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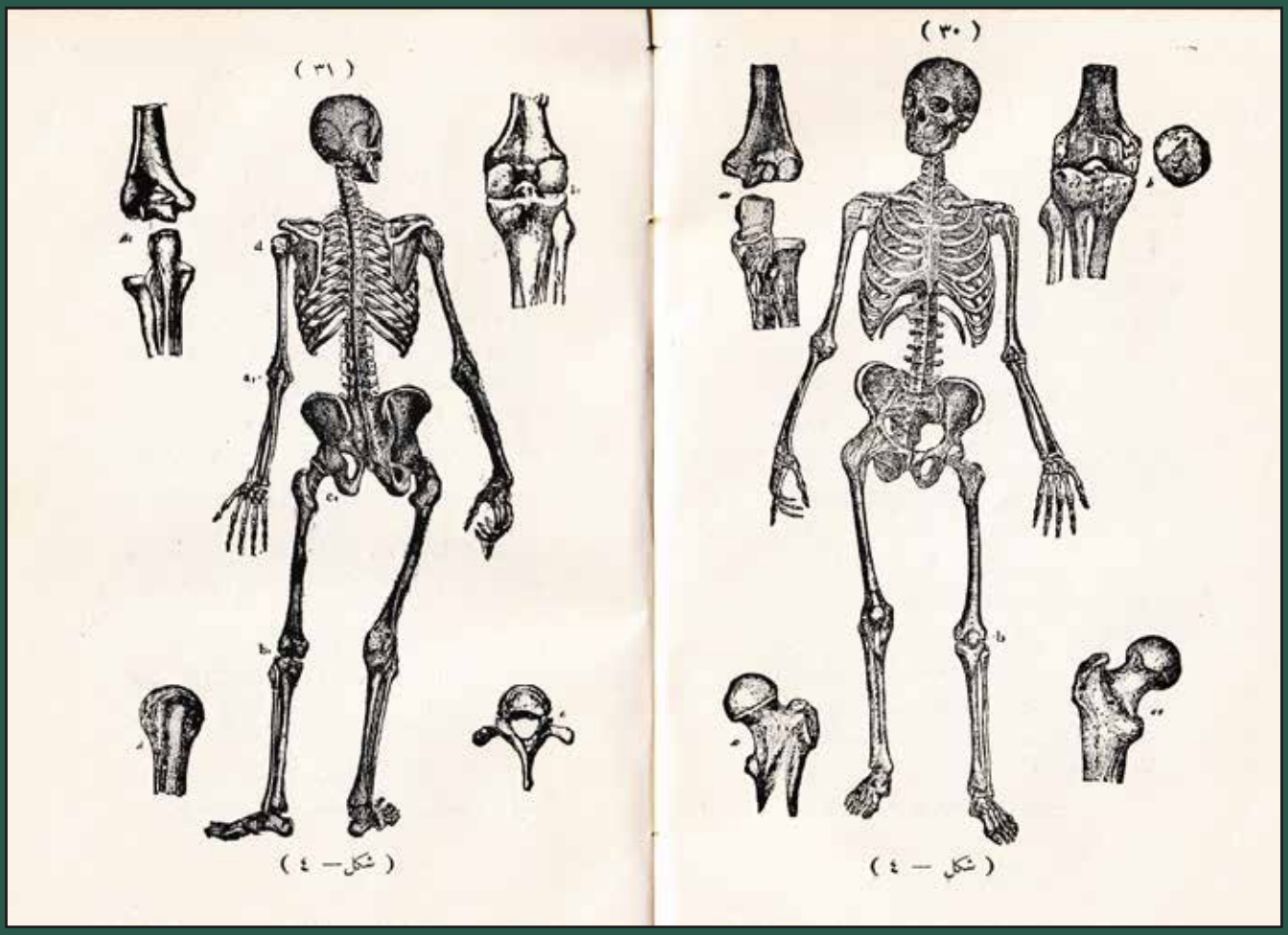

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KHALKEDON
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MEDICINA TURCICA PT. I

TURKISH MEDICINE

Catalogue No. 16

Dear librarians, customers, and colleagues,

We are pleased to present the first part of our catalogue featuring 23 rare books, periodicals, and manuscripts related to the history of medicine in the Ottoman Empire and the Middle East. Given the profound roots of this subject in the region, this catalogue will continue as an open-ended series under the broader theme of "History of Medicine."

In this edition, you will find rare publications that mark milestones in Turkish medical literature, important periodical collections, manuscripts concerning epidemics and their prevention, as well as select items in the fields of veterinary medicine and dentistry.

Enjoy!

1 RARE COLLECTION OF THE OTTOMAN CLINICAL JOURNAL

عثمانلی سریریات مجموعسی / *Osmanli serîriyyât mecmuasi. Ayda bir nesrolunur = Osmanli séririat medjmouassi = Revue médicale ottoman.* 1911-1914. 29 issues (of 41). [i.e., Ottoman clinical journal].

[SAGLAM], TEVFIK SALIM (1882-1963).

Cemiyet-i Tıbbiye-i Osmaniye, Tanin Matbaasi & Kader Matbaasi, Istanbul, AH 1327 = 1330 = [1911-1914 CE].

In modern leather bindings with five raised bands to the spine. Gilt title on the second compartment, and blind tooling to the front board. The initials “C.H.B.” and volume numbers are gilt-stamped on the fourth and fifth compartments. 4to (27 x 20 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). Each issue contains 48 pages, illustrated. Occasional stable stains on the issues, with light soiling on some pages and covers. Several personal notes by the ex-owner. A very good collection.

7500 USD

Exceptionally rare collection of 29 issues of this Ottoman medical journal, published between March 1910 and February 1914 by faculty members of Istanbul University’s (Darülfünûn) School of Medicine. A significant publication in Turkish medical history, the journal suspended production during the Balkan Wars and ceased permanently in 1914 with the outbreak of World War I and its spread into the Ottoman Empire. This collection originates from the personal library of C.H.B., a renowned Turkish historian of medicine, and carries distinguished provenance.

The Ottoman Clinical Journal emerged from the principle of publishing a medical journal in the native language, a mission adopted by the Cemiyet-i Ilmiye-i Osmaniye (Society of Imperial Science). Founded in Istanbul in 1861 during the Tanzimat era through the efforts of Ottoman statesmen, this society sought to introduce modern European sciences to the empire’s young intelligentsia. Although the Gülhane Military Medical Academy suffered a loss of expertise when its staff, under the administration of Julius Wieting Pasha (1868-1922), moved to the new medical school, it embarked on a reform program. However, due to various conflicts and wartime conditions, the idea of establishing a new medical faculty was ultimately abandoned, leaving behind this rare medical journal as its legacy.

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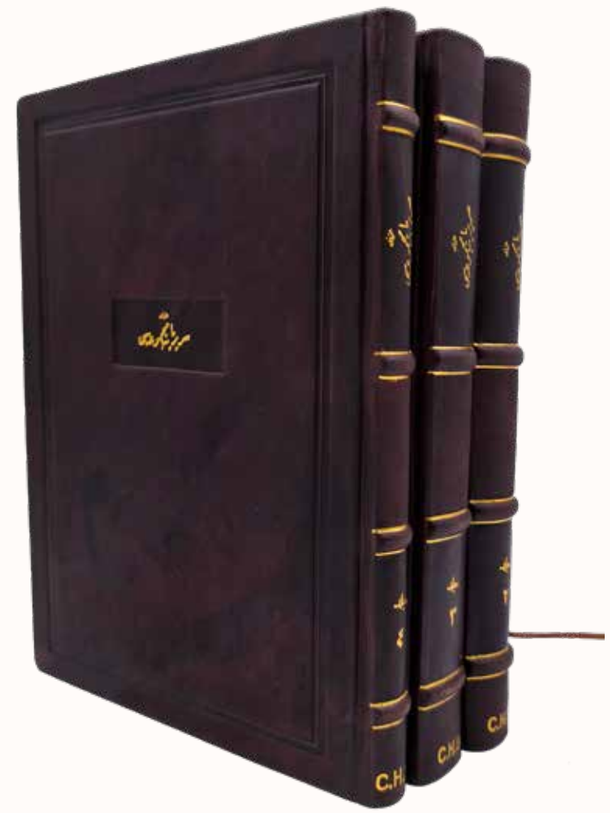
In the preface to its inaugural issue, published on March 10, 1910 (four years after the Ministry of War rejected Tevfik Salim Bey’s 1906 license application), the Editorial Board articulated a clear threefold mission: to advance Ottoman medicine through every available means, to conscientiously disseminate information about new medical discoveries and developments to practitioners, and to systematically document domestic medical progress within the journal’s pages whenever possible. This manifesto not only reflected the institution’s commitment to scientific advancement but also represented a deliberate effort to strengthen Ottoman medical scholarship during a period of both reform and geopolitical upheaval.

In addition to the editorial board composed of medical school professors, the following medical professionals contributed to the journal with original and translated articles: Dr. Reşad Rıza [Kor], Dr. Julius Wieting Pasha, Dr. Neşet Ömer [İrdelp], Dr. Hulusi Behçet, Dr. Saim Ali [Dilemre], Dr. Server Kâmil [Tokgöz], Dr. Niyazi İsmet [Gözcü], Dr. Bahri İsmet [Temizer], Dr. Kenan Tevfik [Sezenel], Dr. Sani Yaver, Dr. Besim Ömer [Akalın], Dr. Kemâl Cenâb [Berksoy], Dr. Menahem Hodara, Dr. Süreyya Hidâyet [Serter], Dr. Kemaleddin Cemil [Keskinel], Dr. Ömer Fuad, Dr. Basri Hüsni, Dr. Mehmed Kâmil [Berk], Dr. Akif Tevfik, Dr. Ahmed Cevdet [Uğur], Dr. Hüsamettin Şerif [Kural], Dr. Nazım Şakir [Şakar], Dr. Rıfat Ahmed [Gözberk], Dr. Mehmed Kemal [Öke], Dr. İhsan Ali [İris], Dr. Abdülkadir Lütfi [Noyan], Dr. Ali Haydar [Erel], Dr. Eşref Ruşen, Dr. Mahmud Ata [Bayata], Dr. Sabri Mustafa, Dr. Hamid Osman, Dr. Hüseyin Ragıb, Dr. Hâlid Lütfi, Dr. Hrant Hançeryan, Dr. Azmi Arif, Dr. Talat Arif [Çamlı], Dr. Nedim, Dr. Süfyan, Dr. Vasfi, Dr. Tevfik İsmail [Gökçe].



Most of the content consists of clinical lectures, in line with the journal’s purpose of publication. In addition to these, the journal features biographies of physicians such as Robert Koch and Ernst von Leyden, as well as Tevfik Salim Bey’s article on medical terminology titled “Osmanlı Tıb Lisanı” (Ottoman Medical Language), and his significant writings on the practice of medicine, patient care,

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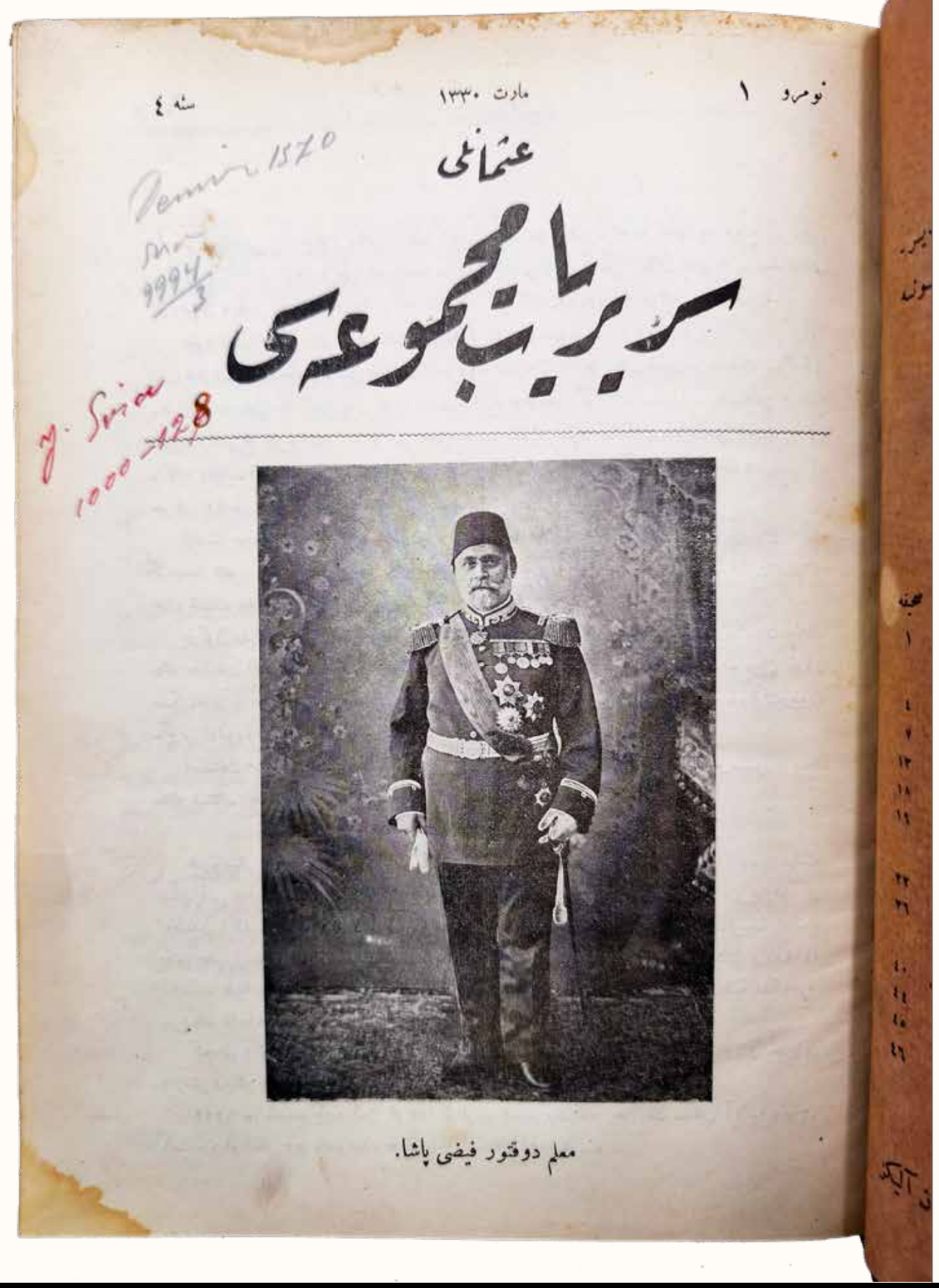
نومرو ۱ مارت ۱۳۳۰ سنه ٤

عثمانلی

سریر تجربه مجموعه‌سی

معلم دوقتور فیضی پاشا.

and public health services under the title “Bizde Tababet” (Medicine in Our Country). The section titled “Seririyat Dersleri” (Clinical Lectures) is the most substantial part of the journal’s content.

Under the heading “Clinical Observations”, the journal features systematic studies of disease progression and therapeutic outcomes. These articles provide meticulous documentation of symptom presentation across various illness stages, alongside evaluations of emerging treatments. Notably, they include pioneering research on novel therapies such as Salvarsan, examining both its therapeutic efficacy and safety profiles in special populations, including pregnant and lactating women, as well as pediatric patients. Most of these clinical findings were originally presented to the Ottoman Medical Society before publication.

The articles under the heading “Medical Research and Studies” include medical research papers such as the Wassermann test for diagnosing syphilis, the bacteriological diagnosis of cholera, methods for detecting the tuberculosis bacillus, early diagnosis of typhoid, reports on the typhoid vaccine, research on the antigen-antibody system, physiology studies, and experiments with chemical treatments in animal trials. Additionally, it contains articles on pathological anatomy and autopsy, particularly by Hamdi Suat [Aknar] Bey. Furthermore, Tevfik Salim Bey published the official report of the British Tuberculosis Commission.

Under the “Cemiyat-i Tibbiye” column, medical performances of the Gülhane Military Medical School and Clinic, sessions of the Ottoman Medical Academy, and sessions of societies from abroad, such as the Berlin Medical Society and the French Society of Dermatology, have been published. Announcements of international congresses were made, and doctors who attended these congresses as delegates from Turkey shared their congress observations in this column. In addition to these, numerous articles can be found under the headings “Medications”, “Diagnosis and Treatment Notes”, “Article Summaries”, and “New News”.

For further detailed contents: *Osmanlı Seririyat Mecmuası / Revue Médicale Ottomane (1910-1914),* Başaran, Cem Hakan.

SOCIETY OF IMPERIAL MEDICINE:

The first medical society established in Turkey, the Cemiyet-i Tıbbiye-i Şahane, was founded in Istanbul on February 15, 1856, under the name Société de Médecine de Constantinople. Sultan Abdülmecid approved the founding of the society on 29 Ramadan 1272 / June 2, 1856, allocated a monthly stipend of 50 gold lira, and bestowed upon it the name Cemiyet-i Tibbiye-i Sahane-i Osmaniye, indicating his patronage. However, the society never used the “Osmaniye” designation.

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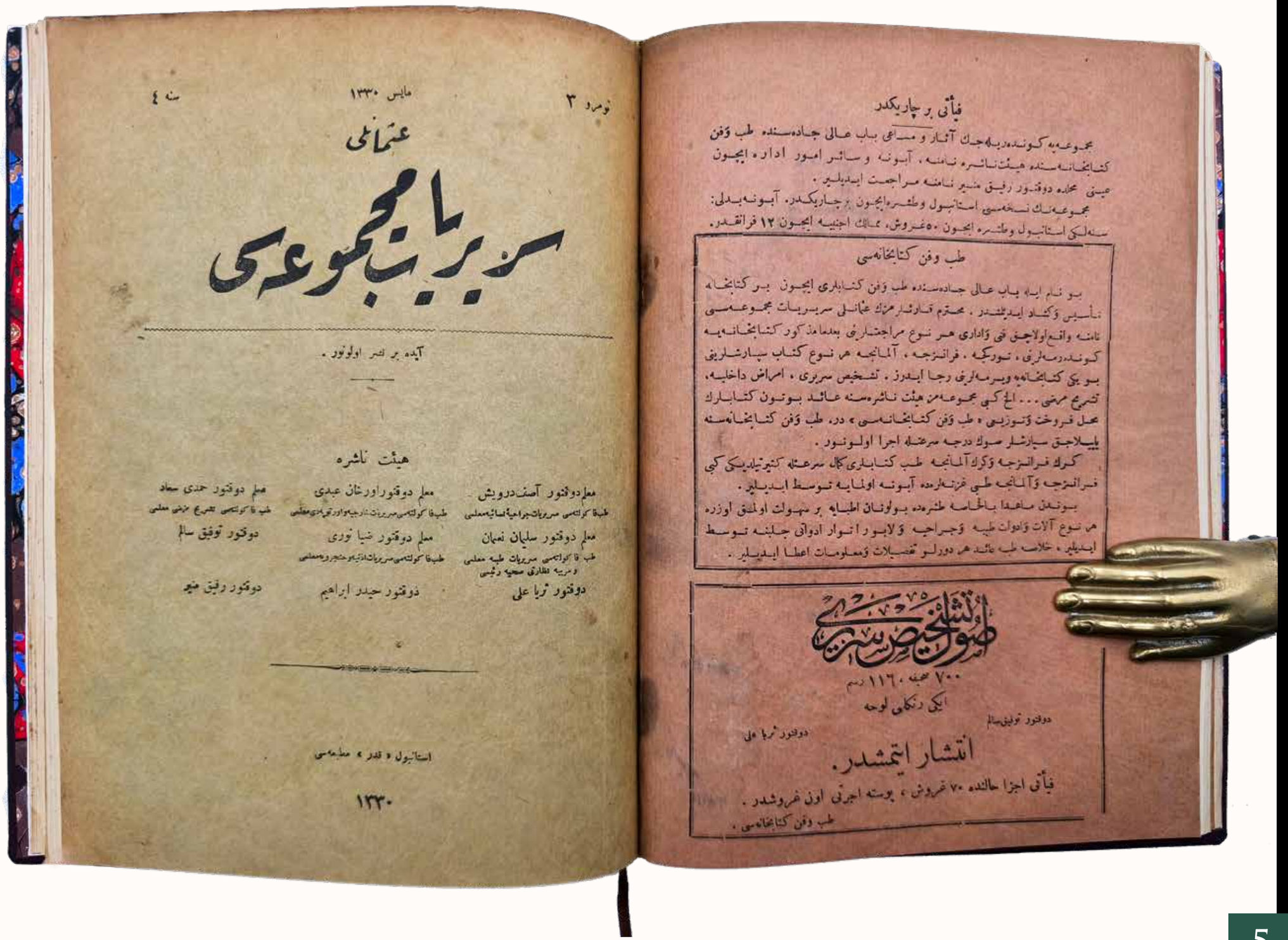
“Exceptionally rare collection of 29 issues of this Ottoman medical journal, published between March 1910 and February 1914 by faculty members of Istanbul University’s (Darülfünûn) School of Medicine. A significant publication in Turkish medical history, the journal suspended production during the Balkan Wars and ceased permanently in 1914 with the outbreak of World War I and its spread into the Ottoman Empire. This collection originates from the personal library of C.H.B., a renowned Turkish historian of medicine, and carries distinguished provenance.”



نومرو ۳ مايس ۱۳۳۰ سنه ٤

عثمانلی

سريرياتجموعه‌سی

آيده بر نشر اولونور .

هيئت ناشره

معلم دوقتور آصف درويش طب فاکولته‌سی سريريات جراحيه‌سنه معلم	معلم دوقتور اورخان عبدی طب فاکولته‌سی سريريات داخليه‌سی تحريرات فنيه‌سی معلمی	معلم دوقتور حدی سعاد طب فاکولته‌سی تشريح مرضی معلمی
معلم دوقتور سليمان نعمان طب فاکولته‌سی سريريات طبيه معلمی و مديريه نظارتی صحيه رئيسی	معلم دوقتور ضيا نوری طب فاکولته‌سی سريريات داخليه‌سی جنجرو معلمی	دوقتور توفيق سالم
دوقتور ثريا علی	دوقتور حيدر ابراهيم	دوقتور رفيق منير

استانبول « قدر » مطبعه‌سی

۱۳۳۰

فيأتی بر چاريکدر

مجموعه‌يه کونده‌ريله‌جك آثار و مساعی باب عالی جاده‌سنده طب وفن کتابخانه‌سنده هيئت ناشره نامنه ، آبونه و سائر امور اداره ايچون عينی محله دوقتور رفيق منير نامنه مراجعت ايديلير .

مجموعه‌نك نسخه‌سی استانبول وطشره‌ايچون بر چاريکدر. آبونه بدلی: سنه‌لکی استانبول وطشره ايچون ٥٠ غروش، ممالك اجنبيه ايچون ۱۲ فرانقدر.

طب وفن کتابخانه‌سی

بو نام ايله باب عالی جاده‌سنده طب وفن کتابلری ايچون بر کتابخانه تأسيس وکشاد ايدلمشدر . محترم قاريلرمزك عثمانلی سريريات مجموعه‌سی نامنه واقع اولاجق فی وادارى هر نوع مراجعتلرينی بعدماذکور کتابخانه‌يه کونده‌رمه‌لرينی ، تورکجه ، فرانسزجه ، آلمانجه هر نوع کتاب سپارشلرينی بو يکی کتابخانه‌يه ويرمه‌لرينی رجا ايدرز . تشخيص سريری ، امراض داخليه ، تشريح مرضی ... الخ کبی مجموعه‌مز هيئت ناشره‌سنه عائد بوتون کتابلرك محل فروخت وتوزيعی « طب وفن کتابخانه‌سی » در. طب وفن کتابخانه‌سنه يپيلاجق سپارشلر سوك درجه سرعتله اجرا اولونور .

کرك فرانسزجه وکرك آلمانجه طب کتابلری کال سرعتله کتيوتيلديکی کبی فرانسزجه وآلمانجه طبی غزته‌لرده آبونه اولنمايه توسط ايديلير .

بونلدن ماعدا بالخاصه طشره‌ده بولونان اطبايه بر مهولت اولمق اوزره هر نوع آلات وادوات طبيه وجراحيه ولابوراتوار ادواتی جلبنه توسط ايديلير ، خلاصه طب عائد هر دورلو تفصيلات ومعلومات اعطا ايديلير .

طب وفن کتابخانه‌سی سريريات

۷۰۰ صحيفه ، ۱۱٦۰ رسم
ايکی رنکلی لوحه

دوقتور توفيق سالم
دوقتور ثريا علی

انتشار ايتمشدر.

فيأتی اجزا حالنده ۷۰ غروش ، پوسته اجرتی اون غروشدر .

طب وفن کتابخانه‌سی .

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During the Crimean War, the efforts to establish the society began when a group of physicians and surgeons who had come to Istanbul with the allied (British, French, Sardinian/Italian) armies gathered around Dr. Peter Pincoffs (1815–1872), a Dutch physician serving in the British army. Among the 40 founding members were Dr. K. Karatodori from the Imperial School of Medicine (Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Şahane) and several foreign civilian doctors working in Istanbul. The society's first president was the French military surgeon Lucien Jean Baptiste Baudens (1804-1857).

To secure ongoing state support, honorary memberships were granted to high-ranking Ottoman physicians from the earliest years. The first Turkish honorary member (in 1856) was Keçecizade Dr. Fuad Pasha, who helped gain recognition of the society by Sultan Abdülmecid. Hekimbaşı Hayrullah Efendi and Salih Efendi were elected honorary members in 1859, and Arif Bey, director of the Imperial School of Medicine, in 1861. Although the number of Turkish members increased over time, Turkish physicians were not admitted as full members until the 1890s.

To become an "ordinary member" (*asli üye*) of the society, one was required to hold a diploma from a medical, pharmacy, or veterinary school and to present a scientific study. The society also had many "corresponding members" (membre correspondant) living in European countries.

Tevfik Salim Saglam was a prominent Turkish military physician and professor who made significant contributions to medical education and public health reforms during the formative years of the Republic of Turkey. His distinguished career spanned critical periods of transition, beginning with his service as Chief Physician of the Health Division for the Selanik Redif Brigade during the Balkan Wars. During World War I, he rose to become Chief of Health Services for both the 2nd and 3rd Armies, followed by his appointment as Chief of Internal Medicine at the prestigious Gülhane Military Medical Academy. Beyond his military service, Sağlam played a pivotal role in modernizing Turkey's medical infrastructure. As a passionate advocate for public health reform, he spearheaded efforts to establish specialized treatment centres for tuberculosis and malaria. His academic leadership was equally noteworthy, culminating in his selection as the inaugural Dean of Istanbul University's Faculty of Medicine, where he helped shape the next generation of Turkish medical professionals. Through his combined work in military medicine, institutional reform, and medical education, Sağlam left an indelible mark on Turkey's healthcare system during its transition to modernity.

RARITY AND HOLDINGS WORLDWIDE:

The journal was published irregularly at times, and while its exact circulation is unknown, it is believed to have been issued in limited numbers. Aside from the interruption during the Balkan Wars, it also faced suspensions under challenging circumstances. It is extremely rare today and, to our knowledge, does not survive as a complete set anywhere in the world except for the University of Health Sciences Library in Turkey.

At the IBB Atatürk Library, the following issues have been identified: Year 1: Nos. 1-4, 10, 12; Year 2: Nos. 1-12; Year 3: Nos. 1, 4-7, 9, 11.

At the Hakki Tarık Us Library in Istanbul: Year 1: Nos. 1-12; Year 2: Nos. 1-12.

At the Beyazit State Library in Istanbul: Year 3: Nos. 1-7, 9-11.

At the University of Health Sciences Library of the History of Medicine and Deontology: Year 1: Nos. 1-12.

At the Department of History of Medicine and Ethics, Istanbul University Cerrahpasa Faculty of Medicine: Year 4: No. 1.

At the Department of History of Medicine and Ethics, Istanbul University, Istanbul Faculty of Medicine: Year 1: Nos. 1-12.

At the Istanbul University Hulusi Behçet Library: Year 1: Nos. 1-12; Year 2: Nos. 1-12; Year 3: Nos. 1-12; Year 4: Nos. 1-5.

At Uludag University Library: Year 1: No. 12; Year 2: Nos. 1-11.

At Atatürk University Library, in the Seyfettin Özege Collection: Year 1: Nos. 2, 4; Year 2: Nos. 2-4, 8-12; Year 3: Nos. 1-3.

At the National Library of Ankara: Year 1: Nos. 1-12; Year 2: Nos. 1, 6-8; Year 3: No. 3; Year 4: No. 5.

In addition, at the Duke University Library in the USA: Year 1: Nos. 1-12; Year 2: Nos. 1-12.

The last known issue of the journal is Year 4, No. 5, dated July 1330 [July 1914]. Based on this date, although a definitive conclusion cannot be reached, it is highly probable that this was the final issue published. This is supported by a bibliographic entry (albeit with a question mark) in an article by Bedi Sehsuvaroglu suggesting the journal ended in 1914, and by the fact that, although the Ottoman Empire officially entered the war on October 29, 1914, World War I had already begun on July 28, 1914.

Duman 1669.; As of May 2025, OCLC shows two missing holdings (not set) at Duke (Only issues of the first two years) & Princeton Libraries.; Basaran: *Osmanlı Seririyat Mecmuasi / Revue Médicale Ottomane* (1910-1914).

2 MULTIPLE FIRSTS: THE FIRST JOURNAL / THE FIRST MEDICAL JOURNAL IN TURKISH LITERATURE

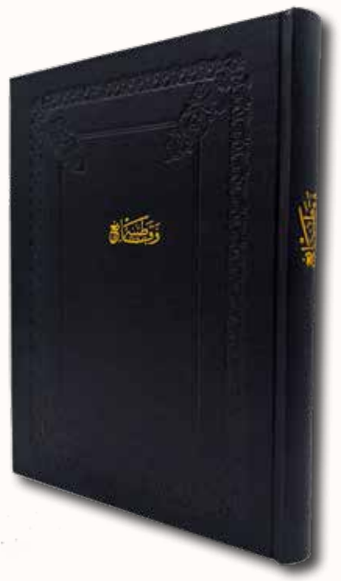
وقايع طبيه/ *Vakâyi'-i tıbbiye. Onbes günde bir nesrolunur tib gazetesidir. Ulûm-i hikemiyye ve fünûn-i tibbiyye ve cerrahiyye ve vilâdiyye ve ispençiyâriyyeden bahseder.* [i.e., *Medical events*]. Sermuharriri: Mehmed Fahri. AH 3 Nisan 1296 - 3 Kanûnisânî 1298 [1880 - 1882 CE]. Nos: 3-72. 70 issues (of 266).

FAHRI, MEHMED (Chief editor).

Mekteb-i Tıbbiyye-i Mülkiye-i Sahane Matbaasi, İstanbul, 1296-1298 = [1880-1882 CE].

Modern black cloth bdg. Gilt title on spine and the front board. Blind-tooled decorations on the board. 4to. (29 x 21 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters. Each issue 8 p., b/w ills. Scattered light stains and foxing on some pages, as mailed to subscribers with centre folds. Overall, a very good collection.

9000 USD



An exceptionally rare collection comprising 70 issues (of 266) published between 15 April 1880 and 15 November 1882 of *Vakayi-i Tıbbiye,* the first Ottoman medical journal and the first periodical published in Turkish (Simsek; Çeviker; Tonta et al.; Karakasli; Dereköy).

This historically significant and groundbreaking publication traces its origins to the Ottoman Imperial School of Medicine (Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Şahane) in Istanbul, where its inaugural issue appeared on 25 March 1849. Under the leadership of Chief Physician Abdülhak Molla, *Vakayi-i Tıbbiye* marked the dawn of scientific periodicals in Turkey, remaining in circulation for two years and ten months in its first period.

Medical historians document that *Vakayi-i Tıbbiye* was published in two distinct phases. The initial publica-

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tion period (1849-1854) saw the release of 21 issues before the publication ceased operations due to administrative and financial constraints. Notably, these early issues were distributed through non-Muslim pharmacies across Istanbul. The present collection features 70 rare consecutive issues from the journal's second publication era (1880-1897), representing a significant portion of this historically important later period. This second phase marked the journal's revival and its most sustained period of continuous publication.

The journal's first period, printed in lithographic ta'liq script, holds particular significance for its pioneering role in Turkifying medical terminology, a deliberate intellectual stance against the prevailing French-language educational tradition of the period. This approach persisted for the journal's entire run.

On 30 April 1882, a circular issued by the Ottoman Ministry of the Interior to provincial governors emphasized the need for improvements to *Vakayi-i Tıbbiye,* the medical journal published under that title by the Civilian Medical School (Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Mülkiye) since 1880. The directive stated that elevating the journal to European standards required three actions: incorporating it into the "Haberân-i Fenn" [i.e., Scientific News] editorial board, mandating physicians to submit monthly reports of medical cases encountered in their practice, and requiring them to contribute written descriptions of their local topography. The journal was distributed by Sarafim Efendi, manager of the Okçularbaşı Reading Room in Istanbul's Bayezid district. This establishment (active 1857-1920s), named after its Armenian-origin proprietor, operated as a sober intellectual hub where Ottoman scholars gathered, functioning more like a public library than a typical café, with extensive periodicals available for consultation.

The second period of *Vakayi-i Tıbbiye* was printed in letterpress, formatted in two columns on yellow-colored paper, with each 8-page issue continuing the sequential numbering of the previous ones. Subscription to the journal was mandatory for all municipal physicians and veterinarians throughout the Ottoman territories, while pharmacists and surgeons were exempt from this requirement. Notably, pharmacists in the Hejaz and Harameyn provinces were not charged subscription fees. Another distinctive feature was that civil physicians and veterinarians paid only half the subscription rate (20 kurush) and were exempt from postage fees.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CONTENT:

"The journal's articles contain numerous pioneering contributions to Turkish medical literature of the late Ottoman period. A significant portion consists of translated selections from leading French, German, and English medical journals, providing Ottoman physicians with direct access to contemporary European medical knowl-


صحيفه ١١٥ ﴿ وقايع طبيه ﴾

قطر مقداري اختلافايدن تجمعات ممكن الاستحصال اولور

(شكل ١)

في يومنا، اهل علومك دقتى غاية الغايه اصغر اولان اجسام حقنده (نقيعيات بافتريلر) مجلوب اولديغى اجلدن تجمعات عضويه استعمالنه اشد لزوم كوريلوب و بوكبى تحريات علميه خصوصنده عدسات جسمية قويه اقتضا ايدر ايسه ده بسيط براثيات عملى ايچون آنف البيان عدسات جسميه كافيدر .

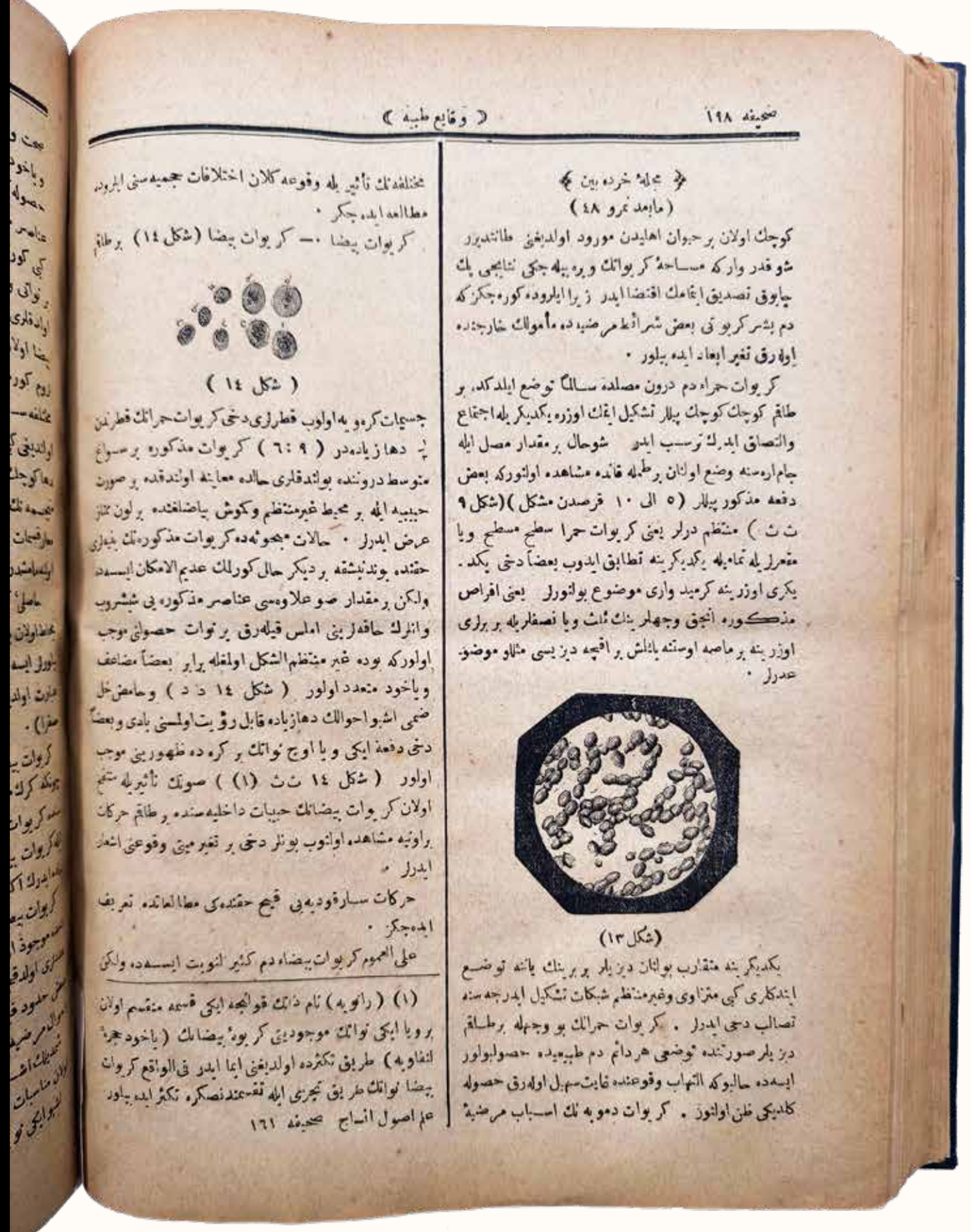
edge. Our research reveals that Ottoman practitioners creatively synthesized these foreign publications with case studies from their own clinical experiences. The articles employ a formal academic style, frequently citing European medical luminaries, referred to honorifically as “Monsieur”, including Lister, Pasteur, Könnig, and Kussmaul. These case discussions mirror modern clinical reports in both structure and substance, bearing resemblance to contemporaneous journals like *The British Medical Journal* in their physical layout and scholarly approach. A key distinction emerges in content origins: while European journals primarily featured original research by their national medical communities, the Ottoman publication uniquely blended translated knowledge with locally observed medical cases, creating a distinctive intellectual synthesis characteristic of medicine’s globalization during this era.

One notable article features a translation from the most recent issue of a French medical journal, examining treatments for tetanus, specifically analysing the therapeutic effects of both tetanus serum and Pasteur serum. The inclusion of this cutting-edge research, along with explicit citations of Louis Pasteur (1822–1895), demonstrates the journal’s role in rapidly disseminating European medical advances. This is further corroborated by contemporary commercial evidence, particularly the licensed production and sale of Kina Kalmiyan syrup (a quinine-based formulation) in Ottoman markets. Together, these elements confirm that Ottoman physicians were not merely observing but actively implementing current therapeutic innovations, reflecting a deliberate integration of Western medical knowledge into local practice.

The 1897 issue of *Vakayi-i Tıbbiye* featured a significant report by the scientific commission led by Professor Robert Koch (1843-1910), the pioneering microbiologist who first identified the tuberculosis bacillus. This landmark publication documented the commission’s findings on combating the plague bacillus (Yersinia pestis) during their epidemiological investigations in British India. The inclusion of Koch’s research demonstrates the journal’s commitment to disseminating cutting-edge international medical discoveries, particularly those with direct relevance to public health crises affecting Ottoman territories.

The journal includes discussions on the disinfection methods introduced by the British physician Joseph Lister (1827-1912), who established the concept of sepsis and antisepsis in medical history and pioneered the use of antiseptics (germicides). It is evident that the concept of sepsis-antisepsis, introduced to the medical world by Lister, was well known to Ottoman physicians, who practiced contemporary medicine by utilizing antiseptic solutions containing boron, chlorine, and acids. In a translated article addressing the causes of stomach disorders and the composition of gastric secretions, interpretations can be found that point toward what are now known as psychosomatic illnesses.

In addition to articles indicating the emergence of experimental studies conducted on animals such as mice, guinea pigs, and monkeys in Europe, the journal also



صحيفه ١٩٨ ﴿ وقايع طبيه ﴾

﴿ مجلهٔ خرده بين ﴾
(مابعد نمرو ٤٨)

كوچك اولان برحيوان اهايدن مورود اولديغي طاتديرور شو قدر وار كه مساحهٔ كريوانك وبره يله جكي نتايجي پك چابوق تصديق ايتمك اقتضا ايدر زيرا ايلروده كوره جكز كه دم بشر كريوني بعض شرائط مرضيه ده مأموك خارجنده اولهرق تغير ابعاد ايده بيلور .

كريوات حمراء دم درون مصلده سالمًا توضع ايلدكده بر طاقم كوچك كوچك پيلار تشكيل ايتك اوزره يكديكر يله اجتماع والتصاق ايدرك ترسب ايدر شوحال برمقدار مصل ايله جام ارهسنه وضع اولنان برطبقه قائده مشاهده اولنورکه بعض دفعه مذكور پيلار (٥ الى ١٠ قرصدن مشكل) (شكل ٩ ث ث) منتظم درلر يعني كريوات حمرا سطح مسطح ويا مقعر يله تمامًا يكديكرينه تطابق ايدوب بعضاً دخي يكدكري اوزرينه كرميد وارى موضوع بولنورلر يعني اقراص مذكوره انجق وچهلرينك ثلث ويا نصفلريله برلرى اوزرينه برماصه اوستنه ياتلش براقيمه ديزيسي مثلاو موضوع عدرلر .

(شكل ١٣)

يكديكرينه متقارب بولنان ديزيلر برلرينك يانه توضع ايتدكلرى كبي متزاوى وغيرمنتظم شبكات تشكيل ايدرجه سنده تصالب دخي ايدرلر . كريوات حمرانك بو وجهله برطاقم ديزيلر صورتنده توضعي هردائم دم طبيعيده حصولبولور ايسه ده حالبوكه التهاب وقوعنده غايت سهل اولهرق حصوله كلديكي ظن اولنوز . كريوات دمويه نك اسباب مرضيهٔ مختلفه نك تأثيريله وقوعه كلان اختلافات جميعه سني البرودر مطالعه ايده جكز .

كريوات بيضا ـ كريوات بيضا (شكل ١٤) برطاقم

(شكل ١٤)

جسيمات كرويه اولوب قطرلرى دخي كريوات حمرانك قطرندن پك دها زياده در (٩ : ٦) كريوات مذكوره برصواع متوسط درونده بولندقلرى حالده معاينه اولندقده پر صورت حبيبيه ايله بر محيط غيرمنتظم وكوش بياضلغنده پرلون تلوز عرض ايدرلر . حالات مجموعه ده كريوات مذكورهنك بخارى حقنده بوندنبشقه بر ديكر حال كورلمك عديم الامكان ايسه ده ولكن برمقدار صو علاوه سي عناصر مذكوره يي شيشروب وانلرك حاقدلرينى املس قيله رق پر توات حصولنى موجب اولورکه بوده غير منتظم الشكل اولمغله برابر بعضاً مضاعف ويا خود متعدد اولور (شكل ١٤ د د) وحامض خل ضمى اشبو احوالك دهازياده قابل رؤيت اولمسنى بادى وبعضاً دخي دفعة ايكى ويا اوچ توانك بركره ده ظهورينى موجب اولور (شكل ١٤ ث ث (١)) صونك تأثيريله متفخ اولان كريوات بيضانك حبيبات داخليه سنده برطاقم حركات براونيه مشاهده اولنوب بونلر دخي برتغيرميني وقوعنى اشعار ايدرلر .

حركات سيارقوديه يي قبح حقنده‌ى مطالعاتده تعريف ايده جكز .

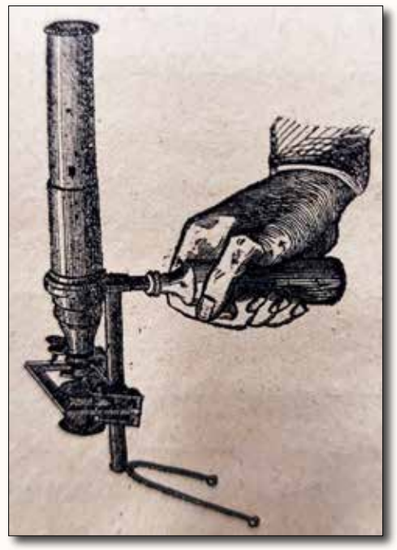
على العموم كريوات بيضاء دم كثير النوبت ايسه ده ولكن

(١) (زاويه) نام ذانك قوالجه ايكى قسمه منقسم اولان برويا ايكى توانك موجودينى كريوة بيضانك (ياخود حجرة لنفاويه) طريق تكثرده اولديغنى ايما ايدر فى الواقع كريوات بيضا توانك طريق تجريبى ايله تقسيمندن تكثر ايده بيلور

featured writings under the heading of “medical topography” that focused on epidemiological and socio-cultural investigations carried out in cities like Burdur and Manastir. Some pharmaceutical formulas within these articles employed measurements such as grams, centigrams, and cubic centimetres, which serve as evidence of the adaptation of modern metric units into Ottoman medical literature.

Including Latin-derived medical terms still in use today, such as *hypnotism, lethargy, physiology,* and *influenza*, demonstrates that physicians in the Ottoman Empire were well-acquainted with contemporary medical terminology. (Source: Dereköy: “Vakayi-i Tıbbiye Dergisinin 1884/100, 1897/24, 1897/5, 1897/12 ve 1897/13 Sayılarının Değerlendirilmesi”).

Duman 2335.; As of May 2025, we couldn’t trace any copies in the OCLC.; Çeviker, 6 p.; Dereköy (PhD Thesis).



3 RARE COLLECTION OF THE JOURNAL OF THE ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF MEDICINE

دار الفنون طب فاكولته‌سي مجموعيس / *Dar'ül-fünûn Tip Fakültesi Mecmuasi: Tabâbet, eczacilik, disçilik, müteallikati.* Published by Commission of the Dar'ül-fünûn. 83 issues (of 99) in 10 volumes, and, 1916-1928. [i.e., *Journal of the Istanbul University Faculty of Medicine*].

COMMISSION OF THE ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

İstanbul Darülfününu Tıp Fakültesi Yayınevi, Matbaa-i Amire, Istanbul, AH 1332 [1916 CE] - 1928.

Contemporary black cloths and separate fascicles. Roy. (16x24 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). Richly illustrated. A good collection. Vol. 1: March 1332 / 1916 - August 1334 / 1918 = Complete set of issues 1-7 (no 4 is not inserted to the volume; it is present separately as a fascicle). Vol. 2: August 1335 / 1919 - June 1336 / 1920 = Complete set of nos 1-6. Vol. 3: Between August 1336 / 1920 and April 1337 / 1921, five issues were published; of this volume, the first number (August 1336 / 1920) and the no 5 (April 1337 / 1921) are missing. Nos 2, 3, and 4 are present in fascicle form. Vol. 4: August 1337 / 1921 - December 1338 / 1922 = Complete set of nos 1-9. Vol. 5: January-February 1339 / 1923 - December 1339 / 1923 = Complete set of nos 1-12. Vol. 6: January 1340 / 1924 - December 1340 / 1924. Vol. 7: January-February 1341 / 1925 - May-December 1341 / 1925. Vol. 8: Of this volume, only the first number (dated January 1926) is present; the remaining 11 issues are missing. Vol. 9: January 1927 - December 1927 = Complete set of nos 1-12. Vol. 10: Between January and February 1928 and November 1928, 12 issues were published; nos 1-7 and 11-12 are present, while issues 8-10 are missing.

USD 6500

Extremely rare collection including 83 issues of 99, of this journal of the Istanbul University Faculty of Medicine. This is one of the seven important periodicals published starting in 1916 by the Istanbul Darülfünun, which was the first Turkish academic institution in the modern sense.

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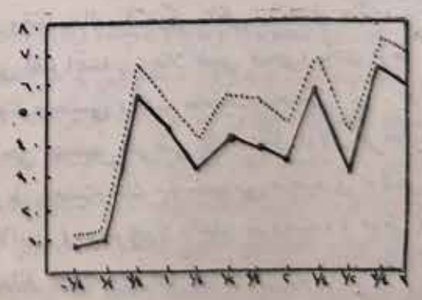
KHALKEDON
RARE BOOKS

“Extremely rare collection including 83 issues of 99, of this journal of the Istanbul University Faculty of Medicine. The journal is one of the seven important journals published starting in 1916 by the Istanbul Darülfünun, which was the first Turkish academic institution in the modern sense.”

صاغلام انسانلرده یاپیلان تجربه‌لر بعض وقعه‌لرده «طبیعی منحنی» نك غیری نتایج ویرمکده‌در. فقط بو شخصلرده تجربه تکرار ایدیلورسه دائما عینی‌نسبتی اظهار ایدن منحنیلر الده ایدیلمکده‌در. مثلا علی‌العموم صاغلام معده‌نك حامضیت منحنیسی غیر حامضی ویا جزئی حامضی قیمتلرله باشلیوب بر ساعت ظرفنده حامضیت درجه‌سنه ایریشه‌رك بو قیمتی بر ساعت محافظه ایتدکدن صکره تامنده تکرار غیر حامضی قیمتلره منتهی اولدیغی حالده دیکر قیمتلرله باشلایان منحنی بیوك تموجات ارائه ایتمکده ومثلا بر حالده دوام ایتمسی لازم کلن زمانده جزئی حامضی آشاغی دوچار انقطاع اولمقده‌در. بو شخصلرده بو تجربه‌لر تکرار اولندقده ی قیمتلرله دوچار انقطاع اولان ۹۰ ـ ۱۲۰ نجی دقیقه‌لرك تموجاتی آشاغی یوقاری عینی زمانلره تصادف ایتمکده‌در. بو تجربه‌لر معده‌ده‌کی فعل کیموی وفیزیولوژینك شخصدن شخصه تبدل ایتدیکنه وشخصده وصفی اشکالی حائز اولدیغنه بردلیلدر که امراض معدویه‌ده عصاره معاینه‌لری پایلدیغی زمان هرحالده ثابت صوندا ایله‌متقطع اصولك تطبیق اولنه‌سنك نه درجه‌ده مهم ولازم اولدیغنی کوسترر.

هوشی‌طرفندن ألده‌ایدیلن برقاچ منحنینك مطالعه‌سنك فائده‌بخش اولهجغنی امید ایدرك بروجه‌زیر عیناً ترسیم ایدیورم:

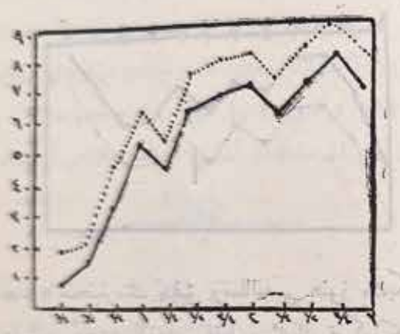
منحنی نومرو ۱



۱ نومرولی منحنی فضله متموج بر فرط حامضیت عصبیه وقعه‌سندن ألده

ایدلمشدر. بو منحنی عصبی وقعه‌لرك وصفی بر منحنیسی‌در. اعظمی حامضیت حالبوکه طبیعی‌وصاغلام بر معده‌نك منحنیسی ایکی ساعت صوکره ألده‌ایدلمشدر. حالبوکه طبیعی وصاغلام برمعده‌نك منحنیسی ایکی ساعت‌صوکره اعظمی قیمتنی آرتق محافظه ایتمز. منحنینك بو طرزده تشکیلنه سبب افرازاتك بطئتله وقوع بولمستدر.

منحنی نومرو ۲



بواب معده قرحه‌لرینك منحنیسی اهمیت عظیمهٔ تشخیصیه‌یی حائزدر. ایکی ساعتدن فضله بر زمانی متعاقب الده ایدیلن اعظمی حامضیت قیمتلرینی کوسترن منحنیلر هرحال وکارده قرحه شبهه‌سنی جالبدر. (رهنوس) بو منحنیلری (طیرمانان شکل Kletterlyp) دیه توصیف ایتمشدر. بو منحنی اعظمی حامضیت مقدارینك بواش بواش فقط بلا انقطاع ومرديون شکلنده ألده ایدلدیکنی کوسترر.

بو منحنی قرحهٔ معاءاثناعشره = Ulcus duodeni مضطرب برخصه‌یه عائددر. قرق بش دقیقه صوکره آز حامضی بر قیمتی آنجق آلان منحنی ۲,۵ ساعت آشاغی یوقاری عینی قیمتی محافظه ایتدکدن صوکره اوچنجی ساعته یقین بردنبره یوکسلمکده‌در. فی‌الواقع خسته دخی بك بیدکدن اوچ ساعت صوکره شدتلی اوجاع حس ایتمکده ایمش. بو منحنی الیوم جاری اولان تعیین حامضیت اصولنك نه‌قدر خطالی اولدیغنه اك بیوك بر دلیلدر. زیرا خسته

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Due to World War 1, this journal was published at irregular intervals, and after the Alphabet Reform (1928), it switched to the new script starting from the January-June 1929 issue. Therefore, this collection consists entirely of early issues printed in Ottoman Turkish using the Arabic script.

The journal, published by the professors of the Faculty of Medicine, included many prominent figures in its editorial board: Ziya Nuri (Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Laryngeal and Otic Diseases), İsmail Derviş (General Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Obstetrics and Midwifery), Tevfik Recep (Professor of Histology and Embryology), and Şevki (Professor of Philosophy). In the same issue, Sadettin Vedat (Assistant Professor of Surgery) is also recorded as the Secretary. Over time, these names underwent some changes. For example, in Year XV, No. 1-2, 1933, under the heading of Editorial Board (Naşir Heyeti), the names Akif Şakir, Akil Muhtar, Hamdi Suat, İhsan Hilmi, Kenan Tevfik, M. Hayrullah, Necmettin Rıfat, Neşet Ömer, Server Kamil, Süreyya Ali, Tevfik Recep, Ziya Nuri, Fazıl Şerafettin, and Tevfik Remzi appear. In this issue, Behçet Sabit and Muzaffer Esat Bey are also listed under the title of Editors-in-Chief (Tahrir Müdürleri). Again, on the inner title page of this issue, there is a list of an Editorial Board (Tahrir Heyeti) composed of 36 members.

Some examples of articles in the collection that can be considered scientific contributions to the literature: The first article published in the first issue, How Digitalis Takes Effect by Akil Muhtar (1877-1949), immediately draws attention. In this important study, known as the “Usskof Experiment” and recorded in Turkish medical literature, Akil Muhtar Özden proved for the first time in the world that digitalis, when taken orally, begins to take effect after one and a half hours and reaches its maximum effect after three and a half hours.

A summary translation by Mustafa Hakkı of Celal Muhtar Özden’s (1865-1947) famous article titled On the Trichophytosis of the Hands and Soles (Rahatü’l-yed ve ahmasü’l-kadem trikofisisi), originally published in A*nnales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie,* No. 8, August 1892, was printed in AH 1340, Issue 78. In this renowned article, Celal Muhtar identified the Trichophyton fungus as the cause of a skin lesion observed on the hands and feet and presented the cases of trichophytosis he had followed. Additionally, an article by Serge Voronoff (1866–1951), one of the prominent researchers of the period and the pioneer of early scientific studies on rejuvenation through testicular implantation, was published both in Turkish and French under the titles “The Histological Evolution and Physiological Manifestations of Glandular Grafting” (Gudde aşısının nescî tekamülü ve fisiologyaf tezahürü = Évolution histologique et manifestations physiologiques de la greffe glandulaire) in Year XIV, No. 3-4, April 1932.

For more detailed information about the articles (pp. 200-253):


طب فاکولته‌سی مجموعه‌سی ۱۹۵

مشاهده ـ ۲

(س ...) خانم ، جهاز اوغلی معاینه خانه‌سنه مراجعت ایدییور . تشکاتی تام . قره‌مرسل جمیعه‌سنك تولید ایتدیکی خوف ودهشت اوزرینه یاپلش . اوچ ساعت قدر یاپغین قالدقدن صکره کندینه گلش . دردنجی کونی یوزنده بولنك حاصل اولش . بدایتده مرجك جسامتنده بولنان بولنك مرور زمان ایله توسع ایتمکله براز رنکده قویولاشمش . برسنه صکره قوللرنده عین منظره و اوصافی ابراز ایدن لکهلر حاصل اولش . خسته‌لغنك ایکنجی سنه‌سی شکل ۵ ده کوریلن منظره‌یی آلمش . واسترمان درت زائد .

شکل — ۵

خانم مراجعتنك هفته‌سنده کیتمك مجبوریتنده بولندیغی سویلدی . ادویهٔ مناسبه اعطا ایتدك . مع‌الاسف اووقتدن بری بردها کورمدم .

بووقعه ، مراکز عصبیه‌نك مه‌لانودرمی حصولنده‌کی مداخله‌سنی بك واضح کوسترمسی اعتباریله آریجه شایان اهمیتدر .

* * *

خطاطات افرنجیه ایپلشدکدن صکره برلرنده قالان لطحات صباغیه ایله دور ثالث سوءتلوناتندن صرف‌نظر ایدرسه‌ك داءالافرنجك برنجی سنه‌سنده حصوله کلن ودورثانی تظاهراتندن معدود بولنان صباغی سیفیلیدلر علی الاکثر نقره ، عنق

Darülfünun Tıp Fakültesi Mecmuası (1916-1933) ve Dizini. Naderi, Sait & Gülten Dinç.

Overall, this journal featured early clinical trials, case studies, and important translations of European medical advancements, published between 1916 and 1933, from the period of the First World War to the 1933 University Reform in Turkey, is one of the most important medical periodicals of early 20th-century Turkey. It was issued by the Faculty of Medicine of Darü'l-Fünûn, the Ottoman Empire's first modern university and the direct predecessor of today's Istanbul University.

The journal served as the primary platform for publishing original medical research, reviews, case reports, and academic discussions by leading Ottoman and Turkish physicians. Contributors included some of the most important figures in Turkish medical history, who were actively engaged in bringing modern Western medicine into the Ottoman/Turkish context.

Darü'l-Fünûn had been established as the Ottoman Empire's attempt to modernize and systematize education following European models. The Faculty of Medicine, founded earlier in 1827 as Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Şahane, was one of the Empire's most prestigious institutions.

Duman 0404.; As of May 2025, OCLC lists only two group of issues (321082787) in two libraries worldwide: Duke University Libraries (Only two issues, No: 1 and 4 of the first year) & Princeton University Library (nine issues in total).

شكل ٤ — مريض چيقاريلان جسم اجنبي (عيناً رسم ايدلشدر)

چابوق اخراج ايچك هوسيله اجسام اجنبية سطحه‌يي اورتمسه طوغرى طوغرى
وچنكلى چوق صيقمق مقبول وسالم بر اصول دكلدر . نه كم بو صوك آيده
مطالعه‌ت فرصتياب اولديغ v. Eicken ك نشر ايتديكى عارضه‌لى بر وقعه دخى
بوخصوصى تأييد ايتمكده‌در . موسى اليك سر ريانده ذكر ايتديكم وقعه‌يه
مشابه وآنجق رازدها كنيشجه بر طاقه ديش پارچه‌سى مريدن حقارغه

4 THE OTTOMAN MODERN MEDICAL JOURNAL THAT COULD BE PUBLISHED AFTER THE OPPRESSIONIST SULTAN REGIME

طبابت حاضره / *Tabâbet-i hâzira* [*La medicine modern. Bi-mensuel = The modern medicine*]. 1 March 1909 - 1 March 1910. Nos: 1-24 (The first 24 issues of 82).

[TALIMCIOGLU], DR. SÜKRÜ KAMIL (1870-1946) (Prep. by).

Matbaa-yi Hayriye ve Sürekasi, Istanbul, 1909-1910.

Contemporary burgundy half morocco. Spine with five raised bands; gilt title to the front board and in the second compartment. 4to (29 x 21 cm). Text in Ottoman Turkish (Arabic script). Two leaves from issue no. 19 loosely inserted. A small tear (1.5 cm) to the upper left corner of the first issue, not affecting the text. Some fading and discoloration to the red cloth. Light soiling to a few pages. Overall, a very good and well-preserved collection.

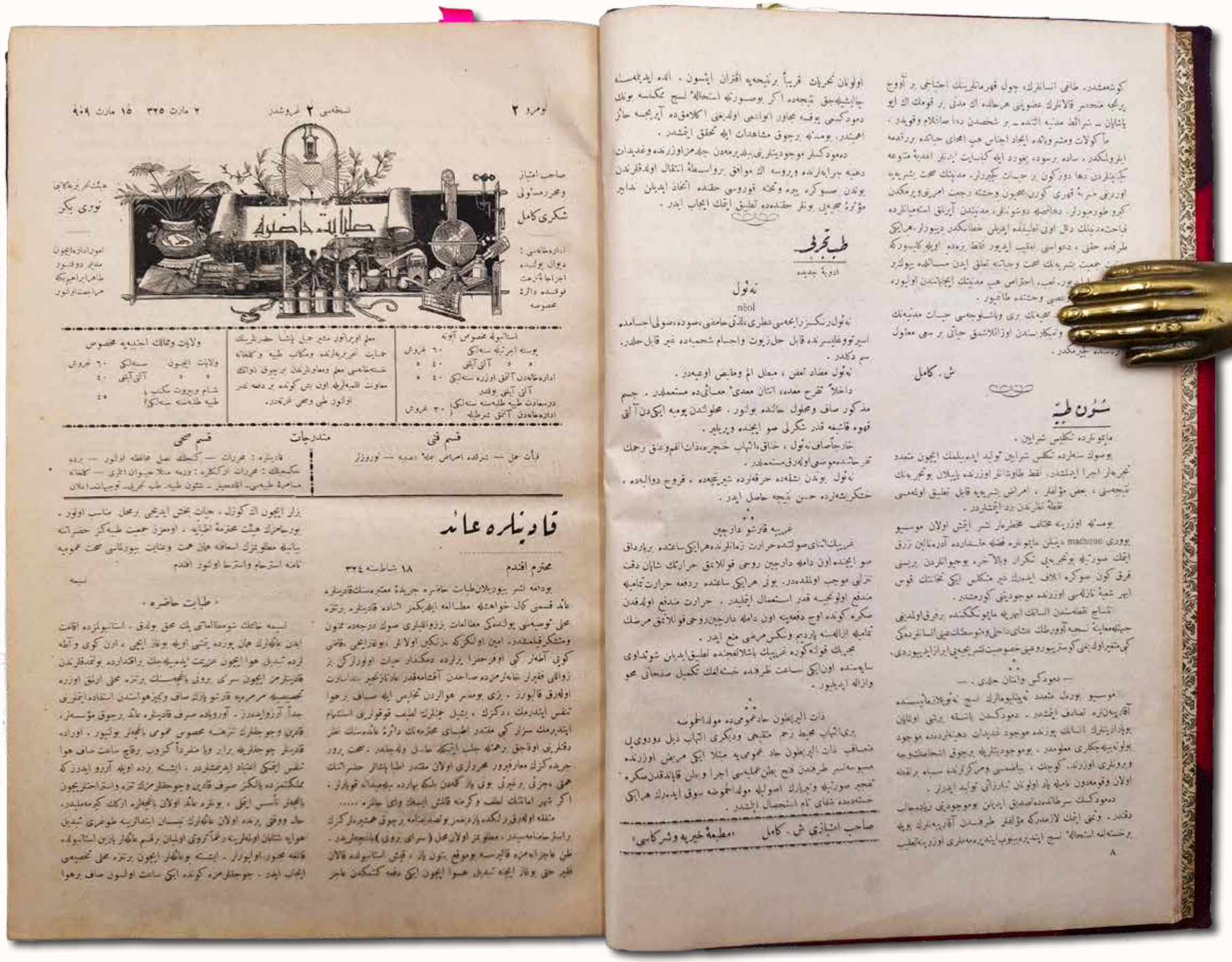
USD 5500

An exceedingly rare collection of the first 24 issues (the complete first-year run) of this Ottoman medical journal, published in the early 20th century, shortly after the proclamation of the Second Constitutional Era, to document and disseminate both local and international developments in modern medicine.

KHALKEDON
RARE BOOKS

The bimonthly journal was printed in two columns and contained no illustrations. Its publisher, Şükrü Kamil, graduated from the Military School of Medicine in 1890 and later served as Director of Health in Yemen, as well as Health Inspector in Bitlis, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, and Konya. Among the journal's contributors were prominent figures such as Dr. Mazhar Osman Uzman, Tahir Ibrahim Dümer, Ziya Nuri Birgi, Rıza Nur, Surgeon Cemil Pasha, and Server Kamil Tokgöz.

Some articles in *Tabâbet-i Hâzıra* were based on lectures and clinical observations from Gülhane and the Faculty of Medicine, while others were translations from foreign sources. The journal also featured paramedical content, including discussions on family medicine, medical ethics and deontology, military hospitals, civilian physicians, public health in schools, and the restructuring of the military medical corps. Further topics ranged from pharmacists and medical education reforms to the future of physicians, food safety (such as regulations on beverages and bakers), medical reports, asylums, and urban air pollution. Additionally, the journal provided updates on appointments, deaths, new medical publications, and students sent to study in Europe.



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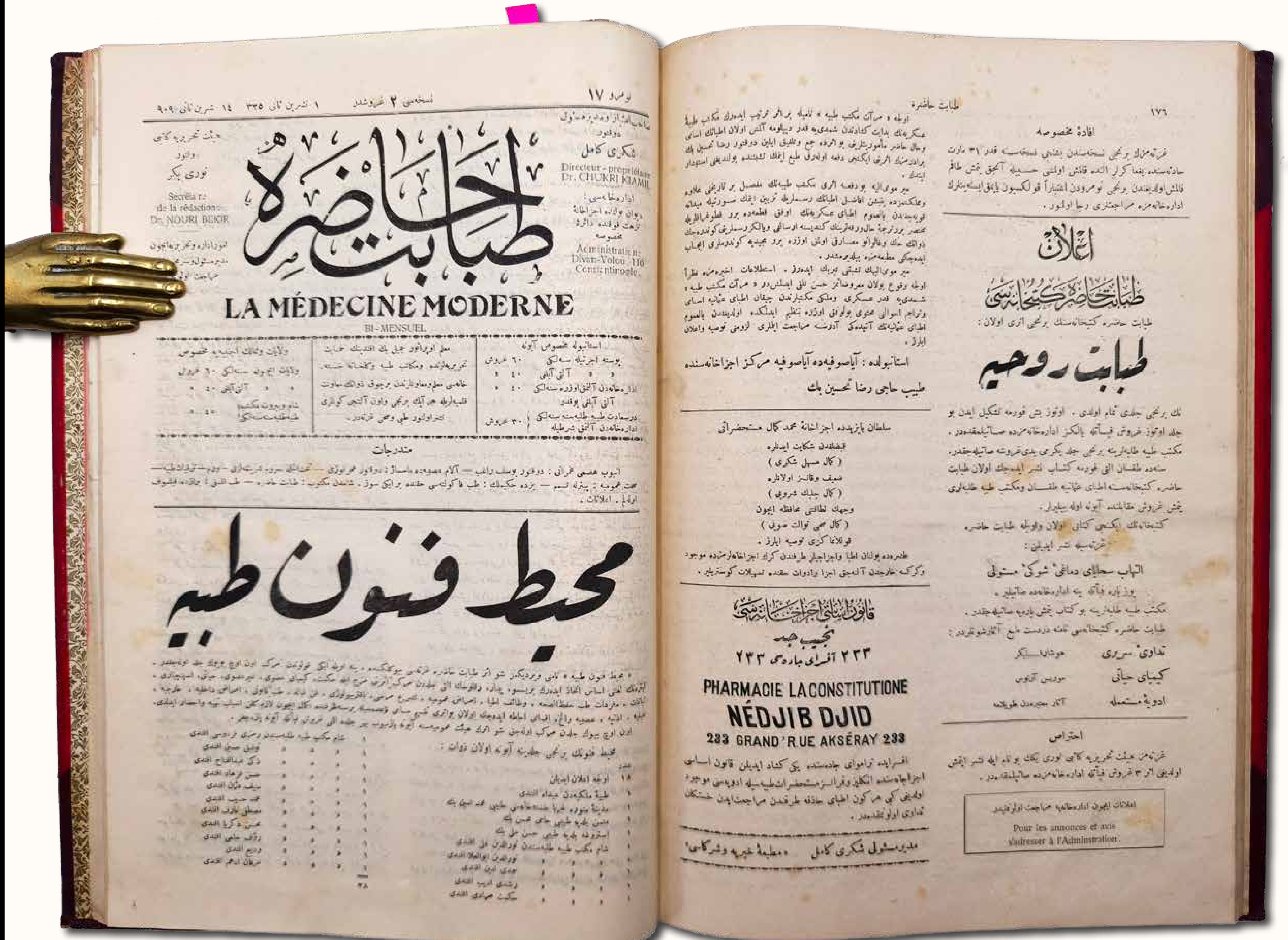
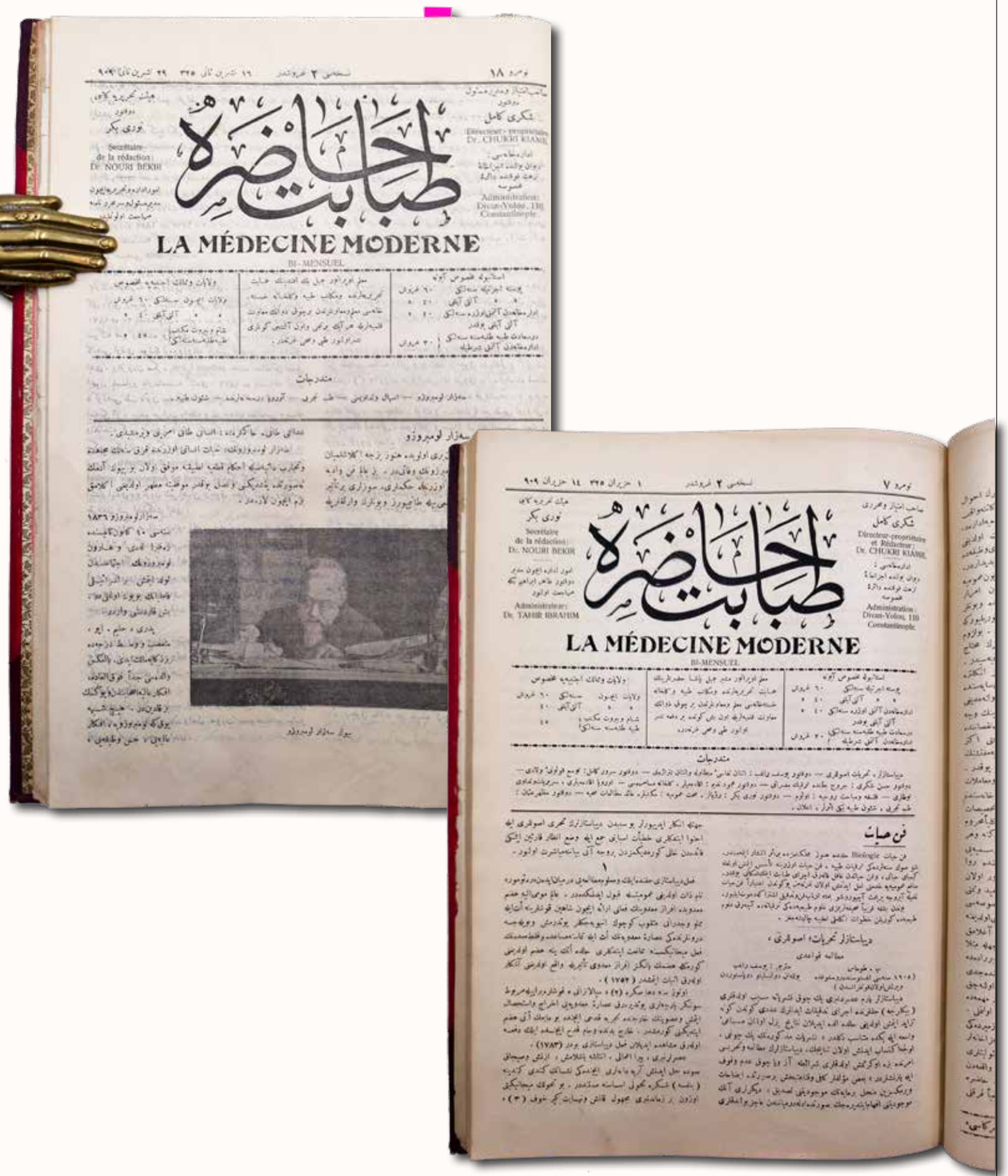


The journal was divided into two main sections: Kısm-ı Fennî (Scientific Section) and Kısm-ı Sıhhî (Health Section). As stated in the "İfade-i Mahsusa" (Special Note), eight pages were dedicated to general readership, while the remaining eight were reserved for specialized medical content. The Scientific Section featured technical medical language, with articles such as "Lectures on Clinical Medicine," "Nervous System Diseases in the East," "Scientific Presentation at Gülhane," and "Clinical and Treatment Notes." Meanwhile, the Health Section used more accessible language, covering topics like "How to Achieve Beautiful Hair," "Mental and Moral Hygiene," "Measures Against Rabies," and "Public Health."

Published exclusively in Turkish, *Tabâbet-i Hâzıra* is not available as a complete collection in any Turkish library. (Dinç).

Duman 2052.; As of May 2025, OCLC lists only two holdings worldwide (702366561), UC Southern Systemwide Facility & UCLA.



5 THE SECOND DENTAL JOURNAL IN TURKISH MEDICAL LITERATURE

دیشجیلگ عالمی / Dişçilik alemi: Dişçilik fenninin terakkisine hizmet eder, fennî, tıbbî ve meslekî mecmuadır = Dichdjilik alemi: Le monde dentaire. **Nos: The first 1-24 (of 34) in 2 volumes.**

RÂMIZ, FERID [ÖKER] (?-1968).

Cihan Biraderler Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1924-1927.

Contemporary quarter calf. Roy. 8vo. (24 x 17 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). Profusely illustrated and period advertisements. Worn to the spine of the one volume, occasionally foxing on some pages. Overall, a very good collection.

USD 4500

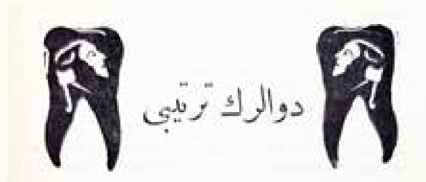
An exceedingly rare first 24 issues (of 34), from June 1924 to July 1927, of this second dentistry journal in Turkish medical literature. This richly illustrated journal “serves the advancement of dental science; it is a scientific, medical, and professional publication.”.

The *Dişçilik Âlemi Mecmuasi* is the second scientific and professional dental journal published in Turkey, making it one of the earliest publications in the field. The journal contributed to the development of dentistry and played a crucial role in establishing the literature in this discipline. It is a significant source for understanding the growth of Turkish dental practice and its academic foundations.

It also addressed the challenges faced by the School of Dentistry (Dişçi Mektebi), providing a platform for discussing its issues and offering critiques of its administration. This engagement highlighted Ferid Ramiz Öker's commitment to improving dental education and practice in Turkey.

Ferid Ramiz Öker (also known as Ferid Ramiz Bey) was a pioneering Turkish dentist and he continued his dental practice in Istanbul for many years.

Duman 0459.; The National Library of Turkey holds only the first 12 issues. As of May 2025, no copies have been traced in OCLC.



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دارالفنون طبفاكولته‌سى ديشجيلك شعبه‌سندن بوسنه مأذون اولاجق كنج ديش حكيملرى وتدريس هيئتى
سنه مكتبمزدن ٨٠ ى متجاوزديش طبيبي مأذون اولاجقدر . وطنك برچوق برلرى جاهل بربرلرك بازيچهٔ تجارت وجهالتى بولنوركن اجراى فعاليت ايتمك اوزره داغيلاجقلرى
ه صحت و علم و عرفان صاچاجق اولان بو كنج طبيبلره بوتون قلبمزله موفقيت تمنى ايدەرز .

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6

THE FIRST VETERINARY JOURNAL OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

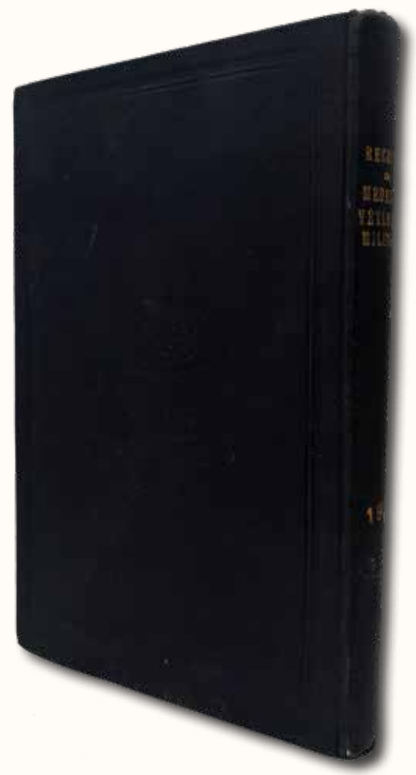
عسگرى طب بيطرى مجموعسى / ***Askerî tib baytârî mecmuasi: Müdafaa-i Milliye Vekâleti Umûr-i Baytariye Dairesi tarafından ayda bir nesrolunur.*** **The last 12 issues (of 108). December 1928 - November 1928. Nos: 1-12. (The last 12 issues).**

KAYMAKAM HALIL (Owner and Published by).

Müdafaa-i Milliye Vekâleti Umûr-i Baytariye Dairesi, Hüsn-i Tabiat Matbaasi, Askerî Tibbiye Mektebi Matbaasi, Istanbul, Kanûnisânî 1928 - 28 Ikinci Tesrîn 1928.

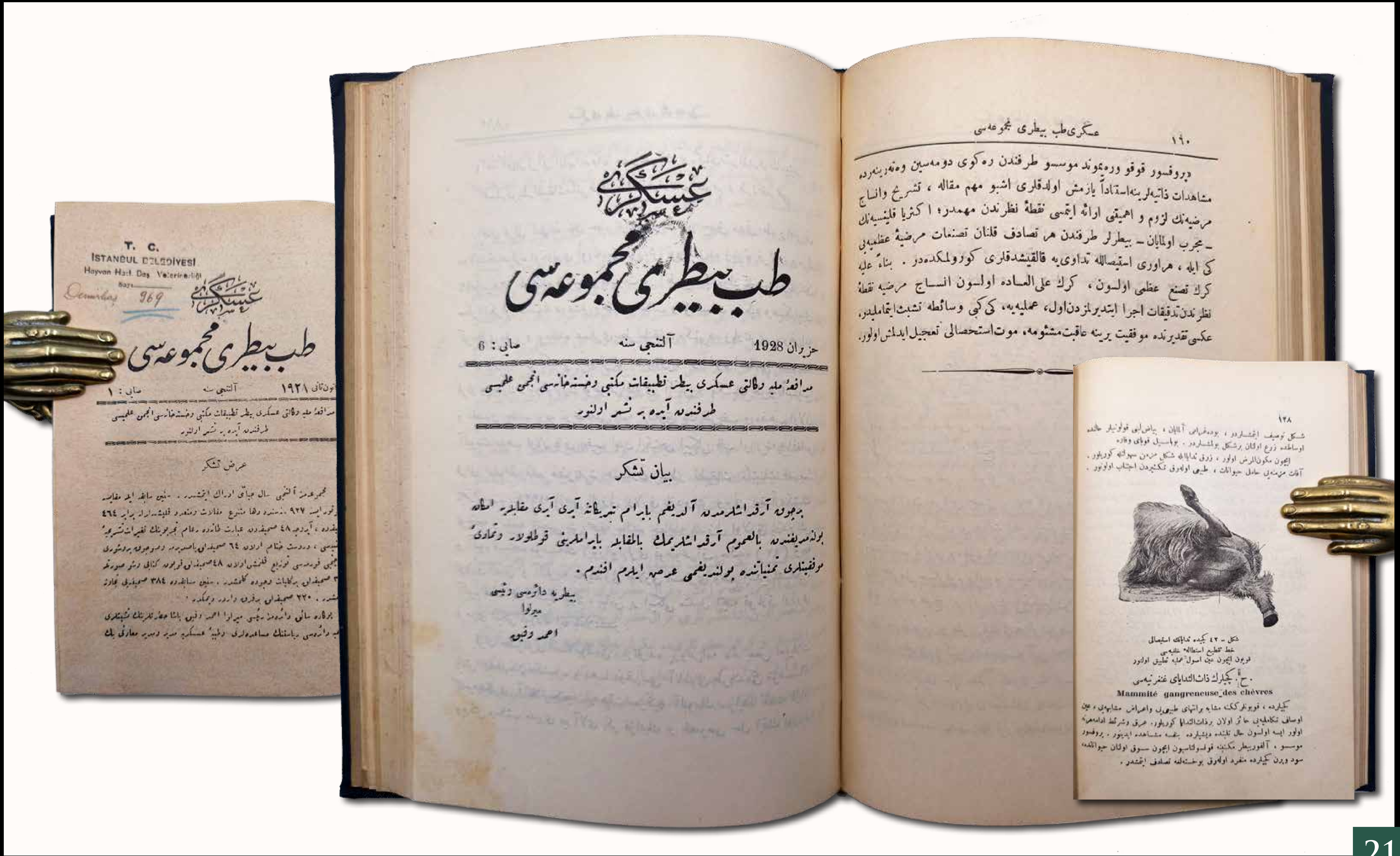
The last 12 issues in fine condition, housed in a contemporary cloth binding with a gilt title to the spine in French (*Recueil de Médecine Vétérinaire Militaire*). Royal 8vo (23 x 15.5 cm). Text in Ottoman Turkish (Arabic script). 384 pages, with black-and-white reproduced woodcuts.

USD 750



An exceedingly rare complete set of the sixth and final year of this pioneering Turkish military veterinary journal, comprising all 12 issues. This illustrated publication holds dual historical significance as the first veterinary periodical of the Turkish Republic. Notably, it transitioned scripts during its final year: initially published in Arabic letters (Ottoman Turkish), it adopted Latin script following the 1928 Alphabet Reform, subsequently continuing as *Askeri Veteriner Dergisi* (*Military Veterinary Journal*).

Duman 0141.; As of May 2025, we couldn't trace any copies in OCLC worldwide. Turkish libraries do not have a complete collection except for the National Library of Turkey (MIL).


طب بيطري مجموعه سي
حزيران 1928
T. C.
ISTANBUL BELEDIYESI
Mammité gangreneuse des chèvres

7

PRIVATELY PUBLISHED MEDICAL JOURNAL FOR THE ARMENIANS OF TREBIZOND

***Բժիշկ: Ամսաթերթ բժշկական եւ առողջապահական / Pzhishk: Amsat'ert bzhshkakan ew aroghjapahakan.* [i.e., *Physician: A medical and health monthly*]. (The first 12 issues).**

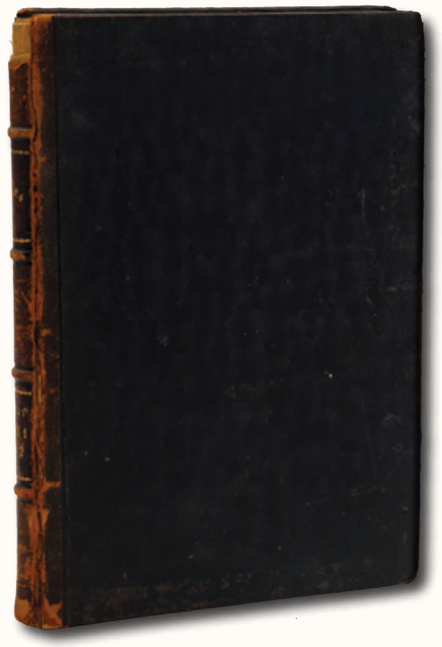
GHAZARIAN, VAHAN.

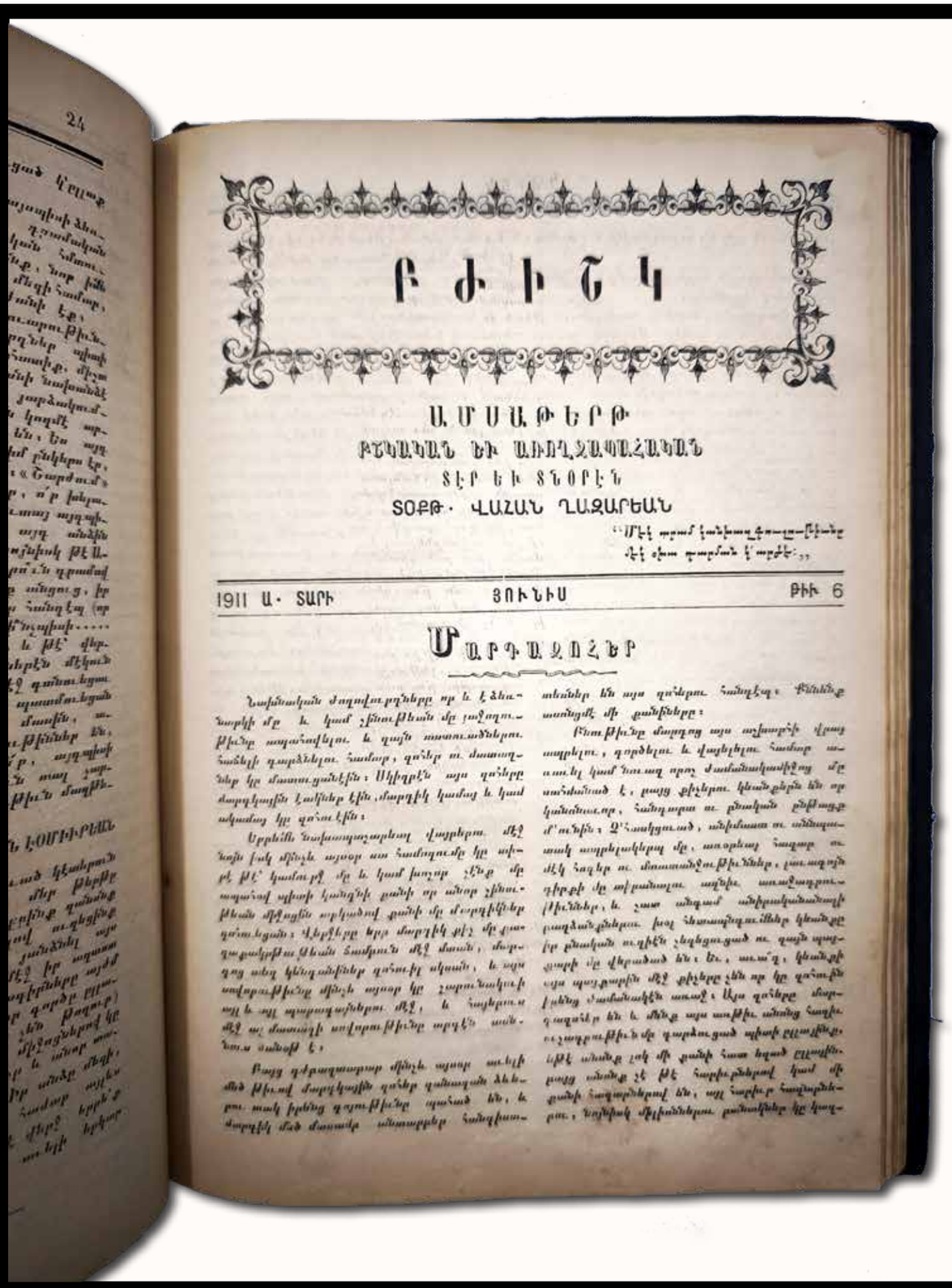
[N.p.], Trapezon (Trabzon), 1911.

Contemporary quarter brown calf. Each issue features a distinct headpiece decoration on the title page. 4to (30 x 21 cm). In Armenian. 272 pages, with occasional black-and-white illustrations. Wear to spine and cracked hinges; age-toned edges, fading, some staining, and marginal creasing to pages. Margins trimmed. A bookbinder's label from Istanbul appears on the lower left corner of the front pastedown: "Relieur G. Baytarian." Otherwise, a good and well-preserved collection.

USD 2500

An exceedingly rare complete set of the first 12 issues from the inaugural year of this Armenian-language medical journal, personally published in 1911 in Trabzon by Dr. Ghazarian, a local Armenian physician. According to available online sources, the journal continued publication until the outbreak of WW1 in 1914. In 1915, the Ghazarian family was deported by Ottoman authorities and later resettled in the United States of America.





Ա. Մ Ս Ա Թ Ե Ր Թ
ԲԺՇԿԱԿԱՆ ԵՒ ԱՒՏՂԱՋԱՊԱՀԱԿԱՆ
ՏԷՐ ԵՒ ՏՆՕՐԷՆ
ՏՕՔԹ. ՎԱՀԱՆ ՂԱԶԱՐԵԱՆ

1911 Ա. ՏԱՐԻ — ՅՈՒՆԻՍ — ԹԻՒ 6

Ա Ր Թ Ա Զ Ո Հ Ե Ի

Նախնական ժողովուրդները որ և է ձեռնարկի մը և կամ չինուելիան մը յաջողութիւնը ապահովելու և զայն տապալումներու հանելի գաղձնելու համար, զոհեր ու մատաղներ կը մատուցանէին։ Սիմրէն այս զոհերը մարդկային էակներ էին, մարդկի կամաց և կամ ակամայ կը զոհուէին։

Սրբեալ նախապատրաստ վայրերու մէջ նոյն իսկ մինչև այսօր սա հանդուսանը կը տեսնի թէ՛ կամարի մը և կամ խոյր չենք մը ապահով պիտի կանգնի քանի որ անոր չինութեան մէջտեղ սրկասով քանի մը մարդկիներ զոհուած։ Վերջինը երբ մարդկի փէշ մը կամ գաղջակիցներուն հանդուն մէջ մտան, մարդոց անց կենդանիներ զոհուի սկսան, և այս սովորութիւնը մինչև այսօր կը շարունակուի այլ և այլ պարագաներու մէջ, և հայերուս մէջ ալ մատուցի սովորութիւնը արդէն ամենուս յայտնի է։

Բայց դիտցուածքը մինչև այսօր ունեցած թիւով մարդկային զոհեր գանազան ձևերու տակ իրենց գոյութիւնը պահած են, և մարդկի մեծ մասուն անապրելիք հանգիստներ են այս գործուս հանդէպ։ Փնտռենք ատոնցմէ մի քանիները։

Բնութիւնը մղեցոց այս ախտերի վրայ ապրելու, դօրծելու և վայելելու համար ստանալ կամ հատազ որոշ մասնաւորութիւններ մը առնուած է, բայց քիչերու կեանքերն են որ կանոնաւոր, հանդարտ ու բնական ընթացք մ՛ունին։ Չհակցուած, անխնամ ու աննպատակ ապրելակերպ մը, աւօրեայ հոգսեր ու մեկ հոգեր ու մտատանջութիւններ, չատերն դիրքի մը տիրանալու ազնիւ ստեղծագործութիւններ, և չատ անգամ անիրականանալի յուսախաբութիւնները իսկ մտասպանութիւններ կեանքը իր բնական ուղիէն չեղծացած ու զայն պատրի մը վերածած են։ Եւ, ատ՛ը, կեանքի այս պայքարին մէջ քիչերը չեն որ կը գտնուին յանդ մտանիչէն առաջ։ Այս գոհերը մարդազոհներ են և մենք այս առթիւ անոնց հոգեբանութիւնն մը գտնելու պիտի ըլլայինք, սիրէ անոնք չակ մի քանի հատ եզան ըլլային։ բայց անոնք չէ թէ հարթութեամբ մի քանի հազարներով են, այլ հարիւր հազարներ, երբեմն միլիոններու թուականներ կը կազ-

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“An exceedingly rare complete set of the first 12 issues from the inaugural year of this Armenian-language medical journal, personally published in 1911 in Trabzon by Dr. Ghazarian, a local Armenian physician. The journal continued publication until the outbreak of WW1 in 1914. In 1915, the Ghazarian family was deported by Ottoman authorities and later resettled in the United States of America.”

At a time when professional medical publications in minority languages were extremely rare in the Ottoman Empire, this journal represents a remarkable initiative. It was written entirely in Western Armenian and intended to provide medical knowledge, public health information, and scientific education to the Armenian-speaking community in Trabzon.

Trabzon was a cosmopolitan provincial capital with a significant Armenian population before WW1. Armenians were heavily involved in trade, education, and the professions, including medicine. Armenian doctors like Ghazarian often served not only their communities but also played a broader role in urban Ottoman society. Publishing a medical journal in Armenian, rather than Ottoman Turkish or French, was a conscious cultural and political act: it helped preserve the Armenian language and identity while promoting scientific modernity.

As of May 2025, OCLC lists the sole holding at the British Library worldwide (1091649606).

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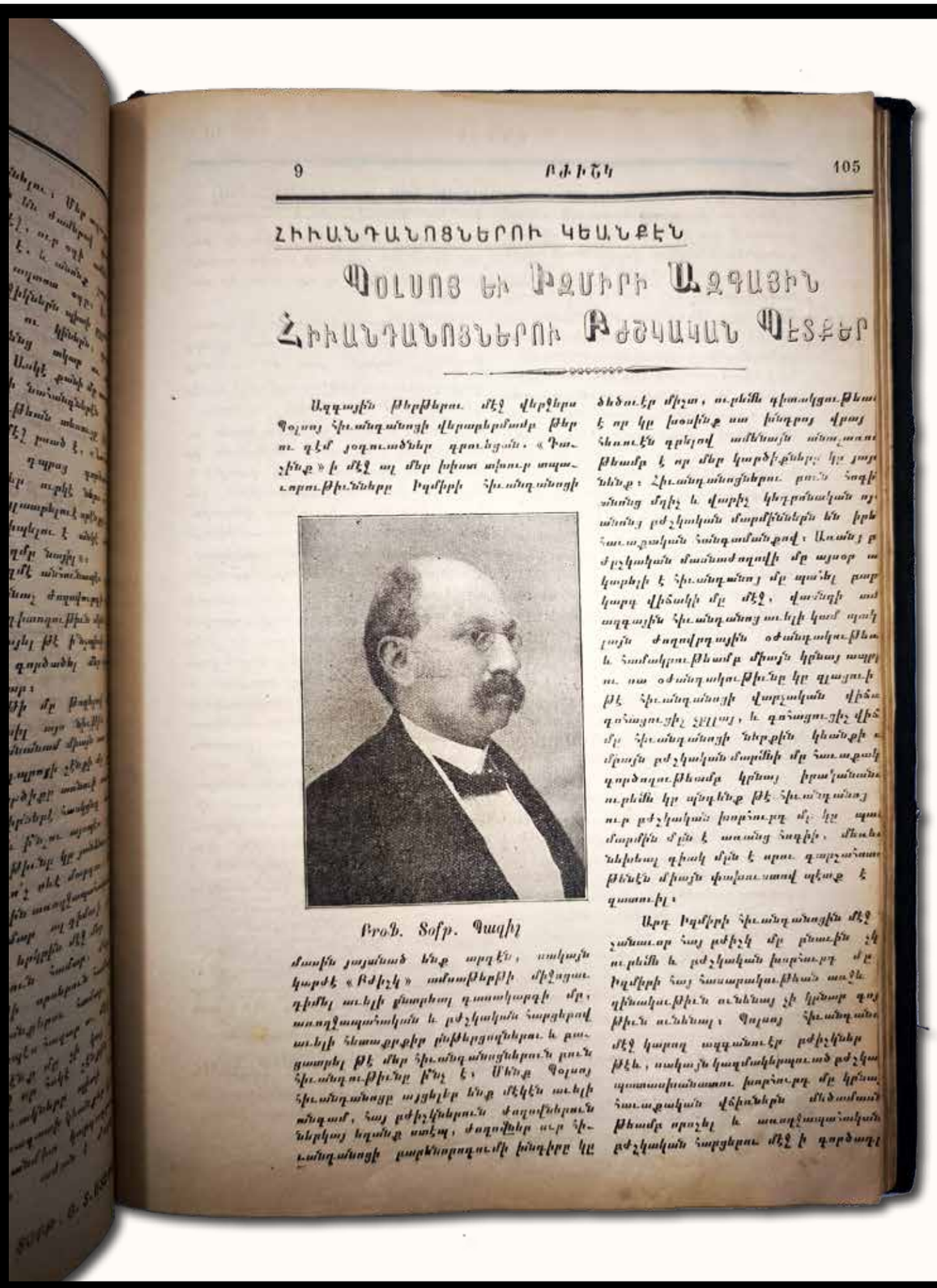


9 ԲԺԻՇԿ 105

ՀԻՒԱՆԴԱՆՈՑՆԵՐՈՒ ԿԵԱՆՔԷՆ

ՊՕԼՍՈՑ ԵՒ ԹՋՄԻՐԻ ԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ
ՀԻՒԱՆԴԱՆՈՑՆԵՐՈՒ ԲԺՇԿԱԿԱՆ ՊԷՏՔԵՐ

Ազգային թերթերու մէջ վերջերս Պօլսոյ հիւանդանոցի վերաբերմամբ քիր ու գէմ յօդուածներ գրուեցան. «Դատ չենք» ի մէջ ալ մեր խիստ ախուր տպաւորութիւնները իմաստի հիւանդանոցի

Բրօֆ. Տօքթ. Պագիլ

մասին յայտնած ենք արդէն, սակայն կարժէ «Բժիշկ» ամսաթերթի մէջտղայ դիմել աւելի քաղաքավարի մը, առողջապահական և բժշկական հարցերով աւելի հետաքրքիր ընթերցողներու և բացատրել թէ մեր հիւանդանոցներուն բուն հիւանդութիւնը ինչ է. Մենք Պօլսոյ հիւանդանոցը այցելելէ ենք մէկէն աւելի անգամ, հայ բժիշկներուն ժողովներուն ներկայ եղանք ատկէ, ժողովներ ուր հիւանդանոցի բարենորոգումի խնդիրը կը ծանօթէր միշտ, ուրեմն պիտակցութիւնը կ՚որ կը խօսինք առ ինդրոյ վրայ հետեւէն գրելով ամենամեծ անուշադրութեամբ կ՚որ մեր կարծիքները կը յայտնենք։ Հիւանդանոցներու բուն հարցանց մղիչ և վարիչ կեդրոնական ոյժանոյ բժշկական մարմիններն են իրենց հաւաքական հանգամանքով։ Առանց բժշկական մանաւանդովի մը այսօր անկարելի է հիւանդանոյ մը պահել բարձր վիճակի մը մէջ, վասնզի առաջին հիւանդանոյ աւելի կամ պակաս ժողովրդային օժանդակութիւնը և համակրութեամբ միայն կրնայ ապրիլ և այս օժանդակութիւնը կը գայ միայն հիւանդանոցի վարչական վիճակը գոհացուցիչ չըլլայ, և գոհացուցիչ վիճակ հիւանդանոցի ներքին կեանքի և մասն բժշկական մարմնի մը հաւաքական գործակցութեամբ կրնայ իրականանալ կը պնդենք թէ հիւանդանոյ բժշկական խորհուրդ մը կը պահանջէ մեզի և առանց դոքին, մեհեքեան դիակ մըն է արու գալշահանութիւնէն միայն փոխառած պէտք է գաղափար։

Արդ Իզմիրի հիւանդանոցին մէջ չանաւար հայ բժիշկ մը բնաւ չի ուրեմն և բժշկական խորհուրդ մը Իզմիրի հայ հասարակութիւնն ալ դիմակալութիւն ունենալ չի կրնար գոյ թիւն ունենալ։ Պօլսոյ հիւանդանոցի մէջ կարգ ազգանուէր բժիշկներ կէն, սակայն կազմակերպուած բժշկական խորհուրդ մը կրնայ հաւաքական վճիռներն միմեանց քեամբ որոշել և առողջապահական բժշկական հարցերու մէջ ի գործադր

8

POPULAR MEDICINE FOR FAMILIES

اعفیت / *Âfiyet: Münhasiran mesial-i sihhiyye ve tibbiyye ile umûr-i beytiyyeden bâhis olarak simdilik haftada birkere çarsamba günleri nesrolunur resimli gazetedir* = [*Afiéte La Santé*]. [i.e., *Health and well-being*].
1-62 + Fevkalade nüsha (63rd)
(The first issue survives only with its first and last pages).

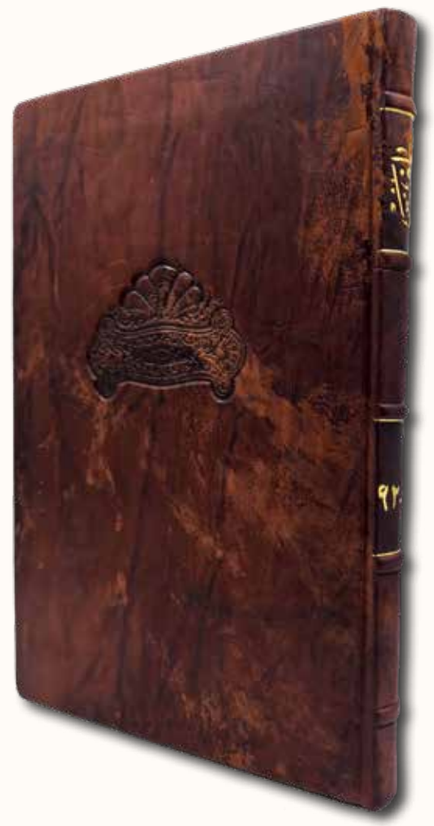
FERID, SISAK (Owner), AVÂNZÂDE M. SÜLEYMAN (Editor-in-chief).

Lüsyen & Ikdam Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1913-1915.

Handsomely bound in modern brown morocco with blind-tooled decoration on the boards. Folio (37 x 26 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). Restored cover of incomplete first issue, with some staining to the cover. Overall, a very good collection.

USD 5500

Rare complete run (the first issue survives only with its first and last pages intact; the rest is lacking), comprising 63 issues of this popular medical magazine. “It discusses all kinds of health-related and technical matters in a very simple language, including household management, saving money, women’s handicrafts, childbirth, postpartum care, harmony between husband and wife, marriage, good manners, everything essential for the health and well-being of humanity, forming an unparalleled family bond, and cooking, while excluding political and religious topics”.



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عافیت غزته‌سنك نسخهٔ فوق العاده‌سی

عافیت

فیاتی ٤٠ پاره

١٣٠٧

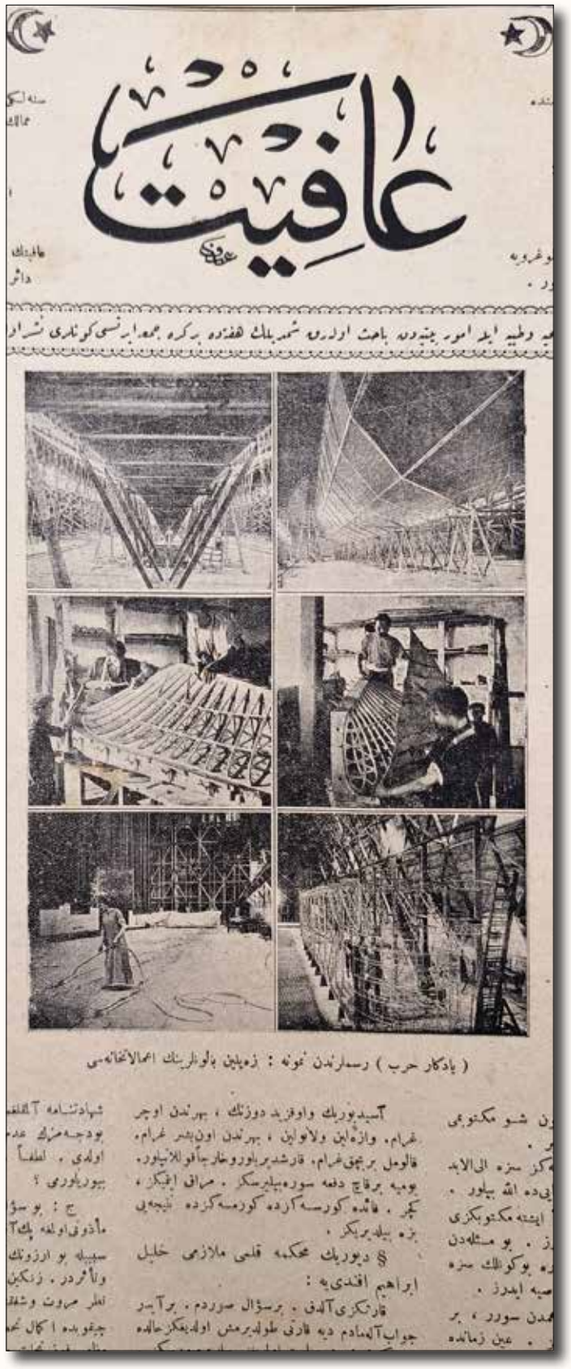
١٣٢٣

The magazine made medical and health information accessible to the public in the late Ottoman society, particularly in a time when medical knowledge was not widespread. Its simple language helped bridge the gap between professionals and the general population, making it a vital tool for spreading awareness about public health, hygiene, and preventive care.

The magazine, which initially began its publication with 16 pages, continued with 8 pages up to its 38th issue. Starting from the 4th issue, it included an 8-page article section, along with a serialized novel supplement titled *Zengin Kızı ve İzdivaç Entrikaları* [i.e., *The Rich Girl and the Intrigues of Marriage*], which, when folded within the newspaper, made up 16 pages. According to the statements of the newspaper's administration, following the outbreak of the Great War on August 28, 1914, due to the declaration of mobilization, the resulting decrease in readership, and difficulties in procuring paper, the newspaper continued its publication with only 4 pages from the 38th issue until its final, 62nd issue.

According to the "Greetings" section in the second issue of *Âfiyet,* the first issue, which had a greater impact than expected, sold out its initial print run of 20,000 copies within a day or two, prompting the newspaper management to issue a second printing of 10,000 copies.

Duman 0017.; As of May 2025, we couldn't trace any copies in OCLC.


عافیت

khalkedonbooks@gmail.com

9 MEDICAL JOURNAL FOR THE ARMENIAN EXILES IN PARIS

***Հայ բոյժ / Hay - Pouj: La medicine Armenienne* [i.e., *Armenian medic: Health quarterly, preventive medicine for the community. Official publication of the Hye Multi-specialty Medical Group*]. Nos: 30-59. March 1937 - August 1939.**

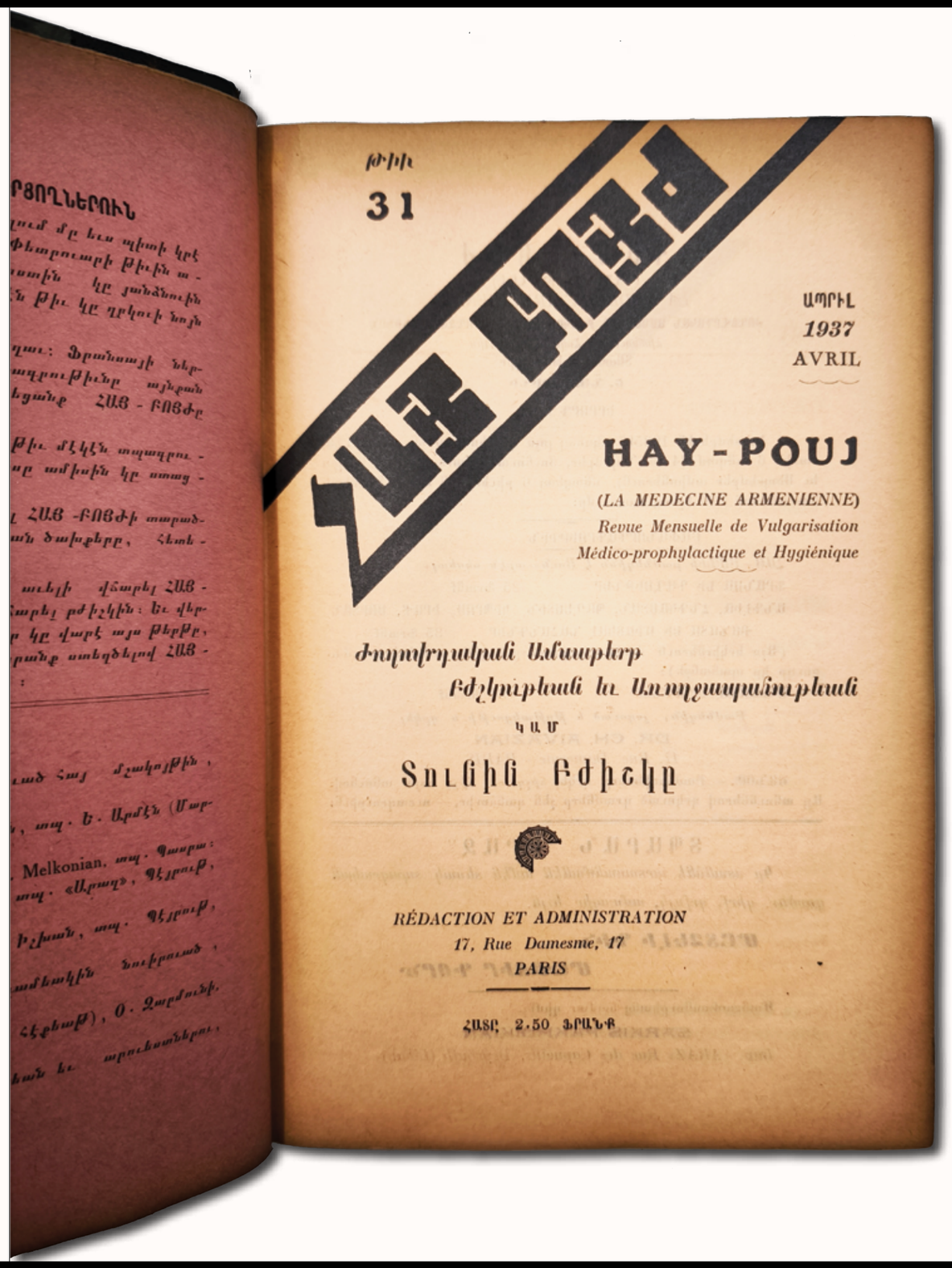
AIVAZIAN, CH. (1898-1968).

H. Antonian, Librairie H. Samuel, Paris, 1937-1939.

A fine half morocco binding with six raised bands to the spine. Two morocco labels mounted in the second and third compartments with gilt title and volume number. Fine marbled boards. All original pink issue covers are preserved. Large royal 8vo (25 x 16 cm). In Armenian. Each issue is 120 pages, with occasional reproduced photographic illustrations. Pages and edges slightly age-toned, otherwise a very good collection.

USD 600

A collection of 30 sequential numbers of this significant Armenian-language medical journal published in Paris from 1934 to 1967. Founded and primarily authored by Chavarch Nartouni (pen name of Askanaz Ayvazian), a physician and writer, the journal aimed to serve the Armenian diaspora in France by providing medical knowledge and health advice. Nartouni, who arrived in France in 1923 to study medicine, was deeply involved in the Armenian community and used the journal to support and educate fellow Armenians in exile.

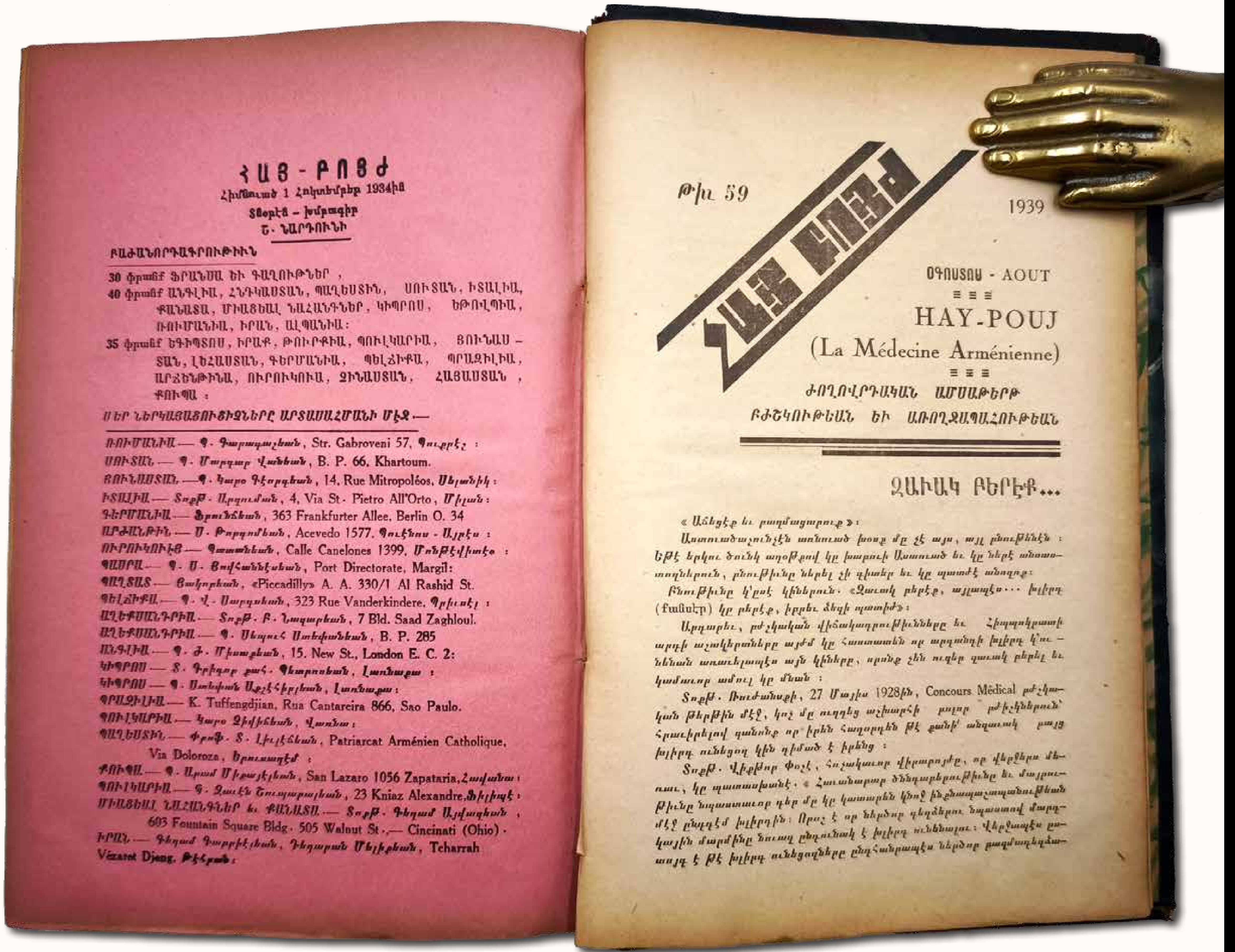


KHALKEDON RARE BOOKS

Hay Pouj covered a wide range of topics, including infectious diseases, occupational health, sexual hygiene, child and maternal health, nutrition, and updates on medical advancements. It also addressed the health challenges faced by the Armenian community, such as tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections, providing preventive advice and information on treatments. Published exclusively in Armenian, with occasional French translations of medical terms, *Hay Pouj* was a continuation of the earlier journal Poujank (1926-1930). Nartouni's dedication kept the journal running for over three decades, despite challenges in maintaining a specialized Armenian-language publication. The journal ceased publication in 1967, shortly before Nartouni died in 1968.

"*Hay Pouj* positioned itself at the 'bedside' of the Armenian community in exile after the genocide, providing health advice and updating the community on the latest medical news." (Bedrossian).

Source: Bedrossian, Janine: *Chavarch Nartouni et Hay Pouj, revue de médecine arménienne à Paris (1934-1967).*; As of May 2025, OCLC lists thirteen copies (different groups of some mixed issues): 460903469, 472414395, 474209144, 30866490, 54992254.



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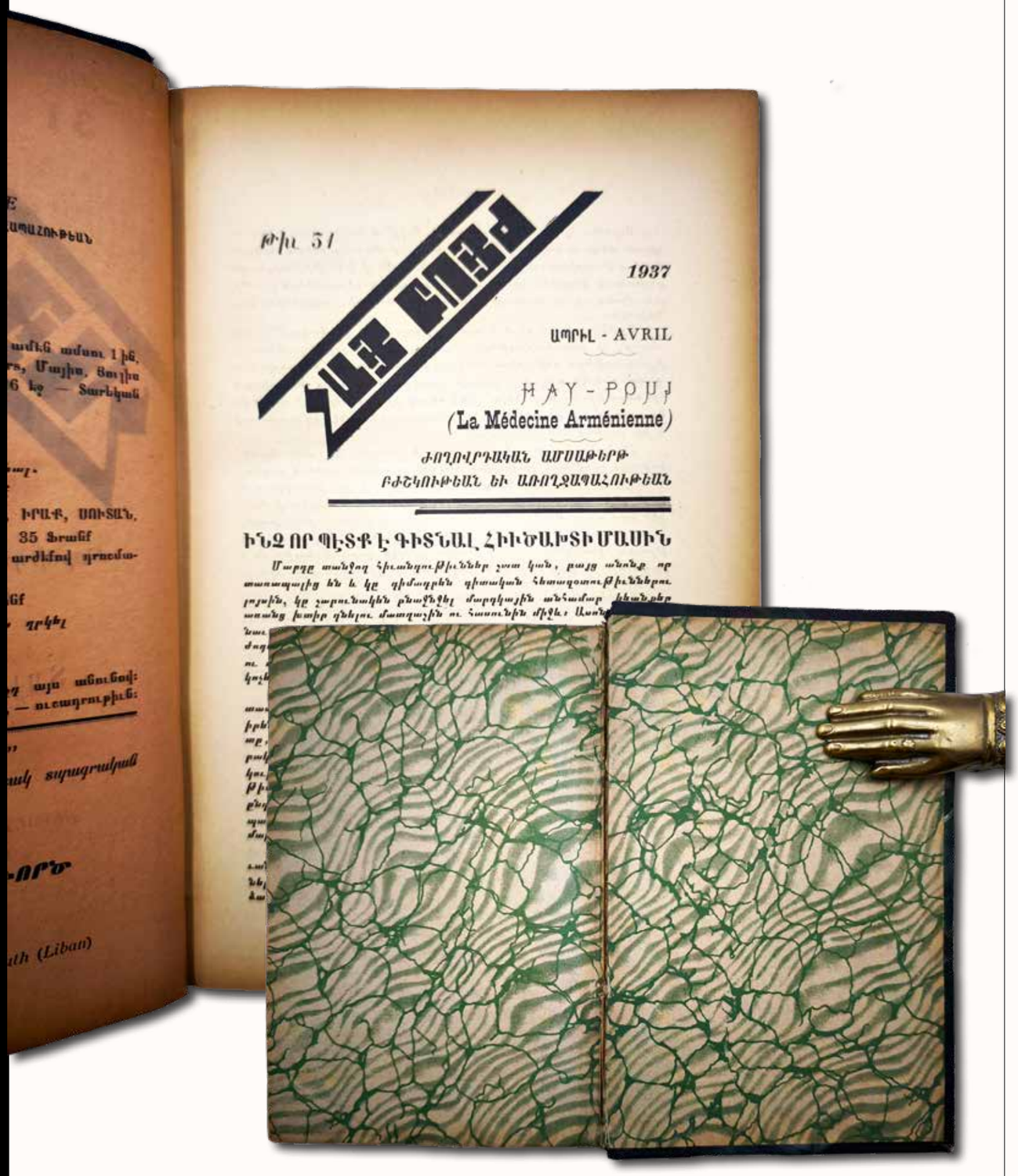


10 THE SIXTH CHOLERA PANDEMIC (1899-1923) / EMMIGRATION / THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Manuscript report prepared by the Italian Royal Consular Agent in Rodosto (Tekirdağ), detailing the region's poor sanitary conditions and the arrival of emigrants from the Balkans and Anatolia, who are believed to have introduced cholera into Rodosto on October 3, 1913.

CONSUL GENERAL OF ITALY IN CONSTANTINOPLE & THE ROYAL CONSULAR AGENT IN RODOSTO.

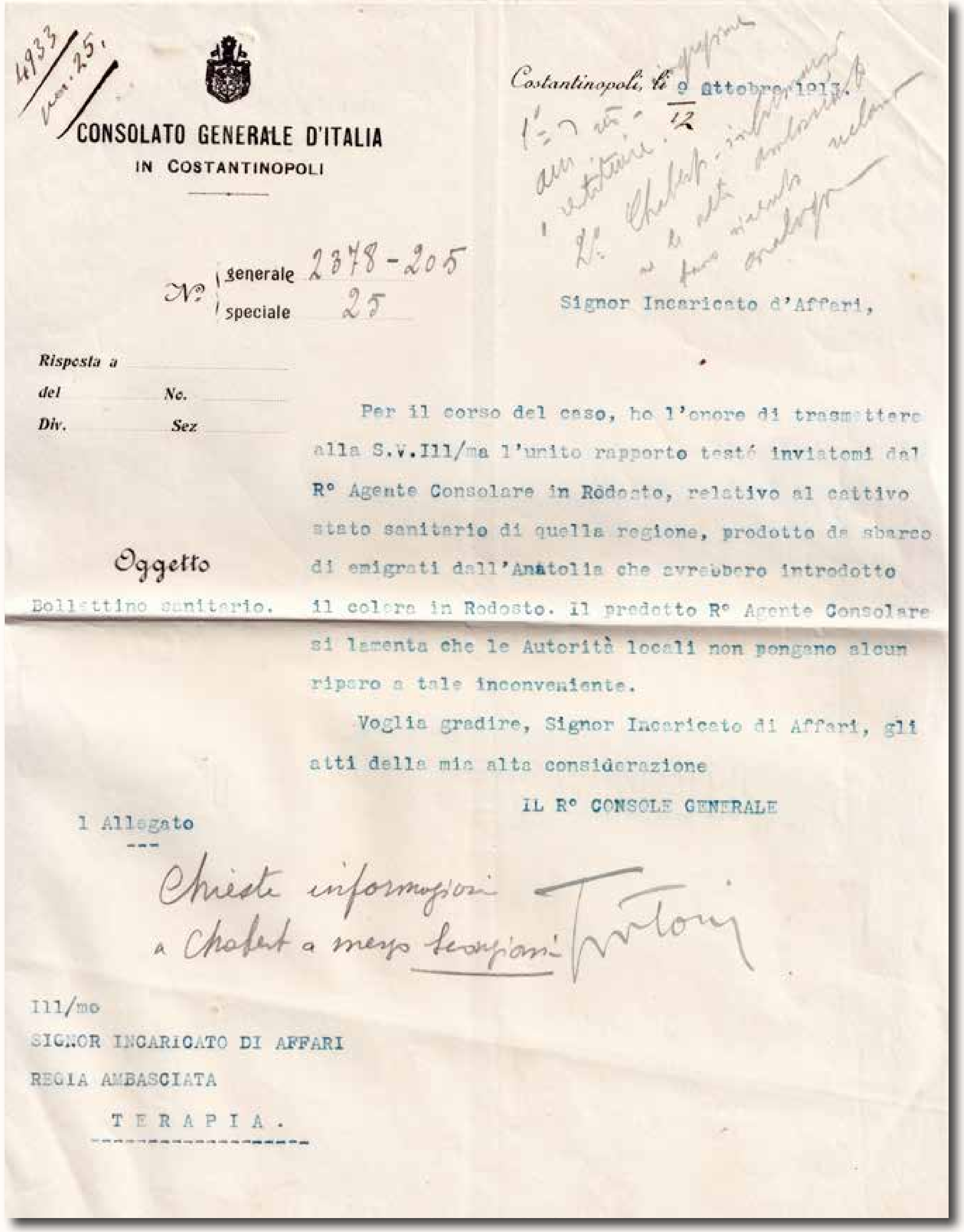
Manuscript & Typescript, Rodosto & Constantinopoli, 3-9 October 1913.

A one-page typed letter with autograph marginal notes, and a two-page manuscript report in black ink. Both are written on bifolia papers with "Renage's Mill" watermark (One is "Banknote Paper", the other is "Extra Strong"). "Agenzia Consolare d'Italia, Rodosto" & "Consolato Generale d'Italia in Constantinopoli" letterheads. (27x21 cm). The letter is in Italian, report is in French. 1 p.; 2 p. Signed. Except for the horizontal fold line in the middle, in very clean condition.

USD 950

A letter written by the Italian Consul General in Constantinople to the Italian chargé d'affaires, accompanied by a historically significant report from the Consular Agent in Rodosto, provides valuable first-hand information about the outbreak of epidemic diseases such as cholera and typhus among humans, and anthrax and bubonic plague among animals in the Ottoman Empire in 1913. It also sheds light on the authorities' failure to address these public health crises, while offering significant insights into the Muslim immigrants arriving in convoys to the region during the ongoing Balkan Wars.

This is an invaluable firsthand account of the Sixth Cholera Pandemic in the Ottoman Empire, "a time when the Empire's foundations were shaken by the Balkan War, military defeats, territorial losses, the plight of refugees and immigrants, and the dreadful calamity of the cholera epidemic between 1911 and 1913, during which no reliable official records exist regarding the exact number of cholera cases and deaths". (Unat).



4933 / ver. 25.

CONSOLATO GENERALE D'ITALIA
IN COSTANTINOPOLI

Costantinopoli, li 9 ottobre 1913.

N.° generale 2378-205
speciale 25

Risposta a
del No.
Div. Sez

Signor Incaricato d'Affari,

Oggetto
Bollettino sanitario.

Per il corso del caso, ho l'onore di trasmettere alla S.V. Ill/ma l'unito rapporto testé inviatomi dal R° Agente Consolare in Rodosto, relativo al cattivo stato sanitario di quella regione, prodotto da sbarco di emigrati dall'Anatolia che avrebbero introdotto il colera in Rodosto. Il predetto R° Agente Consolare si lamenta che le Autorità locali non pongano alcun riparo a tale inconveniente.

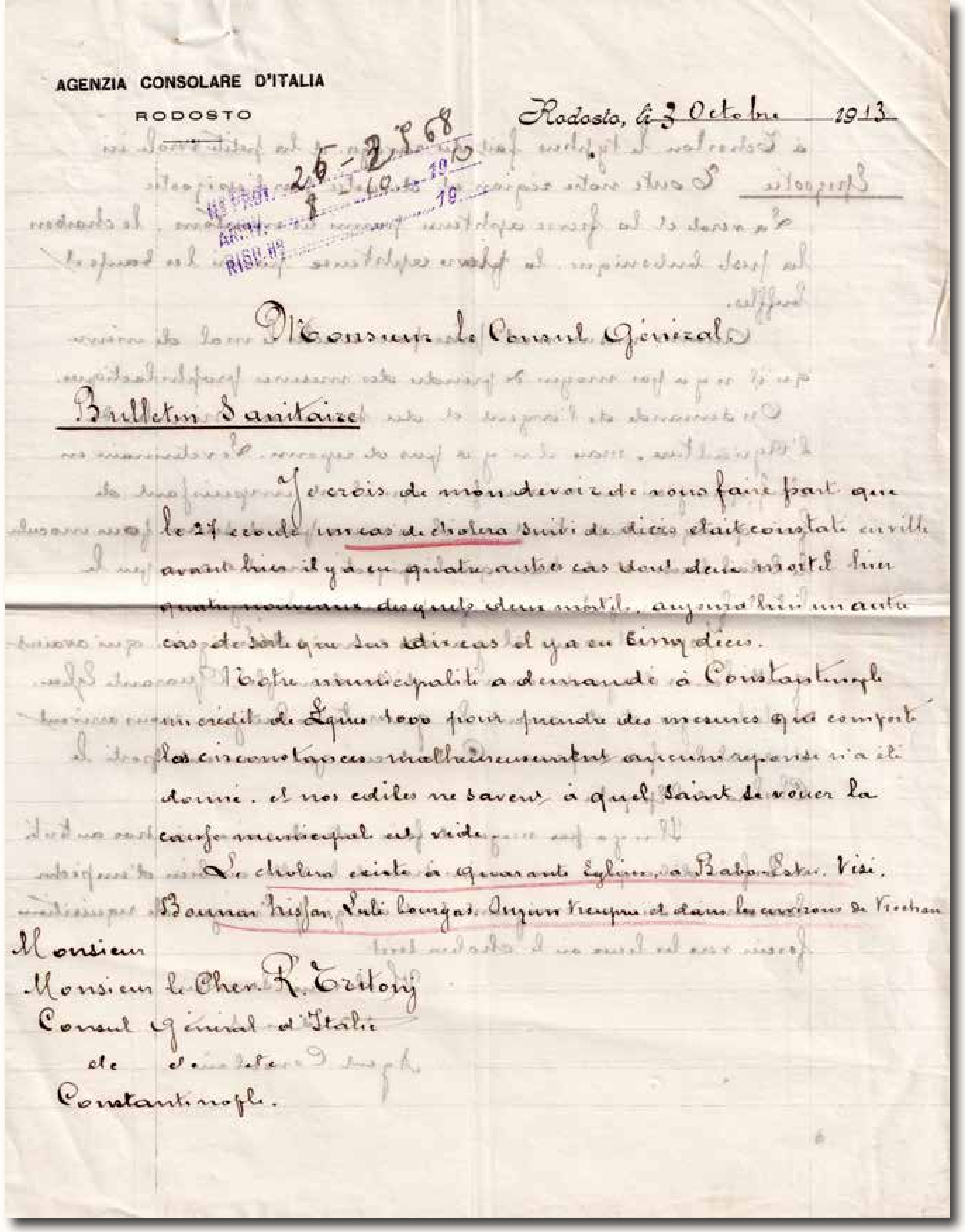
Voglia gradire, Signor Incaricato di Affari, gli atti della mia alta considerazione

IL R° CONSOLE GENERALE

1 Allegato

Chieste informazioni a Chabert a mezzo Lecorjoni Tritoni

Ill/mo
SIGNOR INCARICATO DI AFFARI
REGIA AMBASCIATA
T E R A P I A .



AGENZIA CONSOLARE D'ITALIA
RODOSTO

Rodosto, le 3 Octobre 1913

25-2368

Monsieur le Consul Général

Bulletin Sanitaire

Je crois de mon devoir de vous faire part que le 27 écoulé un cas de cholera suivi de décès était constaté en ville avant hier il y a eu quatre autres cas dont deux mortels hier quatre nouveaux desquels deux mortels, aujourd'hui un autre cas de sorte que sur dix cas il y a eu cinq décès.

Notre municipalité a demandé à Constantinople un crédit de Ltqs 1000 pour prendre des mesures qui comportent les circonstances malheureusement aucune réponse n'a été donnée. et nos ediles ne savent à quel saint se vouer la caisse municipale est vide.

Le cholera existe à Quarante Eglises, à Baba Eski, Visé, Bounar Hissar, Luleh Bourgas, Injeer Keuy et dans les environs de Vischan

Monsieur
Monsieur le Chev. R. Tritoni
Consul Général d'Italie
de
Constantinople.

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The manuscript report opens by stating the number of direct death cases as rendered in the translation:

> "I believe it is my duty to inform you that on the 27th, a case of cholera, followed by death, was reported in the town. The day before yesterday, there were four other cases, two of them fatal; yesterday, four new ones, two of which were fatal; today, another case. So out of ten cases, there have been five deaths."

The letter goes on:

> "The other municipality requested a credit of 1000 piastres from Constantinople to take the measures required by the circumstances. Unfortunately, no reply has been given, and our local officials do not know to which authority they should turn…"
>
> "Cholera is present in Kırklareli (Quarante Églises), Baba-Eski (Babaeski), à Vise (Vize), à Bounar-Hissar (Pınarhisar), à Luli Bourgaz (Lüleburgaz), à Ouzun Keupiru (Uzunköprü) and aound Krichan (Kırıkhan). In Tchorlou (Çorlu), typhus is wreaking havoc, and smallpox is present here. Our entire region is devastated by an epizootic outbreak: smallpox and foot-and-mouth disease among the sheep, anthrax and bubonic plague among the oxen and buffaloes.
>
> Money and serum have been requested from the Ministry of Agriculture, but there has been no response. The chief veterinarian I spoke with assured me that it would be impossible to do anything until he has serum to treat the livestock, and that if the epidemic disease continues to spread like this, the livestock will be completely wiped out in our region."

The Royal Consular Agent states that during and after the war between the Turks and Bulgarians, also known as the Battle of Kirkkilise, which was part of the Balkan Wars, Muslim immigrants who continually flocked to Kirklareli and the surrounding areas brought cholera and other epidemic diseases to the region.

> "Regularly, there are convoys of migrants who had left their villages in the surrounding areas of Adrianople, Quarante Églises, Lüleburgaz, etc., before the Turco-Bulgarian War, arriving from Anatolia by steamships. They are the ones who brought us cholera and the epidemic disease."

He ended his manuscript report by stating there is no way to convince the authorities to have them disembark elsewhere, outside the city, or to prevent the arrival of these immigrants, who are being directed utilizing forced requisitions to areas where cholera is spreading.

This report was presented to the Italian chargé d'affaires with this letter additionally as below:

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"Health Bulletin,

I believe it is my duty to inform you that on the 27th...

In the course of this matter, I have the honour of forwarding to Your Excellency the attached report recently sent to me by the Royal Consular Agent in Rodosto, concerning the poor sanitary condition of that region, particularly regarding the disembarkation of emigrants from Anatolia who are believed to have introduced cholera into Rodosto. The aforementioned Royal Consular Agent complains that the local authorities are doing nothing to remedy this situation. Please accept, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, the assurances of my highest consideration.

To the Chargé d'Affaires

Royal Embassy, Therapia."

THE DOCUMENT UNDER REVIEW:

During the First Balkan War, the Ottoman Empire lost most of its European territories. The war triggered a massive wave of Muslim migration (muhajir) into the remaining Ottoman lands, particularly Eastern Thrace and Anatolia. These movements were chaotic and poorly managed, leading to overcrowded camps, poor hygiene, and ideal conditions for epidemic disease.

The correspondence and reports are an example of how local consular agents reported public health crises, population movements, and administrative failures to higher diplomatic authorities, including the Regia Ambasciata in Constantinople (Terapia). This was critical for protecting Italian shipping and trade from disease outbreaks and alerting Italian authorities to potential geopolitical risks.

This manuscript is an important document confirming the spread of cholera, one of the deadliest infectious diseases of the era, in the region of Rodosto (modern-day Tekirdağ). It also alludes to the worsening sanitary conditions, likely exacerbated by the war and displacement, and possibly by other epidemic diseases like typhus and smallpox, which were frequently linked to crowded, unsanitary refugee conditions. The letter explicitly connects the arrival of Anatolian migrants (Muslim refugees or internally displaced persons) to the introduction of cholera in European Thrace. This reflects how migration routes, especially forced or emergency migrations, played a key role in the diffusion of diseases, a theme repeatedly observed during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

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THE SIXTH CHOLERA PANDEMIC (1899-1923):

The sixth cholera pandemic, caused by the classical strain of Vibrio cholerae O1, had relatively little impact on Western Europe thanks to advancements in sanitation and public health infrastructure. However, major Russian cities and the Ottoman Empire experienced devastating outbreaks, with high mortality rates. Between 1900 and 1925, more than 500,000 people in Russia died from cholera, a period marked by extreme social upheaval due to revolution and warfare.

From the 19th century until 1930, cholera broke out 27 times during the Hajj pilgrimage in Mecca. The sixth pandemic alone claimed over 800,000 lives in India. In the Philippines, the 1902-1904 cholera epidemic resulted in 200,000 deaths, including that of Apolinario Mabini, the revolutionary leader and the country's first prime minister. A 1905 government report noted the reappearance of Asiatic cholera, describing it as significant and detailing the imposition of "very strict marine quarantine" measures to control its spread across the archipelago.

The last major outbreak of cholera in the United States occurred in 1910-1911, when the steamship Moltke brought infected passengers from Naples to New York City. Vigilant public health authorities quarantined the sick on Swinburne Island, but eleven people, including a healthcare worker, ultimately died.

In 1913, during the Second Balkan War, the Romanian Army's invasion of Bulgaria was accompanied by a cholera outbreak that caused 1,600 deaths among its troops.

Throughout the pandemic, cholera's transmission, often linked to the movement of immigrants and travelers, led to widespread stigmatization of marginalized communities. In Italy, Jews and Romani were blamed; in British India, many Anglo-Indians accused Hindu pilgrims; and in the United States, Filipino immigrants were often scapegoated for the disease's spread.

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11

LEBANON / TRIPOLI / MEDICINE

Manuscript list of veterinary medicines and equipment of the 21st Ottoman Cavalry Regiment in Beirut and Tripoli.

N. A.

Manuscript, Beirut - Lebanon, [pre-WW I].

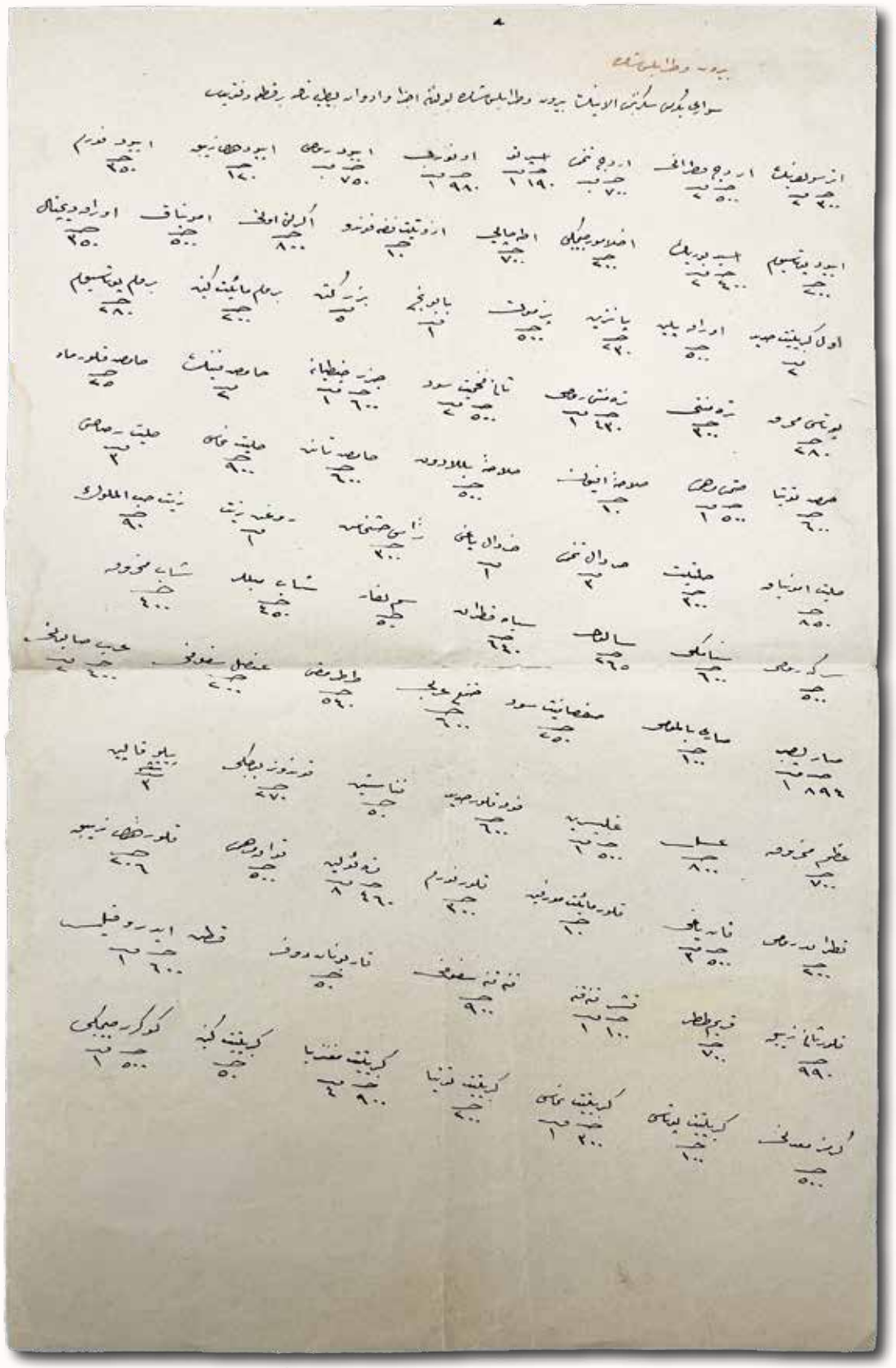
Original manuscript document in Ottoman Turkish. 37 x 24 cm. Approximately 85 articles written in 14 lines. 1 page. Black ink on paper. A minuscule wormhole in the centre (not affecting the text). Folded.

USD 250

This manuscript document contains a detailed list of medicines and natural herbs such as sage, fern, linden, henna, quinine, and opium, alongside many other botanicals specific to the region. Several of these names are written in Arabic script.

The document likely originates from a time shortly after the end of Ottoman rule in the Levant, as it references cities like Tripoli and Beirut, which remained under Ottoman control until the French occupation following World War I.

khalkedonbooks@gmail.com



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12 THE FIFTH CHOLERA PANDEMIC (1881-1896) / TRADE SHIPS IN THE BOSPHORUS & THE BLACK SEA / RUSSIAN-BRITISH RIVALRY

A highly uncommon autograph letter signed ('Edwd. Thornton') as a secretarial document, to T. W. Smyth of the West Hartlepool Shipowners Society, regarding 'excessive quarantine' at Russian Black Sea ports during the Fifth Cholera Pandemic in 1884.

THORNTON, SIR EDWARD (1817-1906).

Manuscript, St. Petersburg, 17 September 1884.

Original manuscript letter written in black ink on a bifolium paper with blind-stamped "the royal coat of arms of Britain" letterhead. Small 4to. (24 x 19 cm). In English. 3 p. In good condition, lightly aged, with slight traces of glue from mount along inner edge of reverse of second leaf, which is endorsed and carries pencil notes. Folded once. Signed by Thornton, with the rest of the document in the hand of a secretary.

USD 750

A highly uncommon manuscript autograph letter by Thornton as the British ambassador in St. Petersburg, documenting the challenge of Russia's enforcement of a 14-day quarantine on ships arriving from Italy at Black Sea ports, despite their prior 10-day quarantine in Turkish waters during the Fifth Cholera Pandemic (1881-1896).

The recipient is addressed as T. W. Smyth Esq. of the West Hartlepool Shipowners Society. Thornton references a letter and telegram, stating that he has been "making constant representations to the Russian Acting Minister of the Interior concerning the hardship and severity of the fourteen days quarantine imposed upon vessels arriving from Italy at Russian Ports of the Black Sea, notwithstanding their having already performed ten days quarantine in Turkish waters." Thornton notes that none of his arguments have "succeeded in inducing the Imperial Government to counter-order or relax this excessive quarantine," but the matter is "still under the consideration of the Medical Board." He emphasizes that will not discontinue his "efforts on behalf of British Shipping."

khalkedonbooks@gmail.com

St Petersburg
September 17, 1884.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 11th Instant and your telegram received on the 16th Instant I beg to inform you that I have been making constant representations to the Russian Acting Minister of the Interior with regard to the hardship and

T. W. Smyth Esq
West Hartlepool Shipowners Society.

excessive quarantine.

The subject is however still under the consideration of the Medical Board and I shall not discontinue my efforts on behalf of British Shipping.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Edwd. Thornton
H. B. M. Ambassador.

khalkedonbooks@gmail.com

The complete text reads:

> "St. Petersburg, September 17, 1884.
>
> Sir, J. W. Smyth Esq - West Hartlepool Shipowners Society,
>
> With reference to your letter of the 11th instant and your telegram received on the 16th instant I beg to inform you that I have been making constant representations to the Russian acting Minister of the Interior with regard to the hardship and severity of the fourteen days quarantine imposed upon vessels arriving from Italy at Russian Ports of the Black Sea, notwithstanding their having already performed ten days quarantine in Turkish waters. No arguments of mine however have succeeded in inducing the Imperial Government to counter-order or relax this excessive quarantine.
>
> The subject is however still under the consideration of the Medical Board, and I shall not discontinue my efforts on behalf of British Shipping. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, Edwd. Thornton, H.B.M. ambassador."

THE DOCUMENT UNDER REVIEW:

The 1884 diplomatic clash over Russia's 14-day quarantine on British ships arriving from Italy, as documented in Sir Edward Thornton's letter, encapsulates a pivotal moment in 19th-century global history. It reveals the intersection of public health concerns, maritime commerce, and international diplomacy during a time of pandemic disease and geopolitical tensions.

Cholera's Shadow and the Logic of Quarantine: At the heart of the dispute was the fifth cholera pandemic (1881-1896), a global crisis that reshaped public health policies. Russia's strict 14-day quarantine reflected the country's genuine fears of cholera's devastating effects. The disease had already claimed millions of lives and spread rapidly through busy ports. However, this policy also highlighted inconsistencies in international standards. Ships arriving from Italy, having already undergone a 10-day quarantine in Ottoman waters, faced additional delays upon arrival in Russia. This "excessive" measure pointed to a lack of trust in foreign inspections, especially those conducted by the Ottoman Empire, whose administrative challenges and political tensions with Russia likely coloured perceptions of its quarantine system.

Gateways of Commerce and Contagion: Russia's Black Sea ports, such as Odessa and Sevastopol, were crucial hubs for grain exports and Mediterranean trade. The 1869 opening of the Suez Canal had further amplified their importance, but it also exposed them to heightened vulnerabilities. The quarantine dispute underscored Russia's determination to protect its economic lifelines, even if it meant alienating vital trading partners like Britain. For British shipowners in West Hartlepool, the delays meant financial losses, spoiled cargo, missed contracts, and additional expenses like crew wages, which created significant calls for diplomatic intervention.

Sir Edward Thornton's persistent advocacy for British shipping interests highlights the role of diplomacy in mediating public health disputes. In his appeals to the Russian Acting Minister of the Interior and the Medical Board, Thornton reflected Britain's broader strategy to harmonize quarantine practices with emerging scientific consensus. By 1884, germ theory, championed by scientists like Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch, was beginning to reshape the approach to disease management. Yet, its application was uneven, and Russia's reliance on extended quarantine, instead of adopting newer sanitation practices, revealed a bureaucracy reluctant to embrace untested innovations.

Russia's scepticism toward Ottoman-administered quarantines was rooted in the lingering animosities from the 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. The Ottoman Empire's decentralized governance and inconsistent enforcement of public health measures likely contributed to Russian doubts about the rigor of Ottoman inspections. This distrust, combined with strategic rivalry over the Black Sea and the Balkans, turned a public health measure into a subtle geopolitical lever and an assertion of control over vital regional trade routes.

Britain's Maritime Interests: For the West Hartlepool Shipowners Society, the quarantine was not just a health precaution but a barrier to free trade. Britain's maritime dominance relied on predictable, efficient shipping lanes, and Thornton's efforts mirrored the broader Victorian ethos of liberalizing commerce. The episode highlights how 19th-century globalization amplified tensions between national sovereignty and economic interdependence, a dynamic that continues to influence international relations today.

Legacy of the 1884 Dispute: While Thornton's letter reflects the unresolved tensions of the time, the conflict also contributed to gradual reforms in quarantine policy. International Sanitary Conferences, which began in 1851, aimed to standardize quarantine rules, though progress was slow. By 1892, the International Sanitary Convention specifically addressed cholera, marking a shift toward multilateral cooperation. Russia's rigidity in 1884, however, foreshadowed 20th-century debates over balancing health security with economic openness, a theme that resurfaced during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The 1884 quarantine dispute remains relevant in contemporary discussions about border controls during health crises. Just as Russia's 14-day quarantine sparked accusations of protectionism, modern nations have faced criticism for using pandemic measures to restrict trade or assert political influence.

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Overall, Sir Edward Thornton's 1884 letter is more than a historical document; it offers a window into the ongoing struggle to balance human health with global exchange.

Sir Edward Thornton, 2nd Count of Cacilhas, was a British diplomat who held posts in Latin America, the Ottoman Empire, and the Russian Empire and served for fourteen years as Minister to the United States. In 1881, he was appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg. For his services, Thornton was invested as Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1883. A year later, Thornton received his last appointment, Ambassador at Constantinople, a position he held for three years before retiring "on a pension" in 1887.

The fifth cholera pandemic (1881-1896) was the fifth major global cholera outbreak in the 19th century, originating, like its predecessors, in the Ganges Delta of West Bengal. Until the 19th century, the Vibrio cholerae bacterium had struggled to spread to Western Europe, but advancements in modern transportation, such as steamships and railways, dramatically shortened travel times, accelerating the transmission of cholera and other infectious diseases. During the fourth cholera pandemic (1863-1875), the third International Sanitary Conference, held in Constantinople in 1866, identified religious pilgrimages as a key driver of the disease's spread. Once again, Hindu and Muslim pilgrimages played a major role in fuelling the fifth pandemic.

Additionally, the expanding reach of British colonial rule in India and France's military and economic activities in Indochina increased both regional and intercontinental connections, further enabling the disease to move beyond its endemic origins. For the first time, cholera spread widely beyond the Indian subcontinent, where it had been a persistent threat for centuries. In Europe, the pandemic became known as the "eastern plague." While improved understanding of the disease and better sanitation measures helped limit its impact in Europe and North America, sporadic but severe outbreaks still occurred.

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13 EPIDEMICS / TRADE / THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE & EUROPE

Chapographed letter with autograph corrections and signature by Dr. Mortoletti, an officer of the Ottoman Sanitary Administration, addressed to the "Delegate of the Italian Health Council" discussing measures for streamlining disinfection protocols and reducing the costs of quarantine procedures during outbreaks of infectious diseases such as the bubonic plague, Indian cholera, and yellow fever from the Antilles.

DR. MORTOLETTI(?).

Manuscript, Constantinople, le 2 Decembre 1879.

Blue ink on "Smith & Meynier Fiume" watermarked paper with signature in black ink. "Administration Sanitaire de l'Empire Ottoman" letterhead. (32 x 21,5 cm). In French. 2 p. on bifolium, 41 lines. Signed as "Dr. Mortoletti(?)". Horizontal and vertical centre-fold lines, sporadic foxing on papers, and slight purple moisture stains, else a very clean document.

USD 450

An interesting chapographed letter with autograph corrections and signature sent by Dr. Mortoletti, an officer of the Ottoman Sanitary Administration, to "Monsieur Barone, Delegate of Italian Health Council," discussing the exchange of ideas on systematizing disinfection protocols and reducing the costs of quarantine practices during epidemics such as bubonic plague, Indian cholera, and yellow fever from the Antilles, in a manner that would minimally impact international trade.

In translation:

> "The question of disinfection in general is currently attracting the attention of various governments and health institutions across Europe.
>
> Applied to communicable and contagious diseases of exotic origin such as bubonic plague, Indian cholera, and yellow fever from the Antilles, disinfection has for a long time been the subject of more or less severe, more or less rational measures, often very costly to commerce, with no useful compensation for prophylaxis.

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The undeniable fact being acknowledged, the question arises as to what, based on experience, would be to make disinfection as effective as possible while minimizing the burdens that result for commerce.

It is with the aim of achieving this practical result that, on the advice of the International Health Council, we hasten, Monsieur the Delegate, to transmit to you herewith a few copies of a printed instruction summarizing the disinfection procedures in quarantine establishments of the Ottoman Empire, kindly asking you to have them forwarded, through your government, to the health authorities concerned.

In return for our sending, we would like to know the disinfection system in effect in Italy's health establishments, as well as the opinion of its medical authorities on improvements that could be made to reconcile all interests, and to achieve an ideal unity of the system and the duration, which would be desirable for disinfection in the lazarets.

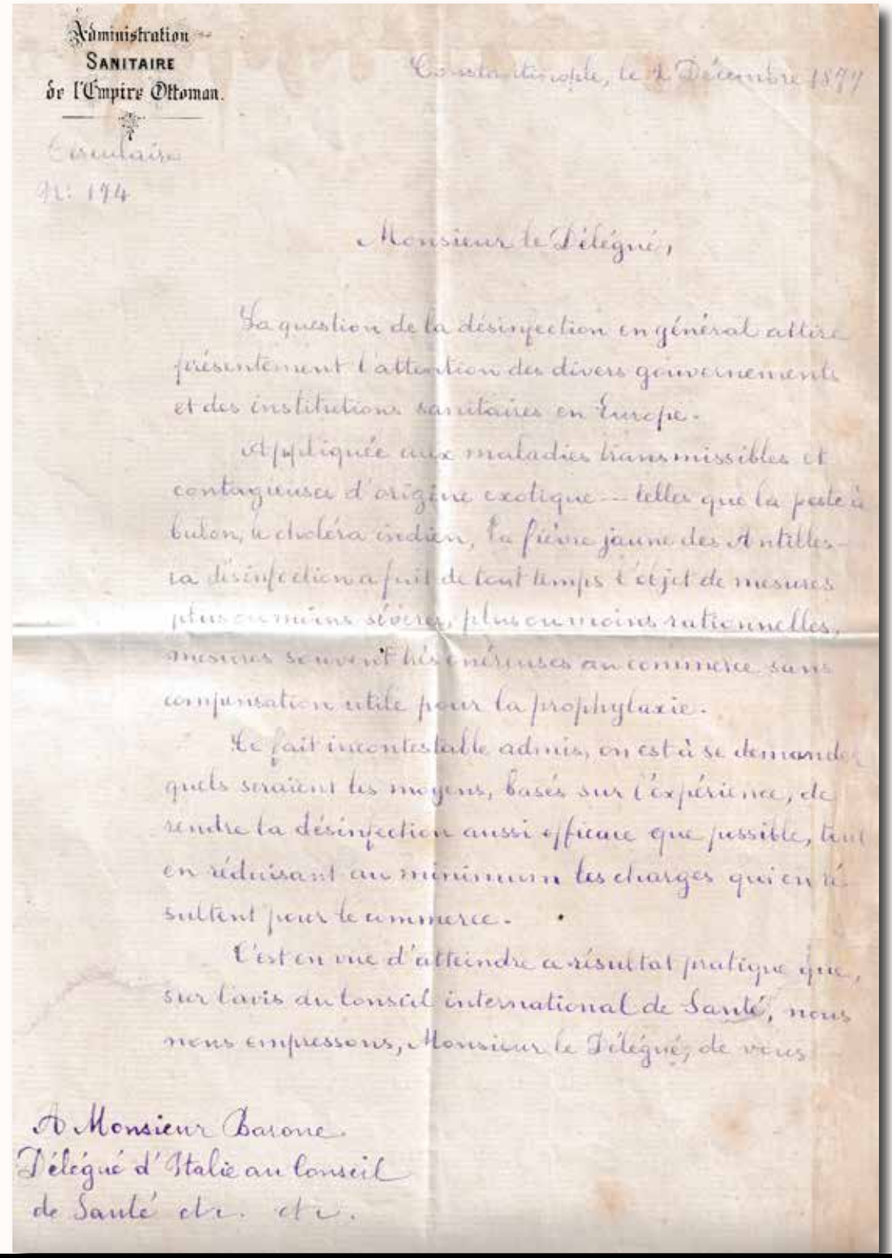
Please accept, Monsieur the Delegate, the expression of my highest consideration.

The General Inspector of the Health Administration, Dr. Mortoletti."

THE DOCUMENT UNDER REVIEW:

This 1879 letter by Dr. Mortoletti, a high-ranking officer of the Ottoman Sanitary Administration, offers a rare and vivid insight into late 19th-century international public health diplomacy. It reflects the growing awareness among European and Ottoman authorities of the need to harmonize quarantine and disinfection practices in response to recurring epidemics such as bubonic plague, Indian cholera, and yellow fever, diseases often associated with maritime trade and colonial routes, especially from the Antilles and the East.

At a time when global commerce was accelerating due to steam navigation and rail networks, public health policies had to strike a balance between safeguarding populations and not crippling economic activity. The letter's proposal to exchange detailed procedural information with Italy, specifically the printed instructions used in Ottoman lazarets (quarantine stations), shows a coordinated effort to standardize medical interventions across borders. This kind of correspondence prefigures the more formal international health cooperation efforts that would take shape later, especially with the growing role of the International Sanitary Conferences, which had been meeting intermittently since 1851 but were gaining renewed relevance during this period. In 1879 specifically, there was increased fear of cholera re-emerging via the pilgrimage routes and through ports in the eastern Mediterranean. This concern pushed empires like the Ottomans to modernize their public health infrastructure and engage in dialogue with European partners. The document, with its emphasis on cost-effective, experience-based sanitary regulation, illustrates a turning point in how states viewed epidemic control, not only as a medical issue but as a matter of international cooperation, commerce, and diplomacy.


Administration
Sanitaire
de l'Empire Ottoman.

Constantinople, le 4 Décembre 1879

Circulaire
N: 194

Monsieur le Délégué,

La question de la désinfection en général attire présentement l'attention des divers gouvernements et des institutions sanitaires en Europe.

Appliquée aux maladies transmissibles et contagieuses d'origine exotique — telles que la peste à bubon, le choléra indien, la fièvre jaune des Antilles — la désinfection a fait de tout temps l'objet de mesures plus ou moins sévères, plus ou moins rationnelles, mesures souvent très onéreuses au commerce sans compensation utile pour la prophylaxie.

Ce fait incontestable admis, on est à se demander quels seraient les moyens, basés sur l'expérience, de rendre la désinfection aussi efficace que possible, tout en réduisant au minimum les charges qui en résultent pour le commerce.

C'est en vue d'atteindre ce résultat pratique que, sur l'avis du Conseil international de Santé, nous nous empressons, Monsieur le Délégué, de vous

A Monsieur Barone.
Délégué d'Italie au Conseil
de Santé etc. etc.

14 PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL HANDBOOK FOR MILITARY SERVICE

خدمت عسكرييه قابليت بدنيه نظامنامهسی / *Hizmet-i askeriyeye kabiliyet-i bedeniye nizamnâmesi. Müsvedde halinde* [i.e., *Regulation on physical fitness for military service*] [&] افراد صحيّه درس كتابی / *Efrâd-i sihhiye ders kitabi* [i.e., *Illustrated textbook for Health Corps members*].

N. A.

Matbaa-yi Askeriye, Mekteb-i Fünûn-i Harbiye-i Sahâne Matbaasi, Istanbul, AH 1326 [1910 CE].

Contemporary dark green cloth gilt title to spine in Ottoman Turkish, with original front and endpapers. Demy 8vo. (21,5 x 15 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). Two books in one volume: (79 p; 310 p.), 36 numbered woodcut ills. Light creasing on the front and rear boards, small marginal water stains on the first three leaves, trace of an ex-label on the lower part of the spine, several ex-library stamps on the last blank pages. Overall, a very good copy.

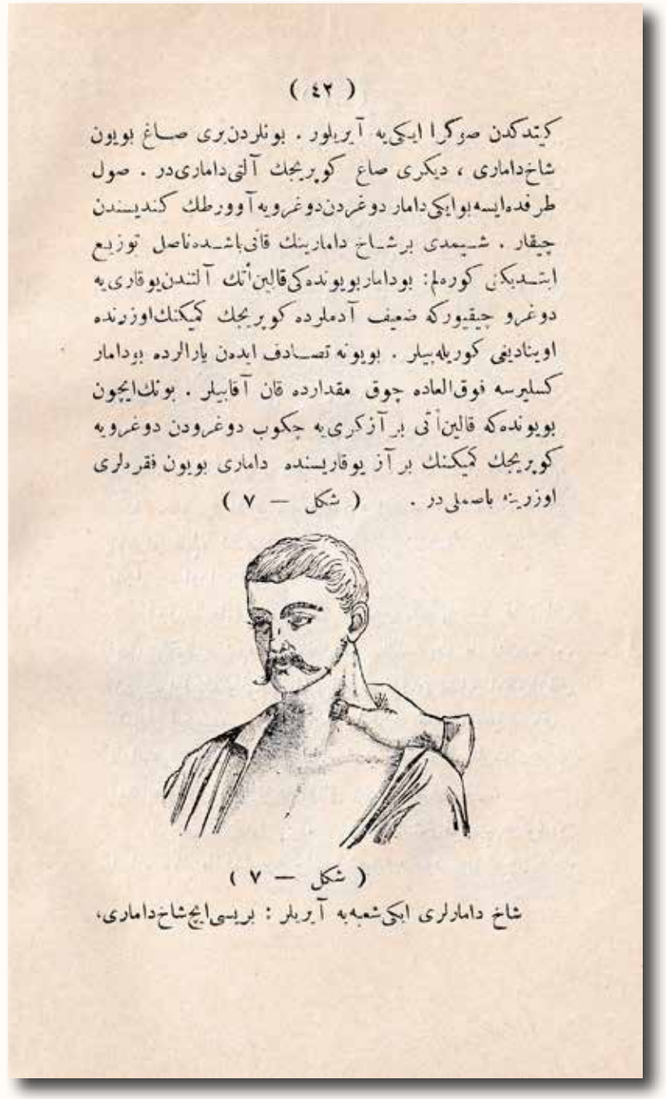
USD 350

Scarce first edition of the complete illustrated handbook prepared for Ottoman Military Schools during the Post-Constitutional Revolution period. The first volume contains “General Provisions on Physical Fitness for Military Service,” comprising 265 articles.

The second (and more important) book includes not only profusely anatomical plates but also illustrations depicting first aid and methods of transporting the wounded. It consists of seven chapters covering topics such as nursing in military hospitals, massage techniques, temporary illnesses, wounds, fractures, and sprains, the structure and functions of the human body, and the duties of medical personnel both inside and outside of hospitals.

The book, written anonymously, was intended for use in the military schools of the period and for internal service within the army.

Özege 7498, 4670.; TBTK 13343, 9556.; As of May 2025, OCLC records only one for the second book (1237643132), only in the National Library of Israel, and ten institutional holdings worldwide for the first book (OCLC no. 1127053980), with 8 located in North American libraries.



(٤٢)

كيتدكدن صوكرا ايكي يه آيريلور . بونلردن بری صاغ بويون شاخ‌داماری ، ديكری صاغ كوپريجك آلتی‌داماری‌در . صول طرفه‌ايسه بوايكی داماردوغرمدن‌دوغرويه آوورطك كنديسندن چيقار . شيمدی برشاخ داماريڭ قانی‌باشده‌ناصل توزيع ايتديكن كورەلم: بوداماربويوندەكی قالين‌آتك آلتندن‌بوقاری يه دوغرو چيقيوركه ضعيف آدملرده كوپريجك كيكنك‌اوزرنده اوينادينی كوريله‌بيلر . بويونه تصادف ايدەن پارالرده بوداماز كسلرسه فوق‌العاده چوق مقداردە قان آقابيلر . بونك‌ايچون بويونده‌كه قالين‌آتی بر آزكری يه چكوب دوغرودن دوغرويه كوپريجك تيكنك بر آز يوقاريسنده داماری بويون فقرەلری اوزرينه باصه‌بلی‌در . (شكل — ٧)

(شكل — ٧)

شاخ دامارلری ايكی‌شعبه‌يه آيريلر : بريسی‌ايچ‌شاخ‌داماری،

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15 ARABIAN PENINSULA / MECCA & MEDINA / MEDICINE

Mouvement general du pelerinage du Hedjaz par les ports de la Mer Rouge. Annee de l'Hegire 1319 (1901-1902). Presente au Conseil Superiur de Sante par La Docteur Duca Pacha. [i.e., General movement of the Hejaz pilgrimage through the ports of the Red Sea in 1319 [AH] (AD 1901-1902)].

DUCHA PASHA.

Imprimerie Osmanie, Constantinople, 1902.

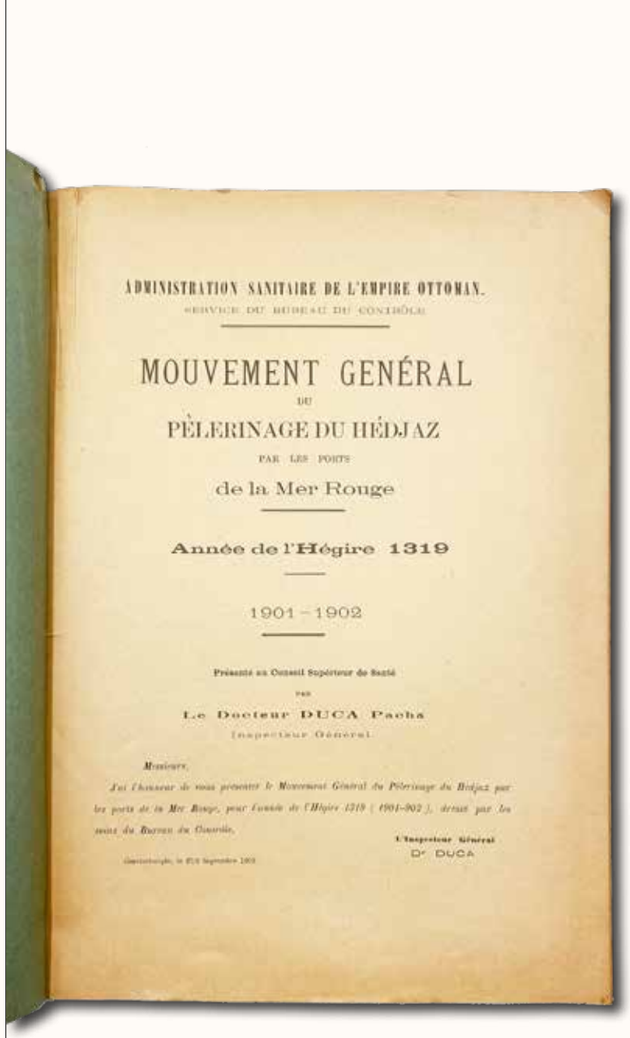
Original wrappers. Folio. (35 x 25 cm). In French. [26] p., 14 tables on double-page spreads. A very good copy.

USD 950

First and only edition of this very scarce report on the regulation of the Hajj, organized under the auspices of the Administration Sanitaire de l'Empire Ottoman [i.e., the Administration of Sanitation of the Ottoman Empire] for the Hejaz region. This report documents the general movement of the Hejaz pilgrimage through the ports of the Red Sea in 1901-1902, detailing travel and pilgrimage routes, medical conditions, and a list of pilgrims, including their nations, origins, numbers, ships, and embarkation ports. It was published annually between 1896 and 1914. On the title page in French: "Gentlemen, I have the honour to present to you the General Movement of the Pilgrimage of Hejaz through the ports of the Red Sea, for the year of Hegira 1319, drawn up by the Office of Control." The report was presented to the Superior Health Council by the Ottoman Levantine doctor, Duca Pasha.

Contents: Lazaret de Camaran: Pèlerins arrivés à Camaran dau-delà de Bab-el-Mandeb [i.e., Pilgrims arrived in Camaran beyond Bab-el-Mandeb], Indiens, Afghans, Boukhariens Turks ou Tartares, Javanais, Autre Malais, Persans, Hadramautes et Maskates, Somalis, Hedjazlis et Yemenlis, Arabes de l'Irak (Iraq), Anatoliotes [i.e., Indians, Afghans, Bukharans, Turks, Tatars, Javaneses and other Malays, Persians, Hadramaut and Maskates, Somalis, Hedjazi and Yemenis, Arabs of Iraq (Iraq), Anatolians, etc.; Ports d'embarquement des Pèlerins [i.e., Embarkation Ports of Pilgrims], Mer des Indes (Hadjar, Aden, Makalla, Berbera) [i.e., Indian Sea (Aden, Maqalla, Berberis, Hadjars], Golfe d'Oman (Maskât) [i.e., Gulf of Oman (Muscat)], Golfe Persique (Bassorah, Mohammera, Bouchir, Linga, Bender-Abbas, Bahrein) [i.e., Persian Gulf (Basrah, Busheher, Bahrain, etc.], Inde, Malacca, Sumatra, Java etc.; Navires ayant fait le transport des Pèlerins [i.e., Ships having transported the Pilgrims], Anglais, Hollandais, Ottoman, Français, Persan [i.e., English, Dutch, Ottoman, French, Persian], etc...

As of May 2025, five copies are listed in OCLC (259927197, 47003536, 251454830), with only two copies held in American libraries (Stanford University and NYPL).

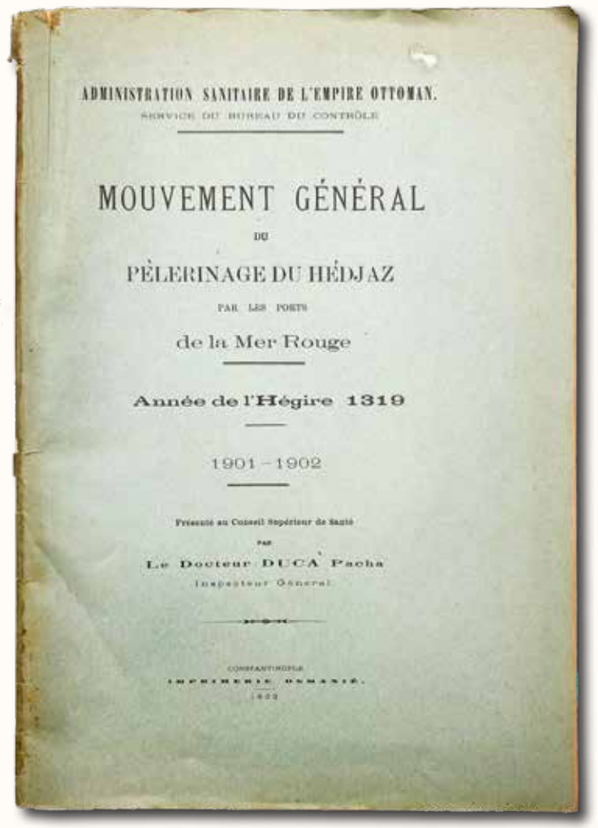

ADMINISTRATION SANITAIRE DE L'EMPIRE OTTOMAN.
SERVICE DU BUREAU DU CONTRÔLE

MOUVEMENT GÉNÉRAL
DU
PÈLERINAGE DU HÉDJAZ
PAR LES PORTS
de la Mer Rouge

Année de l'Hégire 1319

1901 – 1902

Présenté au Conseil Supérieur de Santé
PAR
Le Docteur DUCA Pacha
Inspecteur Général


ADMINISTRATION SANITAIRE DE L'EMPIRE OTTOMAN.
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MOUVEMENT GÉNÉRAL
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Présenté au Conseil Supérieur de Santé
PAR
Le Docteur DUCA Pacha
Inspecteur Général

CONSTANTINOPLE
IMPRIMERIE OSMANIE.
1902

16 THE FIRST HISTOLOGY BOOK IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

علم انساج طبیعیّه / ***Ilm-i ensâc-i tabiiye: Osmanli Tib Fakültesi ilm-i ensâc ve mübahis [i.e., The science of natural diseases: The science of natural Diseases and Debates at the Ottoman Faculty of Medicine].***

[ÖRENSOY], TEVFIK RECEP (1875-1951).

Müsterekü'l-Menfaa Osmanli Sirketi Matbaasi, Istanbul, AH 1327 = [1911 CE].

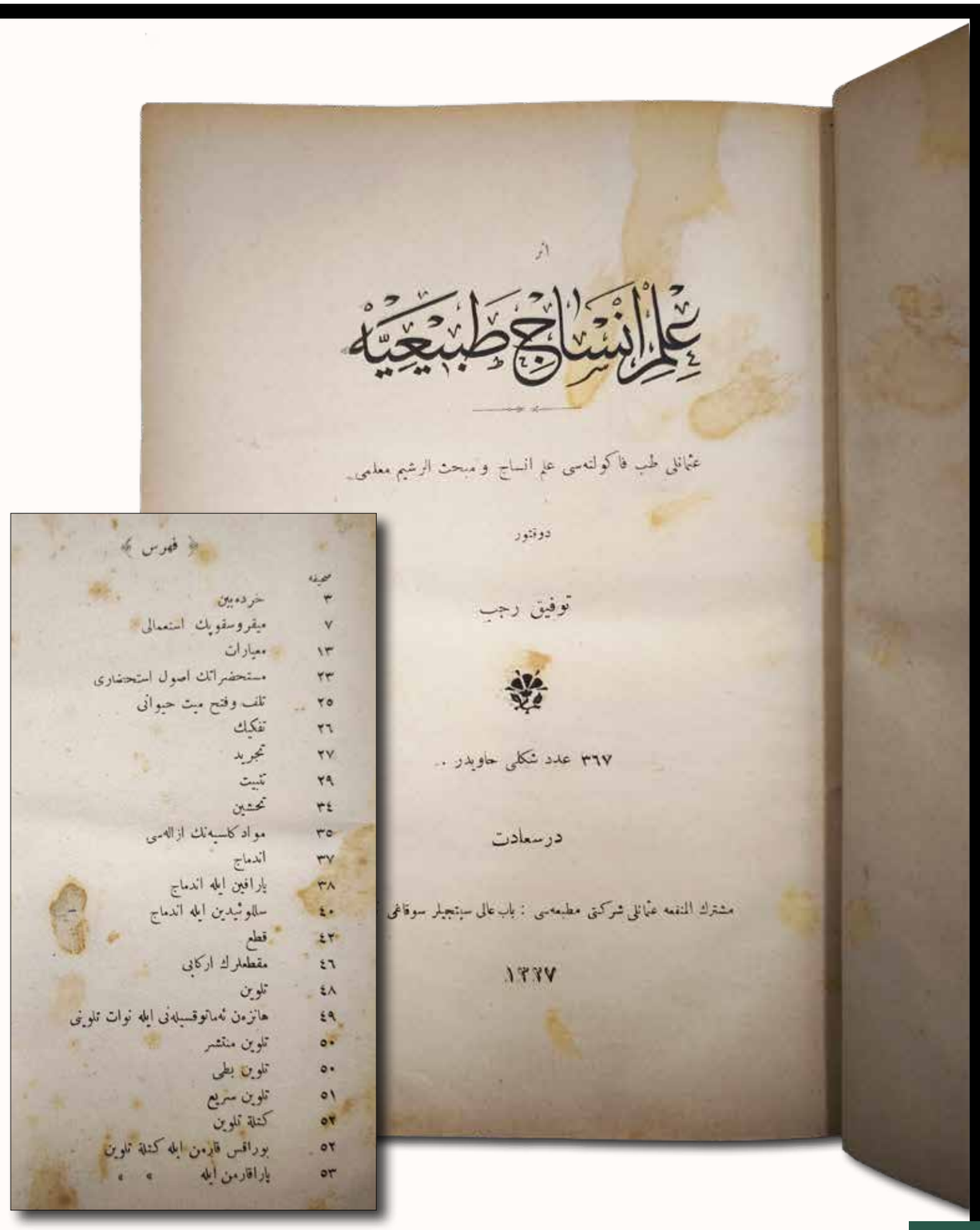
Contemporary quarter calf with Ottoman lettered gilt title on spine. Original marbling front and endpapers. Roy. 8vo. (24 x 17 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters. [8], 545, [8] p. Occasional foxing and staining visible on the pages. Otherwise, a good copy.

USD 750

The very rare first edition of the first histology book ever written in Turkish, not a translation. (GülhaneTip online).

After graduating from the Military Medical School in Istanbul in 1898, Doctor and Captain Tevfik Recep Bey was sent to the University of Würzburg in Germany on September 19, 1899, by Rieder Pasha, the founder of GATA, to pursue a doctorate in histology and embryology following a year of internship training. He completed his doctorate and returned to Turkey, becoming the first Turkish physician to earn a doctorate in this field. After receiving modern training, Dr. Tevfik Recep Örensoy began teaching histology and embryology in Turkey and became the most consistent and significant contributor to these disciplines in the country. Leaving GATA in 1909, he joined the newly established Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, where he founded the Chair of Histology and Embryology and published Turkey's first histology textbook the same year. He later published a histology atlas and an embryology book in 1935.

Özege 8867.; As of May 2025, OCLC lists the only copy (949476008) in the Boğaziçi University Library, Turkey. It is not located in any American or other worldwide libraries.



17

GREEK PHYSICIAN OF THE SULTAN / PARIS IMPRINT

***Φυσιολογικαι πραγματειαι: Υπό του της συνολού ιατρικής διδάκτορος επιτιμου ταύτης καθηγητού / Physiologikai pragmateiai: Upo tou tis sunolou iatrikis didaktoros epitimou tautis kathigitou. Dilphoron epistimonon te kai philologon etairion te kai sullogon, imedapon te kai allodapon epitimou melous i proedrou... Tis autou A.* Megaleiotitos tou Soultanou.**

MAVROGENIS, SPYRIDON
(The physician of Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II) (1817-?).

Ek Tis Typographias “O Aesthir”, Paris, [ca. 1890].

Original wrappers. Demy 8vo. (21 x 14 cm). In Modern Greek. 244 p. Some stains on margins, spine slightly loosened, with minor marginal chippings on the pages. An untrimmed and unopened copy, in good condition.

USD 600

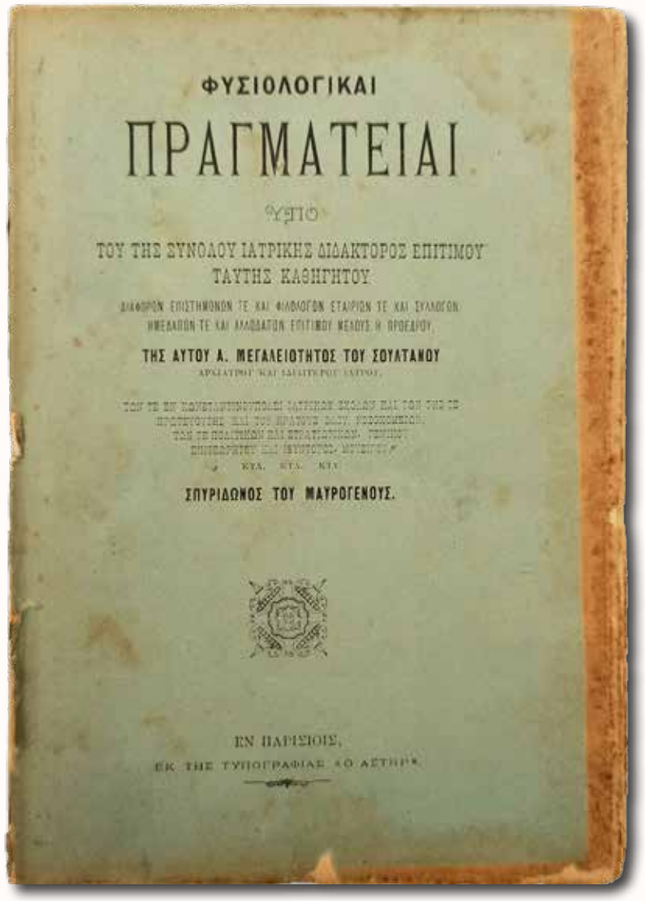
First and only Greek edition of this rare medical book, printed in Paris, on physiology by Mavrogenis. He was one of the most influential professors of medicine at the Constantinople Medical School, where he taught internal medicine.

In this book, Mavrogenis clearly presents the state of the art in physiology at the time, distinguishes between physiology and psychology in terms of their methodologies, and offers an accurate description of the contemporary views on the “Brain-Mind Problem” (George Anogianakis, “Reflections of Western Thinking on Nineteenth Century Ottoman Thought: A Critique of the ‘Hard-Problem’ by Spyridon Mavrogenis, a Nineteenth Century Physiologist”).

Spyridon Mavrogenis, a prominent Phanariot Greek doctor, played a key role in the medical field of the Ottoman Empire during the 19th century. He served as the personal physician to Sultan Abdul Hamid II. His lineage traced back to the Mavrogenis family, who were of Venetian heritage. Mavrogenis’s father passed away when he was young, prompting him to live with his uncle, Ioannis Mavrogenis, in Vienna, where his uncle served as the chargé d’affaires for the Ottoman mission.

Mavrogenis initially studied at the Chalcis Commercial School and later attended medical studies in Vienna from 1835 to 1843. After completing his studies, he worked as an auxiliary doctor in a city-owned hospital in Vienna. Returning to Constantinople in 1845, Mavrogenis served as a doctor at the Artillery Hospital and, in 1848, became a professor at the Imperial Medical School. He initially taught hygiene and later pathology, advocating for the use of French as the medium of instruction. In addition to his professional achievements, Mavrogenis was involved in the cultural sphere, hosting meetings of the Greek Literary Society at his home starting in 1861.

OCLC locates only two copies (261976425) at Stanford University Lane Medical Library and Utrecht University Library, both with 317 pages. However, our presented copy has 244 pages, with “Telos” [i.e., Finish], and is complete without missing pages.


ΦΥΣΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΑΙ

ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΕΙΑΙ

ΥΠΟ

ΤΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΣΥΝΟΔΟΥ ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΠΙΤΙΜΟΥ
ΤΑΥΤΗΣ ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΟΥ

ΤΗΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ Α. ΜΕΓΑΛΕΙΟΤΗΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΟΥΛΤΑΝΟΥ

ΣΠΥΡΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΑΥΡΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ.

ΕΝ ΠΑΡΙΣΙΟΙΣ,
ΕΚ ΤΗΣ ΤΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΙΑΣ ΑΣΤΕΡΟΣ

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RARE BOOKS

18 EARLY LITHOGRAPHS / THE FIRST PRINTED TURKISH BOOK ON ANTIDOTES / POISONS AND ANTIDOTES RECORDED DURING THE EXPEDITION OF YEMEN & HIJAZ IN 1849

پانزهيرنامه / *Panzehirnâme.*
[i.e., The book of antidote potions].

MUSTAFA HAMI PASHA (1846-1878).

Matbaa-i Âmire, Istanbul, AH 1271 = [1855 CE].

Modern cloth binding with marbled boards. Foolscap 8vo (18 x 12 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic script). 83 p. Text traditionally framed, with a highly decorative calligraphic head title set within an ornate heart-shaped border, featuring traditional flowers and a pair of scepters with intertwined snakes. Orthography includes ‘haraka’ (Arabic diacritics). Each chapter head is adorned with intricate floral designs and borders. This early lithographed book, styled like a manuscript with its ‘kataba’ (imprint), shows slight staining on some pages and minor chipping at the upper corners of two pages. Overall, a very good, clean copy.

USD 950

Lithographed edition. First and only edition of the first printed Turkish book on antidotes and poisons, written by Mirliva Mustafa Hâmi Pasha, one of the early Ottoman scientists, during the reign of Sultan Abdulmecid II. Hami Pasha served as a military physicist, botanist, and doctor in the Ottoman army during the first half of the 19th century, primarily in Hejaz and Yemen. He participated in an Ottoman military expedition to Yemen, which aimed to reassert Ottoman control over the region. On 23 March 1849, the expeditionary corps left Jeddah. As a trained medical professional practicing in Yemen, he also addressed various local health concerns and illnesses.

The presence of poisonous animals and plants in this book is largely derived from Hami Pasha’s experiences in Yemen and Hejaz. His objective in writing this treatise, which begins with a prayer and praise for Sultan Abdulmecid II, was to correct the widespread belief in the “antidote stone” among the people and to emphasize that not all poisons can be neutralized in the same way, outlining the true antidotes. Following the introductory chapter (Muqaddima), the first chapter discusses poisoning caused by mines and their antidotes.

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Subsequent chapters cover poisons derived from plant and animal substances, poisons in flowing water and air, as well as the first interventions using plants with antidotal effects for various conditions such as drowning in water, convulsions, hanging, inhalation of floral scents, and freezing.

Hami Pasha, motivated by his experiences during the 1849 Yemen Expedition (where he encountered much of the flora and fauna mentioned in the book), compiled this information into a book. Encouraged by Sultan Abdülmecid II, who personally read the manuscript, and with the efforts of typographer Muhammed Recai, Hami Pasha had his work lithographed in 1855 at the Amire Printing House.

Özege 16131.; As of May 2025, only one copy in OCLC in the Aga Khan Library in London: 1124680097.

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19 THE FIRST MODERN BOOK ON INTERNAL DISEASES IN AFGHAN MEDICAL LITERATURE / AUTOGRAPHED COPY

امراض داخله / ***Emrâz-i dâhiliye [i.e., Internal diseases].***

BARKIN, [IBRAHIM] REBII HIKMET (1899-1974).

Matbaa-e Umûmî, Kabul, Sh. 1317 = [1938 CE].

Original pinkish wrappers. 4to. (28 x 20 cm). The text is completely in Dari. 28, 841, [1 blank page], [4], [4 blank pages], 93 numbered colour and b/w plates; first pages are numbered in Latin, others are in the Arabic numeral system. A presentation copy: Inscribed by author-medic to his daughter in modern Turkish as “Sevgili canim kizima yadigâr, Haziran 1966” [i.e., A souvenir for my lovely daughter, June 1966] on title page in ink.

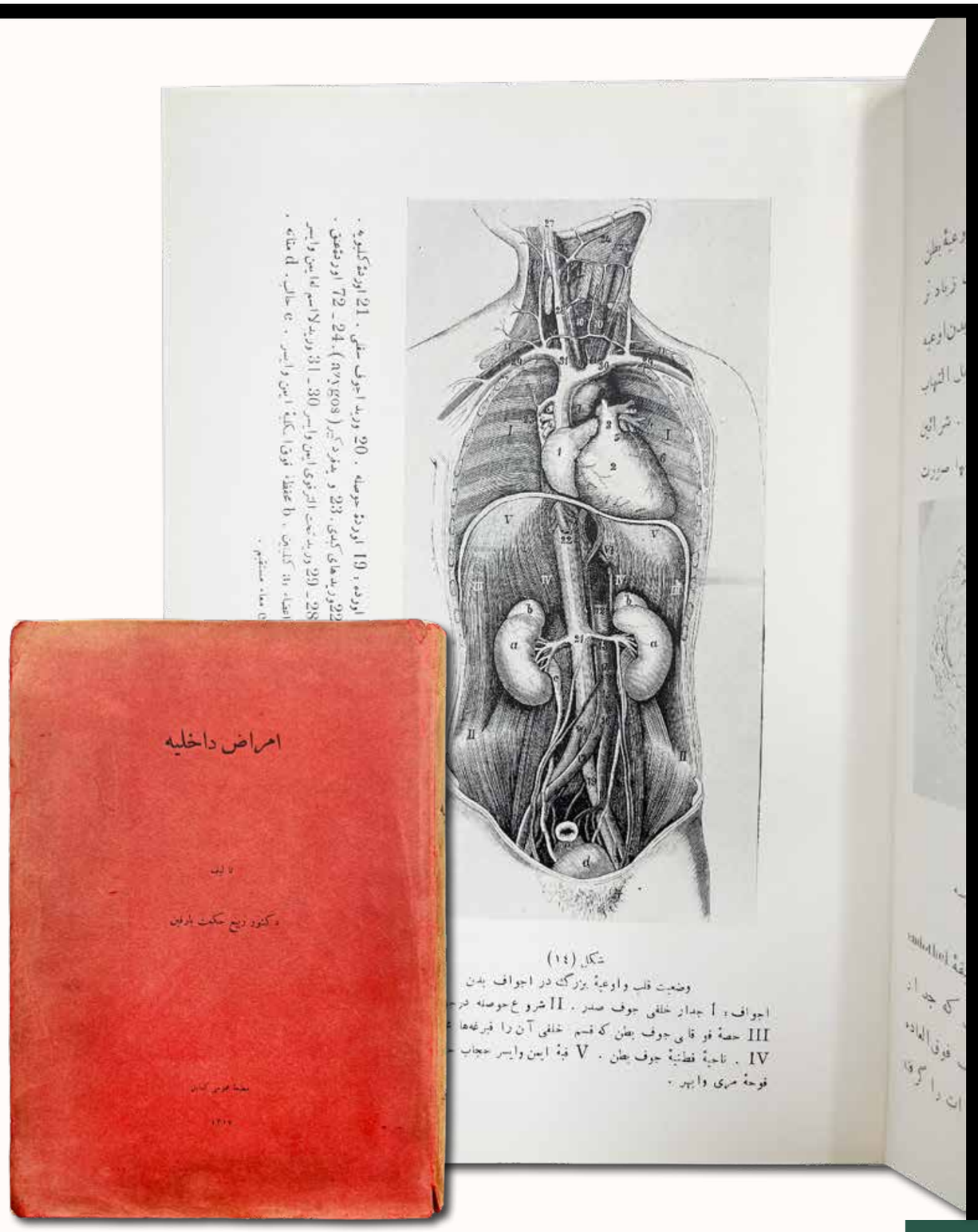
USD 1500

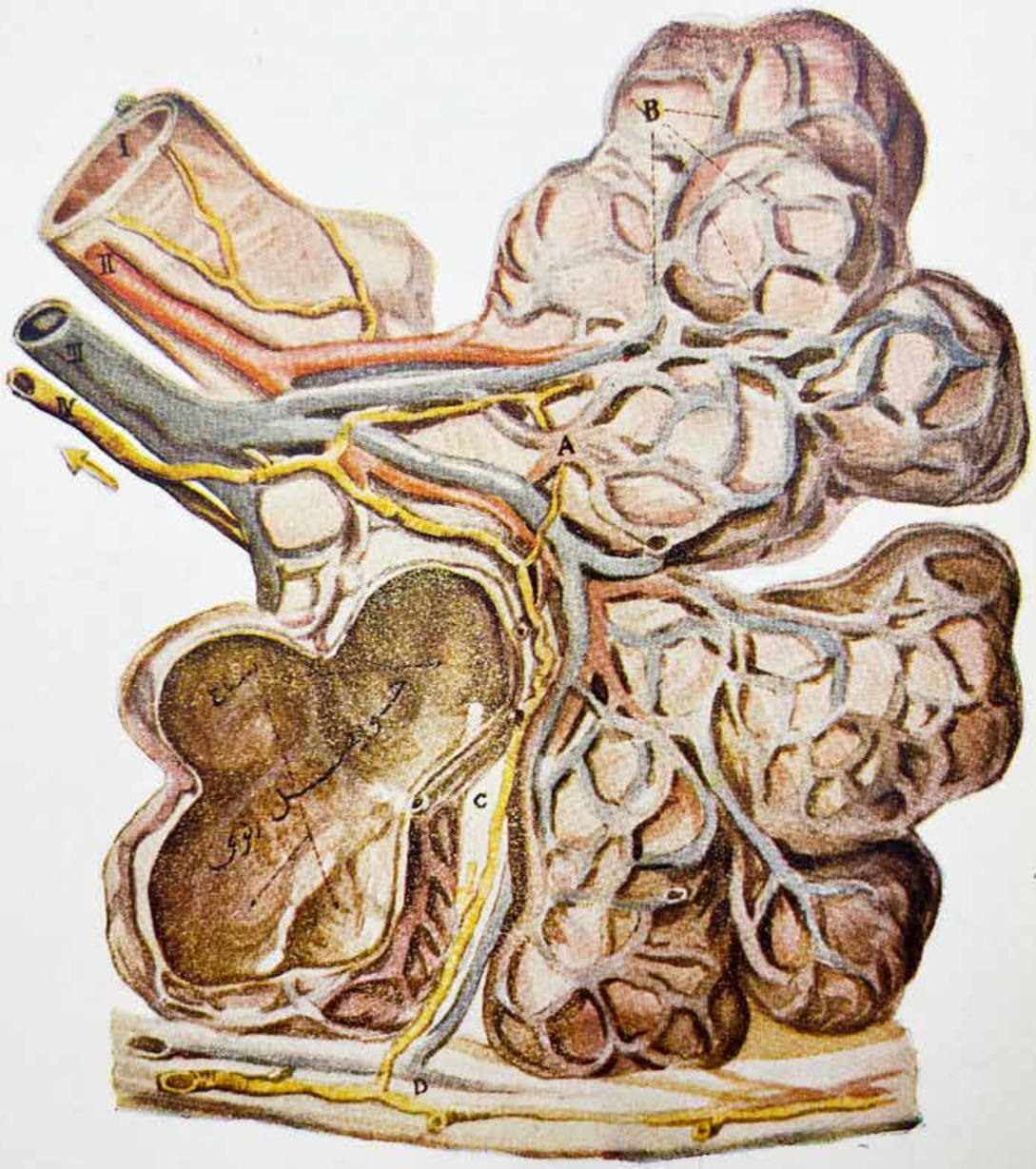
Extremely rare and very uncommon (no copies in OCLC, Mushar, market and auction records) first and only edition of this medical book of internal diseases written by Barkin, a member of a Turkish medical delegation to establish a service system, to manage the surgical services, and to initiate the earliest modern medical education in Afghanistan. Additionally, this delegation served as the private physicians of the Afghan royal family.

This richly illustrated book, both in colour and b/w, which the author dedicated to both his colleagues and students on the frontispiece, was the first modern book on the “internal diseases” in the Afghan medical literature.

TURKISH MEDICAL DELEGATION IN AFGHANISTAN:

A Turkish medical delegation was invited to Afghanistan within the scope of the Turkish-Afghan Friendship Agreement signed in Moscow on March 1, 1921, to establish a service system, manage the Afghan surgical services, and initiate the earliest modern medical education. Ömer Sevket Bey (Özöncel), who was invited to Kabul University Faculty of Medicine as a chemistry professor in 1934, also founded the School of Pharmacy in Afghanistan.





(شكل ٢٥)

ساختمان ششها بطور شه ما

A ـ انقلاب خون وريدى بەخون شريانى ، B ـ اوعيهٔ شعريهٔ تنفسيه ، C ـ نسج بين الحويصلى

D ـ پله ورا . 1 ـ برونشيول ، 2 ـ ورید رئوی که دارای خون شریانی است ، 3 ـ شریان رئوی که دارای خون وریدی است ، 4 اوعيهٔ لنفاويه

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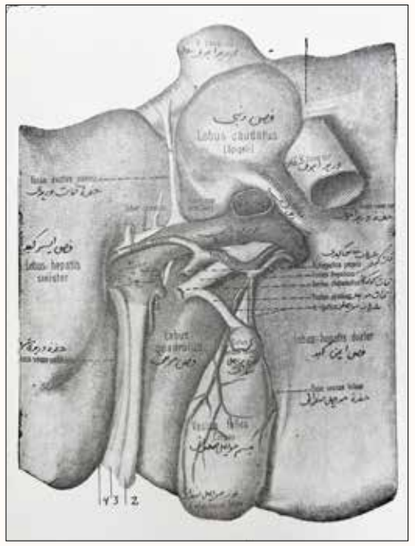

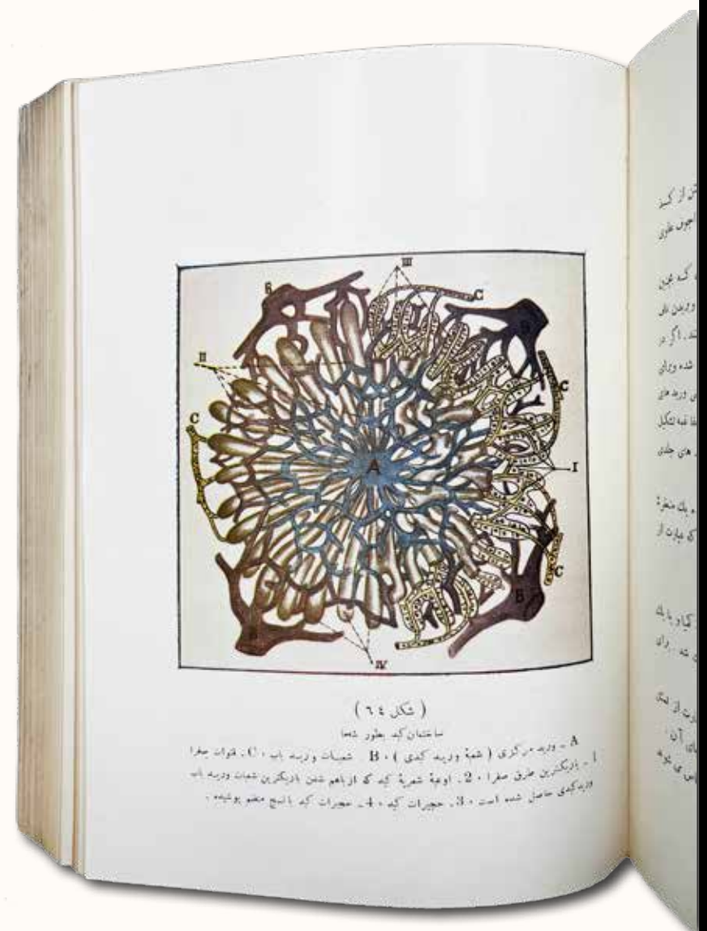

(شكل ٦٤)

ساختمان كبد بطور شما

A ـ وريد مركزى (شعبهٔ وريد كبدى) B ، شعبات وريد باب ، C ، قنوات صفرا

1 ـ باريكترين مجرى صفرا ، 2 ـ اوعيهٔ شعرية كبد كه ازبهم شدن باريكترين شعبات وريد باب وريدى حاصل شده است ، 3 ـ حجيرات كبد ، 4 ـ حجيرات كبد كه بالنسبه مجتمع ميباشد .

Ömer Sevket Bey taught the first modern pharmacy lessons in Afghanistan together with his daughter and chemist Saliha Öncel (Arkun) and returned to Turkey after the school gave its first graduates in 1937. Pharmacist Selahattin Tandal replaced Prof. Ömer Sevket Öncel at the school.

With the decision of the Ministry Council of the Republic of Turkey, Tandal went to Kabul University and worked as a Professor of General Chemistry between 1937 and 1942, and an Ordinary Professor of General Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Chemistry between 1942 and 1947. He was awarded the Education Medal of the Afghanistan government. He was instrumental in the organization of a state pharmacy and pharmaceutical laboratories. Tandal also supervised the production and standardization of drugs and chemicals in Afghanistan until his departure in 1947.

Not in Mushar.; As of May 2024, we can't trace any copies in OCLC or KVK.

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20 ANATOMY ON ANIMALS / VETERINARY

Tesrîh-i marazî dersleri [i.e., Lectures on pathological anatomy] تشريح مرضى درسلرى **/** ***Ehlî hayvanlarda otopsi ve tegeyyürat-i tesrîhiyenin teshîsi: Kânûn-i tibb-i baytarî, zabite-i sihhiyye-i hayvaniyye, hayvanât sigortalari ve teftîsü'l-hevm nokta-i nazarindan ehemmiyeti [i.e., Autopsy in domesticated animals and the diagnosis of anatomical changes].*** اهلى حيوانلاردا اوتوپسى & و تغييرات تشريحيهنين تشخيصى **/**

[ERALP], OSMAN NURI (1877-1940); SEVKI [AKÇAY] (1888-1959) (Baytar Mektebi Alîsi Tesrîh-i Maraz ve Teftîsü'l-Hevm müderrisi).

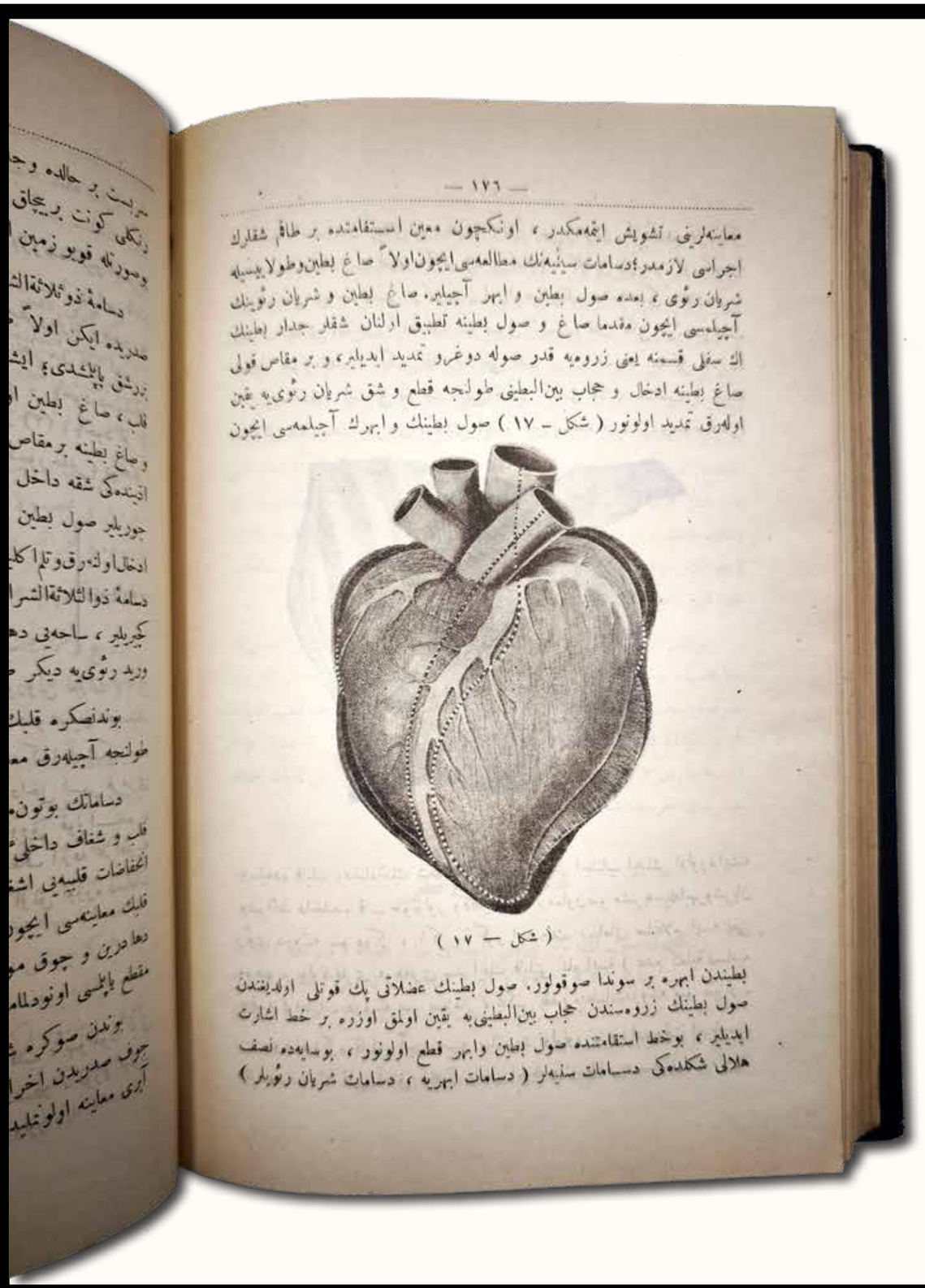
Sirket-i Mürettibiye Matbaasi, Darü'l-Hilâfeti'l-Aliyye (Istanbul), AH 1333 = [1917 CE] / Ziraat Vekâleti, Hilâl Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1928.

Contemporary quarter black calf. Five raised bands to the spine. Gilt titles, volume numbers, and the ex-owner's name on the compartments. Blind tooled decorations on the boards. Roy. 8vo. (23 x 16 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). 246, [1] p., 49 numbered reproduced b/w illustrations; 315, [2] p., 26 numbered reproduced b/w illustrations. Foxing on edges and slightly bumped corners. Otherwise, a very good copy.

USD 600

A very rare Sammelband comprising the first editions of two significant and profusely illustrated Ottoman works on early modern Turkish pathological anatomy and autopsy, authored by two veterinary doctors who collaborated during the Balkan War to combat epidemic diseases, bound together in a single volume. The name "Şemseddin Hamid" is gilt-stamped on the volume, likely being a student at the Turkish School of Veterinary Medicine.

Osman Nuri Bey, the pioneer of civilian veterinary education in Turkey, served as the chief editor for two years at the *Mecmûa-i Fünûn-u Baytâriyye*, the first scientifically oriented professional journal of veterinary medicine, published by the association named Cem'iyyet-i İlmiyye-i Baytâriyye starting in 1908, and for one and a half years at the Cerîde-i Baytâriyye-i Askeriyye, which began publication in 1910.



— ۱۷۶ —

معاینه‌لرینی تشویش ایتمه‌مکدر ، اونکچون معین استفامتده بر طاقم شقلرك اجراسی لازمدر؛ دسامات سینیه‌نك مطالعه‌سی ایچون اولا صاغ بطین وطولا پیسیله شریان رئوی ، بعده صول بطین و ابهر آچیلیر. صاغ بطین و شریان رئوینك آچیلمه‌سی ایچون مقدما صاغ و صول بطینه تطبیق ارلنان شقلر جدار بطینك اك سفلی قسمنه یعنی زروه‌یه قدر صوله دوغرو تمدید ایدیلیر ، و بر مقاس قولی صاغ بطینه ادخال و حجاب بین‌البطینی طولنجه قطع و شق شریان رئوی‌یه یقین اولهرق تمدید اولونور (شکل — ۱۷) صول بطینك و ابهرك آچیلمه‌سی ایچون

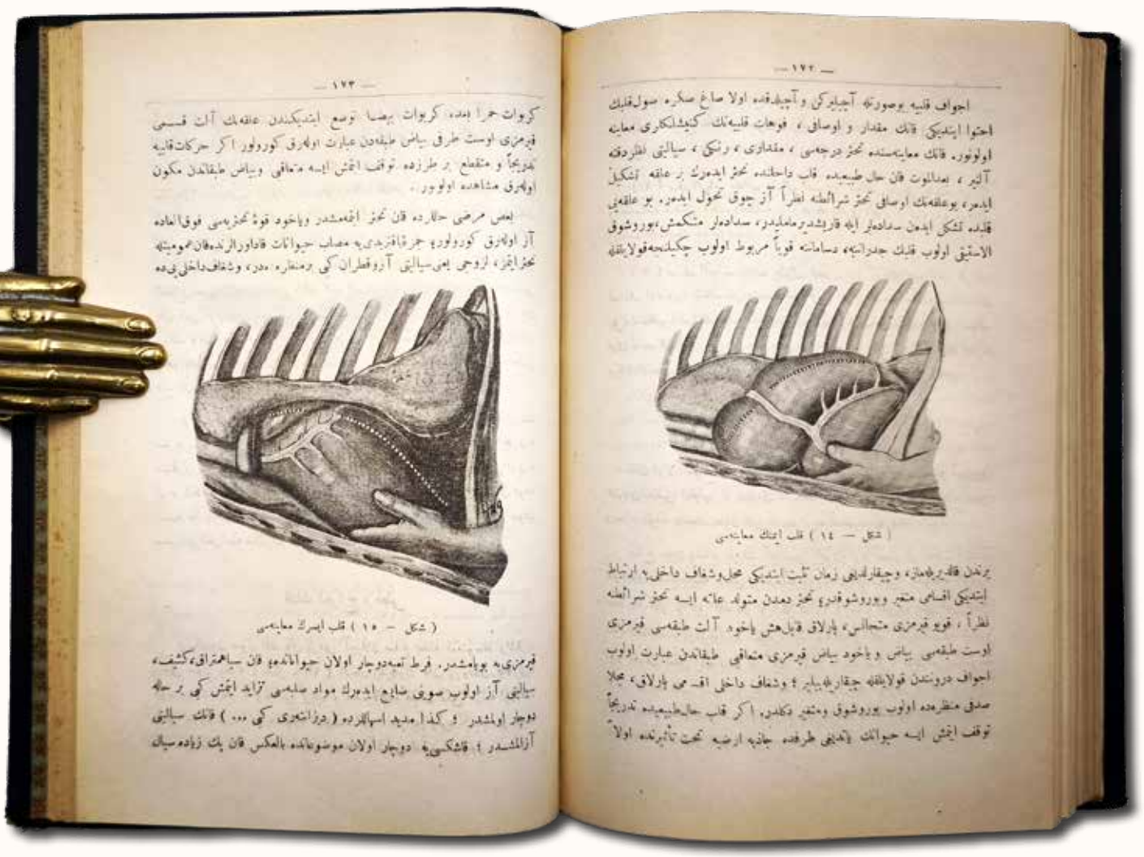
(شکل — ۱۷)

بطیندن ابهره بر سوندا صوقولور. صول بطینك عضلاتی پك قوتلی اولدیغندن صول بطینك زروه‌سندن حجاب بین‌البطینی‌یه یقین اولق اوزره بر خط اشارت ایدیلیر ، بوخط استقامتنده صول بطین وابهر قطع اولونور ، بوسایه‌ده نصف هلالی شکلده‌کی دسامات سنیه‌لر (دسامات ابهریه ، دسامات شریان رئویلر)

At the Military Veterinary School, Osman Nuri Bey also served as a lecturer in bacteriology, histology, and pathological anatomy, as well as acting director and curriculum supervisor, beginning in 1911.

Şevki Bey, who participated in the Balkan War with the rank of First Lieutenant, was assigned, together with Osman Nuri Bey, to investigate glanders disease in horses of the Ottoman army in Çatalca. Later, he took part in the Edirne campaign, serving at the headquarters of the Tenth Army Corps, where he worked to combat the severe outbreak of cattle plague (rinderpest) then prevailing in Edirne.

Nuhoglu, p. 393.; Özege 20873, 4691.; As of May 2025, neither of the two books is listed in the OCLC database.



— ۱۷۲ —

اجواف قلبیه یوصورتله آچیلیرکن و آچیلدقده اولا صاغ صکره صول قلبك احتوا ایتدیکی قانك مقدار و اوصافی ، فوهات قلبیه‌نك کیفیت انکشافی معاینه اولونور. قانك معاینه‌سنده تخثر درجه‌سی ، مقداری ، رنکی ، سیالیتی نظردقه آلنیر ، تعاملوت قان حال طبیعیده قلب داخلنده تخثر ایدمدیکی بر علقه تشکیل ایدمز ، یوعلقه‌نك اوصافی تخثر شرائطله نظراً آز چوق تحول ایدمز. بو علقه‌لر قلبده تشکل ایدمن سداده‌لر ایله قاریشدیرمامالیدر ، سداده‌لر متکمش ، بوروشوق الاستیق اولوب قلبك جدرانیه دسامانه قویاً مربوط اولوب چکیلدیجه قولایلقله

(شکل — ۱۶) قلب اینك معاینه‌سی

یرندن قالدیرلدقده ، وچیقارلدیغی زمان تلیت ایتدیکی محل وشغاف داخلیه ارتباط ایتدیکی اقصای متیز وبوروشوقدیر و تخثر دمدن متولد عائه ایله تخثر شرائطله نظراً ، قویو قیرمزی متجانس ، پارلاق قبل‌هش یاخود آلت طبقه‌سی قیرمزی اوست طبقه‌سی بیاض و یاخود بیاض قیرمزی متقاطی طبقه‌لدن عبارت اولوب اجواف درونندن قولایلقله چیقارلدیلیر ؛ وشغاف داخلی اقمی پارلاق ، جلا صدق منظره‌ده اولوب بوروشوق ومتغیر دکلدر. اکر قلب حال طبیعیده تدریجاً توقف ایتش ایسه حیوانك ذاتیی طرفده جاذبه ارضیه تحت تأثیرنده اولاً

کریوات جرا ایدمز ، کریوات بیضا توسع ایتدیکندن علقه‌لك آلت قسمی قیرمزی اوست طرف بیاض طبقه‌دن عبارت اولهرق کورولور. اکر حرکات قلبیه تدریجاً و متقطع بر طرزده توقف ایتش ایسه متقاطی وبیاض طبقه‌لدن مکون اولهرق مشاهده اولونور .

بعض مرضی حالرده قان تخثر ایتمه‌شدر ویاخود قوهٔ تخثریه‌سی فوق العاده آز اولهرق کورولور و چرقاقزیدی‌یه مصاب حیوانات قاداورالرنده قان سیولتهٔ ، ومیتهٔ تخثر ایتمز ، زوحی یعنی سیالیتی آروقطران کی رمنکاره ، مدر ، وشغاف داخلی یی ده

(شکل — ۱۵) قلب ابهرك معاینه‌سی

قیرمزی‌یه بویامشدر. قرط تمیه‌دوچار اولان حیواناتده ، قان سیاهمتراق وکثیف ، سیالیتی آز اولوب سوبی مایع ایدمرك مواد صلبیه‌سی تراید ایتش کی بر حاله دوچار اولمشدر و کذا مدید استهلاکده (ورانتوری کی ...) قانك سیالیتی آزالمشدر ؛ قاشکیی‌یه دوچار اولان موضوعاتده بالعکس قان پك زیاده سیالك

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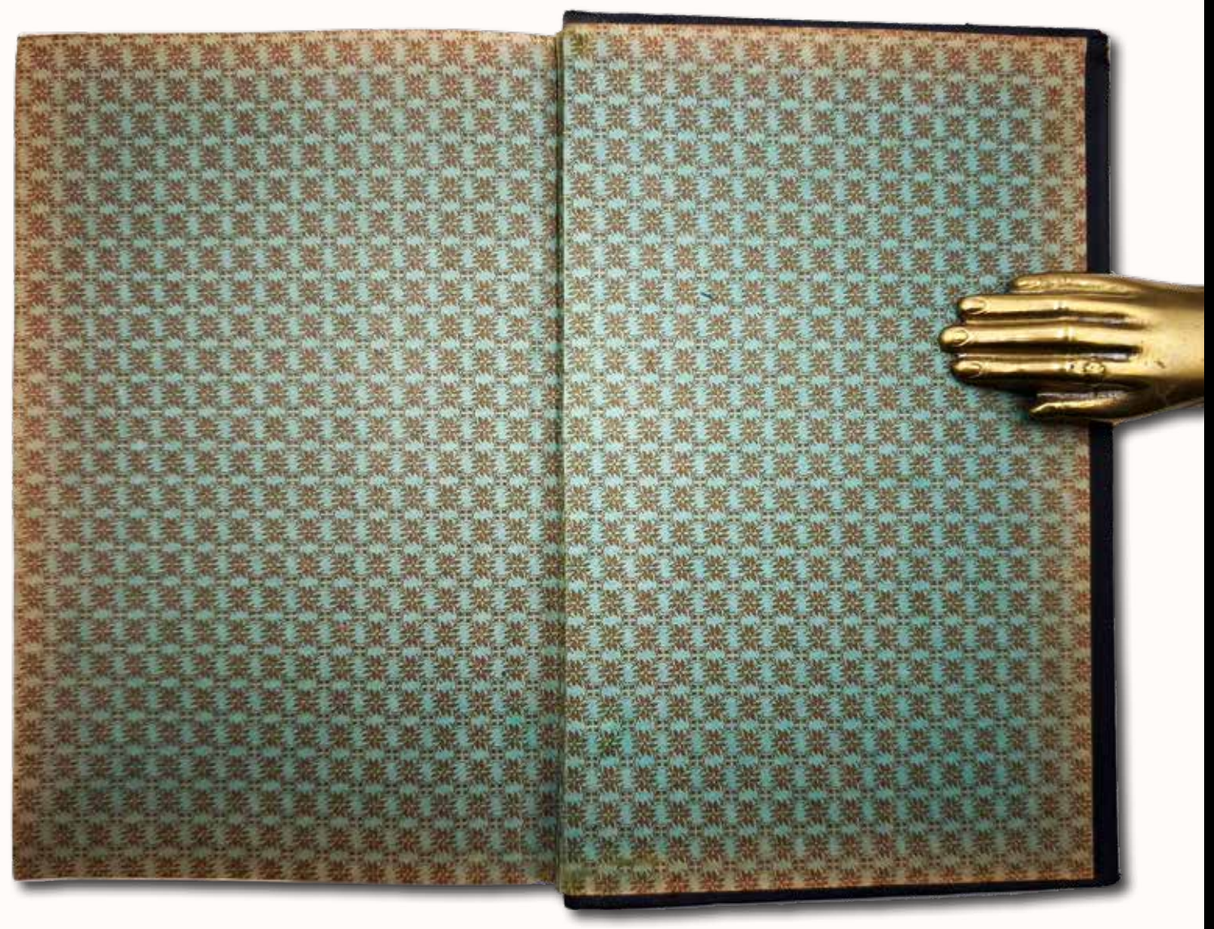

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21 FIRST PASTEUR BIOGRAPHY IN OTTOMAN TURKISH / RARE BEIRUT IMPRINT

Luvi Pastör [Louis Pasteur].

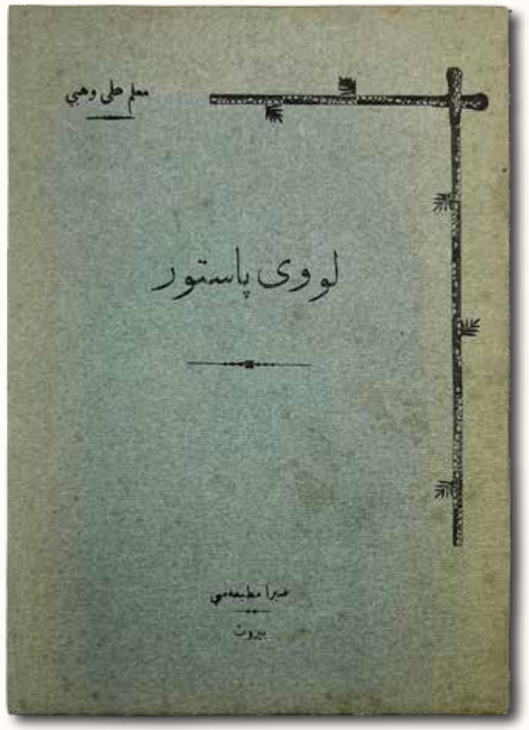
[TÜRKÜSTÜN], ALÂIYELI ALI VEHBI (1877-1957).

Sabra Matbaasi, Beyrut [Beirut], 1918.

Original wrappers. 12mo. (16 x 11 cm). In Ottoman Turkish (with Arabic script). 32 p., including a photographic plate of Pasteur's portrait.

USD 750

First and only edition of this pioneering Turkish biography of Pasteur in book form, celebrating the renowned scientist's contributions, particularly his development of vaccines for rabies and anthrax, which saved millions of lives. This Beirut imprint is exceedingly rare in both institutional collections and the market.



The first biography of Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) in Ottoman Turkish, published in Beirut, apparently in the Sabra region. Pasteur, a French chemist, has been honoured as the 'father of bacteriology and microbiology,' renowned for his discoveries of the principles of vaccination, microbial fermentation, and pasteurization, which was named after him.

The book is written by Ali Vehbi [Türküstün], a zoologist, paleontologist, and the first official Turkish mountaineer. While studying medicine in Paris in 1906, Ali Vehbi Türküstün became the first Turkish mountaineer to climb Mont Blanc, the highest peak of the Alps, alongside his four French friends.

In addition to detailing the life of the renowned scientist Pasteur, the book also includes an intriguing account of events such as the fact that, despite the difficult conditions of the state, Sultan Abdulhamid II sent a significant amount of money to Paris in 1886 with a delegation he appointed. The money was donated to the Pasteur Institute, which had recently opened there.

On July 6, 1885, Pasteur successfully applied the rabies vaccine to humans for the first time, and scientists from all over the world started to run to Paris. Before the Ottoman delegation visited the city, Louis Pasteur, who administered the rabies vaccine to humans for the first time on 6 July 1885, was invited to Turkey. The Ottoman delegation was sent to France after no positive response was received to this invitation (Unat, 1970).

Three prominent individuals from Istanbul were also sent to Paris to learn about the vaccine and meet with Pasteur: Zoeros Pasha, Professor of Internal Medicine at the Military Medical Faculty; Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Hüseyin Remzi Bey (1839–1894), Military Medicine Animal Teacher; and Veterinary Lieutenant Colonel Hüseyin Hüsnü Bey, one of the Istanbul Sanitary Inspectors. The delegation was honored by Sultan Abdülhamid II, who also provided 10,000 Francs to Pasteur, donated with a Mejidi Order of the 1st Rank to support the establishment of the Pasteur Institute.

The delegation arrived in Paris on June 8, 1886. The Turkish Ambassador, Esat Pasha, personally arranged a meeting with Pasteur, and the delegation was warmly received by him in his laboratory. The gifts presented by the delegation were highly appreciated by both Pasteur and the French government, as the money represented the largest foreign contribution to the institute. The delegation received special attention throughout their six-month stay in Paris, during which they conducted extensive studies on bacteriology and the rabies vaccine. They returned to Istanbul in December of the same year (Sehsuvaroglu, 1967). Upon their return, the Dâülkelp Treatment Centre for Rabies and Bacteriology was established in Istanbul in January 1887, under the administration of Alexander Zoeros Pasha (1842-1917).

Alexander Zoeros, also known as "Aleksan Çaliki Efendi," who lived in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, is one of the most notable figures at the Military Medical School. He served as a prominent administrator of the state health organization and was a pioneer of bacteriology and the rabies vaccine in Turkey. Zoeros Pasha was born in Beirut in 1842, while his father was serving in Syria.

Özege 11762; TBTK 4086; As of March 2024, OCLC records only one copy, held at Boğaziçi University Library in Turkey, with no copies listed in American or other libraries worldwide (OCLC: 949522337).

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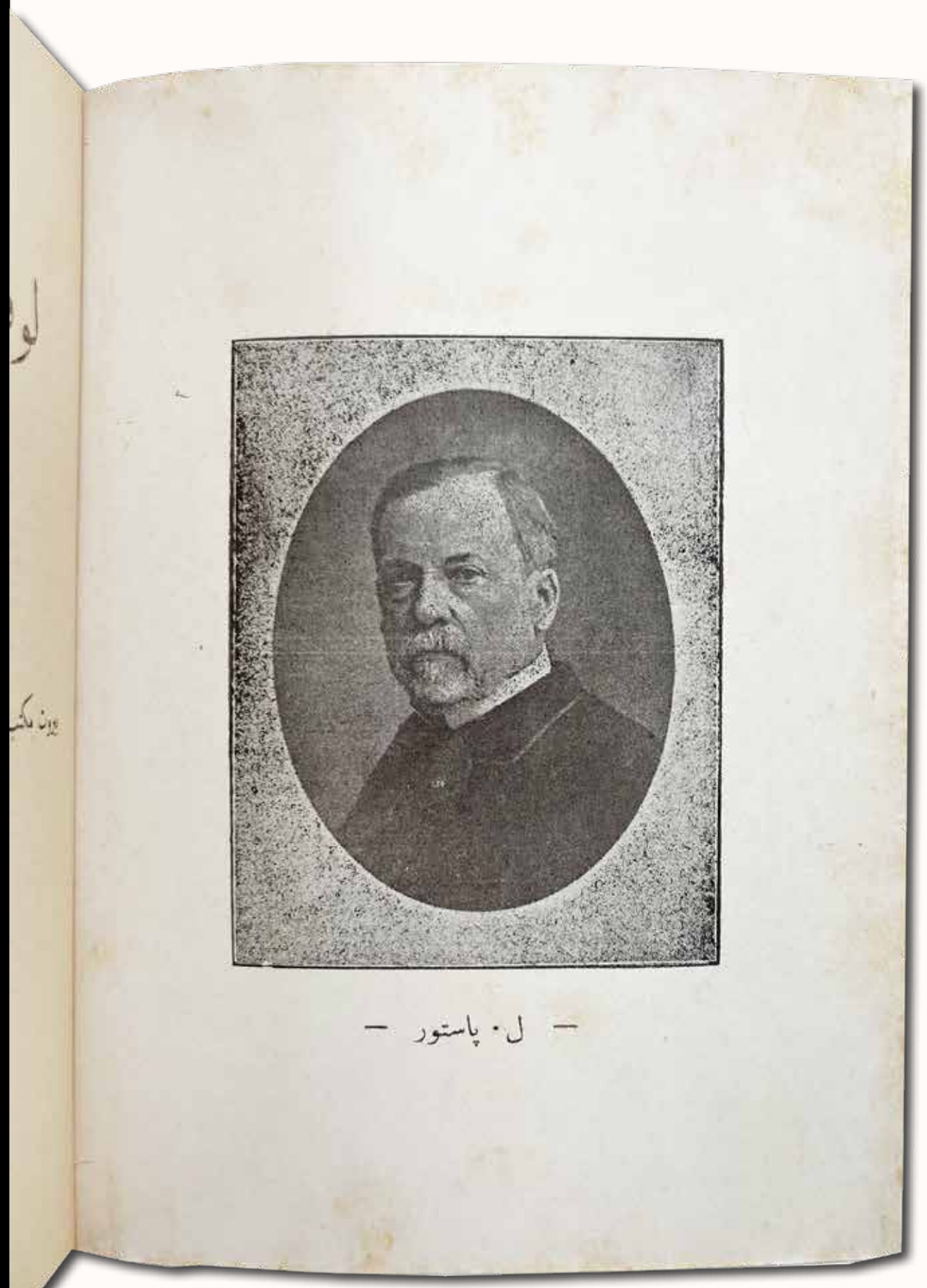

22

FIRST TYPHOID VACCINES IN TURKEY

تیفو آشیسی / *Tifo asisi [i.e. The Typhoid vaccine].*

SALIM, TEVFIK [SAGLAM] (1882-1963).

Kader Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1922.

Original pinkish wrappers. Roy. 8vo. (24 x 17 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). 88 p. Light foxing and chipping to wrappers, heavy wear to spine, internally very clean copy.

USD 950

First edition of this Ottoman work documenting the author's account of administering the typhus vaccine for the first time on the Eastern and Caucasian fronts on March 15, 1915, while serving with the Ottoman army. Written after Salim's appointment as "Gülhâne Seririyât Dahiliye Muallimi" (Teacher of Clinical Instruction in Internal Medicine at Gülhâne), the book was recognized with an award from the Ottoman Medical Society.

The book also details the prices of the vaccine, the regions where the disease was prevalent at the time, the history of typhus, and accounts of the first vaccination efforts in Europe (notably in Tyrol), among other related subjects.

Military doctor Tevfik Bey successfully diagnosed a previously unknown disease, which he had first encountered while serving in Yemen. He administered the first typhoid vaccine to sick soldiers in Erzurum during the First World War on March 15, 1915.

When the Balkan War broke out in 1912, Tevfik Bey was appointed Chief Physician of the Sanitary Parade of the Salonica Redif Legion. After the war, he was assigned to the Yassıviran Menzil Hospital. Contracting typhus while on duty, he was subsequently sent to Gülhane Hospital in Istanbul for treatment.

Following the outbreak of WW1, he was deployed to Erzurum. After the Ottoman defeat against the Russian army at Sarıkamış in 1915, typhoid became one of the widespread epidemic diseases in Erzurum and its surroundings. Army Commander Hafız Hakkı Pasha fell ill with typhoid on February 3, 1915, and died ten days later. Many doctors also succumbed to the disease during this period.

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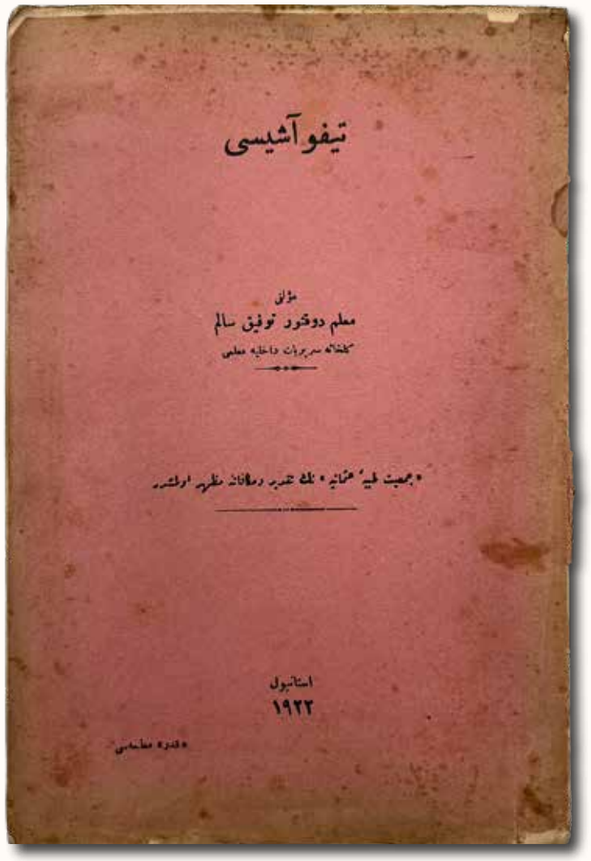
Under the chairmanship of Colonel Sarıgüzelli Yusuf Ziya Bey, a group including Tevfik Salim, Haydar (Draman), Tevfik İsmail (Karagümrük), Fahri (Urdağ), Bacteriologist Dr. Server Kamil, and Fikri Bey convened and decided to use serum obtained from the blood of patients with fever as a preventive treatment. On March 15, 1915, Tevfik Bey administered the vaccine he had personally prepared to five volunteer physicians and four headquarters officers for the first time. The successful results were later published in Germany by Tevfik Salim, and the vaccine was subsequently adopted by the German army for its soldiers.

The first typhoid vaccines had been developed earlier, in 1896, by Almroth Edward Wright, Richard Pfeiffer, and Wilhelm Kolle.

Özege 21049. As of May 2024, OCLC locates only three paper copies in institutional holdings worldwide, two of which are in the UCLA Library in the United States.



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23 OTTOMAN MEDICAL EXPEDITION OF CAPPADOCIA FOR THE 1911 CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

Konya Sihhiye Müfettisligi'nin 16 Tesrinievvel 1327 tarihli mezkûr müfettislige takdim olunan rapordur ki [1]327 senesi Ürgüp'te zuhur eden koleraya dairdir.; Vilâyetin topografya-yi sihhiye ve harita-yi sihhiyesi. Koleranin yaninda döneminin kizamik, kizil gibi hastaliklara da dair bilgi içerir. Ikinci bölümde su baslik mevcuttur: Mecelle-i Memâlik-i Osmaniye'ye ait minvallere cevabât yazilarak Üsküp Kaymakamligi'na takdim olunan 'Müslüman Sihhiye' raporu [i.e., This is the report presented to the Konya Sanitary Inspectorate on the 16th of Teshrin-i Evvel, 1327, which is related to the cholera outbreak in Ürgüp in the year 1327. It includes the province's sanitary topography and health map. In addition to cholera, the report contains information about diseases such as measles, scarlet fever, and other illnesses of the period. The second section has the following title: "The 'Muslim Sanitary' report submitted to the Üsküp District Governor, with responses written according to the regulations of the Mecelle-i **Memâlik-i Osmaniye].**

KONYA PROVINCE MEDICAL INSPECTORATE.

Konya Sihhiye Müfettisligi, Konya, AH 1327 = [1911 CE].

Original registry book bound in grey Art Nouveau cloth. All edges marbled. The endpapers are printed with "The English Manufactory of Book and Register." The front cover bears the printed title "Ζυγολογιον" (Zugologion) in Greek. Occasional foxing, otherwise, a fine copy. Demy 8vo (22 x 15 cm). In Ottoman Turkish (Arabic script). 52 pages are written out of approximately 200 blank pages, containing a complete report, one folding hand-drawn coloured map, and three tables.

USD 2500

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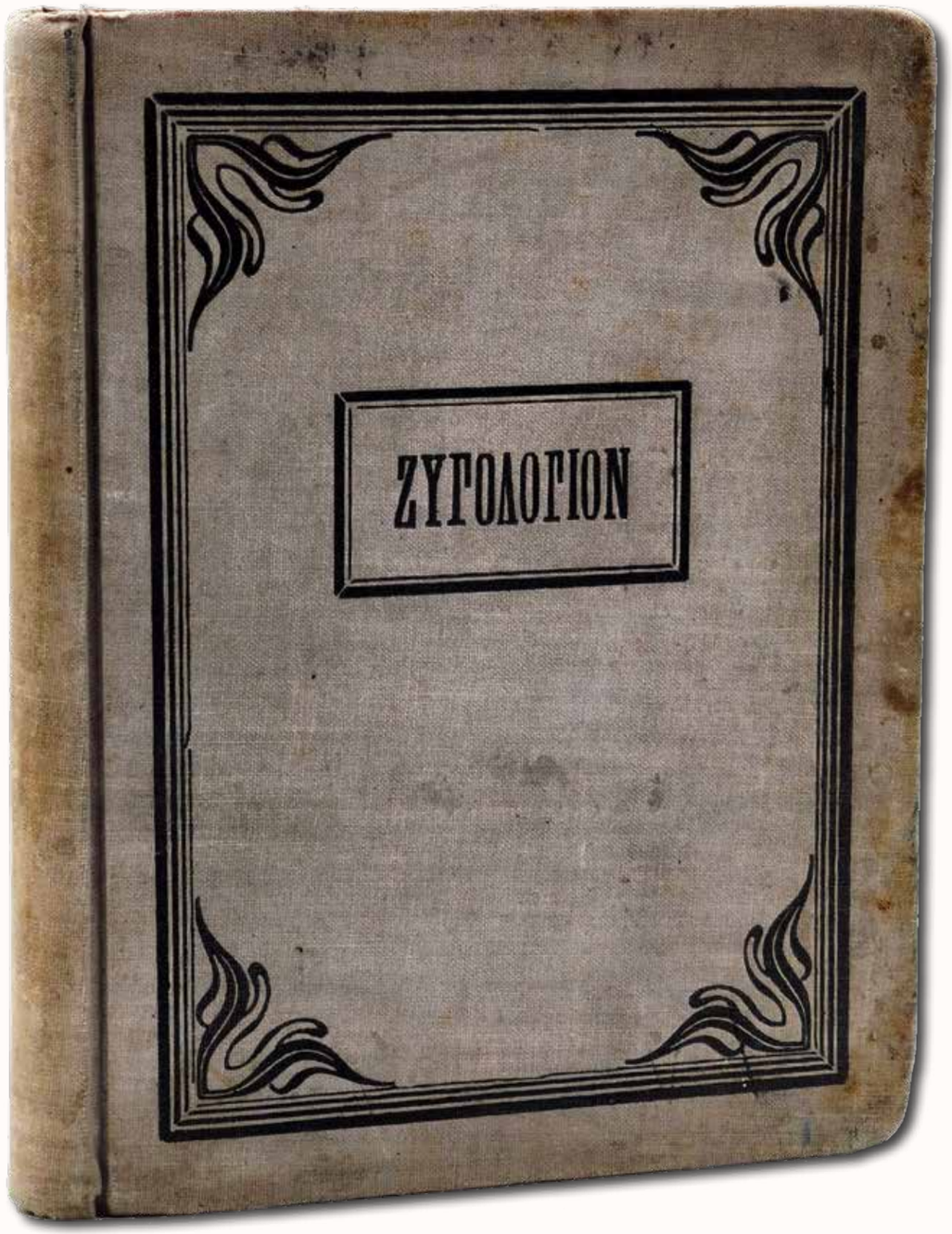

Extremely rare and unpublished Ottoman manuscript report documenting the Cholera Expedition organized by the Konya Province Medical Inspectorate during the epidemic in Prokopi (Ürgüp) in 1911 and presented to the Konya Sanitary Inspectorate on October 16, 1911. This detailed report offers a firsthand account not only of the cholera outbreak but also of other prevalent diseases in the region, including measles, frengi (syphilis, pox), various types of humma (fevers), and more than fifteen other conditions, along with notes on their frequency. It features a folded, hand-drawn, and coloured map titled Ürgüp Bölgesi Sağlık Haritası [i.e., Prokopi Region Sanitary and Epidemic Map], which provides invaluable information on the demographic structure of the area. The report also includes three statistical tables recording demographic, historical, and religious data under the headings “Muslim” and “Non-Muslim”.

Dated 1329 AH at the end of the first 10-page report. The second part is titled “Mecelle-i Memâlik-i Osmaniye’ye Ait Minvallere Cevabât Yazılarak Üsküp Kaymakamlığı’na Takdim Olunan Müslüman Sıhhiye Raporu” [i.e., Muslim Health Report Submitted to the Ürgüp (Prokopi) District Governor]. Following this, the next chapter, titled “Usûl-i Sıhhiye” [i.e., Sanitary Method], provides detailed information on various epidemics, their historical contexts, treatments, and preventive measures. The manuscript is highly legible, written neatly in black, blue, and red ink.

The Ottoman lands, serving as a bridge between Asia and Europe, were repeatedly devastated by epidemic diseases that emerged at various times. In the 19th century, the primary source of these outbreaks was cholera morbus, which originated in India, in the lower Bengal delta between the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. By the early 19th century, cholera had become a global threat. It first appeared within Ottoman territories in 1822 and continued to reemerge in subsequent outbreaks. Due to its strategic geographic position, the Ottoman Empire was particularly vulnerable, and cholera caused significant loss of life throughout the 19th century. Even by the early 20th century, cholera remained a serious public health problem.

The years from 1910 to 1913 marked one of the most disastrous periods in the history of the Ottoman Empire. The cholera epidemic was a major factor contributing to this calamity. Early cases were diagnosed on July 15, 1910, in Erzurum, imported from Russia, after which the disease quickly spread within the empire. Cholera reached Istanbul on September 1 and spread rapidly. This alarming situation necessitated the mobilization of all civilian and military resources. Despite these efforts, Istanbul, with its intense human traffic, became a major center of cholera in the empire. During the same period, cases also entered Iraq from Iran and spread from Italy to Libya, fueling outbreaks in adjacent regions.

This wave of epidemic subsided by January 1911. According to official records, between July 15, 1910, and January 12, 1911, cholera claimed 4,023 lives. However, in May 1911, cholera reappeared in Samsun and rapidly spread throughout the

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empire, infecting 18,876 people, of whom 12,143 died. The crises continued through 1912 and 1913, years during which the foundations of the Ottoman Empire were further weakened by the Balkan Wars, military defeats, territorial losses, an influx of refugees, and the devastating toll of the ongoing cholera epidemic. Due to the chaos of the period, no reliable official records survive regarding the total number of cholera patients and deaths during these years. The great epidemic finally began to subside in the autumn of 1913.

In response to the epidemic, the production of Kolle's cholera vaccine began in the Ottoman Empire in 1912, and it was administered for the first time in 1913. (Unat).

"The cholera and plague pandemics of the 19th and early 20th centuries shaped Ottoman state-building and expansionist efforts in Iraq and the Gulf in significant ways. For Ottoman officials, these pandemics brought attention to the possible role of Qajar and British subjects in spreading cholera and plague, as well as the relationship between Iraq's ecology and recurring outbreaks. These developments paved the way for the expansion of Ottoman health institutions, such as quarantines, and the emergence of new conceptions of public health in the region. Specifically, quarantines proved instrumental not only to the delineation of the Ottoman-Qajar border but also to defining an emerging Ottoman role in shaping Gulf affairs. Moreover, the Ottomans' use of quarantines and simultaneous efforts to develop sanitary policies informed by local ecological realities signal a localized and ad hoc approach to disease prevention that has been overlooked. Ultimately, this study demonstrates that environmental factors operating on global and regional scales were just as important as geopolitical factors in shaping Ottoman rule in Iraq and the Gulf during the late Ottoman period." (Bolanos, Cambridge online).

Prokopi is a settlement in Central Asia Minor, situated on a plateau at an altitude of 1,200 meters above sea level. It lies near the confluence of four tributaries of the Alys River (Kızılırmak), which flows north of Ürgüp, approximately 10 km from the settlement. It has been suggested that the name Ürgüp is the Turkish version of the Greek name Prokopi, which is believed to refer to St. Prokopios. However, there is no evidence to support the existence of a church dedicated to him. Levidis proposed that the ancient name of the settlement was Osiana, a theory also adopted by the traveler Charles Texier. Ürgüp was home to Muslims, Turkish-speaking Greek-Orthodox Christians, and some Armenians. There are conflicting reports about the population. Farasopoulos mentions 15,000 Muslims and 5,000 Christians, while a 1919 state inventory indicates that Ürgüp had 12,500 Muslims, 6,000 Greek-Orthodox Christians, and 15-20 Armenian families.

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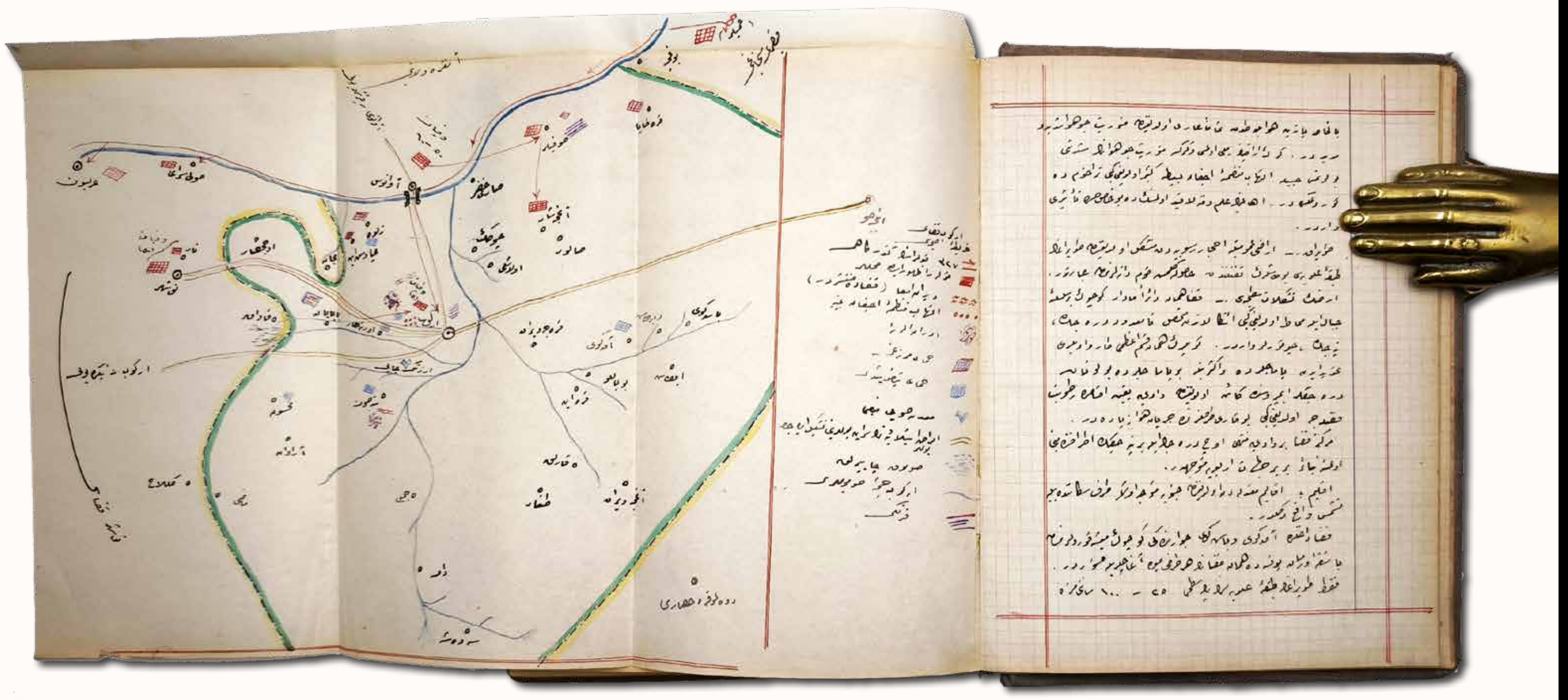

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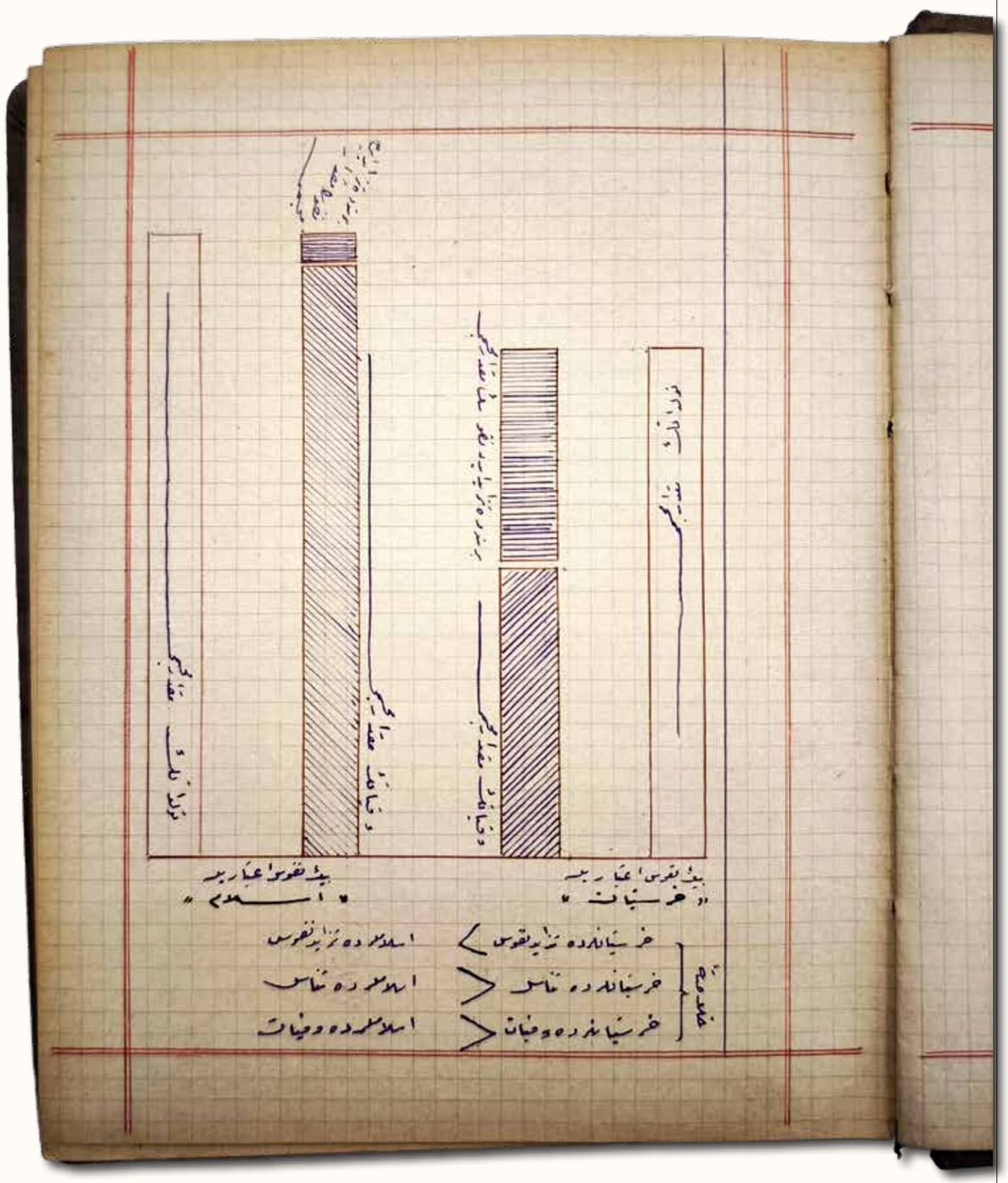

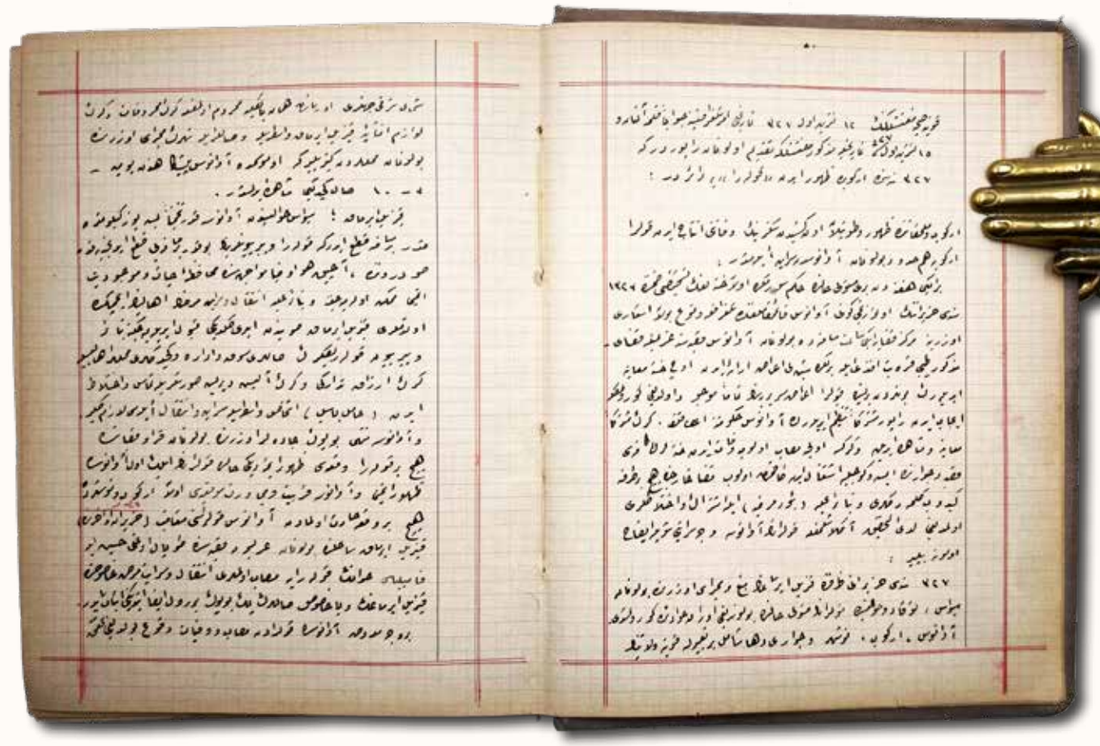

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