



THERE ARE SEVERAL ROOMS IN THE HOUSE OF HISTORY OF PHARMACY

Some of us are specialized in the history of remedies during the Antiquity period, and they study Galen, Hippocrates, Dioscorides and Theophrastus or medicines in Ancient China or old ayurvedic drugs.

Other colleagues prefer to study the Middle-Ages period with, for example, the mutual influence of Arabic, Jewish and Byzantine medicines in Salerno. The rising of apothecaries' communities in Occidental Europe especially concerns some of them. Others again are interested in the repercussions of the theory of humours and of the graduation of properties on the choice of medicines adapted to a specific kind of disease, while

ILYA PLUSIEURS MAISONS DANS LA MAISON DE L'HISTOIRE DE LA PHARMACIE

Certains d'entre nous se sont spécialisés dans l'histoire des remèdes durant l'Antiquité et se livrent à l'étude de Galien, d'Hippocrate, de Dioscoride et de Théophraste, à moins qu'ils ne préfèrent se consacrer à celle des médicaments de la Chine ancienne, ou encore se pencher sur les vieux remèdes ayurvédiques.

D'autres parmi nos collègues ont choisi d'étudier la période du Moyen-Âge, avec, par exemple, l'influence mutuelle des médecines arabe, juive et byzantine dans la ville de Salerne. Certains se sentent plus spécialement concernés par l'émergence des communautés d'apothicaires en Europe Occidentale. D'autres encore s'intéressent aux répercussions de la théorie des humeurs et de

ES GIBT VIELE ZIMMER IM HAUS DER PHARMAZIEGESCHICHTE

Einige von uns sind auf die Arzneimittelgeschichte der Antike spezialisiert und sie studieren Galen, Hippokrates, Dioskorides und Theophrast, oder aber auch die Arzneimittel des alten Chinas oder der ayurvedischen Tradition. Andere Kollegen ziehen es vor, sich mit dem Mittelalter zu beschäftigen, zum Beispiel mit den Wechselwirkungen der arabischen, jüdischen und byzantinischen Medizin in Salerno. Das Aufkommen apothekerlicher Organisationen im abendländischen Europa interessiert einige davon besonders. Wieder andere beschäftigen die Auswirkungen der Humoralpathologie und der Gradenlehre auf die Wahl von Arzneimitteln gegen bestimmte Krankheiten, während andere in der gleichen Zeit-

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY

INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT
FÜR GESCHICHTE DER PHARMAZIE

SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE
D'HISTOIRE DE LA PHARMACIE

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ROUEN, FRANCE

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some historians of the same period prefer to go into the relationships between medicine doctors, surgeons, apothecaries, grocers or pepperers.

The Renaissance period, with the re-discovery of ancient Greek manuscripts and the building of new theories by Paracelsus or his followers, like iatrochemistry or signatures theory, attracts some of us.

The Modern period, which saw the rising of new sciences such as chemistry, fascinate many historians. The introduction of science in the teaching of apothecaries, the increase of the number of books dealing with medicines, the social position of apothecaries, the evolution of drugs available during the 17th century, the exchanges between the New and the Ancient World etc. constitute fruitful subjects for research.

The 19th century period characterized by the isolation of active substances from natural products, the introduction of drugs of synthetic origin in pharmacopoeias, the access of pharmacy to University, or the birth of pharmacology offer interesting subjects for the researches of numerous historians. There is another category of historians of pharmacy who concentrate their efforts on more contemporary problems, such as the rising of new classes of drugs during the 20th century, the influence of new discoveries in the area of biology or genetics on drug design, the recent evolutions of community pharmacy around the world, or the problems caused by the merging of pharmaceutical companies etc.

Other members of our Society are more interested in transversal questions, i.e.: pharmacopoeias during centuries, the role of mercury in the treatment of syphilis, the formation of pharmacists in universities, the evolution of pharmaceutical technology. They can also be concerned by pharmacy journals in the world, art and pharmacy, pharmacists and medicinal biology, public health services and their evolutions, or history of the role of pharmacists in hospitals etc.

la gradation des propriétés sur le choix du médicament approprié pour une maladie donnée. Quant à certains historiens de la même période, ils préfèrent s'attacher plus particulièrement à l'étude des relations entre les médecins, les chirurgiens, les apothicaires, les épiciers et les marchands de poivre.

La période de la Renaissance, avec la redécouverte des manuscrits grecs de l'Antiquité et l'élaboration par Paracelse et ses continuateurs de nouvelles théories, comme l'iatrochimie ou la théorie des signatures, ne manque pas d'attirer un bon nombre d'entre nous.

La période moderne qui a vu l'émergence de nouvelles sciences comme la chimie fascine maints historiens. L'introduction de disciplines scientifiques dans la formation des apothicaires, l'accroissement du nombre des ouvrages traitant de médicaments, la position sociale des apothicaires, l'évolution des drogues disponibles dans les officines au cours du XVIIe siècle, les échanges entre l'Ancien et le Nouveau Monde etc. constituent de fructueux sujets de recherche.

Le XIXe siècle, marqué par l'isolement de substances actives à partir de produits naturels, l'introduction de produits de synthèse dans la pharmacopée, l'accès de la pharmacie à l'Université, ou la naissance de la pharmacologie, offre à un grand nombre d'historiens d'intéressantes perspectives pour leurs recherches.

Il se trouve encore une autre catégorie d'historiens de la pharmacie qui concentrent leurs efforts sur des questions plus contemporaines. Ils abordent l'apparition de nouvelles classes de médicaments au cours du XXe siècle, l'influence des nouvelles découvertes dans le domaine de la biologie ou de la génétique sur la conception des médicaments, les évolutions récentes de la pharmacie d'officine, de par le Monde, ou, encore, les questions soulevées par les concentrations de laboratoires pharmaceutiques, etc., etc. D'autres membres de notre Société se sentent plus attirés par des questions transversales, comme l'étude des pharmacopées à travers les siècles, le rôle du mercure dans le traitement de la syphilis, la formation des pharma-

spanne arbeitende Historiker es vorziehen, die Beziehungen zwischen Ärzten, Chirurgen, Apothekern, und Drogen- oder Gewürzhändlern aufzuhellen.

Die Renaissance als Periode der Wiederentdeckung alter griechischer Manuskripte und der Zeit neuer Theorien des Paracelsus und seiner Nachfolger, etwa Iatrochemie oder Signaturenlehre, ist ebenfalls interessant für manche von uns.

Die moderne Zeit mit dem Aufkommen neuer Wissenschaften wie der Chemie, fasziniert viele Historiker. Die Einführung wissenschaftlicher Inhalte in der Apothekerausbildung, das vermehrte Erscheinen medizinischer Bücher, die soziale Stellung der Apotheker, die Weiterentwicklung des Arzneimittelschatzes im 17. Jahrhundert oder die Interaktionen zwischen »alter« und »neuer« Welt sind Ansatzpunkte für fruchtbare Forschungen. Das 19. Jahrhundert, charakterisiert durch die Isolierung von Wirkstoffen aus Naturprodukten, die Aufnahme synthetischer Arzneistoffe in die Arzneibücher, den Aufstieg der Pharmazie zum Hochschulfach oder das Aufkommen der Pharmakologie spricht zahlreiche Wissenschaftler an.

Eine andere Gruppe von Pharmaziehistorikern konzentriert ihre Anstrengungen auf eher zeitgenössische Probleme, wie das Aufkommen neuer Arzneistoffklassen im 20. Jahrhundert, die Einflüsse neuer Erkenntnisse aus Biologie und Genetik auf die Arzneimittelentwicklung, die jüngsten Entwicklungen der Offizinpharmazie weltweit oder die Probleme, die durch Fusionen pharmazeutischer Unternehmen entstehen.

Andere Mitglieder unserer Organisationen sind eher an Quervernetzungen interessiert, das heißt dem Schicksal von Arzneibüchern durch die Jahrhunderte, der Rolle des Quecksilbers in der Behandlung der Syphilis, die Ausbildung der Apotheker an der Hochschule, oder der Entwicklung der Pharmazeutischen Technologie. Sie kümmern sich ebenso um pharmazeutische Zeitschriften weltweit, Kunst und Pharmazie oder der histori-

Some colleagues direct their researches on more philosophical or more ethical problems, such as the evolution of the way people feel what the special nature of medicines is and how different they are from other goods. Comparisons between the evolutions of drugs and medicines amongst the various continents, as well as studies on the influence of religions and philosophies on the design and on the use of medicines, lead also to precious findings. Epistemology is for others the only possible way to practice their research activity.

Anyway, all these researchers, were they quite different, contribute efficiently to the progress of history of pharmacy. There are definitely many rooms in the house of history of pharmacy and none of these is better than the others. There is not an aristocracy of high-level historians and a lumpen proletariat of humble practitioners of history of pharmacy. We need the efforts of everybody to fight together for the recognition of history of pharmacy as an indispensable part of the curses of pharmacy students, all over the world.

Everybody is welcome to work for that purpose. The role of our international society is to stimulate and to promote research and teaching in history of pharmacy, whatever could be the way chosen to do so.

Let me wish you a very fruitful 2009-year, enlightened by a marvellous congress in Vienna, with hundreds of communications and thousands of historians of pharmacy taking part in it.

Olivier Lafont

ciens à l'Université, l'évolution de la pharmacie galénique, les journaux pharmaceutiques dans le Monde, l'art et la pharmacie, les pharmaciens et la biologie clinique, sans oublier la sécurité sociale et ses évolutions, ou encore l'histoire du rôle des pharmaciens à l'hôpital.

Certains collègues orientent leurs recherches vers des questions de nature plus philosophique ou d'orientation plus éthique, telle que l'évolution de la façon dont les populations ressentent la nature particulière des médicaments et ce en quoi ils diffèrent des autres produits. Des comparaisons entre l'évolution des drogues et des médicaments à travers les cinq continents, ou l'étude de l'influence des religions et des philosophies sur la conception et l'usage des médicaments conduisent également à de précieuses découvertes. Quant à l'approche épistémologique, elle représente pour certains la seule voie possible pour la conduite d'une recherche.

Quoi qu'il en soit, tous ces chercheurs, aussi différents soient-ils, contribuent efficacement au progrès de l'histoire de la pharmacie. Il y a véritablement de bien nombreuses chapelles dans la maison de l'histoire de la pharmacie. Pourtant, aucune d'entre elle ne saurait être tenue pour plus estimable que les autres. Il n'existe pas une aristocratie regroupant des historiens de haute volée et un sous-prolétariat d'humbles tâcherons de l'histoire de la pharmacie. Nous avons besoin des efforts de tous pour lutter, ensemble, pour la reconnaissance de l'histoire de la pharmacie comme une part essentielle du cursus universitaire des étudiants en pharmacie dans le Monde entier.

Chacun est le bienvenu pour travailler à la réalisation de cet objectif. Le rôle de notre Société est de stimuler et de promouvoir la recherche et l'enseignement en histoire de la pharmacie, quelle que soit la voie choisie pour ce faire.

Qu'il me soit permis de vous souhaiter une année 2009 très fructueuse, éclairée par un exceptionnel congrès de Vienne, avec des centaines de communications et des milliers de participants.

Olivier Lafont

schen Rolle von Krankenhausapothekern.

Einige Kollegen lenken ihre Forschungen eher auf philosophische oder ethische Fragestellungen, etwa auf die Entwicklung der Art und Weise, in der Menschen empfinden, dass Arzneimittel Waren besonderer Art sind und sich von anderen Gütern unterscheiden. Vergleiche der Entwicklung von Heilmitteln und Arzneistoffen auf den verschiedenen Kontinenten oder Studien über den Einfluss von Religion und Philosophie auf Entwicklung und Gebrauch von Arzneimitteln führt ebenso zu wertvollen Erkenntnissen. Für andere ist Epistemologie der einzig mögliche Weg, Forschung zu praktizieren.

Jedenfalls tragen alle diese Ansätze, so unterschiedlich sie sein mögen, wirksam zum Fortschritt der Pharmaziegeschichte bei. Es gibt viele Zimmer im Haus der Pharmaziegeschichte und keines ist schöner als das andere. Wir unterscheiden nicht zwischen einer Aristokratie hochkarätiger Historiker und einem Proletariat unmaßgeblich praktizierender Pharmaziegeschichtler. Wir brauchen die Anstrengungen eines jeden um gemeinsam für die Anerkennung der Pharmaziegeschichte als unverzichtbarer Bestandteil der pharmazeutischen Ausbildung überall auf der Welt zu kämpfen. Jeder ist willkommen, für diesen Zweck zu arbeiten. Die Rolle unserer internationalen Gesellschaft ist, Forschung und Lehre in Pharmaziegeschichte zu fördern, wie immer die gewählte Richtung auf diesem Weg sein mag.

Lassen Sie mich Ihnen ein fruchtbares Jahr 2009 wünschen, überstrahlt von einem wunderbaren Kongress in Wien, Hunderten von Kontakten und Tausenden Pharmaziehistorikern, die daran beteiligt sind.

Olivier Lafont

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INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

A THINK TANK

ON THE FUTURE OF THE SOCIETIES FOR PHARMACY HISTORY

THE STATE TO-DAY

The proposal in September 2007, was that the participants should sent in their opinions and suggestions until early January 2008. Not so many participants answered. I was expected to assemble, coordinate and comment early February. Thereafter the discussions by mail within the think tank should start, by keeping in mind its goals and the study of:

- the problem of the disinterest in pharmacy history,
- the way to arouse a renewed interest,
- a view on the possibly needed adaptations,
- the finding of ideas for paving the way to a renewed and successful future.

The basic ideas received so far concerned essentially the adaptation to the present times of the communication by using all the new technological ways of information and communication and to intensify the study and research on pharmacy historical subjects. The experience of quite some societies has shown that such actions did certainly improve the quality of the work but did not create any renewed interest in pharmacy history within the main target group, the younger pharmacists. No ideas on adaptations for a renewed interest in a successful future of pharmacy history were worked out. Can there be found a real interest in the future of pharmacy history? I think it can, but the way how to go for it, seems to constitute a great problem. Even if some of our present greatest leaders think that after their disappearance the survival of the societies for history of pharmacy may possibly not survive. Quite some participants do not have a clear view how to assure a long term future to pharmacy history. It is the way it is

practised now which should be adapted. Nobody seems to think that way. However, I remain convinced that a successful future is possible, but its necessary and possible adaptation has to be found and seriously thought over. Such a profound adaptation may touch the basics of the original concept of pharmacy history.

In consequence, on basis of the opinions received, there is not yet a real basis for discussion at present. The most astonishing fact is that no constructive idea for the future was developed by any participant! Another surprise is that in general nobody can give an objective, realistic view on the present situation and goal orientated new activities of the pharmacy history as such, however the societies fully depend on the development and renewal of pharmacy history itself.

I think it is important to go into the discussion with a most open-minded approach, to develop very new ideas and to see the problem solved in a broad way. It may be well possible that the participants in the think tank are not used to go into such exercise of thinking and discussion. They seem to be very cautious to develop far reaching solutions, out of the present basic concepts. But this may well be necessary.

The suggestion now is to make a new approach and to work out a precise questionnaire, with the aim to simplify and facilitate the way of finding appropriate answers, which can possibly lead to adapted concepts for the future of pharmacy history and the societies devoted to it.

QUESTIONNAIRE

- Is the disinterest in pharmacy history and its societies an evident fact? Why?

- What is the result of a profound study of this phenomenon, can it be changed rapidly into renewed interest, especially with the younger generations? How?
- What do we understand by pharmacy history, what by pharmacy, what by history separately? In the past and at present. Is there a need of adaptation?
- Does not pharmacy stand for a dual concept, the scientifically educated pharmacist who became an appreciated scientific adviser, and the industrially made medicines replaced the individually made medicines by former pharmacist? Is not the historical interpretation of these profound changes of real interest to the new generation of pharmacists and probably other people too?
- Is not the original aim of medicines to cure people? Why was this aim only exceptionally treated in pharmacy history? Is not at present the aim of medicines broader and did not it become a major element in keeping people in healthy conditions? Is not the important orientation of medicines to become a main factor for assuring health and the pharmacist as one of the main adviser for the use of medicines?
- Is not the making of medicines, including its research and development a multidisciplinary activity, quite different from the original pharmaceutical science? Should not the societies obtain direct information from these present makers of medicines?
- Is not the closed pharmaceutical circuit from university pharmacy to the pharmacist a handicap with too many restrictions whereas the today's concept of pharmacy is such a multidisciplinary activity with such a large goal? The concentration on such a large concept, would not that meet with enlarged interests with an enlarged public?
- The science of history, which was most often quite underrated in

pharmacy history has also much changed and became “total” history. This change increased the interests in history in general with much people who became less interested in usual narrative history accounts, caring essentially about detailed source studies. Should not the future pharmacist historians be educated in the science of “total” history?

- Such adaptation will need quite some time and efforts, but do not you think that an approach to historically reliable, multidisciplinary societies for the history of pharmacy and medicines can give a new push to pharmacy history, a discipline which does attract modern people at present and to which we remain devoted to?
- Briefly, if the societies care essentially about detailed source studies on the individual making of medicines, the general lines of the past are well known. Should not we now search and explain the present modern scientific evolution of medicines and pharmacists on basis of the concept of »total« history?

I expect each participant in the think tank to have different meanings on the subject. Please give us your well thought opinions. That is what we need within the think tank, in order to have fruitful discussions on a promising future.

*Charles LIBERT, Coordinator
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INVITATION

According to the ISHP statutes, all members are invited to the next General Assembly, Friday, September 18, 2009, 15.45 h, University of Vienna, Universitätscampus, Hörsaalzentrum, 2. Hof, Vienna, Austria.

All proposals have to be made to the General Secretary two months in advance, i.e. until July 18, 2009.

EINLADUNG

Die nächste IGGP-Hauptversammlung findet am Freitag, 18. September 2009, 15.45 Uhr, im Hörsaalzentrum, Universitätscampus, 2. Hof, Wien, Österreich, statt. Alle Mitglieder sind zu der Sitzung satzungsgemäß eingeladen.

Laut Satzung müssen Anträge und Wahlvorschläge spätestens zwei Monate vor Beginn der Sitzung, das heißt bis zum 18. Juli 2009, an die Geschäftsstelle gerichtet werden.

INVITATION

La prochaine assemblée générale de la Société Internationale d'Histoire de la Pharmacie aura lieu le Vendredi, 18 Septembre 2009, 15.45 h, Campus de l'Université, Centre des salles de cours, cour 2, Vienne, Autriche.

Selon les statuts, les propositions et candidatures doivent être envoyées deux mois au moins avant l'assemblée, soit jusqu'au 18 Juillet 2009 au secrétariat de la Société.

Agenda

Welcome, Quorum

Report of the president

Report of the treasurer

Reports of the commissioners:
FIP/Internet/Examiners of accounts

Admission of retirement Select
Executive Committee 2006/2007

Confirmation of elections

Fellowship projects

Any other business

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NATIONAL NEWS FOR INTERNATIONAL USE



BENELUX (Charles Libert) ■ The two congresses, organised alternatively in the Netherlands (Arnhem) in the springtime and in Belgium (Maaseik) in autumn, have both met with a regular success. Each congress attracted some 40 participants. The reports are published in the biannual bulletin of the Circle. The organisation of two congresses each year, during a full week-end, becomes rather difficult and the committee has planned to reduce it either in time or in frequency. Therefore in 2009, there will be two meetings, one congress in Ghent at the end of April, one meeting-day in Leiden at the end of September. If the result is not conclusive, one single week-end congress will be organised alternatively in the Netherlands and Belgium, each year, as from 2010. Moreover a closer, cooperation is sought with the Dutch Society for History of Pharmacy, they organise a one day meeting, each summer.

Les congrès organisés alternativement aux Pays-Bas à Arnhem au printemps, en Belgique à Maaseik en automne, ont connu leur succès habituel, chaque congrès ayant attirés quelques 40 participants. Les comptes rendus sont publiés dans les bulletins bi-annuels du Cercle.

L'organisation de deux congrès pendant tout un week-end, deux fois par an, s'avère de plus en plus difficile à réaliser et le comité a réfléchi d'en diminuer l'étendue ou le nombre. Il en résulte d'organiser en 2009 un congrès pendant le week-end à Gand, fin avril, et une journée pharmaco-historique à Leiden, fin septembre. Si le résultat ne s'avère pas concluant il

se peut que dès 2010 un seul congrès d'un week-end sera organisé alternativement aux Pays Bas et en Belgique. D'autre part une collaboration plus directe est recherchée dès à présent avec la société néerlandaise de l'histoire de la pharmacie, qui organise sa journée annuelle d'histoire l'histoire de la pharmacie au milieu de l'année.

CZECH REPUBLIC (David Placzek) ■

In 2008 we celebrated the 80th birthday of three great doyens of Czech and Slovak Pharmacy. Our Society did organize therefore Course of Lectures in honour of Docent Václav Rusek, Docent Josef Maly, Professor Vladimir Smecka and Professor Jan Solich on 27th of February 2008 in Brno.

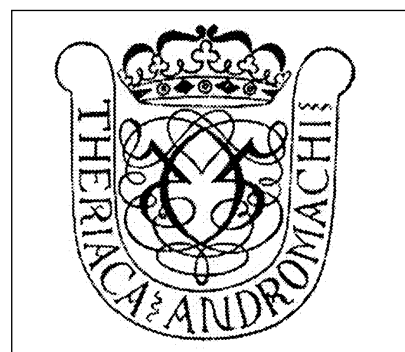
XLVII. National Symposium on the History of Pharmacy themed »History and Present of Military Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine« was held in honour of the 90th anniversary of Foundation of the University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences in Brno on 14th of November 2008. The Symposium was very succesful and revived by a lecture of our colleague – pharmacist – about his experiences during a military mission to Iraq and Afghanistan.

The year 2009 will be for our Society very busy. For the 4th of March 2009 we prepare for the XLVIII. National Symposium of History of Pharmacy themed: »Important pharmaceutical and veterinary literature in our country and abroad«.

Our Society is a co-organizer of the 9th International Symposium on the History of Medicine, Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine in Brno scheduled from 18th to 20th of June 2009. The main symposium topics include:

- Great discoveries and great personalities in the history of biological and medical sciences
- New directions in science and education; university-founding in Bohemia and Slovakia.
- Varia

A Symposium dedicated to the 200th anniversary of Ch. R. Darwin's birthday will be organized. In November our Society will organise the XLIX. Symposium on the History of Pharmacy themed: »Important Personalities in Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine in our country and abroad« to which we kindly invite all of our colleagues.



DENMARK (Poul R. Kruse) ■

The Danish Society for the History of Pharmacy and the Danish Foundation of the History of Pharmacy held the annual »Pharmacy History Day« on 6th October 2008 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 associate professor Carl Th. Pedersen, DSc, University of Southern Denmark, about »Spice to life – the chemistry in the food«.

The society published at the beginning of 2008 a new volume, number 37, in the series THERIACA containing three articles: »Early achievements of the Danish pharmaceutical industry – 1. Novo Nordisk« by Edith Kruse, »Prescription of medicines by two medical officers in Jutland in 1797« by Poul R. Kruse, Edith Kruse, Henrik R. Wulff & Kirsten Jungersen and »The historical aspect: The first 10 years of the Danish Medicines Agency – and the 50 years that came before« by Jens Overoe.

The foundation, the collection and the society have a common website – www.dfhf.dk. The website includes, among other things, a big bank with pictures of objects from the collection. In 2008, the picture bank is increased and divided into three groups: »Apotek« (Pharmacy) with about 360 pictures, »Laegemiddelindustri« (Pharmaceutical industry) with about 170 pictures, and »Sygeplejeartikler« (Nursing requisites) with about 60 pictures. Website: www.dfhf.dk
E-mail: pk@dfhf.dk



FRANCE – SOCIÉTÉ D'HISTOIRE DE LA PHARMACIE (Bruno Bonnemain) ■ In 2008, our Société d'Histoire de la Pharmacie has seen many events. Our two communication tools (our journal »Revue d'Histoire de la Pharmacie« and Internet site www.shp-asso.org (19480 visitors during 2008)) were very active. Concerning the journal, it will be very soon scanned and made accessible via Internet starting from 1913 up to 5 year before the most recent publication. The historians will have access then to all articles published during this period. It should be effective in 2010. In 2008, our journal has published 24 studies and more than 520 pages. As every year, SHP with Maurice Bouvet-Henri Bonnemain family gave a price in partnership with the French Academy of Pharmacy. The price has been given this year to Mrs. Caroline Lemailler-Morel for her thesis on the role of apothecaries and pharmacists in

the discovery and production of European porcelain. In addition, we have had 5 meetings where 25 presentations were made on different subjects. Two meetings were specifically dedicated to the history of Public Health in France for one, and to bibliophiles and the history of chemistry and pharmacy, for the other. We also had the opportunity to set up one meeting outside France, in Basel thanks to Prof. Lederman, and Prof. Kessler, curators of the famous museum of history of pharmacy of the town. It was an opportunity to (re)discover the nice historical resources of the Swiss Pharmacy, but also to strengthen our relationship with our historian colleagues outside France. In addition, members of the SHP published two books about the history of pharmacy during this year (Pharmathèmes editor): O. Lafont published »Echevins et apothicaires sous Louis XIV. La vie de Mathieu-François Geoffroy, bourgeois de Paris« (Municipal magistrate and apothecaries during the Louis XIV period); J. Y. Legendre and B. Bonnemain published »Numismatique pharmaceutique française, une histoire de la pharmacie à travers les jetons, médailles et monnaies« (French pharmaceutical numismatic, an history of Pharmacy throughout tokens, medals and coins).

La Société d'Histoire de la Pharmacie (SHP) a vécu une année 2008 riche en activités diverses. Ses deux organes de communication : la Revue d'Histoire de la Pharmacie et le site Internet www.shp-asso.org (19480 visiteurs en 2008) ont tous les deux été très actifs. En ce qui concerne la Revue, celle-ci sera prochainement entièrement numérisée depuis son origine en 1913, se qui permettra aux amateurs d'histoire de la Pharmacie d'accéder à l'ensemble des articles publiés depuis plus de cinq ans par notre Revue. Cette numérisation sera effective en 2010. Au cours de l'année 2008, notre Revue a fait paraître 24 études et aura un volume global de plus de 520 pages. Comme chaque année, la SHP avec la famille Maurice Bouvet-Henri Bonnemain a décerné un

prix remis par l'Académie Nationale de Pharmacie, prix décerné à Mme Caroline Lemailler-Morel pour sa thèse présentée en 2007 sur« le rôle des apothicaires et pharmaciens dans la découverte et la fabrication de la porcelaine européenne». Par ailleurs, nous avons tenu 5 séances qui ont permis d'entendre 25 communications sur des sujets très divers. Nous avons eu deux séances particulières sur l'histoire de l'Hygiène Publique en France, d'une part et sur »Bibliophilie et Histoire de la chimie et de la pharmacie«, d'autre part. Notre séance hors de France a eu lieu cette année à Bâle grâce à l'accueil de notre collègue F. Lederman et du Pr Kessler, conservateur du Musée d'Histoire de la Pharmacie de la ville. Ce fut l'occasion de découvrir les grandes richesses historiques de la Pharmacie Suisse, mais aussi de resserrer les liens avec nos collègues historiens de la pharmacie hors de nos frontières. Les membres de notre sociétés ont par ailleurs publiés deux ouvrages d'Histoire de la Pharmacie, aux Editions Pharmathèmes: O. Lafont a publié »Echevins et apothicaires sous Louis XIV. La vie de Mathieu-François Geoffroy, bourgeois de Paris«. JY Legendre et B. Bonnemain, de leur côté, ont publié »Numismatique pharmaceutique française, une histoire de la pharmacie à travers les jetons, médailles et monnaies«.

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GERMANY (Christoph Friedrich) ■ In 2008, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie (German Society for the History of Phar-

macy) organized their biannual congress from April 25 to 27 in Husum, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. The overall topic was »Medication Careers. About the varied histories of some chosen remedies.«

In eight lectures different careers classified into all-time classics, short-termed and revived remedies were presented, starting with the never ending story of Glauber salt, cinnamon, thalidomide, which has seen a new rise in the recent years, arsenic, which has been reintroduced as a remedy against leukaemia; cannabis, which is known as a narcotic drug as well as a remedy; and the two successful compounds trapidil and talinolol from the former German Democratic Republic. Two lectures focussed on commercials as career factor for remedies as well as the success criteria for new remedies in the 21st century. The event has been very well received and it succeeded in bridging history to modern remedy research.

Currently, the DGGP has about 700 members, among them numerous doctorates of the history of pharmacy.

In 2008 there have been numerous, well received events within the regional groups.

Additionally, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie has filed application to organize the IGGP congress in Berlin in 2011.

The honorary chairman of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie, Dr. Klaus Meyer, has published an article in the magazine »Geschichte der Pharmazie« 60 (2008), 4, p. 66–74, giving an overview about the distinctions within the Society for the History of Pharmacy since 1926. The article contains lists of honorary members, corresponding members of the IGGP as well as the names of the bearers of the Ludwig-Winkler-Plakette, the Fritz-Ferchl-Medaille, the Johannes-Valentin-Medaille, the Prix Maria del Carmen Francés, the George Urdang Medaille, and the Medaille »Maria del Carmen Francés«. The honorary presidents and corresponding members of the French Académie Internationale d'Histoire de la Pharmacie are listed as well.

Im Jahre 2008 veranstaltete die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie ihre alle zwei Jahre stattfindende Biennale, die vom 25. bis 27. April 2008 in Husum in Schleswig-Holstein stattfand. Das Thema dieser Veranstaltung war: »Arzneimittelkarrieren. Zur wechselvollen Geschichte ausgewählter Medikamente.« In acht Vorträgen wurden die unterschiedlichen Karrieren, die sich zum einen als Klassiker, Kurzläufer oder Wiederläufer klassifizieren lassen, vorgestellt. Beginnend mit der unendlichen Karriere des Glaubersalzes wurden Arzneimittel wie Zimt, Thalidomid, das in den letzten Jahrzehnten wieder einen neuen Aufstieg erlebte, Arsen, das als Leukämie-therapeutikum Einsatz fand und findet, Cannabis, das sowohl als Rauschdroge als auch als Arzneimittel Karriere machte, und die beiden erfolgreichen DDR-Präparate Trapidil und Talinolol vorgestellt. Zwei übergreifende Vorträge betrachteten die Werbung als Karrierefaktor für Arzneimittel sowie die Erfolgskriterien für neue Arzneimittel im 21. Jahrhundert. Die gut besuchte Veranstaltung fand großen Anklang und es gelang hier, die Brücke zwischen Geschichte und moderner Arzneimittelforschung zu schlagen. Im Jahre 2008 gab es darüber hinaus wieder zahlreiche, häufig sehr gut besuchte Veranstaltungen in den 18 Regionalgruppen. Außerdem reichte die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie eine Bewerbung ein, 2011 den übernächsten IGGP-Kongress in Berlin ausrichten zu dürfen. Die Mitgliederzahl der DGGP liegt auch gegenwärtig bei fast 700, darunter zahlreiche Doktoranden der Pharmaziegeschichte.

Der Ehrenvorsitzende der Deutschen-Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie, Dr. Klaus Meyer, publizierte in der Zeitschrift »Geschichte der Pharmazie« 60 (2008), Heft 4, S. 66–74 einen Aufsatz, in dem er einen Überblick über die Ehrungen der Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie seit 1926 gibt. Er enthält Listen der Ehrenmitglieder, korrespondierenden Mitglieder der IGGP sowie die Namen der Träger der Ludwig-Winkler-Plakette, der Fritz-Ferchl-Medaille, der Johannes-Valentin-Medaille, der George Urdang Me-

daille, des Prix Maria del Carmen Francés und der Medaille »Maria del Carmen Francés«. Auch die Ehrenpräsidenten und korrespondierenden Mitglieder der Académie Internationale d'Histoire de la Pharmacie werden aufgeführt.



HUNGARY – HUNGARIAN SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY (István Grabarits) ■ On 17th April a meeting was organised on the centenary of death of Prof. Károly Than (1838 – 1908), the famous Hungarian chemist-pharmacist, editor in chief of the 1st and 2nd editions of the Hungarian Pharmacopoeia and leading figure of inorganic and analytical chemistry of the second half of the 19th century.

On 27th November another meeting was held on the life and scientific achievements of József Ernyei (1869-1945), pharmacist, museologist and pharmacy historian, the first director of the Hungarian Museum of Natural History.

HUNGARY – HUNGARIAN SOCIETY FOR PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES /HSPS/ (Ms. Monika Ferentzi) ■

In September 2008 the Pharmacy History Division of HSPS organised a 3 day-long Symposium in Sopron and a conference in Budapest dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the foundation of our Division and the opening of the Angel Pharmaceutical Museum in Sopron, in the same year, 1968. 20 lectures have been read, partly on the history of the Division and the life of its first president, Prof. Dr. Janos Halmai, and partly on the Hungarian pharmaceutical museums in Sopron, Kecskemét,

Székesfehérvár, Győr and Kőszeg. In 2008 the Pharmacy History Division has cooperated with other divisions of the HSPS, e.g. with the Industry Division. The (also 40 year-long) history of the Industry Division was researched and the results were presented in September in a conference. At the annual »Matyas Rozsnyay Memorial Contest« in May, among other participants, two young pharmacists read lectures on pharmacy history.

We have had a good cooperation with other national societies of ISHP, including DGGP/GSHP.

In preparation for the 39th ICHP in Vienna, Dr. Christa Kletter from Vienna University, President of the 39th Congress was invited to Budapest to read lecture on the occasion of the General Assembly of HSPS and visited the pharmaceutical museums in Budapest.

In November 2009 the HSPS will organise the »Congressus Pharmaceuticus Hungaricus XIV« where our Division plans to read several lectures on new research results.



Im September 2008 wurde in einem dreitägigen Symposium in Sopron (Westungarn) und in Budapest feierlich der Gründung der Pharmaziehistorischen Sektion der HSPS und der gleichzeitigen Gründung des Angel Apothekenmuseum (Sopron) vor 40 Jahren (1968) gedacht. In 20 Vorträgen wurde über die Vergangenheit der Sektion und die Verdienste ihres ersten Präsidenten Prof. Dr. Janos Halmai referiert. Janos Halmai war Professor der Pharmakognosie und hat sich national und international sehr für die Pharmaziegeschichte eingesetzt. Schon seit den fünfziger Jahren Mitglied der IGGP hat er viele pharmaziegeschichtliche Themen veröffentlicht und hat zahlreiche internationale Auszeichnungen bekommen. Die Sektion ist seit 1969 Mitglied der ISHP/IGGP und arbeitet eng mit

den anderen Sektionen der HSPS, z. B. mit der Industrie-Sektion zusammen. Die ebenfalls 40-jährige Geschichte der Industrie-Sektion wurde aufgearbeitet und die Ergebnisse im September in einer Konferenz vorgestellt. Im Mai an die jährlichen Gedenkfeier »Matyas-Rozsnyay« zur Förderung von jungen Pharmazeuten waren u. a. zwei pharmaziehistorische Vorträge vertreten.

Die Zusammenarbeit mit anderen nationalen Gesellschaften der IGGP u. a. der DGGP ist sehr erfreulich.

In Vorbereitung des 39. ICHP in Wien hielt auf unsere Einladung hin Frau Prof. Dr. Christina Kletter, Uni Wien, in Budapest einen Vortrag anlässlich der Hauptversammlung des HSPS und besuchte dabei die Apothekenmuseum in Budapest. Im November 2009 veranstaltet die HSPS den »Congressus Pharmaceuticus Hungaricus XIV«, auf dem unsere Sektion in mehrere Vorträgen über neue Forschungsergebnisse berichten wird.



ITALY – THE ITALIAN ACADEMY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY (Carlo L. Bagliani) ■ In 2008 activity was concentrated on the following 4 subjects.

A continuous cooperation with the universities of Pavia and Pisa for performing the lectures held by the Academy.

At Sienna the 75th anniversary of the faculty of pharmacy has been celebrated, among others by the Academy organizing locally its national congress. International personalities in the field of pharmacy history did participate and spoke about »Lo stato attuale della Farmacia in Europa«.

»The primo Cestoni« has been assigned to the Congress for the history of pharmacy in Vienna in 2009.

The cultural and artistic impulsion, related to pharmacy history is kept lively by the continuous publication of »Atti e Memorie«, the official revue of the Academy. It presents some not yet published writings on the history of pharmacy. A 8th edition of the calendar 2009, »Le Antiche farmacie in Italia« shows the photos of 12 historical Italian pharmacies, still active to-day.

L'activité de l'Académie Italienne d'Histoire de la Pharmacie (A.I.S.F.) s'est concentrée en 2008 sur les quatre points suivants:

- La coopération continue avec les universités de Pavie et de Pise pour les cours universitaires d'histoire de la pharmacie par l'Académie.
- A Sienna la faculté de pharmacie a célébré sa 75^e anniversaire. L'Académie y a organisé son congrès national avec la participation de personnalités internationales pour parler de »Lo stato attuale della Farmacia in Europa«.
- Pour le Congrès de l'histoire de la pharmacie à Vienne, en 2009 le »Premio Cestoni« a été assigné.
- L'impulsion culturelle et artistique, liée à la profession, est tenue vivante par la publication régulière de »Atti e Memorie«, la revue officielle de l'A.I.S.F., qui rassemble quelques pièces d'écritures inédites sur l'histoire de la pharmacie. Une 8^e édition du Calendrier 2009, »Le antiche farmacie in Italia«, a pu être réalisée. Elle présente les photos de 12 pharmacies historiques italiennes, en activité encore à présent.

JAPAN (Koji Yamakawa) ■ Japan is the only country in Asia with a well-established society for the history of pharmacy. However, small groups of pharmacists and professors in Korea, China, Taiwan and India also conduct research on the history of pharmacy. Some of these

researchers submit their articles to the journals of JSHP. Korean scholars in particular have a strong interest in research on the history of pharmacy and have built close relations with JSHP over the past decade. Our Korean colleagues hosted a joint meeting and study trip to Seoul in May 2008 in which ten members of JSHP participated. The trip included a tour of Korean historical sights related to the history of pharmacy. JSHP members also enjoyed visits to Yongsei University, Seoul National University, Heo Jun Museum, etc.



(1) General Assembly

The Japanese Society for History of Pharmacy (JSHP) held a general assembly meeting and special lectures on 19 April 2008 at the Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Tokyo. Before the lecture, JSHP members went on an excursion to the »Iyaku-no-michi« or »The Road of Medicine.« This year, JSHP invited two special lecturers. The first, Dr. Hiroshi Terada, former president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan, presented a lecture entitled, »History of DDS: How medicines work.« The second, Dr. Hatuo Aoki, the current president of Japan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, gave a lecture entitled, »The Future of the World Pharmaceutical Industry.«

(2) Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of JSHP took place on 15 November 2008 at November Hall, Kinki University in Osaka. There were seventeen presentations by JSHP members followed by a special lecture given by Dr. Tetuo Shiba, professor

emeritus of Osaka University entitled, »The History of Seimikyoku, The National Bureau of Chemistry and Shiyaku-ba, the National Institute of Medicine in Osaka.« Dr. Shiba's lecture was followed by a symposium called, »Doshō-Machi: Traditional Drug Wholesaling District.« The speakers included Dr. Yuichi Mishima, Dr. Masaaki Yoshihara, Mr. Toshiaki Bessho and Dr. Takeo Kubo. An audience of over 100 persons enjoyed presentations and anecdotes about the history of the wholesaling business in Osaka.

(3) Shibata Forum

This year we began a special annual event called the Shibata Forum. Dr. Shoji Shibata (92 years old), is a former president of JSHP and one of the most important persons in the Japanese pharmaceutical science field. His knowledge and experiences should be shared with younger generations of researchers. On 5 August 2008, we organized the first forum at Showa University. Dr. Shibata gave a special lecture on the history of pharmacy from 1880 to 1950, including chemical/pharmaceutical movements in Japan. This forum is to be held every year.

(4) Five Societies Meeting

The Five Societies, which combines the Societies of the History of Pharmacy, Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing and Veterinary Science, held a meeting on 13 December at Juntendo University School of Medicine. The lecturer, Dr. Mitsuo Yamada, a member of JSHP, gave a speech entitled, »The First Japanese Researcher of Radioactive Science with Maria Sklodowska Curie.«

(5) Publications

In 2008, we issued two publications, »The Journal of JSHP or »Yakushigaku-Zasshi« (Volume 43, numbers 1 and 2) and a newsletter or »Yakushi-Letter« (Numbers 47-50).

Photographs of these activities can be found on the JSHP website: <http://yakushi.umin.jp/e.htm>.

Books on the History of Pharmacy in Japan

Kiichiro TSUTANI, Masahiko GOINO (Dept of International Affairs, JSHP) 24 February 2009

The National Diet Library (NDL, <http://www.ndl.go.jp/>) of Japan has National Diet Library Classification (NDLC). Under the code of SD23 (History of Pharmaceutical sciences, <http://www.ndl.go.jp/jp/library/data/m.pdf>), there are 64 books in Japanese and 31 books in the Western language. But no books on Japanese history of pharmaceutical sciences have been published in Western language, so far.

Here are the most important five books :

1) Zenkoku Iyaku Shiseki Gaido (A Guide to Historical Sites Related to the History of Pharmacy in Japan)
Author: Koji YAMAKAWA (President of JSHP)
Language: Japanese
Publisher/Year: Yakuji Nippo Sha, 2004
ISBN: 4-8408-0799-X Price: JYE 260

This guide contains information on approximately 150 pharmacy-related sites and areas, including their histories, entrance fees, access, etc.

2) Zusetsu Shosoin Yakubutsu (Shosoin Medicament)
Editor: Office of the Shosoin Treasure House, The Imperial Household Agency
Supervisor: Shoji SHIBATA (former President of JSHP)
Language: Japanese
Publisher/Year: Chuo Koron Shinsha, 2000
ISBN: 4-12-002845-3
Price: JYE 19, 950

Shosoin, imperial repository, located in Nara city, housed Japanese treasures in 8th century and is still under the management of the Imperial Household Agency of the Japanese government. Parts of them can be seen from website: <http://>

shosoin.kunaicho.go.jp/treasure/shousouin/slide/slide-frame.html

The study, conducted by Dr. Shibata's group, records and analyzes the pharmaceutical materials found in Shosoin no Meiyaku (Traditional Drugs in Japan)

3) Nihon no Meiyaku (Traditional Drugs in Japan)

Author: Hajime SODA

Language: Japanese

Publisher/Year: Yasaka Shobo, 1981, 1993, 2001

ISBN: 4-89694-477-1

Price: JY 2,520

Dr. Soda introduces us to traditional drugs, which have been sold commercially for over 700 years in Japan.

4) Nihon Iyakuhiin Sangyshi (The history of Japanese Pharmaceutical Industries)

Editor: Japanese Society of History of Pharmacy (JSHP)

Language: Japanese

Publisher/Year: Yakuji Nippo Sha, 1995

ISBN: 4-84080-378-1

This describes the history of pharmaceutical industry of Japan. Most comprehensive. Only second hand book is available at second-hand bookshops including web-based shops.

5) Nihon Yakugakushi (The History of Pharmaceutical Science in Japan)

Author: Totaro SHIMIZU

Language: Japanese

Publisher/Year: Nanzan Do, 1949, 1971

This is the most important book on the history of medicines and medical materials from the mythical era to the 1950s in Japan. Only second hand book is available at second-hand bookshops including web-based shops

THE NETHERLANDS (Sjoerd Wicherink) ■

The Dutch Society can look back upon a successful year 2008. In October, the yearly Pharmaceutical History Day was organized in Arnhem. Participants enjoyed a series of short communications on the newly opened Pharmaceutical Museum, on recent developments in the research into pharmacists in Utrecht, and on a 17th-century medical-pharmaceutical manuscript from Gramsbergen, to be published this year. These were followed by papers on Prof. Ariëns, the famous Dutch pharmacologist, on the success-story of Aspirin and on organotherapy, e.g. Bezoar-stones. Between two papers, participants were given a short excursion (by slide-show) into Belgium, to look at some remarkable architectural highlights of Belgian pharmacies.

Beginning December 1st, the history of pharmacy in the Netherlands made a great leap forward: the appointment of Toine Pieters as professor in the history of pharmacy at Utrecht University. This chair is founded as a joint-venture of the pharmacy-faculties of the Dutch universities and the K.N.M.P., the professional association of Dutch pharmacists.



NORWAY (Yngve Torud) ■ The general assembly of the Norwegian Society for the History of Pharmacy (NFHS) was held on April 8th in Oslo. Kristin Lundqvist and Gunvor Solheim were re-elected as members of the executive committee.

At the same meeting, Kai Finsnes, the managing director of Apotekforeningen (Norwegian Pharmacy

Association) gave a lecture about the great administrative changes in Norwegian pharmacy the last 10 years, with the changeover from personal privileges to pharmacy chains.

Our society has been working with plans for recruitment, because many of our members are old and have a tendency to leave the society.

The Norwegian Pharmaceutical Society arranged its annual meeting in October. NFHS was responsible for the section for the history of pharmacy, and 4 communications were presented., most of them dealing with contemporary history.

We are working with a plan for a comprehensive report of the history of pharmacy from the end of the second world war up to our time. An editorial board is elected, consisting of pharmacists and historians. An editor is now working full time with the project. The project will take 2 or 3 more years. The Museum for the History of Pharmacy at the Norwegian Folks Museum take part in the museum's open days in summer and before Christmas, where pharmacists demonstrate the old techniques making pills, tablets, ointments etc. Pharmacists, working as volunteers, take part in the registration of incoming books and objects given to the museum as gifts from pharmacists all over the country.

The society has distributed the 14th issue of our journal, *Cygnus*, for the history of pharmacy in November 2008. In addition, we have published our national newsletter twice, with national and international news concerning the history of pharmacy.

POLAND (Jadwiga Brzezińska) ■ The XVII Symposium on the History of Pharmacy (19-22.06.08) took place in Licheń near Poznań. Delegates from Belarus, Germany and Romania also participated in this event. The lectures which have been read there (about 30) were later printed in the Diary of the Symposium. Two trips during the

Symposium familiarized people with the historic monuments of the region. At the end of the Symposium there was a mass in the Sanctuary of Licheń celebrated by the Bishop of Poznań. The invited guests from Germany and Romania said the prayer Our Father in their native languages.

In Cracow the 225th anniversary of the 1st Faculty of Pharmacy and Materia Medica were ceremoniously celebrated. On this occasion a great publication edited by Zbigniew Bela, the director of the Museum of Pharmacy in Cracow, was published.

From 25. 04. to 04. 05. 08 a trip was organised for the historians of pharmacy to Tuscany to visit the monuments of pharmacy, among others Aboca Museum of Pharmacy in Sansepolcro.

The Museum of Pharmacy in Warsaw (director: Iwona Arabas) organized 2 meetings and exhibitions on the history of hydrotherapy (17. 05. 08) and the History of asthma treatment (29. 10. 08).

To celebrate the Days of Stargard city (15. 06. 08), the Szczecin Section of History of Pharmacy organised a happening on the Old City Square in Stargard showing the process of making »teriak« which was prepared according to the old recipes by pharmacists from Stargard M.A. Jerzy Waliszewski and his wife Danuta. They were wearing old traditional costumes rented from a theatre. The happening lasted a few hours following the old ritual and was a great event in the city presented by all media.

The Festival of Pharmacists held under the patronage of St. Kosma and St. Damian (27. 09. 08) were ceremoniously celebrated in Warsaw, Poznań, Szczecin and Bydgoszcz.

On 05. 12. 2008 in Warsaw there was a competition and presentation of the best master's theses concerning the history of pharmacy which were written at the universities in Poland and Lithuania. In 2008 the winners got precious award. A decision was made to organise such a competition annually to encourage young pharmacists

to become interested in the history of pharmacy.

On the meeting in Warsaw on 03. 10. 2008 there was a ceremonious laudation of professor Dionizy Moska to celebrate his 80th birthday. He has read a lecture titled »The elements of ethics in philosophy and theology«.

About 20 books dealing with the history of pharmacy were published in 2008.

We invite you to the next Symposium of History of Pharmacy (25–28. 06.09) for the lectures in Toruń and Bydgoszcz.

ROMANIA (George-Dan Mogosanu)

■ Dr. Constantin Iugulescu (1924–2006) has produced an excellent record of the history of the Romanian military pharmacy.

Pages from the history of the Romanian military pharmacy (Pagini din trecutul farmaciei militare românești) Sitech Publishing House, Craiova, 2008, 350 p., ISBN 978-973-746-802-4

The author discusses this topic according to the following breakdown: ante-pharmaceutical military period (until 1831), beginning and set up of military pharmacy (1831–1858), reorganization and national affirmation (1859–1877), rising and effort in wars (1878–1945), the communist period (1946–1989); concerning the last period the book refers to the years 1946–1975 only, as mentioned in the first footnote.

The volume is organized in 12 chapters, as follows: »Romanian military pharmacy in historical documents and records«, »Military pharmacy at international level«, »First Romanian military pharmacies«, »Military pharmacy during the national affirmation (1859–1877)«, »Military pharmacy during Romania's Independence War«, »Rising of the Romanian military pharmacy (1878–1916)«, »Military pharmacy until Romania's entrance into the First World War«, »Romanian pharmaceutical military service during the First World War (1916–1919)«, »Romanian military pharmacy during the in-

terwar period (1919–1940)«, »Romanian military pharmacy during the Second World War (1940–1945)«, »Romanian military pharmacy during the years 1946–1975«, »Romanian military pharmacy in manuscripts and images (1832–1975)«.

The documentation is based on a great number of archive funds, searched by the author in the Ministry of Defence Archives, National Archives Bucharest, Romanian Academy Library, and Library of the Armed Forces Central Museum.



SWEDISH ACADEMY OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

SWEDEN (Björn Lindeke) ■ The year 2008, following an eventful 2007 with the celebration of the 300 anniversary of the birth of Carl Linnaeus, was a year with few extraordinary events for the Swedish Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

On March 25 in a joint activity, the Swedish Chemical Society, the Berzelius Society and the Academy devoted an evening to the development of the education of chemistry and pharmacy in Sweden in the early 20th century. In his introduction to the seminar, Dr. Jan Trofast, in his capacity of co-editor, presented the book, *From Lavoisier to Strindberg*. The book presents the very much appreciated lectures in the history of chemistry given by the late Dr. Levi Tansjö in Lund.

An investigation of *the Skånelaholm collection*, an 18th Century collection of Materia medica, as commissioned by the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities, has been completed and the results published in the book *Skånelaholm – a manor house in Uppland*. The investigations of the medicinal chest recovered in 2001, from the wreck of the 17th century Swedish man-of-war HMS Kronan have contin-

ued. A new project aimed at the documentation of the development of GMP and quality control within the Swedish drug industry has been initiated. Presentations at the Annual Swedish Pharmaceutical Conference comprised: – A portrait of *Stellan Gullström*, a great personality, founder of the Swedish Pharmacy Students Union and president of the Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences 1923-35 (by A. Grahnén). – *The development of Somatorm/Genotropin, the first recombinant medicine*, cooperation between KabiVitrum and Genentech, led to the development of the first recombinant human growth hormone, to be registered in 1985 (by Hans Sievertsson), – *Collection of GMP-documents from the Swedish drug industry*, the development of GMP and quality documentation within the Swedish drug industry (L. Ernerot), – *The route to FASS and Patient-FASS* – the Swedish Medicines Information Catalogues (R. Casslén) and – *Making ointment in the Finnish oral folk poetry* (I. Soino-Laaksonen).

Like in previous years the organisation has bestowed lectures in the history of pharmacy at the universities of Uppsala and Gothenburg. The ongoing research on the content of the medical chest from the wreck of the 17th century Swedish man of war HMS Kronan has been presented at evening seminars in several places on six different occasions.

SWITZERLAND (François Ledermann) ■ The Annual Symposium of the Swiss Society for the History of Pharmacy was held on 25th – 26th October, 2008 in Neuenburg. This Symposium, dedicated to »Pharmacy and the World«, included presentations of seven lecturers shedding light on various aspects of this highly important theme for the history of pharmacy. This way, participants had the opportunity to make an imaginary trip to Mexico and South America, while other lectures were read about the fight against malaria in the Pacific region during the Sec-



ond World War, and even more, about love-potions in operas. A Ph.D Thesis by Priska Binz at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology has been published by the Swiss Society for the History of Pharmacy. This Thesis discusses the use of mineral waters in medicine, especially those of Tessin Canton (see below). The book has been distributed free of charge to the members of the Swiss Society. The Foundation »Historical Library for the Swiss Pharmacy« has been officially established on 25th November, 2008 under the auspices of the Swiss Pharmacists Association (pharmaSuisse) and the Swiss Society for the History of Pharmacy. The Foundation aims to catalogue the book and archive collections of both societies, and to enlarge the collection by obtaining additional materials for research.

Die Jahresversammlung der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie fand am 25. und 26. Oktober 2008 in Neuenburg statt. Dem Thema »Die Pharmazie und die Welt« gewidmet, erlaubte es dieses Symposium sieben Vortragenden verschiedene Facetten eines für die Pharmaziegeschichte wichtigen Motivs zu beleuchten. So konnten die Teilnehmer eine Reise nach Mexiko und Südamerika unternehmen, aber auch Mitteilungen über den Malariakampf im Pazifik während des zweiten Weltkriegs oder über die weite Welt der Liebestränke in der Oper hören.

Die an der Eidgenössischen Technischen Hochschule von Zürich durchgeführte Dissertation von Priska Binz wurde in die Veröffentlichungen der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft

für Geschichte der Pharmazie aufgenommen. Sie behandelt das Mineralwasserwesen, insbesondere im Kanton Tessin. (Siehe unten). Das Werk wurde unentgeltlich den Mitgliedern der Gesellschaft zuge- liefert.

Die Stiftung »Historische Bibliothek der Schweizer Pharmazie« wurde offiziell am 25. November 2008 gegründet. Sie hat als Träger den Schweizerischen Apotheker-Verband pharmaSuisse sowie die Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie und hat als Ziel die Inventarisierung des Buch- und Archivbestands der beiden Gesellschaften, sowie weiteres Material aufzunehmen und zu bearbeiten.

Le symposium annuel de la Société suisse d'histoire de la pharmacie s'est déroulé à Neuchâtel les 25 et 26 octobre 2008. Consacré à »La pharmacie et le monde«, la réunion permit à sept conférenciers de présenter différentes facettes de ce thème récurrent de l'histoire de la pharmacie. Les participants purent ainsi entreprendre un voyage qui les mena au Mexique et en Amérique du Sud, mais entendre aussi des communications sur la lutte contre la malaria dans le Pacifique pendant la Seconde Guerre Mondiale ou sur le vaste monde des élixirs d'amour dans l'opéra.

La thèse de doctorat de Priska Binz soutenue à l'École Polytechnique de Zurich et traitant du phénomène des eaux minérales, en particulier dans le canton du Tessin, est parue dans les Publications de la Société suisse d'histoire de la pharmacie. (Voir ci-dessous). Elle a été distribuée gratuitement aux membres de la Société.

La fondation »Bibliothèque historique de la pharmacie suisse« a été créée officiellement le 25 novembre 2008 sous les auspices de la Société helvétique des pharmaciens pharmaSuisse et de la Société suisse d'histoire de la pharmacie. Elle a pour but de procéder à un inventaire du fonds actuel des deux sociétés, de recueillir des ouvrages et des documents relevant de l'histoire de la pharmacie et d'accueillir des fonds d'archives.

MINERALWASSER ALS HEILMITTEL
by Priska Binz Nocco
Published by the Swiss Society for
the History of Pharmacy
Volume 29, 2008, 416 pages,
ISBN 3-9522758-6-7, CHF 40.-,
EURO 25.- (+ delivery costs).

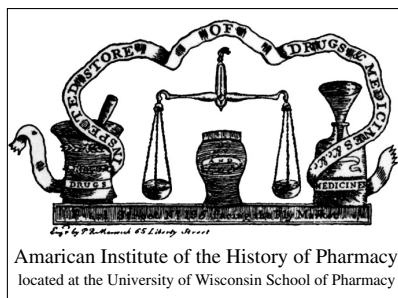
The book is obtainable at the
Swiss Association of Pharmacists/
Berne (Switzerland).

Fax: 004131 978 58 59, E-mail:
ursula.streit@pharmasuisse.org

The treatment of diseases with
mineral spring water belongs to
the oldest medical therapies. The
»remedy« mineral water is there-
fore of importance also within the
pharmacy. The present pharmacy
historical dissertation (Swiss Fed-
eral Institute of Technology,
Zurich) examines the impact of
the use of mineral waters, as well
as of their dried components, as
therapeutic agents in the 19th and
early 20th centuries, i.e. from ap-
prox. 1810 to 1930, as well as the
contributions given by pharma-
cists in the development and
analysis of mineral water springs.
Beside these aspects, the aim here
is also to describe the role played
by pharmacists in the production
of artificial mineral water as well
as in the sale and wholesale of nat-
ural and artificial mineral water.
In the first part of this work the
situation in Switzerland and its
surrounding countries, such as
Germany, France, Italy and Aus-
tria, is discussed. The second part
contains a case-study of the partic-
ular situation in the Canton
Tessin.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(Gregory Higby) ■ During 2008
the American Institute continued
its usual programming plus a new
special event. As in previous
years, the Institute published its
quarterly journal (*Pharmacy in
History*), its newsletter (*AIHP
Notes*), and its pharmaco-historical
calendar.

The annual meeting of the Insti-
tute was held in San Diego, Cali-
fornia, in March. At that meeting,
a special symposium was organized
in cooperation with the American



Pharmacists Association on »The
Smithsonian's National Research
Collection as a Resource for
Pharmacy.« Three members of the
Smithsonian staff - Ramunas Kon-
dratas, Diane Wendt, and Eric
Jentsch – spoke about the museum
collections. In addition, a session
of contributed papers was held
that included presentations by six
scholars on various topics. At the
San Diego meeting, the Institute
conferred the 2008 Edward Krem-
ers Award. John E. Lesch, author
of *The First Miracle Drugs: How
the Sulfa Drugs Transformed Medi-
cine*, received the award.

Academic members of the Insti-
tute helped establish in July a new
History of Pharmacy Special Inter-
est Group (HoPSIG) within the
structure of the American Associa-
tion of Colleges of Pharmacy.
Prof. Robert Buerki was founding
HoPSIG Chair and AIHP Direc-
tor Higby was selected as Chair-
Elect. The group will explore
methods of teaching history in
American schools of pharmacy.

In October, the Institute hosted in
Madison a conference on »Modern
Medicines: New Perspectives in
Pharmaceutical History.« A group
of forty scholars gathered to hear
presentations by 15 colleagues on
various historical aspects of mod-
ern pharmaceuticals. Starting with
the keynote address by Prof. Eliza-
beth Siegel Watkins on »From
History of Pharmacy to Pharma-
ceutical History,« through to the
wrap-up summary talk by Prof.
Harry M. Marks on »The Secret
Lives of Drugs,« the two-day con-
ference was a time for provocative
insights and discussion. Plans are
underway for the next Madison
Medicines Conference, probably
in 2010.

In conjunction with the Modern
Medicines Conference, the Insti-

tute staff installed a special exhibit
on »Pharmaceuticals & Pharma-
cists: The Evolving Relationship«
at the Historical Reading Room of
the Ebling Health Sciences Library
of the University of Wisconsin-
Madison. (A version of the exhibi-
tion will be added to the Institute
website – www.aihp.org – in 2009.)
The exhibit also celebrated the
125th anniversary of the founding
of the University of Wisconsin
School of Pharmacy, the home in-
stitution of the American Institute.
The 2009 Annual Meeting of the
Institute will take place in con-
junction with the American Phar-
macists Association in San Anto-
nio, Texas, 4-6 April. For more in-
formation, visit www.aihp.org or
write: AIHP, 777 Highland Av-
enue, Madison, WI 53705, USA
- Gregory J. Higby, Ph.D., Execu-
tive Director.

39th
INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS
FOR THE HISTORY
OF PHARMACY

September 16–19, 2009, Vienna,
Austria

For details see www.39ichp.org

For application form see page 16
of this Newsletter.

Important Deadlines:

Early bird registration:
May 31, 2009

Abstract submission:
March 31, 2009

Hotel reservation:
July 18, 2009

ISHP RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

In 2009, ISHP is again sponsoring two research projects of international relevance. The jury decided to sponsor the following research projects:

1. Dimitrios Koutroumpas, PhD student in history of pharmacy, School of Medicine, University of Athens, Greece: **»Galen's Pharmacology: Simple medicines and their theoretical model according to Galen«**. The main goal of this research Project is the study of the most significant part of Galen's work which is the treatise *»On Properties and Mixtures of Simple Drugs«*. It is an effort to study systematically and analyze the simple drugs and the theoretical mechanism of their effect in the human body as conceived by Galen.

Further along the research project attempts to study and distinguish the simple drugs he used in relation to the work of earlier and contemporary colleagues of his who dealt with pharmacology. The main attempt will be to understand the causal nexus to previous pharmacological systems and the way Galen's pharmacology was affected by them. Particular analysis shall be done by tracing his influences from Dioscoride's *Materia Medica* during the period which he wrote the study.

At a next stage the pharmacological medical recipes he administered to patients shall be the subject of systematic study, analysis and processing. There will be an attempt to research and interpret the meaning of potency and effectiveness of the drugs given by him. Within the same framework, though clearly as a specific object of research, shall be the experimental methodology followed by Galen, the definition of pharmacological failure and pharmacological success or effectiveness, a semantic analysis of methodological and scientific failure in the field of his pharmacology.

Finally, a categorization of the medicaments of Galen's simple drugs shall be completed, with pre-

cise determination of the qualitative properties and their grades or powers. We must not neglect the need to investigate the relations of scientific discourse to magic and the occult element in Galen's recipes of simple drugs, always within the framework of the rationalism which characterized him.

2. Dr. Joan E. Taylor, Honorary Research Fellow, Department of History, University College, London: **»The Essenes and Dead Sea Pharmacology«**. Recently, scientists argue that Qumran, an archaeological site on the north-western side of the Dead Sea was established primarily for commercial reasons (for trade, perfume-production, pottery manufacture etc.). The study tries to explore, how far phar-

macological interest also contributes to the decision of the Essenes to settle in this area. The study is founded on an intriguing statement made by Josephus. He writes: *»They very earnestly study the works of the ancients, especially selecting those for the benefit of soul and body; thus with these they search out roots, remedies, and properties of stones in reference to treatment of diseases.«* Hitherto this pharmacological interest has not been carefully contextualised and explored by scholars specialising in Qumran and the Dead Sea Scrolls. Therefore this research investigates the historical literature about the Essenes, the Dead Sea and regional medicines as well as the Dead Sea Scrolls and archaeology of Qumran and its environs. It hopes to solve the mystery of why some Essenes chose to live by the Dead Sea: to exploit the medicinal products of the area.

OBITUARY PROF. DR. KÁROLY ZALAI (1921 – 2008)

We regret to announce that September 28, 2008, Professor Dr. Károly Zalai, Hungary, passed away at the age of 87. Professor Zalai served the society as president from 1982 to 1989. Prof. Dr. Károly Zalai graduated in Budapest, in 1943, as pharmacist and received his University Doctor title in 1947. He started his carrier in community pharmacies. From 1952 he became an inspector, later chief inspector of the Pharmaceutical Centre of Pest County, participating at the same time in the graduate education of pharmacy technicians. In 1962 Prof. Zalai was appointed as Director of the University Pharmacy of the Budapest University of Medicine (later renamed as Semmelweis University of Medical School), where he taught pharmaceutical logistics and organisation sciences. In 1970 he obtained his PhD. title, then, in 1992 became Doctor of the Pharmaceutical Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In 1973 he was appointed as Assistant

Professor and 1982 as Professor. Between 1984 and 1990 he served as the Dean of the Pharmaceutical Faculty of the Semmelweis University of Medical School. His international professional and scientific activities were well-known. He was a vice-president of FIP between 1976 and 1984. Prof. Zalai contributed a lot to the development of the history of pharmacy, pharmaceutical economics, pharmaceutical propeutics and clinical pharmacy. He fulfilled the position of the President of the International Society for the History of Pharmacy (1981 – 1989), then the President of the International Academy for the History of Pharmacy (1991 – 1995). Professor Zalai is the owner of many Hungarian and international scientific and professional awards. He published many books and about 300 scientific papers in Hungarian and international scientific journals.



39th International Congress for the History of Pharmacy

September 16-19, 2009

University Campus, Lecture Hall Center, Vienna, Austria

CONGRESS REGISTRATION FORM

Please return before August 31, 2009

Please complete in capital letters and return to ICHP 2009, c/o Vienna Medical Academy Alser Strasse 4, 1090 Vienna, Austria
T: +43 1 405 13 83/0 - F: +43 1 407 82 74 - E-mail: 39ichp@medacad.org

PERSONAL DATA		
Last name _____	First Name _____	Title _____
Institution/Department/Hospital _____		
Address _____		
ZIP Code _____	City _____	Country _____
Phone _____	Fax _____	E-mail _____
ACCOMPANYING PERSON		
Last name _____	First Name _____	Title _____

REGISTRATION FEES (in EURO)

(Please do **not** return the registration form after August 31, 2009. After this date only on-site registration will be possible.)

Payment Received:	Before May 31, 2009	June 1–August 31, 2009
Members ISHP	<input type="checkbox"/> 280,-	<input type="checkbox"/> 330,-
Non-Members	<input type="checkbox"/> 320,-	<input type="checkbox"/> 370,-
Student	<input type="checkbox"/> 150,-	<input type="checkbox"/> 200,-
Accompanying Person	<input type="checkbox"/> 170,-	<input type="checkbox"/> 220,-

SCIENTIFIC EXCURSIONS – Tour 1 (All other ASHP-guided tours please book on-site at the registration desk.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Wednesday, September 16, 2009, 14.00-16.00 "Historical pharmacies in the city"	_____ Person(s)	Pre-booking mandatory
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SOCIAL PROGRAM

<input type="checkbox"/>	Wednesday, September 16, 2009, 19.30 Welcome Cocktail at the Vienna City Hall	_____ Person(s)	No fee but registration is mandatory
<input type="checkbox"/>	Thursday, September 17, 2009, 19.30 Ceremonial Meeting of the International Academy for the History of Pharmacy and Reception	_____ Person(s)	No fee but registration is mandatory
<input type="checkbox"/>	Friday, September 18, 2009, 19.30 Heurigen Evening	_____ Person(s)	Euro 40,- pp.

TOTAL – Please fill in the total amount

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LUNCH (Please note that lunch has to be ordered in advance and cannot be ordered on-site. The lunch is included in the registration fee.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Thursday, September 17, 2009	_____ Person(s)	Pre-booking mandatory
<input type="checkbox"/>	Friday, September 18, 2009	_____ Person(s)	Pre-booking mandatory
<input type="checkbox"/>	Saturday, September 19, 2009	_____ Person(s)	Pre-booking mandatory
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vegetarian lunch required		

METHODS OF PAYMENT

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bank transfer free of charge for the beneficiary to the congress account: "WMA - ICHP 2009", account no.: 286-274-963/31 , bank/routing code: 20111, IBAN: AT 46 20111 28627496331 , SWIFT: GIBAA TWW , at the "Erste Bank", Alser Strasse 23, 1080 Vienna, Austria
<input type="checkbox"/>	Credit card <input type="checkbox"/> Visa <input type="checkbox"/> MasterCard <input type="checkbox"/> Diners Club
Card no: ____ / ____ / ____ / ____ CVV2/CVC2 Code*: ____ Expiry Date: __ / __	
Name of Cardholder _____ Signature _____	
*The CVV2/CVC2 is a 3-digit security code printed on the back side of your card. The number appears in reverse italic at the top right end of the signature panel behind the last 4 digits of your card number. This helps us to fight fraud in the "card-not-present transactions". Thank you!	

Date _____ Signature _____