

TRAVEL(S) AND EDUCATION
Medical Travels, Transfer of Knowledge, and Cultural Exchange
in East-Central Europe over Centuries

XIX Biannual Conference of the German-Polish Society for the History of Medicine,
in association with

Nicolaus Copernicus University, Toruń; Poznań University of Medical Sciences; Heinrich
Heine Universität, Düsseldorf; and the “Bridging the Baltic: Medicine in the Baltic Sea
Region” Network

Toruń, 13th September – 14th September 2023

P O L S K O - N I E M I E C K I E T O W A R Z Y S T W O H I S T O R I I M E D Y C Y N Y

P N T H M

D P G f G d M

D E U T S C H - P O L N I S C H E G E S E L L S C H A F T F Ü R G E S C H I C H T E D E R M E D I Z I N



Organization Committee

Dr. Katarzyna Pękacka-Falkowska (Poznan University of Medical Sciences)

Doz. Dr. Nils Nansson (Heinrich Heine Universität Düsseldorf)

Prof. Fritz Dross (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg)

Dr. med. Joanna Nieznanowska (Pomeranian Medical University, Szczecin)

JOIN US ONLINE:

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_NzAyNWYyNmYtNjk0ZS00YzIwLTkxZmUtNWQ3ZGZhYzdhZmI2%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22e80a627f-ef94-4aa9-82d6-c7ec9cfca324%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%2273fd58a1-65f8-42d5-b152-c751352c2e4f%22%7d

Meeting ID: 343 758 209 436

Access Code: LtZfbM

JOIN US ON-SITE:

Institute of History and Archival Sciences UMK

Bojarskiego St., no. 1

87-100 Toruń

Room AB.0.09 (ground floor)

We are grateful to the Deutsch-Polnische Wissenschaftsstiftung for the financial support
(project no. 200-2023-00745)

POLSKO -
NIEMIECKIE
TOWARZYSTWO
HISTORII
MEDYCYNY



DEUTSCH -
POLNISCHE
GESELLSCHAFT
FÜR GESCHICHTE
DER MEDIZIN



hhu

Heinrich Heine
Universität
Düsseldorf

Medicine in the Baltic Sea Region
since the early 20th Century:
Networks, transfers, consequences



TIMETABLE

Wednesday, 13th September

Institute of History and Archival Sciences UMK, room AB.0.09

page| 3

9:00–9:10 Opening the Conference

9:10–11:40 Session 1

9:10–9:40 **Olga Gaidaj** (UKR/PL), Contribution of commanders and doctors of German origin to the fight against the plague epidemic in Ukrainian lands at the end of the I. Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

9:40–10:10 **Jakub Węglorz** (PL), How much one travelled for health, how much travelling influenced health. Medical travels of Poles in Early Modern Period

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

10:10–10:40 **Radosław Kubus** (PL), The reception of Bernardino Ramazzini's ideas in Elbląg. Some remarks on the Elbląg copy of the edition of Ramazzini's work *Abhandlung von den Krankheiten der Künstler und Handwerker...* (Stendal 1780)

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

10:40–11:10 **Ulrich Schlegelmilch** (DE), *Curabo etiam sceleton*. Importing anatomical objects and surgical skills into north-eastern Europe after 1544 /online/

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

11:10–11:40 **Bartłomiej Siek** (PL), Early modern Gdańsk physicians and their dissertations

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

11:40–12:00 Coffee break

12:00–14:00 Session 2

12:00–12:30 **Joanna Nieznanowska** (PL), The Leiden Connection: Daniel de Superville as the pioneer of clinical medical teaching in Stettin, 1723–1738

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

12:30–13:00 **Katarzyna Pękacka-Falkowska** (PL), The English Connection: Johann Philipp Breyne and his British Colleagues

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

13:00–13:30 **Ineta Simansone** (LAT), Nicolaus von Himsel's travel diaries as little-known source of medical journey from mid-18th century

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

13:30–14:00 **Juris Salaks** (LAT), Justus Christian von Loder: Exploring European Travel Experiences in the Late 18th and Early 19th Centuries

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

14:00–15:30 Lunch break

15:30–17:00 Session 3

15:30–16:00 **Gioia Filocamo** (IT), Beyond University: Ultramontane Students and Music in Veneto between Cinque and Seicento /online /

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

16:00–16:30 **Anna Pękacka-Egli, Alexandra Janus** (SUI), Medical education and travels as factors facilitating interest in natural history: on Christian Heinrich Erndel, a German physician in Poland /online /

(25 mins per presentation – prerecorded)

16:30–17:00 **Andrea Mariani** (PL), Jesuit personal catalogues as a primary source on apothecaries' mobility /online/

(10 mins per presentation + discussion)

Thursday, 14th September

Institute of History and Archival Sciences UMK, room AB.0.09

9:30–11:00 Session 4

9:30–10:00 **Felicitas Soehner** (DE), Understanding the Psychiatric Enquiry with Contemporary Witnesses. An Oral History of the Psychiatric Reform in the FRG /online /

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

10:00–10:30 **Nils Hansson** (DE), Bridging the Baltic: Creating a travel report platform in the Baltic Sea Region

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

10:30–11:00 **Piotr Skalski** (PL), Foreign cooperation of the pharmaceutical industry in the Polish People's Republic: a case study

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

page | 5

11:00–11:30 Coffee break

11:30–13:00 Session 5

11:30–12:00 **Anita Magowska** (PL), Medical studies in Würzburg in the second half of the 19th century in the light of Henryk Łuczkiewicz's letters to his son, Tadeusz

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

12:00–12:30 **Stephan Nolte** (DE), *Peregrinatio Medica* (PM): Academic and non-academic motivations in the biographies of Hanna and Ludwik Hirszfeld in the early 20th century

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

12:30–13:00 **Andreas Jütteman** (DE), From Sokołowsko to Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts: How a progressive approach to curing tuberculosis came from a small Silesian village to Canada

(20 mins per presentation + discussion)

13:00–13:15 Closing of the scientific part of the conference

13:15–14:30 Lunch break & Farewell

15:00–17:00 Sightseeing

17:00–18:00 DPGfdGdM Assembly (online & onsite)

18:00–20:30 Evening Concert

ABSTRACTS

1. **Filocamo Gioia** (IT), Beyond University: Ultramontane Students and Music in Veneto between Cinque and Seicento
2. **Gaidaj Olga** (PL, UKR), Contribution of commanders and doctors of German origin to the fight against the plague epidemic in Ukrainian lands at the end of the I. Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth
3. **Hansson Nils** (DE) Bridging the Baltic: Creating a travel report platform in the Baltic Sea Region
4. **Jütteman Andreas** (DE) From Sokołowsko to Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts: How a progressive approach to curing tuberculosis came from a small Silesian village to Canada
5. **Kubus Radosław** (PL), The reception of Bernardino Ramazzini's ideas in Elbląg. Some remarks on the Elbląg copy of the edition of Ramazzini's work *Abhandlung von den Krankheiten der Künstler und Handwerker...* (Stendal 1780)
6. **Magowska Anita** (PL), Medical studies in Würzburg in the second half of the 19th century in the light of Henryk Łuczkiwicz's letters to his son, Tadeusz
7. **Mariani Andrea** (PL), Jesuit personal catalogues as a primary source on apothecaries' mobility
8. **Nieznanowska Joanna** (PL), The Leiden Connection: Daniel de Superville as the pioneer of clinical medical teaching in Stettin, 1723–1738
9. **Nolte Stephan** (DE), *Peregrinatio Medica* (PM): Academic and non-academic motivations in the biographies of Hanna and Ludwik Hirszfeld in the early 20th century
10. **Pękacka-Egli Anna-Maria, Janus Alexandra** (SUI), Medical education and travels as factors facilitating interest in natural history: on Christian Heinrich Erndel, a German physician in Poland
11. **Pękacka-Falkowska Katarzyna** (PL), The English Connection: Johann Philipp Breyne and his British Colleagues
12. **Salaks Juris** (LAT) Justus Christian von Loder: Exploring European Travel Experiences in the Late 18th and Early 19th Centuries
13. **Schlegelmilch Ulrich** (DE), Curabo etiam sceleton. Importing anatomical objects and surgical skills into north-eastern Europe after 1544"
14. **Siek Bartłomiej** (PL), Early modern Gdańsk physicians and their dissertations
15. **Simansone Ineta** (LAT), Nicolaus von Himsel's travel diaries as little-known source of medical journey from mid-18th century
16. **Skalski Piotr** (PL) Foreign cooperation of the pharmaceutical industry in the Polish People's Republic: a case study
17. **Soehner Felicitas** (DE) Understanding the Psychiatric Enquiry with Contemporary Witnesses. An Oral History of the Psychiatric Reform in the FRG /online/
18. **Węglorz Jakub** (PL), How much one travelled for health, how much travelling influenced health. Medical travels of Poles in Early Modern Period

Prof. Gioia Filocamo

Conservatorio di musica “G. Briccialdi” di Terni - Università di Parma, Italy

Beyond University: Ultramontane Students and Music in Veneto between Cinque and Seicento

page | 7

The peregrinatio of the ‘ultramontane’ students who chose to spend some time in Italian universities between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries mainly concerned the academic fields of law and medicine. However, it is well known that they were not motivated only by the quality of the teaching received through the universities of the peninsula. In this regard, the northeastern Italian region of Veneto represents a very interesting case study, as it recorded a considerable presence of foreign students coming from beyond the Alps who were often very interested in the music cultivated in the lively university city of Padua. In fact, there is evidence of various musical anthologies printed in Venice from the late sixteenth century onwards that, through dedications (to various members of the noble Khisl family from Kaltenbrunn, to the Jörger von Tollet family of Upper Austria, etc.), testify to the close contact between German and Venetian circles. This strict relationship is also confirmed by the existence of some musical manuscripts, the large presence of German luthiers in Veneto, and the music that German medical students requested during dissections performed in the prestigious anatomical theatre located in Padua. In my paper, I will propose a bold question: could the demand for music encouraged by the peregrinatio of the ultramontane students have played a significant role in the take-off of the new theatrical activity and mentality (birth of the commedia dell’arte and opera) that between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries took off in Veneto? In fact, it is well known that music during the Counter-Reformation period acted as a means of deep self- exploration, both for Catholics and Protestants. Moreover, theatrical music was directed at a new collective entity, albeit a selected one, capable of experiencing aesthetic emotions: the paying audience.

Doc. Dr. Olga Gaidai

Faculty of History University of Warsaw & State Archive in Piotrków Trybunalski, Poland-Ukraine

page| 8

Contribution of commanders and doctors of German origin to the fight against the plague epidemic in Ukrainian lands at the end of the I. Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

The aim of the article is to analyse the contribution of commanders and doctors of German origin in the fight against the plague epidemic in the Ukrainian lands at the end of the I. Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Military commanders of German origin participated in the fight against the plague, such as General Ivan Ivanovich Weymarn (German: Hans Heinrich von Weymarn, born in Livonia), who commanded the Russian army in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1770. General Weymarn held meetings with the crown chancellors on the organisation of sanitary cordons. The Hamburg-born Dr. Johann Wilhelm Möller may have had great scientific achievements, but his activities during the plague epidemic of 1780–1781 were viewed negatively by the authorities. The greatest contribution among medics to the plague epidemic in the Ukrainian lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was made by Dr Franz Karl Heinz, born in Palkenau in the German-speaking Sudetenland. He worked to suppress the plague epidemic in 1780–1781, and in 1785 became quarantine physician in Ukraine. Although the profiles of the three most important figures of generals and physicians of German origin are the most important in the fight against plague epidemics in the late I. Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, they are not the only ones. We can mention others, such as the military doctors who settled in Kamyanets Podolsky: Johann Philipp Fokkelmann, a native of Hamburg, and Johann Friedrich Dahlke, a native of Stargard in Pommern.

Doc. Dr. Nils Hansson

Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf, Germany

page| 9

Bridging the Baltic: Creating a travel report platform in the Baltic Sea Region

This talk presents results of an ongoing project within the ‘Bridging the Baltic network’ (funded by the German Research Foundation), a group of historians in northern Europe with a prime interest in the transfer of knowledge in medicine during the Cold War. Drawing on travel reports gathered in archives in northern Europe, key questions include what role the scientific exchange in the Baltic Sea region actually played in research practice and in everyday clinical practice, to what extent the European collaboration changed across the Iron curtain over time, and which factors (barriers and drivers) that influenced the scientific exchange. In addition to an analysis of travel reports, the talk will present first results from recent video-recorded interviews with professors in Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and Germany. The analysis unravels a mosaic of scientific connections between East and West, debates about maintaining the international character of science, which in a positivist way wanted to locate science beyond dogmas and politics but at the same time was not free of bloc interests. Each side claimed the ideal for itself and also used the Baltic Sea enacted as “Meer des Friedens” by the GDR – as a stage to emphasize own strengths and to disavow the other side.

From Sokolowsko to Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts: How a progressive approach to curing tuberculosis came from a small Silesian village to Canada

The history of tuberculosis sanatoria in North America is in some instances well researched, but a gap in this knowledge concerns the first institution in Canada dedicated solely to the prevention of impending tuberculosis. The first institution was the Brehmer Rest Preventorium, which opened in 1905 in Sainte Agathe des Monts, in the mountainside north of the Canadian city of Montréal. Its founder, Arthur Richer (1868–1922), has been all but forgotten in the history of medicine of North America. He named his facility in Québec after Hermann Brehmer (1826–1889), a Silesian physician who opened Europe’s first pulmonary sanatorium in 1854 in Sokołowsko (near Wałbrzych), curing patients at high altitude according to an often-copied dietary-psychological treatment concept. The young Brehmer was looking in the 1850s for a place where tuberculosis had not appeared before and which also offered favorable spa conditions. At that time, Brehmer still held the view that a heart that was too small was responsible for the development of tuberculosis. For this reason, the park of the Sokołowsko sanatorium he designed was intended to provide “exercise of the heart muscle through continued moderate exercise in the open air”. This included patients walking slowly uphill during walks. The lung cure tradition in Wałbrzych mountains established by Brehmer dates back to 1854. Richer worked while his journey (after ending his studies in Canada) to Europe as a young physician at the Praga, Lipsk, Drezno and Kraków (there he was “appointed house surgeon at the faculty surgical clinic” in 1895) and came as a visitor (and presumably a tuberculosis patient) to the institution in Sokołowsko and took after his journey to Europe Brehmer’s ideas back to Canada.

Dr. Radosław Kubus

University of Gdańsk, Poland

The reception of Bernardino Ramazzini's ideas in Elbląg. Some remarks on the Elbląg copy of the edition of Ramazzini's work *Abhandlung von den Krankheiten der Künstler und Handwerker...* (Stendal 1780)

page| 11

Bernardinio Ramazzini is a well-known figure to medical historians. The Italian physician, who lived between 1633 and 1714, is regarded as one of the pioneers in both history of occupational medicine and public health. His fundamental work *De morbis artificum diatriba*, published in 1700 in Modena, was reprinted and translated into many vernacular languages. It has also inspired numerous doctors in their studies. Among other things, it helped Percivall Pott to discover the relationship between the occupation of a chimney sweep and the incidence of scrotal cancer. In the following years, the pioneering study was used by other physicians as a starting point for research into the issue of occupational diseases. In 1780, a new substantially revised, and expanded edition of Ramazzini's book was published in Stendal by Johann Christian Gottlieb Ackermann. One copy of this work is preserved in the collection of the Elbląg Library. Ackermann was born on 17 February 1756 in Upper Saxony. At just 15 years of age, he entered the University of Jena, and then studied in Göttingen. In 1780, he became a member of the Leopoldina. In 1786, he was appointed professor of chemistry at Altdorf. In 1794, on the other hand, he accepted the position of chairman of the department of applied medicine and the local hospital for the poor. He died in 1801 at the age of just 45 from tuberculosis. In the collection of the Elbląg Library, in addition to a reissue of Ramazzini's work, there is also a biography of Johann Conrad Dippels (*Das Leben Johann Conrad Dippels*) by Ackermann and a work entitled *Opuscula Medica antehac in Academia Gottingensi seorsim* (Francofurti; Lipsiae 1780–1781) by Gottlob Richter (published by Ackermann after the author's death). Who might have owned these works? This is one of the questions I will try to answer during my talk. Another important issue I will try to address during the paper is the reception of Ramazzini's work in the Ackermann edition by the Elbląg medical community. Were the ideas contained in this work applicable to everyday medical practice in Elbląg at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries? Finally, an analysis of the Ackermann edition will be an important issue raised during the presentation. Among other

things, I will try to identify those places in Ackermann's edition which are his original contributions, where he polemicizes or complements Ramazzini's lecture. This also involves identifying the sources of knowledge from which Ackermann drew. In supplementing and extending Ramazzini's work, did he draw exclusively on the findings of other scholars, or did he supplement the work with his observations and insights? Finally, I will try to show that Ramazzini's work, edited by Ackermann, is not only a valuable source for historians of medicine, but can also be successfully used in the study of social history, economic history, and the history of everyday life, including, above all, the sanitary condition of pre-industrial cities and the working conditions of workers including production technology in modern craft workshops in German-speaking countries.

Prof. Anita Magowska

Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poland

page| 13

Medical studies in Würzburg in the second half of the 19th century in the light of Henryk Łuczkiewicz's letters to his son, Tadeusz

The paper aims to investigate the phenomenon of medical studies undertaken by Poles from the Kingdom of Poland at the University of Würzburg in the second half of the 19th century. Using the case of Tadeusz Łuczkiewicz (1858–1924), a son of Henryk Łuczkiewicz (1826–1891), a former professor of pathology and therapy at the Medical and Surgical Academy in Warsaw, the reasons for choosing this distant university as well as the course of studies were explored. The professors from Würzburg who enjoy the greatest authority among Poles are presented, and the financial consequences that students' parents had to bear were also described. In order to pay for his son's studies and everyday living, H. Łuczkiewicz had to run a private practice, write popular articles for the calendar published by Eliza Orzeszkowa, a famous Polish writer, moreover, edit the journal 'Gazeta Lekarska' and the medical section of the Great Illustrated Encyclopaedia. The paper is based on unpublished letters of Prof. Henryk Łuczkiewicz and his wife Wilhelmina (1819–1903) to their son Tadeusz, then studying medicine in Würzburg in 1878–1882.

Dr. Andrea Mariani

Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland

Jesuit personal catalogues as a primary source on apothecaries' mobility

The present talk hints at the importance of Jesuit personal catalogues as a source on the geographic mobility of Jesuit apothecaries. The author particularly focuses on the members of the Austrian Province which included territories from Trieste to Uzhorod, and from Wrocław to Belgrade. Within the Province's borders, Jesuit apothecaries were constantly on the move, thus disseminating medical knowledge in to the far outskirts of the Habsburg Empire. Methodologically, the talk adopts an approach based on data analysis, and particularly exploits RStudio.

Dr. med. Joanna Nieznanowska

Pomeranian Medical University, Szczecin, Poland

The Leiden Connection: Daniel de Superville as the pioneer of clinical medical teaching in Stettin, 1723–1738

page | 15

French-Dutch physician and surgeon Daniel de Superville (1696–1773) is best remembered for the essential role he played in the opening of the University of Erlangen (1742–1743), and the establishment of the first publicly accessible museum of art and natural history in German-speaking lands, in Braunschweig (1754). What is far less broadly known of him, is the role he played in introducing clinical teaching to Stettin, in times when the city had no academic medical faculty, but a mere chair of medicine at Stettin’s most prominent school, the Royal Academic Gymnasium. De Superville came to Stettin from Leiden, where he lived and practiced since 1719, upon the invitation from Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, and was appointed a professor of surgery at the Gymnasium, the (unpaid) post created by the king especially for him. A French-speaking Huguenot in a predominantly German-speaking, staunchly Lutheran city, and an unwelcome interloper in the eyes of the Gymnasium’s teaching body, de Superville managed to establish a dissection-based course of human anatomy, extremely popular among the Gymnasium’s students. He also organized highly effective practical training for the city’s municipal and military surgeons. His greatest contribution to Stettin’s, however, was the establishment of the city’s first-ever, proper municipal hospital. There, from 1734 up till de Superville’s departure from Stettin, his students were offered a chance to attend clinical lectures, most probably in form and style inspired by the Leiden lectures by Herman Boerhaave (1668–1738).

Dr. med. Stephan Heinrich Nolte

Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany

Peregrinatio Medica (PM): Academic and non-academic motivations in the biographies of Hanna and Ludwik Hirszfeld in early 20th century

page| 16

In one's home country, one has both the past as well as the future,
in a foreign country only the present
(Ludwik Hirszfeld)

The reasons for going abroad for medical studies are manifold: besides the prevailing desire of young people to go as far away from home as possible there might be obstacles for studying in the home country such as a numerus clausus or relegation for religious or political reasons, family connections or acquaintances, the desire to study in a particular place or to get to know a special well-known personality, personal or cultural ties to a language or a nation. These motivators, plus random events and encounters, play a role that varies widely and are of paramount importance. There also is a difference between young people going abroad before or during their studies and those who desire to expand their knowledge in other countries and cultures based on what they have learned. In the latter case, the opportunities for comparison and possible gains from such a PM are greater. Hanna Hirszfeld, née Kasman (1884–1964), brought up in Łódź, studied medicine in Montpellier and Paris from 1900 as she was denied to study in Poland. She finished her studies in Berlin and had her degree recognized in Kasan to be able to practice in Poland. She had known her later husband, Ludwik Hirszfeld (1884–1954), from an assimilated Jewish background as well, already at the age of 14. Ludwik studied medicine and philosophy in Würzburg and Berlin where they married in 1904. They both went to Heidelberg where Ludwik made his discoveries in blood group serology with Emil von Dungern (1867–1961) which made him world-famous, while Hanna volunteered in the childrens hospital under Emil Feer (1864–1955) who was appointed to the Chair of Pediatrics in Zürich in 1911. He offered Hanna and her colleague Henrik Brokman (1886–1976), the latter president of the Polish pediatric society, to join him. Ludwik who then followed his wife was offered a job at the Department of Hygiene where he habilitated. After the outbreak of World War I, they both decided in 1915 to offer humanitarian help on the

Serbian side, to study and fight the spotted fever epidemic, and to organize health services on the retreat as far as Greece. Hanna then served in the medical service of the Italian army and obtained a doctorate in Naples with a thesis on hypertrophic pyloric stenosis. Their PM was finished when they moved back to Warsaw in 1919, after 17 years. From 1920 Ludwik worked at the State Serum Research Institute in Warsaw and was co-founder of the State Institute of Hygiene (PZH) which he headed until 1939. Hanna gave birth to a daughter, Marysia (1920–1943), supported her husband and worked as pediatrician in private practice and for the social security, both publishing a lot. After the German occupation, they were forced to live in the Warsaw Ghetto, where they gave lectures and continued scientific work. In July 1942 they escaped from the ghetto to the Aryan side and hid in different places under different names. Even then they continued to write. After the liberation of Lublin in 1944 they took part in the establishment of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, and in 1945 they moved to Wrocław to reopen the Faculty of Medicine. Ludwik was the first dean of the faculty, and Hanna the Head of the pediatric department.

Dr. sc. med. Anna-Maria Pękacka-Egli

Neurorehabilitation, Klinik Lengg, Zürich; Fachhochschule Nord-West (FHNW), Switzerland

Dr. med. Alexandra Janus

Institut für Radiologie, Spital Bülach, Switzerland

page| 18

Medical education and travels as factors facilitating interest in natural history: on Christian Heinrich Erndel, a German physician in Poland

Christian Heinrich Erndel (1676–1734) was a Personal Physician of Augustus the Strong, the Elector of Saxony from 1694 as well as King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania in the years 1697–1706 and from 1709 until his death in 1733. Erndel studied medicine in German-speaking countries and (after graduation) traveled through England and the Dutch Republic. During his medical travels, he developed an interest in natural history. While in Poland, he focused on Polish natural resources. In his letters (sent from Warsaw) to a Swiss physician Johann Jacob Scheuchzer, he mostly commented on Polish plants. Nevertheless, he and his colleague, Johann Heinrich von Heucher, explored Polish plants, animals, and minerals. In 1730, he published *Warsavia Physice Illustrata, Sive De Aere, Aquis, Locis Et Incolis Warsaviae, Eorundemque Moribus Et Morbis Tractatus; Cui Annexum Est Viridarium, Vel Catalogus Plantarum Circa Warsaviam Nascentium*. In our talk, we will discuss how Erndel’s medical education and travels facilitated his interest in natural history.

Dr. Katarzyna Pękacka-Falkowska

Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poland

The English Connection: Johann Philipp Breyne and his British Colleagues

page| 19

In the summer of 1698, the twenty-two-year-old Johann Philipp Breyne left Polish Prussia, beginning his 6.5-year *peregrinatio medica*. After a short stay in Amsterdam with his uncle and cousins, on September 18th, he enrolled at the Medical Faculty of the Academia Lugduno-Batava. Four years later, in 1702, the young Danziger received his doctorate and, shortly after that, left Leiden for the next part of his *peregrinatio medica*. As a Doctor of Philosophy and Medicine, he visited England first, where he met in person with his pen-friend, James Petiver. Through Petiver, Breyne Jr. became acquainted with Hans Sloane, Samuel Doody, William Sherard, John Woodward, Robert Erskine, etc. One of the scholars mentioned above, H. Sloane, the secretary of the Royal Society, was to become, until his 'most lamented death' in 1753, a patron and cordial friend of the newcomer. During my speech, I will analyze how Breyne's stay in England influenced his future career as a physician and scholar.

Prof. Juris Salaks

Institute of the History of Medicine, Rīga Stradiņš University, Latvia

Justus Christian von Loder: Exploring European Travel Experiences in the Late 18th and Early 19th Centuries

page| 20

Travel in Europe in the late 18th and early 19th centuries was fraught with difficulties and dangers due to transportation difficulties, lack of reliable routes, severe political and religious restrictions, cultural and linguistic barriers, lack of adequate medical care during the journey, and other obstacles. However, the above limitations contributed to personal enrichment of travellers, formation of adaptation skills and tolerant attitude to differences. Travelers had the opportunity to become intimately acquainted with nature, architecture, diverse crafts, arts, and local cultures through direct observation, study, and self-development. The biography of the Baltic German Loder, replete with numerous travels throughout Europe, serves as a paradigm not only of peregrinatio medica, but also of forced migrations driven by political, professional and personal motivations. Justus Christian von Loder, physician and anatomist, was born at Riga on February 28, 1753 in the family of pastor Johann Loder. He received his primary education at the Riga Gymnasium. From 1773 he studied at Göttingen and in 1777 became professor of anatomy, surgery, and obstetrics in Jena. During the year 1780 and 1781 he travelled in France, England and Holland where attended lectures by the famous European surgeons and practiced under their guidance. In 1781, he was a physician to Duke Karl August of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (Karl-August von Saxen-Weimar-Eisenach) and chief observer of the Museum of Natural History. In 1803 he moved to Halle, where he was appointed professor of anatomy and privy councillor of the Prussian service. After Halle was occupied by the French in 1806 and transferred to the possession of the Kingdom of Westphalia, Loder rejected the offer of King Jerome (Jerome Bonaparte) to enter his service and settled in Königsberg. In 1808, he took the post of physician to the Prussian king and was awarded the nobility. In 1810, he moved to St. Petersburg and later to Moscow, where he engaged in private practice, was introduced to Emperor Alexander I, and was awarded the rank of real state councillor and the title of a life doctor. In 1812, he was a member of the Medical Council. When during the Napoleon War French entering the Moscow he went to the city of Kasimov, Ryazan province in Russia and was engaged in setting up field hospitals and

distributing the wounded. From 1818 he was engaged in the organization of the Anatomical Theatre in Moscow, and after its opening, he lectured free of charge on anatomy for students of Moscow University. The Russian government bought his anatomic collection for fifty thousand silver rubles. He died on April 4, 1832 in Moscow at the age of 78.

Dr. Ulrich Schlegelmilch

Universität Würzburg, Germany

***Curabo etiam sceleton.* Importing anatomical objects and surgical skills into north-eastern Europe after 1544**

Dr. Bartłomiej Siek

Medical University of Gdańsk, Poland

Early modern Gdańsk physicians and their dissertations

As the largest city of the pre-partition Poland, Gdańsk attracted many doctors, even though it was not an academic center. Practitioners in Gdańsk had to obtain a PhD degree abroad. On the basis of lists of Gdańsk doctors preserved in the state archive in Gdańsk and on the basis of prints from the collection of the Polish Academy of Sciences Gdańsk Library, an attempt was made to reconstruct the map of academic travels of Gdańsk residents who chose to study medicine or doctors from other centers who were practitioners in Gdańsk. The analyzed list of doctors includes 202 names, and 20 texts were selected for further analysis to show how useful for a historian is information contained in occasional works attached to dissertations (poems, dedications).

Mag. Ineta Simansone

PhD Student, Rīga Stradiņš University

Director, Think Tank Creative Museum (www.creativemuseum.lv), Latvia

Nicolaus von Himsel's travel diaries as little-known source of medical journey from mid-18th century

The legacy of Rīga doctor and collector Nicolaus von Himsel (1729–1764) has been celebrated mostly in view to the Himsel Museum – the 1773 established first public museum in Baltic and effectively one of the oldest public museums in Europe which turns 250 this year. His as-yet-unpublished three-volume manuscript “Die Reisen” of his European journeys (1752–1756) which he undertook after earning doctoral degree at the University of Göttingen in 1751, is yet little-known encyclopaedic source of information on formation of Europe’s modernity. Precisely documented in his diary, the breadth of Himsel’s interests is impressive, ranging from arsenals, shipyards, factories, mines and metallurgy to political institutions, architecture, theatre, painting, music and literature. He visited hospitals, pharmacies, old people’s homes, orphanages and schools. As representative of an old Riga dynasty of collectors, he was particularly interested in natural history collections, art galleries, libraries and botanical gardens.

he lens of specifically vocational – medical journey, though, reveals Nicolaus von Himsel as well-connected traveller: he met some of the leading thinkers of the day, including the famous Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus and French Enlightenment figure Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Although not explicit in his manuscript about Enlightenment himself, Himsel’s travel diaries reveal positive attitude towards progressive ideas of the day which is geared towards knowledge and know-how-transfer. The occasion of approaching anniversary of the Himsel Museum has seen not only renewed interest into early collections and archival material of the Riga pharmacist Himsel-Martini family but is also marked by an academic and popular communication initiatives such as exhibitions, digital and printed publications, mobile app, and even an upcoming full-length animation production. As a project leader and consultant of a number of these initiatives, in capacity of a PhD student in communications at the Rīga Stradiņš University, in this paper I will look at the Himsel’s legacy, notably his travel diaries

manuscript translation and publication project, from the point of view of communications in the context of 250th anniversary of the Himsel Museum which prompted this research.

Dr. Pharm. Piotr Skalski

Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poland

page| 26

Foreign cooperation of the pharmaceutical industry in the Polish People's Republic: a case study

After the Second World War, Poland found itself in the Soviet Union's sphere of influence. This meant not only a change in political and social conditions, but also (or perhaps above all?) in economic terms. Beginning in 1947, central economic plans and the nationalisation of successive sectors of the economy began. By 1951, almost all major pharmaceutical and chemical plants, whose development and production were also supposed to be within the principles of a planned economy, had been nationalised. Management of the dozen or so largest pharmaceutical factories in the country was entrusted to a state-owned conglomerate (later known as POLFA), which was part of the structure of the Ministry of Chemical Industry. Among other things, the type of medicines produced, the volume of production and organisational changes were decided at the headquarters in Warsaw. As a result of the reorganisation of the Polish pharmaceutical industry in 1961, the drug and surgical thread factory already operating in Poznań was renamed Poznańskie Zakłady Farmaceutyczne POLFA.

Meanwhile, in the West, in the most developed - capitalist - countries, an unprecedented development in medical science, technology and industry was taking place. One of the many reasons for this phenomenon was the free transfer of knowledge and scientific information between researchers from different countries, representing various institutions and multinational pharmaceutical companies. Poland, on the other hand, remained politically isolated, which adversely affected the quality, availability and innovativeness of the country's medicines. Nevertheless, individual pharmaceutical companies were establishing scientific, technological and commercial contacts with foreign manufacturers, both from socialist and capitalist countries. The aim of the paper is to identify, analyse and define the significance of foreign contacts of the Poznan pharmaceutical plant POLFA for the development of the Polish pharmaceutical industry in the period of the People's Republic of Poland. The source basis is the archives of the POLFA enterprise and the Poznań plant, collected at the Archive of New

Records in Warsaw and the State Archive in Poznań. The paper furthermore characterises the organisational structure of the Polish pharmaceutical industry, the Poznan pharmaceutical plant POLFA and the main problems of the modernisation of drug production in Poland in the years 1947–1989.

Dr. Felicitas Soehner

Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, Germany

Understanding the Psychiatric Enquiry with Contemporary Witnesses. An Oral History of the Psychiatric Reform in the FRG

This contribution focuses on the institutional development of psychiatry in West-Germany after 1945. It analyses the impact of institutional and individual relationships on the West-German post-war psychiatry. Mainly it examines the influence of international exchange and transfer of knowledge on the scientific discourse of professional protagonists. The main focus was on the thought collective of the Federal German reform-oriented psychiatry in the run-up of the „Psychiatrie-Enquete“. The study looks at international, professional, social and socio-political influences as well as the role of the media and the influence of informal networks.

The methods used here are a systematic literature research and documentary analysis as well as a qualitative content analysis of expert interviews. The author conducted and analysed 28 interviews with actors in psychiatry - among them doctors, nurses and therapists. Written sources and expert interviews point to the impact of the international exchange on discourse on and approach to those suffering from mental illness. Reform approaches of other countries were perceived as a basis for the development of social psychiatry. Also the reception of international interdisciplinary joint studies (of sociologists and psychiatrists) affected the research interest and professional behaviour of psychiatrists involved in the process on the way to the Psychiatrie-Enquete.

The international intra- and interprofessional exchange was understood as a facilitator of the Psychiatrie-Enquete and psychiatric reform in West Germany.

Dr. Jakub Węglorz

University of Wrocław, Poland

How much one travelled for health, how much travelling influenced health. Medical travels of Poles in Early Modern Period

The availability of professional medical assistance in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was small, which often forced even long journeys to see therapists. In special cases, when a journey was not possible, the opinion of a distant and respected physician was sought by letter. Sending drugs unavailable to the patient in his area was also a common practice among therapists as well as relatives and friends of the patient. Doctors also made even far journeys to treat their patients. This type of travels resulted often in a clash of different cultural realities, different healing practices, and sometimes were an opportunity to deepen one's knowledge and qualifications. Most travel accounts describe different customs and unknown lands, but some also provide information about the differences in healing, which the author found interesting. Some trips were forced by health conditions or modified due to health factors. According to early modern views on health, environmental conditions had a huge impact on the state of the body and their change was sometimes necessary for healing. All the above observations and information about these phenomena were found in diaries, correspondence, and travel journals from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Notes:

Notes:

Notes: