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## REVIEW OF ANCIENT PHARMACIES IN CHERNIVTSY

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Pharmacy is the health profession that links health sciences with chemical sciences and is in charge of ensuring the safe and effective use of pharmaceutical drugs. Pharmacy, chemist's or drug store is an establishment in which pharmacy is practiced and drugs are compounded, dispensed, stored and sold. In Ukraine, drug stores commonly sell not only medicines, but also miscellaneous items such as cosmetics.

As the history of pharmacy states, history of pharmacy in Chernivtsi itself has become an integral part of the history of Bukovina. It reached rather distinctive peak during the rule of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which paid a huge attention to the health of its citizens. The first civil chemist's shop appeared in Chernivtsi, according to the historian R. F. Keindle, in the 1780s. The ideology of the Empire proclaimed welfare and health of population as a decisive key to a strong monarchy. Current working pharmacies were profitable enterprises, which could not only sell drugs, but also prepared a variety of liqueurs, vodka treatment, mixtures of herbs and a lot of other necessary medicines. There were royal, public, county, home and military pharmacies.

Austrian tradition of good pharmacy practice was also maintained when Bukovina became a part of Romania. From 1918 to 1940 each pharmacy available was private. There were 43 pharmacies and nearly half of them belonged to one owner.

There are four still working ancient pharmacies in Chernivtsy with retaining interiors and good medical traditions and at least two of them have inherited the traditional chemist's shop buildings. It is, first of all,

pharmacy No.5 in 33, Holovna Street, the entrance of which is adorned with the personages of Greek mythology (made 1882): the god-physician Asklepius and his daughter Panacea. In 43, O. Kobylianska St., there is a stone building, which houses pharmacy-museum dating back to 1903. It has preserved old interiors, which give the establishment respectability and plunge visitors into an exquisite atmosphere of the Austrian period.

Each of the aforesaid chemist's shops has two departments in its structure. The first one is prescription department which is responsible for reception of prescriptions and delivery of drugs.

At the chemist's department you can have medicines right away and also can see ready-made drugs, different items for medical care and medical herbs.

In accordance to rules, all medicines are kept in drug cabinets, open shelves or refrigerators in order to make appropriate conditions for storage and later use. Pharmacies are typically required to have a pharmacist on-duty during open hours. It is also often a requirement that the owner of a pharmacy must be a registered pharmacist. Contrary to the chemists shops of past times, today's drug stores are provided with modern equipment. Pharmacy technicians are now more dependent upon technical aids to assist them in their new role dealing with patients' prescriptions and patient safety issues.

In most countries, and in Ukraine as well, the dispensary is the subject to pharmacy legislation; with requirements for storage conditions, compulsory texts, equipment, etc., specified in legislation.

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## HERITAGE HISTORIQUE ET CULTUREL DU JUDAÏSME A TCHERNIVTSSI

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Durant de nombreux siècles de grandes et influentes communautés juives prospérèrent dans de nombreuses villes et bourgades de l'actuelle Ukraine. Nous en retrouvons les témoins dans la littérature et l'architecture.

Les premiers juifs à émigrer en Ukraine furent les Karaïtes et les Khazars, qui, venus d'Asie centrale et du Caucase, s'installèrent aux 8e et 9e siècles en Crimée.

Au Moyen-Âge, des juifs venant d'Europe occidentale et de Bohême, fuyant les pogroms et les persécutions, s'installèrent en Ukraine de l'Ouest: en Galicie, Bucovine et Podolie, puis plus tard également à Kiev et Odessa. Les juifs étaient tolérés, car on les considérait comme habiles marchands et artisans particulièrement doués. Ils travaillaient comme dans le reste de l'Europe principalement en tant que taverniers, marchands, usuriers et collecteurs d'impôts. Aux 16e et 17e siècles se développèrent d'importantes cités juives, connues aujourd'hui sous le terme de « shtetl », que l'on peut visiter encore aujourd'hui par exemple à Belz,

Lviv, Sathora, Tchernivtsi, Medjybij, Bratzlav, Nemirov, Ternopil, Ouman ou Odessa (Moldovanka).

Suite à la reconnaissance de l'égalité des religions en 1772, les juifs d'Autriche-Hongrie furent autorisés à occuper des postes importants dans la société. L'époque qui s'ensuivit, jusqu'au début du 20e siècle, fut marquée par une apogée de la littérature juive et de la culture juive, avec la publication de nombreux chefs d'œuvre littéraires (Paul Celan, Rose Ausländer, Alfred Gong, Selma Meerbaum-Eisinger, Moses Rosenkranz, Karl Emil Franzos, Joseph Roth), la construction de synagogues et maisons bourgeoises, ainsi que la publication de nombreux journaux juifs furent publiés. Au début du 20e siècle furent fondés des partis politiques juifs représentant les intérêts de la bourgeoisie juive. A cette époque-là, la population juive était particulièrement importante et pouvait atteindre jusqu'à 40% dans certaines villes, comme par exemple à Tchernivtsi.

Lors de la chute de l'Empire austro-hongrois à la fin