

Fig. 5: Dr. José Núñez y Pernía.



Conclusions

Homeopathy is not very well known in Spain, except to medical specialists and pharmacists. The public in general knows it even less. In the pharmacy degrees of the school of pharmacy of Seville, for example, nothing is studied about it, except briefly in the subject of history of pharmacy and legislative issues. To establish it, Spanish health professionals should know its History in depth, as it is not something new in the Spanish Healthcare System. The statements of this communication, of international dimension, can be a first step to achieve it.

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P-45: THE MUSEUM OF HISTORY OF PHARMACY OF SEVILLE (SPAIN)

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Introduction

The idea of creating a museum in Seville which should address the history of the pharmaceutical profession emerged late last century when teachers of History of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Legislation Seville began the job of

collecting material that is of interest to the project. But time passed until 2012. The idea came from Professor Antonio Ramos Carrillo.

Objectives

The objective of this work is to promote the newly created Museum of the History of Pharmacy in Seville (Spain) -2013- and the disclosure of its important pharmaceutical heritage. The signatories of this work are its main representatives in the figures of director (Antonio Ramos Carrillo) and researcher (Rocío Ruiz Altaba). The objectives of Museum are: Disclosure of Historical Heritage - Pharmaceutical exposed, Heritage Conservation and Study exposed and Acquisition of new parts Fine interest (fig. 1).



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Material and Methods

Study of the own exposed pieces.
Publications: catalogues, monographs, articles...
Investigation: Identification and
Documentation: Record, Inventory,
Cataloguing.

Results

Museum who recreates a pharmacy in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which clearly expresses your personality, understandable both levels of university education and the general public, in a dialogue between objects and people.

The museum is structured into four sections: pharmacy, "rebotica"(fig. 2) , laboratory (fig. 3) and drugs (fig. 4).

Extends its mission to be a communicator tool contents, educator and construction of knowledge, without losing sight of the primary functions of preservation and dissemination of valuable heritage housed, clearly recorded and inventoried, relentless work in which we are immersed.

The results are evident and measurable in terms of museum pieces and scientific production. We also explain to the public the pharmacy and the role of the pharmacist in the late nineteenth and early twentieth.

Furthermore we study the social stories it contains, as each piece donated has

it own soul and comes from a pharmacy or specific institution.

The museum has a profile on Facebook which has more than 1,400 followers, It also has a Twitter account and website (fig. 5) with the purpose to promulgate its contents.

<https://www.facebook.com/MuseoDeHistoriaDeLaFarmacia>

@MuseoHistFarma

<http://institucional.us.es/museohistfarm>

In the museum, the seminars are held for the students of History of Pharmacy. The PhD students start in the daily work of a researcher's museum. They delves into the work of management, conservation and cultural diffusion of the museum.

Also, with reference to the Museum of the History of Pharmacy in Seville, we study the social stories it contains, as each piece donated has its own soul and comes from a pharmacy or specific institution.

Furthermore, we explain the consideration of the Museum of the History of Pharmacy of Seville as a tool for learning, research and cultural diffusion.

Conclusions

Search of new collaborations:
DONATIONS across the WEB.
Research Center: Catalogues, articles...
PhD Thesis...
Teaching Center: Seminars to students.
Guided tours.



Fig. 5.

Promote the relationship between the pharmacist and the Humanities. The link between the pharmacist and the humanities should not be missed; strengthen this interaction is important. We can conclude that It is a privileged and recommendable place full of history, wrapped in aromas of another time and suitable for all audiences.

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Fig. 1: Pressburg in the 18th century.



**P-46: ORIENTAL
MEDICINAL PLANTS IN
TAXA PHARMACEUTICA
POSONIENSIS, 1745**

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Introduction

After the Battle of Mohács (1526) a big part of the territory of Kingdom of Hungary became a part of the Ottoman Empire. In 1536 Pressburg (Posonium, Pozsony, Prešporok, today Bratislava, Slovakia) was designated the new capital city of Hungary, becoming part of the Austrian Habsburg Monarchy. The city became a coronation town and the seat of kings, archbishops, the nobility and all major organisations and country offices. During the 18th century was the largest and most important town in Hungary. The town population tripled, and the city was the centre of social and cultural life of the region (Fig. 1).

In the middle of the 18th century in Pressburg worked 14-15 civil physicians, municipal and military hospital, two hospitals operated by religious orders

(Sisters of St. Elizabeth, Merciful Brethren), and a Jewish hospital. Pharmacy care was provided by six pharmacies owned by civil pharmacists, and three pharmacies owned by religious orders (two mentioned above and Jesuits). Providing of healthcare services was organized and controlled by the officially established town physician.

Aim of the study

The aim of this study was to sum the oriental medicinal plants and herbal drugs of the Central European materia medica, according to a selected pharmaceutical work *Taxa Pharmaceutica Posoniensis, Cum Instructionibus Pharmacopoeorum, Chirurgorum & Obstetricum* (Fig. 2).

Taxa Pharmaceutica Posoniensis, 1745

The *Taxa* prepared since 1743 and published in 1745 in Pressburg was the first official pharmaceutical rate book of the former Hungarian Kingdom. It was obligatory up to 1799. The Hungarian Royal Governor's Council commissioned **Joannis Justus Torkos** (1699-1770), the town physician of Pressburg to edit the rate book.

The *Taxa* includes the list and pricing of the simple drugs and compounded medicinal products used in Central Europe in the 18th century. For the editing of the *Taxa*, the author primarily used the Vienna Dispensatory published in 1729.

Structure of the Taxa

The catalogue of medicines is quadrilingual, presenting 18th century medicines nomenclature in Latin, Hungarian, German, and Slovak language. The price list using currency units: *florenus, grossum, denarius* in