



Mücerreb-nâme is a work written in Turkish in which Sabuncuoğlu explains his basic medical experiences, clinical medical practices and his inventions to his colleagues.

Mücerreb-nâme literally means “experienced treatment methods”.

In Ottoman Empire, pastes were used to constitute a significant part of medicines. Medicinal herbs are applicable in modern medical science and the formulas of various medicines contain those herbs.

But some of those herbs are highly poisonous; some are dangerous when used overdose and some are formed in a complex structure that makes it difficult to use those herbs in medicine production. Some of medicinal herbs are known as “disadvantageous” and are used with great attention.

Concerning its location, Turkey has a diverse range of plants; over 10.000 species. Although modern medical science and medicines are so advanced, majority of the world population is cured with medicinal herb currently.



***Macun-ı Bellud:** This paste cures and regulates reproductive tract and strengthens virility. It also regulates excessive sweating.*



***Macun-ı Bah:** This paste is also called “Macun-u Hasene”. Whets appetite, cures rheumatic pains and strengthens breast.*



***Macun-ı Mütevekkili:** Beneficial for gripes, stomach weakness, surfeit, head ache, joint pains and gout disease. It may be used in any season, at any period of time and with any diet.*



***Macun-ı Müferrih:** This paste is an exhilarating paste. Eases digestion, beautifies face and relaxes person.*



***Macun-ı Felasife:** This paste cleanses throat, cures rheumatic pains, increases sperm and makes person speak fluently. It's beneficial for all the joints. It strengthens dental bottoms.*



***Macun-ı İbni Sina:** It's said that “There is not a better paste than this one between the chosen pastes.” Removes bad breath, cleanses throat, cures rheumatic pains and removes kidney stones. It's beneficial for hemorrhoid. Removes low back pain (lumbago).*

ŞEREFEDİN SABUNCUOĞLU CURATIVE PASTES

Sabuncuoğlu Şerefeddin collected his medicines, crèmes and pastes he experienced on animals and himself, in his first experimental medical science work; "MÜCERREB-NÂME" which consists of 186 pages and had been written in 1468. "Sabuncuoğlu Museum of Medical Science and SurgicalHistory" had been reconstructed for you by respecting the formulas he mentioned in Mücerrebname.

Composed Pastes

- Macun-ı Bellud
- Macun-ı Bah
- Macun-ı Mütevekkili
- Macun-ı Müferrih
- Macun-ı Felasife
- Macun-ı İbni Sina

Most of the plants used to prepare those pastes are endemic plants of Amasya. The plants which do not grow in this region have been supplied through herbalists. The amounts used to prepare pastes have been calculated in "dirhem" which was used to be a unit of weight measurement in Ottoman Empire. The plants are first powdered by being milled and then mixed up with honey to prepare completely natural and organic pastes. The honey used to prepare those pastes is floral honey which has "Certificate of Registered Food". Some of the plants have been taken out of the formulas of pastes

AMASYA MUNICIPALITY

SABUNCUOĞLU MUSEUM OF MEDICAL SCIENCE AND SURGICAL HISTORY ŞEREFEDDİN SABUNCUOĞLU CURATIVE PASTES

WHO IS ŞEREFEDİN SABUNCUOĞLU?

Sabuncuoğlu Şerefeddin who was one of the most well-known physicians of Sultan Mehmed II "The Conqueror" was born in the city of Shahzades (princes); Amasya in 1386. According to his genealogy he mentioned in his books, we understand that his father's name was Ali Çelebi and his grandfather's name was Sabuncuoğlu Hacı İlyas Çelebi.

They both were well-known physicians of their era and Sabuncuoğlu Hacı İlyas Çelebi had been head-physician between the years 1408-1421 and Ali Çelebi had been head physician between the years 1421-1451. Sabuncuoğlu received his formal education from Burhanettin Ahmet and completed in Amasya Darüşşifa (an Arabic word used for "hospital" in Ottoman Empire) and began to his medical profession at the age of 17. After those years he devoted his life to education, research and experiment and he proudly states in his works that he had been head-physician for 14 years. Because it was really hard to work in a darüşşifa in that era when medical science was being learned in a mentor system, such an important responsibility had been given to qualified people.

Sabuncuoğlu had dealt with surgery contrary to most of physicians in his era. At those times, physicians had not paid attention to surgery and preferred drug therapy even surgical intervention was required because of the vital danger of surgery and lack of technical abilities to reduce that danger and simplify surgical operations. Sabuncuoğlu Şerefeddin continued his medical profession in Amasya Bimarhane where mental patients were used to get cured. His name was spread to whole Anatolia by a natural reason of his studies. At the present day, there is a hospital in the name of Sabuncuoğlu Şerefeddin in Amasya.

*Sabuncuoğlu Şerefeddin Medical And Surgical
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"From his work named Mücerreb-nâme"

