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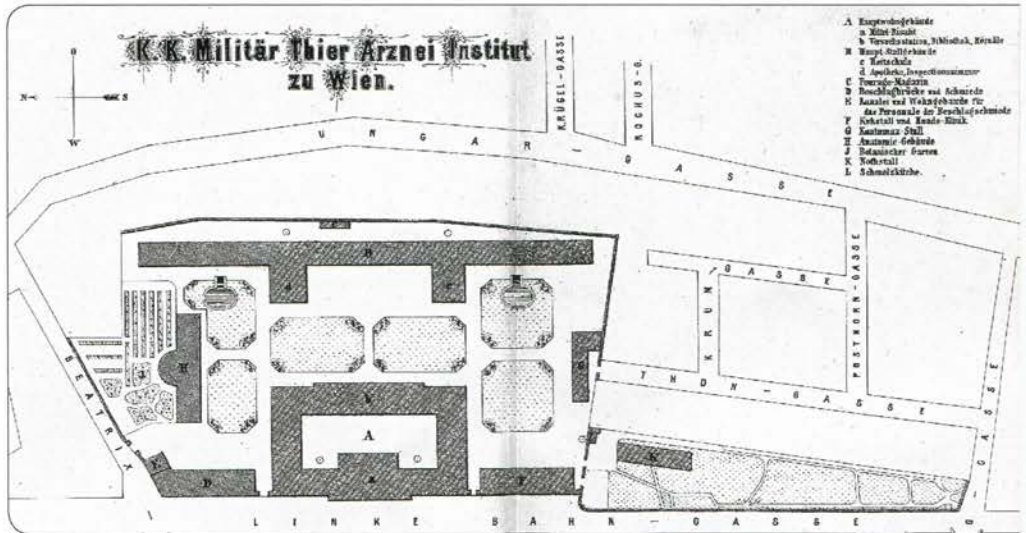
wtm

Veterinary Medicine Austria
Wiener Tierärztliche Monatsschrift



ÖGT

www.oegt.at



Proceedings of the
42nd WAHVM World Congress

Vienna, Austria
July 27th-30th 2016

Edited by:
Weissengruber, G.E. and
Forstenpointner, G.

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A study on veterinary anatomy books published in Ottoman Turkish**Berfin Melikoglu Golcu**

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In the Ottoman State, scientific veterinary education was initiated with an aim to meet the needs of the army and is known to have started in 1842 in Istanbul with the tutorship of the Prussian Military Veterinarian Godlewsky. With the start of scientific veterinary education, firstly, the originals of western manuscripts were used by tutors for their lectures, but later these manuscripts were translated into Ottoman Turkish. Although the first translations date back to the 1860s, there were only very few translated manuscripts available until the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Following the revision of the veterinary curriculum by the teaching staff of the Military Veterinary School in 1873, and in line with the decision of the tutors to have the textbooks translated into Ottoman Turkish, a significant increase occurred in both translation and compilation efforts. The same sequence of events is known to have occurred for veterinary anatomy books, and it has been reported that during the first years of scientific veterinary education, Godlewsky used the pictorial anatomy book written by Gurlt in his anatomy lectures. According to archival research, the oldest book found, which was published in the Ottoman era and contains chapters related to veterinary anatomy, is dated 1871 and includes information on equine anatomy. It has been ascertained that, in the subsequent years, following the proclamation of the Turkish Republic, in order to eliminate the spelling and writing difficulties associated with the use of Ottoman Turkish, a multiple language written in the Arabic alphabet, several either compiled or translated veterinary anatomy books were published in Ottoman Turkish during the period until the Turkish language reform. This study is aimed at contributing to the history of veterinary medicine by providing information on veterinary anatomy books published in Turkey in Ottoman Turkish.

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Carlo Ruini's book in the Spanish Albeyteria's books (17th - 18th centuries)**Francisco Gil Cano, Rafael Latorre Reviriego, Gregorio Ramírez Zarzosa, Octavio López Albornoz, María Dolores Ayala Florenciano and José María Vázquez Autón**

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The aim of this study was to determine the impact of the book written by Carlo Ruini „Anatomia del cavallo. Infermita et suoi rimedii“ (Bologna, 1598) on Spanish horse medicine. From the Middle Ages to 1847 the Veterinary profession in Spain was mainly practiced by Albeytares. They were specialized professionals in horse medicine, who wrote valuable books on Albeyteria, including contents of anatomy, medicine, surgery and art of shoeing. We have revised a total of twelve Albeyteria books written during the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries to check for references to Carlo Ruini's book. Of all the revised books only one quotation of Carlo Ruini was found („Llave de Albeyteria“, written by Domingo Royo in the XVIIIth century), referring to the treatment of a disease referred as „haba“. However, two more books with illustrations depicting various aspects of horse anatomy were found, which were written by Pedro García Conde (XVIIth century) and Fernando de Sande y Lago (XVIIIth century). It is our belief that those pictures had been copied from Carlo Ruini's book, although these Albeytares never cited Ruini among their consulted authors. In conclusion, although we proved that some Albeytares knew of Carlo Ruini's book, it did not gain wide dissemination in Spain. Spanish Albeytares, therefore, at that time could not incorporate the valuable stock of knowledge reported by Carlo Ruini in their books on Albeyteria.

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Anatomy teaching during the early years of the Royal School of Veterinary Medicine in Madrid (1793–1840)**Juan López Rodríguez¹, Pilar Martínez Sainz¹, Fernando Camarero Rioja¹ and Joaquín Sánchez de Lollano Prieto²**

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The School of Veterinary Medicine in Madrid, which was established in 1792, initially reproduces the