

Opening of the first homeopathic pharmacies in Russia
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The opening of the first homeopathic pharmacies in Russia in the 30s of the XIX century had and is of indisputable importance for the formation and development of domestic homeopathy. This fact singled out homeopathy as an independent branch of medicine. The successful application of homeopathy contributed to an active increase in the number of its adherents among the enlightened clergy and the educated nobility.

The purpose of writing this publication was dictated by the need to clarify the historical facts that played an indisputable role in the formation and development of homeopathy in the first half of the 19th century.

Getting acquainted with the wonderful publication "The History of Homeopathy in Russia" (Pesonina S.P. et al.), Giving credit to the authors for their work, which is extremely significant for the history of domestic and foreign homeopathy, I was forced to note that the archival materials and publications transferred by me for study and inclusion in this essay were not fully reflected [7].

My task was to reflect the role of the first doctors in Russia who openly defend the homeopathic doctrine, and their grateful patients on the way to overcome the rejection of the new teaching of S. Hahnemann. As a consequence of their merits on this difficult path was the official recognition of homeopathy and the opening of specialized pharmacies.

When Hahnemann's ideas first penetrated Russia (1821-1823), no one thought that it would take almost ten years for them to be officially recognized as a new direction in medicine.

Before the arrival in St. Petersburg from Germany of Dr. Adam (1824), an acquaintance of Samuel Hahnemann, homeopathy was perceived as an anecdote, so he half-jokingly told Dr. Schering about the new direction in medicine, At the same time in the provinces In the Baltic states and in the Kingdom of Poland, a new homeopathic method of treatment was already successfully used by Dr. Stegemann in Livonia and by the physician of the Tsarevich Grand Duke Konstantin Pavlovich Dr. Bigel in Poland (1821) [3], Thanks to the efforts of Dr. In 1825, the first publication on homeopathy appeared in Russia. So, Dr. Bijel made public the results of his practice. In the same year, Doctor Sahmen, a doctor at the University of Dorpat clinic, discusses the advantages and disadvantages of homeopathy in his essay. Along with the first successes in the spread of homeopathy in Russia, there were also the first failures. So, in St. Petersburg, talk about amazing cures by a new method prompted the doctor of the Seidlitz Marine Hospital, who later became a professor at the clinic of the St. Petersburg Medical-Surgical Academy, to take up the study of S. Hahnemann's works. His attempts to apply the knowledge gained to

practice at the Mariinsky Hospital was not crowned with success [1; 3; 7].

In 1826, S. Hahnemann's nephew, physician K. Trinius, was the first St. Petersburg physician to openly adhere to the homeopathic doctrine; he was a physician-in-chief until 1827 [6], and from 1829 he was commissioned to teach natural sciences to the heir to the throne - Alexander Nikolaevich. In the same year, together with Princess Golitsyna, Dr. Herrmann, K. Trinius's son-in-law, came to St. Petersburg. Already a homeopath, he became the family physician of the family of Countess Osterman-Tolstoy and opened a medical practice in St. Petersburg. In 1827, Herman successfully treated an epidemic of dysentery in the vicinity of Oranienbaum with homeopathy, which attracted the attention of the Grand Duke Mikhail Pavlovich [1; 3; 7].

Since 1827, issues related to homeopathy have been discussed in Moscow publications as well. For example, D.M. Markus in the journal "Medical Notes" in the article "Homeopathy of Hahnemann", examining the new method critically, concludes that "the useful influence of the works of Mr. Hahnemann on the general education of medicine is still undeniable" [4].

In 1828, an attempt was made to introduce the homeopathic method of treatment into the hospital practice of the Guards Corps. On February 14, 1829, a contract was signed with German and granted the right to free practice at the Tulchin hospital, and then at the St. Petersburg land hospital. Thanks to his diligence, the list of adherents of the method in St. Petersburg has grown significantly. Among them, a special place was occupied by Admiral N.S. Mordvinov and his relative S.N. Korsakov [1; 7].

The first homeopaths of that time were "in St. Petersburg: Gann, Kennig, Adam, Herman, Gasovsky, Hoffmann and several military doctors who had practiced quite extensively in the regiments before. In Moscow: Dr. Zubov, Goldenberg, Belyavsky, Gaas; somewhat later Roggenbau. Individuals with particular love devoted themselves to studying the affairs of Messrs. Korsakov and Skuratov - in Moscow, gr. NS. Mordvinov - in St. Petersburg "[2].

A special role in the history of not only domestic, but also world homeopathy belongs to Semyon Nikolaevich Korsakov. As an employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Korsakov spent a lot of time on his estate near Moscow, where he was actively involved in providing medical care to both his household and neighboring peasants.

In 1829 S.N. Korsakov was the first to experience the effect of a homeopathic medicine - Ledum. As an admirer of the old medical school already familiar to him, he did not believe in the new method of treatment and took homeopathic medicine, only yielding to the urgent request of his relative Lvov. The medicine helped, and Semyon Nikolaevich, "struck by his quick and highly beneficial effect, no longer doubted the correctness of Hahnemann's teachings," but became one of his most zealous followers. His services are great in the research of higher dilutions of homeopathic medicines. He wrote many works contributing to the development of homeopathy not only in Russia, but also far beyond its borders, for example, such articles as "On the development of the healing power of homeopathic remedies", where he

develops the concept of action and preparation of high dilutions; "A medical Omeoscope, with the help of which it was easy to find, on the basis of the law of similarity, a remedy corresponding to a given painful case, with the attachment of a special list containing 240 symptoms" - a prototype of modern Repertory; "On the way to visually verify the validity or invalidity of homeopathy and the freedom to recognize the action of homeopathic remedies" and many others [1; 4; 7].

The method of preparing homeopathic medicines in one test tube described by him, named after him by the "Korsakov method", is still widely used in many countries. It was approved by Hahnemann himself, with whom Korsakov corresponded, passing on his letters through Hermann. Preparations made according to Korsakov's method are designated by the capital letter of his surname - "K".

The 30s of the XIX century for homeopathy were marked by heated debates and the recognition of a new method of treatment. This was especially facilitated by numerous cases of confirmation of the effectiveness of homeopathy in the treatment of cholera, the descriptions of which came from different provinces to the Medical Council. For example, with the participation of Adjutant General Count Chernyshev in the Ministry of Internal Affairs on December 2, 1831 [1], a project was received by Doctor of Medicine V. Cherminsky "On the Use of Homeopathic Remedies in the Treatment of Patients in Military Hospitals" [10]. Apparently, such a surge of enthusiasm for homeopathy prompted the Medical Council to pay special attention to the new teaching, and on December 15, 1831, No. 480, the decision was made "On the prevention of the Homeopathic method of treatment in the Civil Hospitals." In September 1832, the Board of the Imperial Moscow University received a circular [11], in which, on the basis of the above-mentioned decision, arguments were given confirming the validity of such a decision, and an impressive list of pathological conditions in which the homeopathic method of treatment cannot be applied (including cholera). The same circular a week later, on September 29, 1832, was sent to the conference of the Imperial Medical and Surgical Academy of the Moscow branch [14], and on October 3 - to the Ministry of Public Education [12]. The Medical Council justifies its decision, firstly, by the fact that "some Governments in Germany, attesting from experiments that this method is unjustified, have completely banned medical practice according to this method" and, secondly, "from experiments, made as a result of the Highest Will in 1829 in St. Petersburg at the military hospital ", which showed that homeopathy has no advantage over allopathy and is" a wait-and-see method of treatment (Methodus ex pectativa). As a result, the Medical Council concluded that the Homeopathic method of treatment should not be allowed in the Hospitals ... ". On December 15, 1832, the Conclusion of the Medical Council on treatment according to the homeopathic method was published in full in the Journal of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 3, pp. 48-63 [1].

If it were not for the obvious successes of doctors applying homeopathy in practice, such a decision of the Medical Council could put an end to the further development of a new direction in medicine. It is indisputable that a large role

played the opinion of the first chairman of the Medical Council, Admiral N. Mordvinov. In the published book "A Look at Homeopathic Treatment", published in 1831, he writes: "Isn't this beginning a general law of nature?" and thereby releasing the "particles" of which it is composed. Comparing with electricity, galvanization, magnetism, he concludes that these "particles" are also "not subject to chemical decomposition." "Inoculation of smallpox, likewise, does not the idea presented here confirm?" - with such an argument, Admiral N. Mordvinov draws the reader's attention to the practical application of the conclusions made by S. Hahnemann in the work entitled "Experience of a New Principle for Finding the Healing Properties of Medicinal Substances",

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This fact was also noted in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. So, on February 21, 1833, the Medical Council heard a memo No. 190 dated February 14, 1833 "On Homeopathic Healing" [8], which began with the words: "The homeopathic method of healing has acquired a fair number of adherents for some time, and it is not uncommon used both in the local capital and in some provinces. Treatment by this method until now could not be subject to any medical and police supervision, because the medicines used by Homeopaths are prepared by them themselves, and not in pharmacies. " It further noted that this contradicts paragraph 4 of the Pharmaceutical Charter. Despite the above conclusions and prohibitions regarding the possibility of using homeopathy, in the decision of the Medical Council dated February 21, 1833 No. 37,

Despite such a decision, which, in fact, already permitted the use of homeopathy within the framework of generally accepted norms of medical practice, on June 16, 1833, the Medical Council was again forced to consider, by the Imperial command, the rules "for monitoring treatment according to the homeopathic system," inviting to the "Medical Council of some of the most famous of the local homeopathic physicians Herman, Adam and Trinius ...". "His Imperial Majesty wants this to be done immediately." The Medical Council could not ignore such a prescription, and already on September 26, 1833, they were submitted for approval to His Imperial Majesty, and on October 25, 1833, "printed in the Decree of the Governing Senate," "in addition, the Minister of Internal Affairs deigned to order, for the nearest manual, prescribe to all Medical Boards about them in a circular manner. " The second item read: "To allow the establishment of central Homeopathic Pharmacies in St. Petersburg and Moscow. These Pharmacies must supply the provincial First Aid Kits and all Homeopathic Physicians with medicines. "

[13]. Thanks to this decision, for the first time in the history of Russia in 1834, the St. Petersburg Central Homeopathic Pharmacy was opened. "There were two competitors: Pfeffer and Bachmann. The latter was initially refused, but then, at the special insistence of Herman, preference was given "[1]. A year later (1835), the Central Homeopathic Pharmacy was opened in Moscow, the management of which was entrusted to the pharmacist D.M. Boku [2].

But the confrontation and debate about the effectiveness of homeopathy did not end there, but only received a new development.

The conclusions that can be drawn from this historical experience are obvious. Only thanks to the authority of doctors who applied the homeopathic method in practice, and the support of grateful patients, it was possible to overcome the formed views in medicine of that time.

The opening of the first homeopathic pharmacies in Russia was and is of indisputable importance for the formation and development of domestic homeopathy. This fact singled out homeopathy as an independent branch of medicine, requiring specialized pharmaceutical production of homeopathic medicines, which does not fit into the generally accepted provisions of the Pharmaceutical Decree.

We can find many answers to questions related to the modern stage of development of homeopathy in our country by studying and comparing the historical experience of the first half of the 19th century.

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[1] Hereinafter, the dates are given according to the original source and correspond to the old calendar style.

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