Archiv der Pharmazie—200 years

The journal "Archiv der Pharmazie" was founded in 1822, exactly 200 years ago. Despite this outstanding tradition, it was not the first pharmaceutical periodical in Germany, as the oldest pharmaceutical journals are considered to be the "Almanach oder Taschenbuch für Scheidekünstler und Apotheker," founded in 1780, and the "Journal der Pharmacie," founded in 1792. However, these journals are no longer published, making "Archiv der Pharmazie" the oldest German pharmaceutical journal still in existence. It originated from the "Pharmaceutische Monatsblätter" founded by Theodor Varnhagen (1790–1846) in 1820 and initially became the journal of the first supraregional association of pharmacists, the "Apothekerverein im nördlichen Teutschland." This association was founded in 1820 in Minden by four Westphalian pharmacists: Rudolph Brandes (1795–1842), August Peter Julius Du Mênil (1779–1852), Ernst Witting (1795–1861), and Friedrich Wilhelm Beissenhütz (1779–1831). It should contribute to the "perfection of pharmacy", raise scientific standards in pharmacy, and improve the economic conditions of pharmacists. In the late 18th and early 19th century, a variety of pharmaceutical and medicinal journals were founded as a consequence of the tremendous progress achieved in science and medicine at that time. Only a few survived, like the "Archiv," up to the present day, including "The Lancet," founded the year after the "Archiv" (1823), and even the "Allgemeine Homöopathische Zeitung" (1833).

The "Archiv" was initially published by the Meyer'sche Hofbuchhandlung in Lemgo, and Brandes headed the editorial board. In 1832, the "Archiv" merged with the "Annalen der Pharmacie." Due to discrepancies with Justus Liebig (1803–1873), the editor of the "Annalen," the "Archiv" was published independently again from 1835. Brandes was assisted as editor from 1838 by the Jena professor Heinrich Wilhelm Ferdinand Wackenroder (1798–1854). In 1839, the "Archiv" merged with the "Pharmaceutische Zeitung" and was now published under the title "Archiv der Pharmacie, eine Zeitschrift des Apothekervereins in Norddeutschland" by Hahn'sche Hofbuchhandlung Hannover.

The "Archiv" published scientific works on pharmacy, chemistry, physics, pharmacognosy, and natural history. Articles relating to the association formed a special section and included reports on association life, the medical profession, the Hagen-Buchholz Foundation, pharmacies in Germany and abroad, and trade news.

In 1843, Ludwig Franz Bley (1801–1868), Brandes' successor as director of the Pharmacists' Association in Northern Germany since 1842, joined the editorial staff. The journal, whose title was changed in 1851 to "Archiv der Pharmacie. Eine Zeitschrift des allgemeinen deutschen Apothekervereins. Abteilung Norddeutschland," was self-published by the association from 1868. The editorial staff was now headed by professors and pharmacists from Jena such as Hermann Ludwig (1819–1873) and, from 1873, Eduard Reichardt (1827–1891).

The "Archiv" contained original publications as well as reprints from domestic and foreign journals on pharmaceutical chemistry, practical pharmacy, pharmacognosy, drug testing, apparatus and technology, physics, chemistry, natural history, physiology, toxicology, therapy, mineral waters, mineralogy, and microscopy.

There were also monthly reports on applied chemistry and practical pharmacy, literature references, and reviews. A separate part of the issues was devoted to biographies under the heading "biographical memorial and necrologies," association affairs, medical affairs, insurance matters, trade and personnel notes, notes on practical pharmacy, and pharmacopoeias. From 1868 onwards, the journal contained sections for original communications, monthly reports, literature, and criticism and advertisements. In addition, papers on geology, botany, plant physiology, phytochemistry, zoology, and zootomy were added. Until the last third of the 19th century, there were historical treatises in addition to contributions on professional issues.

From 1872 onwards, the German Pharmacists' Association, which had emerged from the North and South German Pharmacists' Associations, became responsible for the journal. In 1890, a new era began with the pharmaceutical chemists Ernst Schmidt (1845–1921) from Marburg and Heinrich Beckurts (1855–1929) from Braunschweig. The "Archiv der Pharmacie," as the journal was now called, developed into a purely scientific publication organ that published original papers on applied pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacognosy, and botany. The articles originated predominantly from domestic and foreign university institutes, while hardly any contributions from practical pharmacists appeared anymore. In the following years, important pharmaceutical university teachers took care of the journal, like Johannes Gadamer (1867–1928), Hermann Thoms (1859–1931), Carl Mannich (1877–1947), and Ernst Gilg (1867–1933). Inflation plunged the "Archiv" into a difficult economic situation; many pharmacists canceled their subscriptions due to the devaluation of money and continuously rising expenses. In 1922, the
German Pharmacists’ Association, therefore, decided to merge their
“Vierteljahresschrift für praktische Pharmazie” with the “Archiv.” In
1924, the “Archiv” incorporated the “Berichte der Deutschen Pharma-
zeugen Gesellschaft,” which had been founded in 1891, and was now
published by Verlag Chemie GmbH Weinheim/Bergstraße. Until 1944,
the “Berichte der Deutschen Pharmazeutischen Gesellschaft” formed
a special section with its own volume and page count within the “Archiv.”
During the Nazi era, the editorial board changed, and from 1936 on-
wards, Paul Horrmann (1878–1942), “Reichsobmann für Pharmazie im
NS-Lehrerbund” and Rector of the Technical University of Braunschweig,
was one of its members. In 1944, the journal had to be discontinued and
could not appear again until 1950.

From 1951, the “Deutsche Pharmazeutische Gesellschaft” (German
Pharmaceutical Society) and the “Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Berufsver-
tretungen Deutscher Apotheker (ABDA),” which had replaced the
Deutscher Apotheker-Verein (German Pharmacists’ Association), acted
as publishers, and 1 year later, the “Pharmazeutische Gesellschaft in der
DDR” (Pharmaceutical Society in the GDR) became the third editor so-
ciety. The Greifswald professor of pharmaceutical chemistry and history
of pharmacy, Johannes Valentin (1884–1959), who had described the
“Archiv” as an all-German pharmaceutical-scientific journal, took over
reporting for the Pharmaceutical Society in the GDR from 1957 to 1969.

Since the 1950s, the editorial board has included distinguished
names from various fields of pharmacy, such as the pharmaceutical
chemists Friedrich von Bruchhausen (1886–1966), Harry Auterhoff
(1915–1983), and Walter Poethke (1900–1990), the pharmaceutical
biologist Kurt Mothes (1900–1983), the pharmaceutical technologist
Walther Awe (1900–1968), and the hospital pharmacist Hans Kaiser
(1890–1977).

The “purification” of the journal that had already begun under
Schmidt and Beckurts, that is, the maintenance of a high scientific
standard to which the journal is still committed today, led to a
continuously expanding gap between the needs of scientists and
practical pharmacists. To solve this problem, a more practice-
oriented separate journal was edited in 1972, initially called
“Pharmazie in unserer Zeit” (“Pharmacy in Our Time”). As a

ACKNOWLEDGMENT
Open Access funding enabled and organized by Projekt DEAL.

Christoph Friedrich
Axel Helmstäder

Department of Pharmacy, Institute of the History of Pharmacy and
Medicine,
University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Correspondence
Christoph Friedrich, Institut für Geschichte der Pharmazie und
Medizin (i. Gr.), Philipps University, Roter Graben 10, 35037
Marburg, Germany.
Email: Ch.friedrich@staff.uni-marburg.de