

“Engel Pharmacy “La Coróna”, near the gate of the royal court, Jassy”*

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Abstract: The paper reconstructs the history of the 19th-20th-century Engel pharmacy in Iași starting from a lot of items preserved in the History of Pharmacy Collection in Cluj-Napoca. The lot includes numerous drug jars, measuring cups, apothecary working tools, financial documents, prescriptions, correspondence, and various other documents, some of which were recently identified during the renovation of the pharmacy museum in Cluj. The analysis allows one to see the transformation of pharmaceutical practice in Moldavia and Romania between the end of the 19th century and the Second World War and to reconstruct the history of a successful family business.

Keywords: history of pharmacy, Iași, museum studies, Engel family

Rezumat: “Farmacia Engel “La Coróna”, lângă poarta curții domnești, Jassy” Articolul reconstituie istoria farmaciei Engel din Iași din secolele XIX-XX pornind de la un lot de obiecte păstrate în Colecția de Istorie a Farmaciei din Cluj-Napoca. Lotul constă din numeroase recipiente farmaceutice, mensuri, unelte specifice meseriei, documente financiare și contabile, rețete, corespondență și diverse alte documente și tipărituri. Unele bunuri au fost reidentificate recent, cu ocazia lucrărilor de renovare ale muzeului de istorie a farmaciei din Cluj. Analiza permite observarea transformărilor practicii farmaceutice din Moldova și România între sfârșitul secolului al XIX-lea și Cel de Al Doilea Război Mondial, dar și refacerea istoriei unei reușite afaceri de familie.

Cuvinte cheie: istoria farmaciei, Iași, studii muzeale, familia Engel

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In Moldavia, the first pharmacies started functioning near hospitals around the middle of the 18th century, but public and private apothecary shops soon opened on the basis of princely privileges granted to various, mostly foreign, pharmacists.¹ In 1823 prince Ioan Sturza allowed Joseph Leiter to open a pharmacy in Iași, the eighth such establishment in the city,² and granted him several privileges.³ Its owner, Joseph Leiter, was a well-educated man. Together with apothecaries Abrahamfi, Torenberg, and Lochmann he elaborated a table of the degrees of alcohol using advanced tools.⁴ The subsequent provisors of the pharmacy were Anton Abrahamfi, Dimitrie Orosz, Gustav Schiller, and, since 1868, Andreas Iassinsky. The location(s) and name(s) of this pharmacy remain unclear until around 1870, when it was marketed as “La Coroana” (“At the Crown”) and placed in a very central location, “by the princely gate”.⁵ Johann Engel, who held a degree in pharmacy obtained in Munich, leased and then bought the “La Coroana” pharmacy. The dates are not clear, but it seems that at least in 1872-1874 he was working for Iassinski’s widow. The Engel family was of German origin and settled in Moldavia in 1845, the year Johann was born. Upon his death, in 1915, he left the pharmacy to his son, Alexandru Engel. The pharmacy moved after the location “by the princely gate” (Ștefan cel

¹ In Iași, Ioan Grecu and Gheorghe Mermeze mention the following pharmacies (some of the dates are contradicted by other authors): 1757 the pharmacy of the **Saint Spiridon Hospital**; 1778 **Farmacia obștii**; 1765 the pharmacy of **Gheorghe Jilnicerul**; 1786 the pharmacy of **Herleț Gerah**; 1795 the pharmacy of **Alexandru Venier**; 1802 the pharmacy of **Ion Lochmann**; 1815 [sic!] the pharmacy of **Josef Leiter** (?), in 1857 sold to Dionisie [Dimitrie] Oros; 1819 the pharmacy of **J. Krauss**, in 1835 sold to Ignat Degré; 1820 the pharmacy of **Ferdinand Klos**, in 1844 sold to Constantin Hampel and in 1856 to Albert Neumann; unknown year - the pharmacy of **Jani Vasiliu**, in 1852 owned by Gh. Balomir; 1826 the pharmacy of **Jacob Virojinski**, in 1855 owned by Alexandru Racoviță; 1827 the pharmacy of **Gh. Vasilcovschi**; 1827 the Minerva pharmacy (owned by Ion Pădure, in 1848 by Benjamin Schleider, and since 1900 by Ioan Werner who changed its name into The Central Pharmacy); 1833 the pharmacy of **Carol Thornberg**, in 1854 sold to Gustav Schiller; 1882 **The Independence Pharmacy**, owned by the Berceanu family. Ioan Grecu, Gheorghe Mermeze, *Farmacia și Societatea Română de Istoria Farmaciei de-a lungul vremii* (Oradea: Ed. Universității din Oradea, 2005), 59–60.

² If the foundation dates mentioned in the previous footnote are accurate.

³ Marius-Andi Dașchievici, “Engel – o veche familie de farmaciști ieșeni,” *Ion Neculce. Buletinul Complexului Muzeal Moldova (seria nouă)*, XX (2014), transcribes the document on p. 259–260. The document is preserved in a 1911 copy, among the items in the personal archive of Angela Engel Știrbu.

⁴ Reomur’s thermometer and Vagner’s alcoholmeter. See Iuliana Crișan Soporean, Ana Carata, “Pompei Gh. Samarian și istoria farmaciei din Moldova,” available online at <https://www.revistagalenus.ro/istoria-farmaciei/pompei-gh-samarian-si-istoria-farmaciei-din-moldova/> (accessed January 2022).

⁵ The building was demolished around 1933: Dașchievici, “Engel – o veche familie,” 259.

Mare St. 68) was consumed by fire in 1925 (and eventually demolished in 1933) to Anastasie Panu St.⁶ The pharmacy “by the princely gate” has been described as vaulted, with storage room, basement, a laboratory, sheds for tools and containers, a crushing room, and an attic. After the 1925 fire, the pharmacy moved to another central location in Iași. The documents and labels of the “La Coroana (Al. Engel) Pharmacy” mention the address Anastasie Panu St. 52, 54, 56, and 64, though the location of the shop is most often indicated at no. 54 and 64 (featuring mostly on correspondence, the other numbers might point to the entrance to the family quarters or might have been erroneous renderings of the address). It remains unclear how the pharmacy fared during the First World War (if it continued functioning for the needs of the civilian population). Alexandru Engel had three children, Emil, Alexandrina, and Lucia, of which only the first daughter continued the family’s profession and possibly took over the pharmacy for a short period. The end of the pharmacy is also unclear, as it is not mentioned in the list of private sanitary units nationalized in 1949.⁷ Some of the items were kept by the family and friends and subsequently donated or sold to museums, while others, more personal goods such as photographs, are still with their heirs.⁸

Angela Engel-Știrbu (1943-2011), grand-daughter of Alexandru Engel and museographer in Iași, inherited a valuable lot of artifacts from the “La Coroana” pharmacy: furniture, drug jars, seals, the busts of Mercury and Hippocrates, various written records.⁹ Part of the lot was sold in 1982 to the History Museum in Cluj, currently the National Museum of Transylvanian History, to be included in the History of Pharmacy Collection. It seems the museums in Iași were unable or unwilling to acquire the items and the specialized museum in Cluj was well-known at the time and expressed an interest in the lot. As I shall subsequently show, some of the items mentioned above were not part of this sale and their present whereabouts are unknown (the furniture and the two busts). Other goods from the Engel pharmacy ended up, through another donor, in the pharmacy collection of the Grigore T. Popa Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy in Iași, while yet others are reportedly kept in private collections (such as that of Dr. Mungiu).¹⁰ The documents of the old “La Coroana” pharmacy are kept in a dedicated archive font at the Town Hall of Iași.¹¹

⁶ Ibid, 259–260.

⁷ See footnote 34.

⁸ Personal communication with Mr. Dașchievici.

⁹ Dașchievici, “Engel – o veche familie,” 264.

¹⁰ Ibid., 264.

¹¹ Ibid., 259.

The contract with the museum in Cluj, no. 985/6.11.1982, was signed by Enghel Elena, Angela Știrbu's mother, the wife of Alexandru's son, Emil, who disappeared in action during the Second World War. The contract mentions a lot of "objects of pharmaceutical and historical interest" sold for the total sum of 10,000 lei. There is no list of the artifacts in this lot, but a notation in pencil indicates the inventory numbers that some of them have subsequently received.¹² I shall clarify the structure of this lot (detailed in appendix 1) and analyze it in connection to the history of this pharmacy and of the Engel family against the backdrop of the history of pharmacy in Moldavia, Romania and Europe between ca. 1850 and 1945.

The Engel lot is unusual for the History of Pharmacy Collection in Cluj because of its size (there are usually fewer artifacts from a single pharmacy), its structure (it contains numerous financial documents),¹³ and its origin (the collection focuses on artifacts from Transylvania and Banat).¹⁴ The significant Engel lot allows insight into various research topics, such as economic history, early advertising and marketing, the drug trade, Jews in pharmacy and medicine, female medical practitioners, pharmaceutical education, the early regulation of narcotics consumption, even recruitment around the turn of the century and contraception. Eventually, it provides a very specialized perspective on the modernization of Romania.

The lot under discussion includes various types of items from the "La Coroana" pharmacy in Iași: drug jars, measuring cups, scales, tools, framed engravings, financial documents, correspondence, product catalogues and price lists, inventories and ledgers etc. It consists of a total of 1195 items, of which 686 are bills and 288 are prescriptions and recipes. The earliest is a pharmaceutical certificate dated 1857 and the latest dated item is a 1946 writ typed on a typewriter. The table in appendix I lists all items and lots identified in the Engel sub-collection, starting from those previously inventoried (in ascending order of their inventory numbers) and ending with those recently processed and included in the inventory ledger (in the order in which they were rediscovered). I shall nevertheless

¹² The pencil notations are partly erroneous: IF 2081-2237 (in fact IF 2081-2236), IF 2242-2255, IF 2266-2309 (the entire interval is erroneously attributed to the Engel pharmacy). IF 2237 and 2266-2309 refer to artifacts originally used in other pharmacies. The un-inventoried items have been transcribed in the museum ledger in 2022: IF 2426-2444.

¹³ A lot with a similar structure, from the old Hintz pharmacy in Cluj, was also recently identified during the relocation of the history of pharmacy exhibition, but they are in a poorer state of preservation and currently under treatment at the conservation laboratory of the National Museum of Transylvanian History.

¹⁴ Another exception consists of a few artifacts from the Red Crayfish pharmacy in Bratislava.

discuss them below typologically and in approximate chronological order for the sake of historical development.

As previously mentioned in the brief history of the "La Coroana" pharmacy, Andreas Iassinsky became its fifth provisor in 1868. In 1857, aged 17, Iassinsky had obtained in Huși a certificate attesting his instruction (of the apprenticeship type) and successful examination in front of a doctor and a pharmacist, before continuing his pharmaceutical education abroad. The diploma (cat. no. 67), in form of a manuscript on paper with a small red wax seal, is among the last of its kind, resembling the stages of medieval guild instruction, soon to be replaced by official primary and secondary pharmaceutical education abroad and then in Romania.¹⁵

The most interesting documents are several manuscripts written by Ioan (Johann) Engel, the provisor after Iassinski and subsequently owner of the pharmacy between 1857 and 1915.¹⁶ Member of a German family from Saxony whose members were granted Romanian citizenship around 1906, Ioan Engel was born in Iași in 1845, studied at the School of Pharmacy of the St. Spiridon hospital and completed his apprenticeship at the hospital's pharmacy, followed by university studies in Munich where he obtained his magister diploma in 1868. Ioan then returned to Moldavia to start working in several pharmacies: "La Îngeru", Otto Selten's, and "La Coroana".¹⁷ He was thus the first pharmacist of the latter to benefit from a solid, formalized upper education (as compared to Iassinski's certificate discussed above) and one of its longest-lasting provisors. His preserved documents indicate that he took various measures to ensure the success of the pharmacy and of his son: he kept updated with the latest legislation and development of professional bodies, he arranged for his son to enroll in the military, to complete his studies and apprenticeship in the field of pharmacy and to become the next owner of the "La Coroana", sought to obtain ministerial contracts, and endowed the pharmacy with good-quality tools and equipment, sometimes obtained from abroad.

Most of his preserved documents relate to the education and military career of his son, Alexandru Engel. Unsurprisingly, the latter completed his apprenticeship in his father's pharmacy and was examined in various disciplines, obtaining the required grades and certificates in 1897, 1898, and 1899 (cat. nos. 63-65). A commission (that included the "chief of the pharmacy", Engel senior, evaluated the student's knowledge in the fields of physics, chemistry, pharmaceutical practice, zoology,

¹⁵ Angela Știrbu, "O mărturie documentară despre învățământul farmaceutic din Moldova," *Ioan Neculce, Buletinul Muzeului de Istorie a Moldovei (serie nouă)*, I (1995): 143-144, with the full transcription of the Latin original and translation into Romanian.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 144; Dașchievici, "Engel - o veche familie," 258.

¹⁷ Dașchievici, "Engel - o veche familie," 258-259.

botany, herbarium and zoological collections, pharmacognosy and terminology, pharmaceutical taxes and legislation, as well as his conduit (with grades between 6 and 8). In 1897 Ioan Engel wrote a letter to the dean of the Faculty of Medicine and director of the Higher School of Pharmacy, asking him to include the attached first year certificate of his son to his school file, thus making sure the paperwork was in order (cat. no. 62). In 1899 Alexandru Engel completed his education at the Faculty of Medicine, the Higher School of Pharmacy, of the University of Bucharest, obtaining a degree as pharmacy assistant (stage II). His father made and kept a handwritten copy of this important document that allowed the young man to practice and enroll in the advanced specialized courses (cat. no. 60). During the year 1900 Ioan Engel was preoccupied with his son's enrollment in the army. In the first months of that year he stood with his son before the Revision Committee (Council) of the City of Iași, requesting that the latter be enlisted as a student, but they were turned down on the basis of a legal unclarity. Thus, in February 1900, the father wrote the minister of war himself to ask that clarifications be sent to the above-mentioned committee, "in support of his parental rights", instructing them on how his son should be enrolled in the army (he also preserved the sketch of this letter, cat. no. 81). It seems that the solution was to enlist through the drawing of lots. As this was a period of peace, the system required for young men to enlist and if accepted (based on a set of physical requirements) to take part in a drawing of lots meant to cover regional quotas.¹⁸ Another preserved document (cat. no. 77), dated November 1900, is a handwritten certificate of admission of Alexandru Engel to the drawing of lots, following his father's previous request (not preserved). The certificate in question, issued by the Iași Police Commissariat, records the young man's date of birth, parent names (Ion and Natalia), their address (Ștefan cel Mare St. 68, thus showing that the family resided above their pharmacy), and his particulars (blue eyes, light brown hair, shaved beard etc.). The exact details of Alexandru Engel's military career remain unclear, but one knows that in 1916 he was pharmacist sub-lieutenant. The information is preserved in his answer (cat. no. 83) to an official request for a list of the military situation of all pharmacy employees in case of mobilization (addressed in fact to his father, who had died the previous year) (cat. no. 82). A photograph preserved by the family shows Alexandru Engel in uniform, as sergeant-major, in 1906/1907, so he did advance to the officer corps during that decade.¹⁹

¹⁸ Personal communication with Dr. Horațiu Bodale, whom I thank for the clarifications kindly provided.

¹⁹ I thank Mr. Dașchievici for providing an electronic copy and allowing me to publish the photograph. He also published it in his article on the family's history, though in the

Several other manuscripts in the collection that are dated to the 19th century stress Ioan Engel's diligence and perseverance. He kept the 1857 diploma of Andreas Iassinski, the former provisor of the pharmacy (cat. no. 66),²⁰ in 1892 he wrote and signed a document granting lawyer George Buzescu power of attorney, if need be, and in 1896 he petitioned the minister of Cults and Public Instruction for inclusion among the pharmacists supplying boarding schools, as despite existing regulations that established the rotation of such suppliers, he had not yet been appointed to the position (cat. no. 61). These recorded initiatives show Ioan Engel as a determined petitioner, cautious father, and able businessman.

Many of the apothecary containers in the analyzed lot can be dated to the time when Ioan Engel was head of the pharmacy (1857 - 1915), some on the basis of decorated printed labels mentioning his name (cat. nos. 20, 31, 36, 39, 48, 50, and 56). Based on the style or history of the products/objects, one can also discuss a set of 19 white porcelain jars with shield-shaped cartouches (similar items reported in the collection of the University of Medicine Museum in Iași) (cat. no. 1), 3 graduated jars and porcelain measuring cups (cat nos. 2 and 3), 20 clear glass bottles with faceted stopper and shield-shaped cartouches (also an incomplete series, as similar items are reported in the same collection from Iași) (cat. no. 4), 5 clear glass bottles for oils with similar shield-shaped cartouches (cat. no. 23), and 35 small blue glass bottles (cat. no. 8). All containers with shield-shaped cartouches, though made of different materials, were likely made by the same producer or at least decorated in the same workshop (cat. nos. 1, 4, 23). It was common for pharmacists to buy such containers in bulk, and the sets under discussion were even larger, as some analogous containers are preserved in the collection of the University of Medicine Museum in Iași.²¹ The practice was also continued by Alexandru Engel. A bill issued in 1939, for example, lists 80 jars and 365 bottles bought from Porcelanul S.A. (cat. no. 76) and the 1938-1940 inventories also record hundreds of jars and bottles. Other items, such as mortars, spatulae, and various containers, have also been dated to the 19th century (cat. nos. 6, 7, 9, 25, 29). Though the origin of many of the artifacts that can be attributed to the period of Ioan Engel remains unknown, a few can be identified as

caption the date is erroneously listed as 1916, despite the notation in pencil on the actual photograph and the correct reference in the text. Dașchievici, "Engel - o veche familie," 270, fig. 16.

²⁰ Possibly also a 1911 copy of the original 1823 princely foundation document. A. Știrbu mentions that the copy was exhibited in 1993, together with other items from the Engel pharmacy, during a temporary exhibition held at the Moldova Museum Complex. Știrbu, "Iașii la sfârșit și început de secol," *Ioan Neculce. Buletinul Muzeului de Istorie a Moldovei (serie nouă)*, I (1995): 197.

²¹ Dașchievici, "Engel - o veche familie," 268.

imported. A wooden spatula, for example, is inscribed with the name of a court supplier from Berlin (cat. no. 25) and a glass bottle for “Migraeinin” was produced by Bayer, in Germany (cat. no. 31). Many of the imported pharmaceutical products in the Engel lot can only be dated to the “early 20th century”, so one cannot decide if they were acquired before or after 1915, the year of Ioan Engel’s death. Still, one should note that during this period, the pharmacy acquired goods produced by the large pharmaceutical and technical companies of the era, especially from German-speaking areas, such as Merck, Bayer, Riedel, Brückner, but also from France and Great Britain. The table in appendix 1 indicates the places of origin of the items in question, as identified by their labels or inscriptions: Darmstadt, Berlin, Stuttgart, Leipzig, Vienna, München, Zürich, Hamburg, Paris (Fig. 5). As the accounting documents of the pharmacy show, such goods were acquired through intermediaries mainly from Iași and Bucharest (to be discussed below).

Among the printed materials dated to the end of the 19th century, that both father and son might have used, one should mention the statutes of the General Association of the Pharmaceutical Body from Romania (cat. nos. 69 and 70) that was founded in 1899 by Ștefan Minovici and subsequently merged with the Society of Pharmacists from Romania, in the early 20th century. Ioan Engel might have been involved or at least interested in the creation of this professional body, but further research is needed to clarify the issue. The Engels also owned practical materials, essential in their line of trade: printed legislation, i.e. the sanitary law of 1885 with all its changes²² (cat. no. 72), a booklet on the regulation of “foreign composite medicines and pharmaceutical specialties” (cat. no. 68), and a book of analytical chemistry (cat. no. 71).

Alexandru Engel (1878-1947) followed his father’s example, studied pharmacy, and eventually stepped into his father’s shoes. He attended courses at the Advanced School of Pharmacy, part of Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest (cat. no. 60). Specialized education of this sort was as yet unavailable in Iași, where a pharmaceutical department was only founded inside the Faculty of Medicine in 1913. In Bucharest, the National School of Medicine and Pharmacy was established in 1857, though an independent Faculty of Pharmacy only started functioning in 1923.²³ Aided by his father, Alexandru completed his apprenticeship and examinations in the family’s

²² It was one of the numerous laws that brought changes to the well-known 1974 sanitary law, the first modern such law in Romania. Alina Ioana Șuta, Oana Michaela Tămaș, Alin Ciupală, Constantin Bărbulescu, Vlad Popovici, *Legislația sanitară în România modernă (1874-1910)* (Cluj-Napoca: Presa Universitară Clujeană, 2009), 32. It included detailed rules for pharmacists, pharmacies, and the drug trade.

²³ Emilia Stancu, “Din istoria farmaciei românești interbelice,” *NOEMA*, VII (2008): 61–62.

pharmacy in 1896-1899 (certificates cat. nos. 63-65). In 1900 he sought to join the army as a student at his father's insistence and was enrolled at least in 1906 (Fig. 1). He married in 1911 and four years later took over the family's apothecary shop. When Romania entered the First World War he was a sub-lieutenant-pharmacist (artillery)²⁴ and family photographs show him wearing a uniform until 1918, but it remains unclear if he was involved in the war or was left to operate the pharmacy for the needs of the civilian population (this possibility is mentioned in the official letter that required him to declare the military status of all pharmacists working at "La Coroana" - cat. no. 82).

The logo of the pharmacy marks both the continuity and the change of ownership in 1915. One knows that the name "La Coroana" was chosen by the previous provisors, but kept by the Engels, probably for marketing reasons and in order to boast continuing a piece of local history. Before 1915 the preserved labels have a decorative heading spelling "Farmacia la "Coroană" Ioan Engel Jași, lângă Poarta Curții", with the depiction of a crown and nice floating text bands (cat. nos. 15, 20, 31, 36, 39, 48, 50, 56, possibly also 42) (Fig. 2). Afterwards, the labels are simpler, marked "Farmacia la "Coroană" Alexandru Ioan Engel - Iași" (cat. no. 14, 43) (Fig. 3). The labels and other printed and manuscript items in the collection also reflect the orthographic changes around the year 1900 (Corónă becoming Coroană, Jón becoming Ioan, and Jassy becoming Iași), though the family name was consistently miss-spelled until 1946, as it features both as Engel and Enghel in all types of preserved sources issued outside the family itself. Chronologically, the lot of artifacts under discussion shows clusters in the 19th century, in the beginning of the 20th century, and in 1936-1946. The activity might have been suspended during the Great War, or there might have been damage and losses when the pharmacy moved - from the location in front of the "Court Gate", a.k.a Ștefan cel Mare St. 68 (that burned down in 1925) to (at least) Anastasie Panu St. no. 54 and 64 (the latter address featuring on items dated 1936-1946). The existing correspondence also mention the address as Anastasie Panu 52 and even 56, but these might be errors, separate entrances to the family quarters, or the result of changes in house numbering.

An interesting feature of the items preserved from Alexandru Engel's period is the presence of consistent financial documents. There are close to 1000 invoices, bills, certificates, goods received notes, transportation notes, narcotic and alcohol bills, checks, trade cards, product

²⁴ Dașchivici mentions the status of lieutenant-pharmacist (in reserve) from the artillery (Dașchievici, "Engel - o veche familie," 261-262), but in his official letter dated 1916 Alexander Engel declares he was pharmacist sub-lieutenant (cat. no. 83).

lists and catalogues, as well as an accounting book (for 1938-1939). The sources allow for detailed case-studies in the history of accounting, pharmaceutical industry, marketing, and commerce. There are, for example, numerous billheads, with the seller's name, address, logo, sometime including product commercials as well (cat. no. 76) (Fig. 6). According to the lot of financial documents dated 1937-1943, that record 36 suppliers (see footnote 45), the most numerous invoices were issued for the Engel pharmacy by Droguemed from Iași (173 invoices), the Pharmadrog "depozit de medicamente fam. M. Gurău", Iași (140 invoices), and Drogueria Standard "societate anonimă română, aprovizionări complete pentru farmacii și droguerii, București, droguri, specialități, produse chimice și farmaceutice, plante medicinale, uleiuri etc." (66 invoices). Droguemed seems to have changed both owners and headquarters during this period. In 1933-1938 it was called "Droguemed depozit de medicamente, reprezentanțe&consignațiuni" and changed address from str. Anast. Panu 4 to Adamache 14. It seems that the main supplier was also the closest geographically, located on the same street as the pharmacy. In 1938 it was called "Droguemed David Rabinovici depozit de medicamente", still in Adamache street, while in 1942-1943 it had become "Droguemed S.I.N.C., C. Cioriciu & Farmacist Col. Al. Vieru, Depozit de medicamente." As confirmed by these documents, drug trade was flourishing and very mobile. Most of the suppliers defined themselves as "medicine warehouses" and agents, but also laboratories, workshops, even factories. Still, during the Interwar Period in Romania most of the laboratories were also limited to processing, conditioning and especially selling foreign patent medicines, locally known as "specialties".²⁵ The substances were likely bottled and sold in containers with the Engel label. Still, a few actual autochthonous products were also acquired, from Ufarom, "uzinele chimico-farmaceutice române, fost Egger & co S.A." (Terapia), a laboratory founded in Cluj in 1920²⁶ (8 invoices in 1937-1938), the "Dr. Al. Iteanu" laboratory, one of the very first local chemical-pharmaceutical laboratories, founded in the end of the 19th century, winner of a gold medal at the first national pharmaceutical exhibition held in Bucharest in 1903²⁷ and supplier of the royal court (cat. no. 47) (Fig. 4), the W. Ghelberg chemical-biological laboratory from Iași (cat. no. 14), and "Laboratorul Dr. Gh. Dumitrescu" from Bucharest. As for the items bought, the documents mention drugs, medicinal plants, containers and medicinal bottles, pharmaceutical bags and capsules, but also bandaid, ring

²⁵ Stancu, "Din istoria farmaciei," 69.

²⁶ Ibid., 69.

²⁷ Ibid., 68.

callus pads, hydrophilic cotton wool, medicinal vaseline, paraffin oil, perfume, Nivea cosmetics (soap, toothpaste, face cream, shaving cream), even condoms (Primeros gum, 1938). Some of the bills also list presents. For example, Alexandru Engel received a "Cairo vase" from Porcelanul S.A. in 1939 and a pen with gold nibs from Primeros gum in 1938, and this can be discussed in the context of early marketing gifts and the habit of gift making to and by pharmacists. In the 18th-century, the privileged pharmacist of Cluj, Tobias Mauksch, instructed his son that for the New Year he should gift sugar, coffee, or lemons to the doctors in town (more to those who write numerous prescriptions).²⁸

An interesting item is a notebook with three general inventories of the pharmacy, for 1939, 1940 and 1941, officially secured with thread, stamped and legalized by the Court in Iași in 1940, 1941 and 1942 (cat. 90) (Fig. 10). The 10 pages also display judicial stamps and the mark of Administrația de Constatere Mixtă a Jud. Iași." For each year, the inventory lists all general merchandise (medicinal products, containers and wrappings, books ("various manuals"), labels, etc. in alphabetical order, with number of units/weight and price as of December 31st. The last page for each year is a brief accounting summary and balance sheet. The declared profit ranges between 3700 lei (in 1940) and 7442 (in 1939, but with 4713 lei reported from 1938), while Alexandru Engel received 54000 lei/year for personal expenses (as detailed in the accounting book discussed below). A working inventory in pencil, with (cat. no. 91) (Fig. 10) is probably from the same period and was used in the preparation of the official variants. It is interesting to note that these pages have a stamp of the syndicate of pharmacists from Iași, so one can presume that Alexandru was part of this syndicate and thus continued his father's interest in contemporary professional bodies.

One should note several specialized financial documents, such as an accounting book (for 1938-1939) (cat. no. 75) (Fig. 10), structured according to heading such as cash, suppliers, general merchandize, and "various things"; a few pages with the balance sheets as of December 1938, probably working variants for the accounting book, as they share the same

²⁸ "Because, unfortunately, New Year's gifts are given to gentlemen physicians everywhere, here at Târgu Mureș we must send them too. Such a gift can be a jar of fine sugar, 4, 5, 6, 7 pounds of coffee, a can of Pulv. Fumalis, or Troch. Benedicti and if the lemons are beautiful, 6 pieces. For the physicians who have little experience and write less, half of these amounts." "Before physicians you must bow. On New Year's you must wish them 'Happy New Year!' give them a little gift, but you have to mention that we cannot give more and using the opportunity, we may ask them to honor us with their support in the future too." Tuka László, "Tobias Mauksch: Instructio," *Acta Musei Napocensis*, 49/II (2012): 175.

paper size and writing (cat. no. 92), and a bill mentioning a bank payment via the Romanian Credit Bank (among the invoices from Drogueria Standard, cat. no. 76).

Other documents in the lot under discussion relate to the control of drug trade, toxic medicines, alcohol, saccharine, and dispensing in general. The Engels have kept, among the financial documents, alcohol bills, several special authorizations for saccharine, bills for narcotic medicines, as well as a special ledger for such controlled substances (cat. no. 78). These items reflect the modernization of legislation in the field and adoption of specific international regulations in Interwar Romania. Both the financial documents discussed above and the preserved prescriptions contain special bills for narcotic drugs, dated 1938-1942. The special ledger of the Engel pharmacy, dated 1942, focusing on special pharmaceutical products such as narcotics, toxic substances, and saccharine, has a section for legislation and one for analyses. During the Interwar Period there were international attempts at regulating the production and consumption of narcotics in Europe. In 1930 Romania instituted the state monopoly of narcotics and created the Commission against the abuse of narcotics.²⁹ The League of Nations attempted to follow up on the decisions of the 1912 International Opium Convention by concentrating on the manufacture of opium (establishing quotas), assessing the legitimate medical needs of the each state (based on their own reports), tracking imports and exports of narcotics and identifying discrepancies that indicated points where narcotics were diverted into the underground economy. In the late 1920s it became apparent that “nations were uncertain how to list pharmacies and secondary manufacturers of medical compounds”, so that the League and several national police forces “had criminalized recreational consumption and had severely restricted retail distribution by physicians and pharmacists”.³⁰ In Romania, especially in Moldavia, Jews held strategic positions in medicine and pharmacy (which were key entry points for narcotics)³¹ and this is also reflected by the names of both suppliers and doctors writing prescriptions fulfilled at the Engel pharmacy, at least during the periods with preserved detailed financial records. The lot of preserved prescriptions dated 1942 (cat. no. 74) also sheds light on the continued persecution of the Jews (Jewish doctors) in the aftermath of the 1941 pogrom of Iași, when at least some of the doctors were released.³²

²⁹ Stancu, “Din istoria farmaciei,” 66.

³⁰ Alan A. Block, “European Drug Traffic and Traffickers between the Wars: The Policy of Suppression and Its Consequences,” in *Journal of Social History*, 23/2 (1989): 318, 323.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 325.

³² Radu Ioanid, “The Holocaust in Romania: The Iași Pogrom of June 1941,” *Contemporary European History*, 2/2 (1993), 133.

Numerous prescriptions include both the mention "Jewish doctor" in the printed header of the documents and the dry stamp of the Professional Association of the Jewish Doctors, with a depiction of the Star of David. Though expelled from the National Association of Doctors in 1940, segregated to their own professional associations, and only allowed to treat Jewish patients,³³ Jewish doctors in Iași continued to profess in 1942 and had their prescriptions fulfilled by the son of a naturalized German pharmacist. The prescriptions (cat. no. 73 and 74) also reveal the existence of a few female doctors active in Iași and Cornești-Bălți during that period: Dr. Violette Strat (internal and female diseases, gynecologist and obstetrician - "mamoș", with a private practice), Dr. Elena Derevici (nervous diseases, assistant doctor at the Socola Hospital), Dr. Valeria Costinescu (internal and children's diseases, with a private practice), and Dr. Buciușcan Maria (doctor in the Cornești-Bălți circumscription).

Chronologically, the lot of items from the Engel pharmacy ends during the 1940s with a consistent typed product catalogue with current prices from Gedeon Richter, producer of chemical goods in Bucharest (cat. 88), a request for Alexandru Engel to attend the annual verification of the weights and measuring tools (cat. no. 85), probably also a typed page with suggested shifts for night service and Sunday rest among 23 pharmacies in Iași (cat. no. 87), and a few printed posters, one of which mentions the Engel pharmacy among those opened for emergencies on Tuesday nights (cat. no. 93) (though the latter couple of documents are not dated). The latest in the series is a summons for the pharmacist to repair the doorbell of the shop and to set up an emergency room in five days, under the threat of penalties leading up to the termination of concession rights (cat. no. 84).

It remains unclear when the "La Coroana"/Engel pharmacy closed. The Communist Regime nationalized urban pharmacies in 1949 (through decree 134) and rural ones in 1950 (through decree 418), besides all other private pharmaceutical establishments (pharmaceutical production units, druggist's, cosmetic and medical analyses laboratories, drug warehouses). The decree of 1949 was completed by a comprehensive list of units to be nationalized "even if partially or incorrectly named, and even if they have changed name or address,"³⁴ but it does not include the pharmacy in Iași. The most recent document preserved in the collection is dated May 1946 (cat. no. 84), so "La Coroana" might have closed between 1946 and 1949. Alexandru Engel died in January 1947,³⁵ so he might have been the one to

³³ Ioanid, *Securitatea și vânzarea evreilor. Istoria acordurilor secrete dintre România și Israel* (Iași: Polirom, 2015), 16.

³⁴ The decree is available online at <http://legislatie.just.ro/public/detaliidocument/21851> (accessed January 2022).

³⁵ Dașchievici, "Engel - o veche familie," 261.

decide the end of the family pharmacy just before his demise, or his oldest daughter Alexandrina (Adina) might have continued operating it for a short period³⁶ (as the building on Atanasie Panu - no. 64? - was demolished in 1947 and it is unlikely the pharmacy moved again).³⁷

Despite some uncertain elements, "La Coroana" pharmacy in Iași functioned for about 120 years (from 1823 to ca. 1946) and was owned by the Engel family for around 70 years (ca. 1874-ca. 1946). Due to its long period of activity and the numerous artifacts preserved (documents, containers, tools, books and various printed materials, inventories, and financial documents) it can be analyzed as a case study for the development of pharmacy during the 19th and 20th centuries. The history of this family and of its owners reflects, at large, the modernization of Romania in the field of pharmaceutical education, legislation, medicine production and trade, but also provides data for narrow topics such as the history of accounting, marketing, contraception, recruitment etc.

Several of the manuscripts preserved in the collection from Cluj reflect the modernization of pharmaceutical education. In Walachia and Moldavia, pharmacists were only required to have a study diploma in 1832, as regulated by Regulamentele Organice (that also introduced the mandatory use of the Austrian Pharmacopoeia and of the Viense Taxa Pharmaceutica, as no local equivalents existed yet).³⁸ Andreas Iassinski, provisor of the "La Coroana" pharmacy in Iași since 1868, benefited from a traditional education in Moldova, based on apprenticeship (certificate issued in 1857 by "Fizicatul ținutului Fălchii"), went on to continue his studies abroad, and obtained a doctorate in Munich in 1862.³⁹ Ioan Engel, the sixth provisor, studied at the local School of Pharmacy of the St. Spiridon Hospital, in 1865 completed his apprenticeship at the hospital's pharmacy that had been founded four years prior, became assistant of this school in the same year, then completed university studies in Munich where he obtained his magister diploma in 1868.⁴⁰ Higher pharmaceutical education only became available in Walachia in 1857, when the National School of Medicine and Pharmacy was established in Bucharest, with a 5-year program. A branch of this national school became, in 1869, the Higher School of Pharmacy in Bucharest, as an appendix of the Faculty of Medicine.⁴¹ Alexandru Engel took advantage of this development and

³⁶ Oral communication with Mr. Dașchievici.

³⁷ Dașchievici, "Engel - o veche familie," 260.

³⁸ Grecu, Mermeze, *Farmacia*, 61.

³⁹ Știrbu, "O mărturie documentară," 143.

⁴⁰ Dașchievici, "Engel - o veche familie," 259.

⁴¹ Știrbu, "O mărturie documentară," 144.

studied at the Higher School of Pharmacy, obtaining a degree as pharmacy assistant (stage II) in 1899 (with three years of academic practice in his father's pharmacy in Iași), enrolled for the subsequent courses (for stage I pharmacist), and then joined the army as a student and eventually officer-pharmacist.

The middle of the 19th century marks the modernization of the sanitary system (through the unification of the Wallachian and Moldavian ones), the founding of centralized education in the field, the publication of the first sanitary law of modern Romania (1874) and of the first general sanitary regulations,⁴² the publication of the first edition of the Romanian pharmacopoeia (1863). Locally educated in pharmacy, Alexandru Engel lived and adapted to the modernizing and increasingly demanding regulations envisaging pharmacies, dispensing, and the drug trade in the first half of the 20th century. The lot of documents preserved at the museum in Cluj indicate that he compiled and submitted for verification an annual inventory, kept ledgers for certain controlled substances (narcotics, toxic drugs, saccharine, alcohol), followed the new laws concerning the import and selling of foreign specialties, provided night services for pharmaceutical emergencies, and had the pharmacy's weights and tools verified annually.

Further studies might also focus on the history of the artifacts of the Engel family, as they also reveal the modernization of pharmaceutical practice and marketing. Containers were mostly made of porcelain during the 19th century, but molded glass bottles became more fashionable during the first part of the subsequent century. Most apothecary labels were hand-written in the first period and typed or printed during the second. The preserved containers also reveal the prevalence of imported foreign drugs, the so-called "specialties", followed by the gradual development of Romanian production of medicines, hygiene products, cosmetics, and sanitary goods. One could also analyze the characteristics and origin of the paper employed for the documents in the lot (Ioan Engel's official manuscripts are on paper with watermarks), the molded glass containers (with raised embossing and specific technological marks), and the actual substances preserved in some of the containers (indicated in appendix 1). Though not very developed in Romania, the advanced research of pharmaceutical material culture is a valuable tool of study, providing access to more general historical questions starting from narrow case-studies.

⁴² Șuta et alii (ed.), *Legislația sanitară*, 11, 25.

Appendix 1

Table of artifacts from the Engel pharmacy in Iași preserved at the History of Pharmacy Collection in Cluj-Napoca

No. crt.	Inv. no.	Item(s)	No. of items	Dating	Origin	Pharmacy name and address	Observations
1	IF 2081-2092, 2094-2099, 2194	White porcelain containers with lids, with signature in black capital letters inside shield-shaped cartouche with blue or pink contour.	19	19 th c.	?	-	Some lids missing. Similar items at the University of Medicine Museum in Iași. ⁴³
2	IF 2093	Graduated porcelain jar, marked on the outside "500 G".	1	19 th c.	?	-	Lid missing.
3	IF 2100-2101	Porcelain measuring cups, with spout and handle, marked on the outside "500 Gr" and "100 ccm".	2	19 th c.	?	-	
4	IF 2102-2108, 2110-2122	Clear glass bottles with faceted glass stoppers, signature in black letters inside shield-shaped cartouche.	20	19 th c.	?	-	Similar items at the University of Medicine Museum in Iași. ⁴⁴
5	IF 2109, 2109a, 2109b, 2109c	Reproductions: Der Wundarzt (The Surgeon), Der Materialist (The Peddler), Der Scheider (The Separator), Der Apotheker (The Pharmacist) from Christoph Weigel's <i>Abbildung der gemein-nützlichen Haupt-Stände</i> , Regensburg, 1698.	4	?	?	-	Actual book pages from an unknown edition? Behind glass, with black tape as frame.
6	IF 2123	Clear glass container with mismatched (?) glass cover with cupping cup-shaped knob.	1	19 th c.	?	-	Embossed base.
7	IF 2124	Clear glass container with glass stopper with disk-shaped knob, signature "ZINC ACETIC" (preserved content).	1	19 th c.	?	-	
8	IF 2125-2135, 2151-2174	Blue glass small bottles, some with red signatures.	35	19 th c.		-	Red signatures indicate toxic substances.
9	IF 2136	Brown glass container, no label.	1	19 th c.		-	
10	IF 2137	Bluish glass bottle, printed paper label "Extraktum Cocae	1	early 20 th c.?	"Industriile chimico-	-	

⁴³ Illustrated on fig. 9, Dașchievici, "Engel - o veche familie," 268.

⁴⁴ Illustrated on fig. 10, Ibid., 268.

		fluid".			farmaceutice, Soc. Anonimă, Bukarest"		
11	IF 2138	Brown glass bottle with cork stopper, printed paper label "Ferrum sesquichloratum cryst." 1 kg (preserved content).	1	1920s?	E. Merck Darmstadt	-	Label in several languages, including Chinese.
12	IF 2139	Brown glass bottle with cork, printed paper label "Collodium 6%" 1 kilo (preserved content).	1	after 1917	Byk- Guldenwerke Berlin	-	Dating based on company history.
13	IF 2140	Brown glass bottle with cork stopper wrapped in cloth, hand-written label "Naphtholum ...?"	1	early 20 th c.	?	-	
14	IF 2141	Brown glass bottle with cork stopper, hand-written signature "Tinct Stramon" on printed paper label.	1	1915- 1925	Iași	"Farmacia Al. I. Engel, Ssor W. Ghelberg, Laborator chimico-biologic, str. Ștefan cel Mare nr. 68"	Dated after the death of Ioan Engel and before the pharmacy moved from Ștefan cel Mare St.
15	IF 2142	Blue glass bottle with the stopper covered in cloth, hand-written signature "Ferr. Oxalycum Oxydul" on printed paper label. Further notations by hand: "8/10, 900" (preserved content).	1	1900	Iași	"Farmacia La Coroana Ioan Engel Jași, lângă poarta Curții"	Pharmacy logo with the depiction of a crown and rosette.
16	IF 2143	Clear glass container with glass stopper.	1	early 20 th c.	?	-	
17	IF 2144	Black glass container with lid. Marked in white on the glass "Tara fără dop 297 gr."	1	early 20 th c.	?	-	
18	IF 2145	Clear glass bottle with glass stopper, fixed with cloth, hanging cardboard label (preserved content, oily yellow substance).	1	early 20 th c.	?	-	
19	IF 2146, IF 2148	Clear glass containers with glass stoppers, one with faint traces of a black cartouche, the other with painted signature "ACIDUM BENZOIC".	2	early 20 th c.	?	-	
20	IF 2147	Clear glass bottle with glass stopper, hand-written signature "Extractum Kolae fluid" on printed paper label (faint traces of content).	1	before 1915	Iași	"Farmacia La Corona Joan Engel, lângă poarta Curții Jassy"	
21	IF 2149	Clear glass container with flared walls and spout.	1	early 20 th c.	?	-	
22	IF 2150	Clear glass bottle with glass stopper, signature	1	early 20 th c.	?	-	Liqueur obtained from

		"MARASQUIN. DI ZARA".					the distillation of Marasca cherries; industrial-scale production initiated in 1759 in Zadar.
23	IF 2175, 2190- 2193	Clear glass bottles for oils, with glass stoppers, shield-shaped cartouches with signatures.	5	19 th c.	?	-	
24	IF 2176, 2177, 2200- 2204	Pestles made of porcelain and glass (IF 2200).	7	19 th - 20 th c	?	-	
25	IF 2178- 2186	Spatulas made of wood and metal. One wooden spatula (IF 2178) inscribed "Heinrich Sachs Hoflieferant Pharmaceut. Fabrik Berlin..."	9	end 19 th - early 20 th c.	Berlin	-	Heinrich Sachs was a court supplier active around 1900.
26	IF 2187- 2189	Apothecary scale balances with bakelite cups, one with metal beam marked "GESETZL. GLSCH ...?"	2	early 20 th c.		-	Bakelite, the first type of plastic, was patented in 1909.
27	IF 2195	Clear glass cup with inner compartmenting wall, for Seidlitz salts (preserved in paper packages). One paper package printed with coat of arms with lion and unicorn "Honi soit qui mal y pense. Dieu et mon droit" "THE TRUE SEIDLITZ-POWDERS". The other package is likely misspaced (from a pharmacy in Cluj) (preserved content).	1	after mid- 19 th -c.	Great Britain?	-	Tartaric acid + 75% potassium sodium tartrate / 25% sodium bicarbonate, dissolved separately then mixed, giving off carbon dioxide.
28	IF 2196- 2197	Clear glass pouring cups (?)	2	20 th c.	-	-	
29	IF 2198, 2199, 2205- 2207	Various mortars made of metal, porcelain, and porcelain with outer wire net cover.	5	19 th - 20 th c.	-	-	
30	IF 2208-	Brown glass container with cork stopper, no signature (preserved content).	1	early 20 th c.	-	-	
31	IF 2209	Clear glass bottle with green glass stopper, molded text "FARBENFABRIKEM VORM FR. BAYER & CO ELBERFELD PHENACETIN (...)", hand-written signature "Migraenin" and notations "42 g capsulă 50 ... / praf 1/2=30	1	ca. 1900	Germany	"Farmacia La Coroana Ioan Engel Jași lângă poarta curții"	

		bani ?" on printed paper label. Subsequent pencil notations "12 sto... 6 g.."					
32	IF 2210	Yellow glass bottle with cork stopper and printed label "J. D. Riedel - E. de Haën AG Chemische Fabriken. Werk: J. D. Riedel Berlin Gegründet 1814 HEXATHYLENTERAMINUM D.A.B. 6 Bayer", pencil notations, some crossed over (preserved content)	1	1928-1936/7	Berlin	-	Dating based on company history.
33	IF 2211	Clear glass bottle with clear glass stopper, printed paper label "CODEIN PURUM Louis Duvernoy Stuttgart".	1	first half 20 th c.	Stuttgart	-	
34	IF 2212	Clear glass container with printed label "Podophyllin R.H. Paul... Leipzig" and hand-written notations "100,0 Ph G?"	1	early 20 th c.	Leipzig		
35	IF 2213	Clear glass bottle with cork stopper, printed paper label "G.&R. Fritz, Wien, Oleum Eucalypti globuli., I. Bräunerstrasse 5" hand-written notation "250 gr", bottom with raised embossing "300" (preserved content).	1	?	Vienna	-	
36	IF 2214	Small clear glass bottle with clear glass stopper, hand-written signature "Haemoglobin pur pulver" on printed paper label (preserved content).	1	before 1915	Iași	"Farmacia La Coroana Ioan Engel Iași lângă poarta curții"	
37	IF 2215	Small yellow glass with typewriter typed signature "100g Phenolphthalein" on printed paper label "Dr. Bender & Dr. Hobein. München-Zürich" with handwritten notation "Phenoltal 280".	1	end 19 th c. - early 20 th c.	München-Zürich	-	
38	IF 2216	Small clear glass container with metal stopper, raised embossing "POUDRE LAXATIVE DE VICHY".	1	early 20 th c.	Vichy	-	
39	IF 2217	Small orange glass bottle with cork stopper, handwritten signature "Hidrgir bijodat rubru" on paper printed label (preserved content).	1	before 1915	Iași	"Farmacia La Coroana Ioan Engel Iași lângă poarta curții"	
40	IF 2218	Porcelain container with metal lid.	1	early 20 th c.	-	-	
41	IF	Rectangular clear glass	1	early	-	-	

	2219	container with cork stopper, printed paper label "ZYNCUM CYANAT", signature in red.		20 th c.			
42	IF 2220	Clear glass bottle with clear glass stopper, printed paper label "Methylum salycilicum Ph. HELV Z", handwritten notations "156...."	1	before 1915	Zürich	"Farmacia La Coroana J..."	The substance is Oleum Gaultheriae syntheticum.
43	IF 2221	Small clear glass bottle with clear glass stopper, handwritten signature "Extr. Secali cornuti 15%" on printed paper label.	1	after 1915	Iași	"Farmacia "La Coroana" Alexandru Ioan Engel - Iași str. Anastasie Panu nr. 64"	
44	IF 2222	Clear glass container with handwritten paper lid with string, printed paper label "Hydrargyrum oxydatum rubrum (alcohol erased by hand) Louis Duvernoy Stuttgart" and secondary label "Spo: Ko. Netto:" and handwritten notation "500," (preserved content).	1	first half 20 th c.	Louis Duvernoy, Stuttgart	-	
45	IF 2223	Small porcelain container.	1	early 20 th c.	?	-	
46	IF 2224	Orange glass container with cork stopper, printed paper label "Coffeinum purum Ph. R. IV, PHARMAROM S.A.R." with manuscript notation "50 g".	1	early 20 th c.	?	-	
47	IF 2225	Clear glass container with printed paper label "PECTOFEDRIN. Sirop contra: tusei, bronșitei cronice, afecțiunilor căilor respiratoria, tusei convulsive etc. etc." and secondary label around the neck with the producer's name, relief embossing A inside a circle.	1	early 20 th c.	"Laboratorul "Dr. Al. Iteanu" Furnisor al curșii regale, București"	-	
48	IF 2226	Clear glass bottle with cork stopper, faded handwritten signature on printed label "Externe" (preserved content).	1	before 1915	Iași	"Farmacia LA CORÓNĂ Joan Engel Jasi lângă Poarta Curșii"	Label on top of another.
49	IF 2227	Brown glass with glass stopper, raised embossing "JODOL D-R No. 35130 Kalle & Co. A.G. Biebrich am Rhein", faded paper label.	1	early 20 th c.	Biebrich am Rhein	-	
50	IF 2228	Clear glass bottle with cork stopper, handwritten signature	1	before 1915	Iași	"Farmacia LA CORÓNĂ	

		"DEPILATOR" on printed paper label (preserved content), "LIT LEON&BERMANN BUC" on the base embossed "200".				Joan Engel Jasi lângă Poarta Curții"	
51	IF 2229	Clear glass bottle with printed paper label "J-D Riedel A-G Chemische Fabrik Drogen-Großhandlung gegründet ... (?) Berlin-Britz 100g Extractum valerianae fluidum" (preserved content).	1	1912-1928	Germany	-	Dating based on company history.
52	IF 2230	Brown glass bottle with globe-ended stopper, "Acidum lacticum puriss albiss DAB5 90-91% Gewicht spez Gewicht 1.210 Milchsäure reinst C.H. Boehringer Sohn Hamburg", embossed on the base "75", embossing on the body.	1	early 20 th c.	Hamburg	-	Embossing on the body; the company produced lactic acid on an industrial scale since 1895.
53	IF 2231	Clear glass container with glass stopper, printed label "250 g, JODUM RESUBLIMAT, PH. G. VI, Schering-Kahlbauma G. Berlin" (preserved content).	1	early 20 th c.	Berlin	-	
54	IF 2232	Brown glass bottle with heart-ended stopper, printed label "Piperazină iodată, 1 cc = 0,5 piperazină 0,05 iod, doza: 10-20 picături de 2 ori pe zi,", embossing on the body (preserved content).	1	early 20 th c.	Bucharest	"Laboratorul Dr. Gh. Dumitrescu str. Câmpineanu 42 București"	Container similar to 52; embossing on the body; laboratory active at least in 1925-1927.
55	IF 2233	Brown glass bottle with disk-ended stopper, no label, no embossing.	1	early 20 th c.		-	Container similar to nos. 52 and 54.
56	IF 2234	Clear glass bottle with cork stopper, printed label handwritten note "colorant pentru" before printed signature "OȚET AROMATIC", embossed base "80", (preserved content).	1	before 1915	Iași	"Farmacia La Coroana Ioan Engel, Iași, lângă poarta Curții"	
57	IF 2235	Pill-moulding apparatus made of metal, embossed "ŠEVČICK'S OBLATEN-VERSCHLUSS APPARAT".	1	early 20 th c.	Berlin	-	Produced by the company BRÜCKNER, LAMP & C ^o BERLIN. C.
58	IF 2236	Porcelain box with lid, inscribed "dépôt a Paris, Odontine nouveau Dentifrice, composé par Mr. J. Pelletier membre de l'Académie de Médecine, Rue de Seine 61" (preserved content).	1	after 1860	Paris	-	Product launched in 1860 by chemist J. Pelletier, member of the French Academy of

							Medicine.
59	IF 2242	Lot of apothecary labels with printed decorative border.	ca. 10	early 20 th c.	?	-	
60	IF 2243	Handwritten copy of a certificate for Alexandru Engel.	1	1899	The University of Bucharest	-	In Ioan Engel's hand writing.
61	IF 2243a	Handwritten letter to the minister by Ioan Engel, requesting to be included among the pharmacists supplying boarding schools.	1	1896		-	Working sketch of a letter addressed to the Minister of Cults and Public Instruction, with corrections and additions.
62	IF 2243b	Handwritten letter to the dean by Ioan Engel.	1	1897		-	Apparently, the copy of a letter addressed to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
63	IF 2244	Certificate of practice, 1 st year, for Alexandru Engel	1	1897		-	Original manuscript.
64	IF 2245	Certificate of practice, 2 nd year, for Alexandru Engel.	1	1898		-	Original manuscript.
65	IF 2246	Certificate of practice, 3 rd year, for Alexandru Engel.	1	1899		-	Original manuscript.
66	IF 2247	Diploma for Andreas Iassinski, with red wax seal.	1	1857	Huși		
67	IF 2248	Set of pharmaceutical printed forms, "Secțiunea Cartonage Preț-curent Farmaceutic, S.A. SONNENFELD R.T..."	1	1923	Oradea		One of the largest printing houses in Romania.
68	IF 2249	Printed booklet, "Farmacopia medicamentelor compuse și specialităților farmaceutice streine, autorizate de direcțiunea serviciului sanitar, a fi importate în România", by Nicolae Antonescu.	1	1913	Târgoviște, printed by "Viitorul" Elie Angelescu.		Alphabetical list of foreign drugs that could be imported into Romania.
69	IF 2250	Printed booklet "Statutele votate în adunarea Generală de la 12 Maiu 1901", Asociațiunea Generală a Corpului Farmaceutic din România.	1	1901	Bucharest		
70	IF 2251	Printed booklet "Statutele Asociațiunei Generale a Corpului Farmaceutic din România votate în congresul de la 3 octombrie 1899".	1	1899	Bucharest, printed by "Minerva".		The General Association of the Pharmaceutical Body from Romania was founded in 1899 by Ștefan Minovici, merging with the Society of

							Pharmacists from Romania in the early 20 th c.
71	IF 2252	Book, Alfons L. Brociner, "Introducere la Chimia analitică cualitativă".	1	1888	Bucharest, Carol Gobl Printing House.		
72	IF 2253	Printed booklet, "Lege sanitară promulgate la 3 aprilie 1885, cu modificările..."	1	1893	Bucharest, the State Printing House.		
73	IF 2254	Handwritten prescriptions, recipes, goods received notes.	145	1936-1937	Doctors and medical institutions in Iași.	"Farmacia La Coroana Alexandru Ioan Enghel, Iași, str. Anastasie Panu 62(?)"	125 stamped prescriptions and 20 recipes, one of the latter on a paper with the heading of the "Farmacia la angelû a lui A. Racoviță".
74	IF 2255	Handwritten prescriptions, narcotic bills, goods received notes.	143	1942	Doctors and medical institutions in Iași	"Farmacia La Coroana Alexandru Ioan Enghel, Iași, str. Anastasie Panu 62(?)"	Tied with rope according to the three trimesters of that year. Numerous mentions of the Jewish origin of some of the doctors.
75	IF 2426	Handwritten accounting book "Cartea mare - Farmacia Alexandru I. Engel "La Coroana".	1	1938-1939		"Farmacia Alexandru I. Engel "La Coroana", str. Atanasie Panu nr. 64 Iași"	Headings "cassa, furnizori, mărfuri generale, diverse".
76	IF 2427	Invoices, bills, certificates, transportation notes, and others.	686	1937-1943	Iași, Brașov, Cluj, Bucharest,		541 invoices from 36 providers, ⁴⁵ 145

⁴⁵ Depozit de medicamente fam. M. Rottman, Iași; Droguemed S.I.N.C., C. Cioriciu&Farmacist Col. Al. Vieru / Droguemed depozit de medicamente, reprezentanțe&consignațiuni / Droguemed David Rabinovici depozit de medicamente Iași; Flomerom S.A.R./R.A.G. pentru cultura, colectarea și exportul plantelor medicinale/Medzinalpflanzen Export-Grosshandel, Brașov-Kronstadt; L. Littner, Atelier de împachetat vată, Iași; Fulger. Pungi și capsule farmaceutice B. Goldștein, Fondată în anul 1899, Iași; Iancu Froim. Coloniale și papetărie, Iași; Coroana H.Weronner, depozit-consignațiuni, București; ...? și Laboratorul Drl. Dr. Beceanu Iași; Chemix S.A.R. pentru fabricațiunea și comerțul de produse chimico-farmaceutice, București; Porcelanul S.A., depozit en-gros de sticlărie, faianță, porcelanuri, vase emailate și de aluminiu, tot felul de articole de menaj, lămpi și becuri electrice, București; Trans-Chimica Alexandru Dima, Import-export-comision-reprezentanțe-transporturi terestre, București; Primeros Gum I. Fuchs, Import și comerț de articole medicinale de cauciuc; Drogueria NESTOR, București; Beiersdorf &Co, S.A.R. Brașov, Fabrică chimică, Dr. Wander S.A. fabrică de produse farmaceutice și dietetice, București; Depozit de medicamente M. Irofte-Mardare, Iași;

					Chişinău, Buftea		other documents.
77	IF 2428	Handwritten enrollment document for Alexandru Engel.	1	1900	Iaşi		With official stamps and dry stamp.
78	IF 2429	Printed ledger, filled-in by hand "Registrul farmaciei".	1	1942		"Farmacia Alex. Engel Iaşi"	Bound and officially stamped ledger for narcotics, toxic substances, saccharin, analyses, including printed legislation.
79	IF 2430	Handwritten power of attorney, Ioan Engel for George Buzescu.	1	1892	Iaşi		Paper watermark, official stamps, dry stamp.
80	IF 2431	Various pharmaceutical printed materials.	15	early 20 th c.		"Farmacia la "Coroană" Ioan Engel Iaşi, lângă Poarta Curjii" / "Farm. Coroană, str. Anast. Panu 54, farm. Alex Ion Engel"	Envelopes, trade cards, brochures.
81	IF 2432	Handwritten sketch of a letter from Ion Engel to the minister of war, asking for his son to be recruited as a pharmacy student.	1	1900			

Depozit de medicamente FARMA S.I.N.C., Iaşi; UFAROM S.A.R., uzinele chimico-farmaceutice române, fost Egger&co S.A., Cluj; Farmako, Laborator de produse chimico-farmaceutice, Chişinău; Laboratoire L'atome Dr. N.A.Racovitza, Société anonyme, produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques spécialisés, Jassy; Drogueria Standard, societate anonimă română, aprovizionări complete pentru farmacii și droguerii, Bucureşti; Amphora Z.G. Segall, agentură Iaşi; Generex, Martin Friedrich agentură&comision, Comerţ în cosignație, Iaşi; Diana, societate anonimă română, furnizorul curții regale, Bucureşti; Hygea, asoc. anon. Rom. Pentru comerțul și industria de produse farmaceutice și sanitare, Bucureşti; A. Grozea&co, depozit de medicamente en-gros, vânzarea exclusivă și depozitul general al laboratoarelor Tion, Limas; Sarcov, societate anonimă pentru comerțul de vopsele și chimicale S.A.R., Bucureşti-Galați-Iaşi; Agentură și comision G.H.Leibovici, Iaşi; Sticlăria Aron Hamer, Iaşi; Parfumeria Excelsior, B. Michelson&P. Marian, Bucureşti; Liavimi depozit de vată R.I.Cohn, Iaşi; Oficiul de distribuție a alcoolului Dumitru Gavrilescu Iaşi; Pharmadrog depozit de medicamente fam. M. Gurău, Iaşi; Dr. Alexandru Radu, Bucureşti; Olex, societate în nume colectiv Ing. L. Edelstein, S. Feltz&Ing. M. Santoma, fabrica specială de ulei de vaselină și vaselină medicinală, Bucureşti; fabrica de vată și pansamente B. Stirbey Buftea, furnisoarea spitalelor și autorităților.

82	IF 2433	Typewriter typed request for loan Enghel to present the military situation of all employed in his pharmacy, in case of army mobilization (with envelope).	1	1916			
83	IF 2434	Handwritten reply of Alexandru Engel regarding the military situation of all those employed in his pharmacy (and slip of postal recommendation).	1	1916			
84	IF 2435	Typewriter typed summons for the pharmacist to repair the doorbell and set up an emergency room in 5 days.	1	1946	Iași, the Sanitary Service of the City	“Farmacia Al. Enghel Iași”	Original signature.
85	IF 2436	Printed form requesting the pharmacist to present his measuring tools and weights for the annual verification.	1	1944	Iași, the Department of Measures, Weights, and Precious Metals.	“A. I. Enghel farmacie, A. Panu 64 Iași”	Official stamps, original signature.
86	IF 2437	Typewriter typed request for a list of personnel (licensed pharmacists) and slip of postal recommendation.	1	1928	Iași, the Sanitary Service.	“Alex Enghel, Atanasie Panu 54”	Official stamps, original signature.
87	IF 2438	Typewriter typed project of modifying Sunday rest and night service of pharmacies.	1	not dated			
88	IF 2439	Typewriter typed product catalogue “Fabrica de produse chimice Gedeon Richter”, 7 pages	1	1940			Original signature “Richter”.
89	IF 2440	Printed page “Farmacie practică, incompatibilitatea unor medicamente noi”.	1	not dated			With handwritten corrections.
90	IF 2441	Pharmacy inventory, handwritten notebook.	1	1939-1941		“Farmacia Engel Alex, St. Anastasie Panu 64, Iași”	Legalized by the Court in Iași.
91	IF 2442	Working pharmacy inventory, handwritten in pencil.	1	not dated			With corrections. Stamp “Sindicatul farmaciștilor din orașul și județul Iași”.
92	IF 2443	Manuscript pages regarding the financial situation of the pharmacy on December 31 st 1938.	3	1938-1939			Balance sheet, expenses, merchandise, capital, profit.
93	IF 2444	Printed posters listing pharmacies working Saturdays and night shifts in Iași (the “Enghel” pharmacy opened Thursday night)	7	not dated		“Enghel, Anastasie Panu 64, tel 1445”	

List of illustrations



Fig. 1. Pharmacist Alexandru Engel in 1906 (from the family archive).

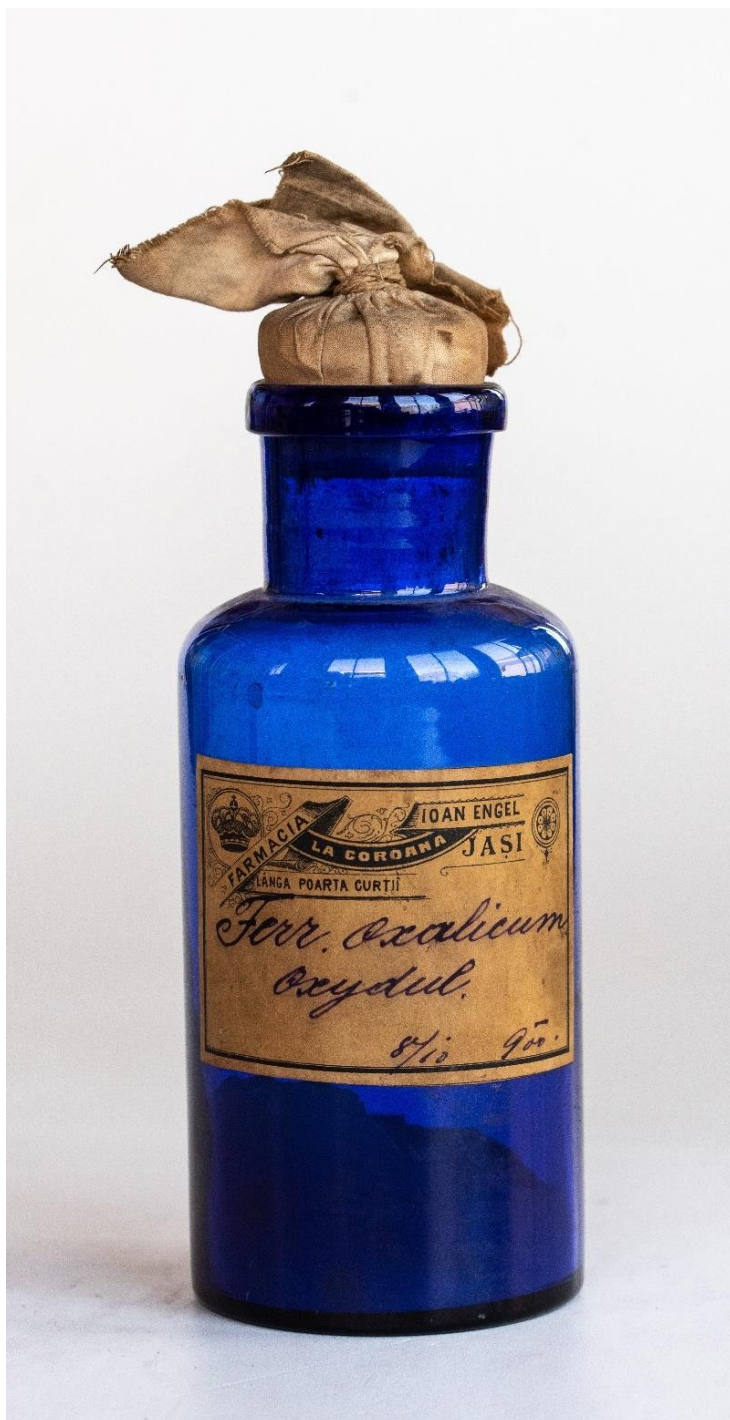


Fig. 2. Blue glass bottle with the label of the “La Coróna” Ioan Engel pharmacy (cat. no. 15).



Fig. 3. Clear glass bottle with the label of the "La Coroana" Alexandru Ioan Engel pharmacy (cat. no. 43).



Fig. 4. Clear glass bottle labeled Pectophedrin, produced in Romania (cat. no. 47).




Fig. 5. Porcelain box for dentifrice, with preserved content, made in Paris (cat. no. 58).

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Fig. 6. Commercial for Urodonal on a bill issued by Standardrog (cat. no. 76).

