

Spitalul Militar de Garnizoană Sibiu în timpul stăpânirii habsburgice (1688-1867)

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Abstract

The Garrison Military Hospital in Sibiu during the Habsburg rule (1688-1867)

The massive colonization of the German populations (known as Saxons) by the Hungarian kings in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries in the south of Transylvania and which will receive broad privileges, starting with the Golden Bull of the Saxons, given by King Andrew II in 1224, and in time will have among the consequences the rising of a blooming town - Sibiu - which for centuries will be the political and administrative center of the Saxons, the most important cultural center of theirs, and, after Brașov, the second handicraft and commercial center of Transylvania. Such an organized community has also early known an evolving public organized sanitary activity. The first hospitalized institution in Sibiu was attested in 1292, compared with the great cities of Western Europe. There are certain data about the existence of other hospitals in town from 1475 to 1535. In Sibiu, the first military pharmacy was attested in 1460 and the first civil pharmacy was attested in Transylvania. A long time in the Middle Ages, up to the establishment of the Austrian Rule in the late eighteenth century, one could not separate the military medicine from the civil one, about the Military Hospital in Sibiu having been spoken as a distinctive institution only after the conquest of Transylvania by the Austrians. Its documentary attestation is placed between 1739 and 1742. Its medical body will serve the important military garrison of the town, the largest of the Eastern provinces of the Austrian Empire asserting itself as an elite medical corps.

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