



## HISTORY OF PHARMACY – A DEFINITION

The activities of our international society are concentrated on the history of pharmacy, its promotion, its explanation. This leads to numerous questions by journalists or just curious people, keen on knowing what pharmacy history stands for. For answering these demands, it seems useful for trying to elaborate a definition able to group together the different approaches of our discipline, on which most of us can recognize its principles. Thus I propose the following definition: The history of pharmacy consists of the knowledge of the past of the art of pharmacy in order to better prepare the future. It puts together the study of the evolution of medicines and the men, pharmacists or not, discovering, conceiving, making, controlling and distributing those medicines, as well

## HISTOIRE DE LA PHARMACIE – UNE DÉFINITION

L'action de notre société est centrée sur l'histoire de la pharmacie, sa promotion et son illustration. À ce titre, nous recevons de nombreuses questions de journalistes ou de simples curieux désireux de savoir en quoi consiste l'histoire de la pharmacie. Afin de pouvoir répondre à ces demandes, il m'a semblé utile de tenter d'élaborer une définition, susceptible de regrouper les différentes approches de notre discipline et dans laquelle le plus grand nombre d'entre nous pourraient se reconnaître, au moins partiellement. Je propose donc la définition suivante: L'histoire de la pharmacie consiste en la connaissance du passé de l'art pharmaceutique, afin de mieux en préparer l'avenir. Elle

## GESCHICHTE DER PHARMAZIE – EINE DEFINITION

Die Aktivitäten unserer internationalen Gesellschaft konzentrieren sich auf die Geschichte der Pharmazie und darauf, ihre Erforschung und Erklärung zu fördern. Das führt zu zahlreichen Fragen von Journalisten oder einfach Neugierigen, die wissen wollen, was Pharmaziegeschichte eigentlich ist. Um diese Fragen zu beantworten, scheint es nützlich eine Definition zu erarbeiten, die die verschiedenen Ansätze unserer Disziplin zusammenfasst und ihre Prinzipien deutlich werden lässt. Davon ausgehend schlage ich die folgende Definition vor:

Pharmaziegeschichte besteht im Wissen über die Vergangenheit der Pharmazie um für die Zukunft besser gerüstet zu sein.

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INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY  
FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY

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INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT  
FÜR GESCHICHTE DER PHARMAZIE

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SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE  
D'HISTOIRE DE LA PHARMACIE

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PRESIDENT:  
PROF. DR. O. LAFONT  
ROUEN, FRANCE

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<http://www.histpharm.org>

# NEWS LETTER

# 8

# 2007

as the patients to whom it is handed out.

Thus pharmacy history approaches scientific and medical theories, pharmaceutical equipments, medical forms, classes of medicines, therapy, legislation, essential for a regulated profession, magistral and later university teaching, sociology of the pharmacists, their relations with the related health professions, the society, the charlatans, without forgetting its cultural environment. The study of the personalities who have made the evolution of the discipline or have put their marks on the profession, without falling into the gaps of the hagiography, neither by abandoning the essential critical spirit, the different ways of exercising the profession, the pharmaceutical industry, the hospital pharmacy or clinical biology. All of it is part of the area of its investigations.

The search in pharmacy history relies on the study of various documents according to the period concerned, as formularies, inventories after decease, life stories, pharmacopoeias, apothecaries' accounts, communities' registers, regulatory texts, prescription books, invoices, medical prescriptions, scientific and technical publications treatises, handbooks, promotional supports, records of scientific societies or production units, popularising works etc. The study of professional objects and their developments constitutes another source of precious information: mortars, different vases, stills, industrial and laboratory equipments, etc. The collections of historical druggists or specialised museums provide at their end, an inestimable documentation. Individual searches being necessarily concentrated on a restricted period or set of themes, give their contribution to a larger whole in which they can be integrated. The synthesis of these punctual observations can allow to draw the basic lines of the evolution. The pharmacy and the medicines are fit in specific periods, are dependant from the scientific context and the evolution of the society; thus it is convenient to

réunit l'étude de l'évolution des médicaments, et celle des hommes, pharmaciens ou non, qui les découvrent, les conçoivent, les fabriquent, les contrôlent et les dispensent, ainsi que celle des malades à qui ils sont administrés. Elle aborde donc les théories scientifiques et médicales, le matériel pharmaceutique, les formes médicamenteuses, les classes de médicaments, la thérapeutique, la législation, essentielle pour une profession réglementée, l'enseignement magistral, puis universitaire, la sociologie des pharmaciens, leurs relations avec les autres professions de santé, la société et les charlatans, sans oublier l'environnement culturel... Elle ne saurait négliger l'étude des personnalités qui ont fait évoluer la discipline ou ont marqué la profession, sans pour autant tomber dans le travers de l'hagiographie, ni abandonner un indispensable esprit critique. Les différents modes d'exercice professionnel, officine, industrie pharmaceutique, pharmacie hospitalière ou biologie clinique, font naturellement partie de son champ d'action. La recherche en histoire de la pharmacie repose sur l'étude de documents, variables selon les époques concernées. Aux formularies, réceptaires, inventaires après décès, mémoires, pharmacopées, comptes d'apothicaires, statuts et registres de communautés, textes législatifs et réglementaires, ordonnanciers, factures, prescriptions médicales, viennent s'ajouter publications scientifiques et techniques, traités, précis, manuels, supports publicitaires, archives de sociétés savantes ou d'entreprises de production, ouvrages de vulgarisation etc. L'étude des objets professionnels et de leur évolution constitue une autre source précieuse d'information : mortiers, vases et vaisseaux divers, alambics, machines industrielles, appareils de laboratoire etc. Les collections des droguiers historiques ou des musées spécialisés fournissent, pour leur part, une documentation inestimable. Les recherches individuelles, nécessairement centrées sur une époque et une thématique plus ou moins étroite, apportent

Sie vereint Studien zur Entwicklung der Arzneimittel und zu denjenigen, ob Apotheker oder nicht, die diese Arzneimittel entdecken, entwickeln, herstellen, kontrollieren und distribuieren, sowie den Patienten, denen die Arzneimittel ausgehändigt werden. Dabei berücksichtigt Pharmaziegeschichte wissenschaftliche und medizinische Theorien, pharmazeutische Arbeitsmittel, Arzneiformen, Arzneimittelklassen, Therapie, Gesetzgebung, die für einen regulierten Beruf notwendig ist, Ausbildung an der Universität und außerhalb, die Soziologie der Apotheker, ihre Beziehungen zu anderen Heilberufen, der Gesellschaft, aber auch den Scharlatanen, nicht zu vergessen die kulturellen Rahmenbedingungen. Pharmaziegeschichte untersucht weiterhin die Persönlichkeiten, die zur Weiterentwicklung der Disziplin beigetragen oder ihr ihren Stempel aufgedrückt haben, ohne allerdings auf die Fallstricke der Hagiographie hereinzufallen, also ohne die notwendige kritische Distanz zu verlieren. Die verschiedenen Arten, den Apothekerberuf auszuüben, sei es auch in der pharmazeutischen Industrie, der Krankenhauspharmazie oder im Labor sind ebenfalls Gegenstand pharmaziegeschichtlicher Untersuchungen.

Pharmaziehistorische Forschung beruht auf Studien verschiedener Dokumente, je nach Zeitspanne zum Beispiel Rezeptsammlungen, Inventare und Nachlässe, Biographien, Arzneibücher, Rechnungen, ärztliche Verschreibungen, wissenschaftliche und technische Abhandlungen, Handbücher, Werbemittel, Akten von wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaften oder Produktionsbetrieben, populärwissenschaftliche Arbeiten etc. Die Studie pharmazeutischer Objekte und ihrer Entwicklung bildet eine andere Quelle wertvoller Information: Mörser, verschiedene Gefäße, Öfen, Maschinen und Laborgeräte etc., Sammlungen historischer Apotheken oder spezialisierter Museen sind von unschätzbarem dokumentarischen Wert. Einzelne Untersuchungen, die notwendigerweise auf eine Zeitspanne oder bestimmte Themen beschränkt sind, tragen zu

beware of any anachronism in the interpretation.

The history of pharmacy, a discipline of public health, is closely related to the history of medicine, as well as to the history of chemistry, of botany, of natural sciences, of physiology, of hygiene etc. The multidisciplinary aspects of pharmacy are to be considered in its history.

The considered period is very extended as it runs from the Neanderthal man, chewing his purgative leaves, up to the present times, with its genetic and cellular therapy.

An intelligent vulgarisation is also a part of the activities of the historians of pharmacy, as they have to make their works accessible by the larger public, too often overwhelmed by legends and imaginations or even untruth, and to put a rigorous documentation at their disposal.

I hope that this attempt, certainly not perfect, will incite numerous comments and that supplementary points of views by our members, in function of their personal concepts, will enrich this definition. Please send your opinion to the secretary ([helmstaedter@govi.de](mailto:helmstaedter@govi.de)).

The discussion is open and a more precise definition should be finally discussed and agreed upon at our international congress in Seville, where we hope to meet numerous pharmacy historians.

*Olivier Lafont, President*

leur contribution à un ensemble plus vaste dans lequel elles s'intègrent. La synthèse des observations ponctuelles permet alors de dégager les lignes fortes de l'évolution. La pharmacie et les médicaments sont insérés dans une époque et sont dépendants du contexte scientifique et de l'évolution de la société ; il convient donc de se garder de tout anachronisme dans l'interprétation. L'histoire de la pharmacie, discipline de santé publique, a des relations étroites avec l'histoire de la médecine, mais aussi l'histoire de la chimie, de la botanique, des sciences naturelles, de la physiologie, de l'hygiène etc. La multidisciplinarité de la pharmacie se retrouve naturellement au niveau de son histoire. La période embrassée est très large, puisqu'elle va de l'homme de Neandertal mâchant des feuilles purgatives, jusqu'à l'époque contemporaine, avec la thérapie génique et cellulaire. Une vulgarisation intelligente fait également partie du domaine d'activité des historiens de la pharmacie, puisqu'ils se doivent, en rendant leurs travaux accessibles, de mettre une documentation rigoureuse à la disposition du grand public, trop souvent abreuvé de légendes ou d'inventions, voire de contrevérités. J'espère que cette tentative, certainement imparfaite, suscitera de nombreux commentaires et que des compléments ([helmstaedter@govi.de](mailto:helmstaedter@govi.de)), proposés par nos membres en fonction de leurs conceptions personnelles, viendront l'enrichir. La discussion est ouverte et pourra se poursuivre au Congrès de Séville, où j'espère que nous nous retrouverons très nombreux.

*Olivier Lafont, President*

einem großen Ganzen bei, in das sie integriert werden müssen. Eine Gesamtschau dieser Einzeluntersuchungen ermöglicht es, Entwicklungslinien zu erkennen. Pharmazie und Arzneimittel gehören bestimmten Perioden an und hängen vom wissenschaftlichen Kontext und gesellschaftlichen Entwicklungen ab, daher muss man sich vor jedem Anachronismus in der Interpretation hüten.

Geschichte der Pharmazie, eine Disziplin der Gesundheitswissenschaften, ist eng verwandt mit Disziplingeschichten der Medizin, der Chemie, der Botanik, der Naturwissenschaften, der Physiologie, der Hygiene etc. Der multidisziplinäre Charakter der Pharmazie muss bei der Geschichtsschreibung berücksichtigt werden.

Die zu betrachtende Zeitspanne ist sehr groß und geht praktisch vom Neandertaler, der abführende Blätter gekaut hat, bis in die heutige Zeit mit ihren Therapien auf zellulärer und genetischer Ebene.

Eine intelligente Popularisierung ist ebenso Aufgabe der Pharmaziehistoriker, weil sie ihre Arbeiten einem größeren Publikum zugänglich machen müssen, das zu häufig überschwemmt wird mit Legenden, Phantastereien oder sogar der Unwahrheit. Dem muss eine unbedingt sachliche Dokumentation gegenübergestellt werden.

Ich hoffe, dass dieser sicher nicht perfekte Versuch, zu zahlreichen Kommentaren herausfordern wird und dass zusätzliche Standpunkte unserer Mitglieder, je nach persönlichen Konzepten, diese Definition bereichern werden. Bitte senden Sie Ihre Meinung an das Sekretariat ([helmstaedter@govi.de](mailto:helmstaedter@govi.de)).

Die Diskussion ist eröffnet und eine stringenter Definition sollte während unseres Internationalen Kongresses in Sevilla endgültig besprochen und verabschiedet werden. Dort hoffen wir, Pharmaziehistoriker in großer Zahl anzutreffen.

*Olivier Lafont, Präsident*

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## WHICH FUTURE CAN BE GIVEN TO PHARMACY HISTORY?

At the beginning of this 21<sup>st</sup> century, what is the state of pharmacy history and its societies? Quite some indications show a slow but regular decline or at best a stagnation. Main points of support fade away as is shown by the university education in history of pharmacy and the professional pharmacy organisations. The number of adherents of its societies gradually decreases or at best stagnates. Researchers and writers become rare. For years already the general interest in pharmacy history has been slowly going down. The decline is not always clearly ascertained and only exceptionally recognized to be a future problem.

It is to be emphasized that the history of pharmacy is practised quite differently in each country, its societies have been created and developed in a different way and cannot be easily compared, neither generalised. However the downward trend in the interest in the specific history of pharmacy is a general phenomenon. The impression is that nobody feels concerned or is worrying about it, neither about its future. Should we not seriously care about it?

At the panel discussion in Edinburgh, certain participants have drawn the conclusion that history of pharmacy, as it is practised now, might show serious signs of ageing, is not up-to-date and does not respond to to-days requirements. Quite some adaptations, notably in its philosophy, its methods, its subjects may well merit to be studied.

More than a century ago, both disciplines, pharmacy and history, became independent university disciplines, both have seen substantial changes, but pharmacy history did not change so much from where it started. Does it have a future if it does not adapt? Generally the problem is not known, neither posed. At first the problem shall have to be studied seriously.

## QUEL AVENIR POUR NOTRE HISTOIRE DE LA PHARMACIE ?

Quel est l'état actuel de l'histoire de la pharmacie et de ses sociétés au début de ce 21<sup>me</sup> siècle?

Plusieurs indices signalent un lent déclin, voire une stagnation. Les points de soutien traditionnels sont en train de disparaître, comme l'enseignement de l'histoire de la pharmacie à l'université et les supports des sociétés professionnelles de pharmaciens. Le nombre des adhérents aux sociétés, se consacrant à l'histoire de la pharmacie, diminue au fur et à mesure, les chercheurs et auteurs dévoués se font de plus en plus rares. L'intérêt général dans l'histoire de la pharmacie diminue lentement. Ce recul n'est pas toujours clairement établi et n'est que rarement reconnu de pouvoir constituer un problème.

Un fait important est que l'histoire de la pharmacie est pratiquée différemment d'un pays à l'autre. La création et le développement très différentes des sociétés, rendent toutes comparaisons ou généralisations difficiles. Mais la tendance à la diminution d'intérêt dans l'histoire spécifique de la pharmacie est générale, mais rarement reconnue. Le plus préoccupant est que l'avenir ne semble intéresser personne. N'est-il pas grand temps de s'en occuper?

Lors de la table ronde à Edinburgh, certains participants ont signalé que l'histoire de la pharmacie, telle qu'appliquée en ce moment montre des signes de vieillesse, n'est plus de notre temps, ne répond plus aux exigences actuelles. Une adaptation, non précisée encore, a été suggérée. Faut-il une adaptation dans sa philosophie, ses méthodes, les sujets?

Après que la pharmacie et l'histoire sont devenues toutes les deux des disciplines universitaires indépendantes, elles ont connue des changements profonds. Mais l'histoire de la pharmacie n'a presque pas changé. Peut-elle se confirmer comme discipline spécifique à l'avenir, et sous quelle forme?

## WIE KANN DIE PHARMAZIEGESCHICHTE IN DIE ZUKUNFT GEFÜHRT WERDEN?

Zu Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts stellt sich die Frage: Wie ist der Status der Pharmaziegeschichte und ihrer Gesellschaften? Einige Indizien weisen auf einen langsam aber steten Abwärtstrend, bestenfalls eine Stagnation hin. Die Unterstützung lässt nach, wie beispielsweise auf dem Gebiet der universitären Lehre und der Berufsorganisationen. Die Mitgliederzahl der nationalen Gesellschaften nimmt allmählich ab oder stagniert bestenfalls. Forscher und Autoren machen sich rar. Das allgemeine Interesse an Pharmaziegeschichte nimmt nun schon seit Jahren langsam ab. Der Abstieg wird nicht immer als solcher gesehen und nur ausnahmsweise als Zukunftsproblem wahrgenommen.

Es muss betont werden, dass Pharmaziegeschichte in einzelnen Ländern sehr unterschiedlich betrieben wird, dass die Gesellschaften unter verschiedenen Bedingungen entstanden sind und sich unterschiedlich entwickelt haben, so dass sie nicht leicht zu vergleichen sind und nichts verallgemeinert werden kann. Allerdings ist das abnehmende Interesse an Pharmaziegeschichte ein generelles Phänomen. Es entsteht der Eindruck, dass niemand darüber besorgt ist, genauso wenig wie über ihre Zukunft. Sollten wir uns nicht ernsthaft Gedanken machen?

Einige Teilnehmer der Podiumsdiskussion in Edinburgh haben den Schluss gezogen, dass Pharmaziegeschichte, so wie sie heute betrieben wird, ernsthafte Altersscheinungen zeigt, nicht up-to-date ist und die heutigen Anforderungen nicht mehr erfüllt. Einige Anpassungsvorschläge, vor allem bezüglich Selbstverständnis und Methoden sind es also wert, geprüft zu werden.

Vor mehr als einem Jahrhundert wurden Pharmazie und Geschichte eigenständige akademische Dis-

Thinking that the leaders in pharmacy history are the best to know what to do, we have forwarded the question to the societies, members of the ISHP, for studying critically and in-depth the rather complicated question. If it can lead to some intense brainwork within the society, we look forward to read their ideas, including, if possible, their thoughts on the present state of pharmacy history, its societies, its strengths, its weaknesses, its future, the improvements to be made, permitting to us to analyse in full knowledge the basic thoughts within these most different societies. The intention is to present such analysis for discussion at the incoming international congress, in Seville, mid-September.

At the beginning of this Newsletter you will find a newly developed, detailed definition of pharmacy history as it has been since a long time in our circles. According to its principles, it has led to interesting basic studies of the past of pharmacy, studied and written with great merits, mostly by members of the societies.

Historically the method is based on the principles of "positivism" the studying of the facts and events how they exactly happened and most often written in a narrative, precise way. The question is if pharmacy history should not be updated by being more adapted to present methods of history, said "total history", deciphering realities by giving it a significant historical sense, by studying same in the complexity of how the events happened and could reach their goal, why they happened that way, and why they led to new further developments.

As to the pharmaceutical aspects, until now the studies concentrated mostly on the past of pharmacy of the time before the great changes have so drastically disrupted the basic principles of the former pharmacy. For sure, occasionally these facts are mentioned but most often limited to the positivistic way of studying and writing.

The questions have been posed. Looking at the future should we

Généralement le problème n'est pas posé. Il faut donc l'étudier sérieusement, avant de pouvoir passer à l'action.

Il sera intéressant de bien connaître les réflexions des dirigeants. Nous avons donc demandé aux sociétés, membres de la SIHP de bien vouloir nous aider, étudier ce problème en profondeur, avec un esprit ouvert et un bon sens critique. De nous communiquer leurs idées réfléchies, ainsi que si possible, de leur point de vue l'état actuel de l'histoire de la pharmacie en général, ses sociétés, ses points forts, ses points faibles, les efforts à faire, et de nous faire part de leurs conclusions. Notre intention est d'analyser et de discuter les résultats et les adaptations possibles lors de notre congrès international à Séville, en septembre prochain.

En début de notre Newsletter vous trouvez, développée par notre président, une définition détaillée de l'histoire de la pharmacie telle qu'elle est exercée, depuis longtemps, avec beaucoup de mérites, par de nombreux adhérents. Historiquement la méthode se base surtout sur les principes du positivisme, les études des évènements du passé, faites avec beaucoup de précision et écrites d'une façon plutôt narrative. Il faut se demander si l'histoire de la pharmacie ne devrait pas s'actualiser en s'adaptant davantage aux méthodes actuelles d'une histoire, dite « totale ». Celle-ci en décryptant le réel, donne du sens historique, par l'étude des évènements significatifs dans l'ensemble des contextes dans lesquels ils ont pu avoir lieu, les raisons pourquoi ils ont pu se réaliser ainsi, atteindre leurs buts et donner lieu à d'autres développements.

De point de vue pharmaceutique il y a, jusqu'à présent une concentration sur le passé de la pharmacie, bien avant ce 20me siècle et avant les grands changements historiques, qui ont tant bouleversé les principes de base de la pharmacie et dont l'histoire de la pharmacie s'occupe si peu. Si elle le fait occasionnellement, c'est sur base du positivisme.

ziplinen und beide haben sich substantiell verändert; nur Pharmaziegeschichte hat sich seit den Anfangsjahren wenig bewegt. Hat sie eine Zukunft, wenn sie sich nicht anpasst? Das Problem wurde bisher wenig beachtet, weshalb zunächst eine sorgfältige Untersuchung erforderlich ist.

Mit dem Gedanken, dass die gewählten Repräsentanten der Pharmaziegeschichte an besten wissen, was zu tun ist, haben wir diese Fragen an die IGGP-Mitgliedsorganisationen gestellt, um das Problem kritisch und detailliert anzugehen. Das kann Einiges an Überlegung innerhalb der Gesellschaften erfordern und wir freuen uns auf ihre Ideen möglicherweise einschließlich ihrer Gedanken über den gegenwärtigen Status der Pharmaziegeschichte, ihrer Gesellschaften, ihrer Stärken und Schwächen, ihrer Zukunft und möglicher Verbesserungen, um mit dem gesamten Wissen über die Gedanken der einzelnen, sehr verschiedenen Gesellschaften die Lage analysieren zu können. Die Idee ist, eine solche Analyse beim Kongress in Sevilla präsentieren zu können.

Zu Beginn dieses Newsletters finden Sie eine neu entwickelte, detaillierte Definition von Pharmaziegeschichte, wie sie in unseren Kreisen seit langer Zeit betrieben wird. Das hat, entsprechend den genannten Prinzipien, zu interessanten grundlegenden und verdienstvollen Studien von Mitgliedern unserer Gesellschaften geführt.

Historisch basiert die Methode auf dem Prinzip des „Positivismus“, dem Studieren der Fakten und Ereignisse, so wie sie sich abgespielt haben. Meistens wird dies in einer präzisen, narrativen Weise wiedergegeben. Die Frage ist, ob Pharmaziegeschichte modernisiert und mehr an die gegenwärtigen Methoden der Geschichtsschreibung herangeführt werden sollte, einer umfassenderen Geschichtsschreibung, die die Vorkommnisse in einem signifikanten historischen Kontext sieht, indem sie die Komplexität, in der etwas geschah,

adapt, more and more to the requirements of the present time, to the methods of "total history" and to the great upheavals which have totally changed the basic principals of pharmacy. The question is to be discussed in Seville and will hopefully lead, on the long run, to a promising future.

*Charles Libert, Vice president  
[libert.charles@numericable.fr](mailto:libert.charles@numericable.fr)*



## *FIP CONGRESS, Salvador de Bahia, Brazil*

Le working Group d'Histoire de la Pharmacie a cette année rencontré un vif succès et les participants dont les abstracts ont été publiés sur le site web de l'ISHP. Souhaitons que les "working group" organisés à Bâle en 2008 connaîtront un même succès

**6** Jacques Gravé, ISHP's delegate informs about the fair success of the

Les questions de l'avenir étant posées, faut-il, s'adapter d'avantage aux exigences des temps actuels, aux méthodes d'histoire, dites « totales » et aux grands bouleversements qui ont tant changé la pharmacie? Les réponses devraient être discutées au congrès de Séville et nous guider vers un avenir prometteur.

*Charles Libert, Vice president  
[libert.charles@numericable.fr](mailto:libert.charles@numericable.fr)*

berücksichtigt, warum etwas in einer bestimmten Weise geschah und warum das zu zukünftigen Entwicklungen geführt hat.

In pharmazeutischer Hinsicht haben sich die Studien bisher auf die Zeiten der Pharmazie konzentriert, die vor den großen Umwälzungen lagen, die die Grundprinzipien der früheren Pharmazie erschüttert haben. Sicherlich werden diese Dinge erwähnt, sind jedoch meistens durch die positivistische Forschungs- und Schreibweise in ihrer Aussage limitiert.

Die Fragen wurden gestellt. Sollten wir, wenn wir in die Zukunft schauen, mehr und mehr die Anforderungen der Gegenwart annehmen, die Methoden der umfassenden Geschichtsschreibung und die großen Umwälzungen, die die Grundprinzipien der Pharmazie komplett verändert haben? Die Frage soll in Sevilla diskutiert werden und wird hoffentlich langfristig in eine vielversprechende Zukunft führen.

*Charles Libert, Vizepräsident  
[libert.charles@numericable.fr](mailto:libert.charles@numericable.fr)*

*History of Pharmacy, Working Group, with more lectures and participants than usual. Abstracts of the lectures can be read at ISHP's website. We all hope that the Working Group can renew such success in the frame of the FIP congress in Basel in 2008.*

### *The following presentations were given:*

A.M. Alfonso Goldfarb, Marcia H.M. Ferraz, M.H.Roxo Beltran (CESIMA – Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Brazil)

*New world substitutes for ancient and rare plants: balms, a case study.*

Martine Chauvé (France French Society Pharmaceutical Heritage, France)

*The chocolate: the best remedy until now?*

Patricia Aceves Pastrana (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Campus Xochimilco Mexique)

*The crisis of pharmacy at the turn of the century in Mexico (XIX-XX c.)*

Leif Eklund, Sweden  
Carl von Linné and pharmacy

Liliana Schifter Aceves (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)  
*Medicinal plants and official therapy in Mexican Pharmacopoeias; story of a reencounter*

Patrick Fortuit (French Society for History of Pharmacy)  
*The pharmacies of the special mining system of welfare benefits*

D. Stupar, D. Parojcic, M. Stupar, B. Peric (Belgrade University School of Pharmacy, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro)  
*Role of history of pharmacy in the professional formation of a pharmacist in Serbia: past, present and future*

Jacques Gravé (France)  
*Henri Moissan, chemist and pharmacist - First french Nobel Prize in Chemistry*

## IHSP RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Every two years, ISHP is giving grants to scholars working on research projects related to pharmaceutical history. In 2006, the jury chose two studies to be sponsored: The first one is done by Maki Umemura (The London School of Economics, London) and is entitled: "*The history of the post-war Japanese pharmaceutical industry*". The study uses two classes of pharmaceuticals, antibiotics and anti-cancer drugs, as cases studies for exploring the overall history of the Japanese pharmaceutical industry. These categories were selected because of their importance to health outcomes in post-war Japan. For instance, in the immediate post-war period, the leading cause of death in Japan was infectious disease such as tuberculosis. However, the rapid development of the antibiotics sector under the American Occupation helped change this. In later decades, as cancer morbidity and mortality in rose, Japanese firms and governments responded to this new health reality by focusing on cancer drug research.

The post-war history of the Japanese pharmaceutical industry can be divided into two phases: an early period in which foreign discoveries were imitated and a later one in which research and innovation became more important. However, even since the early 1940s, a research and development system was being developed in Japan. For instance, scientists equipped with only the most limited apparatus were actively engaged in the search for bacteria strains that could be used to create new antibiotics. Hamao Umezawa was a particularly important individual in this regard. In undertaking basic research under extremely adverse conditions, the pharmaceutical industry was unique from many other sectors of the Japanese economy; since the initial post-war era, R&D links between universities and firms have been essential to the development of the Japanese pharmaceutical industry.

Although efforts were made to learn from the German pharmaceutical industry since the early 20th century, the production of Western pharmaceuticals in Japan was limited before World War II. Motivated by a mixture of altruism and enlightened self-interest, the American Occupation authorities ordered the creation of a pharmaceutical industry, commandeering the facilities of candy makers and other firms to produce drugs needed to limit epidemic diseases. Antibiotics and the battle against tuberculosis played a role in America's post-1945 campaign to win the minds of the Japanese people. Perhaps because of its origins in the Occupation period, the Japanese pharmaceutical industry has been characterized by a high degree of collaboration between government, industry, and academia. Another reason behind this high degree of collaboration was the fact that most influential figures in government, industry and academia were graduates of the University of Tokyo.

The second project is done by Svetlana Hautala (University of Siena, Italy): *Communication of the pharmaceutical knowledge in the Hellenistic Greece: the case of itinerant vendors of remedies*. The study concerns the problem of circulation of pharmacological knowledge in antiquity. It is proposed to explore the interaction between ancient folk knowledge about plants and animal-based remedies and scientific discourse of the Hellenistic period. The activity of the itinerant vendors of herbs and other remedies will be in the focus of this study, because they seem to be mediators between the scientific discourse and the folk remedies lore. In fact, it is their mediality – they are not laymen, nor they are scientists – which gives rise to the concept of charlatany. The model for studying the human knowledge anthropologically is proposed by F. Barth. He argues that there are three aspects or faces

of knowledge that can be analytically distinguished. "First, any tradition of knowledge contains a corpus of substantive assertion and ideas about aspects of the world. Secondly, it must be instantiated and communicated in one or several media as a series of partial representations in the form of words, concrete symbols, pointing gestures, actions. And thirdly, it will be distributed, communicated, employed, and transmitted within a series of instituted social relations. The method of Barth will be applied to the study of pharmaceutical knowledge in Hellenistic Greece, which seems reasonable considering the work of Theophrastos and Galenos. The initial hypothesis is that charlatans' activity is an integral part of science – scientific discourse generates it and needs it at least for the sake of constant specification of its own definition. As Jacques Derrida puts it: "Long before being divided up into occult violence and accurate knowledge, the element of the *pharmakon* is the combat zone between philosophy and its other. An element that is in itself, if one can still say so, undecidable."

## ISPH congresses

The 38th International Congress for the History of Pharmacy will take place in Seville, Spain, September 19–22, 2007. A programme overview and administration form can be found on the last pages of this Newsletter, details are available online at [www.38ichp.org](http://www.38ichp.org).

The 39<sup>th</sup> congress will be held September 2009 in Vienna, Austria. The committee will decide about the venue of the 2011 event by the end of this year.

## NATIONAL NEWS FOR INTERNATIONAL USE

AUSTRALIA (Geoff Miller) ■ The Australian academy, like most of the other members of the International Society for the History of Pharmacy is not really winning the battle to stimulate interest among young pharmacists in the history of their profession. However this does not mean that we should ever give up trying. It appears to us that history doesn't seem to have the same answers for young pharmacists as it did in the past. On a global scale medicines are now



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OF PHARMACY

viewed more as commodities and international trade agreements, along with the power and influence of the huge multinational pharmaceutical manufacturers, have changed the direction of most aspects of pharmacy practice. We are in the new "age of genericous", and instead of looking back so much at the achievements of the past, we need to create a new history as a road map for our future. This is the direction that the "Australian team" will be trying to adopt in all its member communications from now on.

BENELUX (Charles Libert) ■ Le Cercle Benelux a traditionnellement organisé ses deux réunions annuelles, sur deux jours, dans les deux pays., à chaque reprise, En avril, dans l'ancienne, petite ville portuaire de Medemblik, très longtemps une implantation Frisonne en Hollande et un port de l' importante Compagnie des Indes néerlandaises, une intéressante réunion a touché plusieurs

aspects de l'histoire de la pharmacie, notamment Galenus, Dioscorides, la Materia Medica, l'iatrochimie, la materia medica chino-japonaise, les plantes japonaises, les significations de l'Ikebana, le thé. et de belles collection pharmaceutiques, Ensuite, en octobre c'est la capitale du Limbourg belge, la ville de Hasselt, connue depuis des siècles pour ses nombreuses distilleries de genièvre, qui a reçu une quarantaine d'historiens de la pharmacie. Les exposés traitaient évidemment de l'alcool et de la distillation du genièvre, le tout étant accompagné d'une visite au musée du genièvre et la possibilité de le déguster sans trop de limites, car la ville organisait le week-end de notre réunion, ses fêtes annuelles du genièvre.



*The Benelux circle is traditionally organising its two annual, two days meetings, in each one of the two countries, the Netherlands and Belgium. In April it took place in the old, small port of Medemblik, for some centuries, a Frisian settlement in Holland and an harbour of the important East Indian Company. The interesting meeting hold there, touched different aspects of the History of Pharmacy, notably Galenus, Dioscorides, the Materia Medica, the Chinese/Japanese iatrochemistry, plants from Japan, the signification of Ikebana, the tea, and some nice collections of faience and objects of old pharmacies. In October it was organised in Hasselt, the capital city of Belgian Limburg, known for its numerous gindistilleries. More than*

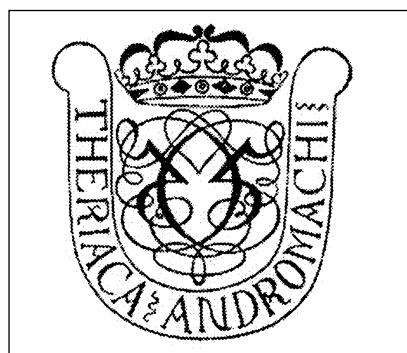
*forty pharmacy historians participated to listen to lectures about alcohol and the making of grain alcohol. It was followed by a visit to the gin museum and by the tasting of gin in a festive environment as Hasselt celebrated its yearly gin festivities that week-end.*

CZECH REPUBLIC (David Placek)

■ Die Pharmaziegeschichte Sektion der Tschechischen Pharmazeutischen Gesellschaft hat sich – wie jedes Jahr – am 8.3.2006 auf ihrem XLV. Symposium zusammengefunden. Die Beiträge zur Pharmazieindustriegeschichte stellten das Hauptthema des Symposiums da. 14 Vorträge haben sich mit diesem Thema nicht nur aus regionaler Sicht, sondern auch im weltweiten Kontext befasst. Das Hauptereignis dieses Jahres war jedoch für unsere Pharmaziehistoriker die Feier zum 300. Todestag des Georg Joseph Camel (1661-1706). Zu Ehren dieses bekanntesten Brünner Landsmanns haben wir einen Internationalen Kongress unter der Schirmherrschaft der UNESCO und eine sehr interessante biographische Ausstellung in den Räumen des Nationalen Denkmalamtes in Brünn veranstaltet. Dieser Jesuit, Missionar, Apotheker, aber vor allem Naturwissenschaftler der Periode vor Carl von Linné ist durch seinen Erkundungen der Fauna und Flora auf den Philippinen in die Geschichte eingegangen. Seine Zeichnungen, die er auch an die Royal Society in London gesandt hat, sind Teile der British Library und dem Natural History Museum in London. Die Gravierungen für den ursprünglich beabsichtigten Buchdruck sind in dem Jesuitencollege in Löwen (Belgien) zu sehen. Carl von Linné benannte, ihm zu Ehren, eine Teesrauchart als Camellia sinensis.

*The section for pharmacy history of the Czech Society of Pharmacy has*

hold its annual meeting, the *XLV Symposium, on the 8th March 2006*. 14 Lectures on this year's main theme, the history of the pharmaceutical industry, were presented and cared about same from the regional as well as from the international point of view. This year's main event for the pharmacy historians was the commemoration of the 300th anniversary of Georg Joseph Camel' death (1661–1706) and the international congress and exhibition organised under the patronage of UNESCO in Brno. The missionary, jesuit, pharmacist and in particular natural scientist in a period shortly before Carl von Linné, went down in the annals of history through his individual search of the fauna and flora on the Philippines. His drawings are part of the British Library and National History Museum in London. The gravings of the originally planned printing can be seen in the College of the Jesuits in Leuven (Belgium). Carl von Linné honoured him by giving the name of *Camellia sinensis* to a tea plant.



DENMARK (Poul R. Kruse) ■ The Danish Society for the History of Pharmacy published at the beginning of 2006 a new volume, number 36, in the series "Theriaca" containing two articles: an article by the pharmacist Peter Clemmensen about the history of the pharmaceutical wholesaler "K.V. Tjellesen" and an article by the pharmacist Preben Schröder about the history of the pharmaceutical company "LEO Pharma". The society and the Danish Foundation of the History of Pharmacy held for the first time a common annual meeting for the history of

pharmacy on 2 October 2006 in the Danish Collection of the History of Pharmacy at Pharmakon a/s in Hillerød. The programme included the annual general meeting of the society and a lecture by the museum conservator Per Thorling Hadsund about "The Pharmacy Collection in Jens Bang's Stone House". Under the roof in Jens Bang's Stone House in Aalborg is found an extensive collection of furniture, equipment, drugs and documents. The objects come from the Swan Pharmacy which has been housed on the ground floor in the magnificent Renaissance building since 1665. After a thorough preservation and reorganization, the collection was opened to the public in November 2005.



FRANCE (Pierre Labrude, Société d'Histoire de la Pharmacie) ■ La SHP a tenu en 2006, comme d'habitude, en ses cinq réunions habituelles. Les deux premières séances, pendant le premier semestre, les trois autres ont eu lieu en fin d'année.

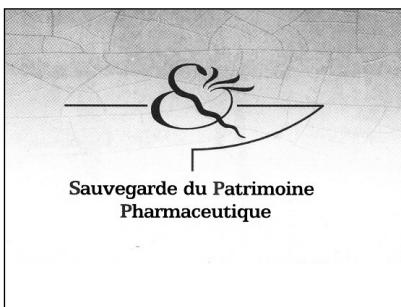
La troisième réunion en octobre, en association avec le Club d'Histoire de la chimie, a été consacrée au professeur Charles-Frédéric Gerhardt, né à Strasbourg en 1816. Ses travaux ont permis, entre autres, la découverte de l'aspirine. La réunion suivante a eu lieu en novembre, en collaboration cette fois avec la Société d'histoire de la médecine. Elle a été consacrée au pharmacien et médecin, le Professeur Apollinaire Bouchardat (1806–1886), qui a écrit notam-

ment sur la diabète, l'hygiène, les glucosides, le caoutchouc, ainsi qu'un célèbre formulaire magistral. La cinquième séance, avec l'assemblée générale de la société, s'est tenue en décembre à Meaux, dans le cadre de l'ensemble des cérémonies consacrées à la mémoire du Professeur Henri Moissan, qui a reçu le Prix Nobel de Chimie en 1806. Les communications ont été consacrées aux halogènes, tous découverts par des pharmaciens et à plusieurs aspects de la vie de Moissan. A l'occasion de ce centenaire plusieurs manifestations, locales et nationales, auxquelles la SHP a été associée, ont eu lieu en son hommage. Une médaille a été frappée par la Monnaie et se trouve disponible à l'Association des amis des facultés de Paris. Un livre sur Moissan a été rédigé par le Professeur Claude Viel et publié par les éditions Pharmathèmes (17 rue Dupin, 75006 Paris).

*The SHP has held, as usual, its five regular meetings in 2006. The first two sessions, with different lectures during the first half-year, the other three ones were especially dedicated and held at the end of the year. In October, the third meeting, in cooperation with the club of History of Chemistry, was devoted to the Strasbourg born professor Charles-Frédéric Gerhardt. His works, among others, permitted the discovery of aspirin.*

*The next meeting in November, in cooperation with the Society for the History of Medicine, was dedicated to the pharmacist and physician, Apollinaire Bouchardat, who was an author, has notably written on diabetes, hygienics, glucoses, rubbers and a famous magistral formulary. The fifth session in December, including the Society's General Meeting, was organised for commemorating Henri Moissan, who received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1906 and was held in Meaux, his place of birth. The lectures presented there, concerned the halogens, all discovered by pharmacists and different aspects of the life of Moissan were also expressed. At the occasion of his centenary, different local and national commemorations, at which SHP*

participated, were organised. A medal has been struck and can be obtained at the Association des Amis des Facultés de Paris. A book on Moissan has been written by professor Claude Viel and was edited by Pharmathèmes (rue Dupin, 75006 Paris).



FRANCE (Jacques Gravé, Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Pharmaceutique) ■ L'année 2006 est encore une année faste pour l'association qui voit le nombre de ses membres en légère progression puisque fin décembre, elle en comptait 290. Trois numéros de SOS Patrimoine, bulletin de l'association en quadrichromie et bilingue ont été édités. L'association ayant participé à la célébration du Bicentenaire de la création de la Société de Pharmacie de Lyon, un numéro a été largement consacré à cet événement. De même un numéro spécial "Moissan" a été édité lors des manifestations du centenaire de la remise du Prix Nobel à notre célèbre pharmacien et chimiste français.

L'association a été représentée par son président lors du bicentenaire de la Société de Pharmacie de Lyon ainsi qu'au Congrès de la FIP à Salvador de Bahia, ainsi qu'au congrès sur les saints Côme et Damien à Mercogliano (Italie). Trois de ses membres (Martine Chauvé, Patrick Fortuit et Jacques Gravé) ont fait des communications lors du "working Group" de la FIP au Brésil. L'A.G s'est tenue cette année en Avignon, ce qui a permis d'organiser une excursion agréable dans le comtat venaissin. En 2007 cette réunion se déroulera à Reims. Les collections de cartes postales anciennes sur les pharmacies du début du 20<sup>ème</sup>

siècle et de buvards publicitaires se poursuivent ainsi que l'acquisition de quelques objets en étain. L'association espère que quelques uns de ses membres présenteront des communications lors des congrès de la FIP à et de celui de l'ISHP à Séville en septembre prochain.

*The year 2006, has been a good year. The adherences increased slightly, to reach 290 members. Three numbers of the bilingual magazine have been issued, one number paid a special attention to the celebration of the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Society of Lyon, another one to the pharmacist and chemist Henri Moissan, who received the Nobel prize 100 years ago. The association participated at the FIP Congress in Salvador de Bahia and delivered three lectures. The annual general meeting was held in Avignon in 2006 and is planned to be held in Reims in 2007. The action for purchasing old post cards on pharmacies and promotional blotting paper is continued and progresses well.*



GERMANY (Christoph Friedrich) ■ 2006 fand wiederum die alle zwei Jahre veranstaltete Pharmaziehistorische Biennale statt. Sie wurde von der Vizepräsidentin der DGGP, Frau Dr. Antje Mannstätter, in Weimar organisiert und führte 150 Pharmaziehistoriker vom 28. April bis 1. Mai in die Stadt der Klassik. Das Thema war „Zentren innovativer Pharmazie: Das Beispiel Thüringen“. In acht halbstündigen Vorträgen wurden wesentliche Innovationen, die von

Thüringen ausgehend die Pharmazie beeinflussten, vorgestellt, so die Gründung von Zeitschriften, Akademien, die Entwicklung einer wissenschaftlichen Ausbildung, die Entstehung von Industrieunternehmen und Instituten. Die Vorträge der Biennale werden in einem, im nächsten Jahr erscheinenden Band der Reihe der Deutschen Gesellschaft „Veröffentlichungen zur Pharmaziegeschichte“ gegenwärtig zum Druck vorbereitet. Daneben gab es auch 2006 wieder zahlreiche gut besuchte Veranstaltungen der 18 Regionalgruppen. Der DGGP gehören gegenwärtig 668 Mitglieder an, darunter auch zahlreiche Doktoranden, die an den Universitäten Braunschweig, Heidelberg und Marburg gegenwärtig promovieren oder bereits erfolgreich ihre Arbeiten abschließen konnten. An der Universität Marburg können die Studierenden der Pharmazie ihren wahlobligatorischen Unterricht auch auf dem Gebiet der Pharmaziegeschichte durchführen. Hier fand auch vom 13. bis 14. Dezember 2006 ein Symposium zum Thema „A passion for plants. Die Leidenschaft für Pflanzen“ statt, auf dem Pharmazie- und Wissenschaftshistoriker aus den Niederlanden, Großbritannien, Italien, Spanien, Schweden, Ungarn und Deutschland Vorträge über Materia medica und Botanik in Netzwerken vom 16. – 18. Jahrhundert hielten und an dem 70 Personen teilnahmen.

*The biennial pharmacy historical congress was organised in Weimar from April 28th to May 1st. The subject: „Thuringia, a centre of innovative Pharmacy“ attracted 150 historians of pharmacy. Eight lectures were presented. The emphasis was put on important innovations in the field of Pharmacy, originally initiated in Thuringia. They included the creation of periodicals and of academies, the development of scientific education, of institutes and of pharmaceutical enterprises. These lectures will be published in the 2007 volume „Veröffentlichungen zur Pharmaziegeschichte“, edited by DGGP. In 2006 the 18 regional groups organized again numerous*

well visited meetings. At present the DGGP has 668 members among which quite a number of doctoral candidates PhD students from the universities of Brunswick, Heidelberg and Marburg. At the latter university a symposium entitled: „A passion for plants“ attracted many pharmacy historians and scientists from the Netherlands, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Hungary and Germany, 70 participants in total. Lectures were given about *materia medica* and botany in network systems during 16th up to 18th century.



#### GREAT BRITAIN (Stuart Anderson)

■ In 2006 the Society again organised a full programme of meetings. In February Dr Tony Theobald gave an entertaining account of ‘Pharmacy at Chelsea: A Century of Change at Manresa Road’, the story of one of the early Schools of Pharmacy. In April Stuart Anderson gave a talk in Beverley, Yorkshire, entitled ‘Keep Taking the Medicine: A Brief History of Pharmaceutical Disasters’.

The Annual Spring Conference was held in the historic city of Bath. A full programme of talks given by members was offered, including no fewer than four by overseas members. Saturday afternoon’s events included a conducted tour of the Roman Baths. The 2007 Conference is being held from 30 March to 1 April near Wakefield. June saw a joint meeting with the Society of Apothecaries of London, involving a visit to the Museum of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society.

Two meetings were held in the autumn. In September Captain Peter Starling, curator of the Army Services Medical Museum, presented an account of ‘Women in the Army Medical Services since the English Civil War’; and in November Kevin Brown, curator of the Alexander Fleming Laboratory Museum, gave an illuminating talk entitled ‘A Night with Venus: A Lifetime with Mercury: The History of Syphilis and Its Treatments’.

The committee have been working on several initiatives designed to encourage the teaching of the history of pharmacy in Schools of Pharmacy, including a series of web-based information sheets.

At the end of the year Dr Stuart Anderson, immediate past president, was designated a Fellow of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for distinction in the history and practice of pharmacy. Another full programme of events is planned for 2007. Details appear at [www.bshp.org](http://www.bshp.org)



HUNGARY (Szabolcs Dobson, Hungarian Society for the History of Pharmacy) ■ Die Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie organisierte im April in Budapest ein Teffen für Apothekerdynastien. Mehr als 180 Familienmitglieder vertraten mehr als 100 Apothekerfamilien. Manche unbekannte Dokumente von nationaler Bedeutung konnten dort vorgelegt werden und wurden anschliessend publiziert. Im Juli fand an der Universität von Debrecen das vierte Sommerseminar für Pharmaziegeschichte statt. Ein jüngeres Teilnehmerfeld aus 5 ungarischsprachigen Universitäten, einschließlich Marosvásárhely, Rumänien nahmen daran teil. Dr Müller-Jahnke begründete das diesjährige Thema der Pharmazie in der Re-

formation mit seinem Vortrag “Pharmazie und Medizin in der Wittenberger Reformationsära”. Für seine vieljährige Unterstützung der Pharmaziegeschichte in Ungarn wurde ihm die Ferenc-Szigetvary-Medaille überreicht. Gleichfalls wurden die Universitätsbibliothek und Museen besucht. Eine Erinnerungstagung an Alexander Tschirch, der sehr mit Ungarn verbunden war, wurde unter Mitarbeit an der Semmelweisuniversität organisiert. Die ungarische Gesellschaft nahm mit mehreren Vorträgen daran teil.

Als Neuauflagen wurden das historische “Medicina Paurepum” aus 1740, mit einer Einführung durch Dr Grabaris und eine neu bearbeitete “Pharmazeutische Anekdoten und Witze” gedruckt.

*The Society for history of pharmacy has organised a meeting for different pharmacy dynasties. Over 180 family members represented over 100 pharmacy families in Budapest in April. Several previously unknown documents could be shown and be published afterwards.*

*The 4<sup>th</sup> summer-seminar for pharmacy history was held at the Debrecen university in July. The young audience gathered from five Hungarian language pharmacy faculties enjoyed interesting presentations in a relaxed atmosphere. Dr Wolf-Dieter Müller-Jahnke, who received the Ferenc Szigetvary Memorial Medal, presented in the frame of the main topic of the seminar, the reformation period, his lecture :Pharmazie und Medizin in der Wittenberger Reformationsära”. The local Museum, including the furniture of a 17<sup>th</sup> century pharmacy as well as a medical and pharmaceutical museum in the nearby Nagykallo village, were visited.*

*A memorial day, honouring Alexander Tschirch, who was much bound to Hungary, was organised in cooperation with the Semmelweis university.*

*The historic “Medicina Paurepum” of 1740 could be reprinted as well as a renewed “Funny stories from the Empire of the Aesculap”.*



HUNGARY (Monika Ferentzi, Pharmacy History Section of the Hungarian Pharmaceutical Society) ■ Die Sektion für Pharmaziegeschichte pflegt seit vielen Jahren eine regelmäßige Vortrags- und Kongresstätigkeit. Im September 2006 fand die Fachtagung "EXTRACTUM" in Székezsféhérvar statt mit vier pharmaziehistorischen Vorträgen und wurde abgeschlossen im nahe gelegenen Vértesacsca mit einer Gedenkfeier für Endre Kazay, Verfasser eines bedeutenden Lexikons vor gut 100 Jahren.

Die Sektion nahm mit 12 Vorträgen am Congressus Pharmaceuticus Hungaricus teil, dem jährlichen Kongress der Ungarischen Gesellschaft für pharmazeutischen Wissenschaften. Zur Förderung von jungen Wissenschaftlern hat die Sektion teilgenommen am jährlichen Májás-Rosznyai Gedenkwettbewerb, wo bei 24 teilnehmenden jungen Apotheker/innen drei Plätze innerhalb der ersten zehn belegt werden konnten. Auf der DGPP-Biennale in Weimar wurde ein Poster über der ersten ungarischen Apothekerin Szerafin Thinagl, Diplom 1903, ausgestellt. Diese erste Apothekerin wurde auch mit der Enthüllung eines Reliefs in der Semmelweis-Universität gewürdigt. Andererseits wurde ihr eine Ausstellung im Museum in Isaszeg gewidmet. Auch der Apotheker János Hárssanyi, Nobelpreisträger 1994, für Wirtschaftswissenschaften wurde mit einer Gedenktafel am Gebäude der Apotheke Rona geehrt. The Section for pharmacy history has been active in organising regularly conferences and congresses for many years. In 2006 a specialist

conference "Extractum" was held in Szekezsféhérvar in September. Four Lectures were presented. The day ended with a commemorative ceremony honouring Endre Kazay who was the editor of an important encyclopaedia, 100 years ago.

The Section participated with 12 lectures at the annual "Congressus Pharmaceuticus Hungaricus". The Section also participated at the annual Májás-Rosznyai memorial contest for supporting young scientists. On a total of 24 young pharmacists, three participants belonging to Section could finish among the ten best ones.

The first Hungarian female pharmacist Szerafin Thinagl, promotion 1903, was remembered by a poster at the Weimar Congress of the German Society, by an exhibition in the Museum of Isaszeg and by a commemorative plaque at the Semmelweis university. The pharmacist János Hárssanyi, Nobel prize winner for economic sciences was honoured with a commemorative plaque in the Rona pharmacy.

macie et la religion, les interventions de l'état dans la lutte contre le paludisme.

Des cours universitaires ont été organisés à Pavie et Gênes, ainsi que deux conférences.

Le Congrès National en octobre a eu lieu dans des salles historiques à l'université de Pavie. Des communications y ont été faites sur l'histoire de la santé, des chirurgiens, des premiers pharmacologues autour des années 1500, sur les réformateurs de la médecine et de la pharmacie entre 1700 et 1800, et sur les professeurs de l'école de pharmacie.

Un concours pour jeunes étudiants, dont six excellentes études ont confirmé l'utilité de la nouvelle école italienne promue par l'Académie.

La publication de la 6me édition du calendrier « Pharmacies Antiques », qui représente 12 pharmacies anciennes, toujours actives dans leur cadre ancien.

The publication of the journal "Attī e Memori", constitutes, thanks to the participation of the society's members, an interesting data base on the knowledge of pharmacy history. The works published in 2006, concentrated on the first organic medicines, the beginnings of industrial synthesis and the image of Italian pharmacy at that time. Other articles dealt with portable pharmacies, museums,, the relations between pharmacy and religion and the state interventions in the fight against paludism.

Lectures and conferences have been organised at Pavia and Genoa universities. The National Congress took place in the historic halls at the Pavia university. Lectures have been given about health conditions, surgeons and first pharmacologists around 1500, about the reformers of medicine and pharmacy in-between 1700 and 1800 as well as on the teachers at the school of pharmacy. Six excellent studies at the competitive examination for young students have confirmed the utility of the new Italian school, as promoted by the Academy.

The publication of the 6<sup>th</sup> edition of the calendar "Antique Pharmacies"



ITALY (Bagliani) ■ Les activités de l'Académie d'Histoire de la Pharmacie se sont reparties sur cinq volets:

La publication de sa revue « Atti e Memorie » qui, par la participation de ses membres constitue une base de données intéressantes des recherches sur l'ensemble de notre histoire. En 2006 les travaux se sont portées sur les premiers médicaments organiques, les débuts des synthèses industrielles, l'image de la pharmacie italienne à cette époque, D'autres articles concernent les pharmacies portables, les musées, les relations entre la phar-

showed twelve ancient pharmacies, still active in their original interior.



**JAPAN** (Koji Yamakawa) ■ The Japanese Society for History of Pharmacy, (JSHP) has recently joint the ISHP as 22<sup>nd</sup> corporate member. JSHP activities in 2006, reported for the first time, included:

Its participation in the 126<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan (PSJ), at Sendai on March 29th, by presenting seven lectures..

Its General Assembly was held in Tokyo on April 15<sup>th</sup>, The report on "Current status of education of history of pharmacy at pharmacy schools" and two lectures on "Planned six-year education at pharmacy school and hospital pharmacy training" were presented.

The Annual Congress, was held at Nagoya on November 11<sup>th</sup>, Dr. Jun Okuda, professor emeritus of Meijo University being the chairman. Besides of the lecture on "Incense and drugs owned by Shogun Ieyasu Tokugawa" given by the Vice-President of Tokugawa Art Museum and 18 presentations, the Symposium on "History of hospital pharmacy in Japan" was held.

In conjunction to the Congress, a great one day tour to Naito Museum of Pharmaceutical Science and History was also arranged on the following day.

The annual four-society joint conference was held with the participation of all four societies, i.e., the Japan Societies of Medical History, of Pharmacy History, of Veterinary Medicine History and of Dental History on December 16th.

Two issues of *The Japanese Journal*

for History of Pharmacy and two newsletters could be published. The Annual Congress of 2007 will be held at Nagasaki on November 11<sup>th</sup>, featuring the import of Western knowledge and the trade of pharmaceuticals with the Dutch in 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century, in particular.

**THE NETHERLANDS** (Sjoerd Wicherink) ■ The Pharmaceutical Historical Day, organised annually by the Committee was held in Utrecht in the ancient "Leeuwenbergh" hospital, built 450 years ago for treating plague victims, later on used as a chemical laboratory, thereafter as a pharmacological lab, as a church. Now it is a congress centre. Over 100 participants listened to lectures about professor Gerrit Jan Mulder, famous for his teaching of pharmaceutical chemistry in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He had his laboratory in the same building. A further lecture illustrated the connection between the pharmacist and the unicorn. In the frame of new series, published under the auspices of the Committee: "Windows on pharmacy history", the first two books were introduced: "Memories of a pharmacist in the countryside" as well as a booklet about the struggle between the pharmacists and the merchants in secret remedies. The Committee made many efforts by supporting the foundation of a National Pharmaceutical Museum, which is created now in a 17<sup>th</sup> century former grocery shop in the old city of Gouda. Its opening is planned in spring 2007.

**NORWAY** (Yngve Torud) ■ Our society arranged a meeting at the state hospital Rikshospitalet in Oslo on May 3<sup>rd</sup>. The meeting was a part of the 150 year's anniversary of the hospital pharmacy at Rikshospitalet. Chief pharmacist Nina Refsum gave a lecture about the development of hospital pharmacy in Norway. The general assembly of the society was held at the same meeting, where Gunvor Solheim and Tor Landsverk were re-elected

as members of the executive committee. Kristin Lundqvist was voted in as a new member as Hege Ekeli wanted to resign.

In October, the society arranged a section for the history of pharmacy at the annual meeting of the Norwegian Pharmaceutical Society. The lectures given were:

Gunvor Solheim: The new Institute of Pharmacy at the University of Tromsø, (dealing with the discussions an political considerations which preceded the decision)



Norsk Farmasihistorisk Selskap  
- stiftet 1994 -

Henrik Andersgaard: A Public Enemy at the restaurant Christiania Dampkjøkken, (dealing with the relation and friendship between Henrik Ibsen and the pharmacist Harald Thaulow)

Yngve Torud: From personal privilege to liberal market competition in ten years, (about the transformation of Norwegian pharmacy during the decade 1992 – 2002).

The society has distributed the 12th issue of our journal for the history of pharmacy, Cygnus, to our members. Our newsletter for the history of pharmacy is distributed to our members twice in 2006. Our members have taken part in guiding at the Museum for the History of Pharmacy in Oslo, for national and international groups and for the new pharmacy students, combined with lectures.

Some of our members have been active as writers and in the editorial board of the book Sykehusapotek i 150 år (Hospital pharmacies during 150 years) published by the Hospital pharmacy of Rikshospitalet. A grant of NOK 10000.- was given to Henrik Andersgaard for further studies of Henrik Ibsen as a pharmacist.

POLAND (Jadwiga Brzezinska) ■ The History Section of the Polish Society of Pharmacy was quite active in 2006.

The XVth Symposium was organised at Stargard near Szczecin, early June. Five visitors from abroad assisted. A symposium in Warsaw on September 6<sup>th</sup>, was organised for the commemoration of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Section of Pharmacy History. Eight papers were presented. Another symposium was also organised in Warsaw on November 29<sup>th</sup>, for a review of the best master's dissertations. Two ladies took a PhD or a doctoral degree.

A celebration, honouring Prof. Henryk Romanowski's 65 years of professional career took also place in Warsaw. In total twenty-two local conferences were held in Lodz, Poznan, Bialystok and Warsaw. Special interest was devoted to the museum aspects of pharmacy history, by visiting the summer exhibition in the Pharmacy Museum of Stargard, by a scientific conference about "Museums and pharmaceutical collections in Poland" in Cracow, by the opening of the renewed Museum of Pharmacy, now in the old town of Warsaw and by the award obtained by the illustrated book "The museums of pharmacy and pharmacy collections". A scientific training trip was organized to Switzerland and Southern Germany.

In 2007 the XVIth symposium will be held in Krasiczyń (June 14–17), the Congress of the Polish Pharmacy Association in Katowice (Sept. 25–28) and the Congress of the Polish Association of History of Medicine and Pharmacy in Wrocław (May 26–27).

ROMANIA (Ana Carata) ■ L'année de la francophonie 2006 a marqué les activités de la Société roumaine. Lors de la réunion du Comité de l'Histoire et de la Philosophie, la SRHP a manifesté sa présence par trois exposés:

Le colloque médical franco-romain de 1991 (Dr Igulescu) L'Ecole française et l'enseignement

pharmaceutique de Bucarest (Prof. Ana Carata).

La francophonie en pharmacie et les relations internationales des pharmaciens et chimistes roumains (Dr Rîsescu).

Une deuxième manifestation de la SRHP a été une commémoration en l'honneur de Henri Moissan, pharmacien et chimiste français, qui a reçu le prix Nobel de la chimie en 1906. Le professeur Jean Flahaut en a fourni les textes.

La Réunion Nationale, réunissant les Sociétés d'Histoire de la Pharmacie et de la Médecine a eu lieu à Brasov en mai 2006 et sera organisé à Kishinev, en république de Moldavie, en mai 2007.

*The "year of the francophonie" 2006, has marked the activities of the Rumanian Society.*

*During the meeting of the Committee of history and philosophy, the SRHP has been present by three lectures:*

*the French-Rumanian Medical Symposium of 1991 (Dr Igulescu),  
the French School and the Education of Pharmacy in Bucharest (Prof Ana Carata),*

*The Francophony in pharmaceutical practice and the international relations of Rumanian pharmacists and chemists (Dr Rîsescu).*

*A second activity of the SRHP concerned a commemoration honouring Henri Moissan, a French pharmacist and chemist who received the Nobel prize of Chemistry in 1906.*

*Prof Jean Flahaut, France, has submitted the texts.*

*The National Meeting, which brings together the two Societies of History of Pharmacy and Medicine was organised in Brasov in May 2006 and will take place in Kishinev (Moldavia) in 2007.*

on of the Carl Linnaeus next year is already obvious in Sweden and elsewhere in many countries. There was a contribution at the FIP congress in Salvador about Linnaeus and pharmacy by Dr Leif H. Eklund. This was in a modified version repeated by the same author. Furthermore an analysis of the impact of Linnaeus and his death in 1778, and of his relationship to Peter Johan Bergius, on the 1st edition of the Swedish pharmacopoeia (1775) and the subsequent "Alterata et Emendata" edition of 1779, was presented at the Swedish Pharmaceutical Conference in October by Bo Ohlson. The Linnaeus celebrations will culminate in May 2007.

At the conference mentioned a portrait of PAS (para-aminosalicylic acid) and Jörgen Lehmann, who developed the first pharmacological treatment of tuberculosis, was presented by dr Johan Killander. Another portrait was dedicated to Sten Kjellmark who initiated an upscaled manufacturing methods of pharmaceuticals in pharmacies during the 30th and 40th (presented by dr Rune Lönnengren). The drug chest (9 kg) that was used at the Andrée arctic balloon flight expedition in 1897 was commented by dr Magnus Carlsson. Finally a report from the ongoing photographic documentation of pharmacies before and after reconstruction was given (Birgitta Jeppsson).

Launch of the Academy's new web site, an improved information venue for the Society/Academy, allowing a more direct influence by the members on its contents than previously.

SWITZERLAND (Claudia Zerobin-Kleist, François Ledermann). ■

Die diesjährige Versammlung der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie fand am 29. Oktober in Bern statt. Sie ermöglichte den anwesenden Mitgliedern unter der Führung von Prof. U. Boschung einen Besuch des neu eingerichteten Institutes für Medizingeschichte sowie Teilen der Pharmakognostischen Samm-



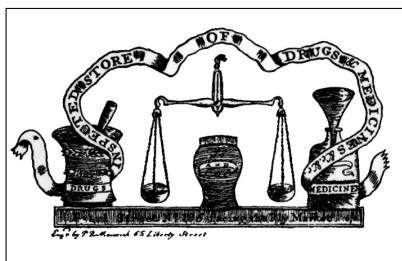
SWEDEN (Leif Eklund) ■ 2006 was a year with few extraordinary events. The forthcoming celebrati-



lung. Den traditionellen „Dr. Fehlmann“-Vortrag hielten Claudia Zerobin Kleist und Peter Kleist mit einem Referat über „Ausgewählte Beispiele aus der Geschichte klinischer Arzneimittelstudien“. Während der Versammlung wurde des vor kurzem verstorbenen Ehrenpräsidenten der Gesellschaft, Hans-Rudolf Fehlmann, gedacht. Die Publikation von pharmaziehistorischen Werken in der „Grünen Reihe“ wurde mit den Akten der Jahrestagung 2002 der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft in Lausanne fortgeführt. Dieses von Regula Willi-Hangartner und Adrien Dolivo veröffentlichte Werk trägt den Titel „Botanik und Pharmazie – Botanique et Pharmacie“ und beinhaltet 8 Arbeiten in deutscher und französischer Sprache, die alle das Thema der pharmazeutischen Botanik umkreisen. Dieser 27. Band der „Veröffentlichungen“ der SGGP kann wie die anderen Publikationen via Webseite [www.histpharm.ch](http://www.histpharm.ch) bestellt werden. Am 28./29. Oktober 2006 veranstaltete die SGGP aus Anlass des 150. Geburtstages von Alexander Tschirch einen gut besuchten Kongress mit wissenschaftlichen Vorträgen namhafter Referenten aus verschiedenen Ländern.

*The annual meeting of the Swiss Society for History of Pharmacy took place in Bern October 29th. The members present, guided by Prof. U. Boschung, could visit the newly installed Institute for the History of Medicine and had a look at the Pharmacognosy Collection. The traditional „Dr Fehlmann-lecture“ was presented by Claudia Zerobin Kleist and Peter Kleist with a paper on „Ausgewählte Beispiele aus der Ge-*

*schichte klinischer Arzneimittelstudien“. During the meeting, the recently deceased honorary president Hans Rudolf Fehlmann was commemorated. The publication of pharmacy-historical studies in the „Green Series“ could be continued by the accounts of the annual meeting 2002 of the Swiss Society in Lausanne. This work, edited by Regula Willi-Hangartner and Adrien Dolivo consists of eight studies in German and French, describing different themes of pharmaceutical botany. This 27th edition of the „Publications“ of the SSGP can be ordered via the website [www.histpharm.ch](http://www.histpharm.ch). Commemorating the 150th birthday of Alexander Tschirch on 28th/29th October 2006, a congress with scientific lectures by well-known speakers from different countries was organised.*



USA (Greg Higby) ■ The year 2006 was eventful for the history of pharmacy in the United States. The American Institute helped celebrate the centennial of the passage of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906, which led to establishment of the US Food and Drug Administration. In March 2006 at San Francisco, the Institute held its annual meeting in conjunction with the American Pharmacists Association. At that meeting, a special symposium was held in honor of the 1906 centennial with papers by Gregory Higby, John Swann, Daniel Malleck, and Arthur Daemmrich. Two sessions of volunteer papers were held with nine papers presented. At the annual meeting, the Institute presented its Edward Kremers Award for outstanding pharmaco-historical writing by an American to Arthur Daemmrich of the Chemical Heritage Foundation for his book, *Pharmacopolitics*. The Institute published four issues

of its journal, *Pharmacy in History*, which were sent to all members. In addition, a pharmaco-historical calendar was produced and distributed as well. In Fall 2006, the tenth issue of our popular newsletter, *Apothecary's Cabinet*, was published and sent out to more than 5,000 pharmacy students across the USA. This publication may be seen at our website: [www.aihp.org](http://www.aihp.org).

The year 2006 was a sad year indeed for our field in the USA as we lost two of our most beloved and esteemed colleagues: David L. Cowen of New Jersey and James Harvey Young of Georgia.

After a special fund-raising effort, the Institute sent a check for \$1000 to the famed New Orleans Pharmacy Museum to help support them during the difficult times after hurricane Katrina.

An election was held in fall 2006 and the following officers were elected: President John P. Swann; Vice-president Alan McKay; Treasurer Louis Vottero; Secretary Robert A. Buerki; Member-at-large Jonathan Wolfe; and Member-at-large Michael Flannery. Thanks go out to retiring board members Ramunas Kondratas and Dennis Worthen for their service. The other members of the Institute Board are Executive Director Gregory J. Higby and Honorary Director Glenn Sonnedecker.

New content has been added to the Institute web site ([www.aihp.org](http://www.aihp.org)) including ‘The History of Pharmacy: A Selected Annotated Bibliography’ plus ‘Guide to Pharmacy Museums in the United States and Canada’. The Institute is committed to adding more useful resources in the near future.

The 2007 annual meeting will be held 16-19 March 2007 in Atlanta, Georgia, in conjunction with the convention of the American Pharmacists Association. For more information, visit [www.aihp.org](http://www.aihp.org).

## New internet service

All over the world many lectures and conference presentations were given related to pharmaceutical history and not all of them appear in print or are only published after a considerable lag time. So many interesting research results are only recognized by a small number of colleagues and we feel that many more might wish to get more details or contact the speaker to discuss what has been contributed. We therefore set up a new service which was realized by ISHP's internet coordinator, Dr. Christiane Staiger (Germany). This is a database of oral presentations basically containing the name of the author, the title of the presentation and contact details, usually E-mail address of the author. This may im-



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window with the URL <http://isph.org/pharmspace.eu/>. The page title is "Search in ISHP - oral presentation list". It includes a search bar with placeholder text "Please enter your search!", a note section with search tips, and a message at the bottom stating "Your talk on the history of pharmacy is missing?".

prove networking in pharmaceutical history research. The database can easily be accessed at [www.hist-pharm.org](http://www.hist-pharm.org) -> tools' and will be gradually extended. Therefore, we need continuous input and kindly ask to send relevant conference programs to the secretary or Dr. Staiger ([ch.staiger@gmx.de](mailto:ch.staiger@gmx.de)). A collection and introduction in literature databases useful for historical research worldwide will be implemented as another service soon.

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Managing editors:

Charles Libert  
E 217 – Résidence Planche  
Epinoy  
Rue du Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny  
F 59170 Croix  
Tel. fixe 03 28338770  
e-mail:  
[libert,charles@numericable.fr](mailto:libert,charles@numericable.fr)

PD Dr. Axel Helmstädt  
ISHP General Secretary  
c/o GOVI-Verlag  
Carl-Mannich-Str. 26  
D-65760 Eschborn  
[helmstaedter@govi.de](mailto:helmstaedter@govi.de)

### NEW MEMBER SOCIETIES

ISHP is proud to announce that in 2006, another four societies for the History of Pharmacy joint the international community.

We welcome the "Japanese Society for the History of Pharmacy" which was founded in 1954. The society has 200 individual members and will represent a pharmaceutical culture not represented in ISHP so far. Since 1965, the Society has been editing the "Japanese Journal for the History of Pharmacy" which has an online edition accessible via the Societies English language website (<http://yakushi.umin.jp/englishmain.htm>). A first report about recent activities is given in the previous section.

As a second Italian society, the "Collegio Aromatiorum – Accademia Romana di Storia della farmacia" joined ISHP. Origins of that society date back until 1429. The society is active in education, research, museology and publishing. There are two periodicals, 'Farmacista' devoted to pharmaceutical education and 'Pagine di storia della farmacia' containing research results. There is also an interesting website ([www.nobilecollegio.it](http://www.nobilecollegio.it)).

We are also proud to have with us the History of Pharmacy division of the Serbian Pharmaceutical Society and their 30 individual members. Representatives of this society are well known as regular visitors and contributors to ISHP and FIP conferences.

### EDINBURGH CONGRESS RESULTS

Proceedings of the 2005 congress in Edinburgh will not be published as a book or CD-ROM. Our British colleagues, however published a special issue of their journal 'Pharmaceutical Historian' (supplement to issue June 2006) containing full texts of the plenary lectures given. Additionally, those texts and all the abstracts are available online on BSHP and IHSP websites ([www.bshp.org](http://www.bshp.org) -> events -> archive and [www.ishp.org](http://www.ishp.org)).

## INVITATION

According to the ISHP statutes, all members are invited to the next General Assembly Thursday, September 20, 2007, 9 a.m. NH Central Convenciones Hotel, Sevilla, Spain

### *Agenda*

- Welcome, Quorum
- Report of the president
- Report of the Treasurer
- Report of the Commissioners:  
FIP/Editor/Internet/Examiners of accounts
- Admission of retirement Select Executive Committee 2004/2005
- Confirmation of elections
- Fellowship projects
- Any other business

According to the statutes, all proposals have to be made to the General Secretary two months in advance, i.e. until July 20.

NEWS  
LETTER  
**8**  
**2007**

## EINLADUNG

Die nächste IGGP-Hauptversammlung findet am Donnerstag, 20. September 2007, im NH Central Convenciones Hotel, Sevilla, Spanien, statt. Alle Mitglieder sind zu der Sitzung satzungsgemäß eingeladen.

### *Tagesordnung*

- Begrüßung und Feststellung der Beschlussfähigkeit
- Bericht des Präsidenten
- Bericht der Schatzmeisterin
- Berichte der Beauftragten:  
FIP/Redaktion/Internet/Kassenprüfer
- Entlastung des Vorstandes  
2004/2005
- Bestätigung der Wahlen
- Stipendien
- Anträge, Verschiedenes

Lt. Satzung müssen Anträge und Wahlvorschläge spätestens zwei Monate vor Beginn der Sitzung, das heißt bis zum 20. Juli 2007, an die Geschäftsstelle gerichtet werden.

## INVITATION

La prochaine assemblé générale de la Société Internationale d'Histoire de la Pharmacie aura lieu le jeudi 20 septembre 2007 à NH Convenciones Hotel, Sevilla, Espagne. Tout les membres y sont invités.

### *Ordre de jour*

- Salutations
- Rapport du président
- Rapport de la trésorière
- Rapport des Commissaires :  
FIP/Rédaction/Internet/Commissaires aux comptes
- D'charge du Comité 2004/2005
- Confirmation des élections
- Bourse SIHP
- Propositions et divers

Selon les statuts, les propositions et candidatures doivent être envoyées deux mois au moins avant l'assemblée, soit jusqu'au 20 juillet 2007 au secrétariat de la Société.



NEWS  
LETTER  
8  
2007

# 38th International Congress for the History of Pharmacy



*Drugs and  
medicines  
from both sides  
of the  
Atlantic Ocean*

**Wednesday, September 19, 2007**

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 11.00–14.00 | Committee Meetings                                   |
| 16.00–18.00 | Visit to the<br>City of Seville (Bus)                |
| 20.15       | Welcome reception<br>followed by<br>Andalusian music |

**Thursday September 20, 2007**

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 9.00–10.00  | General Assembly   |
| 10.00–11.00 | Plenary Lecture  |
| 11.30–14.00 | Oral Presentations   |
| 16.00–18.30 | Ceremonial<br>Meeting of the<br>Academy for the<br>History of Pharmacy<br>(Cortijo Aguilera Real.<br>Guillena) |
| 21.30       | Buffet and Wine;<br>Dance  |

*Organised by the  
International Society  
for the History of Pharmacy  
and the Spanish Society  
of University Professors  
for the History of Pharmacy*

*Sevilla (Spain)  
September 19–22, 2007  
[www.38ichp.org](http://www.38ichp.org)*

**Friday September 21, 2007**

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 9.00–11.00  | Oral Presentations                          |
| 11.30–14.00 |   |
| 16.00–18.30 |   |
| 21.00       | Congress Gala Dinner<br>Restaurante Albades |

**Saturday September 22, 2007**

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 9.00–11.00  | Oral Presentations  |
| 11.30–12.30 |   |
| 13.00       |   |
|             | Closing Ceremony<br>– Presentation of the<br>Congress Vienna 2009 |

*Excursions to* *Cordoba*

Tuesday, September 18  
Thursday, September 20  
Saturday, September 22

*Granada*

Wednesday, September 19  
Friday, September 21  
Sunday, September 23

*Jerez y Cadiz*

Tuesday, September 18  
Thursday, September 20

# 38<sup>th</sup> International Congress for the History of Pharmacy



## REGISTRATION and ACCOMMODATION FORM

Please Fill this form and fax it to: Viajes Iberia Congresos +34 95 421 02 15

|                      |             |        |
|----------------------|-------------|--------|
| Last Name:           | First Name: |        |
| Organization         | Address:    |        |
| City/State/Country:  | Postcode:   |        |
| Telephone (W/H):     | Fax         | E-mail |
| Accompanying person: |             |        |

### 1. - REGISTRATION FEES

| TYPE   | Before April 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2007 | May 1 <sup>st</sup> to 31 <sup>st</sup> July, 2007 | After August 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2007 |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ISHP Members        | 270,00 €                             | 300,00 €   | 330,00 €                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No ISHP Members     | 300,00 €                             | 330,00 €   | 360,00 €                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accompanying Person | 240,00 €                             | 270,00 €   | 300,00 €                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Students            | 240,00 €                             | 270,00 €   | 300,00 €                            |

\*Members of the ISHP (International Society for the History of Pharmacy) are the delegates that belong to national societies for the History of Pharmacy.

\*\*Students have to enclose the certificate of the University.

1. - Amount.....€

### 2. - HOTEL RESERVATION

| Name                                  | Category | Double room       | Single room        |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Hotel NH Central Convenciones (Venue) | 4****    | 154.50€ (De Luxe) | 141.50 € (De Luxe) |
| Hotel NH Central Convenciones (Venue) | 4****    | 144.50€ (Standar) | 132.00 € (Standar) |
| Hotel NH Viapol                       | 4****    | 137.00 €          | 124.50 €           |
| Hotel Sevilla Center                  | 4****    | 147.00 €          | 135.00 €           |
| Hotel NH Plaza de Armas               | 3***     | 129.50 €          | 116.00 €           |

| Type of room                    | Date of Arrival | Date of Departure | Number of nights | Rate | Total Amount |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Double |                 |                   |                  |      |              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single | / Sept / 2007   | / Sept / 2007     | X                | €    | €            |

2. Amount .....€

### **3. -GALA DINNER**

Congress Gala Dinner (Friday, September 21st): **72,00 €** per person. **It is not included in the registration fee.**

| Total Hotel | Subtotal | EURO |
|-------------|----------|------|
|-------------|----------|------|

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| TOTAL AMOUNT (1 + 2 + 3) ..... | € |
|--------------------------------|---|

### **4.-PAYMENT OPTIONS**

**Bank Transfer:** payable to **VIAJES IBERIA CONGRESOS**

Bank address: **Banco Sabadell, Av. Gabriel Alomar y Villalonga 1, 07006 Palma de Mallorca (Spain)**

Account number: **0081-5138-62-0001101119**

BIC/Swift Code: **BSABESBBXXX** IBAN Code: **ES05 0081 5138 62 0001101119**

Please, enclose to this form the bank draft copy.

**Credit Card:**      VISA       Master Card       AMEX       Dinners Club

Cardholder's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Card Number:           Expiry Date

**I hereby authorize to Viajes Iberia Congresos to charge the amount of the above mentioned total amount to my credit card.**

### **5.-CANCELLATION AND REFUND POLICY**

The payment of the total amount of your registration and accommodation is required. No registration neither accommodation will be processed and confirmed until receipt the total amount of the corresponding payment.

For cancellation of your registration before 1<sup>st</sup> August, there will be refund less a handling fee of 40 €. After 1<sup>st</sup> August there not will be refund.

All incoming requests will be handled on a first-come, first-served basis. VIAJES IBERIA CONGRESOS is authorized to reserve an alternative accommodation at another category should your preferences be unavailable. Reservation requests received after August 1<sup>st</sup> will be on availability basis. Any change of hotel reservations or cancellations must be addressed to VIAJES IBERIA CONGRESOS in writing, not to the hotel. Changes or modifications on arrival and departure can be made until 1<sup>st</sup> August. After this date no reduction on the length of your stay will be admitted. For cancellations received before 1<sup>st</sup> August there will be full refund less a handling fee of 40 €. For cancellations received after this date or no-shows the entire stay of your reservation will not be refunded.

Refunds will be issued after the congress.

Congress Secretariat:  
VIAJES IBERIA CONGRESOS  
C/Tetuán 24. 41001 Seville (Spain)  
Phone + 34 954 224095 / Fax + 34 954 210215  
E-mail: [congresos.sevilla@viajesiberia.com](mailto:congresos.sevilla@viajesiberia.com)