

SUMMARY

A STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY IN KAYSERI

Kayseri, a city which has been an important center of culture and civilization throughout its 6000 year history, was a significant settlement primarily for the Assyrians, the Hittites, the Phrygians, followed by the Roman Empire, the Anatolian (Turkish) Seljuks and the Ottoman Empire (246, 247).

Particularly during the rule of the Anatolian Seljuks and the Ottoman Empire, Kayseri showed important social, cultural and economic development due to its location at a “critical junction” in central Anatolia. This contributed considerably to Kayseri’s development in the field of medicine and pharmacy, the most conclusive evidence of which is the **Gevher Nesibe Hatun Dar’us-sifa** (Gevher Nesibe Hatun Hospital and Medical Madrasah) which was built in the early 13th century (1206) by Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev I, a Sultan of the Seljuk Turks, in honor of his sister Gevher Nesibe Sultan (248).

The Dar’us-sifa contains both a “madrasah” in which applied medical training took place and a “hospital” where the sick were treated (249). Today it is referred to by various names such

as Çifte Medrese, Kayseri Darüşşifası, Şifa Hatun Darüşşifası, Kayseri Tıbbiyesi, Gıyasiye, Gevher Nesibe Hastanesi, and so on (250). It is assumed that this madrasah-hospital was fully-staffed, including at least two specialists in internal medicine, two surgeons, one pharmacist, one head doctor (ser-tabib) and some assistants (251). Medical training was provided until the 19th century at which time the Ottoman Empire began offering its own medical education.

In the 19th century, a few Muslim Turkish pharmacists graduated from the **Military School of Medicine** (Askeri Tıbbiye Mektebi) after 1840 and from the **Civil School of Medicine** (Sivil Tıbbiye Mektebi) in the 1870s. Because these Muslim graduates took positions in state and army hospitals, for a number of years private pharmacies in Kayseri were opened and managed only by minority background pharmacists (252). These non-Muslim pharmacists who came to Kayseri and opened pharmacies awarded pharmacist degrees to those who completed apprenticeship training, since the **School of Medicine** (Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Adliye-i Şahane) was unable to supply an

adequate number of pharmacists. Therefore, the number of the non-Muslim pharmacists in Kayseri increased rapidly (253). As a result, the pharmaceutical institution in Kayseri was managed by non-Muslims through the beginning of the 20th century. In 1905, the first Muslim pharmacist, Mustafa Mahir, opened a pharmacy in partnership with a non-Muslim pharmacist. According to our research, the non-Muslim pharmacists who worked in Kayseri are as follows: Hayk Artinyan, Misak Balyan, Agop Berberyan, Karnig Cırcıryan, Sissak Der Kougassian, Hırant Donigyan, Agop Kalpakçıyan, Hayk Artin Kelartinyan, İstapan Çorluyan, Kevork Şekerciyan, İzak Efendi (254), Bogos Kaltakçıyan and Kievork Mardinyan (255, 256).

During the end of the 19th century, the **American Board** came to Kayseri and opened a school in Talas which offered medical training (257). The Board soon opened a clinic there – probably due to the inadequacy of health organizations in Kayseri at that time – which stayed open until 1972. During this period, American doctors such as Dr. William Dodd, Dr. Post, Dr. Delyanides, Dr. Wilson Dodd (son of Dr. William Dodd), and Dr. Nute worked in this hospital (258). During the 1960s, Dr. Warren H. Winkler set up a medicine chest at the hospital from which he supplied patients with medicine (259, 260).

The Municipal Pharmacy (Belediye Eczanesi) was opened by Tavlusunlu Mehmet Ali Efendi, the mayor of Kayseri. In the 1890s it provided medicine to the poor free of charge and arranged sales to others in accordance with their income (261). Pharmacists such as Mustafa İbrahim Efendi, Mustafa Mahir Kafesçioğlu and İbrahim Hakkı Göver, each of whom eventually opened their own pharmacies, first worked in this pharmacy (262). The building harboring the Municipal Pharmacy was demolished during the governorship of Nazmi Toker (1933-36) (263), at which time it was moved to a one story structure near the **Raşit Efendi Library** in the Cami Kebir Quarter. Soon after, pharmacist İbrahim H. Göver, who at the time taught chemistry at **Kayseri Lisesi** (Kayseri High School), purchased the pharmacy. Preferring his teaching job, he closed the pharmacy in 1937, after a complaint was issued that he could not run a pharmacy and at the same time be a state employee.

During the course of the 20th century, it was noted that the number of the Muslim Turkish pharmacists in Kayseri had risen. Below is a list of these pharmacists, along with their graduation dates from Pharmacy School and the date when they started their pharmacies in Kayseri. (This list includes only those pharmacists who graduated before 1960 and were operating pharmacies in Kayseri.)

Name**Graduation -pharmacy established**

Name	Graduation	-pharmacy established
1. Mustafa Mahir KAFESÇİOĞLU (1880-1952)	1902	1905 later 1917
2. Talashı (Esatçı) Mehmed Efendi	?	1914?
3. Mustafa İbrahim (BAYIR) (1878 – 1933)	1903	1919
4. İbrahim Hakkı GÖVER (1884 - 1942)	1904	1924
5. Nuh Naci SARIABDULLAHOĞLU (1880-1952)	1905	1925
6. Koca Bekirzade Osman Azmi	(information unavailable)	
7. Ahmed Hayrettin BİLGİN (1894 - 1980)	1920	?
8. Cemal EMDEN (1902 - 1976)	1924	1927
9. Hazım GÖNEN (1904 - 1969)	1925	1925
10. Mustafa GÜNTAN (1911-1984)	1939	1952
11. Mehmet OĞUZ (1921 – 1997)	1942	1956
12. Sevim BAMAÇ (1922)	1943 ?	1954
13. Mustafa KILIÇER (1923 – 1997)	1946	1949
14. Mehmet KÖSEHALİLOĞLU(1924-1976)	1947	1951
15. Naime DEMİRKAN (1919)	1949	1952
16. Turgut TIRAŞOĞLU (1922)	?	?
17. Fatma Nezihe ÇAYIRLIOĞLU (1925-?)	1948	?
18. Necdet TAŞ (1926)	1952	1955
19. Mehpare AYTEKİN (1928)	?	?
20. Mustafa M. ÖZBAKIR (1929 – 1997)	1951	1953
21. N. Mehmet KAŞIKÇI (1930)	1954	1955
22. Ahmet DOĞAN (1932)	1954	1957
23. Özdemir AKGÜN (1933)	1958	1958
24. Yılmaz KOÇAK (1933 – 2000)	1958	1960
25. Vural DEMİRCİOĞLU (1934)	1959	1961

Mustafa Mahir Kafesçiođlu (1880-1952), the first Muslim Turkish pharmacist in Kayseri, became the pharmacist of the Municipal Pharmacy in Kayseri in 1917. After WWI he left this job and opened **Erciyes Pharmacy** in the **Jewelers' Bazaar** (Sarraflar Çarşısı) (264). Later he moved this pharmacy to a building in Kazancılar Bazaar (265). After Kafesçiođlu's death in 1952, the pharmacy was run by an other pharmacist for four years. It was transferred to Mustafa Özbakır in 1956.

Mustafa İbrahim Efendi (1878-1933), one of the first generation pharmacists, came to Kayseri in 1919. After working for a while at the Municipal Pharmacy, he opened Şifa Pharmacy in a two story stone building at the front of the Kayseri Castle facing the **Kazancılar Bazaar** (266). Following the death of Mustafa İbrahim Efendi, Pharmacist Cemal Emden became the responsible; however the license of **Şifa Pharmacy** was cancelled when Emden opened Sümer Pharmacy in 1935.

Pharmacist İbrahim Hakkı Göver (1884-1942) arrived in Kayseri in 1924, teaching for a number for years at **Kayseri Lisesi** (Kayseri High School) (267). He worked as pharmacist of the Municipal Pharmacy then Şifa Pharmacy, following the death of İbrahim Efendi. He returned to teaching full time at Kayseri High School after Cemal Emden began managing the pharmacy (268).

Pharmacist Nuh Naci Sariabdullahođlu (1880-1952) was appointed to the position of Head Pharmacist of Kayseri Hospital in 1921. Although he was appointed to the position of Head Pharmacist of Niğde Hospital in 1923, he left this position after a couple of years to open **Nuh Naci Merkez Pharmacy** in Kayseri in 1925 (269). The pharmacy continued under the management of others after the death of

the Sariabdullahođlu in 1952. Today it is managed by pharmacist Hatice Gülsen Ödev, fourth generation granddaughter of Nuh Naci Sariabdullahođlu.

Pharmacist Ahmet Hayreddin Bilgen (1894-1980), originally from Sivas, graduated from the School of Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine at Istanbul University on November 7, 1920. He opened Şifa Pharmacy in 1930, located at Hükümet Caddesi No:13 in Niğde. He also became a partner in the **Kayseri İtimat Medicine Storehouse** (270).

Pharmacist Cemal Emden (1902-1976) opened a pharmacy in Develi in 1927 and worked there for five years. In 1932, upon the death of İbrahim Efendi, he became the responsible pharmacist of the pharmacy. He then opened the Sümer Pharmacy on Nazmi Toker Street. In 1953, he founded "**Sümer Pharmaceutical Laboratory**" and started to produce large amounts of medicines that were licensed by the Ministry of Health (271). He moved his pharmacy to a building on Serdar Street in Cumhuriyet Quarter in 1956, and he provided service there until he closed the pharmacy in 1971.

Following these pharmacists, Hazım Gönen founded Kayseri Pharmacy; Mustafa Güntan, Güven Pharmacy; Mehmet Ođuz, Sağlık Pharmacy; Mustafa Kılıçer, Yeni Pharmacy; and Naime Demirkan, Vatan Pharmacy. The number of the pharmacies in Kayseri increased day by day (272).

It is notable that Naime Demirkan (1919), the first female pharmacist in Kayseri, has been actively involved in pharmaceutical business in Kayseri for the last 52 years. Demirkan, who was actively involved in politics in the 1960s, became a parliamentary candidate for the Justice Party (273) (Adalet Partisi).

One of the most important developments in terms of the history of Kayseri's pharmacy was the founding of the **Turkish Pharmacists' Association (T.E.B.) 12th Regional Chamber of Pharmacists** in Kayseri in 1972. The Board of Founders, which until that time had served in the representative offices related to the Ankara Chamber of Pharmacists, included Nihat Kılıçer, Mehmet Oğuz, Özdemir Akgün, Doğan Persentili, N. Mehmet Kaşıkçı, Naime Demirkan, Fuat Bilen, Mehmet Gökalp and Doğan Oğuzkaya, under the leadership of Mustafa Özbakır. With considerable effort, and despite limited opportunities, Mustafa Özbakır and Nihat Kılıçer, Head of the Board of Founders, began registering the pharmacists of Nevşehir, Kayseri and Yozgat, followed by Kırşehir. They held their first board meeting on February 15, 1972. From 1972 to 2005, 25 different executive boards have served. The names of the Chairmen of the Board of Directors of the Chamber are as follows (274):

1. Pharm. Nihat Kılıçer
(01.02.1972 – 12.03.1972)
2. Pharm. Mehmet Oğuz
(12.03.1972 – 04.10.1973)
3. Pharm. Mustafa Özbakır
(04.10.1973 – 02.09.1974)
4. Pharm. Doğan Oğuzkaya
(02.09.1974 – 04.10.1976)
5. Pharm. İsmail Kocatürk
(04.10.1976 – 10.10.1977)
6. Pharm. Mehmet Canbullan
(10.10.1977 – 30.10.1978)
7. Pharm. Yaşar Coşkunsu
(30.10.1978 – 12.01.1981)
8. Pharm. Arif Türkyar
(12.01.1981 – 04.10.1982)
9. Pharm. Sami Bamyacıoğlu
(04.10.1982 – 30.09.1987)

10. Pharm. Uğur Güntan
(30.09.1987 – 29.09.1993)
11. Pharm. Meliha Mutlu
(29.09.1993 – 04.10.1995)
12. Pharm. Osman Küçükçakmak
(04.10.1995 – 01.10.1997)
13. Pharm. Hatif Haşşerbetçi
(01.10.1997 – 26.09.1999)
14. Pharm. Osman Küçükçakmak
(26.09.1999 – 30.09.2000)
15. Pharm. Güner Cemiloğlu
(30.09.2000 – 30.09.2001)
16. Pharm. Bülent Ünsal
(30.09.2001 – ...)

Considerable contributions have been made to the development of the pharmaceutical institution in Kayseri since the foundation of the Turkish Pharmacists Association (TEB) 12th Regional Chamber of Pharmacists.

Another significant development in Kayseri's pharmaceutical history was the founding of a pharmacy faculty at **Erciyes University** in 2003. The faculty was donated to Erciyes University after being built by the family of the deceased pharmacist Mustafa Kılıçer (1923-1997) who was from Kayseri. It was founded by the decree dated June 9, 2003, of the Council of Ministers, and officially opened on November 1, 2003 (275). It is a highly modern building with a closed area of approximately 6500m². There is internet access in all of its rooms, laboratories and classrooms, and it has the space required for modern education. There are 4 classrooms, each with the capacity to seat 56 persons and 2 amphitheatres, each with a 90 person capacity. There are also 5 research and 8 student laboratories.

In brief, Kayseri's pharmaceutical institution continues to accelerate day by day as in the past.



*Resim 1: Kayseri Belediye Eczanesi, 1915
Municipal Pharmacy of Kayseri in 1915 (Anımsamalar 2002, Erciyes Üniversitesi Yayınları)*



*Resim 2: Kayseri'nin ilk eczacılarından Cemal Emden (işaretli olan) İstanbul Darülfununu Tıp Fakültesi Eczacılık Şubesi önde arkadaşlarıyla beraber, 1923, Kadırga-İstanbul (Selçuk Emden Arşivi)
Cemal Emden (signed) with other pharmacy students in front of the School of Pharmacy in 1923, Kadırga-İstanbul (Selçuk Emden's Archive)*



Resim 3: Kayseri'nin ilk Müslüman Türk eczacısı Mustafa Mabir Kafesçioğlu (1880-1952) 1920 başları (Gürcan Turgutoğlu Arşivi)
Mustafa Mabir Kafesçioğlu (1880-1952) the first Muslim pharmacist of Kayseri, early 1920s (Gürcan Turgutoğlu's Archive)



Resim 4: Ecz. Nuh Naci Sarıabdullaboglu (1881-1952) 1910'lu yıllar (Ecz. Gülsen Ödev Arşivi)
Pharmacist Nuh Naci Sarıabdullaboglu (1881-1952) 1910s (Gülsen Ödev's Archive)



Resim 5: Eczacı Cemal Emden eczanesinde, 1950'ler (Selçuk Emden Arşivi)
Pharmacist Cemal Emden in his pharmacy, 1950s (Selçuk Emden's Archive)



Resim 6: Ecz. Mustafa İbrahim Efendi'ye ait 1903 tarihli Eczacılık Diploması (Mustafa Bayır Arşivi)
 Pharmacist Diploma of Mustafa İbrahim Efendi, given in 1903 (Mustafa Bayır's Archive)