

## Trading Zones of Knowledge: Pharmacy in the Physician's Library

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Both the medical and the pharmaceutical profession claim to have a long tradition rooted in the culture to which they presently belong. The divide between the professions has been perpetuated by different kinds of know-how concerning the production of medicinal substances on the one hand and their administration on the other. In the western medical tradition, knowledge about pharmaceutical substances has been considered as crucial for an effective medical therapy. Starting in the middle ages at the latest, pharmacists and physicians have needed different kinds of teaching in their profession and since the 16th century or earlier, different key texts, different sorts of textbooks. Yet, in history, especially in the Early Modern period, we know of a number of persons who started out as pharmacists and later become physicians or vice versa. Rural physicians were often allowed and even urged to acquire and apply pharmaceutical knowledge. Yet the knowledge of physicians and pharmacists about medicinal drugs started to split up in 19th century.

Zones of common knowledge with reliable standards were created early on, when some towns and states in 16th and 17th century decreed laws about apothecary's weights or commanded the exclusive use of a certain pharmacopeia in order to regulate or even standardise the production of drugs. Also, nomenclatures had to be fairly standardised in order to make sure that an individual recipe contained the components, which the physician expected to belong to the drug.

Yet, basic textbooks in both fields were quite different: While the pharmacist's first and most important resource was the pharmacopeia, the physician's basic book was called "materia medica"; typical titles in 18th and 19th century Germany were "Arzneimittelkunde" or "Arzneimittellehre". Around 1800, the knowledge about medicinal substances began to emancipate itself from natural history, and a number of intersections between experimental physiology, experimental pathology, and toxicology were created. In this period, the sub-discipline of pharmacology took form. Textbooks informing physicians about how and why to use which pharmaceutical substance then started to bear the word "pharmacology" in its title.

I will present some prominent examples of "materia medica", "Arzneimittellehre" and "pharmacology" textbooks between the Early Modern period and the early 20th century in order to find out which kind of knowledge was traded between medicine and pharmacy, and mediated by their sub-disciplines, and which of the pharmaceutical knowledge of a certain period was likely to end up in the physician's library.