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of eyeballs, deformation of faces (a lion's face), and amputated extremities caused by anaesthesia.

Each photograph of a patient is annotated with his or her name and surname, the diagnosis, the person's nationality and employment (not in all cases), and the amount of time spent at the leprosy treatment facility. Dr. Jansons' collection offers unique insight into the history of dermatovenerology in Latvia in the late 19th century.

THE MEDICAL MUSEUMS OF VILNIUS UNIVERSITY (1842–1989)

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The Medical Museums of Vilnius University have a long and treasured history dating back to the end of the 18th century. The first museum was that of anatomy founded by the French anatomist and surgeon Jacques Briotet (1746–1819) in 1777. It contained both normal and pathological anatomy specimens and pre-dated the formal establishment of the Medical Faculty in 1781. The medical collections grew and flourished in the beginning of the 19th century and were among the finest in Europe. In 1832, after the suppression of the Polish-Lithuanian insurrection of 1831 in which university intellectuals took an active part, Tsar Nicholas I closed the university. Only two faculties were allowed to remain open – medicine and theology. The medical faculty became the Imperial Vilnius Academy of Medicine and Surgery and was allowed to exist for another ten years until 1842, when it too was shut down for similar political reasons. Its museum collections were dispersed throughout the Russian Empire. However, after the Imperial Vilnius Academy of Medicine and Surgery was closed, the Vilnius Medical Society took over what remained of the collections and began to rebuild them.

This presentation will focus on the fate of some of the medical collections that remained in Vilnius after the closing of the university

and medical academy. Throughout the latter half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the Vilnius Medical Society tried to maintain and build a small medical museum. When Lithuania regained its independence in 1918, the first Lithuanian provisional government attempted to re-establish Vilnius University but failed because Vilnius and its surrounding regions were occupied by J. K. Pilsudski's Polish Army in 1919. On 28 August 1919, Pilsudski signed the decree re-establishing Vilnius University as the Polish Stephen Bathory University in Vilnius (1919–1939). In 1924, the Vilnius Medical Society turned over its museum collections to the Department of Pathological Anatomy at Stephen Bathory University. From 1920–1939, a huge craniological-osteological collection was formed in the Medical Faculty of Stephen Bathory University. Many of the skulls and bones were found during excavations of the city streets. Vilnius at that time was undergoing rapid expansion. From that time the current collections, including the largest skull collection in the Baltic States, began to take shape and grow throughout the Soviet era until today. Now, the university has museums of anatomy, pathology, and medical history.

THE GerMaPo DRUG COLLECTION IN THE MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF LITHUANIAN MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

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The unique collection of medicinal products of the Joint-Stock Company GerMaPo is preserved in the Museum of the History of Lithuanian Medicine and Pharmacy in Kaunas. The Joint-stock company GerMaPo, which operated in Kaunas from 1923-1944, was one of the first and largest drug manufacturers in inter-war Lithuania. Its founders and leaders were Adolfas Gerdvilis, Vytautas Malela and Vaclovas Podliaskis.