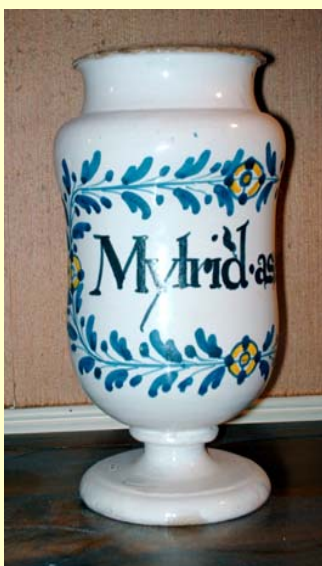


# MEDICINES, APOTHECARIES, AND SOCIETY, IN LATIN COUNTRIES



by Olivier Lafont

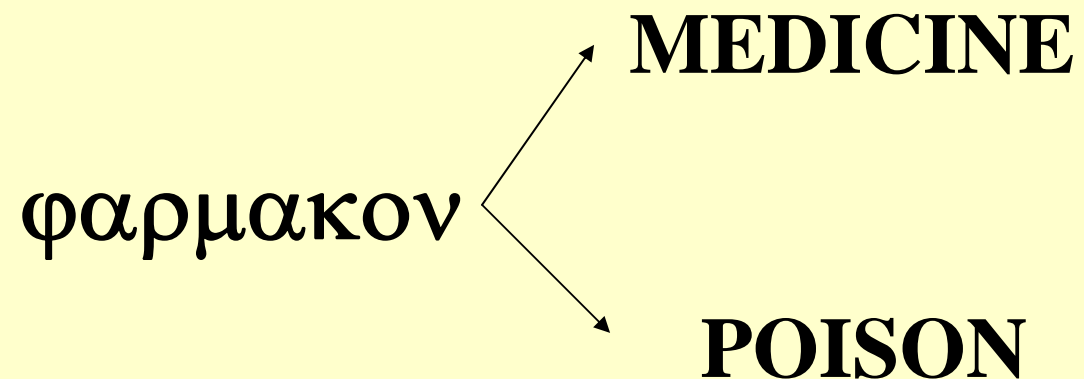
President of the International  
Society for History of Pharmacy

**MEDICINES ARE NOT  
GOODS LIKE OTHERS.**



**THEY HAVE AN AMBIGUOUS  
BEHAVIOUR AND CAN BE  
THE BEST OR THE WORSE.**

**THIS AMBIGUOUS NATURE  
IS EXPRESSED BY  
THE AMBIGUOUS SIGNIFICATION  
OF THE GREEK WORD**



**IN LATIN COUNTRIES,  
THIS SPECIFICITY  
HAS ALWAYS BEEN  
HIGHLY PERCEIVED  
BY THE SOCIETY.**

**AMBIVALENCE OF THIS PRODUCT**

**WHICH CAN BE EITHER**

**BENEFICIAL FOR HEALTH,**

**WHEN IT IS USED CAREFULLY,**

**OR CAN KILL WHEN THE DOSES**

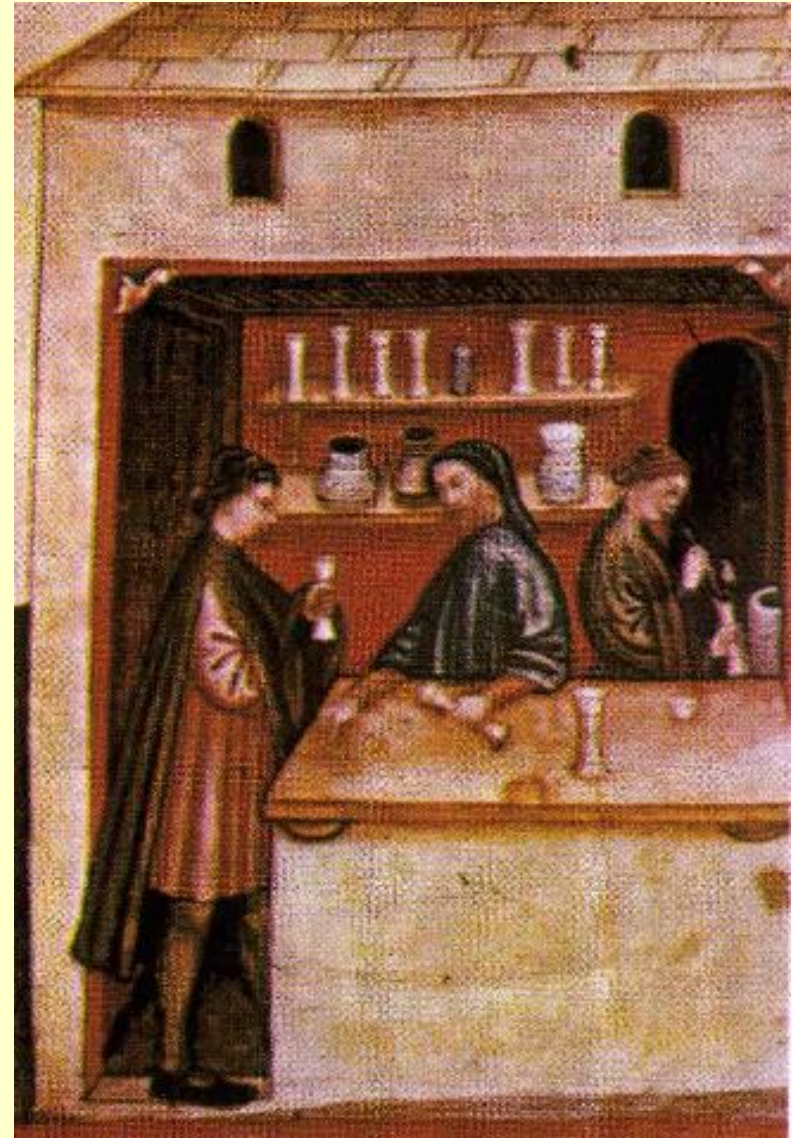
**ARE TOO HIGH,**

**LEADED AUTHORITIES  
TO ELABORATE REGULATIONS  
IN ORDER TO CONTROL BOTH  
THE PREPARATION AND  
THE DISTRIBUTION OF  
DRUGS AND MEDICINES**

**THESE MEDICINES  
HAD TO BE  
PRESCRIBED  
BY PHYSICIANS**



**PEOPLE IN CHARGE  
OF PREPARING  
AND DISTRIBUTING  
MEDICINES  
WERE CALLED  
APOTHECARIES**





**From the Greek word αποθηκη =  
Place where goods were kept,  
warehouse.**

**It gave in Latin *apothecarius*  
Word meaning, since the 6th century:  
monk, in charge of the health  
of members of a religious community.**

**It gave in French, apothicaire,  
In German, apotheker,  
and in English, apothecary.**

# APPEARANCE OF IN LATIN COUNTRIES





**Apothecary's shop**

# The appearance of apothecaries was linked with the appearance of Universities



**13th century**

**PARIS**

**BOLOGNA**

**OXFORD**

**MONTPELLIER**

**TOULOUSE**





**University of Bologna**

**DOCTORS of MEDICINE,  
ACCESSING TO A UNIVERSITY POSITION,  
FELT THAT THEY  
COULD NOT WORK ANY MORE  
WITH THEIR HANDS**



**THEY THEN LEFT TO SURGEONS**

**THE ACTIVITY OF CUTTING BODIES**





**AND**

**TO APOTHECARIES**

**THE ACTIVITY OF**

**PREPARING AND**

**DISTRIBUTING**

**MEDICINES**

QuickTime™ et un  
décompresseur TIFF (non compressé)  
sont requis pour visionner cette image.

**AS SOON AS  
APOTHECARIES  
APPEARED  
THEY WERE  
SUBMITTED  
TO REGULATIONS**



THE CONSTITUTIONS  
OF  
MELFI

# **Frederick II Hohenstaufen**

**(1194-1250)**

**Holy German  
Emperor  
&  
King of  
Sicily**



**Grandson of  
Frederick Barbarossa  
Emperor of the  
Holy German  
Roman Empire**

**(1122(5)-1190)**



**Grandson of**

**Roger II**

**Norman King of Sicily**

**(1095-1154)**





**Frederick II succeeded in convincing  
Sultan  
Al-Khamil  
of Egypt  
to let him become  
pacifically  
King of Jerusalem**





**Admirer of Augustus,  
Frederick II,  
with the help of his chancellor  
Pier della Vigna  
redacted a code of laws  
named « *liber augustalis* »**





**Enacted in 1231 in the Castle of MELFI**

**THIS *LIBER AUGUSTALIS***  
**IS CONSIDERED AS**  
**THE FIRST COLLECTION**  
**OF REGULATIONS DEALING WITH**  
**MEDICINES MAKING**  
**AND APOTHECARIES**



**These  
Regulations  
concerned  
only  
his  
Italian states**

# But not his German states





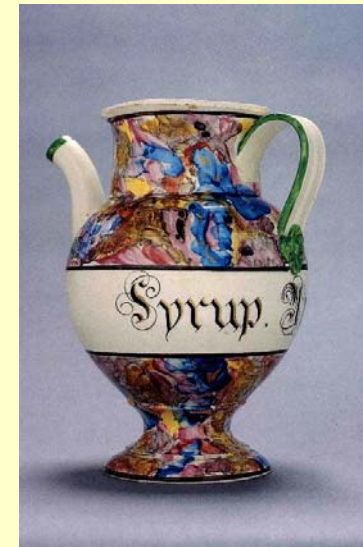
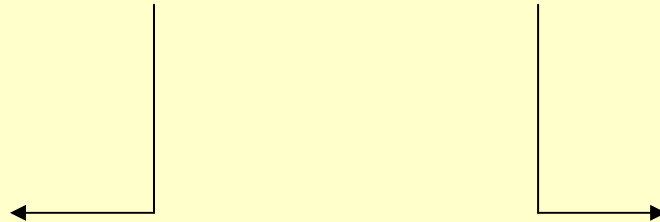
**« In every territory of our kingdom  
subject to our jurisdiction,  
we desire that two circumspect and  
trustworthy men should be appointed  
and be held by a corporal oath,  
and their names should be sent to our court,  
and under their verification medical lozenges,  
broths, and other medicines may be made  
legally. Once they have been made, they  
may be sold. »**

*Title XLVII, (24), Constitutions of Melfi,  
1231*

**Original Latin text : electuaria et syrupi.**

**English translation by James M. Powell:  
Lozenges and broths.**

**Correct translation:  
Electuaries and syrups.**



**« We also desire that those making medicines should be obliged by an oath sworn corporeally that they will make them faithfully according to the arts and the conditions of men in the presence of sworn witnesses. If they act contrary, they should be condemned by sentence to the confiscation of all their goods. but if those appointed, to whose trust the aforesaid matters have been committed, are proved to have committed frauds in the office granted to them, we order that they should be put to death. »**

**IN 1241,**  
**the *NOVAE CONSTITUTIONES***  
***REGNI SICILIAE***  
**WERE PUBLISHED.**  
**SOME TITLES DEALT**  
**WITH PHARMACY**





« The *confectionarii* will prepare medicines at their own expense, under the control of Physicians, according to what we ordered and they will be allowed to keep drugs, only after they have taken an oath, and they will have to prepare their medicines faithfully and without any fraud. »

*Liber III, titulus XLVI*

*Confectionarii* =

People in charge of preparing [medicines]  
But the word *apothecarii* was not used in the  
Latin text

**« The stationarius will receive money  
for his drugs, according to the following rules:  
He will receive three tarens per ounce.  
for composed medicines  
and for the simples that cannot be kept  
in stores more than one year  
after the day they have been bought.  
He will receive six tarens per ounce  
for medicines  
that can be kept more than one year. »**



**RESTRICTION OF THE NUMBER OF  
PLACES WHERE MEDICINES  
COULD BE SELLER:**

**« Similar stations will not be situated  
everywhere,  
but only in some towns  
of the Kingdom. »**

**CONNIVANCE BETWEEN  
PHYSICIANS AND  
APOTHECARIES WAS STRICTLY  
FORBIDDEN:**

**« That he (the physician)  
must not have any  
partnership with  
Confectionarii  
(apothecaries). »**



**PRACTICE OF PHARMACY  
WAS STRICTLY  
FORBIDDEN FOR PHYSICIANS :**

**« That he could not agree to cure a patient, including the preparation of medicines for a price already determined, and that he could not have a store of his own. »**

# COMMUNITIES OF APOTHECARIES

IN

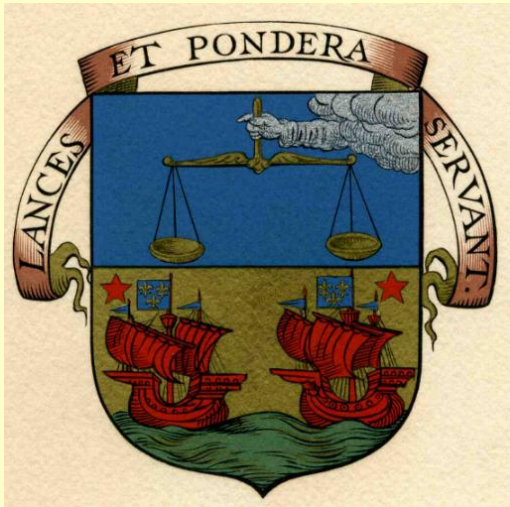
LATIN  
COUNTRIES



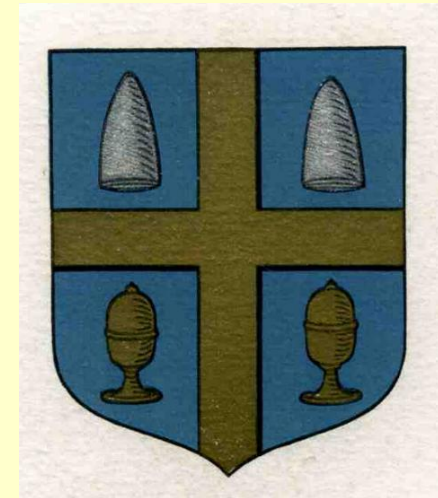
**SINCE THE XIII<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**  
**COMMUNITIES OF**  
**APOTHECARIES WERE SET UP.**







**THEY WERE  
CALLED:  
  
GUILDS**



**COMMUNAUTÉS**



**ARTI  
  
CORPORACIÓN  
  
CORPORAÇÃO**





**THEY RECEIVED STATUTES  
MORE OR LESS INSPIRED BY  
THE CONSTITUTIONS OF MELFI**



**REGULATING THE PREPARATION  
AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICINES**

**HOW TO BECOME A MASTER:**

**YEARS OF APPRENTICESHIP**

**YEARS OF SERVICE IN THE**

**SHOP OF AN ESTABLISHED MASTER**





**Liber de Arte  
Distillandi**

**J. Brunschwig  
1500**

**EXAMINATION :**

**KNOWLEGE OF LATIN**

**READING ACT**

**HERBS ACT**

**MASTERPIECE**

**SOLEMN OATH**

**JURY:**

**DOCTORS OF MEDICINE,  
APOTHECARIES**



**ORGANISATION OF THE  
LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY:**

**ELECTION OF GUARDS**

**ASSEMBLIES**

**REPARTITION OF TAXES**



**INSPECTION  
OF APOTHECARIES' SHOPS:**

**2 DOCTORS OF MEDICINE**

**GUARDS OF THE COMMUNITY**

**SOMETIMES A POLICE OFFICER**

# **CODE OF ETHICS**

**TO PRACTICE THE TRUE PRICE**

**TO AVOID « QUI PRO QUO »**

**TO HAVE NO CONNIVANCE WITH  
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBING  
MEDICINES**

## **DEFINITION OF A MONOPOLY**

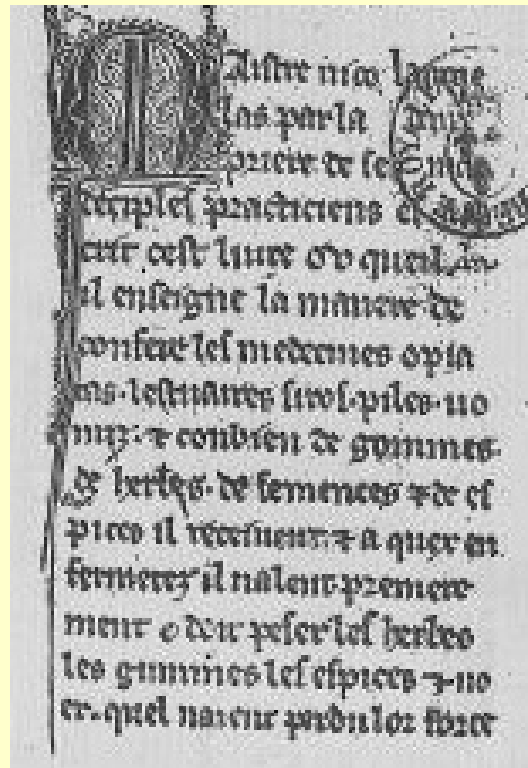
**APOTHECARIES WERE THE ONLY  
PEOPLE ALLOWED TO PREPARE  
AND TO DISTRIBUTE MEDICINES**

**GROCERS AND  
DOCTORS OF MEDICINE  
WERE NOT ALLOWED  
TO SELL MEDICINES**



# REFERENCE PHARMACOPOEIAS:

## ANTIDOTARIUM NICOLAE



EL RICETTARIO  
DE L'ARTE. ET  
VNIVERSITA DE  
MEDICI, ET SPETIALI  
DELLA CITTA

DI FIRENZA.

RIVEDVTO DAL COLLEGIO  
DE MEDICI PER ORDINE DEL  
LO ILLVSTRISSIMO ET ACCEL-  
LENTISSIMO SIGNORE  
DUCA DI FIRENZE.



*Stampato in Firenze appresso Lorenzo Torrentino Stampatore  
per DVCALE di mesi di Settembre L'anno  
M. D. L.*

**RICETTARIO**

**FIORENTINO**

**First printed**

**1498**

**For  
Florence**



LA  
PHARMACOPÉE  
DE M. LAVR. IOVBERT,

PROFESSEUR EN MÉDÉ-  
CINE, Docteur Royal, & Chan-  
celier en l'Université de  
Montpellier.

*Ensemble les Annotations de JEAN PAUL  
ZANGMAISTERVS Conseiller de  
ladite Université mises  
au marge.*

Le tout mis de nouveau en François.



A LYON,  
*Pour Antoine de Harfy, l'an 1588.*  
Avec Priuilege du Roy.

# PHARMACOPOEIA

By  
**LAURENT  
JOUBERT**

**First published  
In Latin  
In 1578**

**For  
Montpellier**

**ECONOMICAL THEORIES  
AND THEIR  
INFLUENCE ON THESE  
REGULATIONS  
CONCERNING MEDICINES**

# **MERCANTILISM**

**DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN  
THE XVI<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AND THE  
FIRST HALF OF THE XVIII<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY  
THE DOMINANT ECONOMICAL  
IDEOLOGY IN EUROPE  
WAS MERCANTILISM**

# **PRINCIPLES OF MERCANTILISM:**

**THE PROSPERITY OF A NATION  
IS DEPENDING UPON  
ITS SUPPLY OF CAPITAL.**

**THE GLOBAL VOLUME OF  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
IS UNCHANGEABLE.**

**CAPITAL = BULLION  
GOLD, SILVER, TRADE VOLUME  
HELD BY THE STATE.**



**BULLIONISM**



**STATE HAS TO PLAY  
A PROTECTIONIST ROLE IN ECONOMY  
IN ORDER TO INCREASE ITS  
TRADE BALANCE**

**THIS ECONOMICAL THEORY DID NOT  
INTERFERE MUCH  
WITH THE TRADE OF MEDICINES.  
THE MOST IMPORTANT THING  
WAS STILL TO PROMOTE  
SECURITY IN THE  
PREPARATION AND THE  
DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS AND  
MEDICINES.**

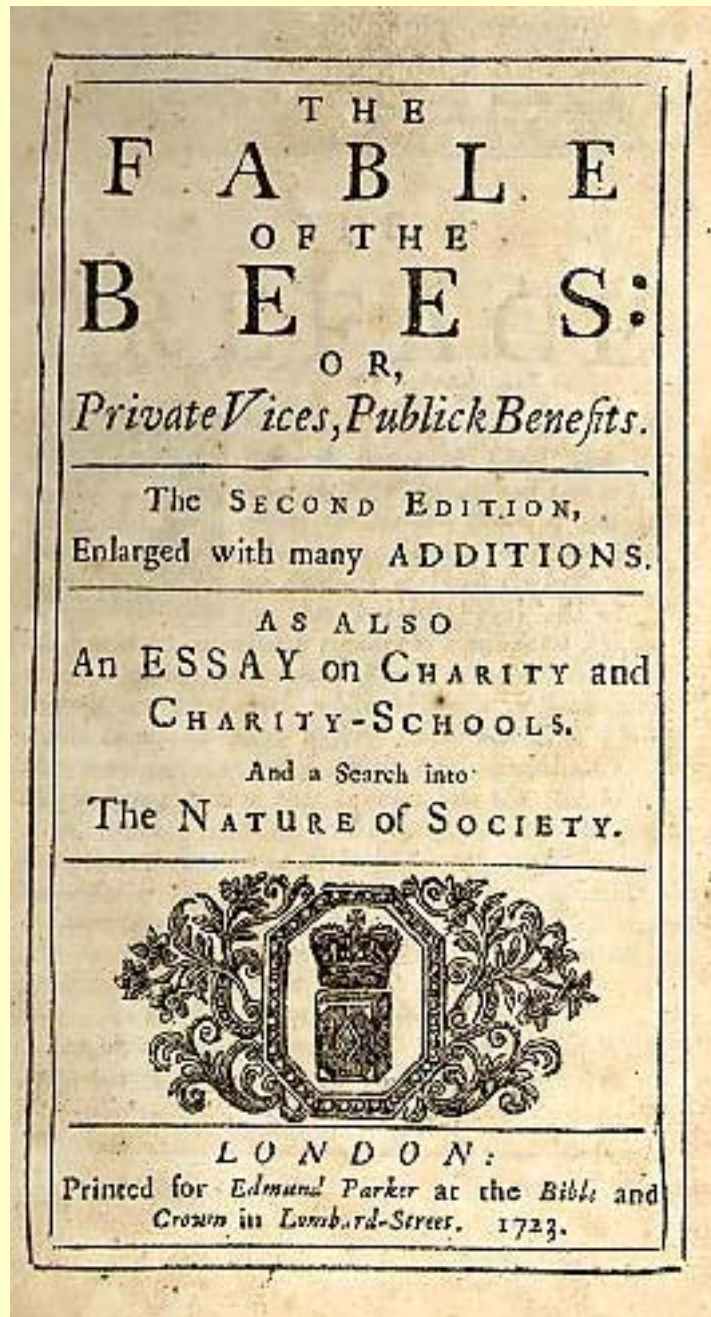
**THE MONOPOLY OF THE COMMUNITIES  
OF APOTHECARIES WAS CONSIDERED  
AS THE GOOD WAY TO DO SO.**

**END**

**Of**

**COMMUNITIES PERIOD**

**A NEW WAY OF THINKING:**  
**« ECONOMIC LIBERALISM »**  
**APPEARED DURING**  
**THE SECOND HALF OF**  
**The XVIII<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**



**Bernard de MANDEVILLE**  
**(1670-1733)**

**Dutch philosopher**

*The Fable of the Bees*  
*Or*  
*Private Vices,*  
*Publick Benefits*

**(1714)**



# PHYSIOCRATIC SCHOOL



**François QUESNAY**  
**Doctor of medicine**

**(1694-1774)**

*Economic table*  
**1758**

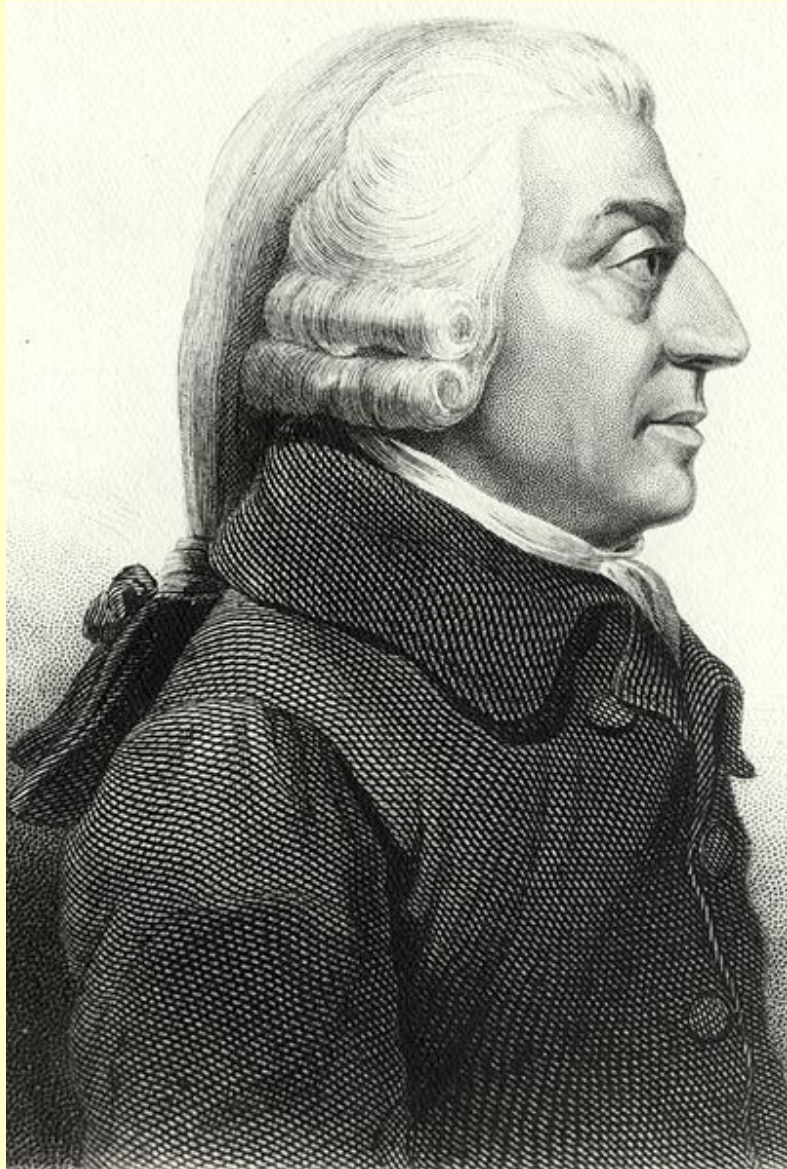


**Vincent de GOURNAY**  
**(1712-1759)**

**« Let do and let pass ! »**

**« The world goes on  
by itself. »**

**Let men do  
And let merchandises  
pass.**



**Adam SMITH**  
**(1723-1790)**  
**Scottish Philosopher**

*An inquiry into the  
nature and the causes  
of the wealth of nations*  
**1776**

**XVIII<sup>th</sup> century economic liberalism:**

**INTENDED TO  
ELIMINATE GOVERNMENT  
INTERVENTION ON ECONOMY**

**CONSIDERED THAT STATE SHOULD NOT  
INTERFERE IN THE MARKET**

**CONSIDERED THAT GUILDS  
WERE AN OBSTACLE TO ECONOMY**



**WHAT WERE THE CONSEQUENCES  
OF THESE IDEAS FOR MEDICINES ?**



**A CONFLICT TOOK PLACE  
BETWEEN THESE TWO  
CONTRADICTORY LEANINGS:**

**NO INTERVENTION OF STATE  
ON MEDICINES TRADE**

**NECESSITY TO CONTROL  
THE PREPARATION AND  
THE DISPENSATION OF  
MEDICINES, FOR SECURITY REASONS**



**EXAMPLE OF FRANCE**

**Anne Robert  
Jacques TURGOT  
1727-1781**

**Minister of Finance  
Member of the  
Physiocratic school**

***Reflections on the  
Formation and  
Distribution of wealth  
(1776)***



**1776**

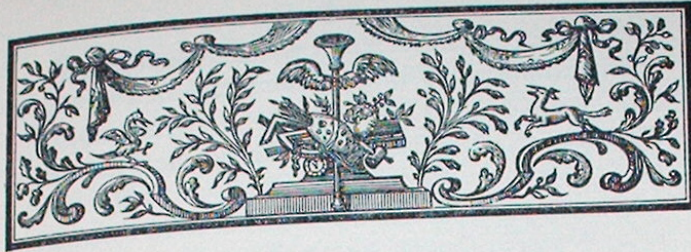
**Turgot decided the suppression of guilds.**

**But three professions had to be excluded:**

**Publishers and book sellers**

**Goldsmiths**

**Apothecaries**



## ÉDIT DU ROI,

*Portant suppression des Jurandes  
& Communautés de Commerce,  
Arts & Métiers.*

Donné à Versailles au mois de Février 1776.

*Registré en Parlement le 12 Mars audit an.*

**L** OUIS, PAR LA GRÂCE DE DIEU, ROI DE FRANCE  
ET DE NAVARRE : A tous présens & à venir;  
SALUT. Nous devons à tous nos sujets, de leur assu-  
rer la jouissance pleine & entière de leurs droits;  
Nous devons sur-tout cette protection à cette classe  
d'hommes, qui, n'ayant de propriété que leur travail  
& leur industrie, ont d'autant plus le besoin & le  
droit d'employer dans toute leur étendue, les seules  
ressources qu'ils aient pour subsister.

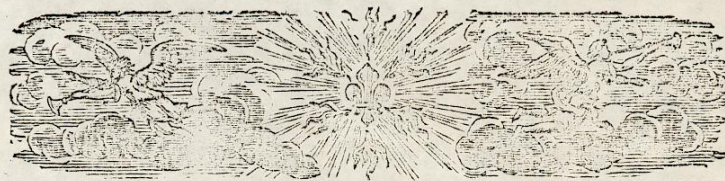
« We do not  
intend to  
include in these  
measures  
the professions  
of  
Pharmacy,  
Golsmith's trade,  
Printing and  
book selling»

**NEW REGULATIONS  
ORGANIZING THE PRACTICE  
OF PHARMACY  
APPEARED ON APRIL 22<sup>nd</sup> 1777**

**Louis XVI**







# DÉCLARATION DU ROI,

*PORTANT Règlement pour les Professions de la Pharmacie  
& de l'Epicerie à Paris.*

Donnée à Versailles le 25 Avril 1777.

*Registree en Parlement le 13 Mai 1777.*



LOUIS, par la grace de Dieu, Roi de France & de Navarre: A tous ceux qu'ices présentes Lettres verront; SALUT. Par l'Article III de notre Edit du mois d'Août dernier, Nous nous sommes réservé de nous expliquer particulièrement sur ce qui concerne la Pharmacie; Nous avons considéré qu'étant une des branches de la Médecine, elle exigeoit des études & des connoissances approfondies, & qu'il seroit utile d'encourager une classe de nos Sujets à s'en occuper uniquement, pour parvenir à porter cette science au degré de perfection dont elle est susceptible dans les différentes parties qu'elle embrasse & qu'elle réunit: Nous avons également porté notre attention sur ce qui pouvoit intéresser le Commerce de l'Epicerie; Nous avons eu pour but de prévenir le danger qui peut résulter du débit médicinal des compositions chymiques, galéniques ou pharmaceutiques, entrantes au corps humain, confié à des Marchands qui ont été jusqu'à présent autorisés à en faire commerce, sans être obligés d'en connoître les propriétés. L'emploi des Poisons étant en usage dans quelques Arts, & la vente en étant commune entre l'Epicerie & la Pharmacie, Nous avons jugé nécessaire d'ordonner de nouveau l'exécution de nos Ordonnances sur cet objet, & de fixer entre les deux Professions des limites qui nous ont paru devoir prévenir toutes contestations, & opérer la sûreté dans le débit des médicamens dont la composition ne peut être trop attentivement exécutée & surveillée. A CES

**APOTHECARIES BECAME  
MASTERS OF PHARMACY**

**A COLLEGE OF PHARMACY  
WAS CREATED**

**PUBLIC LECTURES  
WERE ORGANIZED**

**QUALIFIED MASTERS OF PHARMACY  
WERE THE ONLY PEOPLE  
ALLOWED TO PREPARE  
AND SELL MEDICINES**

**GROCERS AND MEMBERS  
OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES  
WERE NOT**

**MASTERS OF PHARMACY  
WERE NOT ALLOWED  
TO PRACTICE GROCERY TRADE**

**SECURITY REASONS  
PREVAILED OVER  
FREE ENTERPRISE REASONS,  
IT WAS CONFORM  
TO THE OPINION OF THE SOCIETY:  
« MEDICINES ARE NOT GOODS  
LIKE OTHERS »**



HESITATIONS  
DURING THE  
FRENCH  
REVOLUTION PERIOD



**A NEW ATTEMPT  
WAS MADE BY  
ECONOMICAL LIBERALISM  
SUPPORTERS**



**SINCE APRIL 1<sup>ST</sup> 1791, IT WILL BE  
FREE FOR ANYONE TO DO  
ANY TRADE OR TO PRACTICE  
ANY PROFESSION, ART OR CRAFT  
THAT HE WILL WISH TO DO,  
BUT HE WILL HAVE TO PAY  
TRADING DUES BEFORE.**

**Decree of baron d'Allarde  
Law of March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1791**

**MEDICINES WERE INCLUDED  
IN THE AREA OF THIS LAW**

**BUT  
14 DAYS LATER**

**IT  
BECAME A MATTER OF URGENCY  
TO RESTORE  
THE PREVIOUS LAWS  
CONCERNING PHARMACY**

**LAW CONCERNING THE PRACTICE  
OF PHARMACY  
& SALE & DISTRIBUTION  
OF DRUGS & MEDICINES**

**APRIL 17<sup>th</sup> 1791**

**From a decree of April 14<sup>th</sup> 1791**



Nº. 819.

# LOI

*Relative à l'exercice de la Pharmacie, & à la vente  
& distribution des Drogues & Médicamens.*

**L**OUIS, par la grâce de Dieu & par la Loi constitutionnelle de l'Etat, ROI DES FRANÇOIS :  
A tous présens & à venir; SALUT. L'Assemblée Nationale a décrété, & Nous voulons & ordonnons ce qui suit :

*DÉCRET DE L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE,  
du 14 Avril 1791.*

**L'**ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE, après avoir entendu son Comité de Salubrité, sur un abus qui s'introduit

**The « Assemblée Nationale », according to  
the suggestion of its Committee of  
Healthiness on abuses that occurred  
in the practice of Pharmacy,  
and considering the object and the  
usefulness of this profession,  
orders that Laws, Statutes and Rules  
existing before last March 2<sup>nd</sup>  
concerning Pharmacy practice and education  
for preparation, sale, distribution  
of drugs and medicines  
will be implemented as they were before.**

**CONFIRMATION**  
**DURING THE CONSULATE**  
**(1799-1804)**





**NAPOLEON  
BONAPARTE**

**FIRST CONSUL**



**A NEW LAW**

**WAS  
INSPIRED  
BY**

**ANTOINE  
DE  
FOURCROY**



**N° 270**

**LOI DU 21 GERMINAL AN-XI**  
**APRIL 11<sup>TH</sup> 1803**

**ORGANIZED PHARMACEUTICAL  
EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS OF  
PHARMACY**

**AND**

**CONFIRMED THE MONOPOLY  
OF QUALIFIED PHARMACISTS**

Merci de votre attention

Thank you for your attention

Viele Danke

Grazie

Gracias