

POVIJEST LJEKARNIŠTVA – DIO STALNOGA POSTAVA U POVIJESNOME MUZEJU ISTRE – MUSEO STORICO DELL'ISTRIA

KATARINA POCEDIĆ □ Povijesni muzej Istre – Museo storico dell'Istria, Pula



sl.1.-3. Povijest ljekarništva – dio stalnog postava u Povijesnome muzeju Istre – Museo storico dell'Istria, Pula

Izgradnjom pulskog arsenala krajem 19. st. Pula postaje glavna austrougarska ratna luka, a dolaskom vojske i stanovništva iz svih dijelova Monarhije razvija se u najveći istarski grad. Rast broja stanovništva i širenje epidemijskih bolesti nametnulo je potrebu otvaranja bolnice pa je 1861. otvorena Carsko-kraljevska mornarička bolnica (*K.u.K. Marinespital*). Bolnica je unutar svoje zgrade imala i vlastitu ljekarnu (*K. u. K. Marinespital Apotheke*). Ta je ljekarna do 1990., kada je Povijesni muzej Istre – Museo storico dell'Istria pokrenuo postupak njezine zaštite, bila dio *Povijesne sobe* Vojne bolnice Pula. Godine 1997. Muzej je preuzeo predmete (namještaj, stojnice, knjige i dr.) i 2005., u povodu 50. godišnjice osnutka Muzeja, izložio ih u stalnome postavu.

Plan izložbe je tematski, a više od 600 predmeta u stalnom postavu izloženo je unutar nekoliko cjelina koje

obuhvaćaju uvodni, tehnološki, znanstveni, spremišni i analitički segment farmacijske djelatnosti. Postav je popraćen četverojezičnom legendom i kartom. Legenda daje osnovne podatke o ljekarništvu u Istri, dok se iz karte mogu iščitati različiti podaci. Karta je načinjena u mjerilu 1:250 000. Na njoj su ucrtane promjene granica Istre tijekom 20. stoljeća i upisani podaci o broju ljekarni u većim gradovima u Istri u četiri godine (1878., 1902., 1941., 2005.), koje su odabrane kako bi se prikazao porast broja ljekarni koji je pratio razvoj gradova nakon izgradnje arsenala i dolaska austrougarske vlasti, potom nakon početka Drugoga svjetskog rata pa do danas. Vjerovanje u zaštitu od bolesti rezultiralo je izgradnjom crkava koje nose imena sv. Kuzme i Damjana, ranokršćanskih mučenika, koji su, prema legendi, svoj život posvetili brizi o bolesnicima te su u kartu ucrtane i njihove lokacije.

posjetiteljima osnovnu definiciju farmacije – znanje o poznavanju, priređivanju, ispitivanju i čuvanju lijekova te pridonio kulturno-povijesnoj, edukativnoj i turističkoj ponudi grada Pule i Istre.

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THE HISTORY OF PHARMACEUTICS – PART OF THE PERMANENT DISPLAY IN THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF ISTRIA

When the Pula arsenal was built at the end of the 19th century, Pula became the main Austro-Hungarian naval port; when the military and people from all parts of the Empire came, it developed into the biggest Istrian city. The growth in population and the spread of epidemic diseases entailed the need for the opening of a hospital. In 1861 the K. und. K. Marinespital – Naval Hospital – was opened. In the building it had its own apothecary's.

This pharmacy, up to 1990, when the History Museum of Istria launched the procedure to protect it, was part of the History Room of the Military Hospital in Pula. In 1997 the Museum took over the objects (furnishings, vessels, books and so on) and in 2005, marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the museum, exhibited them in the permanent display.

The plan of the exhibition is thematic. Over six hundred objects in the permanent display are exhibited in several units that cover an introductory, technological, scientific, storage and analytical segments of pharmaceuticals. A basic part of the display consists of original antique furniture made of mahogany, in five parts: a cupboard, corner cabinet; glass cabinets and two display cases with shelves and drawers that belong to the period of Historicism of the second half of the 19th century.

The introductory unit shows the origin of drugs. The corner case located at right angles to the long display case represents the Venena section or the locked part of the pharmacy. In such locked cupboards they kept very powerful and poisonous drugs the packaging of which was different from the rest in that it was marked with a cross or a skull. The scientific part of the display of the pharmacy is represented by a reference library of pharmaceuticals on the shelves of which there are medical and pharmaceutical titles and professional regulations and laws, while the storage segment consists of a case with a clock used as a pharmacy store room, in which there are big capacity pots and vessels, and analytical scales for the making of precise measurements. The final part of the display consists of two simulated prescription tables on which there are a number of objects necessary for the making of medicines, which represent a synthesis of the theoretical and practical work of the pharmacist.