

| Table 1.2 Historical Definitions of Pharmacognosy (continued) | |
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| | 4. Botanical source |
| | 5. Geographical source |
| | 6. Production and preparation for the market |
| | 7. Commercial varieties |
| | 8. Cultivation |
| | 9. History |
| Tschirch (1909) | “With the name Pharmacognosy we mean the science which has the task to learn everything about drugs originating from plants or animals in all aspects, except the physiological effect, to describe them correctly and under a general vision connect this vision.” |
| | 1. Macroscopic and microscopic characterization |
| | 2. Chemical constituents |
| | 3. Cultivation |
| | 4. Preparation |
| Kraemer (1920) | <i>Scientific and Applied Pharmacognosy</i> . “Pharmacognosy is essentially the study of raw materials and the products manufactured from them...In a narrow sense pharmacognosy embraces the study of medicinal plants and their crude products commonly designated as drugs.” |
| Richard Wasicky (1929), professor of pharmacognosy, Vienna | Describes pharmacognosy as a biologic and experimental science...not only microscopic, but including chemical, chromatographic, biological methods |
| Alexander Tschirch (1856–1939), professor of pharmacognosy, Bern | “Pharmacognosy is not a part or appendix of botany, but an independent science.” |
| 1950–1979 More than 750 articles contributed to international journals by pharmacognosists covering the following topics | 1. Authentication of drugs |
| | 2. Evaluation of drugs and preparations |
| | 3. Isolation and characterization of constituents of crude medicinal plants |
| | 4. Biogenesis and function of pharmacologically active compounds |
| | 5. Problems affecting growth and development of plants |
| | 6. Surgical dressings |
| | 7. General and review articles |
| Trease and Evans (1966) | “Pharmacognosy is related to both botany and plant chemistry, and its history entitles it to be regarded as the parent of both.” |
| Shellard (1983), UK | “Pharmacognosy—known initially as <i>materia medica</i> —may be defined as the scientific study of those substances which are used or have been used in medicine and pharmacy.” |
| De Pasquale (1984), Italy | “To talk about pharmacognosy is to follow the evolution of man’s knowledge during the various civilizations, i.e. the evolution of mankind from the dawn of time to the present.” Describes pharmacognosy as a complete science that utilizes the knowledge and methods of various subjects (botany, zoology, physics, chemistry, chemical-physics, biochemistry, pharmacology) with the aim of establishing the characteristics of official drugs in order to obtain reproducible effects (practical-applicative course) and, in research, to confirm and clarify the activity of drugs used empirically or to derive from nature new means to be employed in therapy “Pharmacognosy is the science of drugs that originate from living beings and are studied to help other living beings.” |
| Tyler, Brady, and Robbers (1988) | Pharmacognosy—“an applied science that deals with the biologic, biochemical, and economic features of natural drugs and their constituents” |
| Samuelsson (1992) | “Pharmacognosy today is mainly natural products chemistry, specially devoted to the study of pharmacologically active natural products.” |