



A FEW WORDS FROM THE PRESIDENT

For many years, university collections have been widely valued as relics of former times, although they may take up room and are of questionable importance for teaching and research, especially in the natural sciences. During the last few years university managements and the public have become increasingly aware of the presence of university museums and of university collections, largely through the activities of international organisations such as ICOM (International Council of Museums, icom.museum) and UMAC (University Museums and Collections, <http://publicus.culture.hu-berlin.de>). UMAC represents an international forum “for all those working in, or associated with, academic museums, galleries and collections (including herbaria and botanical gardens). UMAC is concerned with the role of collections

LE MESSAGE DE PRÉSIDENT

Dans le domaine de la science, les collections universitaires sont considérées depuis longtemps comme des reliques du passé qui consomment de l'espace et leur importance pour la recherche et l'enseignement ont été largement remises en question. Depuis plusieurs années, les musées et les collections universitaires retrouvent de l'intérêt, mais surtout dans l'opinion publique et à la direction des universités. Ceci est principalement dû aux activités des organisations internationales telles que l'ICOM (Conseil international des musées, <http://icom.museum>) et UMAC (Musées et collections universitaires, <http://publicus.culture.hu-berlin.de>). L'UMAC se présente comme un forum international dont le but est de promouvoir la conservation des collections scientifiques et d'interagir avec le public et les autorités: [“UMAC is a forum for all

EIN WORT DER PRÄSIDENTIN

Universitätssammlungen sah man jahrelang, vor allem im Bereich der Naturwissenschaften, als Relikte der Vergangenheit an, die Platz verbrauchen und deren Bedeutung für die Lehre und Forschung vielfach in Frage gestellt wurde. Seit einigen Jahren rücken Universitätsmuseen und Universitätssammlungen jedoch wieder stärker in das Bewusstsein der Öffentlichkeit und des Universitätsmanagements. Dies ist vor allem auf die Aktivitäten von internationalen Vereinigungen wie ICOM (International Council of Museums, <http://icom.museum>) und UMAC (University Museums and Collections, <http://publicus.culture.hu-berlin.de>) zurückzuführen. UMAC präsentiert sich als internationales Forum, deren Ziel es ist, die Erhaltung von wissenschaftlichen Sammlungen und die Interaktion mit der Öffentlichkeit und den

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY

INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT
FÜR GESCHICHTE DER PHARMAZIE

SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE
D'HISTOIRE DE LA PHARMACIE

PRESIDENT:
PROF. DR. C. KLETTER
VIENNA, AUSTRIA

<http://www.histpharm.org>

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within higher education institutions and the communities they serve. It provides its members with a forum to identify partnership opportunities concerning the resources in the collections, to share knowledge and experience, and to enhance access to the collections. The aim is to protect the heritage in the care of universities.” (see <http://icom.museum/the-committees/international-committees>). There are now a number of regional initiatives within Europe, such as one in Germany, whose network “university collections” (<http://www.kulturtechnik.hu-berlin.de>) draws attention to many national and international activities.

Using the example of the University of Vienna I can illustrate how such organisations might influence the perception of scientific collections within the university. In 2007, the international congress of ICOM was held in Vienna and a great number of congress participants wished to visit several university collections. This international interest unexpectedly directed a spotlight on the collections. The university’s management suddenly became aware of the collection’s importance, and started a project with the aim of documenting all the scientific collections belonging to the university. As a result of this undertaking more than 100 collections were traced. The rector’s office was surprised by their number and diversity. As a consequence of the project’s findings, a staff position was provided within the section of the library and archive system at the university. The activities of this position include documentary work, the preservation of the collections, and interaction with the public. Furthermore, the collections gain additional public attention by guided tours and a website on the university’s homepage (<http://bibliothek.univie.ac.at/sammlungen>). A small number of the collections include items all of which are of historical interest, but the maintenance of these collections is not questioned, at least at present.

Among the scientific collections the pharmacognosy collection of the University is still used to a limited extent in modern pharmaceutical education and scientific investigations. The collection also provides reference mate-

those working in, or associated with, academic museums, galleries and collections (including herbaria and botanical gardens). UMAC is concerned with the role of collections within higher education institutions and the communities they serve. It provides its members with a forum to identify partnership opportunities concerning the resources in the collections, to share knowledge and experience, and to enhance access to the collections. The aim is to protect the heritage in the care of universities.” (<http://icom.museum/the-committees/international-committees>]). Il existe plusieurs initiatives régionales en Europe, en particulier en Allemagne qui méritent d’être mentionnés, en particulier le site <http://www.kulturtechnik.hu-berlin.de> qui informe des nombreuses activités nationales et internationales.

L’Université de Vienne peut être montrée comme exemple de la manière comme ces organismes peuvent apporter un changement dans l’évaluation de l’importance des collections scientifiques de l’université. L’organisation de l’édition 2007 du Congrès international de l’ICOM à Vienne et l’intérêt des visiteurs pour la découverte de quelques collections individuelles ont placé de manière inattendue l’intérêt pour les collections scientifiques sur la scène internationale. L’université eut soudain conscience de la valeur de ces objets et a lancé un projet qui avait pour l’objectif la documentation des collections de l’Université de Vienne. Les plus de 100 collections universitaires étonnèrent les responsables par leur nombre mais aussi par leur diversité. À la suite de ce projet fut créé un état-major dans le cadre des bibliothèques et des archives dont la tâche est de continuer à documenter les collections, de garantir leur conservation et d’assurer leur présentation au public. L’ouverture des collections à des visites guidées et leur présence sur le site Internet de l’Université ont également accru leur visibilité auprès du grand public. Quelques collections sont purement historiques et leur conservation, du moins pour l’instant, n’est pas remise en question.

Parmi les collections scientifiques est incluse la collection de pharma-

Behörden zu fördern [“UMAC is a forum for all those working in, or associated with, academic museums, galleries and collections (including herbaria and botanical gardens). UMAC is concerned with the role of collections within higher education institutions and the communities they serve. It provides its members with a forum to identify partnership opportunities concerning the resources in the collections, to share knowledge and experience, and to enhance access to the collections. The aim is to protect the heritage in the care of universities.” (<http://icom.museum/the-committees/international-committees>)]. Es gibt einige regionale Initiativen in Europa, hier ist vor allem jene in Deutschland zu nennen, welche über das Netzwerk Universitätssammlungen (<http://www.kulturtechnik.hu-berlin.de>) auf viele nationale und internationale Aktivitäten hinweist.

Am Beispiel der Universität Wien lässt sich zeigen, wie solche Organisationen eine Änderung in der Beurteilung der Bedeutung von wissenschaftlichen Sammlungen für die Universität herbeiführen können. Die Abhaltung des internationalen ICOM Kongresses 2007 in Wien und das Interesse der Kongressbesucher an der Besichtigung einzelner Sammlungen rückte die wissenschaftlichen Sammlungen unerwartet in das internationale Rampenlicht. Die Universität wurde sich plötzlich des Wertes dieser Sammlungen bewusst und startete ein Projekt, das die Dokumentation aller Sammlungen der Universität Wien zum Ziel hatte. Die mehr als 100 universitären Sammlungen erregten bei den Verantwortlichen nicht nur Staunen ob der Zahl sondern auch ob ihrer Vielfalt. In der Folge dieses Projektes kam es zur Errichtung einer Stabsstelle für die Sammlungen im Rahmen des Bibliotheks- und Archivwesens, deren Aufgabe es ist, die Dokumentation der Sammlungen weiterzuführen sowie den Erhalt der Sammlungen und ihre Präsentation nach Außen zu gewährleisten. Die Öffnung der Sammlungen für Führungen und ihre Präsenz auf der Homepage der Universität erhöhen zusätzlich ihren Bekanntheitsgrad in der Öffentlichkeit. Bei wenigen Sammlungen handelt es sich um rein historische Sammlungen, deren Erhaltung – zumindest vorerst –

rial for microscopic examination, a technique which is still in use to secure the identity of medicinal drugs. Market products based on plant ingredients from all over the world are popular as never before. Various products formulated with plant material such as dietary supplements, anti-aging products and products promising well-being and enhanced vitality are marketed in all kinds of dosage forms and sold in drug stores, esoteric shops and through the internet. Mixtures of cut or powdered plants advertised as well-being tea, vitalizing tea, "take it easy tea" or "good mood tea" can easily be found on the shelves of any supermarket.

The high demand for those products indicates that there is a general interest in medicinal drugs of plant origin, and that the consumers might well be attracted to visit pharmacognosy collections. However, public information about such collections is currently very low, due to the fact that samples of medicinal drugs which are no longer used (if they still exist at all) are generally preserved in scientific institutions or, occasionally, in private collections. In many cases such collections are not well-displayed, or else they are kept in storage rooms hidden from the public. Luckily the pharmacognosy collection of the University of Vienna has been well displayed in a separate showroom since 1998.

Pharmacognosy collections offer many opportunities for research in the history of pharmacy. Such collections also have potential for informing investigations in the history of science; they are part of the cultural tradition, and they may disclose information about the profession's development and the pharmacist's education. The Viennese collection, for example, was established in the middle of the 19th century and has been continuously enlarged right up to the present day; it now consists of about 18,000 samples from all over the world. Diverse packing materials such as chests, baskets and bottles, or various materials such as animal skin, horn, calabash, leaf and bark, may indicate the item's country of origin.

Pharmacognosy maps of the early 20th century, many of which are still

cognosie de l'Université de Vienne qui joue dans le système universitaire moderne un rôle encore clairement limité pour l'enseignement pharmaceutique et la recherche scientifique. La collecte de toutes ces drogues peut aussi fournir des documents de référence pour la botanique microscopique de l'identification des plantes médicinales. Les produits à base de plantes jouissent comme jamais d'une grande popularité auprès de la population. Les pharmacies, les drogueries, les magasins ésotériques et l'Internet proposent des compléments alimentaires, des produits contre les processus de vieillissement et l'augmentation du bien-être physique et de la vitalité dans toutes formes de thés qui peuvent être trouvés sur les étagères de tous les supermarchés. Ce boom suggère qu'un intérêt général pour les médicaments à base de plantes médicinales existe et que les collections de drogues pourraient constituer une attraction pour les visiteurs quand bien même la connaissance de l'existence de ces collections est limitée car elle se trouvent le plus souvent dans des institutions et parfois dans des collections privées. Elles sont souvent exposées de manière peu attirante, sont placées dans des locaux de stockage et restent donc cachées au public. Heureusement, la collection de pharmacognosie de l'Université de Vienne est exposée depuis 1998 dans un local idoine.

Comme objet d'observations historiques, les collections de drogues médicinales fournissent un vaste champ d'activité car elles permettent l'étude sur le plan de l'histoire des sciences, font partie des traditions culturelles et soulignent aussi les orientations de la discipline et de la formation des pharmaciens. La collection de pharmacognosie du Département de Pharmacognosie de l'Université de Vienne par exemple, créée au milieu du 19^{ème} siècle a été développée de façon constante depuis lors et comprend maintenant environ 18000 objets. Les emballages de drogues tels que des boîtes, des paniers, des bouteilles, et les matériaux utilisés, comme des peaux d'animaux, des cornes, des gourdes, des feuilles et des écorces peuvent révéler l'origine de certains médicaments. Des cartes de pharmacognosie du début du 20^{ème} siècle

ebenfalls nicht in Frage gestellt wird. Zu den wissenschaftlichen Sammlungen zählt auch die pharmakognostische Sammlung der Universität Wien, der im modernen Universitätsbetrieb noch im beschränkten Ausmaß eine Bedeutung als Lehrsammlung im pharmazeutischen Unterricht und für naturwissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zukommt. Die Arzneidrogen dieser Sammlung liefern auch Referenzmaterial für botanisch-mikroskopische Untersuchungen, die zur Identifizierung von Arzneipflanzen herangezogen werden. Fertigpräparate auf pflanzlicher Basis erfreuen sich in der Bevölkerung so großer Beliebtheit wie nie zuvor. In Drogeriemärkten, Esoterikshops und im Internet werden Nahrungsergänzungsmittel, Produkte gegen Alterungsprozesse sowie zur Hebung des körperlichen Wohlbefindens und der Vitalität in allen Darreichungsformen angeboten und Teemischungen wie Wohlfühltee, Muntermacher, „Nimm's Leicht Tee“ oder „Gute Laune Tee“ finden sich in den Regalen aller Supermärkte. Dieser Boom lässt vermuten, dass ein generelles Interesse an pflanzlichen Arzneidrogen vorhanden ist und solche Sammlungen eine Attraktion für Besucher darstellen könnten. Die Kenntnis über die Existenz derartiger Sammlungen ist jedoch gering, da Arzneipflanzensammlungen -sofern überhaupt noch vorhanden- sich meist nur in wissenschaftlichen Institutionen und gelegentlich noch in Privatsammlungen vorfinden. Häufig sind diese Sammlungen auch wenig publikumsattraktiv aufgestellt, fristen ihr Dasein in Depoträumen und bleiben dadurch der Öffentlichkeit verborgen. Im Gegensatz dazu ist erfreulicherweise die pharmakognostische Sammlung der Universität Wien seit 1998 in einem eigenen Schauraum ausgestellt.

Als Gegenstand historischer Betrachtungen bieten Arzneidrogensammlungen ein weites Betätigungsfeld, da sie Potential für wissenschaftsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen besitzen, einen Teil der kulturellen Tradition darstellen und auch Entwicklungen des Faches und der Apothekerausbildung aufzeigen. So wurde zum Beispiel die pharmakognostische Sammlung des Departments für Pharmakognosie der Universität



preserved, provide valuable information about the collection and cultivation areas of medicinal plants and their transportation routes. However, the medicinal plants themselves are of specific historic interest because they bear witness to the remedies of the past, and provide evidence of former teaching activities and research in pharmacognosy. A great number of the collection's medicinal drugs of plant and animal origin are not traded anymore, and they therefore represent samples of great historic and scientific value.

I am sure that valuable pharmacognosy collections exist in many member countries of the International Society for the History of Pharmacy. To enhance the chances for the preservation of such collections I would recommend that any person in charge should draw attention to the collection's existence in internet forums, and also network with colleagues. A raised international awareness may help to convince the respective managements of the value of these collections and of the need to preserve them.

I would like to launch an initiative in order to collect information about existing pharmacognosy collections within the member societies of ISHP. If you are the responsible person, or if you have knowledge about such a collection, please send me an e-mail (christa.kletter@univie.ac.at) providing the necessary contact details.

Christa Kletter

sont encore présentes et peuvent fournir de précieuses informations sur la collecte et les zones de culture de plantes médicinales et de leurs canaux de distribution. Les drogues médicinales elles-mêmes sont d'un intérêt historique particulier et témoignent de la thérapeutique et de l'enseignement et de la recherche en pharmacognosie des siècles passés. Nombre de ces plantes et animaux employés comme drogues médicinales sont obsolètes et présentent donc une valeur historique et scientifique particulière.

Je suis sûre que de nombreux pays membres de la SIHP abritent des collections de pharmacognosie qui méritent d'être préservées. Pour améliorer leurs chances de conservation, il serait avantageux de faire connaître leur existence dans des forums Internet et dans les médias modernes afin de créer un réseau entre collègues. Une attention internationale accrue pourrait augmenter leur valeur et souligner leur importance parmi les cadres des universités.

Je souhaite engager une initiative visant à recueillir des informations sur les collections de drogues existantes parmi les pays membres de la SIHP. Si vous êtes responsable ou si vous connaissez de telles collections, je vous prie de m'envoyer un courriel (christa.kletter@univie.ac.at), en indiquant vos coordonnées.

Christa Kletter

Wien Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts angelegt und seither stetig erweitert, so dass die Sammlung heute etwa 18000 Objekte umfasst. Die vielfältige Verpackung von Arzneidrogen, wie Kisten, Körbe, Flaschen, sowie die verwendeten Materialien, wie Tierhäute, Hörner, Kalebassen, Blätter und Rinden, können die Herkunft einzelner Drogen erkennen lassen. Pharmakognostische Karten, die aus den Anfängen des 20. Jahrhunderts erhalten geblieben sind, liefern wertvolle Informationen über die Sammel- und Anbaugebiete von Arzneipflanzen sowie deren Vertriebswege. Von besonderem historischen Interesse sind jedoch die Arzneidrogen selbst, die Zeugnis über die Arzneimittel vergangener Jahrhunderte ablegen und Hinweise auf die frühere Lehr- und Forschungstätigkeit in der Pharmakognosie geben. Viele dieser pflanzlichen und tierischen Arzneidrogen sind heute nicht mehr erhältlich, und dadurch von besonderem historischen aber auch wissenschaftlichem Wert.

Ich bin sicher, dass es in vielen Mitgliedsländern der IGGP noch pharmakognostische Sammlungen gibt, die erhaltenswert sind. Um die Chancen für deren Erhaltung zu verbessern, wäre es vorteilhaft, die Existenz der Sammlungen in entsprechenden Internetforen zu verbreiten und sich mittels moderner Medien mit Kollegen zu vernetzen. Eine erhöhte internationale Aufmerksamkeit könnte dem jeweiligen Management den Wert der Sammlung und die Notwendigkeit ihres Erhaltes vor Augen führen.

Ich möchte eine Initiative starten und Informationen über bestehende pharmakognostische Sammlungen in den Mitgliedsländern der IGGP sammeln. Falls Sie für so eine Sammlung zuständig sind oder solche Sammlungen kennen, bitte ich Sie, mir eine E-Mail (christa.kletter@univie.ac.at) unter Angabe von verfügbaren Kontaktdaten zu senden.

Christa Kletter

NEW MEMBER SOCIETIES

The International Society for the History of Pharmacy is proud to announce an increase in membership. In 2013 two national organizations of pharmaceutical history joined ISHP. Firstly, we welcome the 'Corporación Colombiana de Historia de la Farmacia'. The society has nine active members, is based in Bogota, Co-

lombia and is the first ISHP corporate member in South America. The 'Société québécoise d'histoire de la pharmacie' represents 50 pharmaceutical historians in the Canadian Province of Quebec. The society presents detailed information online: <http://www.sqhp.pha.ulaval.ca/>.



ISHP RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

The 2012/13 ISHP Research Fellowship was granted to Prof. Dr. Juri Salaks, Professor for the history of medicine, Riga, Latvia for his project "The Operations of F. Hoffmann-La Roche in Russia from 1896 until 1920". Professor Salaks is an expert in German-Russian Medical Relations in the 19th century and has published a lot about related topics.

Examination of the international, particularly Eastern European operations of the Basle based company F. Hoffmann-La Roche makes it possible to discover the development of the pharmaceutical market and the relevant industry in more than one country. Roche was founded in 1886 and soon expanded all around the world. The historical archives of F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG in Basle unfortunately cover the company's activities in Russia between 1886 and 1920 only insufficiently. However, there are highly informative archives which cover the period between 1920 and 1940 in terms of the Roche branches in Riga, Warsaw and Prague, so that details of Roche activities in Eastern Europe can be reconstructed. The main task is to examine as many primary sources as possible – the relevant archives in Russia, which may contain documents about the company's operations there between 1896 and 1919. Another task will be to study the secondary sources of material from that period, printed advertisements, articles in medical journals and newspapers, materials from congresses, memoirs, government regulations etc, in regard to Roche activities in Russia. For the study, archives in Basle, Petersburg, Warsaw and probably Moskow will be visited.

INVITATION

According to the ISHP statutes, all members are invited to the next General Assembly, Thursday, September 12, 16.30 h, LES CORDELIERS, 15, rue de l'école de médecine, 75006 Paris, France.

All proposals have to be made to the General Secretary two months in advance, i.e. until July 12, 2013.

EINLADUNG

Die nächste IGGP-Hauptversammlung findet am Donnerstag, 12. September 2013, 16.30 h, LES CORDELIERS, 15, rue de l'école de médecine, 75006 Paris, Frankreich, 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 12. Juli 2013, an die Geschäftsstelle gerichtet werden.

INVITATION

La prochaine assemblée générale de la Société Internationale d'Histoire de la Pharmacie aura lieu le jeudi 12 septembre 2013, 16.30 h, LES CORDELIERS, 15, rue de l'école de médecine, 75006 Paris, France.

Selon les statuts, les propositions et candidatures doivent être envoyées au plus tard deux mois avant l'assemblée, soit jusqu'au 12 juillet 2013 au secrétariat de la Société.

Agenda

Welcome, Quorum

Report of the President

Report of the Treasurer

Reports of the Commissioners:
FIP/Internet/Examiners of account

Admission of retirement
Executive Committee 2008/2009

Confirmation of elections

Fellowship

Any other business

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NATIONAL NEWS FOR INTERNATIONAL USE

AUSTRIA – AUSTRIAN SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY (Christa Kletter) ■ The Austrian Society for the History of Pharmacy held its biennial general assembly on October 11, 2012. The executive committee headed by Christa Kletter was re-elected for the next two-year's term.

On February 16, 2012, the Federal President of the Republic of Austria bestowed the professional title "Professor" upon one of our members, Mag. pharm. Dr. phil. Bernd Mader. He was honoured for his valuable contributions to pharmacy. Dr. Mader is a very active member of our society who, until now, has published more than 50 articles and two books in the field of history of pharmacy as well as European ethnology and cultural anthropology.

Articles:

Langebner Thomas (2012): Die Anfänge des pharmazeutischen Zeitschriftenwesens in Österreich. Österreichische Apothekerzeitung 66 (11): 48-49

Langebner Thomas (2012): Die Anfänge des pharmazeutischen Zeitschriftenwesens in Österreich. Österreichische Apothekerzeitung 66 (13): 34-37

Mader Bernd (2012): Die Erlöserkirche (Christus-Salvator-Kirche) im Landeskrankenhaus Graz. (Festschrift zur 100 Jahr-Feier). Klinoptikum, LKH-Univers.Klinikum Graz, Nr. 1: 8-9.

Mader Bernd (2012): Die Krankheitspatrone (in der Kirche der Barmherzigen Brüder in Graz). Teil 2. Klinoptikum, LKH-Univers.Klinikum Graz, Nr. 2: 10-13

Mader Bernd (2012): Die Krankheitspatrone (in der Kirche der Barmherzigen Brüder in Graz). Teil 3. Klinoptikum, LKH-Univers.Klinikum Graz, Nr 3: 20-23

Mader Bernd (2012): Jakob Rosenfeld (1903 - 1952). Vom Exilanten zum Brigadegeneralsarzt in China (Teil 1). Klinoptikum, LKH-Univers. Klinikum Graz, Nr. 4: 16-19.

Books:

6 *Kletter Christa:* Historische Sammlungen des Departments für Phar-

makognosie. In: Feigl Claudia (ed.): Schaukästen der Wissenschaft. Die Sammlungen an der Universität Wien. S. 143-146. Böhlau Verlag, Wien, Köln, Weimar, 2012.

Mader Bernd: Bäuerliche Heiltraditionen. Naturheiler, Zahnreißer und Viehdoktoren. Graz, Leykam Verlag, 2012.

Lectures:

Mader Bernd (2012): Bäuerliche Heiltraditionen in der Weststeiermark. Historischer Verein für Steiermark, Steiermärkisches Landesarchiv, 11.4.2012.

Mader Bernd (2012): "Der Höllerschlansl", Steirischer Seniorenbund, Stattegg, 7.3.2012.



BENELUX – CERCLE BENELUX D'HISTOIRE DE LA PHARMACIE, KRING VOOR DE GESCHIEDENIS VAN DE PHARMACIE IN BENELUX (Sjoerd Wicherink) ■ In 2012 the Kring launched its own website www.kringbenelux.eu, but of course other usual activities also took place. The first of the two yearly congresses was held in the spring of 2012 in Rolduc, an old abbey in the south of the Netherlands at the border with Germany. Part of this abbey is still in use, but the largest part of the old buildings is used as a hotel/congress center. During this weekend a variety of subjects was brought to the attention of about 40 attendants, starting with a story about the beginning of international pharmaceutical congresses, before the start of the regular congresses organized by the F.I.P. The next was about monasteries and their influence on pharmacy about thousand

years ago. This interesting lecture by the president of the Kring was a perfect introduction for the next item, a guided tour through the old buildings of the abbey and the abbatial church. On the second day attention was focused on the colonial history of the Netherlands, as it took us back to the times of de V.O.C. (Dutch United East India Company) and the way this company took care of the medicines for its personnel working in Ceylon. The day (and the congress) ended with a lecture, very appropriate for the surroundings, about monastery medicine and especially about bloodletting and purging.

After this congress in the Netherlands, the autumn congress took place in Belgium, in the old city of Lier, near Antwerp. Here were lectures about William of Orange (the Silent) and his relation to his doctors, and of course also information about Lier, its history and the local saint, Gummarus.

The next spring-meeting of the Kring will take place in April 2013 in Lessines, partly in the old hospital of Our Lady with the Rose, a former Hotel-Dieu, but at present a museum, dedicated to the medical profession.

Also this year a humoristic overview of the profession: "De apotheker in prenten, verzen en spreuken" (The pharmacist in cartoons, verses and aphorisms) was published by Guy Gilijs, a member of the board of the Kring. A fine collection of demonstrations by artists, poets and less professional bystanders, all inspired by pharmacists (or pharmacy). See: www.garant-uitgevers.be.

UNITED KINGDOM – BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY (Stuart Anderson) ■ As readers may have noticed, 2012 was busy and eventful year in Great Britain, with the Queen's Diamond Jubilee celebrations in May and the Olympics and Paralympics in July and September. The British Society for the History of Pharmacy al-



so had a busy year in 2012, with a full programme of events. At its first meeting in February Professor Tony Moffat from the University College London School of Pharmacy gave an illustrated talk on 'Sport Medicines.' This was followed in May with a presentation on 'the history of the Wellcome' by Professor Tilli Tansey of Queen Mary, University of London, who described the institution, the library and the other parts of 'the Wellcome empire'. In July a group of members undertook a tour of the Chelsea Physick Garden, guided by Professor Peter Houghton of Kings College London.

The 2012 Annual Spring Conference was held in Canterbury in April. As usual a wide range of papers was presented by members. Ainley Wade started things off with a talk on 'Further life of a Martindale.' Peter Worling's paper on 'the Sir Stuart Thriepand Medicine Chest' was given by Peter Homan, and Christopher Duffin presented an 'Eighteenth Century Materia Medica Collection'. Renzo Console examined 'alchemy in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales,' and Nina Thune gave an illustrated talk on 'the Windows of Canterbury Cathedral'. The conference included an afternoon audio tour of the Cathedral itself.

Following the Annual General Meeting on Sunday morning Susan Osbaldstone, a PhD student from the University of Stathclyde in Glasgow, Scotland, gave the inaugural Burnby Memorial Bursary Award lecture, entitled 'pharmacists' entry into the National Health Service in 1948.' This was followed by a talk by Ruth Rodgers from the Medway School of Pharmacy in Kent on the 'history

of the Code of Ethics,' produced by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The autumn session began in October with a presentation by Simon Chaplin, head of the Wellcome Library in London, on 'the history of anatomy'. The final meeting of the year, in November, was again held in a School of Pharmacy, this time in Huddersfield, where Dr Pat Cullum, head of history at Huddersfield University, gave a fascinating account of 'hospitals and medicine in Medieval Europe' to an audience of over one hundred including many pharmacy students, practicing pharmacists and historians.

Four issues of the *Pharmaceutical Historian* were again published during the year, in March, June, September and December. The Society's meetings are normally held at the headquarters of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society in London; all are welcome. The 2013 annual conference will be held in Liverpool from 22 to 24 March. Details of this and other future events are available on the Society's website at www.bshp.org.

CZECH REPUBLIC (Martina Lisá) ■

In 2012 our Society organized two congresses; the first one in Prague in the springtime and the second one in Brno in autumn as follows:

- *LIV. Symposium on the History of Pharmacy: Under the patronage of st. Dymphna (Pharmacy and psychiatry)* (Prague, April 4, 2012, 45 participants).
- *LV. Symposium on the History of Pharmacy: Brothers Hospitallers of St. John of God in the history of health, pharmacy and veterinary medicine* (Brno, November 21, 2012, 43 participants).

Our member also gave a lecture ('*The establishment of the Czech pharmaceutical associations and their economic and social activities in the years 1835 – 1948*') at the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) World Centennial Congress of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences held 3-8 October in Amsterdam, one poster was accepted (The Czech Pharmaceutical Society 1871-2012).

A scientific seminar titled '*Following the steps of health and illness of men and animals to the history and present of medicine, pharmacy and veterinary medicine II*', which was related to the history of pharmacy theme as well, was organized in the Technical museum in Brno (11st – 12nd September 2012, 43 participants) The chief organizer was the Technical Museum in Brno, co-organizers included the Veterinary and Pharmaceutical University Brno, the Museum of the National Medical library in Prague, the Czech Pharmaceutical Museum and the Society for History of Sciences and Technology. Next year we will organize two traditional congresses:

- *LVI. Symposium on the History of Pharmacy*, scheduled for March 2013 in Brno, themed *On the occasion of the 85th birthday of Vaclav Rusek*

and

- *LVII. Symposium on the History of Pharmacy*, scheduled for November 2013 in Prague, themed *Economic and social history of health and pharmacy*.

We kindly invite all of our colleagues to our congresses which will be held next year.

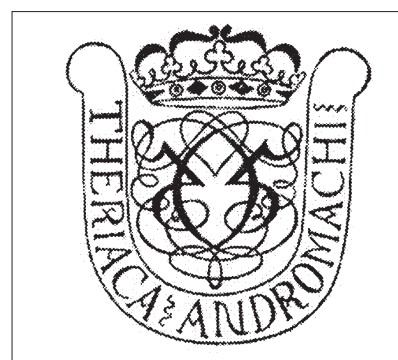
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DENMARK – DANISH SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY (Poul R. Kruse) ■ The Danish Society for the History of Pharmacy visited the University Gardens in Frederiksberg, University of Copenhagen, on 1st June 2012. The beautiful gardens



from the middle of the 19th century have intended to provide plant material for teaching and research in to botany and plant culture, to be a green meeting place for students, staff and visitors, and to be an inspiring green idea bank locally, nationally and internationally.

The Danish Society for the History of Pharmacy and the Danish Foundation of the History of Pharmacy held the annual "Pharmacy History Day" on 1st October 2012 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 Museum Curator, Jens Soelberg, MSc, Museum of Natural Medicine, University of Copenhagen, about "The Danish Pamir Expeditions" to the north eastern Afghanistan in order to study the folk medicine among the farmers and the nomads in the Pamir Mountains.

In 2012, the following pharmaceutical historical book is published in Denmark:

Theriaca; vol 40. Hilleroed: The Danish Society for the History of Pharmacy, 2012.

Contents:

- *Grevsen J.V., Kirkegaard H., Kruse E., Kruse P.R.*: Dansk lægemiddelindustri første frugter – 4. Medicinalco. (Early achievements of the Danish pharmaceutical industry – 4. Medicinalco.)
- *Opdagelsen af Antabus og reaktionerne herpå.* (The discovery of Antabus and the reactions to this.)
- *Jacobsen E.*: Et præparat fødes. (A preparation is born.)
- *Schou J.S.*: Reaktionerne på opdagelsen af Antabus. (The reactions to the discovery of Antabus.)
- *Bjerregaard J., Kruse E., Kruse P.R., Loldrup H.O., Rasmussen F.*: Veterinærapoteket, Den Kgl. Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole, 1811-2011. (The veterinary pharmacy, The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, 1811-2011.)

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FRANCE – FRENCH SOCIETY OF HISTORY OF PHARMACY (Bruno Bonnemain) ■ The French Society of History of Pharmacy has been very ac-



tive in 2012. Our two communication tools (our journal "Revue d'Histoire de la Pharmacie" and website www.shp-asso.org) were quite productive. Our website has been publishing every month a temporary exhibition for 3 years, the last one being related to the *History of pharmaceutical industrial equipment, and the Liquor's spirit of Austin de Croze*. Concerning our journal (Revue d'Histoire de la Pharmacie), its scanning is now finished and it is available via Internet starting from 1913 up to 2006. This year 2012, our journal has published 27 studies (versus 21 in 2011) and more than 560 pages. As every year, SHP with Maurice Bouvet-Henri Bonnemain family will give a price under the partnership with the French Academy of Pharmacy, price given this year to two winners: Miss Marie Boureau for her thesis on *Pharmacists, vineyard and wine in France between 1800 and nowadays*, and Patrick Bernier for his Master degree thesis for Art history on *the Pharmacopoeias illustrations in Europe in the 16th to 18th centuries*. In addition, we have held 5 meetings where many presentations were made on various subjects. We had the opportunity for one of them to set up a meeting outside Paris, in Montpellier (France), where we were welcomed by Pr Laurence Vian, dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy of this town, and by our colleagues Colette Charlot and Marie-Sophie Guibert. We were able to see the excellent local museum of history of pharmacy. Among the books that were published this year in France related to the history of pharmacy, we should mention the book of O. Lafont and several others authors entitled: "*Une histoire de*

la pharmacie; Remèdes, onguents, poisons" (An history of pharmacy: Drugs, ointments, poisons) that was published by Editions de la Martinière Paris Descartes. This book is about the long saga which, back to time immemorial up to now, changed the apothecaries to pharmacists. This document enjoyed museographic and artistic assets of Paris Descartes University, as well as the exceptional iconographical resources of the BIU Santé Library in Paris. The Montpellier's Library of Medicine also published a CD-ROM in French and in English which provides a global view on mediaeval and antique Medicine through manuscripts which are present in this library. We can visualize 2500 copies of pages including 5 full manuscripts. Another book published in 2012 is entitled: "*La Boldoflorine. Etablissements Fouché de 1820 à nos jours. Et si la boldoflorine nous était conté*" (The Boldoflorine. Fouché's factory from 1820 to nowadays. And if boldoflorine was related to us? Printed by SEPEC in February 2012), by Michel Paris, Patrice Lahaye and Carol Fouché. It is a well illustrated book of 202 pages which is about Fouché Factory and the family of this name who is the source of Boldoflorine from 1820 to the present time. On the other hand, Henri Lamendin, has published another book: *Carl von Linné, Médecin précurseur de la pharmacie moderne (1707-1778)* (Carl von Linné, physician, precursor of modern pharmacy (1707-1778)). The work of Linné is so important, so essential or even huge, that the Swedish, in 2007, celebrated the memory of the 300th anniversary of his birth. Henri Lamendin comes back on this subject, with multiple references, and realized a rich study with accurate descriptions of the life of that man who was often forgotten by people. We have also to mention the book of Josette Fournier on *Edouard Grimaux, un grand savant vendéen (1835-1900)* (Edouard Grimaux, a great Vendean scientist (1835-1900)) published in april 2012 by *Les Associations Les Amis du Temple protestant de Sainte-Hermine et Histoire et Patrimoine du Canton de Sainte-Hermine*. Edouard Grimaux was born in Rochefort (France) in 1835 and was designated

in 1853 3rd class pharmacist of Toulon's maritime hospital. A few years later, in 1861, he came to Paris to follow the teaching of chemistry by Naquet. In 1874, he was designated as assistant manager of the biological chemistry laboratory at the Medicine University of Paris. Recognized as a chemist; he received several honours and was elected as a member of Sciences Academy of Paris in 1894. A historian and book lover, Grimaux was part of the chemistry encyclopedia of Wurtz and of other reference books in chemistry. Finally, the 5th of December 2012 was published the book of our president, O. Lafont, on Parmentier, for the 200^e anniversary of his death, the 1st of December 1813.

In 2013, we will continue to promote actively history of pharmacy with a first meeting in Paris, the 11th of April 2013. We will not have a meeting outside Paris that year due to the International Congress of History of pharmacy from 10th to 13th of September 2013. This congress will be dedicated to Parmentier and his subjects of interest (pharmacy, military pharmacy, food chemistry, hygiene, public health, etc) and the history of historical societies for pharmacy, SHP commemorating the 100 years of its foundation. You are welcome in Paris at that time!

La Société d'Histoire de la Pharmacie (SHP) a vécu une année 2012 riche en activités diverses. Les deux organes de communication de la SHP : la Revue d'Histoire de la Pharmacie et le site Internet www.shp-asso.org ont tous les deux été très actifs. Notre site publie tous les mois depuis 3 ans une exposition temporaire les dernières ayant portés sur „l'histoire des Machines Pharmaceutiques“ et sur „l'esprit des liqueurs“ de Austin de Croze. En ce qui concerne la Revue, elle est désormais entièrement numérisée et accessible sur Internet sur la base de donnée Persée, jusqu'à l'année 2005. Au cours de l'année 2012, notre Revue a fait paraître 27 études et aura un volume global de plus de 560 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 cette année à deux lauréats : Mlle Marie Boureau pour sa thèse sur les pharmaciens, la vigne et le vin en France de 1800 à nos jours, et M. Patrick Bernier pour son mémoire de Master en Histoire de l'art sur l'illustration des pharmacopées en Europe du XVI^e au XVIII^e siècles. Par ailleurs, nous avons tenu 5 séances qui ont permis d'entendre de nombreuses communications sur des sujets très divers. Notre séance annuelle hors de Paris s'est tenue à Montpellier où nous avons été accueillis par le Pr Laurence Vian, doyenne de la Faculté de Pharmacie de la ville, et par nos collègues Colette Charlot et Marie-Sophie Guibert. Nous avons ainsi pu découvrir le magnifique musée d'histoire de la pharmacie de Montpellier. Parmi les ouvrages publiés en France en 2012 concernant l'histoire de la Pharmacie et du médicament, il faut signaler l'ouvrage écrit par O. Lafont ainsi que plusieurs personnalités intitulé „Une histoire de la pharmacie. Remèdes, onguents, poisons“, publié aux Editions de La Martinière par l'Université Paris Descartes. Ce livre raconte cette longue épopée qui, depuis l'Antiquité jusqu'à nos jours, a transformé les apothicaires en pharmaciens, et a bénéficié du patrimoine muséal et artistique de l'Université Paris Descartes, ainsi que des richesses iconographiques exceptionnelles de la Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire de Santé (BIU Santé). Par ailleurs, La Bibliothèque de Médecine de Montpellier a édité un CD-ROM en français et en anglais dont le but est d'offrir un panorama de la médecine antique et médiévale au travers des manuscrits qui y sont conservés. On peut ainsi visionner 2500 reproductions de pages dont cinq manuscrits en intégralité. Autre ouvrage publié en 2012 : „La Boldoflorine. Etablissements Fouché de 1820 à nos jours. Et si la boldoflorine nous était contée ?“ par Michel Paris, Patrice Lahaye et Carol Fouché, avec la collaboration d'Isabelle Debray. Impression et brochage SEPEC, février 2012. Il s'agit d'un ouvrage richement illustré de 202 pages qui évoque les Etablissements Fouché et la famille du même nom qui est à l'origine de la Boldoflorine de 1930 jusqu'à nos jours. Henri Lamendin, de son côté, a publié *Carl*

von Linné, Médecin précurseur de la pharmacie moderne (1707-1778) (Coll. Médecine à travers les siècles, février 2012). Le travail de Linné est si conséquent, son oeuvre si importante, voire colossale, que les Suédois ont commémoré, en 2007, le 300^e anniversaire de sa naissance. Henri Lamendin revient sur le sujet, avec un livre aux références multiples, une étude dense et agrémentée de témoignages fidèles retraçant la vie d'un homme le plus souvent oublié par le plus grand nombre. Il faut également signaler l'ouvrage de Josette Fournier consacré à Edouard Grimaux, un grand savant vendéen (1835-1900), paru en avril 2012 et édité par les Associations Les amis du temple protestant de Sainte-Hermine et Histoire et Patrimoine du Canton de Sainte-Hermine. E. Grimaux est né à Rochefort en 1835 et sera nommé pharmacien de 3^e classe à l'hôpital maritime de Toulon en 1853. Quelques années plus tard, en 1861, il vient à Paris suivre les cours de chimie de Naquet. En 1874, il est nommé sous-directeur du laboratoire de chimie biologique à la Faculté de Médecine. Reconnu comme chimiste, il recevra de nombreuses distinctions et rentre à l'Académie des Sciences en 1894. Historien et bibliophile, Grimaux participera à l'Encyclopédie de chimie de Wurtz et à d'autres ouvrages de référence en chimie. Enfin, le 5 décembre 2012 est paru l'ouvrage de notre Président, O. Lafont, sur Parmentier, à l'occasion du 200^e anniversaire de sa mort, le 17 décembre 1813. La légende s'est immédiatement emparée de ce personnage attachant, faisant exclusivement de lui le propagateur de la pomme de terre, voire, improprement, l'«inventeur» de ce qui est devenu un aliment essentiel. Pourtant, l'oeuvre de Parmentier va bien au-delà ! L'hagiographie républicaine qui s'est constituée autour de ce pharmacien militaire a occulté bien des facettes de sa riche existence, entièrement consacrée au bien public. Dans toutes ses activités, qu'elles fussent pédagogiques, scientifiques, militaires, agronomiques ou administratives, il a su rester constamment préoccupé du bien-être et de la santé de ses concitoyens et soucieux de s'appuyer sur les progrès de la

science. Ce sont ces orientations trop méconnues de son œuvre qui sont développées dans ce bel ouvrage du Pr Olivier Lafont.

En 2013, nous allons poursuivre la promotion active de l'histoire de la pharmacie avec une première séance à Paris 10 avril 2013. Nous n'aurons pas de réunion hors de Paris cette année en raison du Congrès International d'Histoire de la Pharmacie à Paris du 10 au 13 septembre 2013. Ce congrès sera orienté autour des activités d'Antoine Parmentier dont nous fêterons le deux centième anniversaire de sa mort (1813) (pharmacie militaire, alimentation, hygiène...) et l'histoire des sociétés d'histoire de la pharmacie, la SHP fêtant le centième anniversaire de sa création. Nous serons très heureux de vous accueillir tous à cette occasion

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GERMANY – GERMAN SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF GERMANY (Sabine Anagnostou) ■ In April 2012 the biennale congress of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie (German Society for the History of Pharmacy) took place in Regensburg (Bavaria). In the focus of the scientific discussion was the differentiation of sciences in pharmacy and development of the pharmaceutical disciplines. Prof. Dr. Horst Remane's (Halle) lecture was dedicated to the evolution of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, PD Dr. Sabine Anagnostou (Marburg) presented her studies concerning the development of Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutical Biology, Prof. Dr. Christoph Friedrich (Marburg) investigated the specification of the Pharmaceutical Technology, Dr. Ulrich Meyer (Berlin) dealt with the complex evolution

of Pharmacology as a pharmaceutical discipline, Prof. Dr. François Ledermann (Bern) presented the different directions of the differentiation of pharmacy in France and Switzerland, Prof. Dr. Marion Schaefer (Berlin) explained the development of Social pharmacy in former German Democratic Republic, while PD Dr. Axel Helmstädter (Marburg) presented the evolution of Clinical Pharmacy. Prof. Dr. Berthold Göber (Berlin) investigated the control of pharmaceuticals which was an established pharmaceutical discipline at the universities of the former German Democratic Republic, and Dr. Christiane Staiger's (Mainz) talk dealt with the specification and differentiation of disciplines in the advanced training of pharmacists. In the context of the PhD student's forum, PhD students from Marburg, Düsseldorf and Braunschweig presented results of their current studies. Andrea Jessen (Braunschweig) was awarded with the Posterprize of the DGGP. The congress was honored by the participation of Prof. Dr. Christa Kletter, president of the International Society for the History of Pharmacy. The scientific papers will be published in the series *Veröffentlichungen zur Pharmaziegeschichte* edited by Christoph Friedrich and Wolf-Dieter Müller-Jahncke.

At the general assembly of the DGGP PD Dr. Sabine Anagnostou was elected the new president. She is the first female president of the DGGP. Dr. Dr. Thomas Richter was elected vice-president. Dr. Gabriele Beisswanger was confirmed in her office as secretary and Dr. Michael Michalak as treasurer of the society. Barbara Wittor, who was the head of the regional group of Saxony for many years, and Dr. Michael Michalak, the treasurer of the DGGP, have been awarded by the Johannes-Valentin-Medal in bronze for their excellent work and intense activities over many years for the DGGP and the history of pharmacy. Dr. Michael Kessler-Oeri, the director of the Pharmacy Museum in Basel, Switzerland, and Dr. Irene Lauterbach were awarded by the Johannes-Valentin-Medal in silver for their outstanding scientific research in the history of pharmacy. The regional groups of DGGP also organized

well attended successful symposia, lectures and excursions concerning various topics. The President thanks all the members warmly for their excellent work and their intense activities for the history of pharmacy.

Books:

1. *Sabine Anagnostou / Florike Egmond / Christoph Friedrich, Eds.: A passion for plants. Materia medica and botany in scientific networks from the 16th to 18th centuries.* Stuttgart 2011 (*Quellen und Studien zur Geschichte der Pharmazie*; 95).
2. *Christoph Friedrich / Wolf-Dieter Müller-Jahncke (Hrsg.): Gifte und Gegengifte in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. Die Vorträge der Pharmaziehistorischen Biennale in Mülheim an der Ruhr vom 23.–25. April 2010.* Stuttgart 2012 (*Veröffentlichungen zur Pharmaziegeschichte*; 10)
3. *Christoph Friedrich: Forscher – Künstler – Unternehmer. Apothekerkarrieren aus vier Jahrhunderten.* Eschborn 2013.
4. *Christoph Friedrich: Dr. Kade. Die Geschichte eines pharmazeutischen Familienunternehmens.* Berlin 2012.
5. *Thomas Rötz: Georg Edmund Dann (1898–1979): Leben und Werk eines Pharmaziehistorikers im 20. Jh.* Stuttgart 2012 (*Quellen und Studien zur Geschichte der Pharmazie*; 96).
6. *Elisabeth Huwer: Apotheke um 1600: Untersuchungen zur Sachkultur im Spiegel archäologischer Quellen aus dem süd- und südwestdeutschen Raum.* Büchenbach 2011. (*Tübinger Forschungen zur historischen Archäologie*; 4)
7. *Eshhar, Nomi / Nurit Ashkenazi: Von Görlitz nach Jerusalem: Günther Friedländer (1902–1975). Pionier der Pharmazie und Gründer des Pharma-Konzerns Teva in Jerusalem/Israel.* Übers. und bearb. von Inka Arroyo Antezana. Frankfurt/Main etc. 2012 (*Düsseldorfer Schriften zur Pharmazie- und Naturwissenschaftsgeschichte*; 2)

Im Jahr 2012 fand die Pharmaziehistorische Biennale in der traditionsreichen bayerischen Stadt Regensburg im historischen Gebäude Salzstadel am Ufer der Donau statt. Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler

widmeten dort ihre Vorträge dem Thema der Wissenschaftsdifferenzierung in der Pharmazie und der Entwicklung der pharmazeutischen Zweigdisziplinen, denen stets rege fachliche Diskussionen folgten. Prof. Dr. Horst Remane (Halle) befasste sich mit der Etablierung der Pharmazeutischen Chemie als selbstständige pharmazeutische Zweigdisziplin, PD Dr. Sabine Anagnostou (Marburg) präsentierte ihre Forschungsergebnisse zur Formierung der Pharmakognosie und deren allmählichen Entwicklung zur modernen Pharmazeutischen Biologie und Prof. Dr. Christoph Friedrich (Marburg) zeigte auf, wie und in welcher Form die früher als Galenik bezeichnete Pharmazeutische Technologie ihren Platz im Kanon der pharmazeutischen Zweigdisziplinen eroberte. Dr. Ulrich Meyer (Berlin) stellte die Formierung und Etablierung der Pharmakologie als pharmazeutische Zweigdisziplin dar. PD Dr. Axel Helmstädter (Marburg/Frankfurt) skizzierte den Weg der Klinischen Pharmazie an die Universität und Prof. Dr. Marion Schaefer (Berlin) erklärte Genese und Charakter der nur in der DDR etablierten Sozialpharmazie. Prof. Dr. Berthold Göber (Berlin) untersuchte die Entstehung des ebenfalls nur in der DDR als pharmazeutische Zweigdisziplin etablierten Fachs Arzneimittelkontrolle und Dr. Christiane Staiger (Mainz) befasste sich schließlich mit der Formierung und Spezifizierung der Weiterbildung. Einen internationalen Ausblick bot Prof. Dr. François Ledermann (Bern), indem er die unterschiedlichen Wege der Disziplinengese in der Schweiz und in Frankreich vorstellte. Zahlreiche Poster, meist aus der Hand von Doktorandinnen und Doktoranden aus Marburg, Düsseldorf und Braunschweig, präsentierten die Ergebnisse laufender und abgeschlossener Forschungsarbeiten. Aus der Hand der Präsidentin der Internationalen Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie (IGGP), Prof. Dr. Christa Kletter, die die Biennale mit ihrer Teilnahme beehrte, erhielt Andrea Jessen (Braunschweig) den Posterpreis der DGGP. Die pharmaziehistorische Biennale repräsentierte insgesamt das hohe Niveau der pharmaziehistorischen Forschung in Deutschland. Die Vorträge

werden wieder in der von Christoph Friedrich und Wolf-Dieter Müller-Jahncke herausgegebenen DGGP-eigenen Reihe *Veröffentlichungen zur Pharmaziegeschichte* erscheinen.

Bei der Generalversammlung wurde PD Dr. Sabine Anagnostou als erste Frau zu Präsidentin der DGGP gewählt. Sie übernimmt damit das Amt aus der Hand von Prof. Dr. Christoph Friedrich, der acht Jahre lang erfolgreich und tatkräftig der Gesellschaft vorstand. Als Vizepräsident wählten die Mitglieder Dr. Dr. Thomas Richter (Würzburg). Die Schriftführerin Gabriele Beisswanger und der Schatzmeister Dr. Michael Michalak wurden in ihren Ämtern bestätigt. Barbara Wittor, die frühere Leiterin der Regionalgruppe Sachsen, und Dr. Michael Michalak, der seit vielen Jahren als Schatzmeister der DGGP wirkt, wurden für ihre langjährige, engagierte und exzellente Tätigkeit für die DGGP und die Geschichte der Pharmazie mit der Johannes-Valentin-Medaille in Bronze ausgezeichnet. Dr. Michael Kessler-Oeri, der Direktor des Pharmazie-Historischen Museums der Universität Basel und Dr. Irene Lauterbach erhielten die Johannes-Valentin-Medaille in Silber als Anerkennung ihrer ausgezeichneten wissenschaftlichen Leistungen auf dem Gebiet der Geschichte der Pharmazie. Die Regionalgruppen der DGGP organisierten wieder zahlreiche gut besuchte, erfolgreiche Symposien, Vortragsveranstaltungen und Exkursionen zu unterschiedlichen pharmaziehistorischen Themen, so dass die Pharmaziegeschichte in Deutschland von reichem wissenschaftlichen Leben erfüllt ist. Die Präsidentin dankt allen Organisatoren und Mitgliedern herzlich für ihre hervorragende Arbeit und ihr unermüdliches Engagement für die Pharmaziegeschichte.

HUNGARY – HUNGARIAN SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY (Szabolcs Dobson) ■ On 19th-22nd of July, 2012, the Hungarian Society for the History of Pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Faculty of the Comenius University jointly organized the Ninth Summer University of the History of Pharmacy for 45 young pharmacists and university students in



Bratislava (Pozsony), Slovakia. After Oradea (Nagyvárad) in Romania (2010) and Subotica (Szabadka) in Serbia (2011), the event took place again beyond the Hungarian borders in a city of rich heritage in the Hungarian and Slovakian history of sciences and pharmacy. Accordingly, the scientific program focused on this topic. The presentations dealt with the pharmaceutical culture of the city, the foundation of the University, outstanding pharmacists, ect. The cultural program included city sight seeing tour, visits to pharmacies of historical importance and trips to the countryside.

On the 18th of September, 2012, the Hungarian Society for the History of Pharmacy lost its founding President, Dr. István Grabarits. Many of our Colleagues in our international community personally knew István, his kind personality and passionate, devoted activity for the development of the professional public life embracing among other things the history of pharmacy and the professional policy.

On the 13th of December Dr. Szabolcs Dobson has been elected the President of the Hungarian Society for the History of Pharmacy.

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ACCADEMIE ITALIANA DI STORIA DELLA FARMACIA (Carlo Luigi Bagliani) ■ Accademie Italiana di Storia della Farmacia (Carlo Luigi Bagliani)

L'activité de la l'Academie Italienne d'histoire de la pharmacie a été documentée meme pour 2012 par la revue "Atti e Memorie". Le nombre de janvier rendre les chroniques des recontres: à Rome près de Musée des arts sanitaires avec une conference du Dr. Corvi sur les relations entre phar-

Obituary
Dr. István Grabarits
(1945-2012)

On the 17th of September, 2012 we have lost Dr. István Grabarits. István graduated in the Faculty of Pharmacy of the Budapest University of Medicine and started his carrier as community pharmacist in Szombathely (Western Hungary). He played an important role in the scientific development of the Kőszeg Pharmacy Museum. From 1977 he continued his carrier as pharmacy manager and later as pharmacy owner in Kalocsa (Southern Hungary), where he became a renowned member of the local community and the local and national cultural life. He got his doctoral degree in 1980, after defending his thesis "Materia Medica in the 18th century in Hungary". His scientific research interest included pharmaceutical and botanical bibliography in the Main Library of the Kalocsa Primacy. He was one of the founders of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Museum in the city of Kecskemét.

Between 1984-1992 he worked as Vice President, then, between 1992-2001 as President of the Joint Division for the History of Pharmacy of the Hungarian Society for the History of Medicine and the Hungarian Pharmaceutical Society. In the meantime, from 1994 until his death he served as Vice President of the Hungarian Society for the History of Medicine. He was a founding member and a leading figure of the Hungarian Chamber of Pharmacists, where he worked as member of the Board between 1989-2003, then Vice President between 1991-1994 and 1999-2002. He was a member of the International Academy for the History of Pharmacy and an honorary member of the Romanian Society for the History of Pharmacy. In 2002 he founded the Hungarian Society for the History of Pharmacy and was elected its President. From 2002 he continued his activity for the history of pharmacy in the frame of the Hungarian Society for the History of Pharmacy, initiating and organising the Summer Universities for young professionals and pharmacy students in Hungary and abroad, publishing books and by all means providing help to professionals interested in the history of pharmacy. We preserve his memory in our hearts and continue the work he began for the development of the history of pharmacy.

macie et famille du pharmacien dans le temps. Á Salerno: les pharmaciens et l'Unité d'Italie; Á Laterza avec la découverte d'une pharmacie du cinq cents; Á Piacenza pour la remise en ordre de la bibliotheque storique de la pharmacie de l'Hotel-Dieu fondé



en quinzieme siècle.

Un ample reportage sue le Congres International de Berlin du septembre 2011, pendant le quell le Président Dr. Corvi a remis au Prof. Friedrich

la medaille Orosi frappe en mémoire de l'auteur de la première pharmacopée italienne.

Dans le nombre deux de la revue (avril 2012) on a reporté les relations italienne du Congrès de berlin des Académiciens: A. Corvi, E. Riva, et C. Bagliani. Corvi et Riva ont illustré les livres d'une pharmacie de Piacenza entre dixhuitième et dixneuvième siècle, Bagliani a fait la comparaison entre deux texts du Medicinalia Pandecta de Matteo Silvatico du XIV du XVI siècle. Les relations sont a la disposition de tous le Académiciens qui en feront demande.

Le douze et treize mai deuxmille-douze y e été a Cividale Friuli le Congrès Italien de l'Histoire de la Pharmacie organize par Dr. Franco Fornasaro avec la participation de beaucoup de Acedemiciens. Le theme du congres parlait de l'activité et la profession du pharmacien dans les

temps. Le Dr. Riva à parlè du decliner des preparations galeniques dans la pharmacie pendant le neufcent. Le Dr. Rubiola à presenté le programme d'un cours d'histoire sur l'éthique professionnelle et la bioéthique pour les étudiants universitaires. Le Prof. Cipriani à illustré le compendium de chimie general écri en huitcent par Giuseppe Gazzeri pour les étudiants florentins, tandis que le Prof. Ledermann à illustré les problems de la pharmacie Suisse dans le prochain. Même ces tarvaux sont a la disposition des étudiants sur le nombre d'août de la revue de l'Academie. Comme toujours, à la Noël sera distribute le calendrier "Antiques Pharmacies" avec leur meubles originals.



JAPAN - JAPANESE SOCIETY FOR HISTORY OF PHARMACY (JSHP) (Kiichiro Tsutani) ■

Personal News

Dr. Koji Yamakawa retired as president of JSHP, and Dr. Kiichiro Tsutani assumed his post on 17 April 2012. Dr. Tsutani is professor of drug policy and management, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, the University of Tokyo. Prior to his current position, he was professor of pharmacoeconomics at same school (2001-2006), associate professor of clinical pharmacology, Tokyo Medical and Dental University (1992-2001), Takemi fellow for international health at Harvard School of Public Health (1990-1991) and first medical officer for Traditional Medicine at WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific in Manila (1984-1990). He is currently a member of WHO Expert Advisory Panel for Drug Evaluation.

JSHP mourns the passing of Dr. Takashi Tatsuno on 19 February 2012. Dr. Tatsuno served as the vice president of JSHP for a decade, was

the first president of the Japanese Society of Social Pharmacy and the former president of the Société Franco-Japonaise de Pharmacie. His book, *Nihon no Yakugaku (Pharmaceutical science in Japan)*.1966) is a classic and was introduced in the 2011 ISHP newsletter.

Meetings and Special Lectures

(1) General Assembly Meeting

JSHP held a general assembly meeting on 21 April 2012 at the Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Building of the University of Tokyo. Aside to the change of president mentioned above, JSHP elected two persons as honorary members: Dr. Koji Yamakawa, professor emeritus of Tokyo University of Science and Dr. Kiyoshi Kawase, professor emeritus of Tokyo University of Pharmacy and Life Sciences and former editor of *Yakushigaku Zasshi (The Japanese Journal for History of Pharmacy)*. Both are founding members of JSHP and have made many contributions to the society for over 50 years.

(2) Public Lecture Meeting

The two lectures listed below were made at the same place after the General Assembly meeting on the same day: 1) "The beginning of my studies in radiochemistry" presented by Dr. Akira Tanaka, former professor, Showa Pharmaceutical University; and 2) "Distinguished women in chemistry and chemical engineering and the history of Japanese women scientists," presented by Dr. Yoshie Sōma, Special Advisor, Kobe University.

(3) Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of JSHP took place on 17 November 2012 at the same building of the University of Tokyo. Dr. Kiichiro Tsutani, the president of annual meeting gave a lecture entitled, "The revolving lantern of drug evaluation." Dr. Sean Hsiang-lin Lei (Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica, Taiwan) gave a special lecture entitled, "Research strategy of Chinese medicine: A Case of Dr. Tsungming Tu in 1920's Taiwan." In addition to the two lectures were sixteen presentations by JSHP members.

(4) Shibata Forum

The Shibata Forum was held on 4 August 2012 at the same building of the University of Tokyo. At the Forum,

there were three special lectures. The first was "The mechanism of blue flower color development, especially in the blue flowers of *Centaurea cyanus*, *Commelina communis* and *Hydrangea macrophylla*," by Dr. Kosaku Takeda, professor emeritus at Tokyo Gakugei University. The second and third lectures were given by two guest speakers from China: "One hundred years of the Chinese Pharmaceutical Association (CPA) and activities of the Committee of Pharmacy History of the Association," by Dr. Hao Jinda, president of the Committee of Pharmacy History, CPA; Institute of Materia Medica, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences (CACMS); and "Memorabilia of a series of activities commemorating Li Shizhen since the People's Republic of China was established," by Dr. Mei Quanxi, vice president of the Committee; Zhongshan Affiliated Hospital, Guanzhou University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. This was a special opportunity to learn about the history of pharmacy in modern China. It was announced that congress in commemoration of 420 year anniversary of Li Shizhen's death and 30 year anniversary of the Committee of Pharmacy History, CPA will be held at Qichun (birth place of Li), Hubei, China for 26-27 October 2013 (<http://www.cpahp.org>)

(4) Five Societies Meeting

The five Societies of the History of Medicine, Pharmacy, Veterinary Science, Dentistry, and Nursing held a meeting on 10 December 2012 at Juntendo University School of Medicine. Dr. Takashi Nishikawa, an executive director of JSHP and editor of *Yakushigaku Zasshi*, gave a speech entitled, "The history of Medical Representatives (MR): One hundred years of Japanese medicinal propaganda." In 2010, he authored a book entitled, *Kusuri no shakaishi (The social history of drugs)*. 2010). (See the 2011 ISHP newsletter for a description.)

Publications in 2012:

Publications in 2012 include *Yakushigaku Zasshi*, Vol. 47, No. 1 and 2, and a *Yakushi Retaa* (newsletter), Numbers 62-65. *Yakushigaku Zasshi (The Japanese Journal for History of Pharmacy)* has been indexed in Med-

line since 1980 (Vol. 15). PDF downloads of all of the articles in *Yakushigaku-Zasshi* from 1998 (Vol. 33) to the most current issue are available at Medical Online (in Japanese). <http://www.meteo-intergate.com>

Books on the History of Pharmacy in Japan

(1) Akiba Y, Nakamura K, Nishikawa T, Watanabe T editors. *Iyaku bungyo no rekishi (The history of the separation of dispensing and prescribing function)*. Tokyo: Yakuji Nippō, 2012, ISBN: 978-4-8408-1200-9 C302. From ancient times, Japanese doctors rather than pharmacists dispensed medicines directly to their patients. Although the Japanese medical system was westernized in the 1870s, doctors today can still prescribe and dispense medicines directly to their patients. This book explains why the separation of dispensing and prescribing function never occurred and the efforts of pharmacists over the last 130 years to gain autonomy in the dispensing of medicine.

(2) Kateiyaku Kenkyūkai (Study group on family drugs). *Katei yaku rongu selaa no himitsu (Family drugs, the secret of long-selling items)*. Tokyo: Yakuji Nippō, 2010, ISBN: 978-4-8408-1146-0 C3047.

There are many over-the-counter or "family" drugs in Japan, some with a history of over 100 years. This book contains a description of some of the most popular ones and many historical photographs.

Museum Information

(1) *The Nakatomi Memorial Medicine Museum (Saga Prefecture, Kyushu)*

The Nakatomi Memorial Medicine Museum opened in 1995 by Hisamitsu Pharmaceutical Co, with the purpose of conveying medicine-related industrial culture to future generations. On display in the museum are a 120-year-old pharmacy that was moved from England, about 70 kinds of valuable, high-quality herbal medicines, and historical materials related to drugs for household delivery. The museum also has historical materials on medicine from various parts of the world. Classes on the "Medicine of Tashiro" and "Saga's

pharmaceutical industry” are regularly held. (<http://www.hisamitsu.co.jp/english/company/csr/index.html>) (2) Daiichi Sankyo Kusuri Museum (Chuo-ku, Tokyo)

This museum opened in February 2012 in Nihonbashi-Honcho, Tokyo, where many pharmaceutical companies are located. It offers an entertaining, “experienced-based” learning opportunity to visitors, by introducing the highly specialized field of medicine in an accessible, easy-to-understand way. The museum will contribute to the local community as a cultural facility to introduce the history of the medicinal production while also promoting public understanding and trust in the modern pharmaceutical industry. (<http://kusuri-museum.com/>)



NORWAY – NORWEGIAN SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY (Yngve Torud) ■ Our Annual Meeting and General Assembly was held in Oslo on May 15th 2012. The board was reelected. The situation of *Cygnus*, our scientific journal for the history of pharmacy was presented and discussed. The journal was organized as a stock company with three shareholders, the Norwegian Pharmaceutical Society (NPS), the National Museum for the History of Pharmacy and the Norwegian Society for the History of Pharmacy (NSHP). As the NPS found the journal too expensive, the whole stock company came to an end in 2012. The NPS took the responsibility to transform all former issues of the *Cygnus* into internet issues. This has mostly been done already. The NSHP will be responsible for further issues of the *Cygnus*.

The Annual Meeting was ended with a lecture by the now retired pharmacy proprietor of Trysil, Harald Skei.

The theme was his experience as a pharmacist on international duty. His first international task was in 1967 as a UN-officer in Gaza, where he suddenly found himself in the middle of the war between Israel and Egypt. Later he lived some years in Botswana, where he built up a drug distribution system for the whole country. Our society has also as usual been engaged in the work of the National Folks Museum, by guiding special groups in the Museum for the History of Pharmacy, demonstrating the old pharmaceutical techniques at the open days at the museum and registration of incoming books and objects.

At the Annual Meeting of the Norwegian Pharmaceutical Society November 8th to 10th, our society was responsible for the history section, where eight communications were presented.

Our society took part in a documentary dealing with Norwegian poisoning cases, in November 2012.

Our society has issued our newsletter for the history of pharmacy once this year, and edited and distributed to our members the 19th issue of the journal *Cygnus*.



POLAND (Jadwiga Brzezińska) ■ On 14-17th June 2012 there was held XXI Symposium of History of Pharmacy in Kazimierz upon Vistula river. About 70 people participated in it including delegates from Romania, Lithuania and Germany. 30 papers were read. The participants visited the palace of Zamoyski in Kozłówka and took a boat trip on the Vistula river. Doctor of pharmacy Andrzej Wróbel, lecturer of history of pharmacy and medicine at Medical Uni-

versity in Lublin, superbly organized this event.

Museums of pharmacy in Warsaw, Cracow, Łódź, Bydgoszcz, Poznań and Białystok organized special exhibitions. These museums were very popular during the “Museum Night” which greatly promoted pharmacy among the local residents.

MSc. of pharmacy Bartłomiej Wodyński organized in May 2012 a trip to Greece for pharmacists. They visited not only architectural monuments, but also Greek pharmacies and a pharmaceutical factory.

During a meeting of the History Section of Pharmacy in Warsaw on 26th October 2012 an 80th jubilee of MSc of pharmacy colonel Michał Pawłowski was celebrated. He is a distinguished person for the history of pharmacy, who organized 2 symposia of history of pharmacy (Venice and Ciechocinek), long-term head of the Section of History of Pharmacy in Bydgoszcz.

As every year, in December 2012, there was a competition and presentation of the best master’s thesis in history of pharmacy, which were defended in 2012 year at 7 Medical Universities.

We gladly mention the publication in 2012 of “The Guide Book of Pharmacy in Poland”. On 448 pages one can find descriptions and coloured photographs of 350 tourist attractions connected with pharmacy, including museums, historic pharmacies, herbal gardens, natural sanctuaries, monuments of pharmacists, mineral springs and others. The guide book is divided into provinces and in each there are places which should be visited by a pharmacist or a doctor traveling by car. For those interested, the address of the publisher is: e-mail: ngrfarm@mgr/farm.pl, telephone 22-848-57-54.

ROMANIA – ROMANIAN SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY (Ana Carata) ■ In 2012, the Board Committee of Romanian Society for the History of Pharmacy (SRIF) aimed to achieve two major goals in its scientific activity, included in the annual work program:

1. Organization of the 21st National



Meeting, 11-13 October 2012

2. Promoting pharmaceutical Heritage Museum, existing in Conf. Dr. Farm. Zisi Fârșirotu's Collection of Faculty of Pharmacy, Bucharest

1. The 21st National Reunion of the History of Pharmacy, Bucharest, 11-13 October 2012.
2. The Romanian Society for the History of Pharmacy (SRIF) has a tradition of organizing annual national reunions. The 21st Meeting was organized and took place in the building of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Bucharest.

The first of the themes is a major and an important subject for the Romanian pharmacy, mentioned on the cover of the full volume work:

1. *The Romanian Pharmacy and the Medicine. From the first Romanian Pharmacopoeia until today, 150 years (1862-2012);*
2. *Historical pharmaceutical heritage values. Identification. Promoting. Re-evaluation.*
3. *International medical and pharmaceutical relations and promoting the history of Romanian pharmacy.*
4. *About military history of Romanian pharmacy and Medicine. (Human and Veterinary)*
5. *Medical and pharmaceutical celebrities and remarkable contributions to the development of medical and pharmaceutical sciences*
6. Varia

The program of the Meeting embraced 27 works. The followings represent some of the most significant subjects :

1. *Ana Carata et al.*: Academic museums and museum collections - Professional Cultural institutions-Foot-

note 1- Strategic Plan of the International Council of Museums (CIM)

2. *Emilia STANCU et al.*: Academic museums and museum collections-Professional Cultural institutions-Foot note II – History Museum of Pharmacy in Bucharest

3. *Ana Carata et al.*: Romanian Pharmacopoeia the third edition (1893) in service of pharmacy, of human and veterinary medicine

4. *Constanța Rizescu and the contributors*: Introduction to the past of “Anticolerina Tincture”, the Davila Tincture in Romanian Pharmacopoeia

5. *Elena-Cristina Toma et al.*: Animal pharmaceutical cure in the first Romanian Pharmacopoeia and in the Collection of History Museum of Pharmacy in Sibiu

- *Valentina Soroceanu*: Romanian Pharmacopoeia from the first to the last edition

- *Ligia Elena Duțu et al.*: Analysis and monitoring of vegetal products in the postwar editions of Romanian Pharmacopoeia

- *George Dan Mogoșanu*: General (r) Dr. Farm. Chim. Constantin Cerbulescu (1882-1972), outstanding personality of Romanian military pharmacy

- *Adriana-Elena Tăerel et al.*: Military pharmacists on the front line: Regiment pharmacist Ilie Ioanid (1855-1938) and Major Ștefan Dragomir (1905-1946)

- *Ana Carata et al.*: Colonel dr. Victor Ștefănescu (1904-1978) pharmacist and chemist master, great admirer of pharmacy history.

On the occasion of this Meeting two medals were given as follows:

Medal „Prof. Dr. Alexandru Ionescu-Matiu“ given by SRIF to Mr. Michel Soulard, French pharmacist, for his outstanding achievements in promoting professional friendship between Romania and France

Medal “Prof. Dr. Nicolae Testemițanu” of USMF (Medicine and Pharmacy Public University „Nicolae Testemițanu” from Chișinău/ Kichinev (Republic of Moldavia) given to Mrs Ph Pharm. Ana Carata, for her outstanding contributions of cooperation in the field of history of pharmacy București-Chișinău.

In 2012, the SRIF pharmacy historian members took part to other four scientific national events (with in-

ternational participation) and international events, were they presented eleven scientific works:

Among the topics the followings were presented:

Constanța Rizescu: Constantin Istrati (1863-1934), Pioneer: Founder of Physiology and Microbiology Schools in Bucharest

Adriana-Elena Tăerel et al.: Constantin Istrati in the History of Medicine and Pharmacy, Spring Session CRI-FST, Romanian Academy, Bucures-ti, the 3rd of Mai 2012

Ana Carata: Medicine and Pharmacy throughout the ages . Resonances for the doctor and the pharmacist today

Constanța Rizescu et al.: In the History of Romanian drug : Antalgics, Antirheumatic, Revulsives

Adriana Tăerel, Ana Carata et al.: In the history of the Romanian drug in the second half of the twentieth century (in the vol. the XLII-th National Meeting Medicine History , Iași the 31 may-2 june -th 2012, 47-59; 213-216; 249-252).

Constanța Rizescu: Celebration of 150 years from the publication and the enactment of pharmaceutical forms with honey and beeswax in the first Romanian Pharmacopoeia (1862- The 5th National Congress of Apitherapy, Cluj-Napoca 2012)

The second aim of SRIF Management Program is in progress. It was conceived a website designed to the Museum for History of Pharmacy, which will work from the first half of 2013.



SWEDEN – SWEDISH ACADEMY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES Sweden (Björn Lindeke) ■ From within the pharmaceutical world in Sweden we can report that the cultural cannibalism continues. This is true both with respect to our pharmacies and the industry. Thus, a major task for the Academy still is to undertake rescue operations. As was told in our latest report a rescue operation took place in June 2011 when AstraZeneca closed down its operations in

Lund in southern Sweden. In 2012 the process was to be repeated, this time when the company closed down its research operations in Södertälje. This is the birth place and was the core site of the Swedish branch Astra, at which the company had been active since 1913 and where Xylocaine® was being exploited in 1943. On March 29th a presentation on *Methods and remedies to revitalize the apparently dead* (T. Gordh & B. Lindeke) was given as part of a series of lectures at the Hagströmer Medico-historical library of the Karolinska Institute.

The 1st and 2nd of June were devoted to a study tour to visit the museums in the province of Småland. The exhibitions on Swedish pharmacies and its glassware during 3 centuries, at Swedish Museum of Glass in Växjö (<http://www.smalandsmuseum.se>), and on the HMS Kronan, at the County museum in Kalmar, (<http://www.kalmarlansmuseum.se/1/1.0.1.0/4/1/>) were studied. The 2nd day closed with a visit at the Pharmacy museum in Mönsterås, way back in time established by our grand old man, the late Stig Ekström.

A previously much appreciated event, to show a suite of old profession-related movies on the screen, was repeated in the evening of October 23rd.

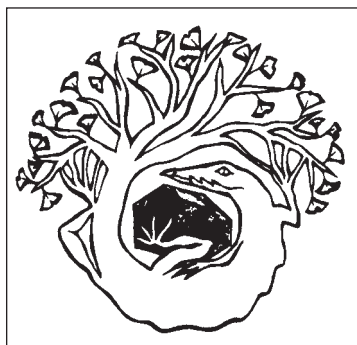
Presentations at the Annual Swedish Pharmaceutical Conference, November 5-7, comprised: *A portrait of Prof. Göran Schill – Scientist, teacher and pioneer in analytical separation techniques* (by B. A. Persson & J. Vessman) – *Research at the Karolinska (Military) Pharmacy – Important contributions to improved drug therapy* (by S. Eksborg) – *Memories and reflexions on the production of solutions for infusions at Pharmacia* (by A. Palm) – *Fifty years with Intralipid – A complex solution for parenteral nutrition* (by H. Wikner) – *The inspectors at the Swedish Pharmacy Student's Union during 100 years* (by A. Grahnén) – *The Swedish Pharmacy Student's Orchestra, Dragskåpet – a remedy for the heart* (by A. Sokolowski).

On November the 22nd a presentation *With the HMS Kronan in the wake of the Paracelsism* (B. Lindeke & B. Ohlson) was given at a symposi-

um entitled *the Ship, the City & the Great Power*, held in Kalmar at the Linnaeus University. The ongoing research on the content of the medical chest from the wreck of the 17th century Swedish man-of war HMS Kronan) has continued. It is now in its 10th year of exploration and still being the subject for several evening seminars (B. Lindeke and B. Ohlson). The Academy has during the year supplied props to several films and television productions.

Publications

Lindeke, B. and Ohlson, B. 2013. *With the HMS Kronan in the wake of the Paracelsism*. Kalmar (in press).



SWITZERLAND – SWISS SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY (Ursula Hirter-Trüb) ■ Following the loss of many members in the last years, the board of SGGP organized in May a daytrip for members and those interested. The trip was to Beromünster, a small town in Canton Luzern, where we visited the Dr. Müller-House (www.hauszumdolder.ch) and the historic place itself.

With a contribution „Zur Geschichte der Magistralrezeptur“ (On the history of compounding) volume Nr. 30 of the SGGPs „Green-Row“ came out in October. The author Ursula Hirter-Trüb not only describes the handycraft and the dosage forms of Swissgerman compounding of the last 150 years in Switzerland, but also defines terms anew.

This year's general assembly took place in Heidelberg (20./21. October 2012) in cooperation with our colleagues from DGGP-Germany of both Landesgruppen Baden und Württemberg. Scientific talks focused on pharmacy furniture. Talks were held by Dr. Elisabeth Huwer, Head of Deutsches Apotheker Museum, Heidel-

berg: „Apotheke um 1600“; Dr. Christiane Staiger, Neu-Isenburg: „Apothekeneinrichtungen – vom Verkauf zur Beratung“; Dr. Caroline Schlick, Bad Homburg: „Apothekenbetrieb und – einrichtung in der NS-Zeit“.

The annual-meeting of the society was also held in Heidelberg, of which the following can be told: as a new delegate to the HBSP Dr. Regula Willi-Hangartner could be gained. Prof. Dr. François Ledermann was given the status of a free member, in memorable thanks for his efforts in pharmacy-history and our society.

Website: www.histpharm.ch

Um dem sichtbarem Mitgliederschwund der SGGP entgegenzutreten, organisierte der Vorstand dieses Jahr erstmals einen geselligen Anlass für seine Mitglieder und Interessierte. Die Reise führte nach Beromünster (Kanton Luzern), dabei wurde das Dr. Müller-Haus (www.hauszumdolder.ch) und die historische Ortschaft, begleitet von Dauerregen, besichtigt. Mit einem Beitrag „Zur Geschichte der Magistralrezeptur“ erschien Mitte Oktober Band 30 der Grünen Reihe der SGGP. Die Autorin Ursula Hirter-Trüb beschreibt nicht nur die Arbeit und die Arzneiformen der Deutschschweizer Rezeptur der letzten 150 Jahre, sondern definiert Begriffe neu.

Die diesjährige Herbstversammlung fand in Heidelberg (20./21. Oktober 2012) in Zusammenarbeit mit den beiden Landesgruppen Baden und Württemberg statt. Die Tagung stand unter dem Motto: „Prachtvoll oder praktisch – Apothekeneinrichtung im Wandel der Zeit“. Wissenschaftliche Vorträge wurden von Dr. Elisabeth Huwer, Leiterin Deutsches Apotheker Museum, Heidelberg: „Apotheke um 1600“; Dr. Christiane Staiger, Neu-Isenburg: „Apothekeneinrichtungen – vom Verkauf zur Beratung“; Dr. Caroline Schlick, Bad Homburg: „Apothekenbetrieb und – einrichtung in der NS-Zeit“ gehalten. Ebenfalls in Heidelberg wurde die Mitgliederversammlung der SGGP abgehalten, es kann folgendes berichtet werden: Gewählt als neue Delegierte in die HBSP wurde Dr. Regula Willi-Hangartner. Prof. Dr. François Ledermann wurde zum Dank für die jahrelange Arbeit für die Sache

der Pharmazie-Geschichte und der SGGP zum Freimitglied gewählt.

Pour s'inscrire à contre-courant d'une tendance baissière du nombre de nos membres, le comité a décidé d'organiser avec succès une rencontre amicale qui leur serait ouverte mais aussi à ouverte à toute autre personne intéressée par l'histoire de notre profession. C'est ainsi que tous se sont retrouvés, sous une pluie battante, sur le chemin de la Beromünster (LU) et plus précisément de la demeure du Dr Müller-Haus (www.hauszumdolder.ch).

C'est le thème de « L'histoire de la préparation magistrale » qui est au centre du 30^{ième} ouvrage de la série verte de la SSHP paru en octobre dernier. Son auteur Ursula Hirter-Trüb ne s'est pas contenté d'y décrire le travail et les formes galéniques de la récepture officinale en Suisse alémanique au cours de 150 dernières années. Elle a aussi su en mettre en évidence de nouveaux éléments marquants.

Notre assemblée automnale s'est déroulée comme prévu les 20 et 21 octobre à Heidelberg en collaboration avec les sociétés régionales du Baden-Württemberg. Le thème en fut « Entre opulence et praticité l'agencement des pharmacies au fil du temps ». Trois conférences scientifiques ont étoffé cette rencontre; celle du Dr Elisabeth Huwer, directrice du Musée allemand de la pharmacie à Heidelberg «La pharmacie des années 1600», celle du Dr Christiane Staiger de Neu-Isenburg «L'agencement des officines, de la vente au conseil» et enfin celle du Dr Caroline Schlick de Bad Homburg, «La pharmacie et ses équipements à l'époque du national-socialisme».

C'est aussi à Heidelberg que s'est déroulée notre assemblée générale annuelle. Elle a vu la nomination du Dr Regula Willi-Hangartner en qualité de déléguée au sein de la BHPS. Ce fut aussi l'occasion de réitérer nos remerciements au Prof. Dr. François Ledermann pour ses années d'engagement en faveur de l'Histoire de la Pharmacie et de la SSHP en lui accordant le statut de membre libre de notre société.



TURKEY – TURKISH HISTORY OF PHARMACY RESEARCH GROUP (Afife Mat) ■ 2012 was quite positive for Turkish pharmacy historians. As in the year before, Turkish History of Pharmacy Research Group (TETAG) organized history of pharmacy excursions to different places in Turkey under the guidance of Mr. Mert Sandalci from Anadolu University (Eskişehir). Three destinations were chosen from different periods of the history of pharmacy: the *Gevher Nesibe Dar'us-sifasi* (Kayseri), a hospital and medical school complex from the early 13th century, was visited on March 10, the *Asklepion of Pergame* (Izmir) from the 4th century B.C., on April 28, and the *Bajazet II Dar'us-sifasi* (Edirne) from the late 15th century, on November 26.

The highlight of the year, however, was spectacular opening ceremony of the re-organized Turkish History of Pharmacy Museum on June 5 at Istanbul University. This was followed by the 10th National Gathering for the History of Pharmacy, held between 6–8 June at the same venue. The main theme of the gathering was the *History of Turkish Drug Industry and Its Pioneers*, and also included other historical subjects (i.e., pharmacy museums, pharmacy legislations, pharmaceutical books and periodicals, and pharmacy in literature). Compared with the previous Gatherings, this event was not only more crowded – a total of 72 participants attended – but also had a rather hectic agenda, with 4 plenary lectures, 34 oral and 11 poster presentations, as well as a panel for discussion. Prof. Alain Legrand and Dr. Michèle Nicolas, members of the *Société d'Histoire de la Pharmacie* (France), were the international speakers of the meeting. It is, however, with much regret that one of the first fe-

male pharmacist-entrepreneurs of the country and the honorary guest of the gathering, whose life and professional achievements were presented, Mrs. Leman Kazuk (1918–2012), passed away a month later.

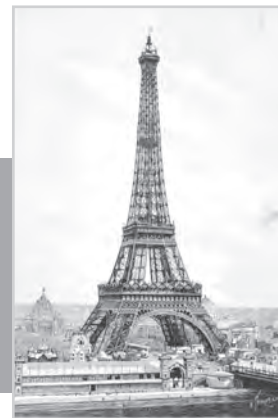
In addition to conferences given by Prof. Afife Mat, Dr. Christiane Staiger and Dr. Halil Tekiner at different universities, a commemorative meeting was also held in honor of Prof. Sarim H. Celebioglu (1897–1982), one of the first Ph.D. degree (1932) holder Turkish pharmacists and founder of the first pharmacognosy institute in Turkey, on December 11 at Istanbul University Faculty of Pharmacy.

Due to his longtime contributions in teaching history of pharmacy, Prof. Emre Dolen (1945) was awarded the *Eczacı Hamdi Bey Prize*, which has been given since 2002 and is named after the first Turkish community pharmacist of the Ottoman Empire, Hamdi Bey. The *Golden Mortar Award*, another prestigious prize given annually for pharmacy history-related endeavors, was issued to the mayor of Bergama (Pergame), Mr. Mehmet Gonenc, for having commissioned the first and only statue of Galenos of Pergame, now located at the old town square.

TETAG will organize the next National Gathering at the Erciyes University (Kayseri) in May 2014 as well as the 42nd International Congress for the History of Pharmacy in September 2015 in Istanbul; if it turns out those Mayan prophecies do not come true.



41. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY PARIS, FRANCE, SEPTEMBER 10-14, 2013



The French Society for History of Pharmacy is delighted to have the opportunity of inviting you to Paris in September 2013 for the 41st International Congress for History of Pharmacy. Paris, in addition to its well-known tourist attractions, is also a very rich place in relation to history of pharmacy and history of medicine. The main themes of this congress relate to two important anniversaries which are of great interest for history of pharmacy. Both occurred in Paris: the first is the foundation in 1913 of the “*Société d’Histoire de la Pharmacie*”; and the second is the death of Antoine-Augustin Parmentier in 1813.

When it has been created in 1913 the “*Société d’Histoire de la Pharmacie*” was the first society of its kind in the world. Many other countries went on to follow this initiative during the course of the 20th century. The emergence of these societies reflected a preoccupation of the pharmaceutical profession which is still with us today, namely a wish to rediscover its roots and to explore its heritage in order to better prepare the future and adapt itself to necessary changes.

Parmentier, a military pharmacist, who died in 1813, was interested in various fields of science: the diffusion of knowledge, military pharmacy, hygiene, food and nutrition (the potato was just one of his interests) and nutritional chemistry, amongst other things. But his main objective was always to ensure that science was directed towards the improvement of the welfare of human beings.

Our congress will explore research in a wide range of areas. These include the study of how the history of pharmacy has evolved in different countries, of how differences appeared in applying historical methodology to pharmacy in different countries, and of how the various philosophies underlying the diversity of publications, and the approaches to the history of

pharmacy in universities, came to be accepted.

The second theme of the congress is Parmentier and the various areas of interest associated with him.

SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Abstract submission deadline:
June 1, 2013

Email: ICHHP@sollea.com

Please specify in your email the type of your contribution (short lecture, poster)

Guidelines for writing the abstract:

TITLE OF THE ABSTRACT

(Arial 12, bold, capitals, left alignment)

Surname A first name A initial1,

Surname B first name B initial2, etc.

(Arial 10, left alignment, Surname A

has to be the lecturer or first author)

1Institution A, Street No., Zip Code,

City, Country, email

2Institution B, Street No., Zip Code,

City, Country, email

(Arial 10, left alignment)

The complete text of the abstract including blanks, title, authors and institutions should not exceed 1500 characters in order to fit into the abstract form.

Please note that the language you choose for your abstract

also has to be the language of the presentation (German, English or French).

(Arial 11, left alignment, line pitch 1)

(The margin settings should be as follows:

2 cm on the left, 1,5 cm to the right, upper and lower margins 1,5 cm each)

Guidelines for the construction of Posters

The size of the poster should not exceed 130 cm in height and 90 cm in width.

www.41ichp.org

Obituary

Charles Libert

(1932-2013)

During the last stages of preparing this Newsletter, we got the message that our Vice-President, Charles Libert passed away April 20, 2013, a few days prior to his 81st birthday. Born in Belgium, Charles has made his professional career in the pharmaceutical industry, mainly being responsible for international licensing agreements. Although not being trained as a pharmacist, he developed considerable interest in the history of pharmacy and particularly in its development during the 20th century. Many members will remember his continuous efforts to find a way for history societies into a prosperous future. He was responsible for many of our panel discussions during the international congresses and served the ISHP executive committee since 1999, the last seven years as our vice president. He was also a correspondent member of the International Academy for the History of Pharmacy.

41ème International Congress for the History of Pharmacy

10-14 september 2013

CAMPUS DES CORDELIERS, 15, rue de l'école de médecine, 75006 Paris

CONGRESS-REGISTRATION

Please send it until 31 August 2013

Please fill out in serifs and send to :

Société d'Histoire de la Pharmacie
4, avenue de l'Observatoire 75270 PARIS Cedex 06 France

I herewith register for the 41st International Congress for the History of Pharmacy

PERSONAL DATA

Title _____ Family name _____ First name(s) _____
 Institution _____
 Address _____
 ZIP Code _____ City _____ Country _____
 E-mail _____ Telephone _____ Fax _____

ACCOMPANYING PERSON(S)

Title _____ Family name _____ First name(s) _____
 Title _____ Family name _____ First name(s) _____

CONGRESS FEES (in Euro)

Registration for congress and excursions is valid after the full payment has been credited to the congress account. Please do not send this form back after 31 August 2013 - from this date on only the on-site registration will be possible.

Fees per person on registration and receipt of payment		Until 31.5.2013	1.6 - 10.9.2013
<input type="checkbox"/> Member IGGP	<input type="checkbox"/> 360,- €	<input type="checkbox"/> 430,- €	<input type="checkbox"/> 430,- €
<input type="checkbox"/> Non Member IGGP	<input type="checkbox"/> 360,- €	<input type="checkbox"/> 430,- €	<input type="checkbox"/> 430,- €
<input type="checkbox"/> <28 years old	<input type="checkbox"/> 200,- €	<input type="checkbox"/> 250,- €	<input type="checkbox"/> 250,- €
<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanying person(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 290,- €	<input type="checkbox"/> 350,- €	<input type="checkbox"/> 350,- €

FRINGE EVENTS AND EXCURSIONS (registrations necessary)

Registration valid only after full payment has been credited to congress account.

I book the following tickets (registrations necessary)

Tuesday 10 September 2013 19:30-22:30h ___ person(s) free of charge
Welcome Evening (Invalides)

Wednesday 11 September 2013 20:00-23:00h ___ person(s) free of charge
Ceremonial meeting of the Academy for the History of Pharmacy with reception

Thursday 12 September 2013 20:00-23:00h ___ person(s) 90.00 € per Person
Festive Banquet : Ship Tour on Seine River (Bateaux-Mouches)

Wednesday to Friday (10h30 – 11h30 – 12h30 – 13h30) ___ person(s) 20.80 € per Person
City Tour de Paris

Wednesday to Friday ___ person(s) 25 € per Person
The Sevres Ceramic Museum (Sèvres)

Wednesday to Friday ___ person(s) 25 € per Person
Museum des Arts et Métiers

Wednesday to Friday ___ person (s) 5 € per Person
Val de Grâce Museum

Saturday 14 September 8:30am ___ person(s) 182 € per Person
Visit Chateau de Versailles



Tours and scientific excursions

(Registration necessary, limited number of participants)

Registration for excursions is valid after the full payment has been credited to the congress account.

I book the following tickets :

Wednesday to Friday 17:00-18:30 _____ person(s) 10 € per Person
Museum of Matera Medica

Wednesday and Thursday 17:00-18:30 _____ person(s) 10 € per Person
Parmentier's exhibit at Invalides Hospital

Wednesday to Friday 17:00-18:30 _____ person(s) 10 € per Person
Pharmacists' Order collections

Total amount _____ €

LUNCHS

(Please note that lunch has to be pre-ordered. The costs are included in your congress fee)

Wednesday 11 september 2013 _____ person(s) pre-order necessary

Thursday 12 september 2013 _____ person(s) pre-order necessary

Friday 13 september 2013 _____ person(s) pre-order necessary

PAYMENT

Recipient

Bank transfer to congress account (free of charge for organizers) to :
Account # _____ Bank Code _____ Name of Bank _____
0000005365L 30002 LCL

IBAN : FR78 3000 2004 9800 0000 5365 L01 BIC : CRLYFRPP payable to : 411CHP

Credit Card

American Express Diners Club MasterCard Visa

Card # _____

3-Digit-Security Code* : _____ valid through : _____ / _____ (month/year)

Cardholder's Name : _____ Signature _____

* The 3-Digit-security Code can be found on the back of your card and ensures the use of your card against fraud.
Thank you !

Date : _____ Signature : _____