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THE ITEM NUMBER 29.**

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# MEDICINA ISLAMICA PT. II

## ISLAMIC & TURKISH MEDICINE

*Catalogue No. 17*



Dear librarians, customers, and colleagues,

We are pleased to present the second part of our catalogue, continuing our open-ended series devoted to the Islamic History of Medicine in the Ottoman Empire and the Middle East. This constitutes a continuation of the material presented in the first catalogue, which largely derived from the collection of a specialist medical historian.

In this catalogue, we offer a carefully curated selection of rare books, periodicals, and archival publications that deepen our understanding of medical thought, practice, and institutions in the late Ottoman and early Republican periods, as well as Arabic and foreign material. The catalogue features notable works on public health, epidemics and preventive medicine, medical education, forensic medicine, and the professionalization of healthcare, alongside significant periodical runs and lesser known but historically valuable publications.

As in the previous volume, our aim is to highlight milestones in Islamic medical literature and to present sources that illuminate the interaction between traditional knowledge and modern medical science.

We hope you enjoy exploring this second instalment of the series.

# 1 POPULAR REMEDIES TO PEOPLE'S BODILY AND MENTAL PROBLEMS DURING THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR PERIOD

حکیم: شمدلک ایدا بر نشر اولنور، اهالیه مخصوص طبی، علمی جریده  
*Hekim: Simdilik ayda bir nesrolunur, ahâliye mahsûs tibbi, ilmî gazete. Sâhib-i imtiyaz: Dr. Ali Muhlis. Müdür-i mesûl: Dr. Ismail Ferid. Nos: 1-12 of 20. (The first volume, the first year). [i.e., Physician].*

MUHLIS, ALI (1880-1935).

Kader Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1 Kanûn II 1338 – Agustos 1339 [CE 1922-1923]. Cemiyet-i Tıbbiye-i Osmaniye, Tanin Matbaasi & Kader Matbaasi, Istanbul, AH 1327 = 1330 = [1911-1914 CE].

The first eleven issues are bound in contemporary black cloth; the final issue (no. 12), loose as issued. Folio. (32 x 24 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish in Arabic letters). The titles were calligraphed by the renowned Turkish calligrapher Hamid Aytaç (1891-1982). The binding shows soiling and wear, with chipped extremities and slight water staining on pages; some issues lack their original covers. Overall, a good/fair collection.

**USD 3250**

The very rare first 12 issues of this illustrated medical periodical published during the period of the National Struggle and the proclamation of the new Republic (1922-1923). Aimed at educating all segments of society on the importance of safeguarding health, maintaining well-being, and preventing illness, the periodical represents one of the early public-health initiatives of the era.

It was produced through the efforts of Ali Muhlis Bey, Chief Physician of the Women's Ward of the Psychiatric Hospital and a clinical member of the Paris Society of Mental Medicine, and under the directorship of Ismail Ferid Bey, a physician specializing in venereal diseases at the General Directorate of Public Health and a member of the former German Hospital's medical staff.

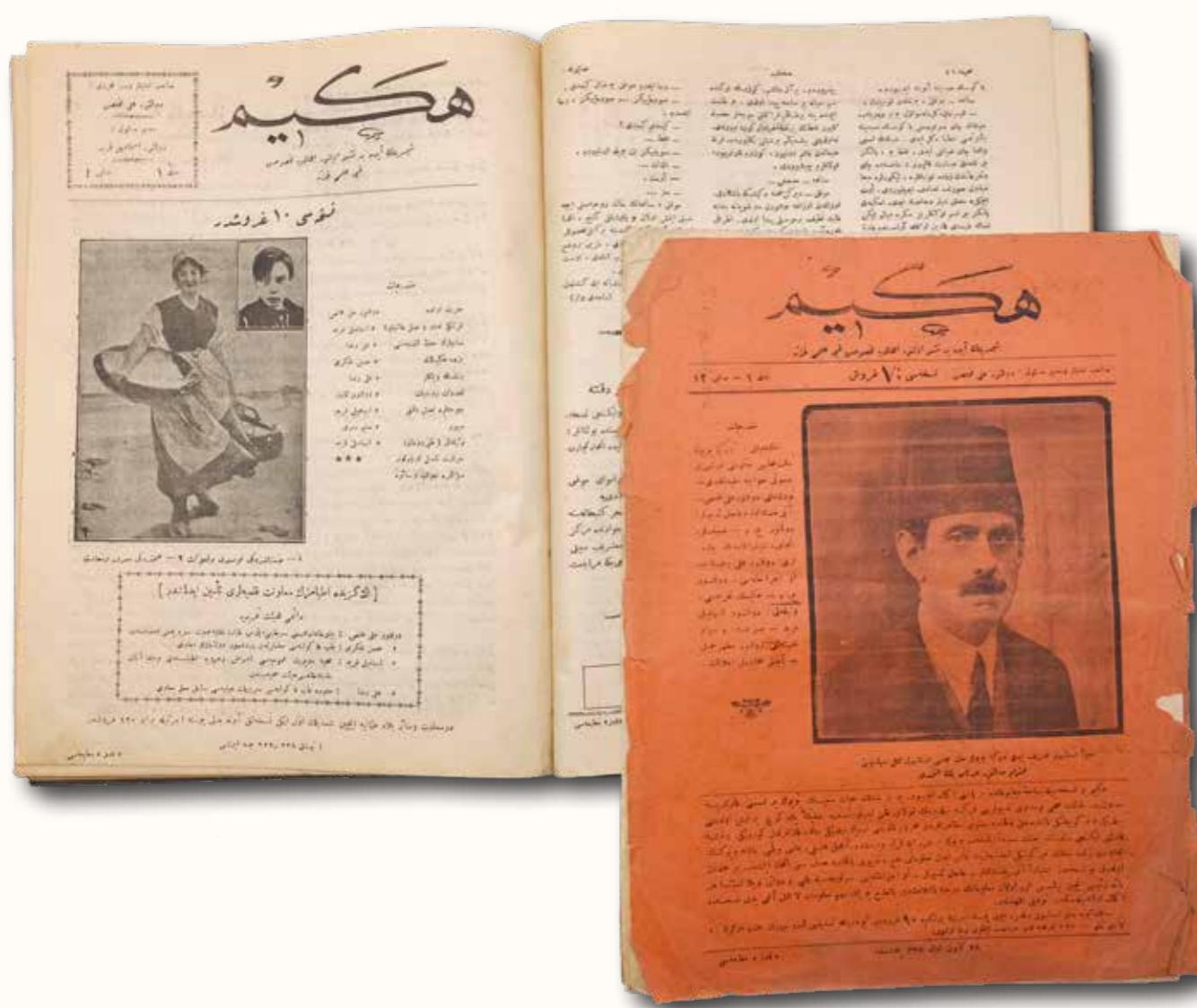
The newspaper offered rich content, ranging from articles on infectious diseases such as syphilis, malaria, influenza, and spotted fever, to discussions of harmful habits like alcohol and morphine addiction, as well as various mental illnesses. In



the first two issues of *Hekim Gazetesi*, a medical short story titled “Nazle-i Süfelâ” [i.e., Lower catarrh] was published, followed by a serialized narrative titled “Vesikali” [i.e., The Documented] appearing from issue 3 through issue 14, with only issue 7 omitted due to its length.

The newspaper's back cover also carried advertisements for medicines, physicians' consultations, the *Hilal-i Etibbâ Society*, and land plots. On the final page, under the heading “The Physician's Sacrifice to His Readers,” the newspaper announced that readers presenting coupons would be entitled to free medical consultations with physicians at designated locations on specified days.

Several issues included articles on mental illnesses as well as drug and alcohol abuse, and the newspaper occasionally published photographs of individuals suffering from mental illness or addiction. As the newspaper's owner, Ali Muhlis Bey,



served as deputy director of a mental asylum, the publication also featured images related to the Steinhof Mental Hospital in Vienna.

The newspaper ceased publication with its 20th and final issue, following the exile of its owner, Ali Muhlis, to Samsun.

#### CONTENTS OF THE FIRST FIVE ISSUES:

##### No. 1:

- Mülkiye Etibbâsını halka nasıl tanıtmalıyız? by physician Eyyüb Hikmet. [i.e., How Should We Introduce Civil Medicine to the Public?]: An article that examines how civil medicine should be presented to and disseminated among the public. It outlines the structure and functions of provincial and district hospitals, municipal medical offices, quarantine organizations, public health services, and medical personnel serving in prisons, schools, and other public institutions.
- Eczacı sütunu [i.e., Column of the pharmacist].
- Akıl; akıl hastalarının mevkii ictimâisi: Bimârhaneler by Doktor Ali Muhlis. [i.e., The Mind; the Social Situation of the Mentally Ill].
- Bizde hekimlik: İnsanın göbeği düşer mi? [i.e., Medicine Among Us: Can a Person's Navel Fall?].
- And other articles on the death certificates, syphilis, etc.

##### No. 2:

- Çocuklarımız neden ölüyor? by physician Eyyüb Hikmet. [i.e., Why are our children dying?]: An article on fatal childhood diseases in Turkey.
- Hıfz-üs-sıhhat-ı akl by physician Ali Muhlis. [i.e., The Preservation of Mental Health].
- Verem'in bugünkü tarz-ı tedâvisi by E. Burhaneddin. [i.e., Current treatment of tuberculosis].
- Bizde hekimlik: Körükçü oğlu macunu, Uşakî habbî, haşhaş, by physician Hasan Şükrü. [i.e., Medicine Among Us: Körükçüoğlu Paste (a traditional medicinal paste), Ushaki Pills, Opium poppy].

##### No. 3:

- Heyecân: Heyecânın bedene te'siri, hayatı zevk ve eğlencenin rolü [i.e., Emotion (Excitation): The Effects of Emotional Excitement on the Body, and the Role of Pleasure and Recreation in Life]; İştaynhof (Steinhoff) Bimâr-hanesi [i.e., Steinhoff Mental Hospital]; Deli ve küllâbîsi (mâ-bâ'd) [i.e., The Lunatic and His Keeper] by Ali Muhlis.

- Esrârengiz bir cinâyet by Polis müdürüyeti umûmisi ser-tabibi Sabit. [i.e., A mysterious murder].
- Gebelik ve verem by Ali Rıza. [i.e., Pregnancy and Tuberculosis].

**No. 4:**

- Hastabakıcılık, [Nursing - caregiving] written by anonymously.
- Hürriyet-i irâde [i.e., Free will] by Ali Muhlis.
- Frengi [i.e., Syphilis] by Ismail Ferid.
- Saçların hifz-üs-sîhhası [i.e., The hygiene and preservation of hair], Ali Rıza.
- Teaddüd-i zevcât [i.e., Polygami], written by anonymously.
- Spor: Yanlış telâkkiler [i.e., Sport: Misconceptions], by Selim Sırı [Tarcan]., etc.

**No. 5:**

- Hifz-üs-sîhha müzesinde bir gün; Hekim bilgileri “Vücûdun harâreti- elbiseler” [i.e., A day at the Public Health Museum; Medical information: “Body temperature - clothing”], by Ali Muhlis.
- Zehirler; Çocuklara nasıl bakmalı? [i.e., Poisons; How Should Children Be Cared For?], by İsmail Ferid.
- Hifz-üs-sîhhat-ı haml “gebelere rehber” [i.e., Hygiene of Pregnancy (“A Guide for Pregnant Women”)], by Tabîb-i müvellid Doktor Bekir Zafer.
- Saçların hifz-üs-sîhhası [i.e., Hair Hygiene], Ali Rıza.
- Harp hayatı “Siperlerde hifz-üs-sîhha” [i.e., Life in Wartime (“Public Health in the Trenches”)], by Cafer Tayyar.
- Ağız hifz-üs-sîhhası [i.e., Oral hygiene], by Hasan Şükrü.



Duman 0805., As of January 2026, this title is not held by any institution listed in OCLC.



**2**

**ARABIC BÂHNÂMA - THE BOOK OF SEX**

كتاب رجوع الشيخ إلى صباه في القوة على الباه / *Kitab ruju' al-shaikh ila sibah fi al-quwwati 'ala al-bah. [i.e., The return of the old man to youth through the power of sex].*

SEMSEDDIN AHMAD B. SULEYMAN IBN-I KEMÂL  
[KAMALPASHAZÂDE] (1469-1534).

[N.p.], [Cairo - Egypt], [N.d.; circa 1880].



Original burgundy quarter calf. Royal 8vo. (24 x 16 cm). In Arabic. 144 p., sporadically ills. Light wear to the head and tail of the spine; pages slightly toned; occasional contemporary marginal notes. Overall, a very good copy.

**USD 3500**

A 19th-century lithographed edition of this renowned medieval Arabic Bâhnâma, attributed to the Turkish scholar and translator Ibn Kemal (1469-1534). According to the celebrated bibliography *Kasf al-Zunûn* by Kâtib Çelebi, and as stated on this edition's title page, the work was composed under the patronage of Sultan Selim I (Selim the Steadfast) in 1519, during the early 16th century. Widely circulated in manuscript form and later printed in the Ottoman and Arab worlds, it remained one of the most popular manuals on sexual health in Islamic literature. Rare commercially.

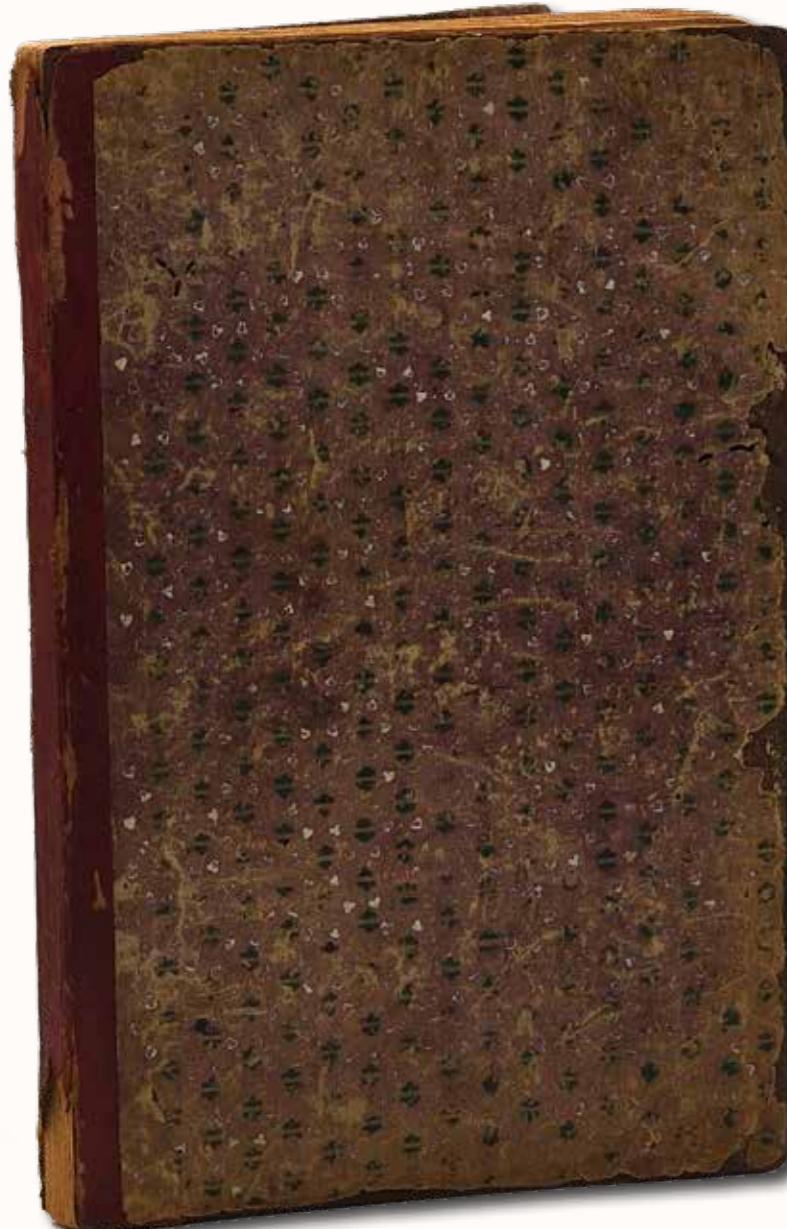
This treatise belongs to the *tibb al-bâh* (sexual medicine) genre of Islamic literature and is devoted in particular to the restoration and enhancement of sexual vitality in advanced age. The work opens with a theoretical discussion of the nature of sexual power (*quwwat al-bâh*) within the framework of humoral medicine, examining the effects of aging, temperament (*mizâj*), diet, and lifestyle on sexual health.

Subsequent sections present a systematic classification of the causes of sexual weakness, including coldness of temperament, bodily dryness, excessive fatigue, illness, and emotional distress. The author then proposes a wide range of therapeutic approaches, emphasizing compound remedies (*mujarrabât*) derived from vegetal, animal, and mineral substances, such as herbs, seeds, spices, oils, and musks.

The text further includes detailed instructions for the preparation of electuaries, syrups, oils, pastes, and ointments intended to strengthen sexual desire, increase semen production, and prolong sexual performance. Dietary regimens, aphrodisiac foods, bathing practices, massages, and lifestyle recommendations are integrated throughout the work.

Divided into two main sections (the first devoted to men and the second to women), the treatise also addresses a broad array of topics, ranging from undergarments and the selection of perfumes to aphrodisiacs and foods; from marriage and conception to beauty and types of sexual intercourse; from women's hair dyes and makeups to men's fingers; from women's instincts to men's leadership qualities, and many other subjects.

Although numerous institutional holdings exist according to the WorldCat (978441012 & 1159964082), this book is extremely rare on the market.



### 3 THE FIRST AUTOPSY IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

*Makâlât-i tibbiyye. [i.e. Articles on medicine].*  
Translated by Efendizâde Abdülhak Hayrullah.

CARL AMBROISE [KARL AMBROS] BERNARD, (1808-1844).

Takvimhane-i Âmire, Istanbul, AH 1259 = [CE 1843].

Contemporary marbled boards, later rebacked with a cloth spine. Demy 8vo. (22 x 15 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). [4], 149 p., 6 folded pages. Lightly foxed, else a very good copy.

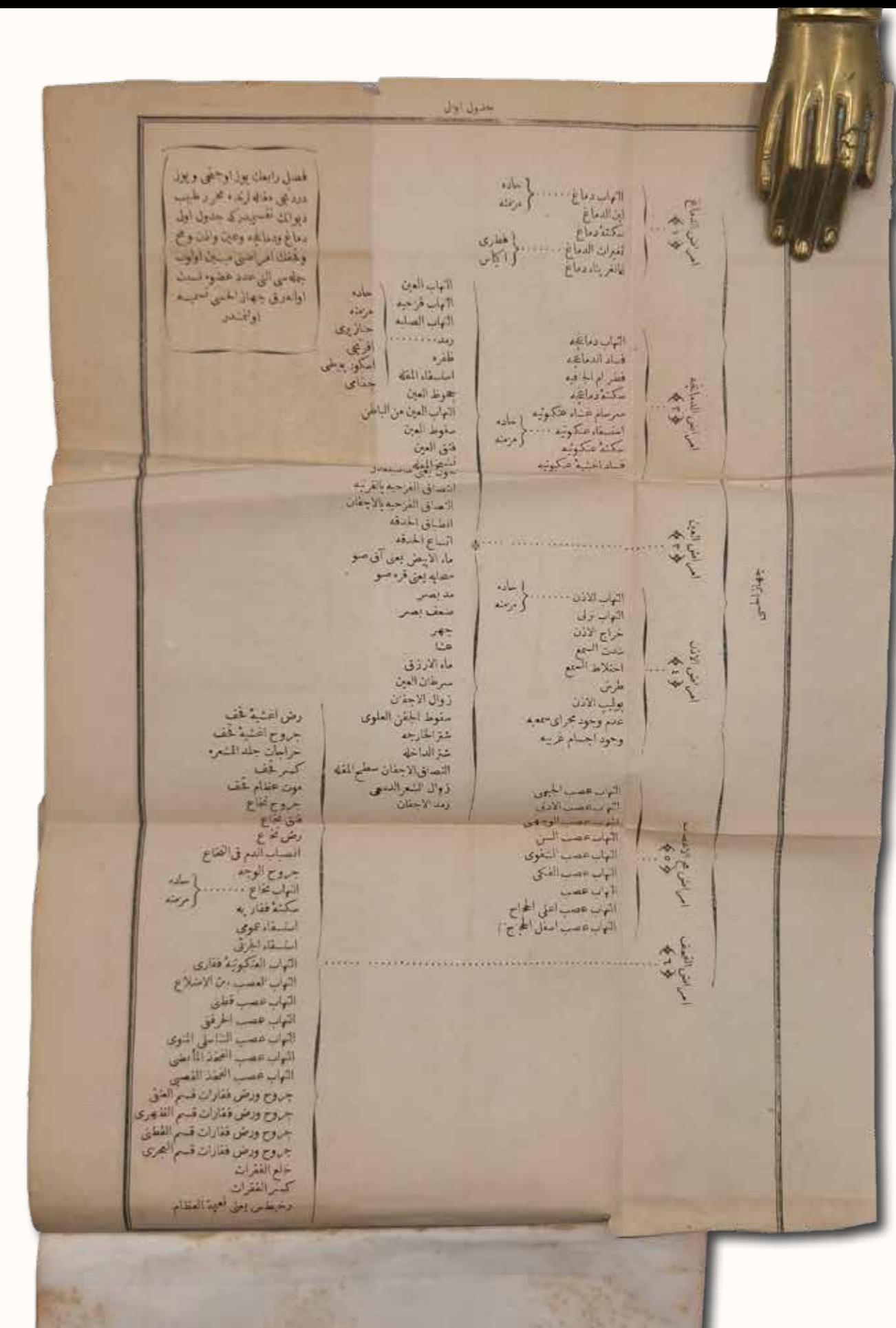
**USD 2500**

The first and only edition of this extremely rare book, including a description of the first modern forensic autopsy in the Ottoman Empire by Charles (Karl) Ambroise Bernard, the founder of the first modern medical school that modernized the medical education curriculum in the Islamic world, and the personal physician to Sultan Mahmud II and Sultan Abdülmecid Han.

With the Sultan's permission and by special invitation, Dr. Bernard came to the Ottoman lands, where he founded the first modern medical school, Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Şâhane, and modernized the curriculum of medical education. He later became the personal (court) physician to the Ottoman sultans. Despite his short life, Dr. Bernard produced four books based on his studies in Turkey (Journal of Harran University Faculty of Medicine).

In the Ottoman Empire, Dr. Bernard delivered the first formal lectures on forensic medicine to fifth-and-sixth-year medical students. He is also credited with performing the first autopsy in the Ottoman Empire in 1843. During this period, however, requests for permission to conduct autopsies or exhumations in suspicious deaths were often rejected by the Sheikh al-Islam, the highest religious authority of the Ottoman state. Consequently, physicians had very limited opportunities to perform autopsies, which generally required direct permission from the Sultan.

The first modern forensic autopsy carried out as part of an official investigation was performed by Dr. Bernard in 1841 at the Austrian Hospital, after he obtained direct permission from the Sultan, on the condition that the autopsy be conducted only on



the bodies of non-Muslims. The case involved a construction worker whose head was crushed when a large wooden beam fell on him. The translated report states:

“While a Croatian worker was gathering pieces of wood, a large beam fell on his head and he died immediately. His body was brought to the Austrian Hospital, where Monsieur Bernard, director of the Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Şahane, performed the autopsy. At the same time, I recorded the autopsy findings, and other medical students followed Monsieur Bernard’s examination. He found that the worker’s heart was twice the normal size, and that the aortic valves almost covered the entrance to the aorta. Nevertheless, the man had a stronger body than many healthy individuals, and his illness had not been previously known. He worked as a porter, carrying heavy loads daily, and never complained of any ailment while doing so.”

The book also includes another autopsy report, forming part of the 246th article titled “Helplessness and Laxity Pave the Way for Death.” In this case, Dr. Bernard performed an autopsy on an Austrian man named Luyi:

“As I recorded the autopsy findings, we observed inflammation of the stomach. Upon opening it, we discovered several metastatic foci. When we questioned a nurse about Luyi’s condition before his death, she stated that he was unable to think clearly, that his hands lacked sensation, and that he could not feel them.”

This rare medical book contains these autopsy records and notes, along with other medical articles by Dr. Bernard. The first autopsy report appears on page 52, and the second on page 91. (Sources: Dr. Charles Ambroise Bernard: Beginning of Forensic Autopsy in Turkey by Batan et al.; History of Forensic Medicine in Turkey by Cem Uysal.)

Charles Ambroise Bernard (Karl Ambros in German sources) was an Austrian physician and medical school director (Türkischer Biographischer Index). He was also the founder of forensic medicine and other modern medical sciences, as well as of modern medical education, in the Ottoman Empire.



Özege 11991.; TBTK; 13098.; Three records in OCLC in total in two different registers, Bogaziçi University Library, Hungarian Academy of Sciences Library, and Library of Congress. OCLC 952855689 / 949488288.

**4**

**THE RED CRESCENT /  
THE EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS**

*هلال احمر مجموعى / Hilâl-i Ahmer mecmuasi = Bulletin mensuel du Croissant - Rouge Turc : Her ayin onbesinde nesrolunur. Year 3. Nos. 29-40. (12 issues of 109). [i.e., The journal of the Red Crescent].*

**HILÂL-I AHMER CEMIYETI.**

**Türkiye Hilâl-i Ahmer Cemiyeti Merkez-i Umûmîsi / Vakit Matbaasi, İstanbul, 15 January – 15 December 1924.**



In contemporary quarter brown calf. Five raised bands to the spine, two labels on the spine. Roy. 8vo. (24 x 17 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters), French, and English. 129-440 pp., and 1-168 pp., b/w ills. The magazine was originally issued in 24 pages, though some issues expanded to 48 or even 78 pages. Its English and French sections provided brief summaries of the news items covered in the Turkish section. Fading on the lower boards. Covers are missing. Overall, a good collection in one volume.

**USD 2250**

A rare volume comprising all 12 issues published in 1924 of the journal, issued by the Turkish Red Crescent Society (Kızılay), founded in 1868. Published in a total of 109 issues between 1918 and 1928, this periodical was the Society's first official publication. The issues from 1924 devote extensive coverage to the Greco-Turkish Population Exchange. The journal documents the Society's pioneering role in establishing caregiver and nursing courses, promoting volunteer nursing, and founding Turkey's first nursing school. During periods of mass migration, it also records the Red Crescent's efforts to assist those affected by epidemic diseases and to meet essential humanitarian needs, including shelter, food, drinking water, and clothing.

The journal extensively documents the Society's activities, including its educational programs, its work in the field of healthcare (nursing, hospitals, and caregiving), and its humanitarian assistance to prisoners of war, refugees, earthquake victims, the wounded, and the needy. It reports in detail on the Society's relief efforts during natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and fires, as well as on donations received from within Turkey and abroad. The publication also features news on the activities of Red Cross societies in Christian countries, including the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany.

During the period covered by the issues offered here, the journal was edited by Arif Süleyman Bey and Ali Macid. Ali Macid also contributed a substantial report on the exchange of prisoners of war between the Ottoman Empire and Britain in İnebolu, which is included in the journal.

The Population Exchange involved at least 1.6 million people (approx. 1,221,489 Greek Orthodox Christians from Asia Minor, Eastern Thrace, the Pontic Alps, and the Caucasus, and 355,000-400,000 Muslims from Greece). Most were forcibly displaced, rendered refugees, and legally erased from their homelands. This exchange was formalized by the Convention Concerning the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, signed by the governments of Greece and Turkey on 30 January 1923 in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Duman 0832.



QUA TRIÈME ANNÉE. — № 38

15 OCTOBRE 1924

BULLETIN MENSUEL  
DU  
CROISSANT-ROUGE TURC

SIEGE CENTRAL: AVENUE YERE-BATAN, STAMBOUL — TÉLÉPHONE: № 1783

The exchange of populations

700,000 Mohammedans immigrate from Greece to Turkey  
Brethren Mohammedans help us!!

Erzurum made a donation of  
Pounds 10,000 for the benefit  
of the victims of the earthquake.

Latife Hanum, wife of the G  
Pasha, made a similar donation  
for the same purpose.

The Khedivah Mother, mother  
of Abbas Hilmi Pasha, formerly  
Princess of Egypt, made through  
the International Red Cross  
Society a donation of T. P.  
4100 for the same purpose.

The International Red Cross  
Society, Geneva, sent through our  
Society the sum of Frs. 5000 for  
the benefit of the victims of this earthquake.

Prof. Dr Adnan Bey. — Prof.  
Adnan Bey, formerly Representative  
in Constantinople of the Turkish  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs, a  
Member of the Great National Assem-  
bly of Turkey and member of the  
Central Committee of the Tur-

Erthquake in East Anatolia.—  
These two months, East Anatolia  
and specially the Vilayet of Erzurum  
tremble. Erthquakes destroyed many  
villages causing loses of lives and  
goods. The Red Crescent asked the  
Committee of Erzurum to take such  
steps as to bring help to the victims  
and sent besides 3,000 Turkish  
Pounds the following articles: 50  
big tents (each for 50 persons) and  
100 small tents (each for 10 persons)  
material for hospital of 20 beds;  
1,000 kilos of nails; 1,000 planks,  
2,000 galvanized plates; one stove;  
1,000 blankets; 1,000 pieces of clo-  
thing; 1,000 flannels; 1,000 pairs of  
shoes; 500 flannel waistcoats and 300  
kitchen ustensils.

Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha,  
President of the Turkish Republic  
and Patron of the Turkish Red Cre-  
scent, who is visiting the Vilayet of

— ۲۲ —

حکومتی، و دهای یکدین طویعیان هلال احر  
جعیتی، مرخصی صفتیه کوندرلایکم و قدن بری  
طابیدنیم اسوجرمه حکومت جمهوریه می ریس  
سایقی وین الملل صلب احر قومیتیه ریس  
حاضری موسیو [آدور] [ی] و متعاقباً مح  
وقدارم مدرس دوقور طاقل عختار بک افندی  
ایله بر لکده قونفرماده طایق شرقه نائل اولدینم  
ذوات سائره زیارت ایلک و هلال احر داتر  
زیانه واقف اولق اسکیدن بری تمقیب ایلدیکم  
بروغام داخنده در .  
بوسفرده، کچن آغتوسک اون آنیسنه  
طیب دوستارمک و قوع بولان ابراهی اوزریه

— ۷۲ —

# 5

## THE FIRST PUBLICATION TO WAGE WAR AGAINST COCAINE & HEROIN

*Kokain - Heroin. [i.e., Cocaine & heroin].*

**OGULTÜRK, DR. LUTFI (1904-1978).**

**T. C. Trakya Umumî Müfettişliği Köy Bürosu (Yayim Sayısı 32)**  
**/ Cemal Azmi Basimevi, İstanbul, 1936.**

Original wrappers. 12mo. (16 x 12 cm). In Turkish. 16 p. Stain on the top of the pages. Else, a near fine copy.

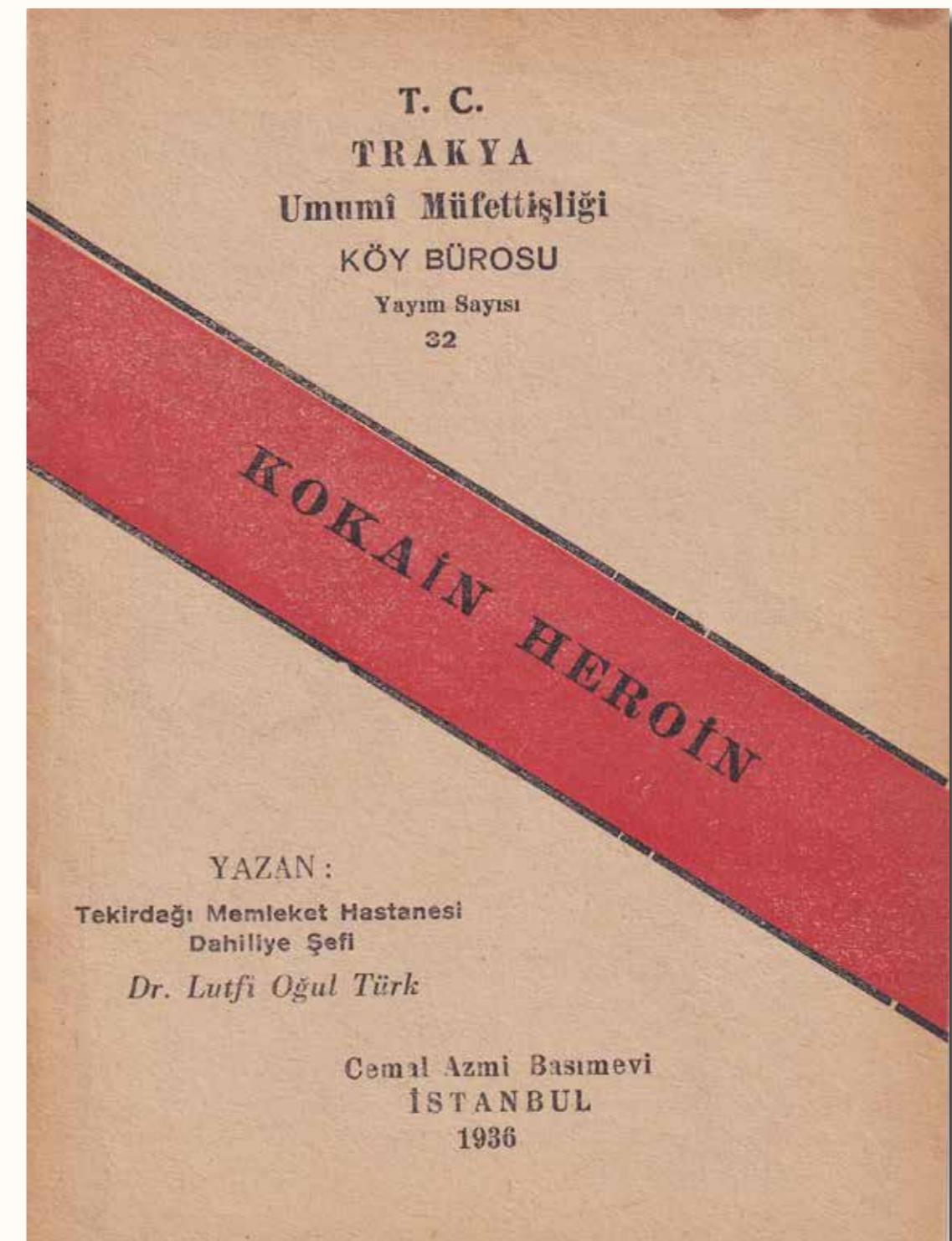
**USD 450**

Exceedingly rare and very uncommon first and only edition of this pamphlet written by a Turkish public administrator and medical doctor, while serving as General Inspector of the Thrace Region. In this work, he seeks to raise awareness about cocaine and heroin, which he regarded as the most dangerous narcotics. The pamphlet is considered the first propaganda publication to explicitly wage war against these drugs.

Written for a rural Turkish audience, the physician-author explains the urgent need to combat the growing use of cocaine and heroin, outlines measures to prevent their spread, describes how to identify users, and discusses appropriate treatment methods. Throughout the text, he addresses the reader as an idealistic young intellectual of the Republic, aiming to mobilize public consciousness and social responsibility.

A medical doctor and a graduate of the Darülfünûn Faculty of Medicine, Oğultürk served in numerous hospitals across Turkey from east to west, as an assistant, specialist, physician, and government doctor. In the 1950s, he was elected to parliament as a deputy from the conservative Democrat Party (DP).

As of January 2026, we couldn't trace any copies in the OCLC or KVK.



# 6

## X-RAY / RADIOLOGY / A COOPERATION OF THREE GERMAN PHYSICIANS

*Das Arteriensystem des Menschen im stereoskopischen Röntgenbild (Sammlung von Steeroskopischen Röntgenbildern aus dem Neuen Allgemeinen Krankenhaus Hamburg-Eppendorf). [i.e., The human arterial system in stereoscopic X-ray images].*

**HILDEBRAND, OTTO (1858-1927), WILHELM SCHOLZ (1864-1933), JULIUS MENNO WIETING (PASHA) (1868-1922).**

**J[oseph] F[riedrich] Bergmann, Wiesbaden, 1917.**

Original stereoscopic photographs of the X-radiographs with a booklet in the publisher's cloth slipcase, a label on the front board including title, authors, publisher, publishing date and place, etc. Oblong cr. 8vo. (14 x 19 cm). In German. 10 stereoscopes, a booklet (29 pp.) including descriptive texts of the photographs, preface by the authors and editor of the series, Dr. Hermann Kümmell. A very good copy.



**USD 950**

Fourth Edition. Uncommon stereoscopic X-ray radiographs of the vascular system collaboratively taken by Hildebrand, Scholz, and Wieting "Pasha", Chief Physician of the Gülhâne Military Medical Academy in the Ottoman Empire. The German pathologist and surgeon Hildebrand produced these three-dimensional X-ray images in 1901 together with his colleagues at the Hamburg Hospital. By injecting contrast dye into the human vascular system, the intricate interplay of arteries and veins was made visible. Ten of these images were published as a series by the scientific publisher J. F. Bergmann and reprinted several times. The series likely served as educational material for medical students.

### ON THE PUBLISHER:

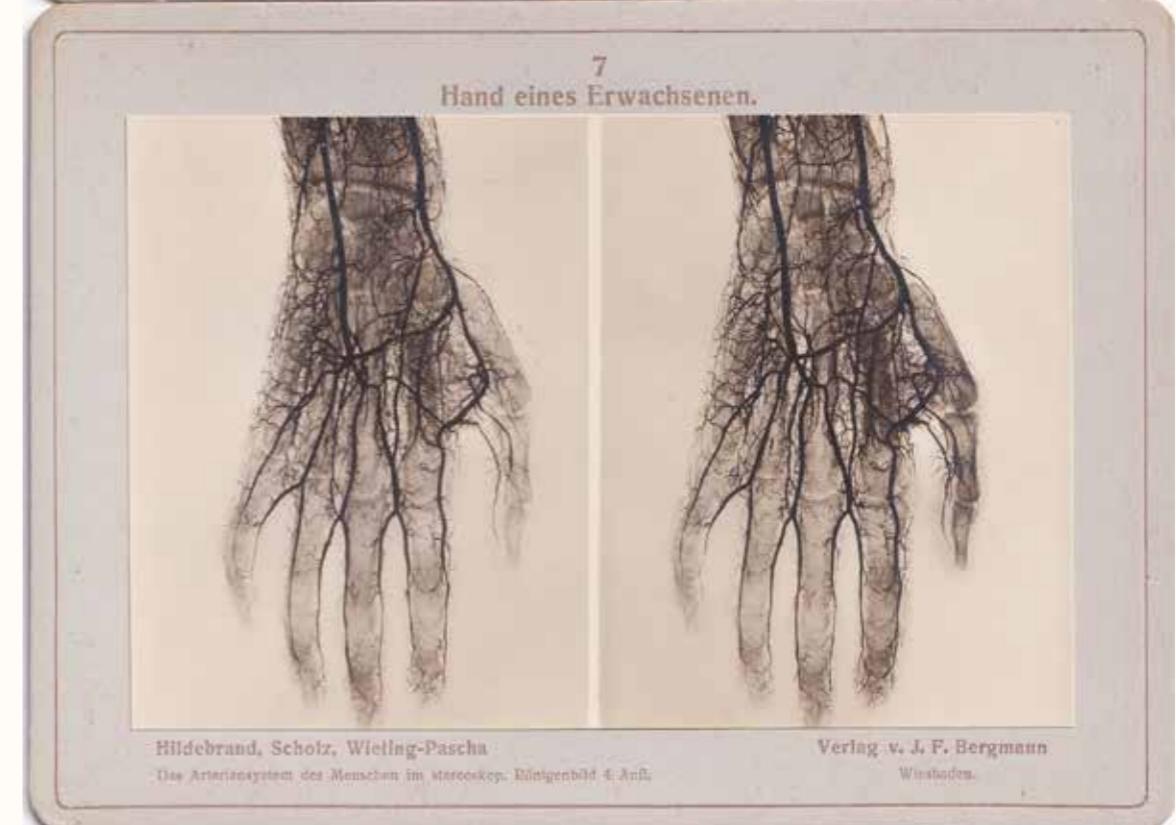
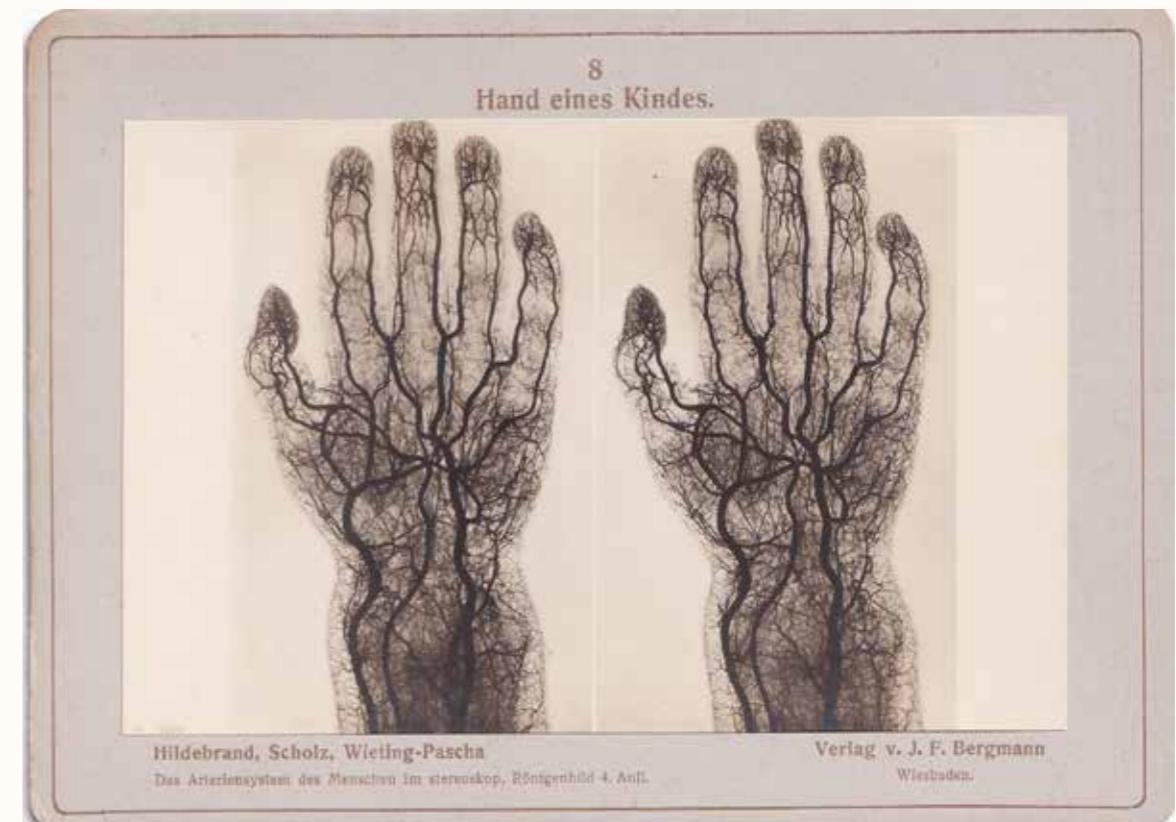
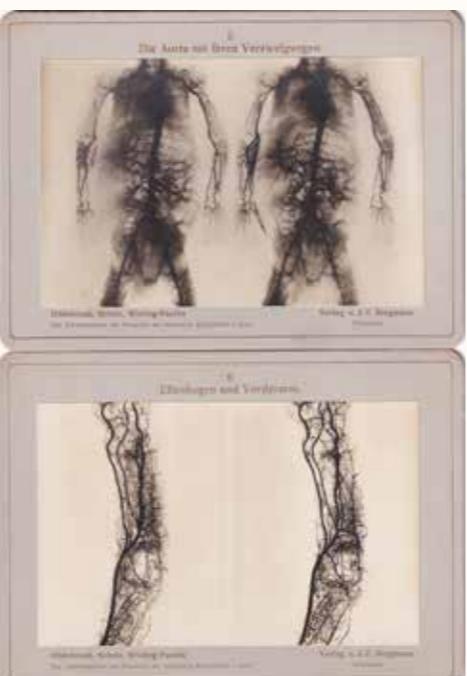
Bergmann founded his publishing firm in 1878, initially acquiring the medical division of his father's close friend Christian Wilhelm Kreidel. Following Kreidel's death in 1890, he also took over the remainder of Kreidel's publishing house, including its natural sciences and technology divisions (among them the Journal of Analytical Chemistry), and continued to operate them under Kreidel's name.

In 1914, Bergmann admitted his nephew Wilhelm Geck as a partner and withdrew from active management due to illness. Before this, he had arranged with his friend Fritz Springer that, after his death, Springer Verlag would acquire his shares in the company (and in 1923 Springer also acquired Geck's shares). Given Bergmann's extensive and highly respected medical publishing program, this marked the beginning of Springer's strong focus on medical literature. In 1920, the company headquarters were relocated from Wiesbaden to Munich. The firm continued to exist as an imprint of Springer Verlag until 1989.





Provenance: From the collection of Dr. S. Margolisa "Cabinet röntgenologizny D-ra S. Margolisa, Wilno, Wilenska 89." Lately, from the special collection of C. I.



7

**THE LONGEST MEDICAL AGENDA /  
THE MULTIPLE FIRSTS**

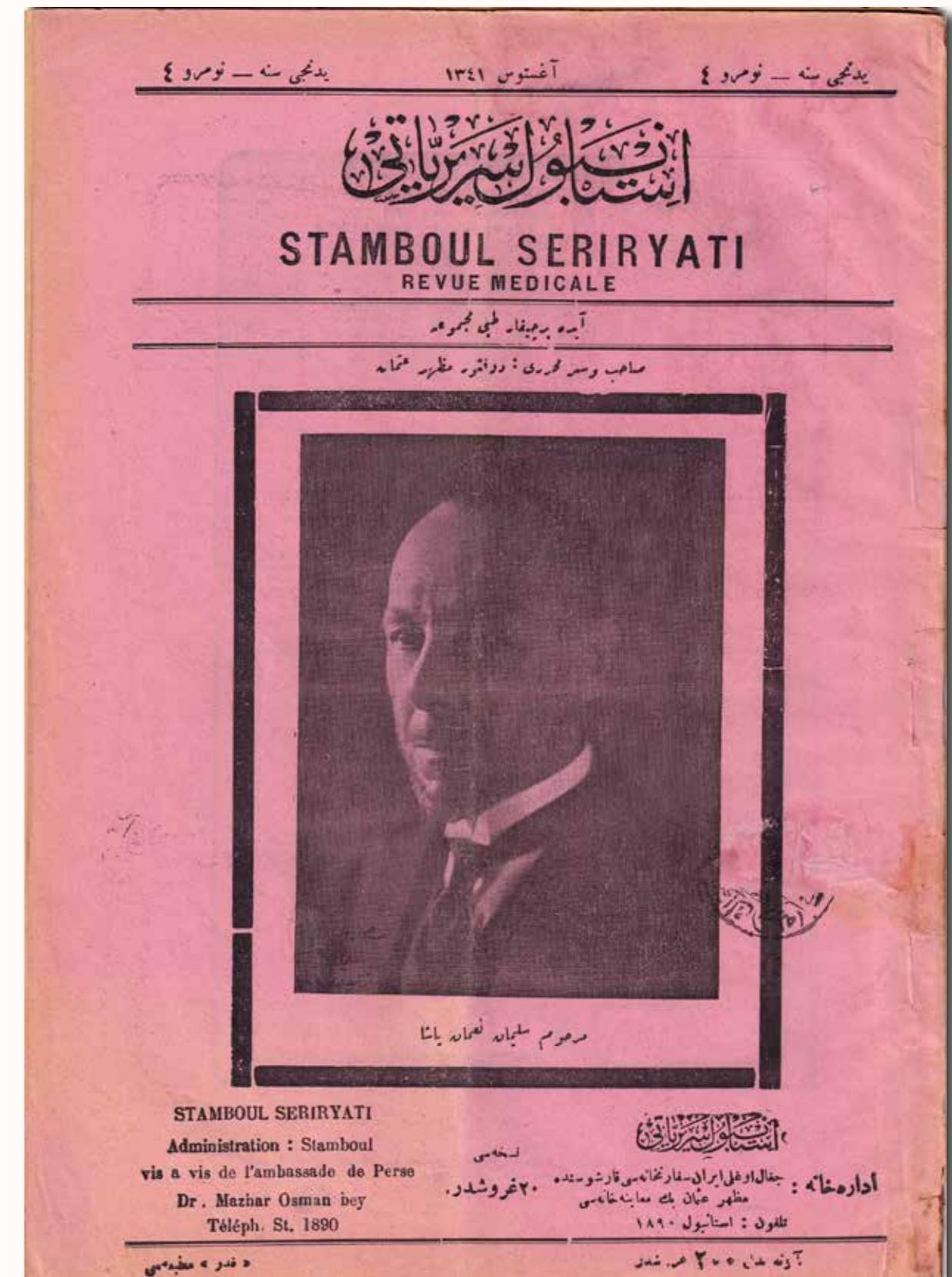
/ استانبول سریریاتی: شمدیلک ایده بر چقار طبی مجموعه  
*İstanbul serîriyâti.*  
*Simdilik ayda bir çıkar tibbi mecmua = Clinique de Stamboul.*  
*Revue mensuelle = Stamboul seriryati. Revue medicale. 105*  
*issues of 120. [i.e., The Istanbul clinical journal].*

[USMAN], MAZHAR OSMAN (1884-1951); NUREDDIN RAMIH  
[ENER] (1880-1951).

Istanbul, 1919-1929.

Three years (1, 9, and 10) of run (36 issues) bound in modern full brown morocco with Arabic letters gilt on the spines and front boards, with volume numbers and "C.H.B." initials of collector. Other issues are in original greenish, brownish and pinkish wrappers. 4to. (27,5 x 21 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). Each issue 16 or 35 pp. with addenda and illustrated advertisement pages. Illustrated. Year 1: 1-12 (1 May 1335 [14 May 1919] - April 1336]. Front covers of the first and second issues, and the rear cover of the second issue are xeroxing copies.; Year 2: 1-6 & 12 (Issue numbers 7 and 11 are missing). The front cover of the fifth issue and the rear and front covers of the sixth issue are missing.; Year 3: 4-12 (1-3 are missing). The covers of issue nos 9-12 are missing.; Year 4: 1-12 (May 1338 - April 1339). The covers are missing.; Year 5: 1-12 (May 1339 - April 1340). The covers are missing.; Year 6: 1-12 (May 1340 - April 1341). The covers of all issues are missing.; Year 7: 1-5 & 7-11 (6 and 12 are missing).; Year 8: 2-5 & 8, 11, 12 (1, 6, 7, 9, 10 are missing).; Year 9: 1-12. Small tear on the bottom left corner of the fifth issue's front cover; the cover of the twelfth issue is a xeroxing copy.; Year 10: 1-12 (May 1928 - April 1929). The last four issues (9, 10, 11, 12) are in Turkish with Latin letters, accepted after the Letter Revolution in November 1928. All covers are xeroxing copies. Overall, a good/very good collection.

**USD 17500**



Corpus of the first ten years of this extremely rare collection (105 of the first 120 issues are present, published in Ottoman Turkish prior to the Alphabet Reform in 1928), containing hundreds of multiple firsts and groundbreaking articles in various fields of medicine such as psychiatry, neurology, dermatology, public health, radiology, and microbiology. *Istanbul Seririyyati* [i.e., Istanbul Clinical Journal], of unparalleled significance in Ottoman Turkish medical history, ranks among the longest-running and most comprehensive medical periodicals of its kind.

*Istanbul Seririyyati* is the most important periodical for tracing continuity, rupture, and transformation in the field of health from the late Ottoman Empire to the Republic of Turkey. It enables close monitoring of the health agenda not only of Istanbul but of the whole Ottoman and Turkish land.

This richly illustrated journal is divided into two main sections: medical and paramedical. The medical (clinical) section features developments in medicine, original articles, clinical studies, case reports, and discussions of current issues in various medical fields in both Turkey and abroad, along with translations and critical commentary. It also includes news from health institutions in Istanbul and across Turkey, popular medical articles, brief notes, obituaries, and biographies of physicians, cartoons, short literary texts, and poems. The paramedical section, published as a “Supplement,” and particularly under the heading “Reflections of the Month,” covers broader professional and intellectual life, including developments in medicine, conference and book news, letters to the editor, reviews, travel notes, obituaries, announcements, and advertisements.

After the Alphabet Reform and the adoption of the Latin script, a further 269 issues were published. Issued regularly every month for 33 years between 1919 and 1952, *Istanbul Seririyyati* constitutes a major corpus comprising a total of 389 issues and



more than 10,000 pages. The journal began publication in May 1919, at one of the most critical turning points in the country's history, under the leadership of Mazhar Osman, initially featuring contributions by his close friends and young assistants. Over the course of its 33-year run, the journal's circle of contributors expanded, evolved, and was continually renewed.

Bringing together physicians from various branches of medicine (above all, neuropsychiatry), Istanbul Seririyyati also functioned as a distinct intellectual school. It served as a platform where young physicians, many of whom would later rank among the most important figures in their fields in Turkey, were able to publish their first articles and studies. Istanbul Seririyyati is the only journal that began publication before the Republic and continued thereafter without affiliation to any institution; in terms of scientific content, it stands as the most distinguished of Turkish medical journals. Its paramedical section, no less significant than its medical section, offers a panoramic view of the history of medicine in Turkey as seen through the eyes of medical circles themselves.

#### RICH CONTENT:

The journal published writings by many figures, including the leading physicians of the period as well as young assistants who would later become prominent authorities in their respective fields. *Istanbul Seririyyati* may be regarded as the continuation of the journal *Şişli Müsamereleleri* and, at the same time, as the most important precursor of the numerous specialized medical journals (such as those in general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, and others) that began to appear after 1928. Among the contributors were Mazhar Osman Uzman, İhsan Şükrü Aksel, Ahmet Şükrü Emed, Fahrettin Kerim Gökay, Şükrü Hazım Tiner, Hüseyin Kenan Tunakan, Hulusi Behçet, Musa Kazım, Nazım Şakir Şakar, Ahmet Burhanettin Toker, Ali Şükrü Şavlı, Süheyl Ünver, Kazım İsmail Gürkan, İhsan Sami Garan, Osman Şerefettin Çelik, Ahmet Asım Onur, Ahmet Fahri Arel, Kazım Dağyolu, and Ridvan Cebiroğlu.

The articles published in the journal provide a direct and remarkably detailed record of the development of clinical medicine in Turkey from the late Ottoman period through the early decades of the Republic. Original clinical studies, case reports, and therapeutic discussions address a wide range of disciplines, including internal medicine, surgery, psychiatry, neurology, dermatology, paediatrics, and infectious diseases. Particular attention is given to newly introduced diagnostic and therapeutic methods (such as insulin shock therapy, modern anaesthesia techniques, radiology, bacteriology, and laboratory-based diagnostics) reflecting the rapid integration of contemporary European medical practices into local clinical settings.

The journal's articles also document the medical community's engagement with pressing public health concerns of the period. Numerous contributions analyse ep-



پاپیر کوئنده اجیاع ایدن تورک طبیعت علیه و عصیه قو نفردی

idemic diseases, including malaria, tuberculosis, measles, syphilis, and influenza, often combining statistical observations with practical recommendations drawn from hospital experience. Surgical articles frequently present operative techniques and postoperative outcomes, while psychiatric and neurological studies reveal early debates on diagnosis, classification, and treatment methods. Translations and summaries of foreign medical literature further underscore the journal's role as a conduit between international medical science and Turkish clinical practice.

Beyond strictly scientific content, the articles collectively illuminate the institutional and intellectual environment of medicine in Turkey during a period of profound transformation. Reports on medical congresses, hospital administration, medical education, and professional ethics appear alongside scientific contributions, offering insight into the organization of healthcare and the formation of a modern medical profession. Taken together, the issues of Istanbul Seririyati constitute a primary source of exceptional value for the history of medicine, documenting not only evolving medical knowledge but also the social, institutional, and pedagogical foundations of clinical practice in the early twentieth century.

#### INSTITUTIONAL HOLDINGS AND RARITY:

Duman 0983. As of January 2026, we couldn't find any physical copies of issues of this rare journal worldwide, outside of Turkey. Ankara İl Halk Kütüphanesi (AİHK) holds an unspecified number of issues in four volumes covering the years 1919 =1926; Bursa İl Halk Kütüphanesi (BİHK) holds 66 issues from various early years; and Bilkent University Library (BK) holds two issues (February 1337, no. 4 and December 1927, no. 9).



**8**

#### AN EARLY BRIDGE BETWEEN ARABIC AND WESTERN MEDICINE

قاموس طب فرنسي عربي / *Qāmūs tibbī Fransāwī-Arābī*  
= *Dictionnaire de médecine Français-Arabe*.  
Precede d'une préface par M. Ch. Robin, de l'institut.

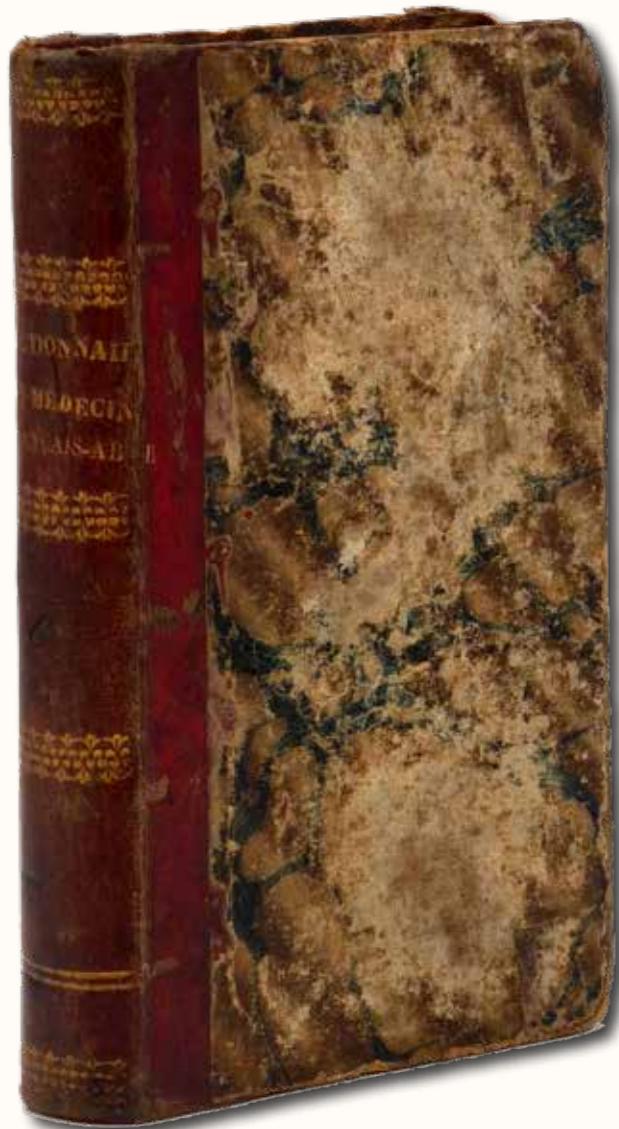
RUSDĪ AL-BAKLĪ AL-HĀKĪM, MAHMOUD (?-1890).

Imprimerie Orientale Victor Goupy, Paris, AH 1286 = CE 1870.

Contemporary quarter burgundy morocco, marbled boards in western style, decorated gilt on spine with title. Foolscap 8vo. (17,5 x 11 cm). Bilingual in Arabic and French. Xvi-ii, [2], 358 p. Ownership inscriptions in Arabic on the first page of preface. Faded patterns on the marbled boards, chipped boards' margins, water stains heavily and slight foxing on the pages, with slightly soiled edges. Overall, a good copy.

**USD 1500**

A rare first edition (QNL) of this medical dictionary, regarded as one of the earliest two known works translating French medical literature into Arabic, prepared as a reference for Arabic-speaking physicians, medical students, and scholars. The book was printed at the Parisian printing house of Victor Goupy, an orientalist press specializing in publications in non-Latin Eastern scripts.







The preface was written by the French biologist and anatomist Charles-Philippe Robin (1821-1885), one of the founders of the Société de Biologie and a prominent advocate of positivist philosophy in scientific thought. Following the preface, the author's own introduction appears. Preceding the extensive dictionary section comprising thousands of entries translated from French into Arabic, is a letter addressed to the author by the renowned French orientalist Hartwig Derenbourg (1844-1908), who at the time was a specialist in Arabic manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Impériale in Paris.

By translating French medical terminology into Arabic and providing a scholarly reference for Arabic-speaking physicians and students, this work serves as an early modern bridge between Eastern and Western medical cultures. It represents a significant example of nineteenth-century efforts to connect Islamic and Western medicine within medical education and professional literature.

Mahmoud Rusdī al-Bakli (d. 1890 CE [1307 AH]) was an Egyptian physician born in Zawiyat al-Bakli in the province of Menoufia. He studied medicine in Cairo and was later sent on a scholarly mission to Munich, Germany, and subsequently to Paris, before returning to Egypt. Upon his return, he was appointed as a physician and instructor of anatomy at the medical school and later rose to the position of chief physician of Menoufia. He died there after suffering from a neurological illness.

Among his works is the French-Arabic Medical Dictionary, published in Paris by the Oriental Press in 1870 CE (corresponding to 1286 AH). The title page states: "Written by Mahmoud Rashdi al-Bakli al-Hakim: physician trained at the Medical School of Paris; physician of the Qasr al-Ayni Medical School in Cairo; student of the Egyptian Mission in France; and external student at the hospitals of Paris.

## ON THE PUBLISHER:

Imprimerie Victor Goupy was a printing house established in Paris in the early 19th century. It operated not only in French but also as a multilingual press working with both Eastern and European languages, producing a wide range of printed materials such as books, pamphlets, and official documents. In this respect, it was among the few presses in Europe capable of printing in non-Latin scripts such as Arabic, Chinese, Turkish, Persian, Sanskrit, etc. making it particularly significant for Oriental studies, orientalist publications, and works in Asian and Middle Eastern languages published in Europe.

Provenance: Ownership inscription of "Salim Fakhmi al-Bakli al-Hakim"; personal stamp of "al-Sayyid Khâlid," bearing the inscription 1this book is gifted by Elhac Muhammed Efendi; most recently from the collection of C. H. B.

**9**

**ONANISM / ARMENO-TURKISH /  
MASTURBATION / EDUCATION**

*Էռքէր չնճուրլարըն տուշոն / Erkek chochuklarin tostu.*  
[i.e., *In confidence to boys*].

Translated from English to Armeno-Turkish by H. D. Stepanian.

**BISSEKER, H[ARRY] (1878-1965).**

**Matbaa-yi H. Matteossian, Constantinople, 1907.**

Original greenish wrappers. Foolscap 8vo. (18 x 12 cm). In Armeno-Turkish (Old Turkish with Armenian letters). 47 p. Covers and page margins lightly toned; minor tears at the upper corners of a few of the final leaves. Overall, a very good to near-fine copy.

**USD 600**

Exceedingly rare first and only Armeno-Turkish translation of “In Confidence to Boys” by Harry Biseker, M.A., a British public-school housemaster. The pamphlet is published in Istanbul by the Armenian publisher Matteossian, whose catalogue largely focused on Armenian editions of the Old and New Testaments.

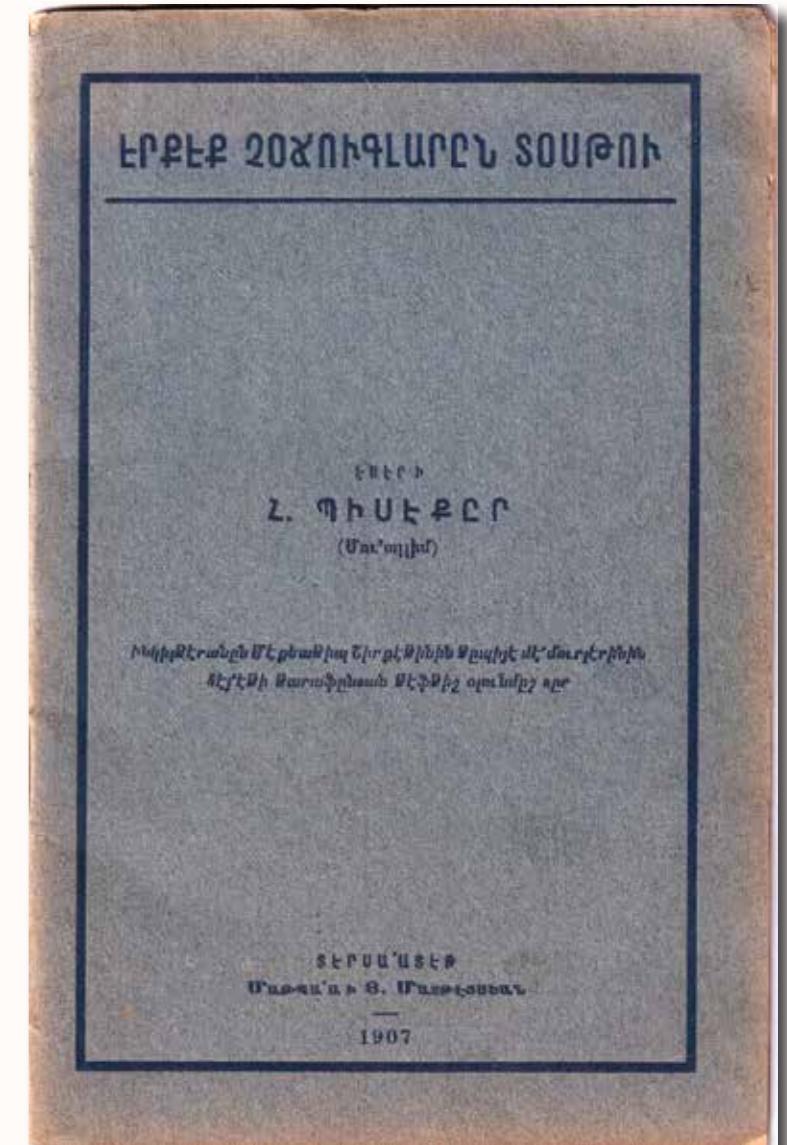
As stated on the front cover, the book was printed under the supervision and inspection of British missionaries and was distributed in Armenian schools among the Armenian minority in Istanbul. Its purpose was to “instruct adolescent boys on the perceived harms of masturbation,” in accordance with the prevailing onanist medical and moral discourse of the period.

Originally revised by the Council of the Medical Officers of Schools Association, this pamphlet was published and distributed in collaboration with the Alliance of Honour in 1904 in Great Britain, a Christian reform organization dedicated to promoting “pure and healthy” lives. It belongs to a distinct genre of Edwardian youth literature that sought to foster physical well-being, self-discipline, and moral conduct at a time when British educators and physicians were deeply concerned with adolescent development.

In Confidence addresses subjects regarded as both medically and socially significant in the period, particularly issues related to adolescent self-abuse (then commonly termed “onanism”), and reflects the interdisciplinary involvement of educators, clergy, and medical professionals in the moral and physical guidance of youth.

“Harry Biseker was born on 3 October 1878 and educated at King Edward’s School, Birmingham, and Jesus College, Cambridge. He served as chaplain at The Leys School and at the Leyesian Mission in the London (City Road) Circuit (1904-10) before becoming tutor in NT studies at Richmond College, 1910-1915. From 1919 to 1934, he was Headmaster of The Leys School. From 1934 to 1943, he was stationed in Cambridge ‘without pastoral charge’, became a supernumerary in 1943, and died at Harston, Cambs, on 27 November 1965. Among his publications were *Problems of Discipleship* (1908), *Christian Fellowship* (1920), and *The Way of Discipleship* (1932).” (DMBI [i.e., *A Dictionary of Methodism in Britain and Ireland*]).

Stepanyan 1279.; As of January 2026, OCLC records only two copies (no. 73507296), held by the Columbia University Library in the NY City, and the LoC.



# 10 WHO DIED FROM WHICH DISEASE IN OTTOMAN ISTANBUL? / THE FIRST DATA OF THE DEATHS IN THE CITY

*Statistique de la mortalité dans la ville de Constantinople et la banlieue & du département de Constantinople. 4 volumes: Vol. 1: Pendant l'année financière 1316 / 1900-1901. Vol. 2: 1317 / 1901-1902. Vol. 3: 1318 / 1902-1903. Vol. 4: 1907.*

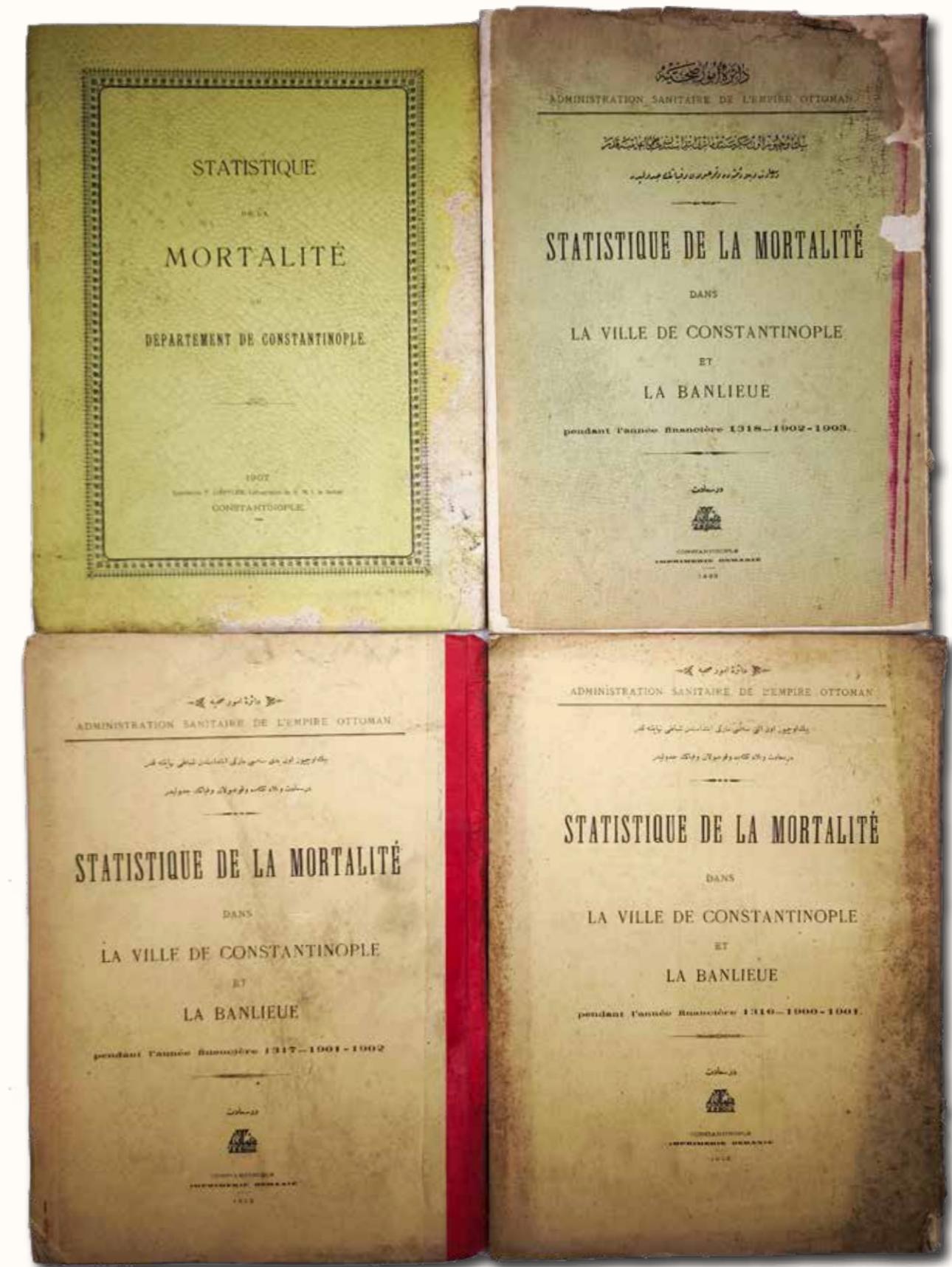
ADMINISTRATION SANITAIRE DE L'EMPIRE OTTOMAN = OTTOMAN  
EMPIRE HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

Daire-yi Umûr-i Sihhiyye = Administration Sanitaire de l'Empire  
Ottoman, Matbaa-i Osmaniye, Imprimerie Osmanié & Imprimerie  
F. Loeffler, Lithographie de S. M. I. le Sultan, Dersaadet [Istanbul],  
Constantinople, 1902-1907.

Original greenish and yellowish wrappers and hardcover (1317/1901-1902 vol.). Folio. (33,5 x 23,5 cm). In Ottoman script and French. 4 volumes: (144 p.; [4], 150 p.; 12 p., 6 folded statistical tables). The third volume lacks its back cover and has a detached front cover, with some staining present; the fourth volume shows wear and tear along the edges.

**USD 1500**

First and only editions of these four exceedingly rare volumes form an invaluable collection, presenting the earliest statistical tables that shed light on the diseases most commonly and least frequently encountered in early twentieth-century Ottoman Istanbul, the causes of death resulting from illness and other factors, average life expectancy, and the overall health conditions of the city's population. The registers constitute an exceptional data source, as the information is systematically disaggregated by religious affiliation (Muslim and non-Muslim), age, and gender, and further classified by neighbourhood and season.



The statistical data contained in these registers documenting the causes of death in Istanbul and its surrounding districts, is based on information compiled from ten divisions of the Department of Health Affairs, as well as from major medical institutions including the Sixth Department Hospital, Darü'l-Aceze, Haseki Nisa Hospital, Gümüşsuyu Hospital, Gureba-yı Müslimîn Hospital, Toptası Bîmârhâne, the French Hospital, the Jérémie Hospital (established by the French Lazarists), the Yedikule Armenian Hospital, the Russian Hospital, and the Italian, British, and German hospitals.

According to these statistics, tuberculosis, organic heart failure, and pneumonia were among the leading causes of death in Istanbul. Infant and child mortality also occupies a prominent place in the records, largely attributable to poverty, lack of education, and inadequate hygienic conditions.

Rare surviving copies from the statistical registers known to have been published between 1899 and 1907, specifically those for the years 1902 (two issues), 1903, and 1907. All these statistical bulletins are extremely rare; according to WorldCat, only three copies are recorded worldwide in institutional holdings.

11

# PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES FOR A LEVANTINE PORT

حفظ الصحه: اهالى نین انلایابلجه غى بر لسان ايله هفتەدھ بىر نشر اولونور، عثمانلى  
رساله صحىيە سىدرى / *Hıfzıssıhha: Ahâlînin anlayabilecegi bir lisân  
ile haftada bir nesrolunur, Osmanli risâle-i sihhiyesidir =  
[Hizfzıssıhhat: Revue d'hygiène populaire-Smyrne].*

## DR. [TASLİZÂDE] EDHEM - DR. SÜKRÜ OSMAN [SENOZAN] (1875-1954).

**Kesisyen Matbaasi & Izmir Matbaasi & Vilâyet Matbaasi, Izmir,  
21 Nisan – 11 Kanunevvel 1324, 2-20. [CE 1906-1908].**

19 issues in a contemporary black cloth with contemporary greenish endpapers. Roy. 8vo. (24,5 x 17 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). 17-244 pp., with occasional tables. Edges trimmed, sporadic pencil annotations. Overall, a very good collection.

USD 4000

Extremely rare collection comprising 19 issues (of 26) of the first medical journal published in Izmir, and one of only two medical periodicals issued in the Ottoman Empire that sought to raise public awareness in Izmir (Smyrna, a major Levantine port city) about the need to combat epidemic diseases at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Edhem Bey contributed eleven articles in the journal as the owner. His close friend Dr. Sükrü Osman [Şenozan], who served as Director of Public Health (Sıhhiye Müdüürü) in Izmir, contributed eighteen articles. Another member of the editorial board, Artillery Physician Captain (Kolağası) El-Hac H. Nuri, authored four articles. The managing editor of the journal and owner of the Eczahane-i Osmâni in Kemeraltı, pharmacist Leonida Hiyoni (Leonidas Chionis), contributed two articles.

Two articles were written by Dr. Hafiz Cemal Lokmanhekim (1865–1964), who is listed as the proprietor and editor-in-chief of the *Cyprus Islamic Newspaper*. Dr. Ahmed Hulusi contributed seven articles; Dr. Şahab Sıdkı, chemist at the Ministry of Cus-



toms (Rüsümât Nezareti), authored four; and Dr. Kazım Haydar contributed three. A. Macid of Mytilene authored two articles.

In addition, one article each was published by Dr. Çakıroğlu Mihalaki, a specialist in ear, throat, and nasal diseases (Emrâz-ı Üzniye, Hançereviyye ve Enfiyye) at the İzmir Gureba-yı Müslimin Hospital; Hüseyin Kâzım, a student at the Military Medical School (Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Askeriye); veterinary physician Vasfi; and Dr. Ahmed Naci.

The publisher of the journal, Taşlızade Edhem Bey, belonged to a family that had migrated from Monastir to İzmir. He graduated from the Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Mülkiye in 1888 and was appointed to Kuşadası as his first post; however, he did not go there and instead remained in İzmir. From 1889 onward, Edhem Bey began publishing medical articles in the İzmir-based newspapers *Hizmet* and *Ahenk*. Between 1899 and 1902, he published the newspaper *Hizmet*, but because of his writings there, he was exiled to Bitlis in 1899 together with his elder brother, the lawyer Hasan Rüştü; his friend Tevfik Nevzat; Muallim Memduh; and Tokadizade Şekip. He returned to İzmir in 1900.

In the elections held in 1908, Edhem Bey was elected as a deputy for İzmir; however, following objections raised by Armenians due to the failure of Tireli Ispartalizade İstefan Efendi to be elected, he resigned his seat in favour of İstefan (Stephan) Efendi.

In 1919, he served for a time as president of the İzmir Türk Ocağı. During the Republican period, he was a member of the İzmir Municipal Council and was among the founders of the İzmir Hilal-i Ahmer Society. He worked as a municipal physician and as an internist at the İzmir Gureba-yı Müslimin Hospital, and for many years served the people of İzmir as a private practitioner.

#### ON THE PUBLISHER:

The Keşışyan Printing House, which published a wide range of periodicals, books, letterheads, envelopes, invoices, address cards, business cards, various tables required for commercial activities, colorful labels, wedding notices, advertisements, theater programs and tickets, memorandum papers, pharmacy labels and prescriptions, insurance policies, checks, certificates, promissory notes, and all kinds of commercial ledgers in Turkish, Armenian, German, Greek (Rum), Judeo-Spanish, Italian, French, and English, was founded in İzmir in 1905 by the Armenian printer Parseg Keşışyan (1870-1909).

Born in Talas in 1870, Parseg completed his primary education at the community school in Talas and at the French school in Kayseri. In 1900, he went to Europe and began studying medicine, but was unable to complete his medical education due to illness. After moving to İzmir in 1905, he opened a printing house there. At

the Keşışyan Printing House, known as the Armenian printing house, that printed the greatest number of Turkish books (the newspaper *Arshaluys* [i.e., Dawn] began publication on October 20, 1907. On February 26, 1908, the newspaper was warned by the government for publishing prohibited articles concerning individuals and institutions. On April 19, 1908, Parseg (Parseg) Keşışyan, the owner of the newspaper *Arshaluys*, was granted permission for the duty-free importation of new printing machines through customs.

Following Parseg's death in 1909, his brother Dikran continued operating the Keşışyan Printing House at No. 87, Imam Street, Peştemalcilarbaşı. From 1909 until its closure in 1922, the printing house was run by his brother Dikran. (Özmkas).

Overall, it is the first medical journal published in Anatolia, the earliest of the three medical journals issued in İzmir prior to the Alphabet Reform of 1928, and the third periodical on public health in Turkey printed in the old script, following *Mir'atü'l-ebdan* (1872) and *Sihat* (1884).

Duman 0812., As of January 2026, we have been unable to trace any copies of this periodical.

**“Extremely rare collection comprising 19 issues (of 26) of the first medical journal published in İzmir, and one of only two medical periodicals issued in the Ottoman Empire that sought to raise public awareness in İzmir (Smyrna, a major Levantine port city) about the need to combat epidemic diseases at the beginning of the twentieth century.”**

# 12 SPECIAL ISSUE FOR THE “PLAQUE” OF THE LONG-RUNNING TURKISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

جريدة طبية عسكرية / *Cerîde-i tibbiye-i askeriye. Her ay nihâyetinde nesrolunur. Nüsha-yi fevkâlâde: Tedkîkât-i tibbiye: Veba.*  
No. 28-29-30.

## **COMMISSION.**

## Harbiye Nezâreti Sıhhiye Dairesi Dördüncü Subesi, İstanbul, AH 1335 = CE 1919.

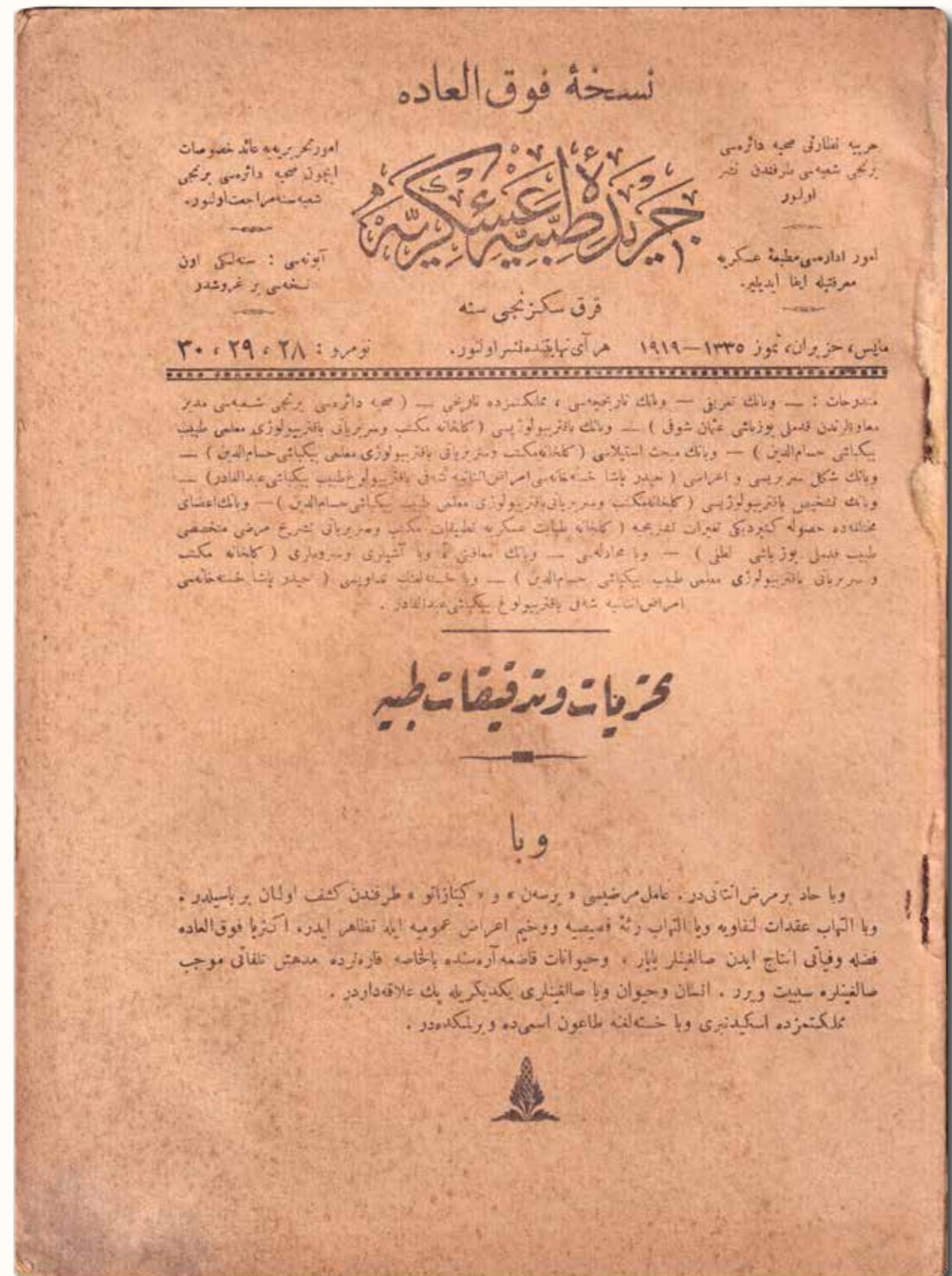
Original staple-stitched wrappers. 4to. (27 x 20 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). 883-954 pp. Slightly foxed, rusting on the staples, tear on the spine. Otherwise, a good copy.

**USD 250**

A very rare special issue on the plague from one of the longest-running medical journals among Ottoman Turkish periodicals. The issue offers detailed coverage of the general history of the plague, its history within the Ottoman Empire, and contemporary approaches to its treatment.

The journal was first published in 1872 and changed its name to *Askeri Tip Mecmuası* (Military Medical Journal) in 1928. It subsequently underwent two further name changes while maintaining an institutional and intellectual continuity until 2017, when it ultimately ceased publication under the title *Gülhane Askeri Tip Dergisi* (Gülhane Military Medical Journal).

Duman 0308.. As of January 2026, we couldn't trace any copies in OCLC.



**13**

**HOSPITAL REPORT BY JULIUS  
WIETING PASHA: GÜLHANE BECOMES AN  
INDEPENDENT HOSPITAL**

گلهانه حقنده اوچونجو لايجه / *Gülhâne hakkında üçüncü layîha: 1326 senesinden 1328 senesine kadar Gülhâne'deki tebeddülât. Gülhâne Serîriyâti Külliyyât-i Mesaîsi Aded 14. [i.e., The third memorandum on Gülhâne: Changes at Gülhâne from the year 1326 to 1328].*

WIETING, JULIUS (PASHA) (1868-1922).

Matbaa-yi Hayriye ve Sürekâsi, Istanbul, 1912.

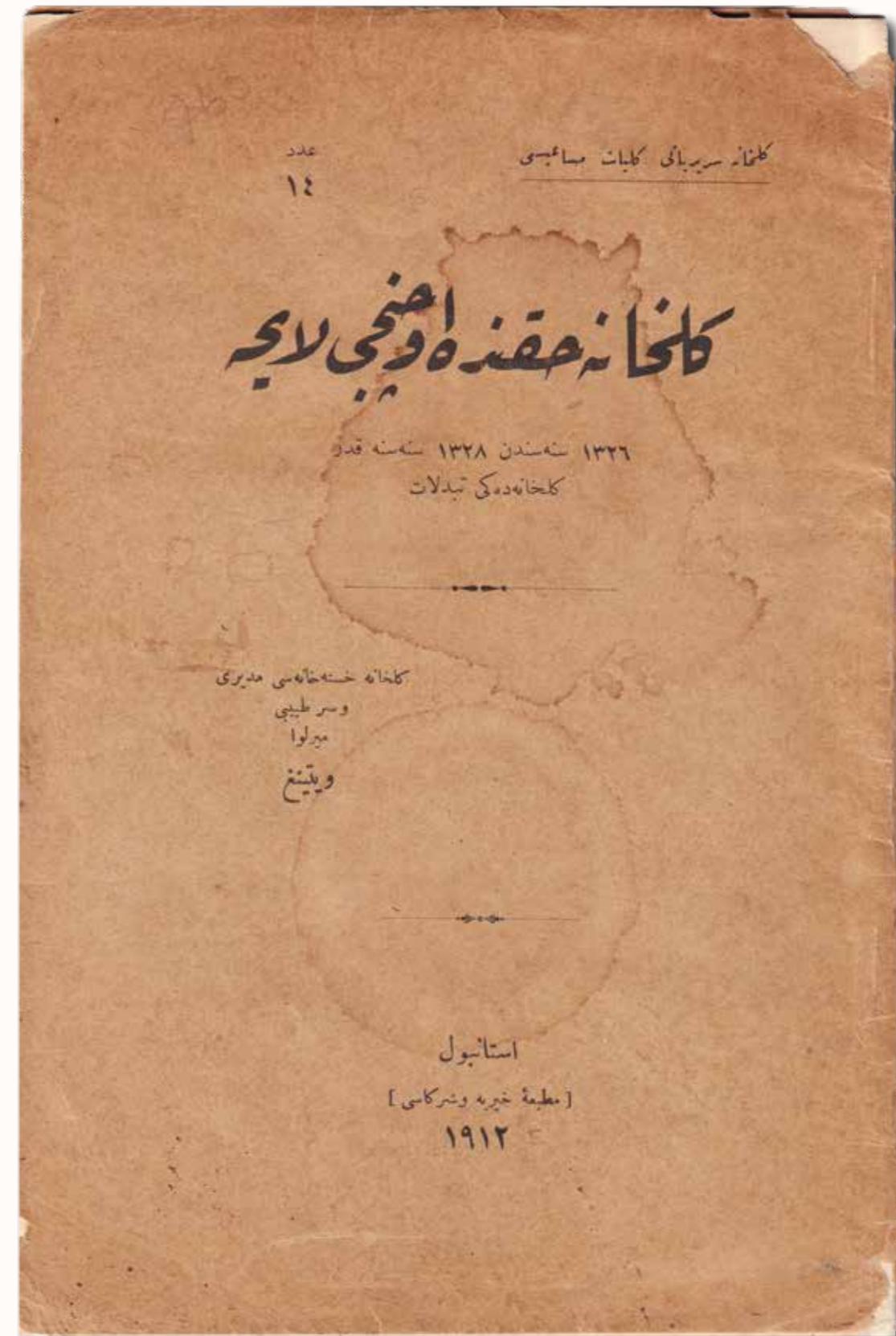
Original light brown wrappers. Roy. 8vo. (24 x 16 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). 37 p., many statistical tables. Stains on the front cover, minor chipping on the corners. Otherwise, a good copy.

**USD 950**

The very rare first and only edition of this report in expanded book form, describing the activities of Gülhane Hospital between 1910 and 1912, when Julius Wieting (later known as "Pasha") was invited to Ottoman Istanbul during the Balkan Wars period, and served as Gülhane's chief physician. The report was first published as an article under the title "Public Health in the Year 1327: The Current State of Gülhane Hospital" in *Tababet-i Hazira* journal, Year 4, Issue 73, dated 1 March 1328 / 14 March 1911.

The work contains valuable information on many subjects, including practical clinical applications in the hospital wards, the relationship between Hilal-i Ahmer (the Red Crescent) and Gülhane, the bandage manufacturing workshop, the medical school, hospital administration, scientific demonstrations, conferences, and publishing activities.

From its opening in 1898 until the end of the First World War, Gülhane Hospital was administered by German physicians. Between 1907 and 1914, it was directed by Julius Wieting, who thereafter took part in the war alongside the Turks.



The initial phase of Gülhane Hospital, which opened on 30 December 1898, is known as the Rieder-Deycke period [Dr. Robert Rieder (1894-1904) and Dr. Georg Deycke (1904-1907)].

Following the loss of function of the Haydarpaşa Training Hospital, the internship undertaken there by physicians graduating from the Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Şahane (Imperial School of Medicine / military medical school) was transferred to Gülhane. After completing one year of clinical and practical training, these physicians received their diplomas and began active service as military doctors. Inheriting this legacy, Wieting Pasha found Gülhane in an orderly and well-established condition. After the proclamation of the Constitutional Monarchy, efforts were made in 1909 to incorporate Gülhane into the newly established Faculty of Medicine, created through the merger of the civil and military medical schools. However, through memoranda he submitted to the Ministry of War, Wieting Pasha succeeded in keeping Gülhane separate from the faculty, thereby transforming it into an independent institution for the training of military physicians. During this period, the hospital's name was changed from Gülhane Seririyat Hospital to "Gülhane Military School of Training and Clinical Medicine."

After he earned his doctorate in medicine (Dr. med.) in Marburg in 1893, Wieting underwent surgical training in Hanover, Mainz, and Kassel as an assistant physician. As a reserve staff physician, he served as an assistant at the Municipal Hospital in Bremerhaven, at the Women's Clinic of the University Hospital Bonn, and in the surgical department of the New General Hospital Eppendorf. In 1900, he joined the Second Boer War with the German Red Cross. Thereafter, he was appointed professor by the Prussian Crown. In 1902, he married the Transylvanian-born Marie Auguste Markus (1880-1922) from Sighisoara (Schäßburg).

In the same year, he was appointed by the government of the Ottoman Empire to Constantinople. There, he taught surgery and orthopedics at the Gülhane Military Medical Academy, which had been founded by Robert Rieder. He published a vascular surgical procedure for the treatment of atherosclerotic gangrene, which was named after him. In 1908, he succeeded Georg Deycke as Medical Director and introduced the Medical Gülhane Evenings. At the same time, he served as the Imperial German Embassy physician. As an advisor to the head of the Turkish medical service, he took part in the First Balkan War in 1912-13. In 1914, he entered the First World War on the Turkish side, ultimately serving as a Turkish Major General of the Medical Corps. Like his two predecessors from the Corps, Rieder and Deycke, he received the honorary title of Pasha.

From 1915 to 1918, Wieting Pasha served as a senior staff physician (Oberstabsarzt) in the German Army. In 1919, he became Chief Physician of the Hamburg Sea Hospital of the Nordheim Foundation in Sahlenburg.

Özege 6394., We couldn't trace any copies in WorldCat.

**14**

**GÜLHÂNE HOSPITAL / YEARBOOKS**

گلھانہ: ۱۵ قوز ۱۹۲۳ - ۱۵ قوز ۱۹۲۴ مسامی خلاصہ سی  
**Temmuz 1923 - 15 Temmuz 1924 mesaî hülâsası.**  
(i.e., *Gülhane: Summary of activities, 15 July 1923 - 15 July 1924*).

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

**Kader Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1925.**

Original orange wrappers. Roy. 8vo. (24 x 16 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). [1], 206 p., one folded table, many statistical tables. Slight tear on the spine, slight foxing. Overall, a very good copy.

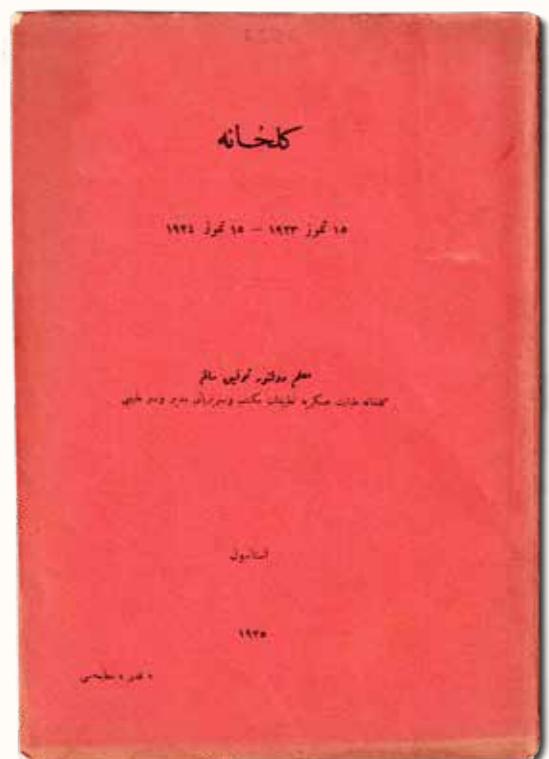
**USD 600**

Scarce first and only edition describing the activities of Gülhane Hospital between 15 July 1923 and 15 July 1924 (the first year of the new Republic), presented in 21 articles. Published as part of the *Gülhane Yearbooks* series.

The yearbooks published from 1924 through the 1930s document all aspects of the hospital's operations, including the history of the institution and its building, assistants, newly established departments, visitors, and notable patients.

Sağlam was a Turkish military physician and professor, known for his contributions to medical education and health reforms during the early years of the Republic of Turkey. He served as chief physician of the Health Division of the Selanik Redif Brigade during the Balkan Wars, as chief of health of the 2nd and 3rd Armies during World War I, and later as chief of internal medicine at the Gülhane Military Medical Academy.

Özege 6393., OCLC shows the sole copy in a Turkish library worldwide: Orient-Institut Istanbul (1030930330).



**15**

**GÜLHÂNE HOSPITAL / YEARBOOKS**

گلهانه: طباعت عسکریه، نظیقات مکتب و سریریاتی / *Gülhâne: Tabâbet-i askeriye, tatbîkât-i mekteb ve serîryâti*. 15 Temmuz

1925 - 15 Temmuz 1926. [i.e., *Gülhane: Military medicine, school training and clinical practice*.

15 July 1925 - 15 July 1926].

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

Müdafaa-i Milliye Vekâleti Sihhiye Dairesi Yayınları, Kader Matbaası, İstanbul, 1927.

Original greenish wrappers. Roy. 8vo. (24 x 16 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). 182, [10] p., 8 numbered b/w plates and many statistical tables. An inscription on the front cover in Turkish reads "to Major Kemal Bey, the medical officer on duty at Izmir Air Station". Slight tear on the spine, slight foxing. Uncut. Overall, a very good copy.

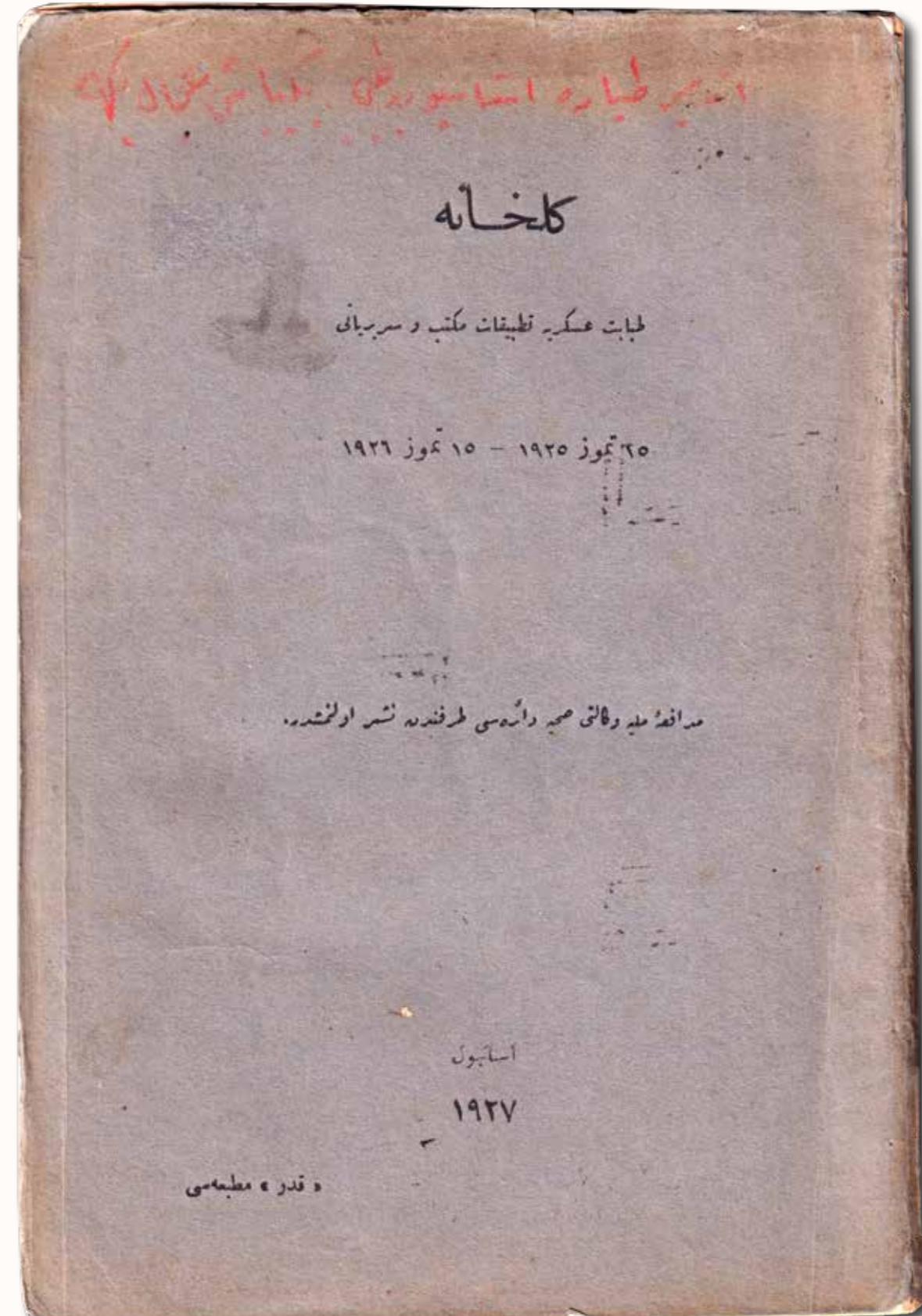
**USD 600**

Scarce first and only edition describing the activities of Gülhane Hospital during its early phase following its inauguration on 30 December 1898, known as the Rieder-Deycke period (Dr. Robert Rieder, 1894-1904; Dr. Georg Deycke, 1904-1907), summarized in 21 articles by Dr. Tevfik Salim Bey. Published as part of the *Gülhâne Yearbooks* series.

The yearbooks published from 1924 through the 1930s document all aspects of the hospital's operations, including the history of the institution and its building, assistants, newly established departments, visitors, and notable patients.

Sağlam was a Turkish military physician and professor, known for his contributions to medical education and health reforms during the early years of the Republic of Turkey. He served as chief physician of the Health Division of the Selanik Redif Brigade during the Balkan Wars, as chief of health of the 2nd and 3rd Armies during World War I, and later as chief of internal medicine at the Gülhane Military Medical Academy.

Özge 6398, TBTK 11773., We couldn't trace any copies in OCLC.



# 16

## THE FIRST PRINTED TURKISH BOOK ON ANTIDOTES / THE 1849 HEJAZ & YEMEN EXPEDITION

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

MUSTAFA HAMI PASHA (1846-1878).

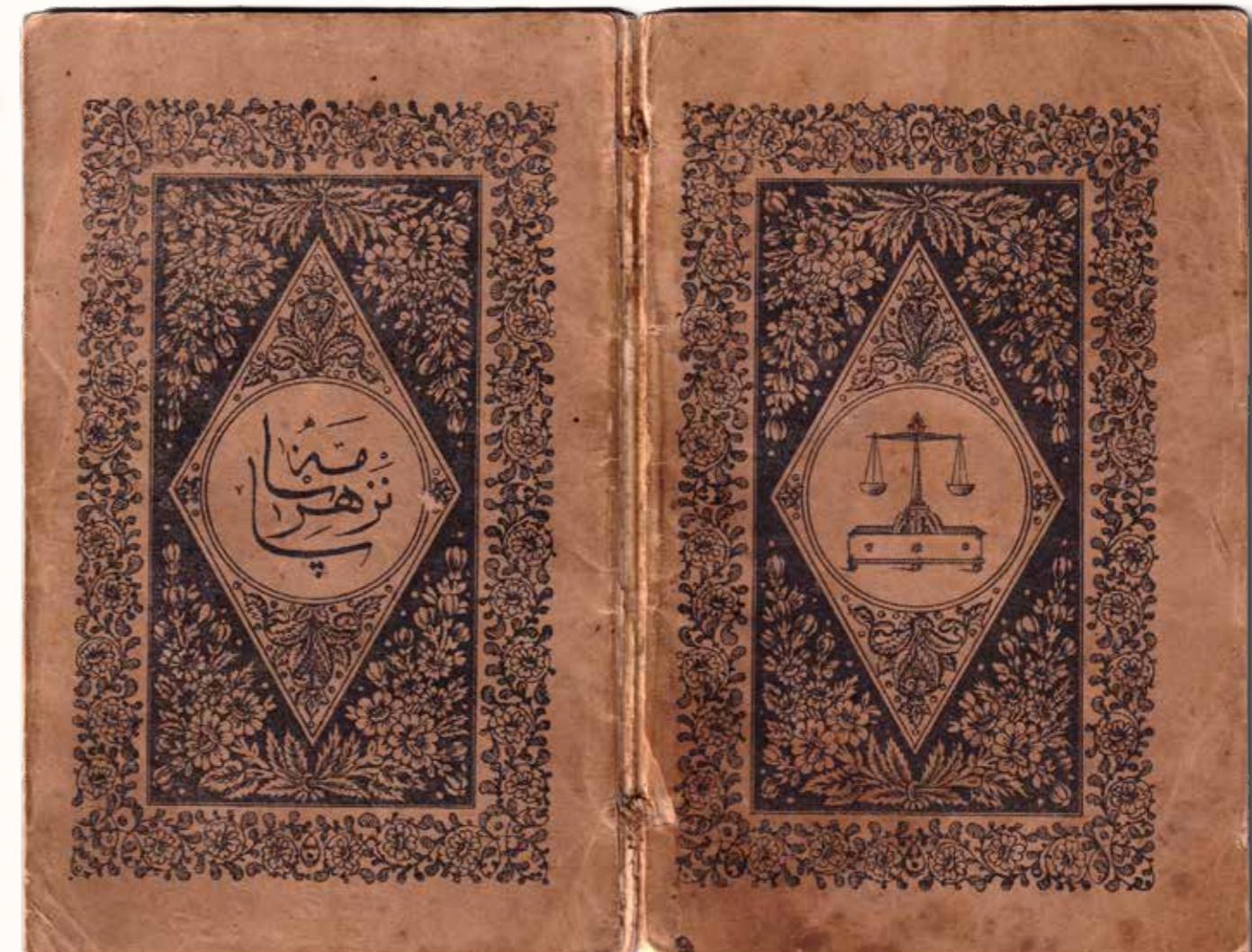
Matbaa-i Âmire, Istanbul, AH 1271 = [1855 CE].

Original stitched wrappers as issued. Foolscap 8vo. (18 x 12 cm). In Ottoman Turkish (Arabic script). [4], 83, [1] pp. The text is traditionally framed and opens with a highly decorative calligraphic head title set within an ornate heart-shaped cartouche, embellished with traditional floral motifs and a pair of sceptres entwined with serpents. The orthography includes *harakât* (Arabic diacritics). Each chapter heading is further adorned with intricate floral ornaments and decorative borders. As was common practice at the time, the blank recto of the title page bears the seal of the Imperial Printing House, applied as a measure to prevent the production of counterfeit copies. Occasional stains on covers, light foxing on a few pages, and the spine is almost gone. Overall, a good copy.

**USD 1250**

Lithographed edition. First and only edition of the earliest printed Turkish book on antidotes and poisons, written by Mirliva Mustafa Hâmi Pasha, a Turkish military physician during the reign of Sultan Abdülmecid I. Hâmi Pasha served as a physician, botanist, and medical officer in the Ottoman army during the first half of the nineteenth century, primarily in the Hejaz and Yemen. He took part in an Ottoman military expedition to Yemen aimed at reasserting imperial control over the region; the expeditionary corps departed from Jeddah on 23 March 1849. As a trained medical professional practicing in Yemen, he also addressed various local diseases and public health concerns.

The discussion of poisonous animals and plants in this work is largely based on Hâmi Pasha's firsthand experiences in Yemen and the Hejaz. His aim in composing this treatise, which opens with a prayer and expressions of praise for Sultan Ab-



dülmeid I, was to challenge the widespread popular belief in the so-called "antidote stone" and to emphasize that poisons cannot all be neutralized by a single remedy. Instead, he sought to identify and explain the appropriate antidotes for different types of poisoning.

Following the introductory chapter (*Muqaddima*), the first chapter examines poisonings caused by minerals and their respective antidotes. Subsequent chapters address poisons derived from plants and animals, as well as toxic substances present in flowing water and air. The work also discusses first-line interventions using plants with antidotally properties for various conditions, including drowning, convulsions, hanging, inhalation of floral scents, and exposure to extreme cold.

Drawing on his experiences during the 1849 Yemen Expedition, where he encountered much of the flora and fauna described in the book, Hâmi Pasha compiled this knowledge into a systematic medical treatise. Encouraged by Sultan Abdülmecid I, who personally read the manuscript, and with the assistance of the typographer Mehmed Recâi, the work was lithographed in 1855 at the Imperial (Âmire) Printing House.

Özege 16131.; As of January 2026, only one copy is in OCLC in the Aga Khan Library in London: 1124680097.



## 17 MEDICAL SUPPORT DURING THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR (1919-1922)

/ Anatolian Medicine: Her Ayin onbesinde çıkar tibbi, sihhi, içtimâî mecmâa. Sene 1. No. 8 (of 9).  
*Anadolu tib mecmuası: Her ayin onbesinde çıkar tibbi, sihhi, içtimâî mecmâa. Sene 1. No. 8 (of 9).*

[ÜSTÜNDAG], MUALLIM DOKTOR EKREM HAYRI (1886-1956).

Yeni Gün Matbaasi, Ankara, AH 1338 [CE 1922].

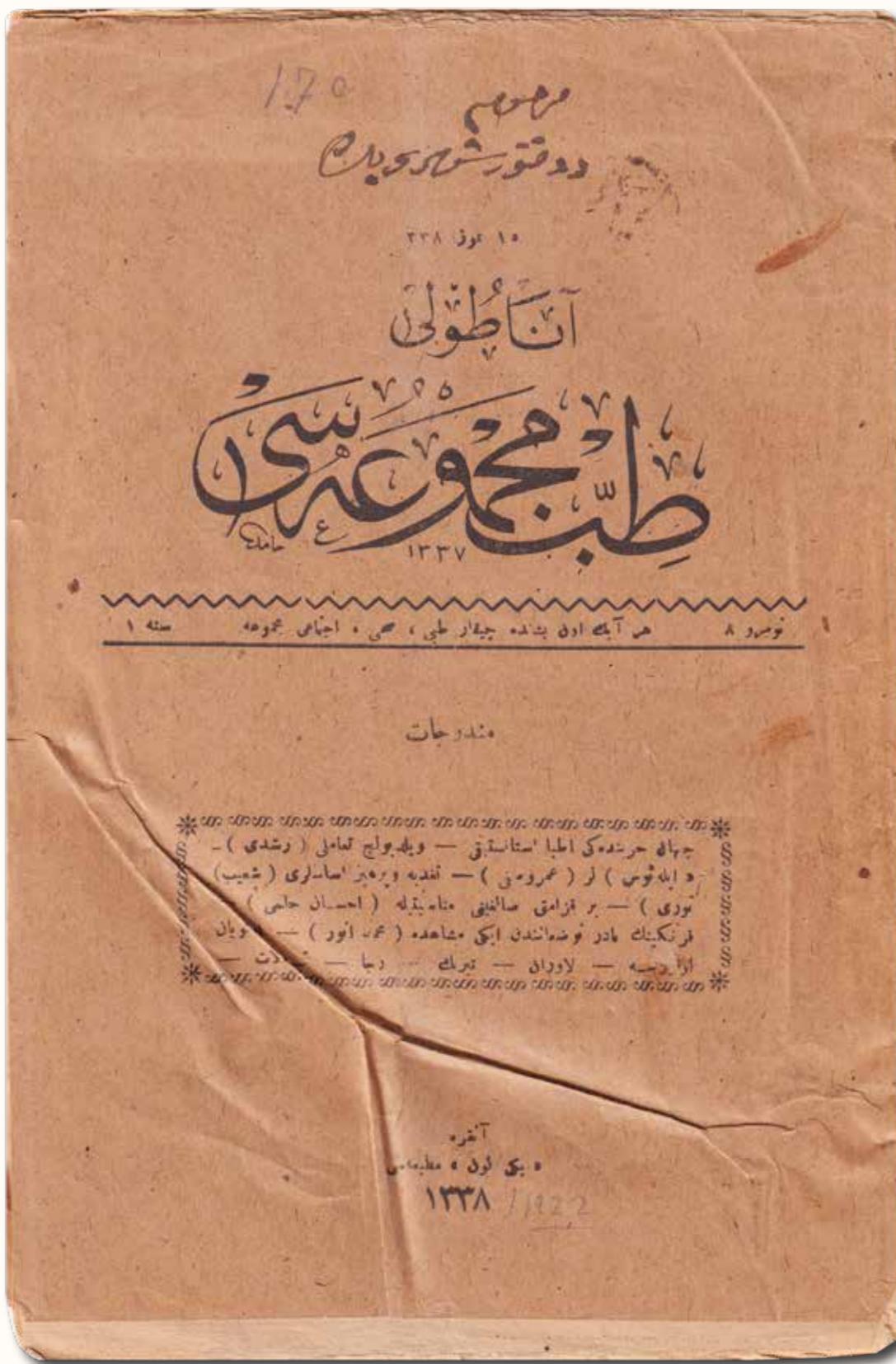
Original brown wrappers. Roy. 8vo. (24 x 16 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). 32 p. Wear to the spine, ownership inscription in period on the front cover, creasing on the cover; an ex-library copy. Else good copy.

**USD 600**

The extremely rare sole surviving issue #8 (of 9) of this publication, published during the Greco-Turkish War (1919-1922), addressing the urgent medical needs arising from the conflict between the Ottoman dynasty and the Ankara government. The title was designed and calligraphed by the renowned Ottoman-Turkish master calligrapher Hamid Aytaç (1891-1982).

From the establishment of the Ministry of Health on 3 May 1920 until the February 1337/1921 budget negotiations, it was stated that although 290 physicians were needed, only 180 could be found; efforts were made to close this gap with physicians who gradually joined the National Struggle (The Greco-Turkish War, 1919-1922), while attempts were also made to rehabilitate idle institutions and to establish new ones (Adıvar). Throughout the war, the concentration of the sick and wounded was likewise in Ankara. With a decision taken by the Istanbul Government in June 1920, the shipment of all kinds of medical supplies to Anatolia was prohibited; after this date, medical equipment and healthcare personnel were covertly sent to Anatolia.

In order to meet the scientific needs of Anatolian physicians, by late 1921 and early 1922 there were only two medical journals in *Anatolia*, *Askerî Tib Mecmuası* and *Anadolu Tib Mecmuası*, both of which were published in Ankara, the centre of the National Struggle.



**CONTENTS OF THE ISSUE:**

- *Cihan Harbi'nde Türk Ordusu etibba istatistikî [muvazzaf, yedek etibba, etibba zayıflığı, rütbeler]*, pp. 1-2. [i.e., Statistical data on physicians in the Turkish Army during the World War [active-duty physicians, reserve physicians, physician casualties, ranks].]
- *Eşme Hastahanesi mesaisinden-1: Açık ve kapalı tüberkülozlarda Wildbolz teamülü [l'urointradermo-réaction de Wildbolz]* - *Eşme Hastahanesi emraz-ı dâhiliye mütehassısı Rüşdî (Rüştü)*, pp. 3-5. [i.e., From the activities of Eşme Hospital-1: Open and closed tuberculosis and the Wildbolz reaction (l'uro-intra-dermo-réaction de Wildbolz)].
- *Müstacel cerrahi mebahisinden: İleuslar* - *Ankara Mülkiye Hastahanesi Sertabibi Op. Dr. Ömer Vasfi [Aybar]*, pp. 5-7. [i.e., From urgent surgical topics: Ileus].
- *Tedavide tağdiye ve perhiz esasları: Hastalarda tağdiye* - *Dr. Şuayip Nuri [Barım]*, pp. 8-18. [i.e., Principles of nutrition and diet in treatment: Patient nutrition].
- *Bir kızamık salgını münasebetiyle (Kayseri Darüleytami'ndaki 600 çocuktan 120'sinin kızamığa yakalanması üzerine)* - *Çocuk hastalıkları mütehassısı Dr. İhsan Hilmi [Alantar]*, pp. 18-22. [i.e., On the occasion of a measles outbreak (following the infection of 120 out of 600 children at the Kayseri Orphanage)].
- *Frenginin pek nadir tesadüf olunan tevazzuatından: 1- Nezfi iltihab-i ümmüssülb-e-i müzmine, 2- Da'ül-efrenc-i üzn-i dâhili* - *Bolu Memleket Hastahanesi Sertabibi Mehmed Enver*, pp. 23-26. [i.e., On some very rare manifestations of syphilis: 1- Chronic hemorrhagic inflammation of the seminal vesicles. 2- Inner ear syphilis].
- *Okuyan olursa... 27-29 Nekroloji*: *Dr. Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran [1845-1922]*, pp. 30-31. [i.e., For those who may read...].
- *Şuun [Anavatan Mecmuası (yayını dolayısıyla tebrik)] 31 Memurin [Haziran 1338] tebeddülâtı [atamalar]*, pp. 32. [i.e., Notes (congratulations on the publication of the Anavatan journal)].
- Duman 0094., As of January 2026, OCLC locates a sole copy (issue numbers are unclear in the holding) in the University of Chicago Library (50038449).

**18** ELECTROTHERAPY AND RADIOTHERAPY  
HOSPITAL ESTABLISHED IN CAIRO

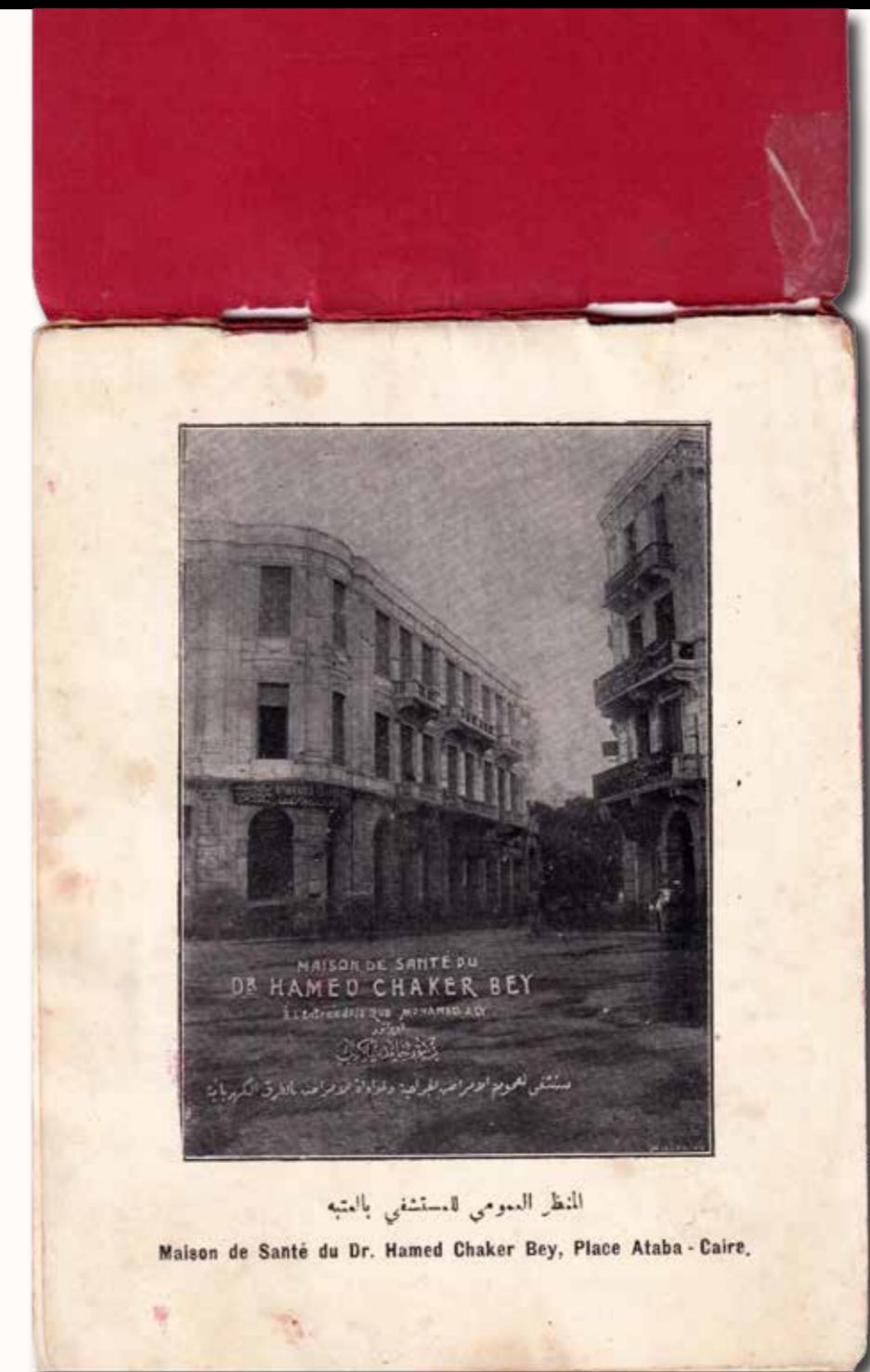
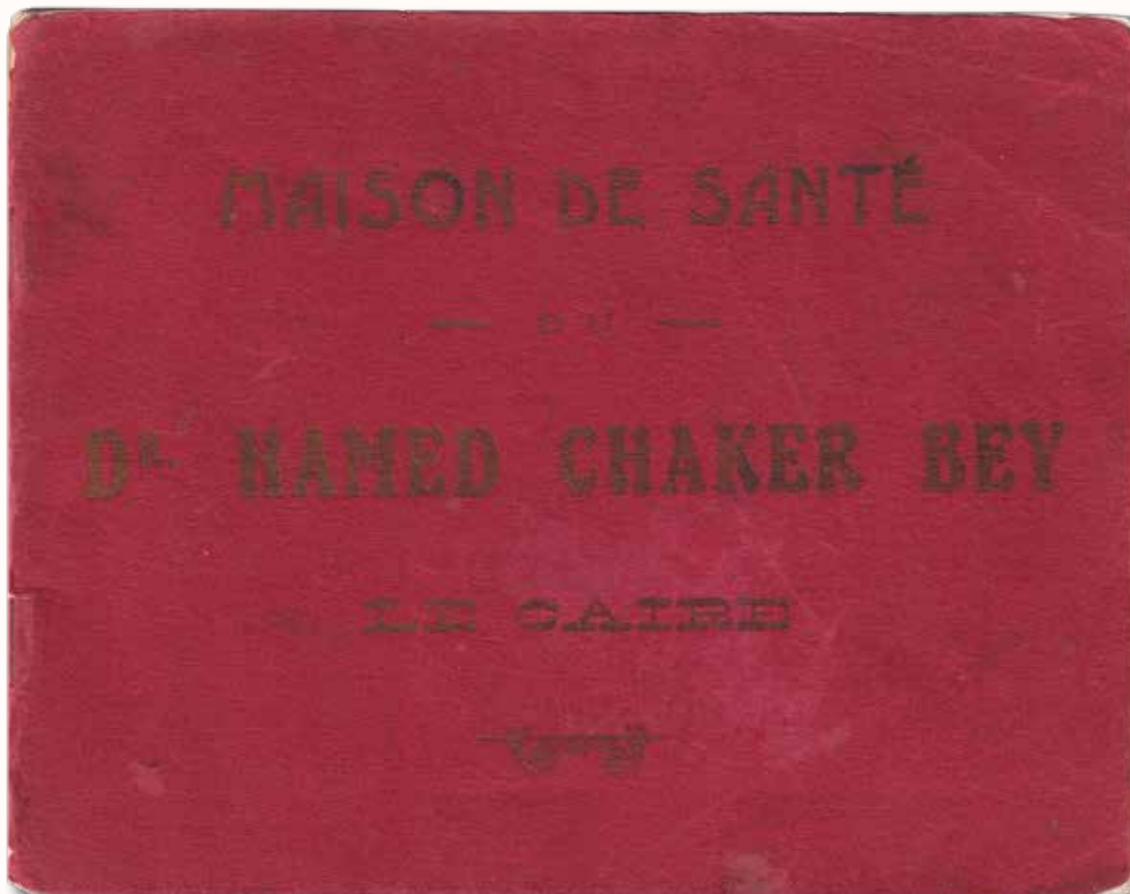
*Maison de Sante du Dr. Hamed Chaker Bey, Le Caire.*

DR. HAMID SAKIR.

Cairo, [c. 1912].

Original red stapled wrappers. Oblong foolscap 8vo. (12 x 15 cm). In French and Arabic. [44] p., 21 b/w photographic plates. Slight soiling on the covers, wear to the spine, and weak hinges of the front cover. Else good copy.

**USD 1500**



An exceedingly rare and unrecorded, richly illustrated and undated catalogue of Dr. Hamid Şakir's private electrotherapy and radiotherapy hospital, published in Cairo between 1907 and 1915, after he deserted his post and fled to Egypt following his assignment to the Ottoman-Greek War of 1897.

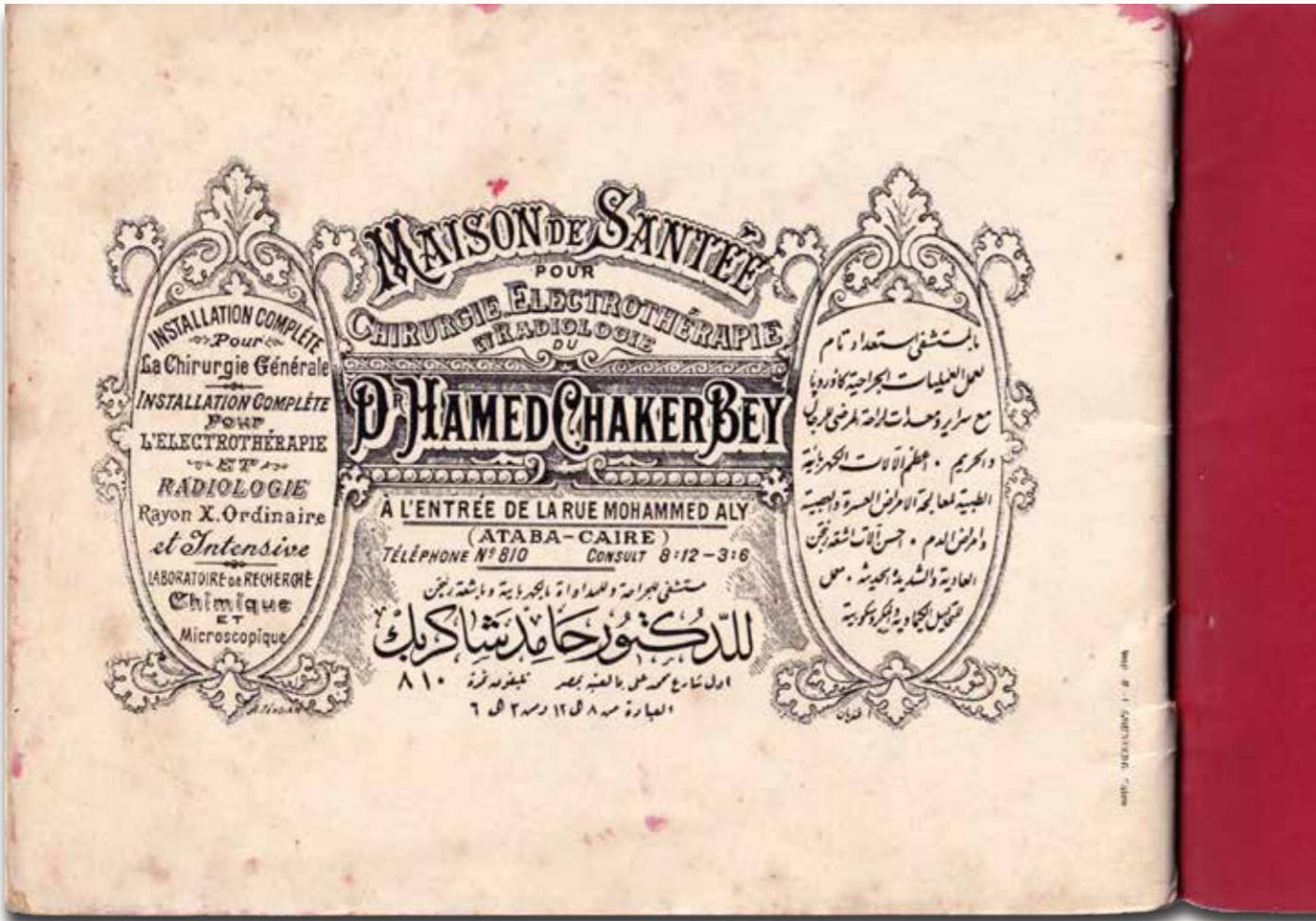


In the album, the medical services provided at the private hospital including "the complete installation for general surgery, electrotherapy, and radiology (ordinary and intensive X-ray), with a chemical and microscopic research laboratory", founded by Şakir in Cairo are presented through rich visual material; the images include the medical equipment used in electrotherapy and radiotherapy, hospital staff, the services offered, and information about the hospital's location.

Very little is known about the biography of Dr. Hamid Şakir Bey, who was Egyptian and whose family and relatives were most likely based in Cairo. Immediately after receiving his diploma from the Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Şahane at the beginning of AH 1312 / CE 1897, he was assigned to serve under the Third Army stationed in Thessaloniki during the Ottoman-Greek War of 1897, which broke out the same year. Instead of proceeding to his post, Dr. Hamid Şakir Bey went to Kavala and from there fled to Alexandria.

Ottoman archival documents indicate that in the early 1900s, Dr. Hamid Şakir Bey was on the island of Thasos, where he had been unofficially appointed as a physician by the Khedivate of Egypt. These records state that his medical diploma was to be annulled, his military rank revoked, and that he was to be arrested. While on Thasos, Dr. Hamid Şakir Bey became aware of this situation and, anticipating arrest, returned to Cairo to stay with his relatives.

**“ An exceedingly rare and unrecorded, richly illustrated and undated catalogue of Dr. Hamid Şakir's private electrotherapy and radiotherapy hospital, published in Cairo between 1907 and 1915, after he deserted his post and fled to Egypt following his assignment to the Ottoman-Greek War of 1897. ”**



After returning to Cairo, he established a private hospital named "Sağlık Yurdu" [i.e., Health Home], where he practiced electrotherapy, radiotherapy, and surgical treatments. In this promotional catalogue, he emphasized that he had completed his specialization under the renowned surgeon Op. Dr. Cemil Topuzlu (1866-1958), a prominent faculty member of the Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Şahane.

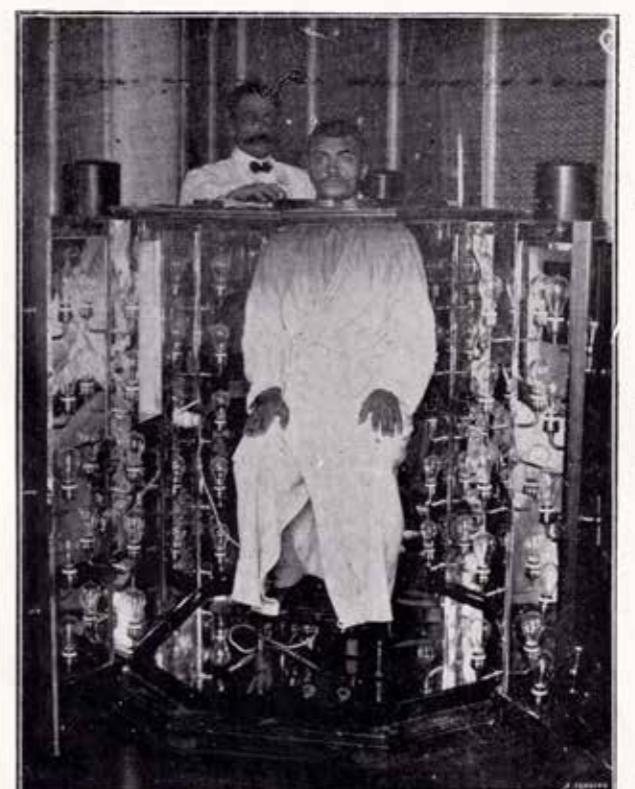
The catalogue bears no imprint or date, but it is estimated to have been printed between 1907 and 1915.

As of January 2026, we couldn't trace any copies worldwide.

nsent les savants.  
us puissant et le plus simple à la fois dont pusse  
ROFESSEUR D'ARSONVAL, membre de l'Institut,  
litter les élèves à une thérapeutique rationnelle et  
abandonner de plus en plus les médicaments,  
physiques et mécaniques, au premier rang des  
PROFESSEUR HAYEM, 1905,  
exploration par les rayons X,  
araison de la radioscopie et la radiographie.

*iographie.*

la peau : 1<sup>o</sup> Système pilo-sébacés, 2<sup>o</sup> Dermato-  
fiances, 3<sup>o</sup> Dermatose prurigineux, affection cutanées  
organes hématoïdiens. Affections tuberculeuses  
malades du système nerveux malades des veines



الحمام الفوتو-هذا الحمام اقيف التحمل حق عند المصابين بأمراض قلبية وقوائمه لا تقدر

**BAIN DE LUMIÈRE**  
Le Bain de lumière, toléré par tous même dans les maladies du cœur

**19**

**THE BEST MEDICAL REFERENCE FOR  
YEARS IN TURKISH LITERATURE**

**قاموس طبی / Kâmûs-i tibbî = Dictionnaire encyclopédique  
medicale. 2 volumes set in 1.**

**MAGMÛMÎ, SERAFEDDIN (1869-1927).**

**Osmanli Matbaasi, Cairo, AH 1328-1329 = CE 1910-1911.**

Contemporary quarter black morocco. Five raised bands to spine, title lettered gilt on the second compartment, "Vol. 1-2" lettered gilt on the fourth compartment. Roy. 8vo. (24,5 x 16 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters) and French. XVii, [1], 1064 p. Occasional foxing on the pages, fading on the edges; marbled front and endpapers. Overall, a very good copy.

**USD 750**

The first and only edition of this two-volume medical dictionary, compiled by the Turkish physician Mağmumi after his return to Egypt following the proclamation of the Second Constitutional Monarchy in the Ottoman Empire, prepared using entries drawn from French medical dictionaries, and long regarded as the sole reference work in Ottoman/Turkish medical literature. Rare as a complete set, particularly in such condition.

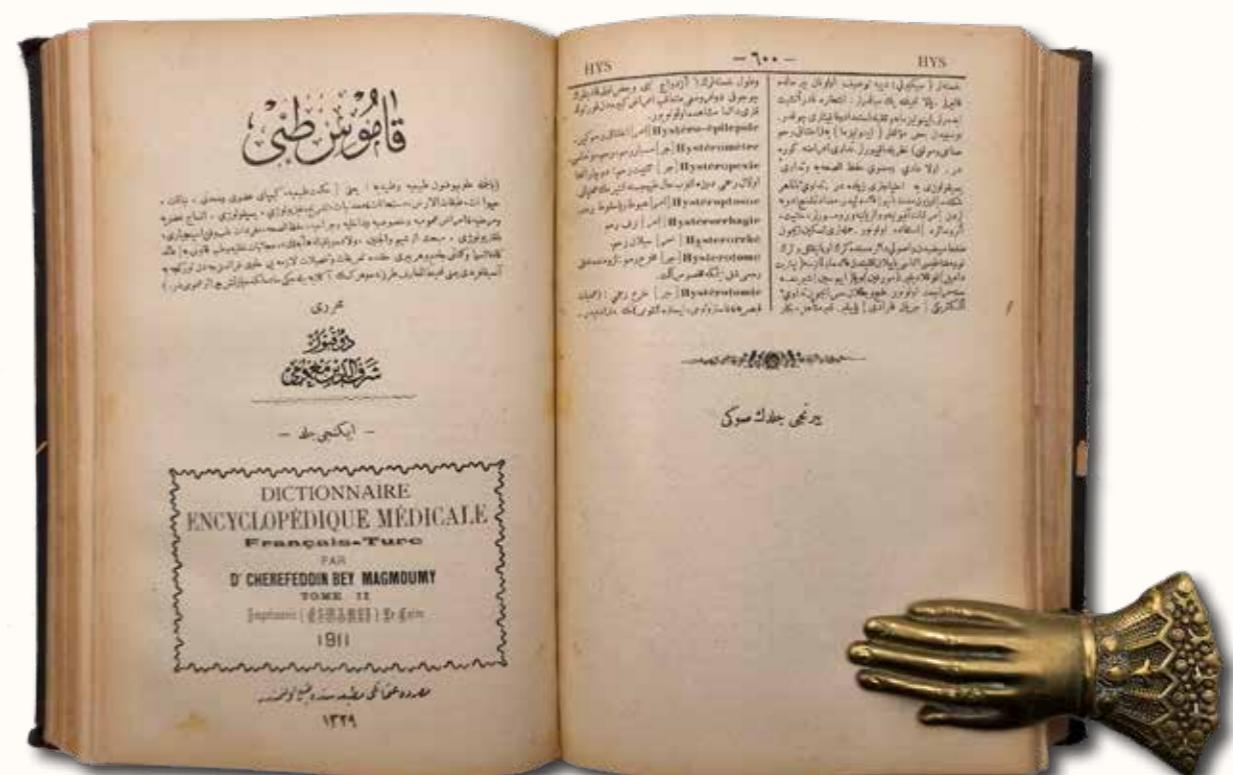
Graduating from the Gülhane Medical School in 1894 with the rank of medical captain, Mağmumi was appointed as an inspector in February of the following year in response to a cholera outbreak that had emerged in the provinces of Adana, Aleppo, Beirut, and Syria. In May 1895, he conducted investigations in Tarsus, Mersin, and Silifke, and for approximately a year and a half, he fought the epidemic in these regions. At the same time, he facilitated the organization of the Committee of Union and Progress in these areas. Some of his writings were published under the pseudonym "Sâî" in the journal *Meşveret*, issued by the Young Turks in Paris.

In 1896, at the insistence of members of the society in Europe, he resigned from his post and fled via Romania to Paris. There, he wrote articles under his own name for *Meşveret* and simultaneously began specializing in internal medicine and neurological diseases at a university in Paris.

Due to ideological disagreements with Ahmed Rıza within the organization, Mağmumi left Paris in 1901 and went to Egypt, where he opened a private medical practice in Cairo. As a specialist physician, he gained considerable renown in Cairo in the following years. At that time, Cairo was one of the principal centres for Young Turks who were unable to remain in Europe. The anti-Turkish discourse and publications of the Paris and Romanian branches of the organization prompted Şerafeddin Mağmumi and his associates to act. In 1903, they founded the newspaper *Türk* [i.e., Turk] in Cairo. The important article titled "Üç Tarz-ı Siyaset" (Three Policies), published in the newspaper in 1904 by Akçuraoğlu Yusuf, became the first voice of nationalist thought among Turks in Istanbul and other centres of the Ottoman Empire.

After the proclamation of the Second Constitutional Monarchy, Şerafeddin Mağmumi returned to Istanbul, where he remained for about five months. However, upon realizing that the Constitutional regime for which he had struggled so hard was being turned into a tool of self-interest by certain individuals, he returned once again to Egypt. Although he made several trips from Egypt to France and Switzerland, with the outbreak of the First World War, he began to lead a life removed from politics in Cairo under British supervision. After the war, he did not return to Turkey and died in Cairo on 20 July 1927.

Özege 9996., As of January 2026, OCLC has thirteen copies (1375271157).





## 20 MEDICAL ETHICS / THE PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL DEONTOLOGY OF THE FIRST ARMENIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

ԱԿԶԲՈՒՆՔ ԲԺՇԿԱԿԱՆ ՊՐԻՆԿԻՊԻ ԱՌԵՎՈՐՈՒՄ / *Skzbunk Bjshkakan Partabanutyun (Principes de Deontologie Medicale) [i.e., Principles of Medical Deontology]. Preface by Hovhannes Artinian, Vahram H. Torkomian.*

**HAYKAKAN BJSHKAKAN MIUT'YUN  
[ARMENIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION].**

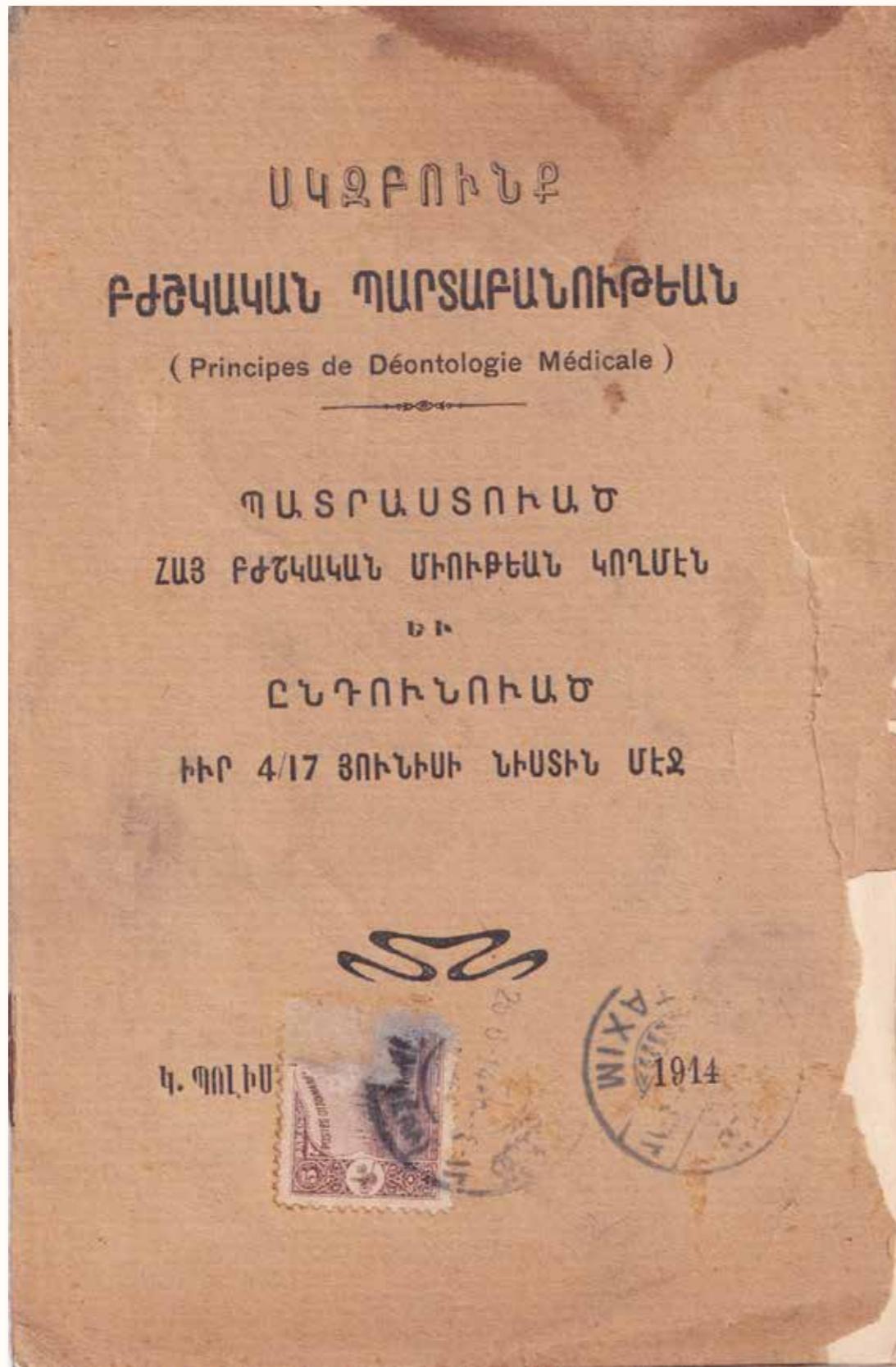
**Haykakan Bjshkakan Miut'yun, Kosdandinopolis  
(Constantinople), 1914.**

Original greenish wrappers. Folio 8vo. (17 x 12 cm). In Armenian. 5 p. Heavily chipped on the extremities of the front cover, missing half of the rear cover. Occasional fading. Overall, a fair and complete copy.

**USD 950**

Extremely rare and unrecorded first and only edition of the deontology regulation issued by the first Armenian physicians' society in the Ottoman Empire. Discussed from the society's founding in 1912 and published during the two-term presidency of Dr. Madteosyan, the regulation defines medical ethics in nineteen articles, addressing consultation protocols, bedside conduct and professional behaviour in private practice, surgical decision-making, the legal privileges of physicians serving official institutions and insurance medicine, the prohibition of advertising, and the arbitral role of the society's honorary committee. The regulation aimed to establish clear standards of collegial conduct, eliminate tacit collusion incompatible with the noble ideals of the medical profession, and promote the fundamental principles of medical deontology among Armenian physicians. Prepared by the Armenian Medical Association in Istanbul and adopted at the session held from June 4-17.

Founded during one of the most turbulent periods in Armenian history, the Armenian Physicians' Society (1912-1922) emerged in the immediate aftermath of the Balkan Wars and began its activities under the growing shadow of war. During its first three years, the society voiced complaints that the Committee of Union and Progress

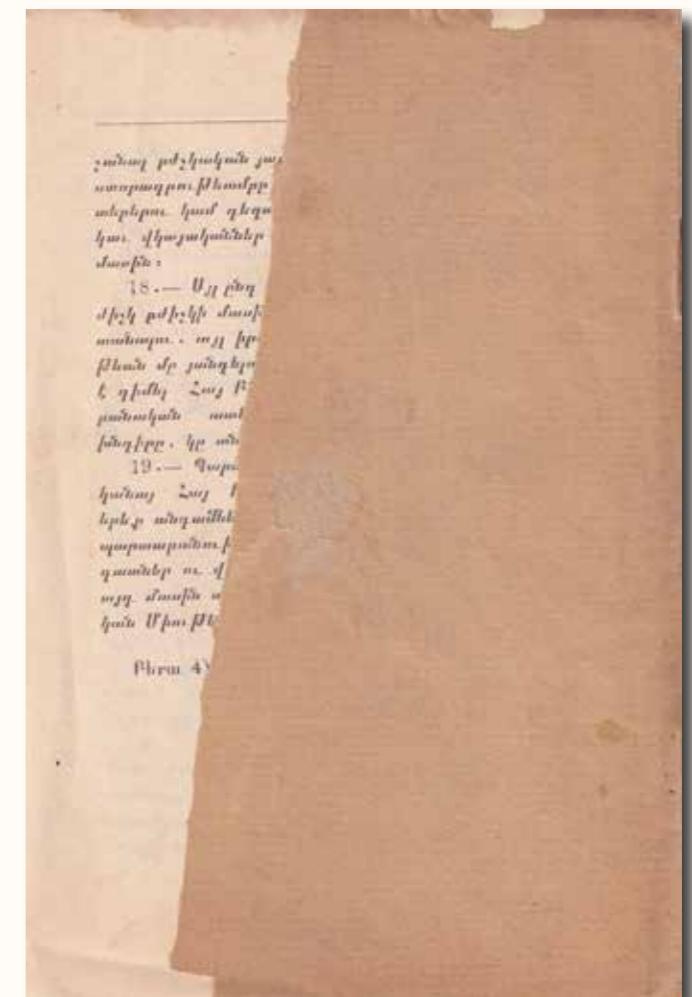


and the Constitutional regime failed to implement in practice the proclaimed principles of equality, freedom, and justice, and that Armenian physicians were subjected to discrimination and denied fair evaluation of their professional qualifications. Soon after its establishment, the society found itself engulfed by the First World War, with devastating consequences for the Armenian community. The Armenian deportations initiated as state policy in 1915 had particularly severe repercussions for the society and its members; among the founding members, Dr. Nazaret Dağavaryan was killed during the deportations.

Under the conditions of the First World War, the society was banned in 1915, as the contributions of its member physicians during the Balkan Wars were disregarded. This prohibition remained in force until 1919, when the society resumed its activities under the leadership of Dr. Vahram Torkomyan.

Throughout its existence, the society provided medical and financial assistance to the Red Crescent, the Armenian Red Cross, churches, the Patriarchate, the First Republic of Armenia, schools, various organizations, orphanages, and victims of disasters in Cilicia under extremely difficult conditions. Through the efforts of the society and its constituent Armenian physicians, significant roles were undertaken in healing the wounds of the Armenian people emerging from the events of 1915, restoring hope, and supporting their recovery and survival into the future. (Yarman).

As of January 2026, we couldn't trace any copies worldwide.



**21**

**VARIOLA / SMALLPOX**

*Dissertatio medica inauguralis de variolis, quam, fauente Deo ter opt. max. ex auctoritate rectoris magnifici, Hermanni Scholten, S.S. Theologiæ doctoris hujusque facultatis in Acad. Lugd. Batav. Professoris Ordinarii, nec non amplissimi Senatus academici consensu, & nobilissimae Facultatis medicae decreto, pro gradu doctoratus, summisque in Medicina honoribus ac privilegiis, rite ac legitime consequendi, eruditorum examini submittit Ludovicus Levade, Lausanna-Helvetus. Ad diem XVII. julii MDCCLXXII. H.L.Q.S. [i.e., Inaugural medical dissertation on smallpox, which, with the favour of God, thrice good and great, and by the authority of the most distinguished rector, Hermann Scholten, Doctor of Sacred Theology and Ordinary Professor of that faculty at the University of Leiden, as well as with the consent of the most eminent Academic Senate and by decree of the most noble Faculty of Medicine, is submitted to the examination of scholars by Ludovicus Levade of Lausanne, Switzerland, to duly and lawfully obtain the doctoral degree and the highest honours and privileges in Medicine, on the 17th day of July, 1772].*

LEVADE, LUDWIG (18th century).

Lugduni Batavorum (Leiden), Apud Theodorum Haak, 1772.

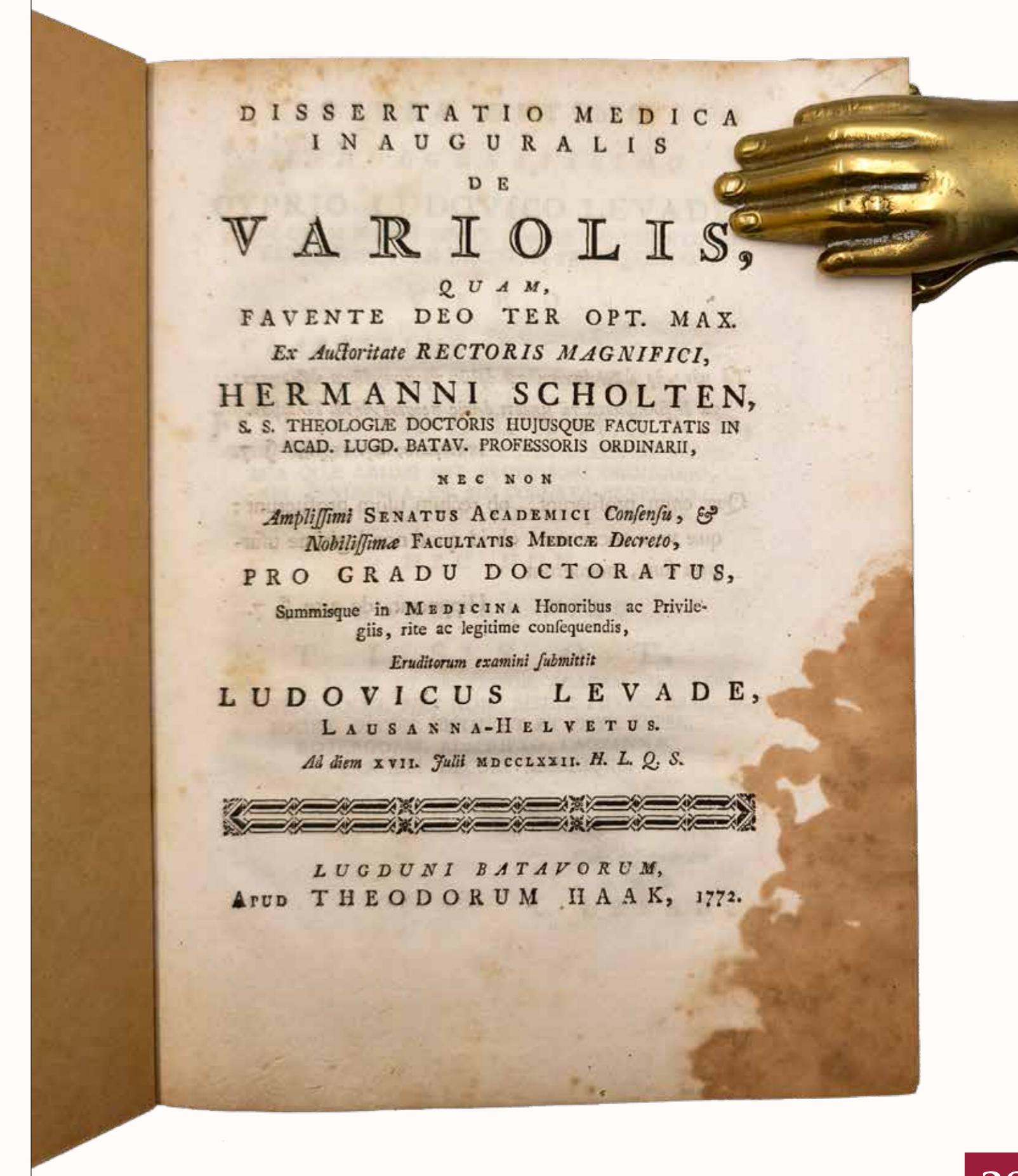
Contemporary boards with a brown cloth spine. Small 4to. (24 x 19 cm). In Latin. [iv], 30, [2] p. Heavy water staining to the first three and last two leaves; margins trimmed. Overall, a good copy.

USD 450

A scarce doctoral thesis written by the physician Ludovicus Levade at the Faculty of Medicine of Leiden University to obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine, focusing on the definition, classification, course, and clinical symptoms of smallpox (variola), a disease that in the 18th century caused especially high mortality among infants and children in Europe.

The thesis is one of the classic medical doctoral dissertations of the 18th century, written during the rectorship of Hermann Scholten (1726-1783), in years considered to be close to the peak of Leiden University's scientific authority.

As of January 2026, OCLC identifies a sole copy at the Université de Strasbourg Library, with none held in the US (834762294).



**22**

**THE FIRST MODERN POPULAR  
MEDICAL JOURNAL BY TURKEY'S FIRST  
PSYCHIATRIST**

*Sihhî sahifeler: Sihhî ve içtimâî aylık mecmua.*  
**Müdürlü mesûl: Dr. Servet Tevfik, Fahreddin Kerim [Gökay].**  
**Nos 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (of 36) (15 February - 15 June 1923).**  
*[i.e., Pages on health].*

**[USMAN], MAZHAR OSMAN (Published and edited by)**  
**(1884-1951).**

**Orhaniye Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1923. Osmanli Matbaasi, Cairo,  
AH 1328-1329 = CE 1910-1911.**

Original illustrated staple-stitched covers. 4to. (28 x 20 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). Each issue 16 or 18 pp., b/w photographic plates. Slightly worn to the spines, occasional foxing and fading on some pages and covers. Overall, a very good collection.

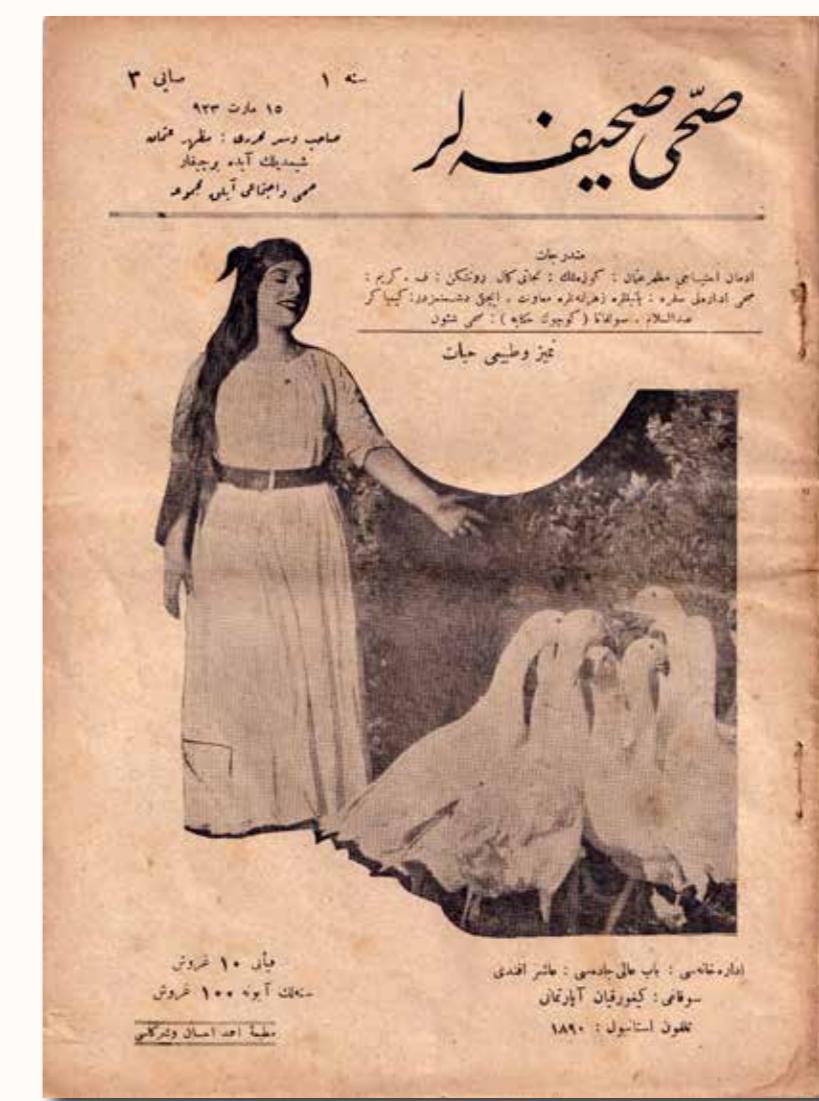
**USD 950**

Five issues (nos. #2-6) of this rare medical journal, which was published in 24 issues in Arabic script between 1923 and 1924, and later in 12 issues in Latin script in 1930. Owing to Mazhar Osman's professional background, the journal predominantly addresses neuropsychiatric disorders.

Founded in 1923, the very year of the establishment of the Turkish Republic, this periodical was edited and published by Dr. Mazhar Osman, with all contributions written exclusively by physicians. The journal was conceived to address the increasingly pressing health problems in provincial areas of Anatolia through a distinctly patriotic and socially engaged medical perspective. Its contents comprise articles on the major epidemic diseases of the period, such as typhoid fever, cholera, malaria, and tuberculosis, the harmful effects of alcohol consumption, principles of establishing a healthy and economical household diet, child health, first aid, mental illnesses, beauty, and related topics. *Sihhî Sahifeler* functioned as a popular health magazine of its time and, enjoying wide public interest, carried out an important public service by actively responding to readers' questions.

"In the early years of his medical career, Mazhar Osman sought to contribute to the Turkish-language psychiatric literature; in later periods, he also wrote regular columns for daily newspapers. Observing the impact of these writings on public opinion, he subsequently turned to publishing activities. In 1919, he began publishing *İstanbul Seririyati*, a journal primarily addressed to the medical community, and served as its editor-in-chief until his death, thereby establishing one of the first modern and long-running medical periodicals in Turkish medicine. As he gained increasing public prominence over the years, he went on to launch *Sihhî Sahifeler*, the country's first popular medical magazine. During the 1930s, this journal became the scene of numerous public controversies and may be said to have kept Mazhar Osman continually in the public eye" (Source: *Atatürk Ansiklopedisi*: See Mazhar Osman Usman].

Duman 1911., We couldn't find any copies in WorldCat.





**23**

**THE FIRST MODERN OTTOMAN  
PSYCHIATRIST AGAINST SPIRITISM**

سپریتزمہ علیہندہ: علوم مستورہ مراقلہلر نہ  
*Spiritizma aleyhinde: Ulûm-i mestûre meraklilarina. [i.e. Against Spiritism].*

[USMAN], MAZHAR OSMAN (1884-1951).

Matbaa-i Hayriye ve Sürekâsi, Istanbul, AR 1326 [= CE 1910].

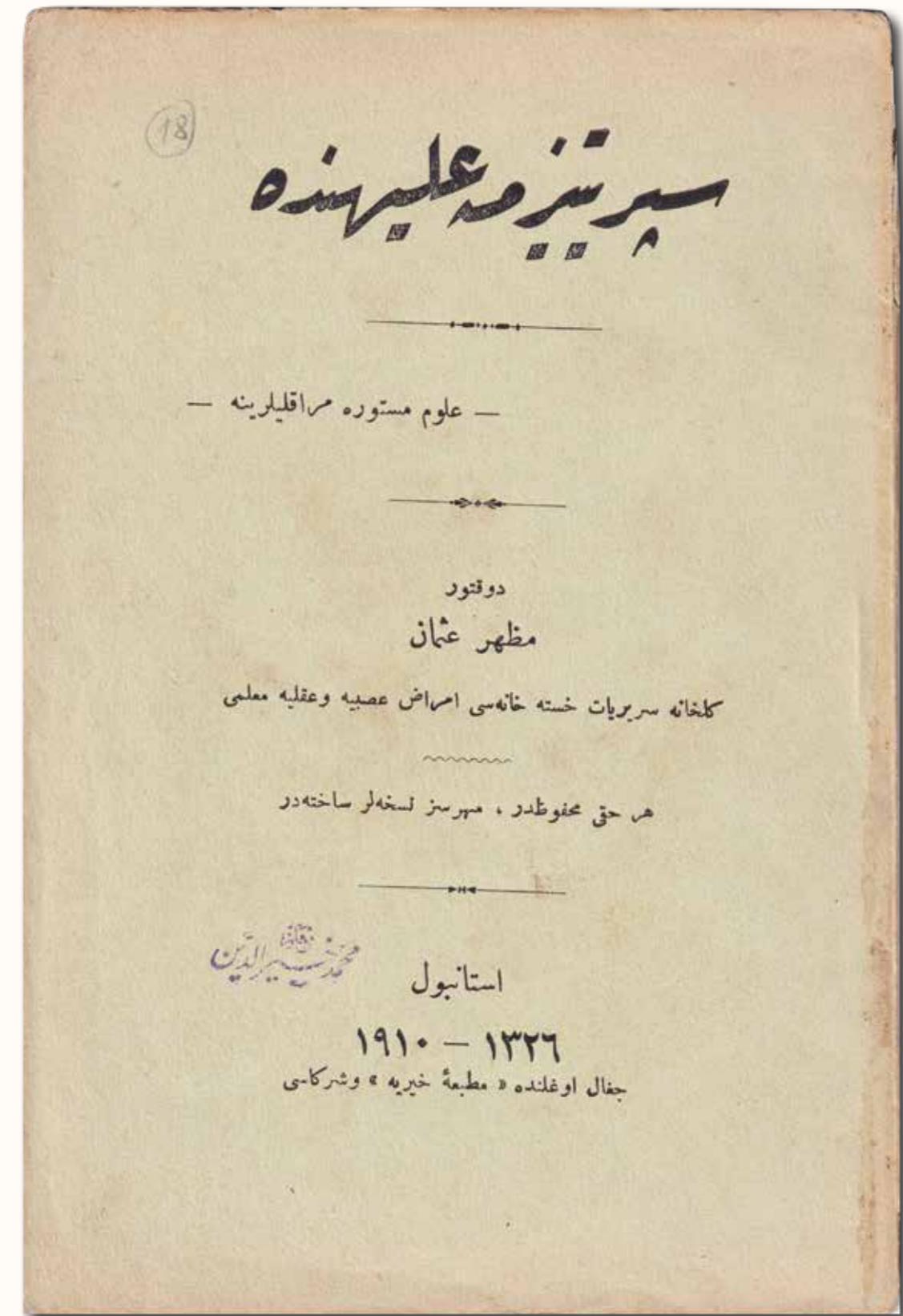
Original greenish wrappers. Cr. 8vo (20 x 13.5 cm). Text in Ottoman Turkish (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). 64 pp. Personal stamp of "Dr. Hayreddin" on the front cover; light foxing. Overall, a near-fine copy.

**USD 450**

The very rare first edition of this significant early work, reflecting both the scientific consolidation of psychiatry in the late Ottoman period and a medical critique of contemporary spiritual and metaphysical movements. Written by Mazhar Osman, the pioneering physician who laid the foundations of modern psychiatry in Turkey, the work advances a series of arguments against the Spiritualism movement, which began to gain popularity in the Antebellum Ottoman Empire during the 1910s.

Mazhar Osman began his specialization in neuropsychiatry under Dr. Raşid Tahsin [Tuğsavul] (1870-1936), and soon afterward travelled to Germany to further his medical training. There, he worked alongside leading figures of contemporary psychiatry and neurology, including Theodor Ziehen (1862-1950), Emil Kraepelin (1856-1926), and Alois Alzheimer (1864-1915). Shortly after returning from Germany, he authored this work and published it, "with a physician's sense of responsibility, taking into account the mental health of society, and with an aim that may today be regarded within the scope of preventive healthcare." (Kabalci).

Özege 18105., As of January 2026, OCLC shows two institutional copies in OCLC 1030932929, 1065321609 (A tract on spiritism and paranormal phenomena by a doctor of nervous conditions), held at the Orient-Institut, Istanbul, and the British Library, St. Pancras. No holdings are recorded in any North American library.



## 24 HYGIENE THROUGH THE LENS OF ISLAM

*Préceptes religieux des musulmans au point de vue de l'hygiène. [i.e., Religious precepts of Muslims from the point of view of hygiene].*

AHMED DJEYHOUN.

Typographie et Lithographie Osmanie, Constantinople, 1892.

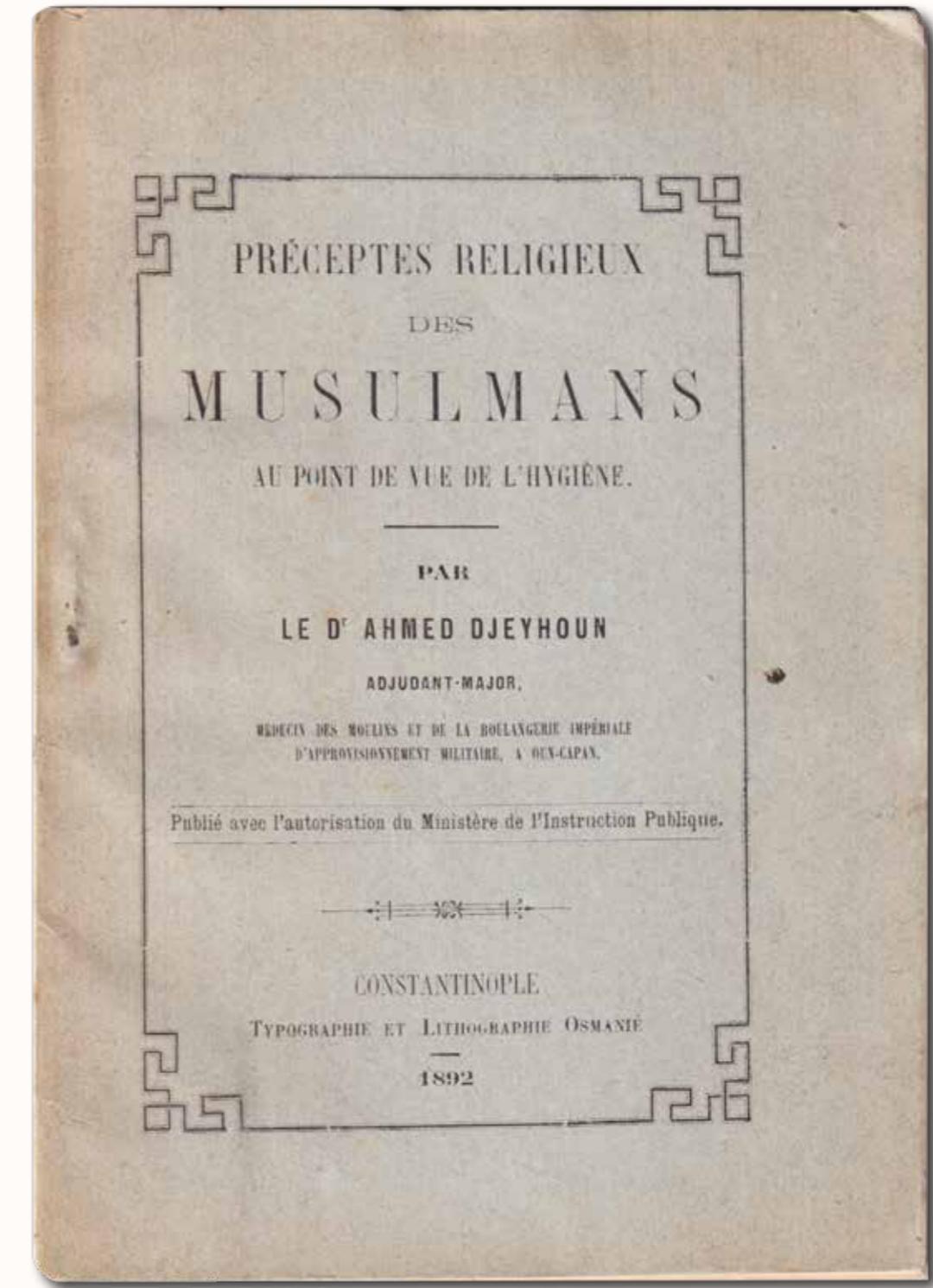
Original greenish wrappers. Cr. 8vo. (20 x 14 cm). In French. 72 p. Some pages are not opened, slight foxing on the pages. Otherwise, a very good copy.

**USD 125**

A late Ottoman work examining Islamic religious practices through the lens of modern hygiene and medical science, written in French for an educated, international readership. Authored by Dr. Ahmed Ceyhun, the book aims “to demonstrate that the fundamental precepts of Islam (ritual, social, and moral) are fully compatible with, and indeed supportive of, principles of public and private hygiene as understood by contemporary medicine” (Preface). Ahmed Ceyhun was a Major who served as a military physician in the logistics department of the Imperial Mills and Bakeries located in Unkapani, a district in Istanbul where wheat trade has taken place since the Byzantine era.

Structured in short thematic chapters, the work systematically addresses core Islamic practices such as ablution, prayer, fasting, pilgrimage, almsgiving, and quarantine, alongside social regulations concerning marriage, divorce, sexuality, temperance, diet, circumcision, personal grooming, and cleanliness. By treating these subjects not as matters of theology but as rational, health-promoting regulations, Ceyhun tried to position Islamic law and custom within the framework of 19th-century scientific discourse.

The foreword explicitly states that the author does not engage in religious polemics; instead, he seeks to persuade an impartial public that Islamic prescriptions accord with medical knowledge from antiquity to the most recent discoveries. The work is also notable for its ideological and political context, written during the oppressive regime of Sultan Abdülhamid II, which includes a deferential dedication praising the Sultan as a patron of arts, sciences, and humanitarian governance.



As of January 2026, OCLC lists only two institutional copies worldwide, with no recorded holdings in North American libraries (250265334 & 1010024057).

**25**

**PLAQUE AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES IN  
OCCUPIED ISTANBUL (1919-1922)**

*Bulletin de l'Administration Sanitaire des  
Frontières. Paraissant le 5 et 20 de chaque mois.  
No. 15. 5 Mai 1922.*

**SAID (Owner).**

**Administration Sanitaire des Frontières,  
Galata - Constantinople, 1922.**

Original staple-stitched wrappers. 4to. (27 x 20 cm). In French. 315-333 pp. A very good copy.

**USD 450**

A rare single issue (of 24) of the French-language bulletin, which was published by the Ottoman Sanitary Administration of the Frontiers.

During the Allied occupation of Istanbul (1918-1923), and particularly in 1922, the city experienced widespread communicable diseases due to the cumulative effects of war, mass migration, poverty, overcrowding, and severe deficiencies in sanitation and public health infrastructure.

The bulletin published during the period of Occupation documents statistical data relating to the plague, including:

Typhus was among the most severe and feared diseases, spreading rapidly via lice, especially in military barracks, refugee populations, prisons, and impoverished neighbourhoods. Cholera re-emerged periodically, particularly in port districts, along the Golden Horn, and in areas with contaminated water supplies. Istanbul's status as a major maritime hub increased its vulnerability to cholera outbreaks amid weakened quarantine controls. Smallpox (Variola) persisted despite the availability of vaccination, largely due to irregular immunization campaigns and population movements. It was a significant cause of infant and child mortality. Tuberculosis (Consumption) was one of the leading chronic causes of death, exacerbated by malnutrition, overcrowded housing, and poor living conditions. Malaria was prevalent, particularly in districts near marshlands and among migrant populations arriving from Anatolia. Typhoid Fever and Dysentery were widespread as a result of unsafe drinking wa-

ter and inadequate sewage systems, with seasonal increases during the summer months. Influenza continued to appear in recurrent waves following the 1918-1919 pandemic, remaining dangerous for children, the elderly, and the debilitated. Syphilis was also frequently reported, linked to wartime social disruption, military mobility, and port-city conditions.

Although institutional copies are common, it is rare on the market (OCLC no 1040769285 & 4669214798).



# 26 THE FIRST OFFICIAL MEDICAL JOURNAL OF THE NEW REPUBLIC

حسخانه: ایلک طبی مجموعه / *Hastahâne [later Hastâne]: Aylık tıbbî mecmâa = Hasta Hane (Hôpital): Revue medicale mensuelle.* Yazi ve İdare Müdürleri: Dr. Sükrü Yusuf, Feyzi. Nos: 2, 3, 6, 8, 19, 29-33, and the last issue in Latin script (11 issues of 39). [i.e., *Hospital: A monthly medical journal.*]

**[AYBAR], ÖMER VASFI (Owner) (1889-1969).**

**Yeni Gün Matbaasi, Ankara  
(incorrectly indicated as Istanbul in Duman), 1924-1930.**

Original staple-stitched wrappers. 4to. (27 x 20 cm), and Roy. 8vo. (23,5 x 16 cm). Each issue 16, or 17 pp. Light stains on covers. Overall, a very good collection. The first 35 issues were published in Ottoman Turkish, while the remaining four were issued in Latin script. The rare final Latin-script issue is also present in the collection.

**USD 2500**

The very scarce 11 issues (of 39) of this first official medical journal of the New Republic.

Ömer Vasfi Bey, the founding chief physician of Numûne Hospital in Ankara, the first model hospital of the Republic, was entrusted (with the explicit support of Minister Refik Saydam) with the task of publishing the Republic's first medical journal. Through Saydam's mediation, the Ministry also provided financial backing. Thus, with the journal's initial issues distributed free of charge to a select readership during its first year, Ömer Vasfi not only maintained his position as a supporter of government policies but also promoted Numûne Hospital.

Among the contributors to the journal were Dr. Asım İsmail, Director of Public Health and Head of the General Malaria Control Department at the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance; Bahaeeddin Faik [Kökdemir], Director of Institutions at the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance; Burhaneddin, former surgeon at Antalya Provincial Hospital; Dr. Kazım İsmail, Surgical Assistant at İstanbul Gureba Hospital; Lütfi Bey, Head of the Laboratory at Numune Hospital; Mahmud Nedim [Oran], Specialist in Venereal and Throat Diseases; Dr. Rebii Hikmet, Specialist in Syphilis and Malaria at the Ministry of Health; and Süleyman Şükrü, Eye Specialist at Ankara Karahisar Central Hospital. (Basaran & Demirsoy).

Some of the articles published in the journal include:

- “Hançerenin müsterek felçleri” [i.e., Shared Paralysis of the Tonsils],
- “Çocukların beslenme usulü ve tedavisi” [i.e., Children’s Nutrition and Treatment Methods],
- “Veremin seririyât ve intişari hakkındaki telâkkiyât ve muktesebat-ı cedide” [i.e., Contemporary Views and Findings on the Bedside and Contagiousness of Tuberculosis],
- “Batin cerrahisinde drenaj” [i.e., Drainage in Abdominal Surgery],
- “Romanyada B.C.G. aşısı” [i.e., BCG Vaccination in Romania],
- “Çocuklarda verem muafiyet aşısı” [i.e., Tuberculosis Immunization in Children]

Although its title refers to hospitals (Hastahane), the journal's content is not hospital-specific but covers a range of general medical topics. The journal was published in Turkish, with its title also printed in French on the upper cover. As of January 2026, no complete collection exists in Turkish libraries, and no issues are recorded in any libraries worldwide.

Duman 0781.. As of January 2026, we couldn't trace any copies in WorldCat.



**27**

**OFFICIAL “JOURNAL OF HEALTH”  
AS A GOVERNMENT-ISSUED MEDICAL  
PUBLICATION**

*Sihhiye mecmuasi: Kanunlar, nizamnâmeler,  
sağlıkla ilgili kanun tasarıları, çeşitli bilgiler, istatistikler  
ile muhtelif hastalıklar, salgınlar ile bunlardan korunma  
ve karantina tedbirlerinden bahseder. 19 issues (of 84?).  
[i.e., Journal of Health: Covers laws and regulations, draft  
legislation related to public health, various informational  
materials and statistics, as well as discussions of different  
diseases and epidemics, including measures for prevention  
and quarantine.]*

N. A.

**Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Sihhiye ve Muâvenet-i İctimaiye Vekâleti**  
**/ Yenigün Matbaasi, İstanbul & Ankara,**  
**AH 1330 [CE 1914] - 1936.**

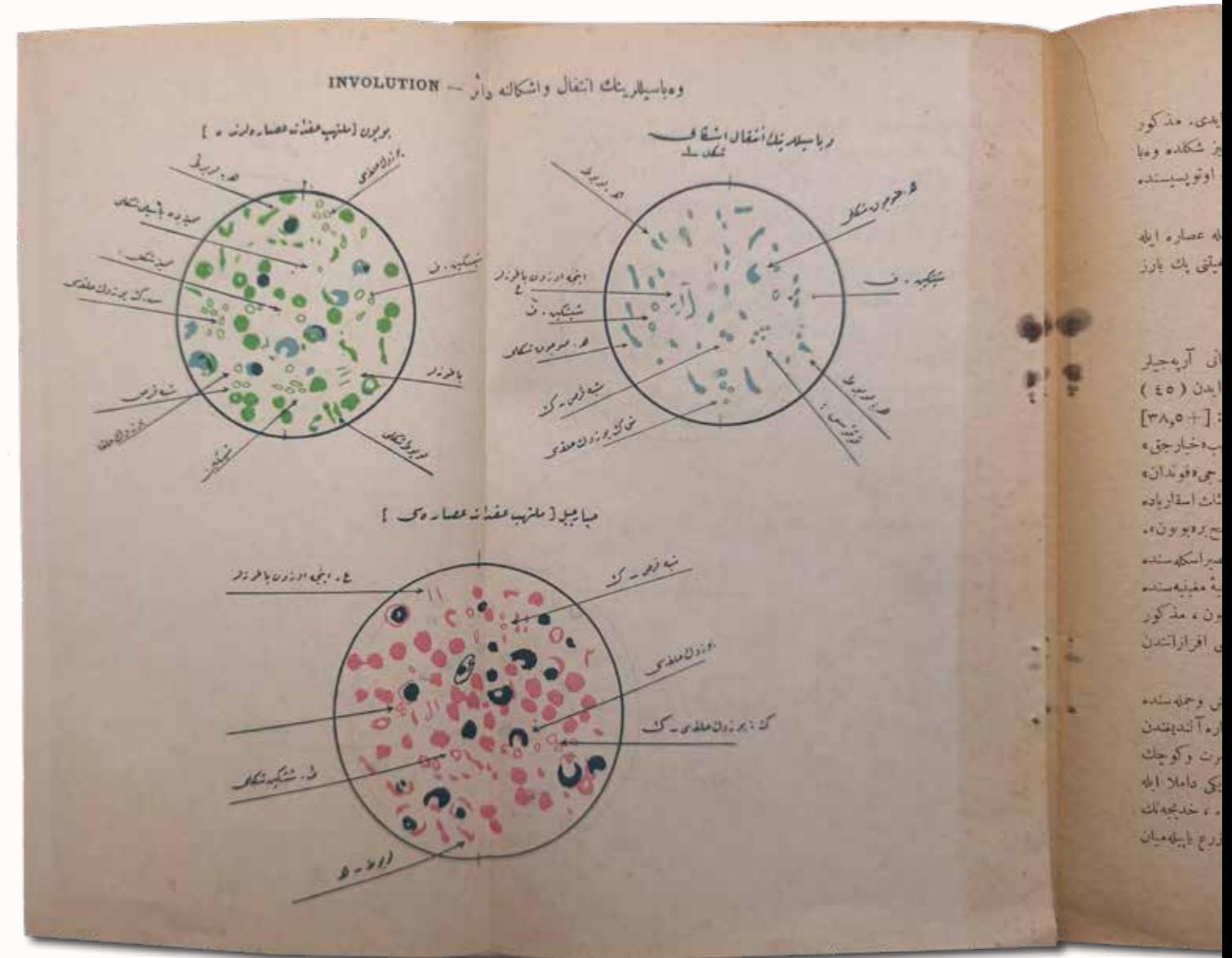
Original red and pinkish wrappers. Large roy. 8vo. (24 x 17 cm; 25 x 18 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters), a folded map, statistical tables, and photographic ills. One of the 1928 issues lacks covers, and another issue shows splitting at the spine. The Latin-script issue has a small tear at the lower portion of its front cover. Otherwise, the collection is clean overall.

The collection includes: 1330 [CE 1914]. No. 5.; 1338 [CE 1922]. Nos. 14 and 16.; 1340 [CE 1924]. The sole issue from this year; issue number not stated.; 1341 [CE 1925]. Nos. 1-3.; 1927. Nos. 7-9.; 1928. Nos. 10, 12-17, and 19 (eight issues).; 1936. Nos. 80-81 (issued together as a single volume).

**USD 2500**

A very rare group of 19 issues (of 84?) in Ottoman Turkish) of this Ottoman/Turkish medical journal, published by the Ministry of Health, focused on health legislation, disease control, and medical statistics. Issued on an irregular basis with no fixed publication schedule, the journal's complete run remains uncertain.

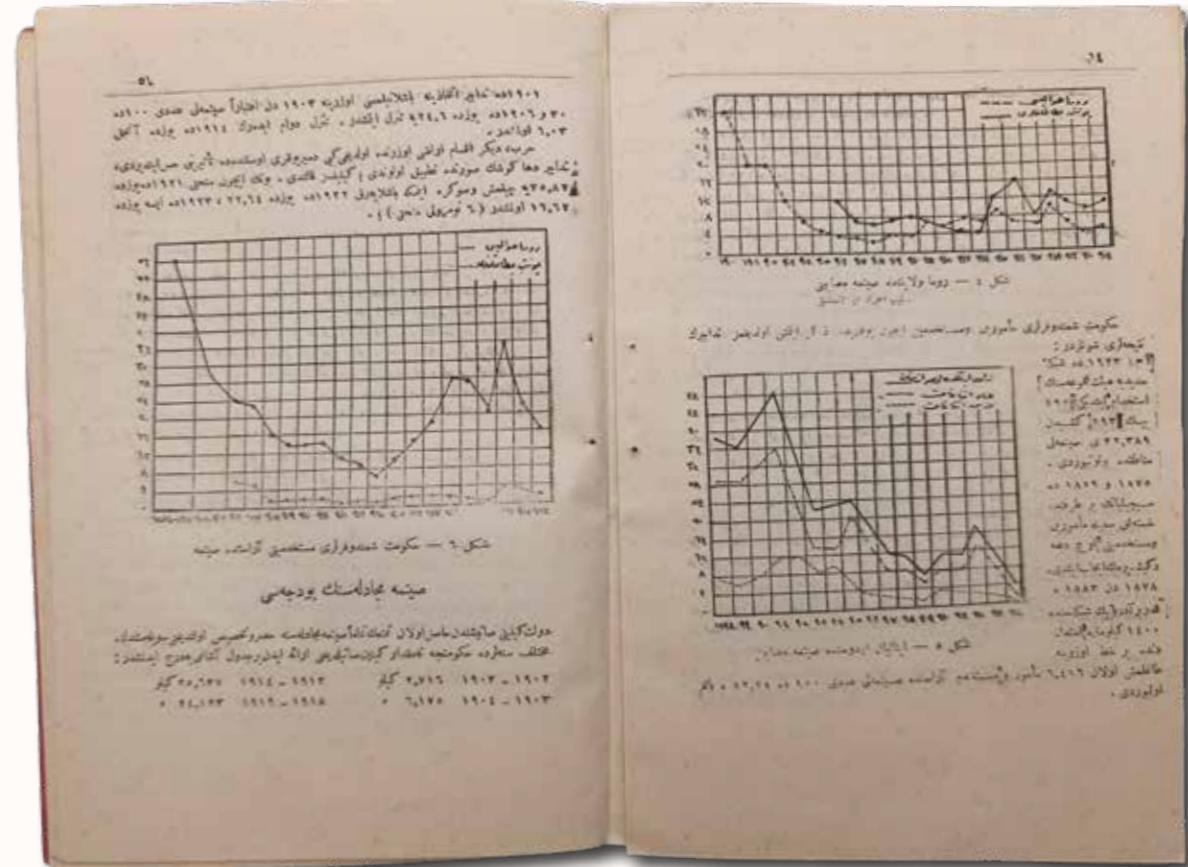
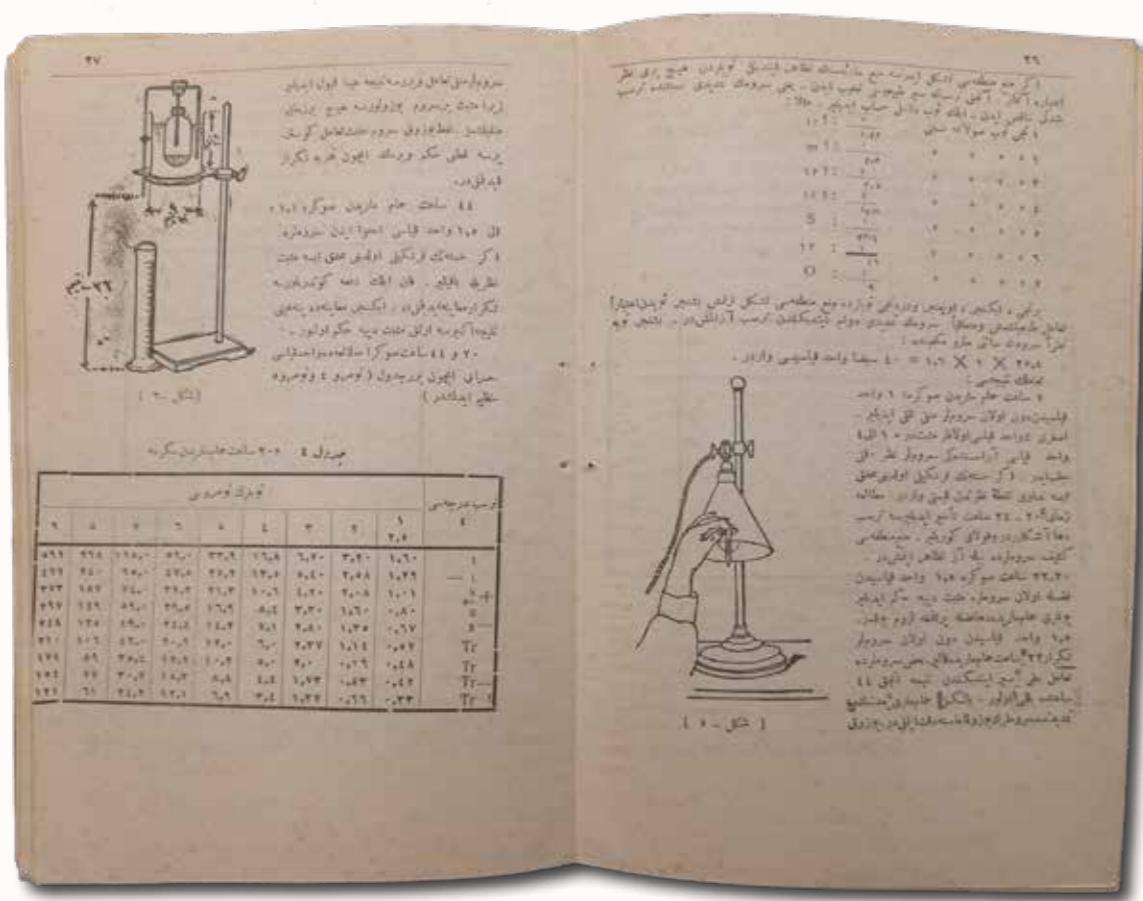
First issued in Istanbul in 1913 by the Directorate General of Public Health, then operating under the Ministry of the Interior, the journal (particularly in its early years) often devoted each issue to a single monographic topic (several such issues are represented in the present set, including the issue on “İstanbul'un vakif suları” [i.e., Istanbul waqf waters]). From 1924 onward, publication continued in Ankara under the newly established Ministry of Health. Despite its frequent printing at different presses, the journal counted among its contributors prominent physicians such as Hulusi Behçet, Târik Temel, Tevfik Salim Sağlam, Reşad Rıza Kor, Neşet Ömer İrdelp, Şükri Hazım Tiner, Bahri İsmet Temizer, Mehmed Kâmil Berk, Musa Kâzım, Vitting Pasha, and Osman Şerafeddin Çelik.





Selected article titles published in the journal include:

- “Alelulumum eczâhâneleler talimatnâmesi” [i.e., Regulations for Pharmacies in General],
- “İstanbul vilayetinin 1331 senesi birinci üç aylık vefayât cedveli” [i.e., Mortality Table of Istanbul Province for the First Quarter of the Year 1331],
- “Tedâbir-i tahaffuziye-i şahsiyye” [i.e., Personal Preventive Measures],
- “Kimyahâne-i Osmâni Dârü'l-istihzârında komprime fabrikası” [i.e., The Tablet (Pill) Factory at the Ottoman Chemical Laboratory of Preparation],
- “İntihar cinnet midir?” [i.e., Is Suicide a Form of Insanity?],
- “Emrâz-ı sâriye nizâmnâmesi” [i.e., Regulation on Infectious Diseases],
- “Tifo aşısı hakkındaki kararnâme” [i.e., Decree Concerning the Typhoid Vaccine],
- “Vilâyet idâre-i sîhhiyye nizâmnâmesi” [i.e., Regulation on Provincial Health Administration],



- “İstanbul suları hakkında” [i.e., On the Waters of Istanbul],
- “Vâlidelerde vefâyât meselesi” [i.e., The Issue of Mortality among Mothers],
- “Bent sularının sıtma nokta-i nazarından mütâlaaları” [i.e., Considerations on Reservoir Waters from the Perspective of Malaria],
- “Ziyaretçi hemşireler” [i.e., Visiting Nurses],
- “Kemik fibromelano sarkomu” [i.e., Fibromelanosarcoma of the Bone],
- “Cüzâm ve tedavisi” [i.e., Leprosy and Its Treatment],
- “Tabâbet ve şu’abât-ı san’atlarının tarz-ı icrâsına dair kanun” [i.e., Law Concerning the Manner of Practice of Medicine and Its Branches].

Duman 1912., As of January 2026, OCLC shows nine copies worldwide (48549207, 949372076, 234447893), seven of these holdings belong to North American universities.

**28** THE FIRST PUBLICATION ON  
GYNAECOLOGY / THE MULTIPLE FIRSTS /  
INNOVATIONS IN TURKISH MEDICINE

*Tuhfetü't-tib. Zilkadde 1, 15 & Zilhicce 1, [AH] 1284,  
Year 1. Nos: 5, 6, 7. [i.e., Innovations in medicine].*

MEHMED ALİ BEY (19th century).

Maltepe Hastanesi Matbaası, İstanbul, AH 1284 [CE 1867].

Original staple-stitched illustrated yellow and greenish wrappers. Roy. 8vo. (24 x 16 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). 65-112 pp. Creasing to the thin covers, occasional spotting. Overall, a very good copy.

**USD 1750**

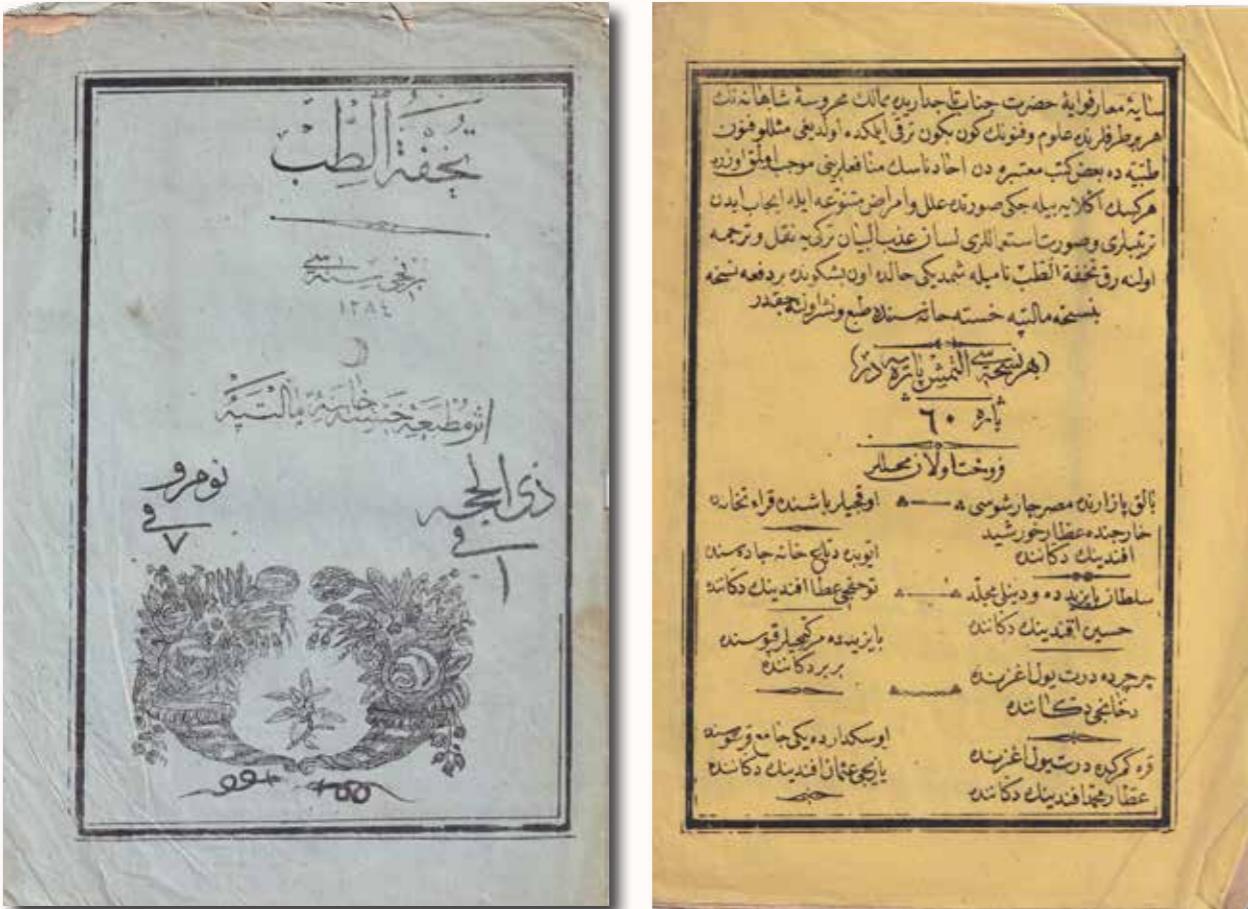
Lithographed. Three consecutive issues (of 15) of this exceedingly rare early journal devoted to gynaecology and the second Turkish medical periodical, published in the eighteen years following the appearance of the first Turkish medical journal, *Vakai-i Tibbiye*, in 1849 and continuing until 1867.

The journal began publication in the same year as the founding of the Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Şahâne, an institution regarded as a monument of modernization in the Ottoman Empire and stands among the earliest examples of the movement to render medicine and science into Turkish, containing multiple firsts in obstetrics and gynaecology as well as in many other fields of medicine.

The journal's stated aim was "to promote the advancement of science in the lands under the shadow of the magnificent Ottoman Sultan by publishing, every fifteen days from Maltepe Hospital, the regulations, medicines, and methods of application required for various diseases, translated into Turkish (i.e., from foreign languages)". (Quoted from the back covers of the issues.)

The entire work addresses diseases of women's reproductive health and childbirth (gynaecology), as well as neonatal and early childhood diseases, and the description and history of smallpox, etc.





Established in 1827 as a military hospital by order of Sultan Mahmud II, it was a major institution that remained in service until 1922. Kolağası Mehmed Ali Efendi (Mühling), known for publishing the journal, was among the physicians who worked at the hospital. He was promoted to the rank of Major upon his appointment as Professor of Botany in 1871.

Özge 21300; As of January 2026, no copies in WorldCat.

Sources: Mühling, "Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Şahane'de Eğitim Dili olarak Türkçe", *Gazette Médicale d'orient*, XIV Année. No. 9, Decembre 1870. Aykut Kazancıgil, *Tıp Fakültesi Tarihçesi*, EK-II, İstanbul. 1991, pp. 151-159.; *Tuhfetü'l-Tib*, Altıntaş - Dinç - Başağaoğlu.

**29** **VERY RARE FINAL ISSUE (OF 2) OF A TUBERCULOSIS JOURNAL WITH STRIKING COVER ART**

Verem mecmuasi. 1 March 1928, No. 2 (of 2). / ورم مجموعه‌سی

**MUSA KÂZIM BEY (1882-1933).**

**Matbaa-yi Ebuzziya, Istanbul, 1928.**

Original pictorial wrappers. Roy. 8vo. (24 x 16,5 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). 49-96 pp., b/w illus. A near fine copy.

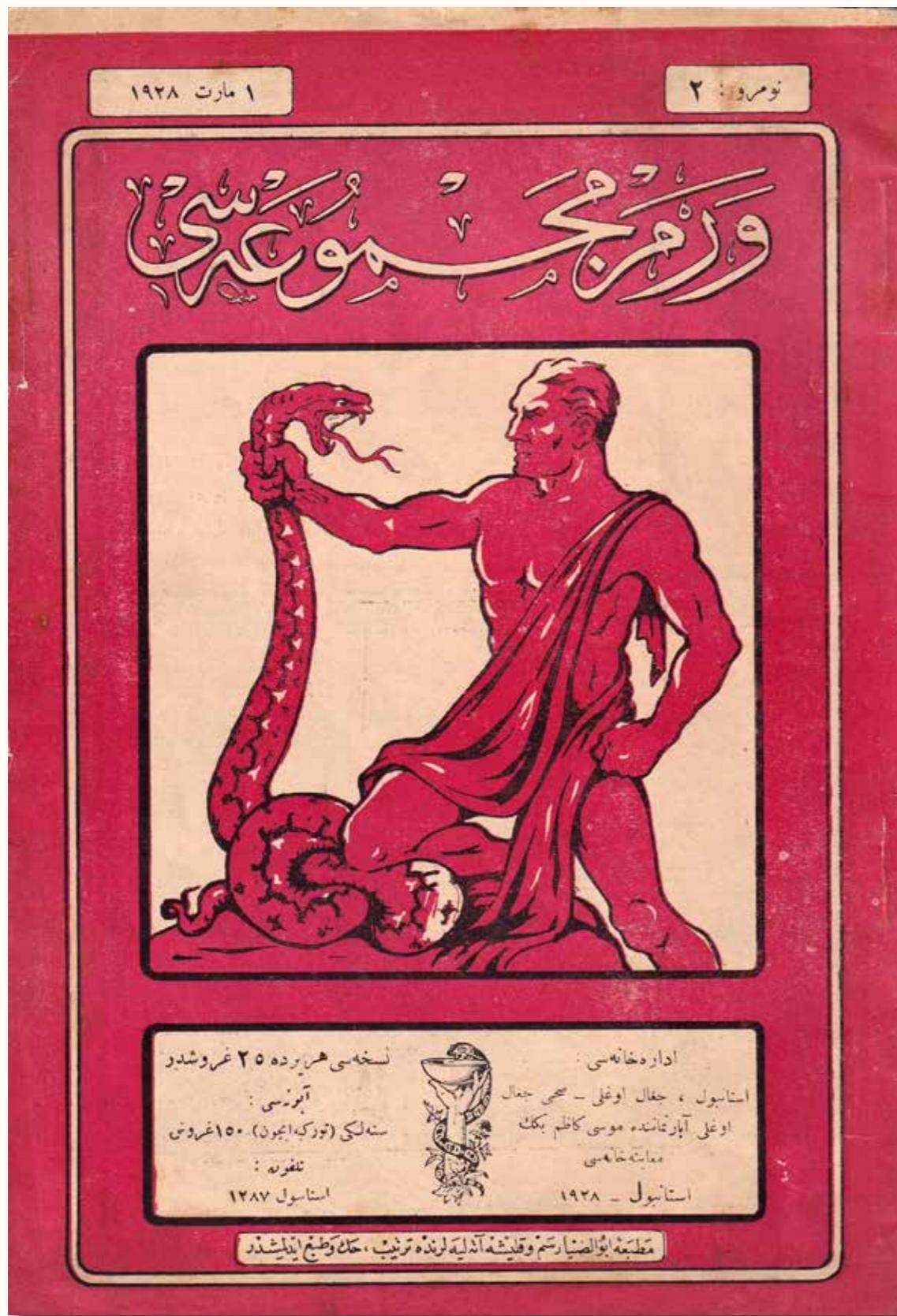
**USD 750**

The rare final issue with a stunning cover art, of this medical journal, only had a two-issue run (although the publication was announced as a bimonthly periodical on the colophon), became a symbol of the fight against tuberculosis. Musa Kâzım Bey had previously published numerous articles on tuberculosis and endocrinology in various periodicals and is best known for founding and overseeing the construction of the Musa Kâzım Sanatorium on Prinkipo (Büyükdada).

The journal, which became a symbol of the fight against tuberculosis, holds a unique place in the history of medicine, particularly in the field of chest diseases. It introduced the most up-to-date treatments of its time, presented emergency cases in pulmonology, reported tuberculosis control statistics, discussed radiological examinations, and documented the Republic of Turkey's efforts to combat tuberculosis as a major infectious disease.

**RARITY:**

This periodical, whose complete run was limited to only two issues, is today represented solely by its first issue, held exclusively in the Istanbul University Library. According to scholarly studies (see Dinç), the second and final issue presented here by us, has not previously been recorded or encountered. Furthermore, WorldCat data indicate that no copies of this periodical are held in any libraries worldwide. Consequently, the journal is extremely rare in terms of market availability, institutional holdings, and online obtainability.



**30**

**FOLK MEDICINE IN THE CAUCASUS /  
AZERBAIJAN**

*Азәрбајҹан халг тәбабәтиндән /  
Azerbaijan halk tababetinden.*

**EFENDIYEV, SABIR; ABDULLAH RAJABOV.**

**Azerbaycan Devlet Neşriyat-Poligrafiya Birliği, Baku, 1992.**  
**ISBN 5552009347.**

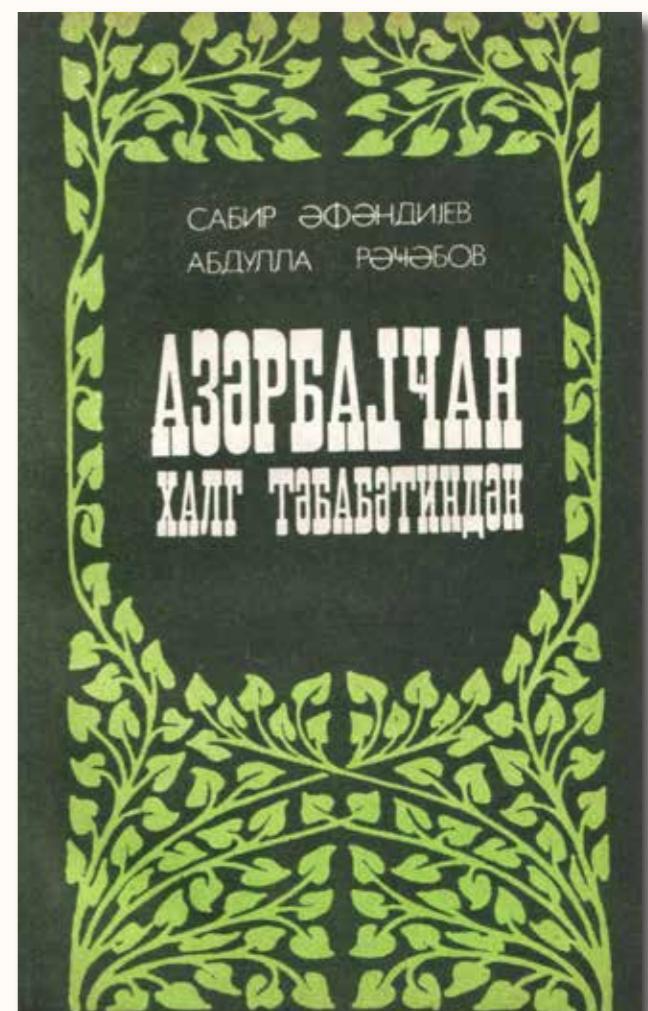
Original green wrappers. Cr. 8vo. (19,5 x 13 cm). In Azerbaijani (Cyrillic). 143, [1] p. A fine copy.

**USD 125**

The first and only edition of this book in a dictionary form, published in the post-Perestroika period through the collaboration of two Azerbaijani researchers, compiles folk medical knowledge transmitted orally for centuries in the Caucasus and Azerbaijan.

The book brings together traditional treatment methods used among the people, herbal medicines and medicinal plants, remedies of animal and mineral origin, disease - symptom - treatment relationships, folk beliefs, rituals and practices, as well as traditional midwifery and preventive healthcare practices.

As of January 2026, only three copies located in the OCLC (32192331) in the Harvard University, Princeton University, and University of Michigan libraries.



**31**

**“HADHADA” / MASTURBATION /  
ANDROLOGY / ONANISM**

*Istimnâ bi'l-yed - istishâ bi'l-yed. Tibbi ve Mahrem Musâhabeler Külliyyâti No. 1. [i.e., Masturbation: Self-induced ejaculation by the hand].*

[KASIM], MEHMED ALİ.

Yeni Sark Kitabhanesi / Orhaniye Matbaasi, Istanbul,  
AR 1340 [CE 1924].

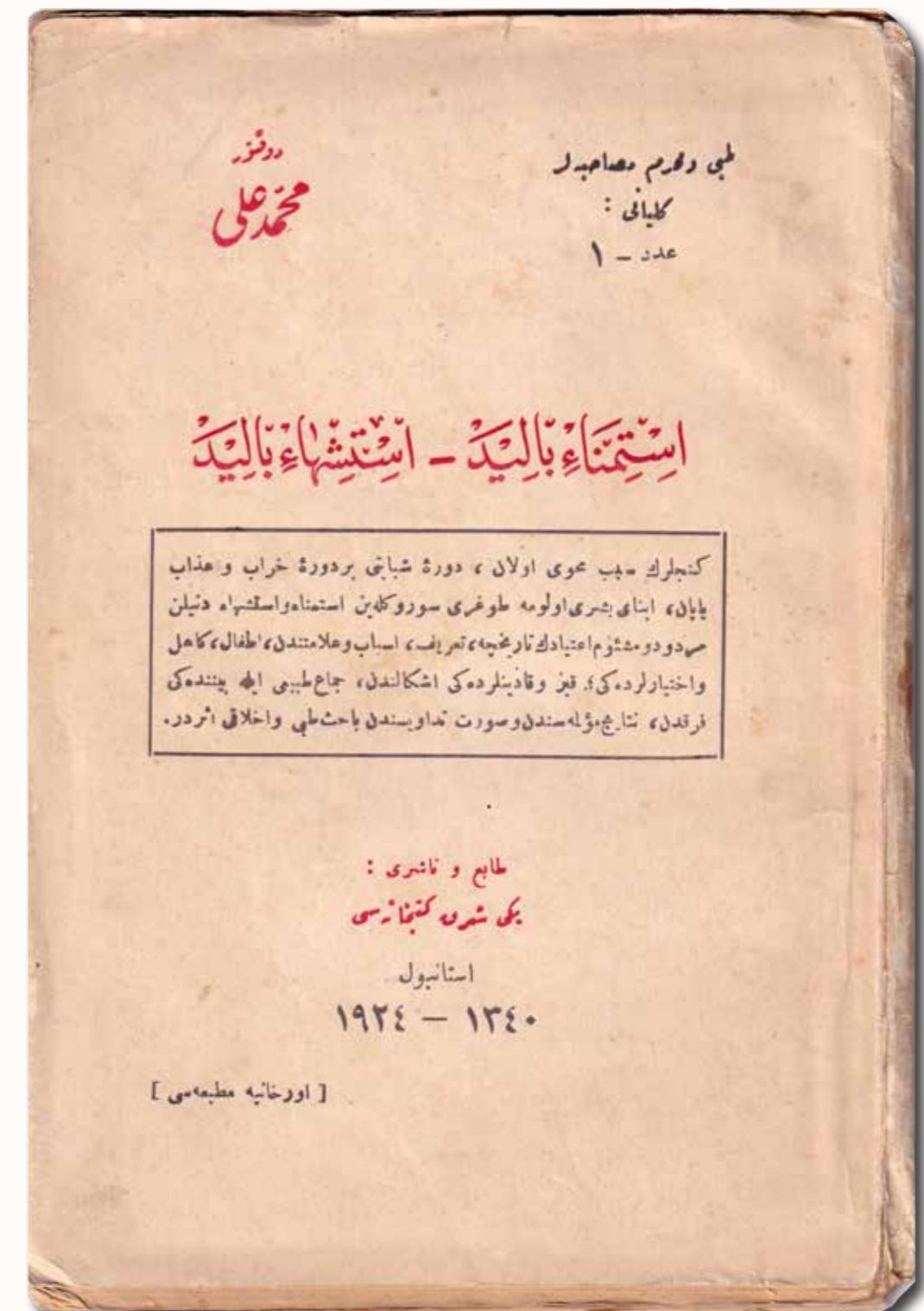
Original wrappers. Demy 8vo. (21 x 14 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic script). 95 p. Slight wear to spine, occasional spotting on pages. Overall, a very good copy.

**USD 950**

The first edition of this rare opening work in a late Ottoman series on andrology sought to inform the public that masturbation was considered a disease, presenting the subject through an onanist framework that reflects the moral and scientific outlook of its time. Although no biographical information about the author has been identified (TJoU), we believe him to be the urologist Mehmed Aly, based on his printed 1921 thesis, *La rétrodeviation de l'utérus gravide*, submitted for the medical degree at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Lausanne.

The book opens with a section titled “The History of Masturbation”, notable for its striking statements, where it claims that the practice was regarded as normal in almost all parts of the world except the lands of Israel and Persia. In the following chapters, the author attempts to demonstrate that masturbation is a disease that can progress to fatal consequences and proceeds to describe in detail its various forms and methods, its harms, as well as the preventive measures and treatments. Although some space is devoted to women (as well as gays and lesbians) in this first volume of the series, unlike the second, it ultimately targets a male audience and especially their families.

Özege 9303., As of January 2026, OCLC shows only two copies worldwide, only held by the Princeton Library in the US (Leiden University Libraries, Princeton University Library): (25347337 & 67027512).



**32** THE FIRST TURKISH BOOK ON  
HOMOSEXUALITY FROM A MEDICAL  
PERSPECTIVE / LESBIANS / MASTURBATION  
/ ONANISM

دلك و قاس و ظرفان / Delk ü temâs ve zürefâlar. Tibbî ve Mahrem  
**Musâhabeler Külliyyâti** No. 2. [i.e., *Friction and bodily contact, and the lesbians*].

KASIM, MEHMED ALİ.

Yeni Sark Kitabhânesi / Orhaniye Matbaasi, Istanbul,  
AR 1341 [CE 1925].

Original wrappers. Cr. 8vo. (19 x 13 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic script). 112 p. Light spotting to covers, taken from a multiple-volume, blue linen strip on worn spine. Overall, a good copy.

**USD 950**

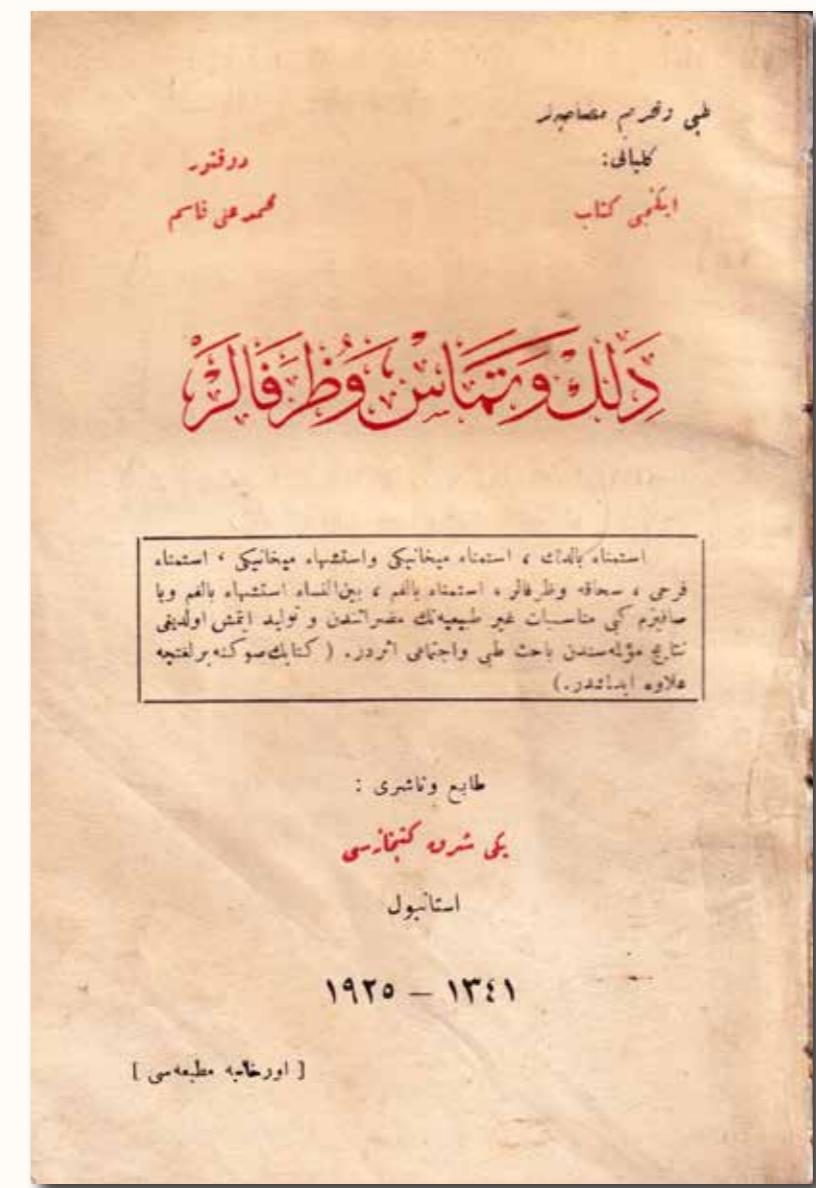
The first edition of this rare second work in a late Ottoman series on andrology sought to inform the public that masturbation was considered a disease, presenting the subject through an onanist framework that reflects the moral and scientific outlook of its time. This is the earliest work on homosexuality in Turkish literature from a medical perspective, focused on lesbianism.

Reflecting the moral understanding of the period, the chapters interpreted masturbation, especially that performed through “friction” and through “self-touch or sexual contact between homosexual partners”, as a disease and even as potentially fatal.

The word *zürefa* derives from the Arabic *zurâfâ* (ظرف), the plural of *zarîf*, meaning graceful, refined, witty, or possessed of fine taste. In Ottoman Turkish, *zürefa* was generally used to mean elegant people, refined individuals, or those of cultivated taste. In literary texts and writings describing urban culture, the expression “*zürefa takımı*” often referred to circles in Istanbul that were fond of adornment, fashion, and entertainment, and that had, to some extent, adopted an *alafranga* (Europeanized) lifestyle.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a shift in the meaning of the word can be observed through slang and indirect usage. The emphasis on “refinement” and “delicacy of taste” could serve as a veiled expression for gender roles or sexual orientations that did not conform to prevailing social norms. For this reason, in some memoirs and humorous writings, expressions such as *zürefa* or *zürefa meclisi* could, depending on the context, refer to effeminate men, male homosexual circles, and romantic or erotic relationships between women. (Aktunç).

Özege 3735., As of January 2026, OCLC shows only two copies worldwide, only held by the Princeton Library in the US (Leiden University Libraries, Princeton University Library): 83179602.



**33**

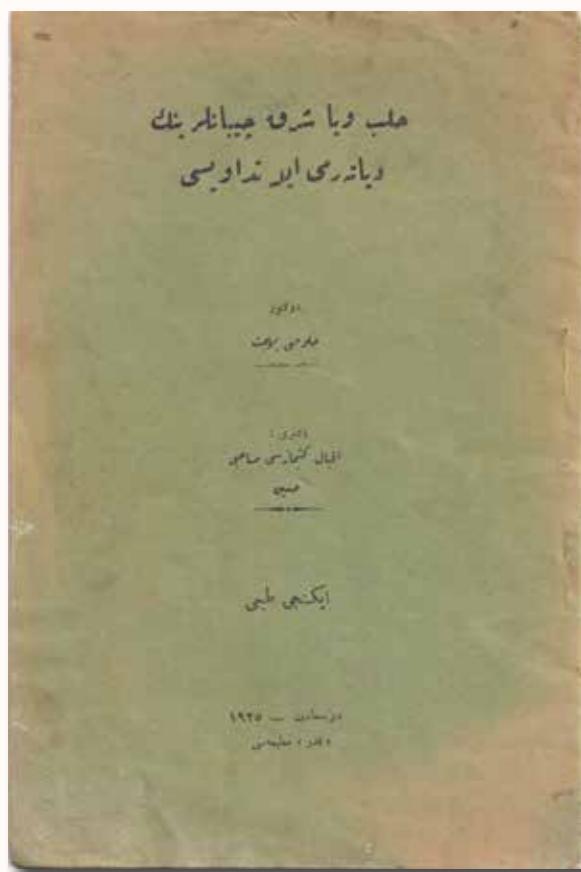
**TIN-TACK SIGN BY BEHÇET /  
CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS**

حلب ويا شرق چيانلرنىڭ دىاتىمى ايله تداويسى / *Haleb veýâ şark  
çibânlarının diyatermi ile tedâvisi. [i.e., Treatment of Aleppo  
boils, or Oriental boils, by diathermy].*

**BEHÇET, HULÜSI (1889-1948).**

**Ikbâl Kitabânesi Sahibi Hüseyin / Kader Matbaasi,  
Dersaadet- Istanbul, 1925.**

Original greenish wrappers. Roy. 8vo. (24 x 16 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). 23 p. Fading to edges of covers, stain on rear cover, wrinkle pages. Overall, a fair/good copy.



**USD 450**

Uncommon second edition of this tractate, presenting Behçet's hypothesis on the treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis by diathermy. During WW1, through his studies on soldiers arriving from Aleppo to Edirne in 1916 who were diagnosed with Leishmaniasis, he introduced the Tin-tack sign (*civi arazi*). In 1923, he proposed the cauterization of the lesions by diathermy as a method for the treatment of Leishmaniasis.

Turkish dermatologist Hulusi Behçet described a systemic inflammatory disease of the blood vessels in 1937, coining the term "Behçet's disease".

Özege 6668/2, TBTK 5781.; As of January 2026, OCLC locates seven institutional holdings in the US libraries (777181134).

**34**

**A POPULAR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET  
ON TRACHOMA**

Insani kör eden hastalıklardan Trahom: Halk kitabı  
[i.e., Trachoma: A disease-causing blindness in humans:  
A popular guide].

**[AYBERK], NURI FEHMI (1896-1976).**

**Kader Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1930.**



Original illustrated wrappers. Foolscap 8vo. (18 x 12 cm). In Turkish. 32 p., 9 numbered b/w plates. Slight staining to the front cover and minor chipping at the foot of the spine. Overall, a very good copy.

**USD 250**

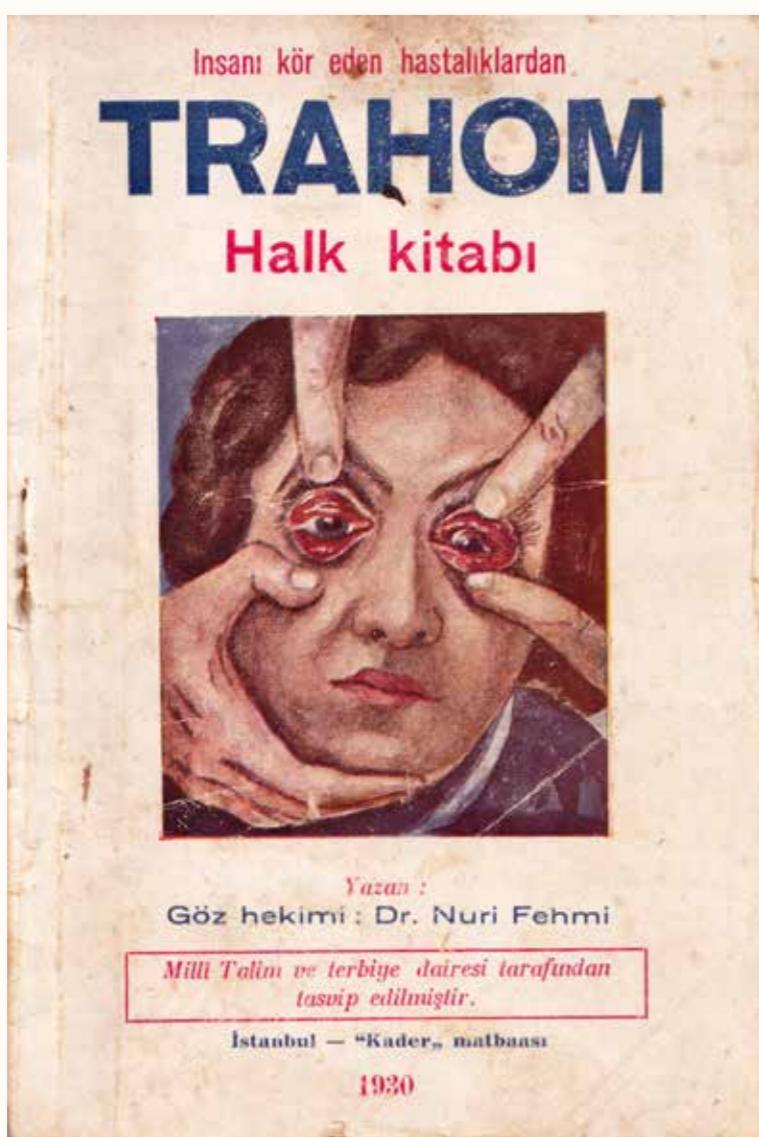
The first and only edition of this rare and richly illustrated pamphlet, one of the earliest examples in its field in Republican Turkey. The pamphlet is dedicated to Dr. Refik Saydam (1881-1942), then Prime Minister of Turkey, whom the author describes as a pioneer of the campaign against trachoma.

According to the work, "the rapid spread of trachoma is caused by the shared use of personal items and by flies". Aimed at informing the public about these and other modes

of transmission, such as touching the eyes with unclean fingers, and thereby raising awareness, the pamphlet was written to help prevent trachoma and is illustrated with numerous images to support its message.

Nuri Fehmi, who served as "Director of the Campaign Against Trachoma" under the Ministry of Health, received official permission and a travel allowance in 1933 to conduct investigations in Eastern Anatolia, and later, at the end of 1935, in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, as well as across the broader Middle East. There, he examined the methods used in combating the disease and subsequently published an article on his findings.

As of January 2026, we couldn't trace any copies in OCLC.



**35**

**SYPHILIS / WORLD WAR 1 / GALICIA  
EPIDEMIC**

فرنگی علمته قرشی مجادله ایچون خصوصی تشکیلات اوپلایان محللرده فرنگی علمته منع انتشارینه دائر / *Frengi illetine karsi mücadele için hususi teskilât olmayan mahallerde frengi illetinin men-i intisârina dair talimatnâme-i sihhi. [i.e., Sanitary regulation concerning the prevention of the spread of syphilis in places where there is no special organization for combating the disease].*

**N. A.**

**Ahmed İhsan ve Sürekâsi Matbaacılık Osmanlı Sirketi / Sihhiye Müdürlüğü-i Umûmiyesi Nesriyâti, İstanbul, AH 1331 [CE 1915].**

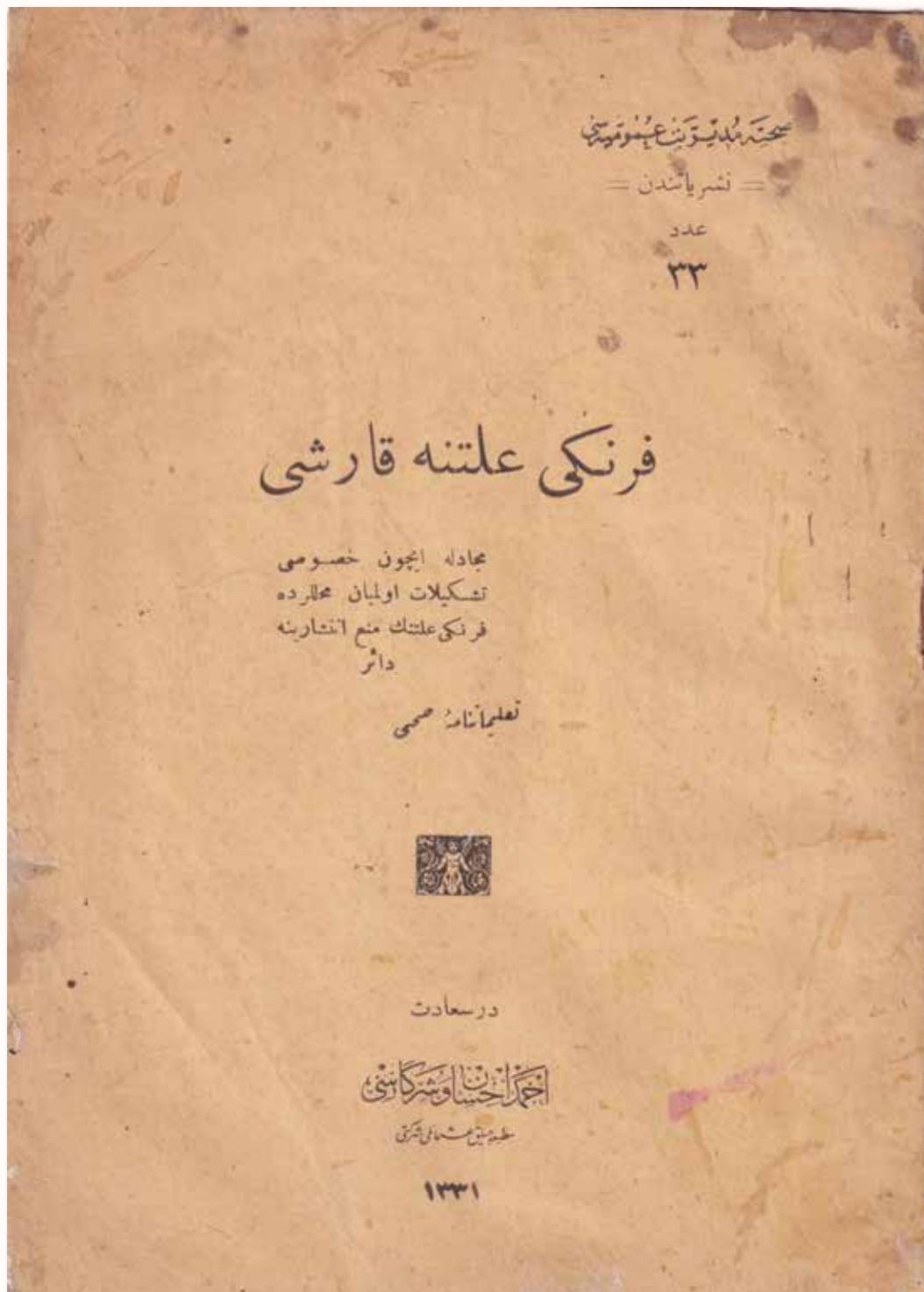
Original brownish wrappers. Cr. 8vo. (20 x 14 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). 8 p. Slight spotting on the front wrapper and on some pages. Else, a good copy.

**USD 350**

The first and only edition of this important sanitary regulation of 11 articles, issued to combat the syphilis epidemic that became even more widespread in the Ottoman lands during the First World War in 1915, with the return of armies from Romania and Galicia.

According to this regulation, which was urgently put into force on 18 October 1915, a special organization was to be established to prevent the spread and transmission of venereal diseases. In Istanbul, this organization would operate under the General Directorate of Police, and in the provinces, under the civil administration. Penal provisions, in accordance with the regulation to be prepared, were to be applied to those who concealed venereal disease patients from examination and to those who facilitated their relations with other persons. Public premises in which such acts occurred would also be closed, either temporarily or permanently. Five years later, on 26 June 1920, this duty was transferred to the General Directorate of Health.

Özege 5961., TBTK 11098., As of January 2026, OCLC records no copies.



## 36 RARE COLLECTION OF THE JOURNAL OF THE ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF MEDICINE

دار الفنون طب فاکولته‌سی مجموعیس / *Dar'ül-fünûn Tip Fakültesi Mecmuası: Tabâbet, eczacılık, 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 Darülfünunu Tıp Fakültesi Yayınevi, Matbaa-i Amire,  
İstanbul, 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 6000**

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.



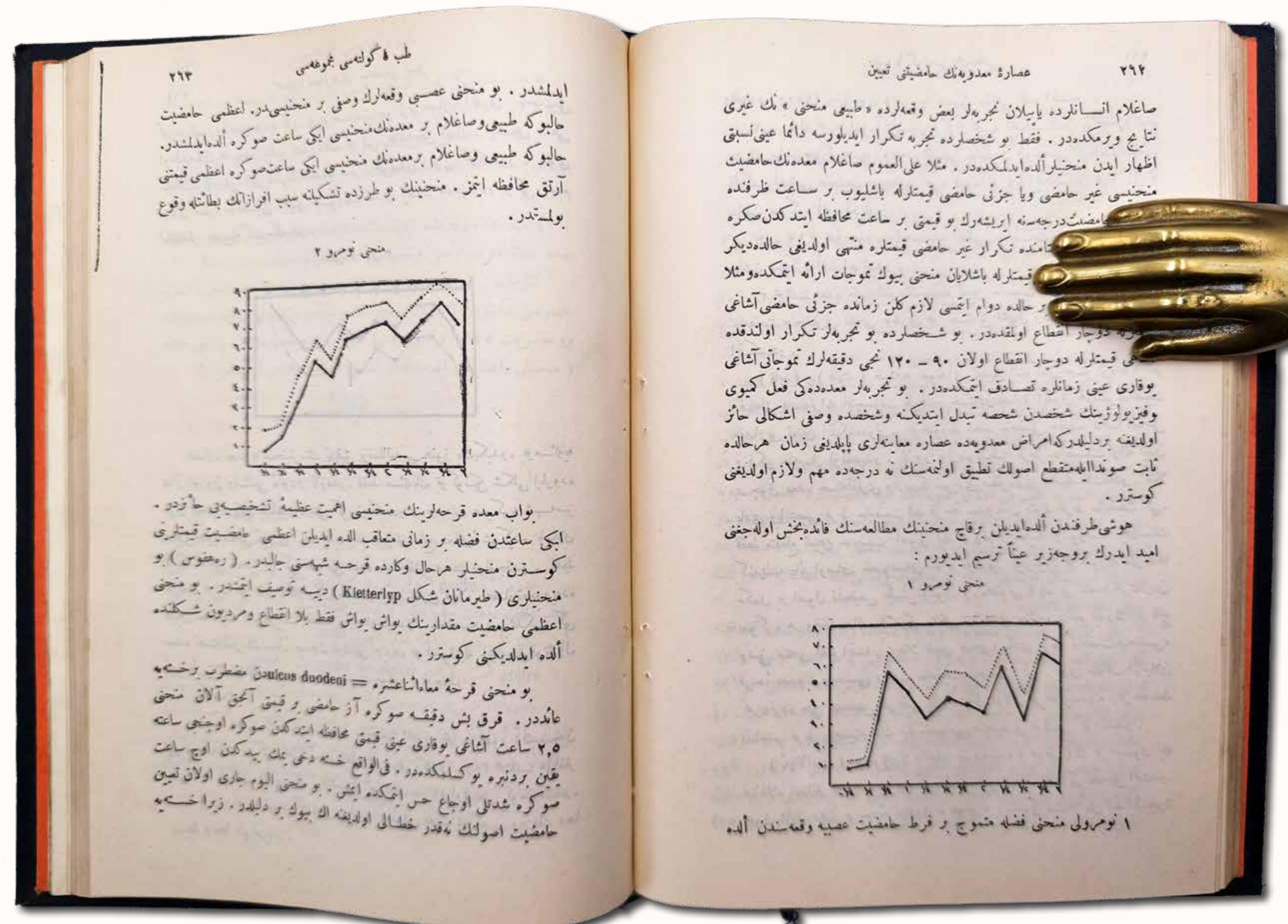
Due to World War 1, this journal was published at irregular intervals, and after the Alphabet Reform (1928), it switched to the new script starting from the January-June 1929 issue. Therefore, this collection consists entirely of early issues printed in Ottoman Turkish using the Arabic script.

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 Rifat, 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 *Annales 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 nesci tekamülü ve fisiologya tezahürü = Évolution histologique et manifestations physiologiques de la greffe glandulaire) in Year XIV, No. 3-4, April 1932.

“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. 99



For more detailed information about the articles (pp. 200-253): *Darülfünun Tip Fakültesi Mecmuası* (1916-1933) ve Dizini. Naderi, Sait & Gültén 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-Fünün, 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-Fünün 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 Tibbiye-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).



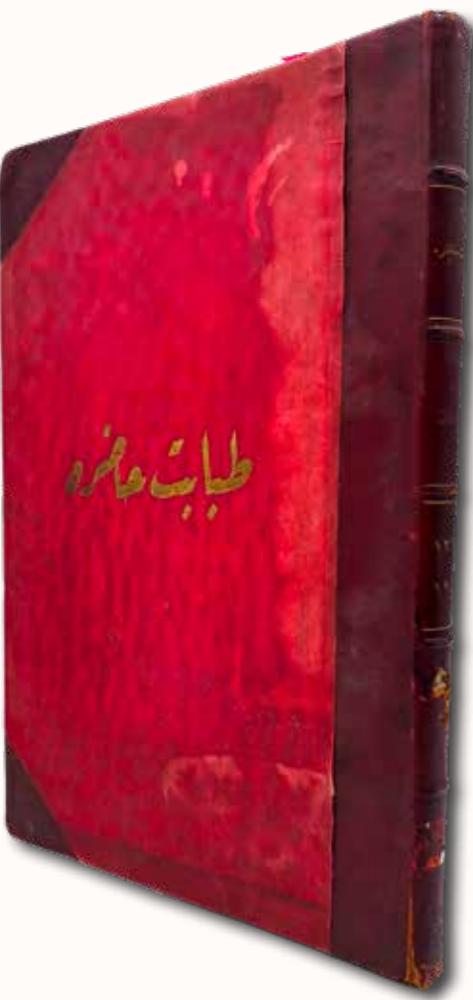
**37**

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

طبابت حاضره / *Tabâbet-i hâzira [La médecine moderne. 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.

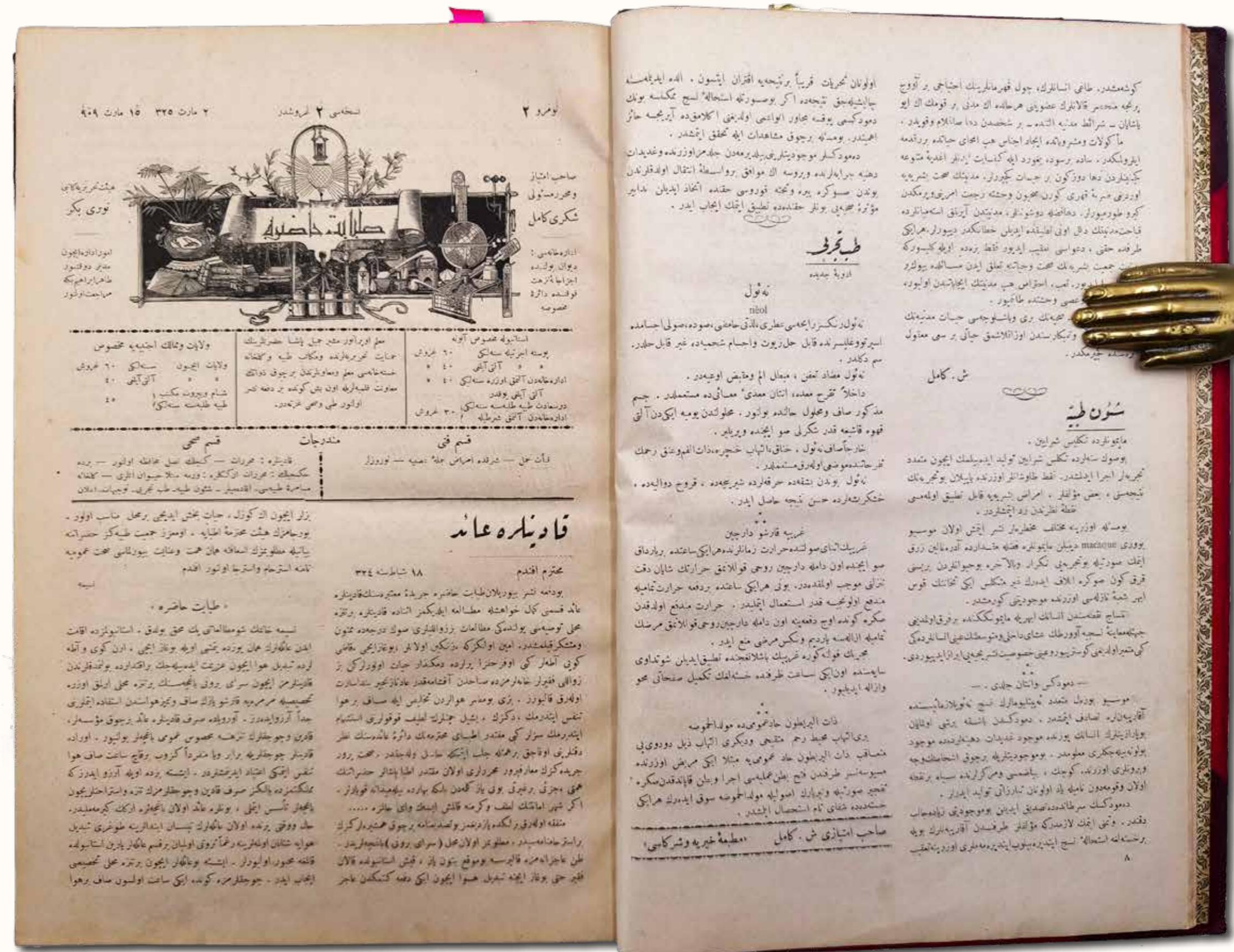
**USD 5000**

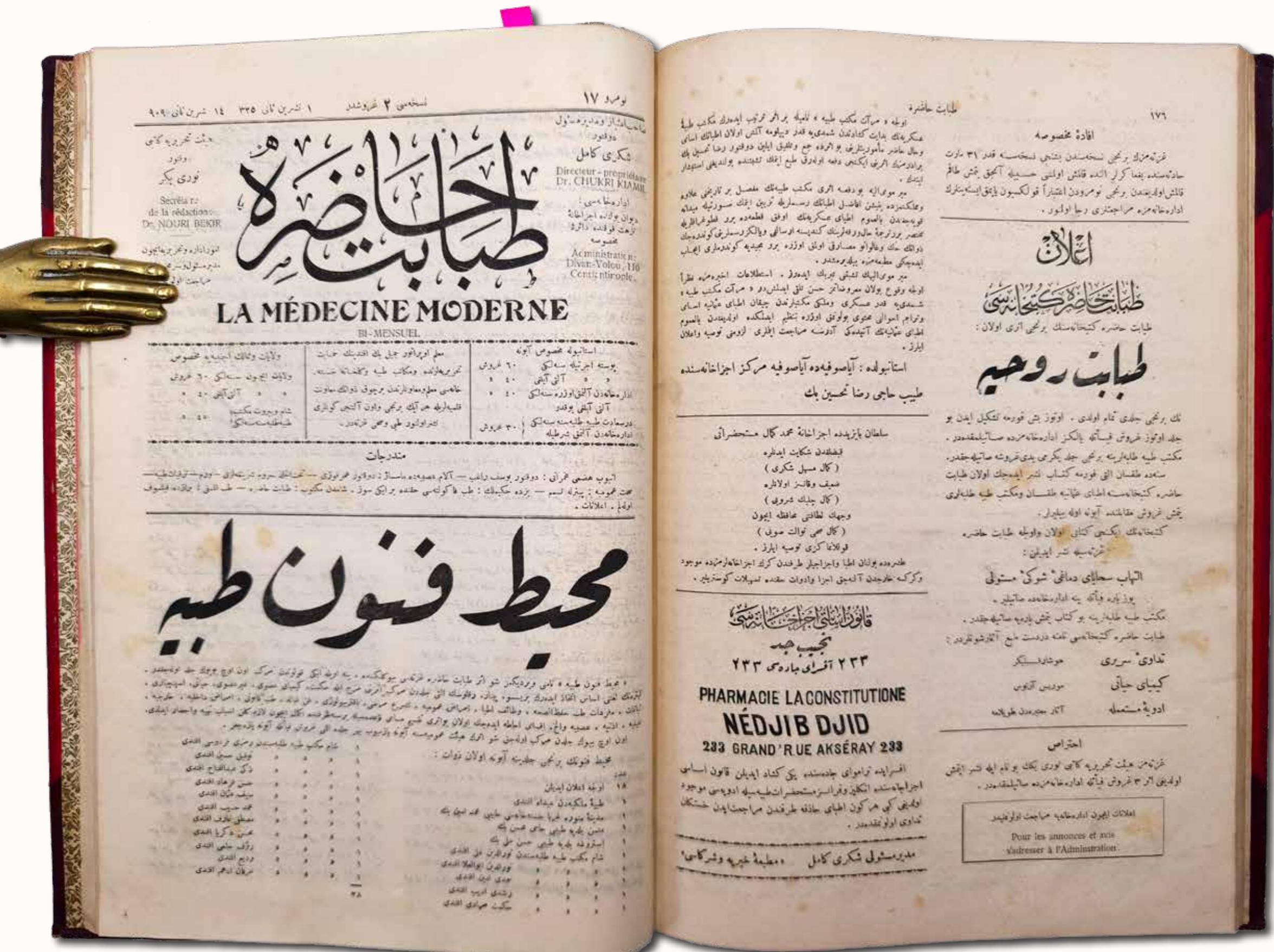
An exceedingly rare collection of the first 24 issues (the complete first-year run) of this Ottoman medical journal, published in the early 20th century, shortly after the proclamation of the Second Constitutional Era, to document and disseminate both local and international developments in modern medicine.



The bimonthly journal was printed in two columns and contained no illustrations. Its publisher, Sükrü 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 Hâzira* 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.





The journal was divided into two main sections: Kism-1 Fennî (Scientific Section) and Kism-1 Sihî (Health Section). As stated in the "İfade-i Mahsusâ" (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, *Tababat-i Hâzira* 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.

**38**

**POPULAR MEDICINE FOR FAMILIES**

*Âfiyet: Münhasiran mesial-i sihiyye ve tibbiyye ile umûr-i beytiyyeden bâhis olarak simdilik haftada birkere çarsamba günleri nesrolunur resimli gazetedir = [Afîyet La Santé]. [i.e., Health and well-being]. 1-62 + Fevkalade nûsha (63rd)*

(The first issue survives only with its first and last pages).

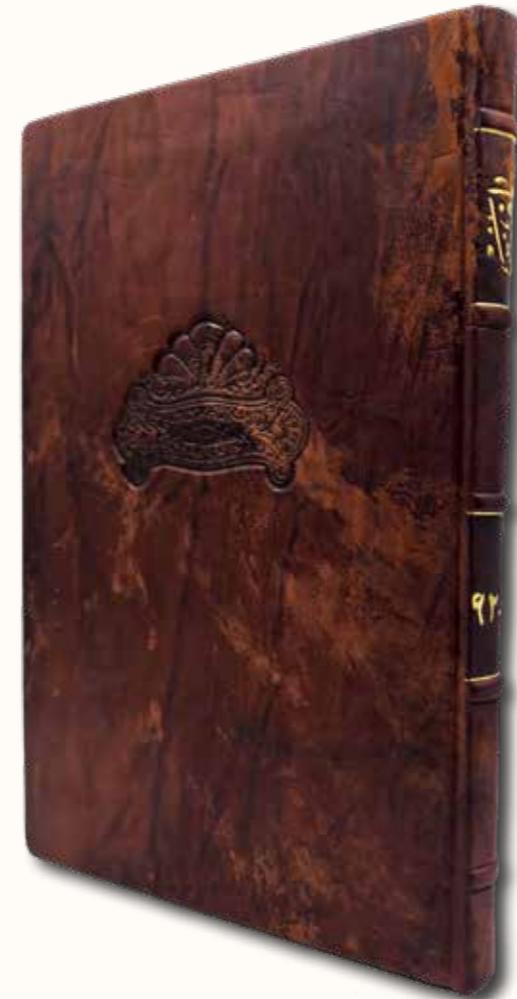
**FERID, SISAK (Owner), AVÂNZÂDE M. SÜLEYMAN (Editor-in-chief).**

**Lüsyen & İkdam 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 5000**

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".



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 Entri Kalari* [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.

