheker die Mitglieder der Familie Barcsay waren ein Vortrag abgehalten. Im Mai an die jährlichen Gedenkfeier Matyas-Rozsnyay zur Förderung von jungen Pharmazeuten waren u.a. zwei pharmaziehistorische Vorträge vertreten. In Sevilla an dem 38. ICHP hielt Monika Ferentzi Präsidentin der Sektion ein Vortrag über die Jesuiten Apotheken in dem geschichtlichen Ungarn in dem 17-18. Jahrhundert. Die Fachzeitschrift „Gyogyszereszet" des HSHP wurde 50 Jahre alt, die Sektion organisierte eine Ausstellung und die Mitglieder stellten ein Poster zusammen. Im Herbst folgten zwei weitere Sitzungen. Am 7. November erörterte Prof. Dr. Istvan Bayer in seinem Vortrag „Farben und Arzneimittel" die chmische Entwicklung und die Grundlagen der pharmazeutischen Industrie in dem 19. Jahrhundert. Am 5. December sprach Dr. Sandor Dörnyei, über pharmazeutischen Fach-Berichten in „Pharmazeutische Abhandlungen zwischen 1829-1844", die die Entwicklung der Apotheker-Fachschprache stark beeinflusst haben.

ITALY (Carlo Bagliani) ■ The Italian Academy for the History of Pharmacy (AISF) has emphasized its activities in 2007 on three points:

– The annual general meting, in cooperation with the Collegio Indipendente Subalpino Arti Farmaceutichei (CISAF), has taken place in Turin on May 26th. The meeting was also dedicated to the indisputable master of the history of pharmacy, Cristoforo Masino.
– For accentuating the festivities

in honour of Cristoforo Masino, the AISF has organised a ceremonious meeting in Florence on December 2nd. The President of the Federation of the Orders of Italian Pharmacists, Giacomo Leopardi has presented at this occasion the new book, published by the AISF, "Elementi di Storia e Deontologia Farmaceutica nel ricordo di Cristoforo Masino"

– The regular publication of the official review "Atti e Memori" has to continue its emphasizing on the cultural and artistic importance, as it is linked to the profession and shown by the unpublished writings on pharmacy history. The seventh publication of the calendar for the year 2008, "Le antiche farmacie in Italia" presents the photographs of 12 italian historical pharmacies, still active at present.

Most regretfully the Italian Academy could not participate at the International Congress in Seville. The reasons for which the Italian Academy had to withhold from its participation was that the three languages, accepted since always, have not been accepted this time and that two presentations of the Academy were not retained.

L'Académie Italienne d'Histoire de la Pharmacie (AISF) a concentré ses activités en 2007 sur les trois points suivants:

– *L'assemblée générale, en collaboration avec le Collegio Indipendente Subalpino Arti Farmaceutichei (CISAF), s'est tenue le 26 mai à Turin. Elle était aussi dédiée au maître indéniable de l'histoire de la pharmacie Cristoforo Masino, Pour mettre en relief les festivités en l'honneur de Cristoforo Masino, l'Académie a organisé, le 2 décembre à Florence, une séance solennelle où Giacomo Leopardi, président de la Fédération des Ordres des Pharmaciens Italiens a présenté le nouveau livre, publié par l'AISF: « Elementi di Storia e Deontologia Farmacutica nel ricordo di Cristofori Masino »*
– *La publication régulière de « Atti e Memorie », la revue officielle continue de souligner l'importance culturelle et artistique, liée à la profession et démontrée par d'écritures inédites concernant l'histoire de la pharmacie. La publication du septième calandrier, 2008 « Le antiche farmacie in Italia », propose les photos des 12 pharmacies historiques italiennes en activité encore en ce moment.*

Malheureusement l'Académie Italienne n'a pas pu participer au Congrès de Séville. Vu que les trois langues acceptées depuis toujours, ne l'ont pas été cette fois-ci et que deux présentations des membres de l'Académie n'ont pas pu être retenues, l'Académie a dû renoncer à sa participation.

JAPAN (Koji Yamakawa) ■ General Assembly of the Japanese Society for History of Pharmacy (JSHP) was held on 14 April 2007 at the Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, the University of Tokyo. Prize of the JSHP was awarded to Dr. Kaisuke Yoneda of Osaka University on the occasion of his contributions of several original papers to *The Japanese Journal of History of Pharmacy*. The Prize winner's lecture on "Pharmacohistorical researches on Ogata-Koan's medical chest" was presented. Ogata-Koan (1810-1863) was a famous physician of western-style medicine and an educator. He established "Teki-juku" School in Osaka and taught Dutch language and western-style medicine. Special lectures were given by two guests. Dr. Mitsuru Uchiyama (Council on Pharmacists Credentials) presented "Shaping up the concept of "regulatory science" and its role in modern technology." Prof. Chang-Koo Shim (Seoul National University) presented his lecture on "The History of Pharmacy in Korea." Systematic modern Western-style medicine, including chemistry and management of therapeutic preparations was commenced in November 1857 by J. L. C. Pompe van Meerdervoort (1829-1908) who came to Nagasaki as a Dutch Naval Surgeon, a member of the naval training corps. He stayed in Nagasaki and opened the first modern Western-style medicine training hospital in Japan and taught for five years. Accordingly, an International Historical Conference, "*150th Anniversary of the Beginning of Modern Western-style Medical Education in Japan*" was held on 9-10 November 2007 under the joint auspices of JSHP and other four organizations, commemorating the 150th Anniversary of Nagasaki University School of Medicine. One of the main subject was "Contribution of Netherlands to Modern Medicine and Pharmacy in Japan" Following the International Conference, Joint Meeting of Japan Society of Medical History. Society for the History of Western Studies in Japan and JSHP was held on 11. November 2007. Dr. Tadashi Yoshimoto, Professor of Nagasaki University served as chairman of the Division of JSHP.

THE NETHERLANDS (Sjoerd Wicherink) ■ 2007 turned out to be a successful year for the history of pharmacy in the Netherlands. The traditional Pharmaceutical History Day took place in October at Bronbeek, near Arnhem. Participants were offered the third volume in the series 'Windows on pharmacy history', this time a beautifully illustrated book about Rathkamp, a former pharmaceutical concern in the Dutch-East-Indies. (The series 'Windows' is still available, please contact geschiedenis@knmp.nl for details). The lectures were about Rathkamp, Opium, Ipecacuanha and Absinth (with the possibility of tasting this

famous aperitif). Professor Toine Pieters, associate professor of pharmacy history, gave the audience a foretaste of the interior of the pharmaceutical museum in Gouda. Many efforts have been made for the foundation of this museum, where the history of medicines and their makers occupy a key position. And finally, on December 16th this museum was opened amid great interest of pharmacists and others. (www.farmaceutischmuseum.nl)

Norsk Farmasihistorisk Selskap
- stiftet 1994 -

NORWAY (Yngve Torud) ■ The Norwegian Society for the History of Pharmacy arranged a meeting March 13th in Oslo as a part of the 50 year's anniversary of Felleskatalogen, the most widely used Norwegian drug catalogue. The editor Holger Tørisen, a prominent member of our Society, gave a lecture of the development of drug information in Norway.
At the same meeting, the general assembly of the Society was held. Yngve Torud was re-elected as president, Rolf Bjerke Paulssen and Kristin Lundqvist were re-elected as members of the executive committee.
In May, the society arranged an excursion for our members to Lillehammer, where we visited a newly opened section for the history of pharmacy at the museum of Maihaugen.
In September, Gunvor Solheim and Yngve Torud represented our society at the 38th International Congress for the History of Pharmacy in Sevilla. Two of our members, Henrik Andersgaard and Rolf Klevstrand had short communications at the Congress.
Our society arranged a section for the history of pharmacy at the annual meeting of the Norwegian Pharmaceutical Society in October. The Danish pharmacist and pharmacy historian Verner Andersen was invited to give a lecture, His subject was the last years' decline of pharmacy as a profession. In addition came six short communications.
The society has distributed the 13th issue of our journal, Cygnus, for the history of pharmacy,. Our society's newsletter for the history of pharmacy is distributed to our members twice in 2006.

POLAND (Jadwiga Brzezińska) ■ The Polish Pharmacy Association celebrated on 30. November, 2007 its 60th anniversary of foundation. On this occasion there was a special celebration in the Royal Castle in Warsaw, where a lot of medals were given.
Every year the Section of the History of Pharmacy Association organizes a 3 day-long symposium during which scientific achievements are reviewed and provides a meeting place for the Polish pharmacy historians. On 15 – 17.6.2007, a symposium was held in the palace in Krasiczyn near Przemyœl. 26 presentations were read and which were later published in the Symposium Proceedings.
During the XX. Congress of the Polish Pharmacy Association in Cracow (25 - 28.09.2007), at the session of the history of pharmacy 15 lectures on the history of pharmacy were read. During the XXI. National Congress of the Polish Association of History of Medicine and Pharmacy in Wroc³aw on 24 - 26.5.2007., 7 lectures on the history of pharmacy were read.
Six Polish pharmacy historians took part in the 38. International Congress of History of Pharmacy in Seville. Dr. Beata Wysakowska from the Polish Academy of Science in Warsaw was accepted as member of the International Academy of History of Pharmacy.
The Museum of Pharmacy in Cracow celebrated its 60th anniversary of foundation. On this occasion there was a ceremonial conference on 16.3.2007, at which the evolution of the Museum managed by its successive directors was introduced.
In order to increase interest in history of pharmacy among young pharmacists, a meeting was organized on 7.12,2007, jointly with the Polish Academy of Science in Warsaw, reviewing the best master's theses in history of pharmacy written by students of all the Pharmacy Faculties of Poland. The best works were awarded.
The History of Pharmacy Section organized in 2007 two trips for the historians of pharmacy to introduce culture, history and achievements of the Romanian and Northern German pharmacy. In Romania, among others, two Museums of Pharmacy were visited: in Cluj-Napoce and Sibiu and in Lubeca the Museum of History with its pharmacy exhibition.
Two colleagues received their degrees in the history of pharmacy: Assistant Professor Iwona Arabas, director of the Museum of Pharmacy in Warsaw, and Assistant Professor Zbigniew Bela, director of the Museum of Pharmacy in Cracow. 25 books about the history of pharmacy were published in 2007.
We hereby invite you to a Symposium of History of Pharmacy, held between 19 - 22. 06., 2008. in Licheñ. Registration form is available via e-mail at the following address:
majewscy@aptekapodlwem.com.pl

ROMANIA (Ana Carata) ■ The Romanian Society for the History of Pharmacy has concentrated its activities in 2007 on certain important projects:
– the quality of the scientific work,
– the orientation and coordination of young researchers and students in doing scientific research in the history of pharmacy,
– the preservation and development of the international relations, according to the testamentary wish of the decades-long pillar of the Society, the late lamented Constantin Iugulescu.

In view of these objectives:
– four scientific sessions on different pharmacy historical subjects have been organised quarterly;
– an annual national meeting, with 46 lectures, the summaries of which could be published, five of these lectures were presented by colleagues from Kychinev (Moldavia). Two complementary lectures were added out of program;
– two junior managers have participated in a course at the Romanian Academy of Science entitled: "Inttoduction into the history of science";
– Third years students have contributed to the elaboration of a monograph: Biographies on historical personalities of foreign and Rumanian pharmacy, all honorary members of our Society;
– At the International Congress for the History of Pharmacy in Seville three lectures and three posters were presented;
– In 2008 the Romanian Society will organise its third international congress in Rumania. All information can be obtained from www.srif.eu

L'activité de la Société Roumaine d'Historie de la Pharmacie s'est portée sur quelques projets importants:
– *la qualité des travaux scientifiques,*
– *l'orientation et la coordination de jeunes chercheurs et étudiants en recherche scientifique de l'histoire de la pharmacie,*
– *le maintien et le développement des relations internationales comme le regretté Constantin Iugulescu, pendant des décennies le grand pilier, l'a souhaité par testament.*

C'est ainsi que
– *quatre sessions scientifiques trimestriels sur différent sujets pharmaco-historiques, ont pu être organisées,*
– *une réunion nationale annuelle avec 46 travaux, dont les résumés ont été publiés. Cinq de ces travaux nous ont été apportés par des collègues de Kychinev (Moldavie) Deux travaux hors programme, ont été également présentés.*
– *deux jeunes cadres ont suivi un cours à l'Académie Roumaine, intitulé « Initiation dans l'historie de la science »,*
– *des étudiants de la 3me année ont contribué à l'élaboration d'une monographie sur des biographies de personnalités d'histoire de la pharmacie étrangères et roumaines, tous membres d'honneur de notre Société.*
– *trois communications et trois posters ont été présentées au Congrès International d'Histoire de la Pharmacie à Séville.*
– *En 2008 la Société Roumaine organisera son 3me congrès international en Roumanie Toute information à ce sujet, se trouve sur www.srif.eu*

SWEDISH ACADEMY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

SWEDEN (Björn Lindeke) ■ In 2007 the 300 anniversary of the birth of Carl Linnaeus was celebrated. The Stockholm City museum and the Academy set up a joint exhibition entitled *Linnaeus in Stockholm* narrating the time mainly when he acted as a medical doctor in the city. A contribution at the 38th ISHP Congress in Seville, *Linneaus prepares for war* described how Linnaeus supplied the Stockholm galley fleet with medicinal drugs (by B. Lindeke). Another paper at the this congress, concerned *the Skånelaholm collection*, (by B. Ohlson), - an eighteen century collection of Materia medica, being investigated as commissioned by the Royal Swedish Academy of letters, History and Antiquities. At the Nordic Meeting for the History of Medicine in Umeå, Ingegerd Agenäs gave a talk on the widespread trade with small packages containing alcohol-containing remedies in the northern part of Sweden around 1900. In May a study-tour was arranged to visit the Danish Collection of the History of Pharmacy in Hilleröd, the Museum of History of Medicine in Copenhagen and the old Lion pharmacy in Malmö. Presentations at the Annual Swedish Pharmaceutical Conference comprised: A portrait of *Paul G. Nordström*, founder of Hässle, later to become AstraHässle, and where *Omeprazol* eventually was born (by J. Sjögren); *The story behind Losec* (by K. Lindquist); *The Journals of Dr Carlander* (by G. Nyberg)*; the Book of Prescriptions by Dr Carl Munthe* (by I. Palmlund*; Water therapy* (by G. Höglund)*; The Collection of Prescription Envelopes at the Swedish Pharmaceutical Museum* (J.-O. Brånstad); *The Factory Pharmacy at Finspång* (by L. V. Ericsson). Prof. Björn Lindeke was elected new president of the Swedish Society for the History of Pharmacy. The organisation has bestowed lectures in the history of pharmacy at the universities of Uppsala and Gothenburg.

SWITZERLAND (François Ledermann) ■ In 2007 two major events took place in the life of the Swiss Society for the History of Pharmacy. The proceedings of a 2006 Symposium, held in Bern, on the occasion of the 150. birthday of Alexander Tschirch have been published in the Grüne Reihe/Série verte of the Society. This book, edited by François Ledermann and Claudia Zerobin, contains the texts of eleven lectures held at the Symposium covering this way a wide range of themes in connection with Professor Tschirch and his main field of scientific activity, pharmacognosy. The 2007. Annual Meeting of the

Swiss Society took place in the Basel Museum for the History of Pharmacy focusing on pharmaceutical museology. At the same time the 50. anniversary of the foundation of the Swiss Society was celebrated. Eight experts of this field of the history of pharmacy read lectures before a wide audience on different aspects of the material heritage, museums and collections of the history of pharmacy.

Zwei Hauptereignisse haben das Leben der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie im Jahre 2007 gekennzeichnet. In der „Grünen Reihe" des Vereins wurden die Akten des 2006 in Bern durchgeführten Symposiums zu Anlass des 150. Geburtstages von Alexander Tschirch publiziert. Das von François Ledermann und Claudia Zerobin herausgegebene Werk beinhaltet den Text von elf in Bern gehaltenen Vorträgen und beleuchtet so eine weite Palette von Themen rund um die Person des Berner Professors und dessen Hauptgebiet, der Pharmakognosie. Die Jahrestagung 2007 der schweizerischen Gesellschaft fand im Oktober im Basler Pharmazie-Historischen Museum unter dem Motto der pharmazeutischen Museologie statt. Gleichzeitig wurde der 50. Geburtstag des 1957 gegründeten Vereins zelebriert. Vor einem breiten Publikum, trugen acht Experten dieses Sonderfaches der Pharmaziegeschichte diverse Aspekte der materiellen Vergangenheit der Pharmazie und deren Museen und Sammlungen vor.

Minutes of the General Assembly

September 20, 2007, NH Central Convenciones Hotel, Sevilla, Spain

Participants: 85 members

1. Welcome address by the president; quorum

The president welcomes the members.

2.–4. Reports

The reports of the president, Prof. O. Lafont, and the treasurer, L. Leibrock-Plehn, the FIP coordinator Jacques Gravé and the internet commissioner, Dr. Christiane Staiger are attached. On behalf of the auditors, Dr. Regula Willi-Hangartner reported that the bookkeeping was found to be excellent.

5. Admission of retirement 2004/2005

The actions of the president, the vice presidents, the General Secretary and the Treasurers 2004/2005 are unanimously approved.

6. Confirmation of elections

The elections made by the Extended Executive Committee are unanimously confirmed.

President:
Prof. Dr. Olivier Lafont, France.

Vice Presidents:
Prof. Dr. Poul Kruse (Denmark), Charles Libert (Belgium), Geoff Miller (Australia)

Treasurer:
Dr. Larissa Leibrock-Plehn (Germany)

General Secretary:
Dr. Axel Helmstädter (Germany)

Assessors:
Prof. Dr. Gregory Higby (USA), Dr. Szabolcs Dobson (Hungary)

7. Fellowship projects

Out of five applications, the jury chose the projects ""The History of Pharmaceutical Industry in Post War Japan" (Maki Umemura, The London School of Economics) and Communication of the Pharmaceutical Knowledge in Hellenistic Greece: The Case of Itinerant Vendors of Remedies" (Svetlana Hautala, University of Siena).

8. Any other business

The 2009 meeting will be held in Vienna and organisation progress is encouraging. Candidates for 2011 should formally apply until December 2007 and the committee will then decide by the end of the year. Potential candidates so far are Portugal, Poland, Benelux.

It is reported that the Select Executive Committee decided to set up a commission ("think tank") in order to elaborate strategies for further development of the national societies for the history of pharmacy and ISHP itself. Suggestions to be voted upon should be made until the meeting in Vienna 2009.

There were no further proposals.

Prof. Dr. O. Lafont
President

PD Dr. A. Helmstädter
General Secretary

Prof. Dr. C. Friedrich

September 25, 2007

NEWS LETTER 9 2008

39th International Congress for the History of Pharmacy

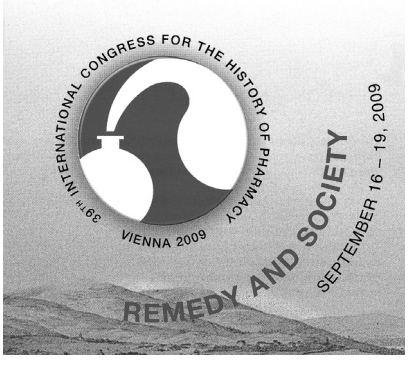
16.–19. September, 2009, Vienna (Austria)

Remedy and Society

The Austrian Society for the History of Pharmacy and the Department of Pharmacognosy, University of Vienna, is hosting the 39th International Congress for the History of Pharmacy on September 16 -19, 2009 in Vienna. The congress focuses on the topic "REMEDY AND SOCIETY" to stress the manifold scientific, economic, political, social and cultural impacts on the development, distribution and use of remedies.

The traditional apothecary's role as a producer of medicines has changed substantially during the last two centuries. The rapid development in natural science has led to the discovery of potent novel remedies. Due to new production methods, the majority of drugs are not produced in the apothecary's laboratory anymore but in high tech labs of international pharmaceutical companies. The success story of modern remedies influences not only therapy but also society. Improving the quality of life and extending life span are positive consequences. However, one major negative effect on people's health is the growing drug intake by self-medication, an attitude which is triggered by advertisements in the media. The abuse of drugs and narcotics is hardly a phenomenon of modern society, though the excessive drug consumption throughout all levels of society is a very recent development. Today, the sale of medicines restricted to pharmacies is faced with a new distribution channel, the internet. Medicines and many health-affecting products purchased via the internet may bear a health risk for the consumer because neither the quality nor the products' harmlessness or efficacy is secured. Selling such medicinal products via internet is in conflict with the legal orders for drug distribution in many states and presents new challenges for health politics. Furthermore, the increasing demand for complementary and alternative medicine during the last decades has led to an acceptance of traditional healing methods, mainly of Asian origin, in Europe and to a revival of remedies and therapies used in former times.

The history of remedies, drug abuse in bygone eras, the change of legal regulations throughout the times and the changing impact on society are fields of great interest for historians of pharmacy. The congress organizers expect many interesting contributions to these topics and hope that a great number of colleagues will participate in the congress in Vienna.



Venue

The congress is held on the historical site of the Old Viennese General Hospital, which, at the end of the 20th century, was transformed into a modern university campus whilst preserving the historical buildings.

Nearby, there are various museums and historical collections which display objects of pharmaceutical and medical interest. Visits to these interesting collections as well as a guided tour to historic pharmacies in the centre of town will be offered during the congress.

Additionally, the courtyards of the university campus house various restaurants and cafes where the congress participants may relax or meet for discussions. Near the university campus there are many hotels of all categories as well as numerous restaurants which offer Viennese and international cuisine.

Social Programme

The opening ceremony and the evening events will take place in the representative halls of the University of Vienna and the Vienna Town Hall. In the second half of the 19th century, both monumental buildings were erected around the same time along Vienna's new boulevard, the „Ringstraße", on the site of a square which had formerly been used for military parades.

The Great Hall of the University building is the splendid setting for the opening ceremony and the ceremonial meeting of the Academy for the History of Pharmacy. Weather permitting, the ensuing reception is held under the impressive arcades of the main court.

Another social highlight is the cocktail party in the Town Hall's representative Banquet Hall. Its open-air loggia offers a superb view of the Burgtheater, the main theatre, and the Imperial Palace.

The final social event takes place in a typical Viennese „Heurigen". The tradition of the „Heurigen" dates back to the 18th century, when the emperor Joseph II granted wine-growers the right to serve and sell any wine grown and pressed by themselves. Today, there are still countless small „Heurigen" which only sell wine from their own production. However, in the Viennese area, many of the so-called „Heurigen" are actually Heurigen-style restaurants, which serve cold and warm dishes and offer wines from different producers.

Congress homepage:
http://www.39ichp.org