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DOKTOR JOVAN STEJIĆ- PRVI SRPSKI DOKTOR MEDICINE

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1) DOM ZDRAVLJA NOVI BEČEJ, NOVI BEČEJ; 2) DOM ZDRAVLJA NOVI SAD, NOVI SAD

SAŽETAK: Doktor Jovan Stejić rođen je u Aradu 24. novembra 1803. godine. Bio je prvi Srbin sa zvanjem doktora medicine koji je radio u obnovljenoj Srbiji. On je bio tvorac srpske medicinske terminologije, prvi srpski antropolog i načelnik saniteta Kneževine Srbije, glavni sekretar Državnog Sovjeta, borac za reformu srpskog jezika i pravopisa, veliki prosvetitelj i borac za prava pojedinca i građanina. Takođe je bio jedan od utemeljivača Društva srpske slovesnosti i Srpske akademije nauka i književnosti. Njegov dolazak u Srbiju kao ličnog lekara kneza Miloša Obrenovića označava početak rada organizovane zdravstvene službe. On uspeva da u Srbiju donese napredne ideje po uzoru na zemlju u kojoj je studirao. Pripadao je prvoj generaciji srpske stvaralačke inteligencije koja je svoje znanje i trud uložila u kulturno prosvetćivanje Srba i izgradnju moderne srpske države u 19. veku. Neke od poruka koja su nosila njegova dela su o prirodnim pravima, pravu slobode i jednakosti, o pravu časti i dobrog imena, i o pravu imanja i stečenog dobra. Njegov stav je bio da država treba da bude organizovana po zakonu i da je zakon za sve jednak. Govorio je o slobodi i pravu ljudi da iskažu svoje mišljenje. Značajno se isticala i vaspitna uloga namenjena mlađim generacijama. U mnogo čemu prvi, svojim književnim radom pokušao je da ukaže na osnove moralnih vrednosti i na jasnu i mirnu savest i time postavio osnove lekarske etike. Knjiga, koju je još kao student preveo i dopunio prema potrebama srpskog naroda „Makroviotika ili nauka o produženiju života čovečeskog“ bila je prva medicinska knjiga u Srbiji. Prevodeći ovu knjigu, započeo je pionirski rad na srpskoj medicinskoj terminologiji. Doktor Stejić je umro od tuberkuloze 1853. godine u Beogradu. Iza sebe je ostavio sina Pavla Stejića, čuvenog beogradskog hirurga. Doktor Jovan Stejić se istakao raznovrsnim kulturnim, zdravstvenim i društvenim radom, kao lekar, književnik, veliki naučnik i prosvetitelj.

Ključne reči: Jovan Stejić, prvi srpski doktor medicine, prva srpska medicinska knjiga

UVOD

Doktor Jovan Stejić, rodnom iz Arada, bio je prvi srpski doktor medicine u obnovljenoj Srbiji u 19. veku. Medicinsko obrazovanje stekao je u Pešti i Beču. Iz Harzbuške monarhije je došao u obnovljenu Srbiju da radi kao lični lekar kneza Miloša Obrenovića. Njegov dolazak označava početak organizovane zdravstvene zaštite. Bio je tvorac srpske medicinske terminologije, prvi srpski antropolog, glavni sekretar Državnog sovjeta, borac za reformu srpskog jezika i pravopisa. Doktor Jovan Stejić bio je zajedno sa doktorom Karlom Pacekom osnivač srpskog saniteta. Jedan je od utemeljivača Društva srpske slovesnosti i Srpske akademije nauka i književnosti. Postavio je temelje medicinske etike, kao i trasfuzije. Knjiga, koju je preveo i dopunio prema potrebama srpskog naroda „Makroviotika ili nauka o produženiju života čovečeskog“ bila je prva medicinska knjiga u Srbiji, a prevodeći je, započeo je pionirski rad na srpskoj medicinskoj terminologiji. Kao književnik, kroz svoja dela

borio se za prava građana. Kako su mu uzor bile Kantove ideje propovedao je moralnost, skromnost, marljivost i osećanje dužnosti i tako vaspitno delovao na mlađe generacije. Doktor Jovan Stejić uspeva da u Srbiju uvede moderne i napredne ideje po uzoru na zdravstvo zemlje u kojoj je studirao. Doktor Jovan pripadao je prvoj generaciji srpske stvaralačke inteligencije koji je svoje znanje i trud uložila u kulturno prosvetćivanje Srba. Cilj ovog rada jeste istraživanje života, obrazovanja, karijere i doprinosa medicini prvog doktora medicine u obnovljenoj Srbiji, doktora Jovana Stejića.

BIOGRAFIJA

Doktor Jovan Stejić rođen je u Aradu 24. novembra 1803. godine. Osnovno obrazovanje završio je u Aradu, a nakon što je dobio stipendiju Save Tekelije, školovao se u Segedinu gde je završio srednje obrazovanje i počeo da studira filozofiju. Medicinski fakultet je studirao u Pešti, a doktorirao je u Beču 1829. godine.

DOCTOR JOVAN STEJIĆ – THE FIRST SERBIAN DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

Dijana Piljić (1), Jelena Horvat (2)

(1) HEALTH CENTER NOVI BEČEJ, NOVI BEČEJ; (2) HEALTH CENTER NOVI SAD, NOVI SAD

Summary: Doctor Jovan Stejić was born in Arad on November 24, 1803. He was the first Serbian to hold the title of Doctor of Medicine and worked in the renewed Serbia. He was the creator of Serbian medical terminology, the first Serbian anthropologist, and the Chief of Sanitation for the Principality of Serbia. Additionally, he served as the Chief Secretary of the State Council, a fighter for the reform of the Serbian language and orthography, a great enlightener, and an advocate for the rights of individuals and citizens. Doctor Stejić was also one of the founders of the Society of Serbian Letters and the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. His arrival in Serbia as the personal physician of Prince Miloš Obrenović marked the beginning of organized healthcare services in the country. He succeeded in bringing advanced medical ideas to Serbia, modeled after the country where he studied. He belonged to the first generation of Serbian intellectuals who invested their knowledge and efforts into the cultural enlightenment of the Serbian people and the building of the modern Serbian state in the 19th century. Some of the key messages of his works include natural rights, the right to freedom and equality, the right to honor and good name, and the right to property and acquired goods. His stance was that the state should be organized according to the law, and the law should be equal for all. He spoke about freedom and people's right to express their opinions. Significantly, he emphasized the educational role for younger generations. As a pioneer in many areas, through his literary work, he sought to highlight the foundations of moral values and the importance of a clear and peaceful conscience, thereby laying the foundations of medical ethics.

One of his notable contributions was the book he translated and supplemented as a student according to the needs of the Serbian people, "Macrobiotics, or the Science of Prolonging Human Life," which was the first medical book in Serbia. By translating this book, he initiated pioneering work on Serbian medical terminology. Doctor Stejić died of tuberculosis in 1853 in Belgrade. He left behind his son, Pavle Stejić, a renowned Belgrade surgeon.

Doctor Jovan Stejić distinguished himself through his diverse cultural, healthcare, and social work as a physician, writer, great scientist, and enlightener.

Key words: Jovan Stejić, prvi srpski doktor medicine, prva srpska medicinska knjiga

INTRODUCTION

Doctor Jovan Stejić, originally from Arad, was the first Serbian Doctor of Medicine in the renewed Serbia during the 19th century. He received his medical education in Pest and Vienna. Coming from the Habsburg Monarchy, he arrived in the renewed Serbia to serve as the personal physician of Prince Miloš Obrenović. His arrival marked the beginning of organized healthcare services in Serbia.

He was the creator of Serbian medical terminology, the first Serbian anthropologist, Chief Secretary of the State Council, and an advocate for the reform of the Serbian language and orthography. Doctor Jovan Stejić, together with Doctor Karlo Pacek, was a founder of the Serbian sanitary service. He was also one of the

founders of the Society of Serbian Letters and the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Doctor Stejić laid the foundations of medical ethics and transfusion practices. The book he translated and supplemented according to the needs of the Serbian people, "Macrobiotics, or the Science of Prolonging Human Life," was the first medical book in Serbia. By translating this book, he initiated pioneering work on Serbian medical terminology.

As a writer, through his works, he fought for citizens' rights. Inspired by Kant's ideas, he preached morality, modesty, diligence, and a sense of duty, thereby influencing younger generations through education. Doctor Jovan Stejić successfully introduced modern and

Slika 1. Doktor Jovan Stejićpreuzeto sa: <https://www.sanu.ac.rs/clan/stejic-jovan/>

Srbiji je u to vreme nedostajao obrazovni kadar, pa ga je Jevrem Obrenović 1828. godine stipendirao, da bi 1829. godine počeo da radi u službi u Šapcu. Od 1830. godine do 1832. godine odlazi u Kragujevac nakon što ga je knez Miloš Obrenović predložio za svog ličnog lekara i vaspitača svojih sinova Milana i Mihajla. Knez Miloš je doktora Jovana cenio i kao lekara i kao savetnika. Godine 1832. došlo je do sukoba između kneza Miloša i doktora Stejića. Jedan od razloga je što nije dozvolio knezu da pre štampanja, u tek otvorenoj Državnoj štampariji, pregleda rukopis njegove knjige „Sabor istine i nauke“, zbog čega se knez razljutio i zaustavio štampanje. U knjizi je pisao o prirodnim pravima, pravu slobode i jednakosti, o pravu časti i dobrog imena, o pravu imanja i stečenog dobra. Njegov stav je bio da država treba da bude organizovana po zakonu i da je zakon za sve jednak. Govorio je o slobodi i pravu ljudi da iskažu svoje mišljenje, o reformama pravopisa Vuka Karadžića i delimično neslaganje sa istim. Nakon štampanja prvog originalnog spisa, doktor Jovan odstupio je od novoprihvaćenog Vukovog pravopisa. Zbog ovog sukoba je napustio Srbiju 1832. godine i prešao u Zemun gde se osam godina bavio privatnom lekarskom praksom. Povremeno je dolazio da pomaže dr Kunibertu u lečenju Miloševe porodice. Godine 1833. preporučio je da se uvede obavezan praktičan staž za mlade lekare. Dok je živio u Zemunu, 1837. godine bio je saradnik Tirolovog kalendara „Uranije“. U Srbiju se vraća 1840. godine. Postavljen je za šefa građanskog saniteta i tada pokreće inicijativu za

otvaranje prve bolnice za duševne bolesnike. Izradio je i prvi pravilnik o sahranjivanju. Glavni sekretar Državnog saveta je postao 1841. godine. Jedan je od osnivača Društva srpske slovesnosti 1842. godine od koga je 1862. godine nastalo Srpsko učeno društvo, a kasnije Srpska kraljevska akademija i na kraju Srpska akademija nauke i umetnosti. Septembra 1842. godine vlada ga je otpustila iz državne službe, ali mu je dozvoljeno da kao privatni lekar ostane u Beogradu. Po drugi put ponovo postaje šef građanskog saniteta 1843. godine. Tada je naredio da se sprovodi vakcinacija dece protiv velikih boginja, izdao je uputstvo za sprečavanje dizenterije i organizovao borbu protiv sifilisa. Za glavnog sekretara Državnog sovjeta postavljen je 25. juna 1845. godine. Pokrenuo je inicijativu da se uvede evidencija i da se spašavaju istorijski dokumenti i spomenici srpske istorije. Ovu dužnost obavljao je sve do smrti 1853. godine.

Pored medicine, dr Jovan se bavio i književnošću, a postao je i član nemačkog prosvetiteljskog pokreta. Kao književnik, kroz svoja dela borio se za prava građana. Pisao je o prirodnim pravima, pravu slobode i jednakosti, o pravu časti i dobrog imena, o pravu imanja i stečenog dobra. Njegov stav je bio da država treba da bude organizovana po zakonu i da je zakon za sve jednak. Govorio je o slobodi i pravu ljudi da iskažu svoje mišljenje, ali i o reformama pravopisa Vuka Karadžića. Kako su mu uzor bile Kantove ideje propovedao je moralnost, skromnost, marljivost i osećanje dužnosti i tako vaspitno delovao na mlađe generacije. Preveo je sa nemačkog jezika knjigu „Makroviotika, ili

advanced healthcare ideas to Serbia, modeled after the healthcare system of the country where he studied.

Doctor Jovan belonged to the first generation of Serbian intellectuals who dedicated their knowledge and efforts to the cultural enlightenment of the Serbian people and the construction of a modern Serbian state.

The aim of this work is to explore the life, education, career, and contributions to medicine of the first Doctor of Medicine in renewed Serbia, Doctor Jovan Stejić.

Picture1. Doctor Jovan Stejić

taken from: <https://www.sanu.ac.rs/clan/stejic-jovan/>



In that period, Serbia lacked qualified educational personnel, so in 1828, Jevrem Obrenović awarded Jovan Stejić a scholarship. In 1829, Stejić began working in Šabac. From 1830 to 1832, he moved to Kragujevac after Prince Miloš Obrenović appointed him as his personal physician and tutor for his sons, Milan and Mihailo. Prince Miloš highly valued Doctor Jovan both as a physician and as an advisor.

In 1832, a conflict arose between Prince Miloš and Doctor Stejić. One reason was that Doctor Stejić refused to let the Prince review the manuscript of his book, "Assembly of Truth and Science," before printing in the newly established State Printing House. This refusal angered Prince Miloš, who halted the printing process. In this book, Doctor Stejić discussed natural rights, the right to freedom and equality, the right to honor and good reputation, and the right to property and acquired goods. His stance was that the state should be organized by law, and the law must be equal for all. He advocated for freedom and people's right to express their

BIOGRAPHY

Doctor Jovan Stejić was born in Arad on November 24, 1803. He completed his primary education in Arad, and after receiving a scholarship from Sava Tekelija, he studied in Szeged, where he finished his secondary education and began studying philosophy.

He studied medicine at the Faculty of Medicine in Pest and earned his doctorate in Vienna in 1829.

opinions and addressed reforms in Vuk Karadžić's orthography, with which he partially disagreed.

After the first original text was printed, Doctor Jovan abandoned the newly accepted Vuk's orthographic reform. Due to this conflict, he left Serbia in 1832 and moved to Zemun, where he practiced private medicine for eight years. He occasionally returned to assist Doctor Kunibert in treating Prince Miloš's family.

In 1833, Doctor Stejić recommended introducing mandatory practical internships for young doctors. While living in Zemun, in 1837, he contributed to the Tyrolean calendar "Urania."

Doctor Jovan returned to Serbia in 1840. He was appointed Chief of Civil Sanitation and initiated efforts to open the first psychiatric hospital in Serbia. He also drafted the first regulations for burials.

In 1841, he became Chief Secretary of the State Council. He was one of the founders of the Society of Serbian Letters in 1842, which

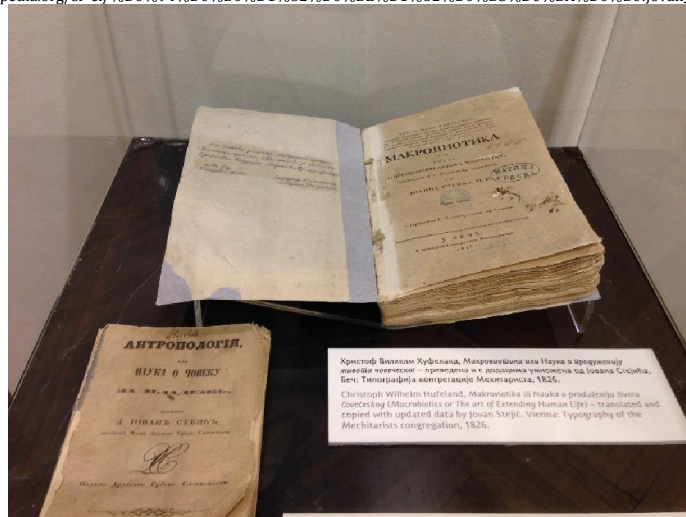
nauka o produženju života čovečeskog“ koja je štampana 1826. godine u Beču. Ova knjiga smatra se njegovim najznačajnijim delom. Knjiga je posrbljen prevod u vidu udžbenika, enciklopedijskog priručnika nemačkog kliničara Johana Petera Huferlanda. U knjizi „Makroviotika“ Jovan Stejić je razmatrao šta bi se desilo da kada bi se u telo starca ubrizgala krv mladića. Knjiga se smatra pretečom priče o transfuziji, koja je krenula da se primenjuje tek tokom Prvog svetskog rata. U njoj je na srpskom jeziku prvi put pomenuta higijena polnih odnosa.

Knjigu je posvetio Savi Tekeliji, svom dobrotvoru.

Književni rada doktora Jovana Stejića na polju telesne i duhovne higijene može se upoznati kroz neke od naslova: „Umotvorine različitosti“, „Šta treba jesti i piti“, „O državi iz Veberovog Demokrita“, „Evropa iz državnog rečnika Roteka i Velkera“, „Kritika na Vukov prevod iz Novog zaveta“, „Antropologija ili nauka o čoveku“, „Predlog za Srpski rečnik i Srpsku gramatiku“, „Zabave za razum i srce“, „Makroviotika ili nauka produženju života čovečeskog“.

Slika 2. Knjiga: „Makroviotika“ doktor Jovan Stejić

preuzeto sa: https://sr.m.wikipedia.org/sr-el/%D0%94%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BA%D0%B0%Jovan_Steji%C4%87_MD.IMG_2057.jpg



Često je sarađivao u „Glasniku“ DSS i jedno vreme je bio njegov glavni urednik. Takođe je sarađivao u listovima „Dnevnik“ i „Srpski narodni list“. Od objavljenih dela ističu se „Makroviotika ili nauka o produženju života čovekova“ (1826. godine, Beč). To je posrbljen prevod u vidu udžbenika, enciklopedijskog priručnika nemačkog kliničara Johana Petera Huferlanda. U njemu je na srpskom jeziku prvi put pomenuta higijena polnih odnosa, ideja o tranfuziji krvi. „Pijanstvo“ (1827. godine) je slikovit prikaz uzroka i posledica, kao i prikaz lečenja alkoholočara. „Zabava za razum i srce“ su zbirke tekstova sa zdravstvenim porukama, u pet kniga (Beč 1828. godine, Budim 1831. godine, Zemun 1834. godine, Budim 1836. godine i Novi Sad 1839. godine). Treća knjiga su prevodi tekstova drugih autora pod naslovom „Mudra izrečenija iz raznih pisaca“, a četvrta koja nosi naslov „Ogledi umne nauke“ je pisana

za široku publiku. „Antropologija ili nauka o čoveku za mladež“ je objavljena 1850. godine. U „Srpskom pravopisu“ iz 1852. godine je izrazio svoje mišljenje u vezi sa potrebom prihvatanja novih termina i izraza u različitim oblastima nauke, a „Predlog za srpski rječnik i srpsku gramatiku“ (1853. godine) je objavio kao potpredsednik Društva srpske slovesnosti i predstavlja nastavak polemike, započete 1832. godine povodom Vukove reforme pravopisa.

Do danas nije poznato njegovo bračno stanje, ali se zna da je imao porodicu i da se njegov sin zvao Pavle Stejić, poznati beogradski hirurg. Doktor Jovan je svoj porodični dom osnovao u centru Beograda, u Makedonskoj ulici, 1845. godine u kojoj je živeo sa porodicom. Doktor Jovan Stejić umro je u Beogradu 21. novembra 1853. godine od tuberkuloze i sahranjen je na tadašnjem groblju kod crkve Svetog Marka.

later became the Serbian Learned Society in 1862, evolving into the Serbian Royal Academy and finally the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

In September 1842, the government dismissed him from public service, but he was allowed to remain in Belgrade as a private physician.

In 1843, he resumed his role as Chief of Civil Sanitation. During this tenure, he ordered vaccination for children against smallpox, issued guidelines to prevent dysentery, and organized efforts to combat syphilis.

On June 25, 1845, he was appointed Chief Secretary of the State Council. Doctor Stejić initiated efforts to document and preserve historical documents and monuments of Serbian history. He served in this role until his death in 1853.

In addition to medicine, Doctor Jovan Stejić was involved in literature and became a member of the German Enlightenment movement.

As a writer, through his works, he fought for citizens' rights. He wrote about natural rights, the right to freedom and equality, the right to honor and good reputation, and the right to property and acquired goods. His belief was that the state must be organized by law and that the law should apply equally to all. He advocated for freedom and the right to express opinions and discussed reforms to Vuk Karadžić's orthography. Inspired by Kant's ideas, he preached morality, modesty, diligence, and a

sense of duty, thereby influencing younger generations.

In 1826, Doctor Stejić translated the book "Macrobiotics, or the Science of Prolonging Human Life" from German, which was printed in Vienna. This book is considered his most significant work. The book is a Serbian adaptation of an encyclopedic manual by German clinician Johann Peter Hufeland. In "Macrobiotics," Doctor Jovan Stejić explored what would happen if young blood were transfused into an elderly person's body. The book is regarded as a precursor to transfusion therapy, which became widely practiced during World War I. It was the first book to mention hygiene in sexual relations in Serbian. The book was dedicated to Sava Tekelija, his benefactor.

Doctor Jovan Stejić's literary works in the field of physical and spiritual hygiene include titles such as:

"Reflections on Diversity"

"What to Eat and Drink"

"On the State from Weber's Democritus"

"Europe from the State Dictionary of Rothe and Welker"

"Critique of Vuk's Translation of the New Testament"

"Anthropology, or the Science of Man"

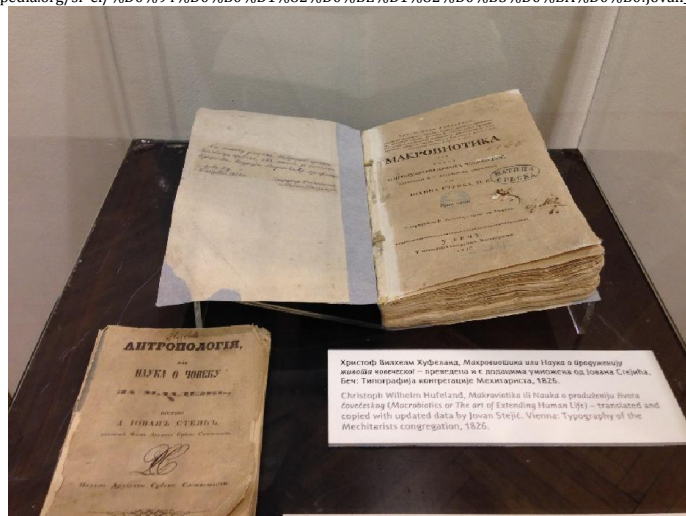
"Proposal for a Serbian Dictionary and Serbian Grammar"

"Entertainment for Mind and Heart"

"Macrobiotics, or the Science of Prolonging Human Life".

Picture 2. Book: "Macrobiotics" by Doctor Jovan Stejić

Taken from: https://sr.m.wikipedia.org/sr-el/%D0%94%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BA%D0%B0:jovan_stejic%C4%87_MD.IMG_2057.jpg



ZAKLJUČAK

Doktor Javan Stejić bio je značajna ličnost srpske kulture i medicinske istorije. Smatrao se najuglednijim intelektualcem u formiranju kulture, a posebno medicinske istorije našeg naroda. Začetnik je preventivne medicinske zaštite na srpskim prostorima i jedan od osnivača građanskog saniteta. Bio je

lekar, autor mnogobrojnih članaka i drugih spisa iz književnosti, posebno medicinske i zdravstveno prosvetne, prevodilac, politički i kulturni radnik. Najznačajnija zasluga doktora Stejića je ta što je on tvorac naše medicinske književnosti i naše medicinske terminologije, kao i osnivač naše civilne zdravstvene službe.

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He often collaborated with the Glasnik of the DSS and served as its editor-in-chief for a time. He also contributed to the publications Dnevnik and Srpski narodni list. Among his published works, the most notable is Makroviotika ili nauka o produženju života čovekova (1826, Vienna). This is a Serbian-adapted translation in the form of a textbook, an encyclopedic handbook of the German clinician Johann Peter Huferland. In this work, hygiene of sexual relations and the idea of blood transfusion were mentioned for the first time in the Serbian language.

Pijanstvo (1827) provides a vivid depiction of the causes and consequences of alcoholism, as well as methods for treating alcoholics. Zabava za razum i srce is a collection of texts with health messages, published in five volumes (Vienna, 1828; Buda, 1831; Zemun, 1834; Buda, 1836; and Novi Sad, 1839). The third book consists of translations of texts by other authors under the title Mudra izrečenija iz raznih pisaca (Wise Sayings from Various Authors), while the fourth book, titled Ogledi umne nauke (Essays on Intellectual Science), was written for a general audience.

Antropologija ili nauka o čoveku za mladež (Anthropology or the Science of Man for Youth) was published in 1850. In Srpski pravopis (Serbian Orthography) from 1852, he expressed his views on the need to adopt new terms and expressions in various scientific fields. His Predlog za srpski rečnik i srpsku

gramatiku (Proposal for a Serbian Dictionary and Grammar) was published in 1853 as vice president of the Društvo srpske slovesnosti (Society of Serbian Letters) and represents a continuation of the debate started in 1832 regarding Vuk Karadžić's spelling reform.

To this day, his marital status remains unknown, but it is known that he had a family and that his son was named Pavle Stejić, a renowned Belgrade surgeon. Dr. Jovan established his family home in the center of Belgrade, on Makedonska Street, in 1845, where he lived with his family. Dr. Jovan Stejić passed away in Belgrade on November 21, 1853, from tuberculosis and was buried in the cemetery near the Church of Saint Mark, which existed at the time.

CONCLUSION

Dr. Jovan Stejić was a significant figure in Serbian culture and medical history. He was considered one of the most respected intellectuals in shaping Serbian culture, particularly its medical history. He was a pioneer of preventive medical care in Serbian territories and one of the founders of civil healthcare services. Dr. Stejić was a physician, author of numerous articles and other literary works, especially in medical and health education, a translator, and a political and cultural activist. Dr. Stejić's most significant achievement is that he created Serbian medical literature and medical terminology and founded the civil healthcare system in Serbia.

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