

SUMMARY

PHARMACIST EDUCATION AT FRANZ JOSEPH UNIVERSITY BETWEEN 1872-1919

The author reviews the pharmacist education at Franz Joseph University of Kolozsvár (Cluj), from its foundation year, 1872, until the last academic year, 1918/19.

The author lists the most important provisions for pharmacist education before and after the foundation of the university. Admission requirements and members of the examination committee appointed to verify the knowledge of candidates are also mentioned.

In this period, pharmacist education was done through two faculties of the University, the Faculty of Mathematics – Natural Sciences and the Faculty of Medicine. Institutions and lecturers from these two faculties, who took part in educating the pharmacists, are presented as well. This part is followed by these lecturers' short biography and a brief presentation of their work. Furthermore, the students' theoretical courses and practical classes, the number of their classes and the examination committee members for the first and second year students are presented. In this chapter, the operation, management and staff of the country's first University pharmacy in Cluj are also described.

The author follows the number of pharmacy students at Franz Joseph University, Cluj, compares them with the number of students at other faculties and also with the number of pharmacists studying at Budapest University. A separate chapter is dedicated to the female students and the women who graduated here after the decree that entered into effect in 1895. During this time, 18 women received their pharmacist degree.

Those who successfully graduated, after taking their oath, were awarded with the Master of Pharmacy (*Magister pharmaciae*) title. Those who had a Baccalaureate certification and also wanted to obtain a Doctor in Pharmacy degree, could continue their studies for one or two years at the Faculty of Medicine. After their successful examination and the presentation of their thesis, they could take their oaths and receive the Doctor in Pharmacy degree. In the mentioned period, 66 pharmacists were awarded the Doctor in Pharmacy degree, their names, personal data and the subject of their thesis are presented in chronological order in Annex 1. A table compares the number of doctoral and pharmacist degrees obtained in the same period at the universities of Budapest and Cluj.

The Franz Joseph University also had its own associations. The members of pharmacist associations not only supported the poorer students' cost-of-living allowance, but also established foundations and organized meetings. Not only the poor students, but also those who had exceptional accomplishments received scholarships. These scholarships were ensured by the Institute of Chemistry. Among the annually announced scholarship projects, pharmacy students mainly participated in those that had chemistry as subject.

A separate chapter presents those who graduated in Cluj and performed outstanding activities during their career, either in a scientific field or in another domain.

The last two chapters describe the escaping of some university lecturers and students in 1919, and their resettlement to Szeged, highlighting those former students who started their studies in Cluj, but they could not take their last exam or could not finish their studies because of their military service. A separate table is dedicated to some pharmacists who received their degree in

Szeged, but after finishing their studies, they returned to Transylvania and their subsequent job was known.

The body of the book is supplemented by two annexes. Annex 1 presents those students who received their Doctor in Pharmacy degree in Cluj. Annex 2 consists of the names of the 1092 pharmacists who graduated in Cluj. The author, while writing the book, used more than a hundred bibliographic data, some of them being archival documents. Some of the pictures show lecturers who teach pharmacists and also a few covers of doctoral theses are presented.

(Translated by Jakab-Tatár Edina)