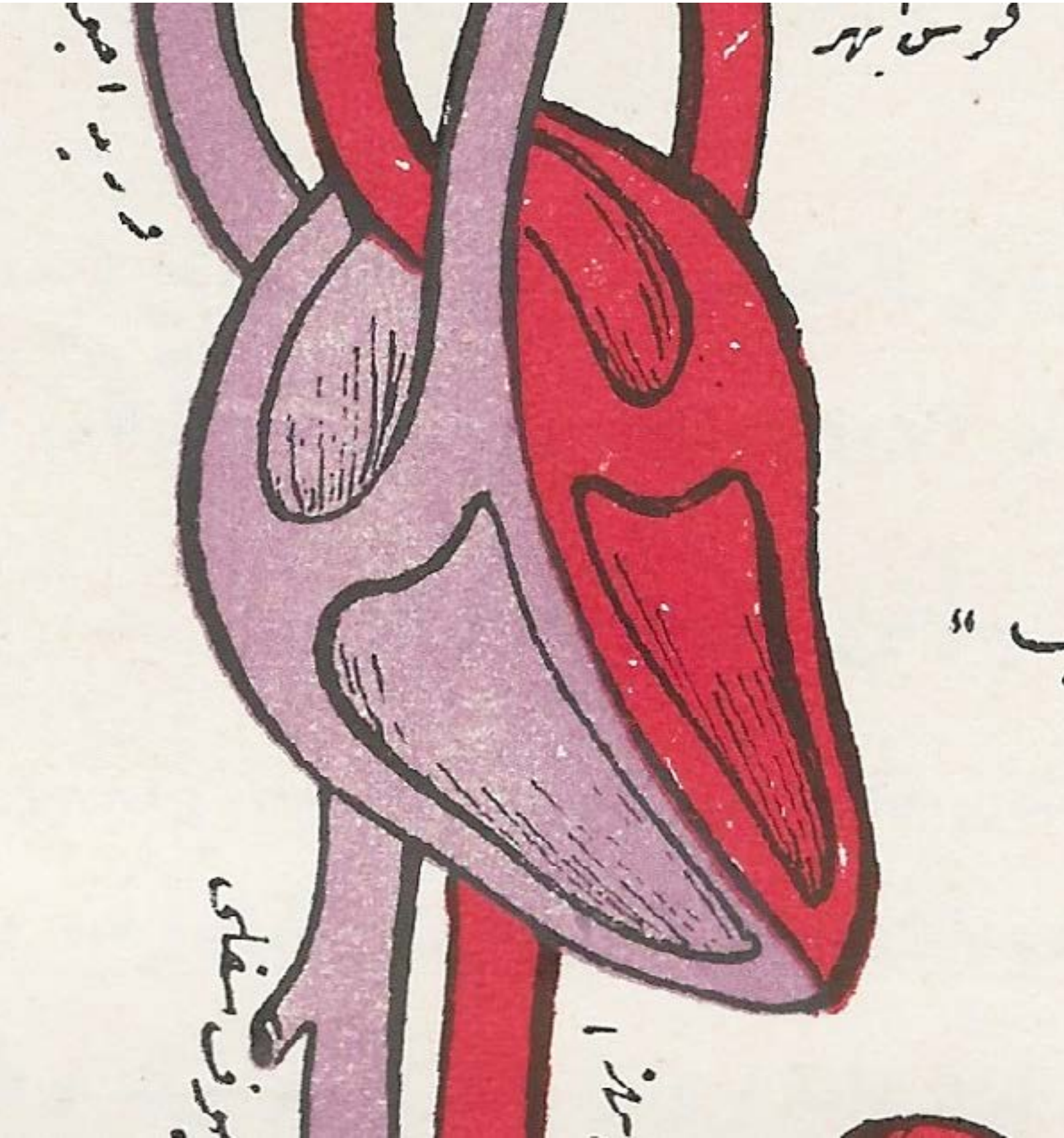
ANTIQUARIAT DAŠA PAHOR

MEDICINE

IN THE LATE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



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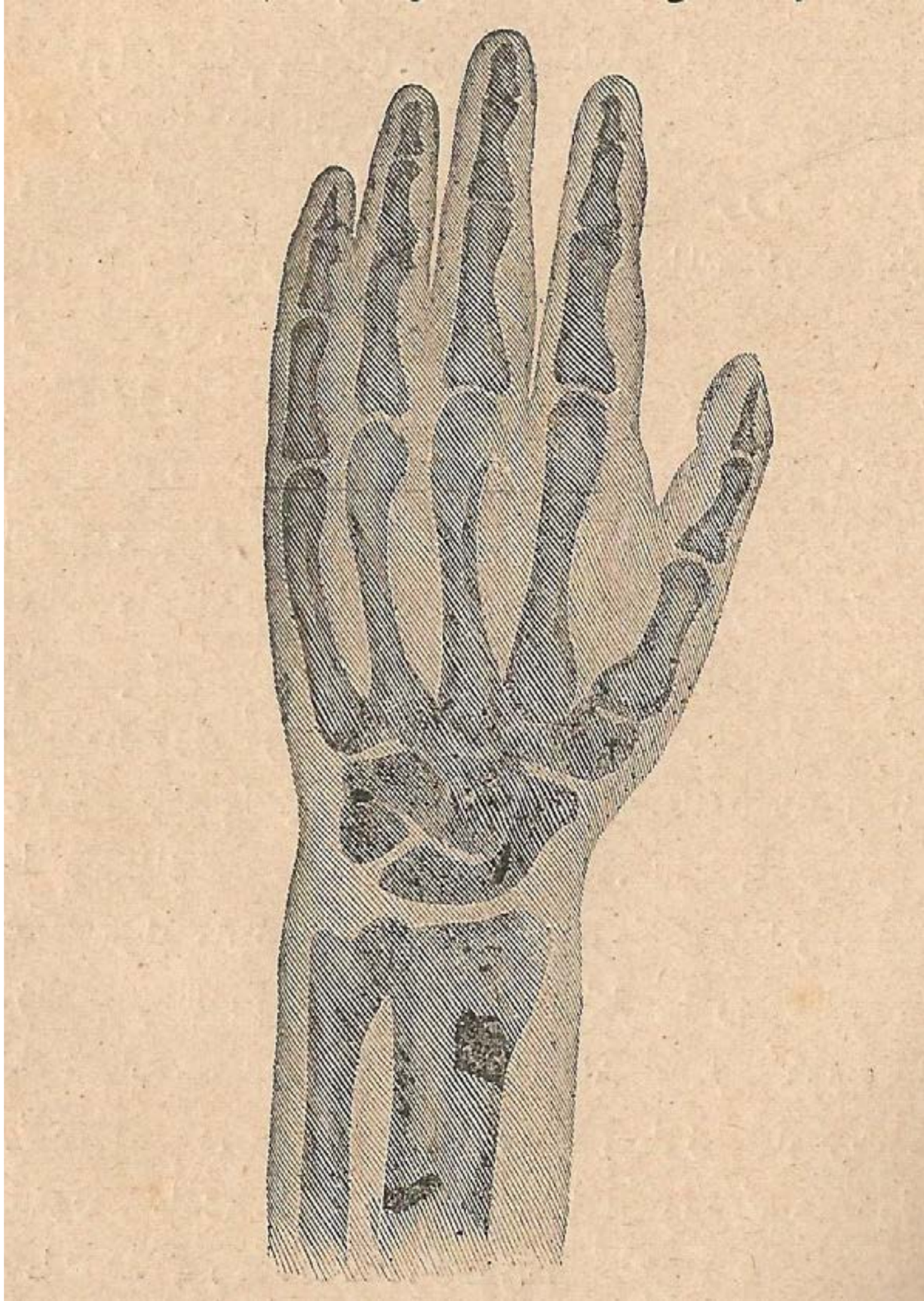
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Introduction

During much of the 19th Century and the early 20th Century, the Ottoman Empire played a globally important role in the history of medicine. As the greatest nexus between the East and West, the Sublime Porte's domains, and notably its densely populated capital, Istanbul, were regularly and severely afflicted by infectious diseases, and it was often the conduit whereby such scourges passed from Asia and Africa to Europe.

Up to that point, the empire's elite circles were engaged in a culture war between conservatives, wedded to Islamic and local traditions, versus reformers who wished to embrace Western science and socio-political concepts. Until the 1820s, the conservatives generally held the upper hand, which ensured that the many determined attempts to bring about reforms were usually unsuccessful. Relevant to our subject, the conservatives discouraged the adoption of Western medical practices, holding to a strict interpretation of Islamic law, while favouring traditional, often with disastrous results.

Transformative change occurred during the reign of Sultan Mahmud II (1808-39), an ardent liberal reformer. However, he had to move incrementally and with great caution, negotiating extremely powerful and dangerous conservative interests (the same elements that had in 1807-8 deposed and murdered Mahmud II's cousin, Sultan Selim III, for attempting similar reforms).

Mahmud II gained the upper hand in 1826, when he destroyed the Janissaries, the ultra-powerful elite military corps that had long blocked the reformation of the empire. This freed him to liberalize elements of the county, including the acceptance of elements of Western medicine, but only in a limited fashion (for instance, experiments with European vaccines).

Importantly, during this period, the empire suffered extremely severe epidemics that exposed the ineffectiveness of 'traditional' responses, causing many to reconsider their opposition to Western medicine and hygiene protocols (European cities seemed to suffer far less from the same epidemics). As such, the Sublime Porte mandated quarantines for incoming ships, traditionally considered to be a "foreign non-Muslim approach" in 1831 and 1837, the latter of which was considered successful in limiting the epidemic's spread.

Notably, Mahmud II oversaw the creation of the Imperial Medical School (1827) to educate army doctors. In 1838, the Austrian physician Karl Ambros Bernard was invited by the sultan to redesign the school's curriculum according to modern Western medical practices, a bold and controversial move that essentially repudiated traditional Turkish healthcare methodology.

Towards the end of Mahmud II's reign, he initiated the reforms of the 'Tanzimat' (Reorganization) Era (1839-76), opening the door to the radical liberalization of government and society.

During this era of reform, and the reign of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1876 - 1909) that followed, the Sublime Porte and its growing professional community embraced Western medicine with gusto. Meanwhile, European doctors and researchers were eager to aid their Ottoman colleagues and to test their discoveries and theories in the environment of a large and important Eastern empire.

In 1842, the sultan issued a decree that established the Superior Council of Health, to manage the country's disease control and hygiene regime. Advised mostly by Austro-Hungarian scientists, it followed the latest scientific research on plagues from France, imposing a quarantine on all ships during the times of epidemics. The decree also established the first international survey of epidemics and control measures in the Ottoman Empire, which extended to the ports of its major foreign trading partners.

Bernard's legacy at the Imperial Medical School created a new generation of bright, ambitious Ottoman physicians, many of whom went on to study in France, Switzerland and Germany, returning with world-class knowledge that they applied to their homeland. Aided by European scientists, these experts radically improved hygiene, sewer systems and the water supply, to the great benefit of general public health. In many areas, the Ottomans caught up to the Western nations and, in some cases, exceeded them with new discoveries and innovations.

The Ottomans were relatively effective at controlling the next waves of infectious diseases which stuck its shores, including the Second Cholera Epidemic of 1847, coming from Iran and Arabian Peninsula; The Third Cholera Epidemic of 1854, which originated from French soldiers headed for the Crimean War; as well as the epidemics of 1865, 1870, 1876–1877, and 1893.

The field of vaccines was an area where the Ottoman experience predated Western medicine, as from the early 18th century home-grown experiments with variolation occurred, some apparently with impressive results. In the last two decades of the 19th century, the by then highly esteemed and sophisticated Ottoman medical elite conducted ground-breaking research on bacteria, viruses and epidemics in the Ottoman Empire, heavily influenced and supported by Louis Pasteur and his Parisian institute.

In the field of radiology, the Ottomans played a leading role, being the first to use x-rays in the field, during the Greco-Turkish War of 1897.

Ottoman doctors and researchers increasingly found great institutional support, as many well-funded and technically advanced hospitals were created in Istanbul. In

addition to the long established Imperial Artillery Hospital and the French Hospital, the new institutions included the Austro-Hungarian Hospital (1836); Italian Hospital (circa 1838); German Hospital (1846); British Seamen's Hospital (1855); Austrian Hospital of St. George (1895); the Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Children (1904); and the Beyoğlu Women's Hospital, which specialized in venereal diseases and controlling prostitution (1880); as well as several research institutions, the most important being the Rabies and Bacteriological Laboratory (1887) and the Imperial Institute for Vaccination (1892).

The Ottomans' medical capabilities improved during World War I, that while a conflict that saw the demise of their empire, it gave rise to the Republic of Turkey. The new state, under its founding President Mustafa Kemal 'Atatürk', explicitly embraced all things Western, including medicine and science, as well as the acceptance of the country's first female physicians.

This catalogue features a comprehensive selection of some of the most important and intriguing Ottoman books on medicine, hygiene and public health. They range in time from the country's opening to Western medicine in the 1830s until the 1920s, during Turkey's early Republican Era. The works are variously printed in French (then a key international language of scientific discourse), Ottoman Turkish and Armenian (Istanbul's Armenian community played an outsized role in the medical field). While various cities (Izmir, Damascus and Cairo) make cameo appearances in the selection, the works are very Istanbul-centric, which is due the fact that the great majority of the empire's medical funding and institutional resources were concentrated in the capital. All the works are rare, with some being exceedingly so, even unrecorded. Indeed, in most cases, these works had a very small print runs due their specialized audiences, while even books printed for laymen could only be consumed by the literate upper classes (a very small percentage of the population).

The catalogue is divided into sections, covering what were the definitive themes in the medical history of the late Ottoman Empire and early Turkish Republican Era. Curiously, some of these issues are today top of the news due the Covid-19 Pandemic; the Sublime Porte had to consider many of the same questions and tough decisions faced by today's national leaders.

The sections include: 1) Fighting Plague and Cholera: disinfecting letters and quarantine; 2) Hygiene; 3) Karl Ambros Bernard, the man who introduced Western medical education to Istanbul; 4) Vaccines; 5) Radiology; 6) The Period after 1900, including colourful Anatomy Books, Health Manuals for Laymen and Gynaecology; and 7) Female Medical Doctors.

We hope that you enjoy exploring the world of medicine and healthcare in the late Ottoman world, especially as most of the works have remained unknown outside of Turkey – until now.

Daša Pahor, Ph.D.
Alexander Johnson, Ph.D.



1. Ottoman French Medical Encyclopedia

Şerefeddin MAĞMÛMÎ (1869 - 1927).

قاموس طبی عثمانلی ترکجه فرانسزجه / Dictionnaire Encyclopédique Medical Francais-Turc.

[Kamus-ı Tıbbî / Medical Dictionary].

Cairo: مطبعه عثمانیه 1328-1329 / Imprimerie Osmanej de Caire, 1910-1911.

2 volumes-in-1, 8°: vii, 1064 pp., continuous pagination, with title page for the second volume after the page 600, original black cloth binding, old paper label to spine, original brown endpapers (good, minor age-toning and staining, page 1007-1008 with a longer tear).

This majestic encyclopedic work on medicine and chemistry was written by Şerefeddin Mağmûmî, an Ottoman doctor and political activist who based himself in Cairo, after having lived in exile in Paris. Today, the work represents an unparalleled resource for deciphering thousands of Ottoman medical terms, which have been largely forgotten since the 1930s. Each French term is translated to Ottoman and explained in lengthy text.

An encyclopedic Ottoman work on medicine, written in Cairo by the physician and public intellectual Şerefeddin Mağmûmî, an invaluable resource for the study of the Ottoman language regarding the field of medicine.

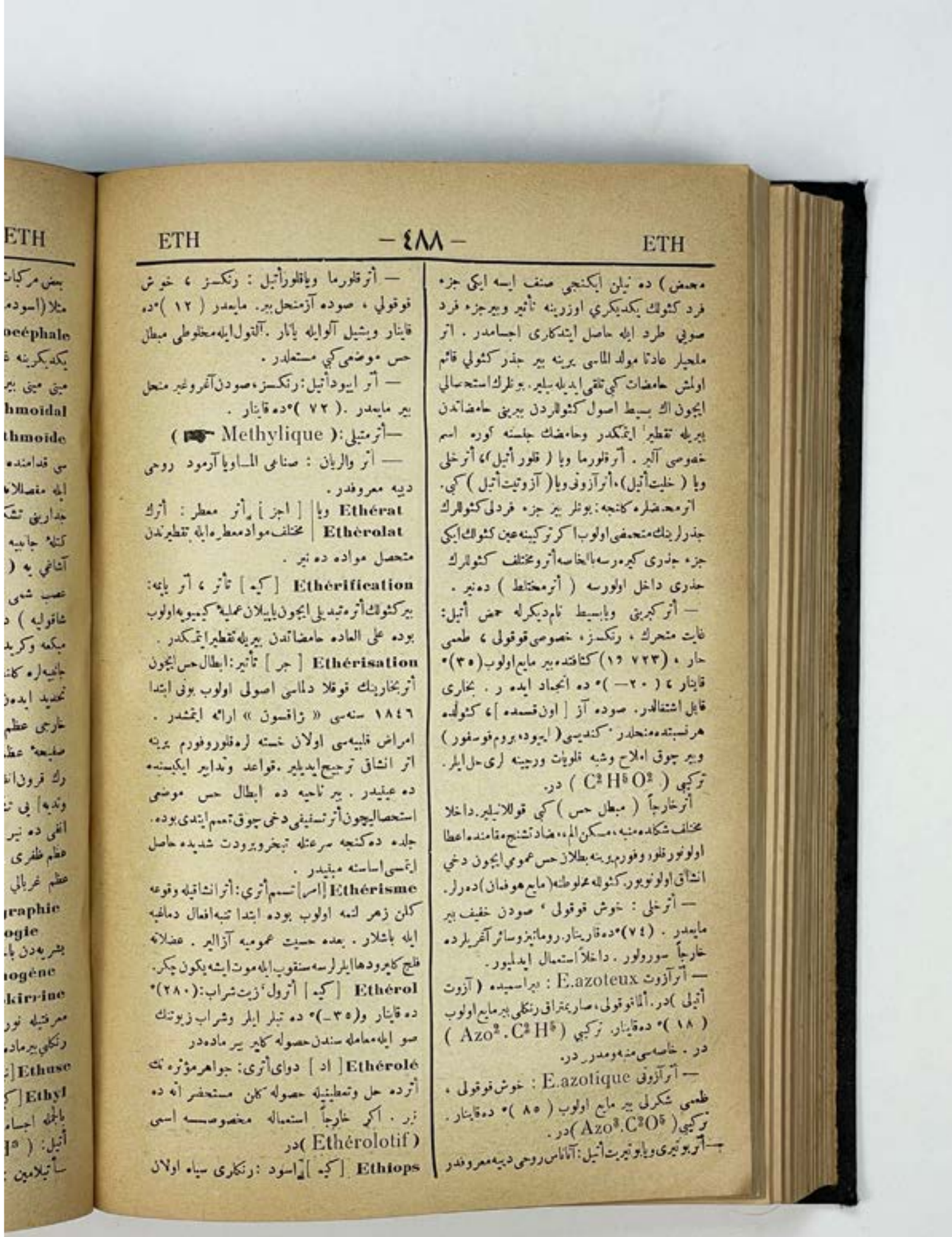
Şerefeddin Mağmûmî (1869-1927) was an Ottoman medical doctor, educated in Istanbul, and an author of mostly medical books and travelogues connected with his work. In 1895, he was appointed as an inspector for the cholera-affected areas of the Ottoman Empire, in the Adana, Aleppo, Beirut and Syria provinces, where he spent the better part of the next two years.

In the 1890s, Şerefeddin controversially got involved in politics, forcing him to flee to Paris, where he published his opinions in the magazine Meşveret (Mechveret), issued by the Young Turks. He eventually became a member of the editorial board, approving 'politically acceptable' articles. After the newspaper was closed, he remained in Paris, working as a physician and writing articles for Istanbul-based magazines.

In 1901, Şerefeddin Mağmûmî moved to Cairo, where he was an esteemed member of the medical community.

References: OCLC: 236016743, 984481125, 66986717.

450 EUR



Fighting Epidemics – Desinfecting the Mail

The days prior to the ground-breaking discoveries in the field of contagious diseases in the mod-to-late19th century, and when the importance of personal hygiene was yet to be appreciated, various desperate and, in most cases, ineffective methods were employed to stop the spread of cholera and plague.

One of the most popular methods in the Ottoman Empire was purifying the mail. During this procedure, as letters went through customs, they were pierced with a sharp chisel through their sealed middle portions and held over fumes in order to supposedly disinfect the paper. This method was especially favoured in port cities and was also practiced in many places beyond the Ottoman Empire. In addition to letters, other imported goods (parcels, crates) were the object of intense suspicion for transmitting diseases and were often, out of an abundance of caution, placed in a quarantine.

"The post they accepted from the messenger, but with every measure of precaution. A small fire of 'aromatic woods' was lit on the kapia and produced an abundant white smoke. The gendarmes took each individual letter in a pair of tongs and passed it through this smoke. Only such 'purified' letters were sent onward."

(Ivo Andrić, The Bridge on the Drina)

The medical doctor and traveler, Frederick Forbes, in his book, Thesis on the Nature and History of Plague, as Observed in the North Western Provinces of India ... To which are Added, Remarks on the Present State of the Quarantine Laws (Edinburgh, 1840), described the ridiculousness of this practice:

"The utter absurdity and mischievousness of the process used for the supposed disinfection of letters and papers, by cutting them to pieces, and smoking, bleaching, and defacing them, until they are frequently rendered illegible…" (Forbes, p. 93).

2. Desinfected Mail from Izmir

Roux Frères (Izmir) to Georgi Haggi Zučka (Vienna), September 6, 1789.

Manuscript letter in dark brown ink on handmade paper (21 x 8 cm / 8.2 x 3.1 inches), originally folded and cut through in three places, enclosed within a custom-made envelope labeled in manuscript in dark brown ink, originally sealed, cut through (6.5 x 9 cm / 2.6 x 3.5 inches) (Very Good, slightly stained).

This is a handwritten transfer docket in Italian, accompanied with a message, folded into an envelope, written in Izmir, Ottoman Empire, in 1789, by the Roux Frères, a trading company, headquartered in Marseille, France. It is addressed to a Georgi Haggi Zučka (or Georgi Hagi Zucca), probably a Romanian tradesman, in Vienna.

The sealed message, folded as an envelope, has never been opened or read.

From the collection of the late Herry W. Schaeffer (1934 - 2016), renowned collector of Ottoman and postal history.

280 EUR

A transfer docket with an early chisel incision for disinfection, sent from Izmir to Vienna in 1789 - the main message, folded in the envelope, remains sealed and has never been



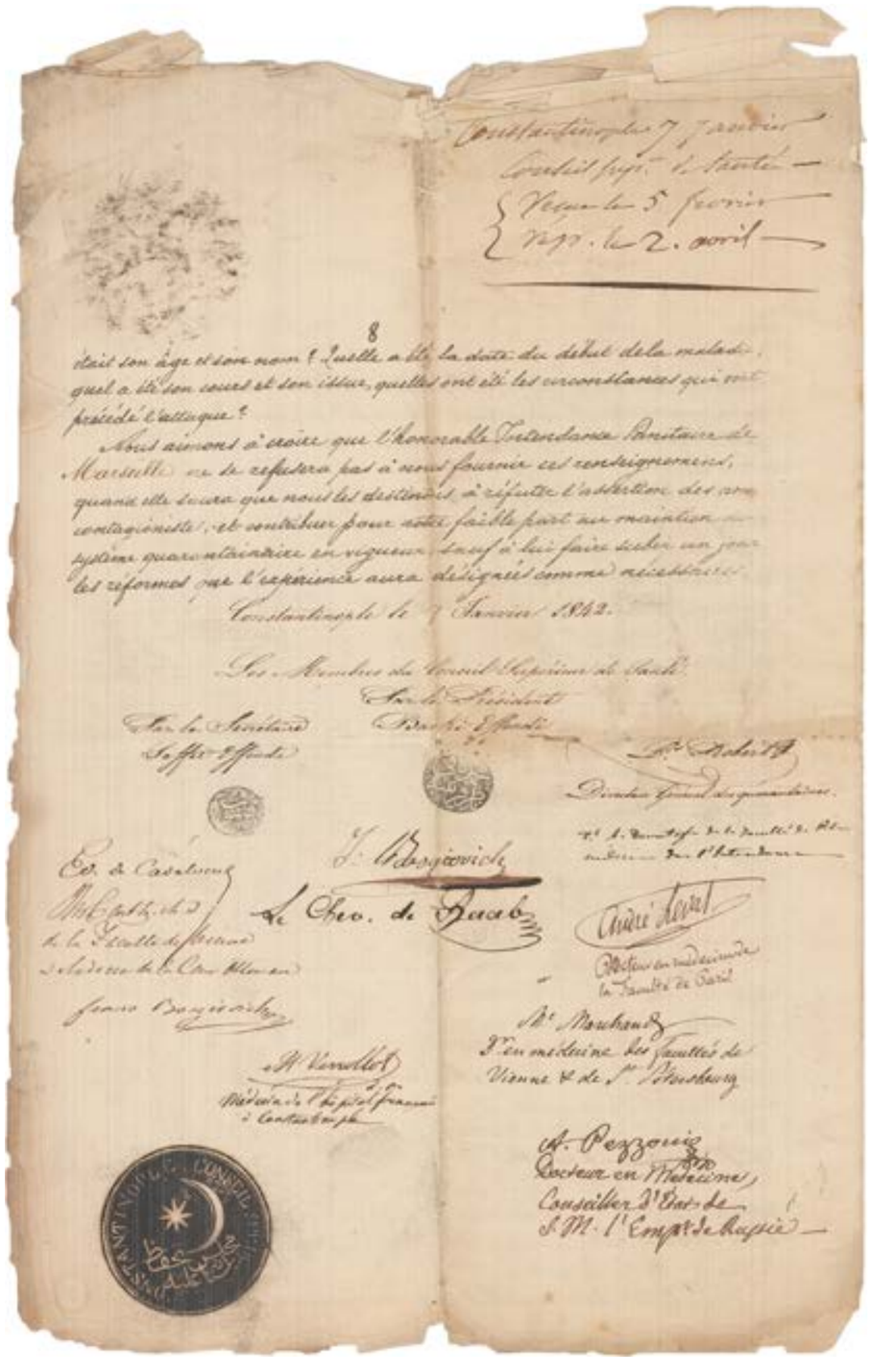
3. The Plague - Quarantine and the Beginning of the First Scientific Survey of Affected Ports

CONSEIL SUPERIEUR DE SANTE DE L'EMPIRE OTTOMAN. [Superior Health Council of the Ottoman Empire].

Conseil Supérieur de Santé de l'Empire Ottoman. Messieurs. Dans la séance du 13 Septembre tenue par l'academie des Sciences à Paris, Mr. le Dr. Aubert lut in Mémoire...

Istanbul: January 7 (manuscript additions dated February 5 and April 2), 1842.

Large 4° (34 x 22.5 cm / 13.4 x 8.9 inches): 8 pp. photolithographed text with manuscript additions and stamps and signature on the last page, unbound as originally issued (soft folds with tiny tears, slightly dusty and age-toned, edges with light staining, water-staining and marginal fraying, otherwise in good condition).



This official document, in the French language, was issued in 1842 by the Ottoman Supreme Health Council and was signed by various Ottoman officials and six European medical doctors. In the first part, the text introduces new scientific conclusions on the nature of the plague, as presented by Louis-Rémy Aubert-Roche (1810-1874), in Paris, on September 13th, 1841.

An important Ottoman imperial decree, in the French language, published in early 1842 in Istanbul to introduce ground-breaking new discoveries on the nature and control of the plague, as well as initiating a pioneering health survey of Ottoman and various connected foreign ports – the present example seeing sent to Marseille, to inform its official and to invite then to participate in the survey.

Aubert was a French medical doctor, who conducted groundbreaking research on the plague in North Africa and the Middle East, by touring European Lazarettos. Based on the recorded statistics, Aubert came upon revolutionary conclusions, critical for stopping the plague, which are listed in the present document. These are articulated in 7 main points, the highlights of which are the discoveries that most epidemics occured on the boats arriving to the ports, as opposed to transpiring after the passengers had landed; the cargo from affected boats does not transmit the disease; and that the incubation time of the plague was a maximum eight days.

Thus, Aubert's discoveries confirmed that plague

was a contagious disease and that quarantine in ports was indeed necessary for stopping its spreading.

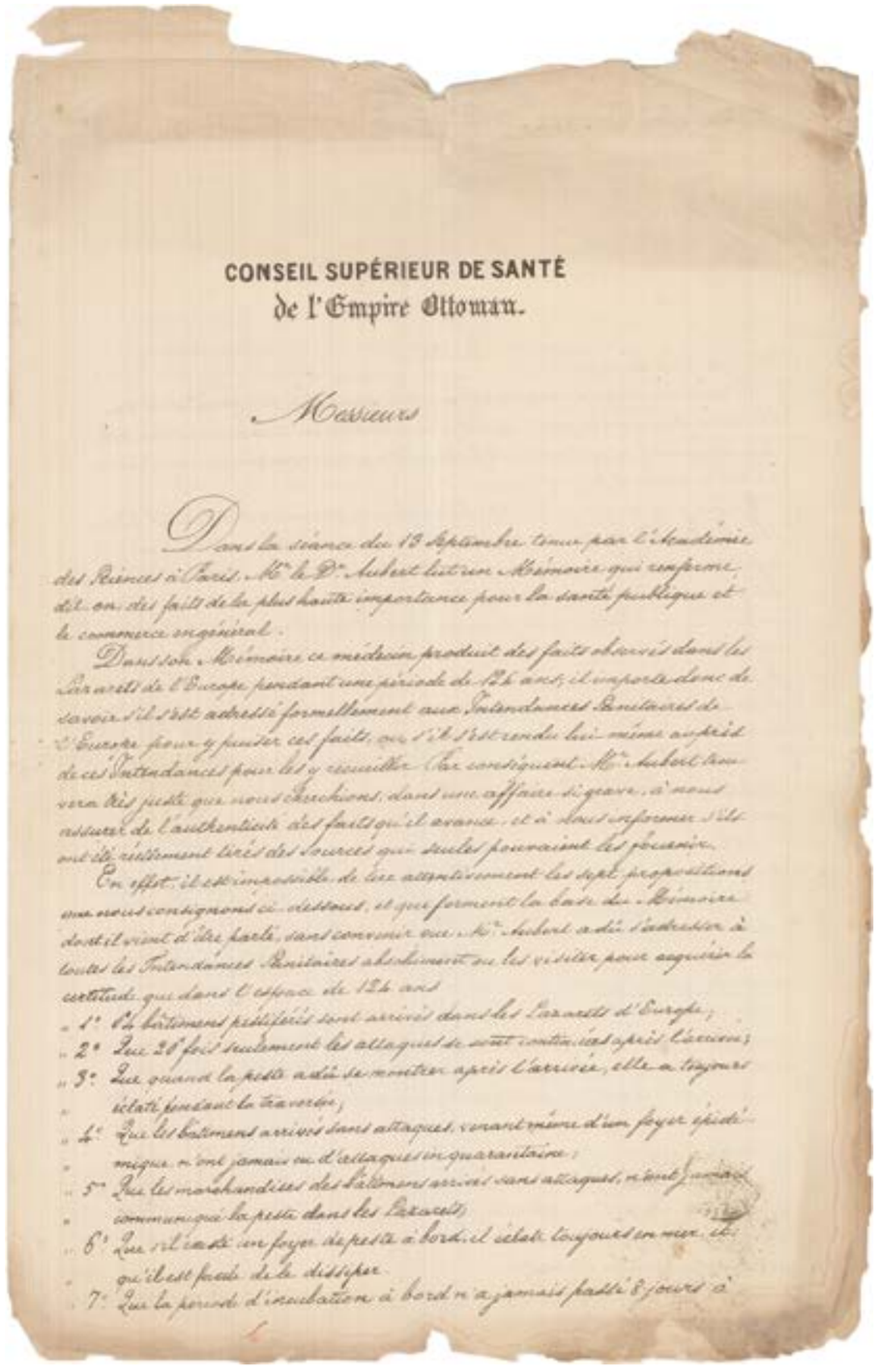
In the last part of the document, the Superior Health Council of the Ottoman Empire asks for the assistance of the harbour masters of the ports with which Istanbul to take part on a survey of quarantine and plague control measures. The present example of the document bears the handwritten name of "Marseille" a leading nexus of Western-Ottoman trade, suggesting that it was sent there to invite the Marseillaise officials to cooperate with the survey; presumably other examples were sent to other ports.

The Superior Health Council of the Ottoman Empire was composed of top imperial officials, as well as European scientists and medical doctors, who acted as special advisors.

This document is signed variously by: Bachi Effendi (or Hekim Bachi Efendi), which was an official title of the first physician to the Sultan or Chief Physician Minister, who in this case was Abdülhak Molla (1786 - 1854); the Saffet Offendi, the council secretary; J. Nasgiovich (?), a Knight of Rab; while the official black stamp in the lower portion was made by the Conseil Supérieur de Santé de Constantinople. The other original signatures were made by six European medical doctors working variously in Vienna, St. Petersburg, Paris and Constantinople.

One of the signed physicians, Antoine Pezzoni, subsequently wrote several globally influential scientific texts on the importance of quarantine and contagious nature of the plague. One of his critical sources were the discoveries and procedures discussed by the Superior Health Council of the Ottoman Empire in the present document. Most notably, Pezzoni published a book De la Contagionabilité de la peste fondée principalement sur les résultats obtenis par les quarantaines en Turquie (On the Contagion of the Plague Mainly based on the Results Obtained by the Quarantines in Turkey) (Istanbul, 1847), while was a watershed work on the plague in the Ottoman Empire.

1.400 EUR



CONSEIL SUPÉRIEUR DE SANTÉ
de l'Empire Ottoman.

Messieurs

Dans la séance du 13 Septembre tenue par l'Académie des Sciences à Paris, M^r le D^r Aubert lut un Mémoire qui empreint dit on, des faits de la plus haute importance pour la santé publique et le commerce en général.

Dans son Mémoire ce médecin produit des faits observés dans les Lazarets de l'Europe pendant une période de 126 ans; il importe donc de savoir s'il s'est adressé formellement aux Intendances Sanitaires de l'Europe pour y puiser ces faits, ou s'il s'est rendu lui-même auprès de ces Intendances pour les y recueillir. Car consignant M^r Aubert ses vues dès positions que nous sanctionnons dans une affaire si grave, à nous assurer de l'authenticité des faits qu'il avance et à nous informer s'ils ont été entièrement tirés des sources que seules pouvaient les fournir.

En effet: il est impossible de lire attentivement les sept propositions que nous consignons ci-dessous, et qui forment la base du Mémoire dont il vient d'être parlé, sans convenir avec M^r Aubert a dû s'adresser à toutes les Intendances Sanitaires absolument ou les visiter pour acquérir la certitude que dans l'espace de 126 ans

1° Des bâtiments infectés sont arrivés dans les Lazarets d'Europe;
2° Que 28 fois seulement les attaques se sont continuées après l'arrivée;
3° Que quand la peste a dû se montrer après l'arrivée, elle a toujours éclaté pendant la traversée;
4° Que les bâtiments arrivés dans attaques, venant même d'un foyer épidémique, n'ont jamais eu d'attaques en quarantaine;
5° Que les marchandises des bâtiments arrivés sans attaques, n'ont jamais communiqué la peste dans les Lazarets;
6° Que s'il existe un foyer de peste à bord, il existe toujours en mer, et qu'il est facile de le dissiper
7° Que la période d'incubation à bord n'a jamais passé 8 jours à

4. Cholera – Hygiene – Istanbul

Ch. DALMAS.

L'Hygiène publique à Constantinople.

Istanbul: A. Zellich & Fils 1890.

8°: [1] title, 35 pp., original pink wrappers with printed title, cover signed by the author and dedicated to Leon Sellié (wrappers slightly age-toned and stained with tiny tears to spine).

A rare work on hygiene in Istanbul, written by a French engineer to prevent cholera and similar diseases, which were then spreading across Europe.

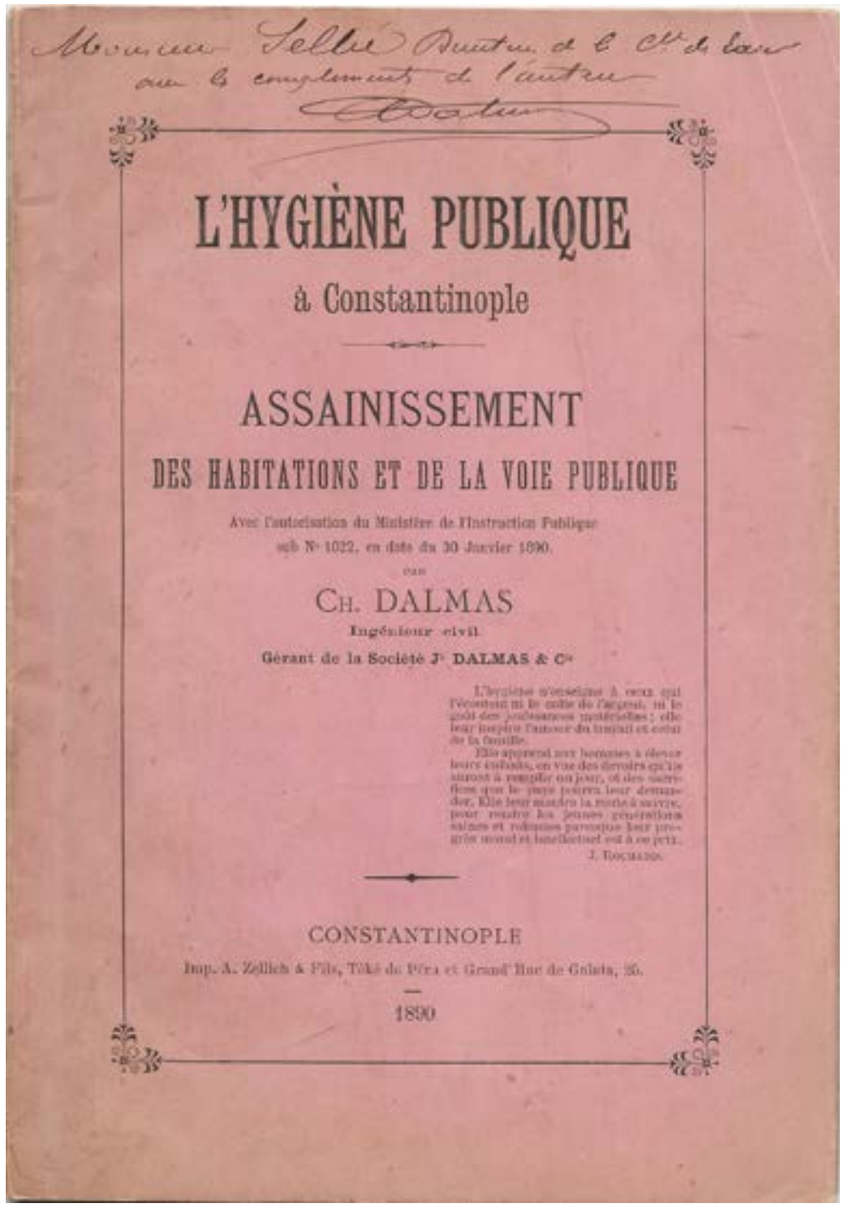
This rare book, in the French language, features observations on the current hygienic situation in Istanbul, and measures needed to prevent the spread of diseases such as cholera, which was then affecting France and Italy. It was written by a French engineer, Ch. Dalmas, of the French company Dalmas, who would later install the household supply points for water and printed in Istanbul.

This present example is signed by the author and dedicated to Leon Sellié, the director of Eaux de Constantinople (Constantinople Water Company), the most important utility in the Ottoman Empire.

We can trace only three institutional examples (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Bibliothéque nationale de France and the Bibliothéque interuniversitaire de santé).

References: OCLC: 253263177.

450 EUR


Monsieur Sellié Auteur de l'Ch de Eaux
ou le complément de l'autre
Dalmas

L'HYGIÈNE PUBLIQUE
à Constantinople

ASSAINISSEMENT
DES HABITATIONS ET DE LA VOIE PUBLIQUE

Avec l'autorisation du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique
sub N° 1022, en date du 30 Janvier 1890.

par

CH. DALMAS
Ingénieur civil
Gérant de la Société J^e DALMAS & C^ie

L'hygiène s'enseigne à ceux qui l'écoutent ni le culte de l'argent, ni le goût des jouissances matérielles ; elle leur inspire l'amour du travail et celui de la famille.
Elle apprend aux hommes à élever leurs enfants, en vue des devoirs qu'ils auront à remplir un jour, et des sacrifices que le pays pourra leur demander. Elle leur montre la route à suivre, pour rendre les jeunes générations saines et robustes parcequ'en leur progrès moral et intellectuel est à ce prix.
J. Tochakian.

CONSTANTINOPLE
Imp. A. Zellich & Fils, Tükè de Péra et Grand' Rue de Galata, 35.
—
1890

5. Hygiene

Ahmed ŞEYHUN (Ahmed Djeyhoun).

Préceptes religieux des Musulmans au point de vue de l'hygiene.

Istanbul : Typographie et Lithographie Osmanié, 1892.

8°: 72 pp., original blue printed wrappers, stapled (internally in a good, seemingly unread condition, wrappers with tiny tears, spine repaired, minor foxing, staples rusty).

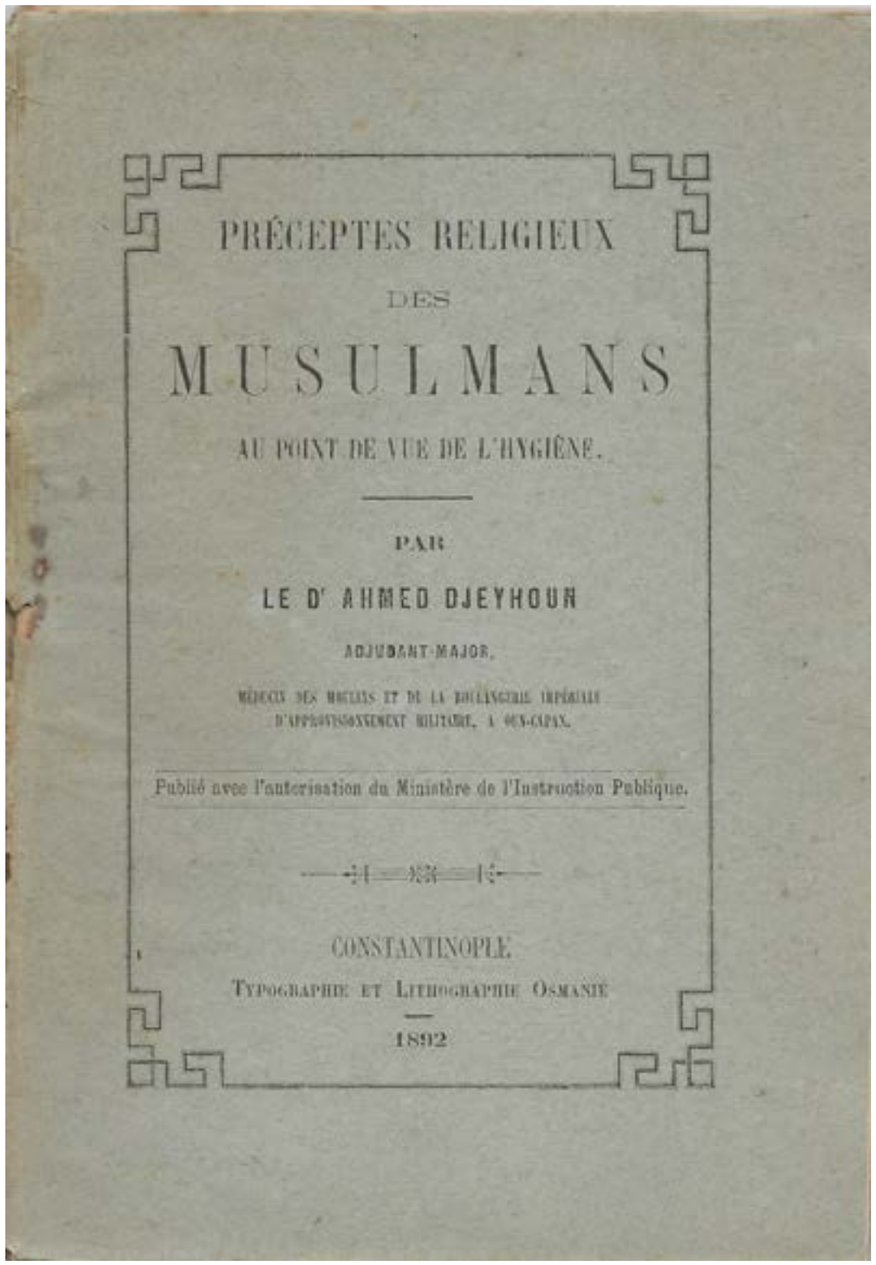
A work by a Muslim Ottoman medical doctor on issues of hygiene and health, as seen from a religious point of view.

This pamphlet, in the French language, was written by an Ottoman military doctor, Ahmed Şeyhun, of the army supply department for mills and bakeries. The author discusses hygiene from a purely Muslim religious point of view, including chapters such as washing, praying, pilgrimage, quarantine, clean life, but also polygamy (which is in theory not permitted, but according to the author sometimes necessary out of hygienic grounds, such as stopping a man from going to prostitutes), divorce, gambling and drinking alcohol.

The pamphlet was probably written as a reaction to current discussions on the importance of the hygiene and its necessary reforms in the Ottoman Empire as advocated by foreign (non-Muslim) scientists. Here Ahmed Şeyhun endeavours to show that traditional Islam customs accord to modern standards of hygiene.

References: OCLC: 1010024057, 250265334, 780175282 (including electronic reproductions).

220 EUR


PRÉCEPTES RELIGIEUX
DES
MUSULMANS
AU POINT DE VUE DE L'HYGIÈNE.
PAR
LE D' AHMED DJEYHOUN
ADJUDANT-MAJOR,
Publié avec l'autorisation du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique.
CONSTANTINOPLE.
TYPOGRAPHIE ET LITHOGRAPHIE OSMANIÉ
1892

Enter Karl Ambros Bernard

Through the first decades of the 19th century, the medical system of the Ottoman Empire was in desperate need of modernization. Sultan Mahmud II (1785 – 1839) made a major step in this direction in the last year of his reign, as part of his 'Tanzimat' (Reorganization) Era reforms.

The Ottoman Empire's introduction into the world of modern medicine came in the unlikely form of a modest thirty-one-year-old Austro-Hungarian medical doctor, Karl Ambros Bernard.

Bernard was born in 1808 in Jilemnice, Austrian Bohemia (today's Czech Republic).

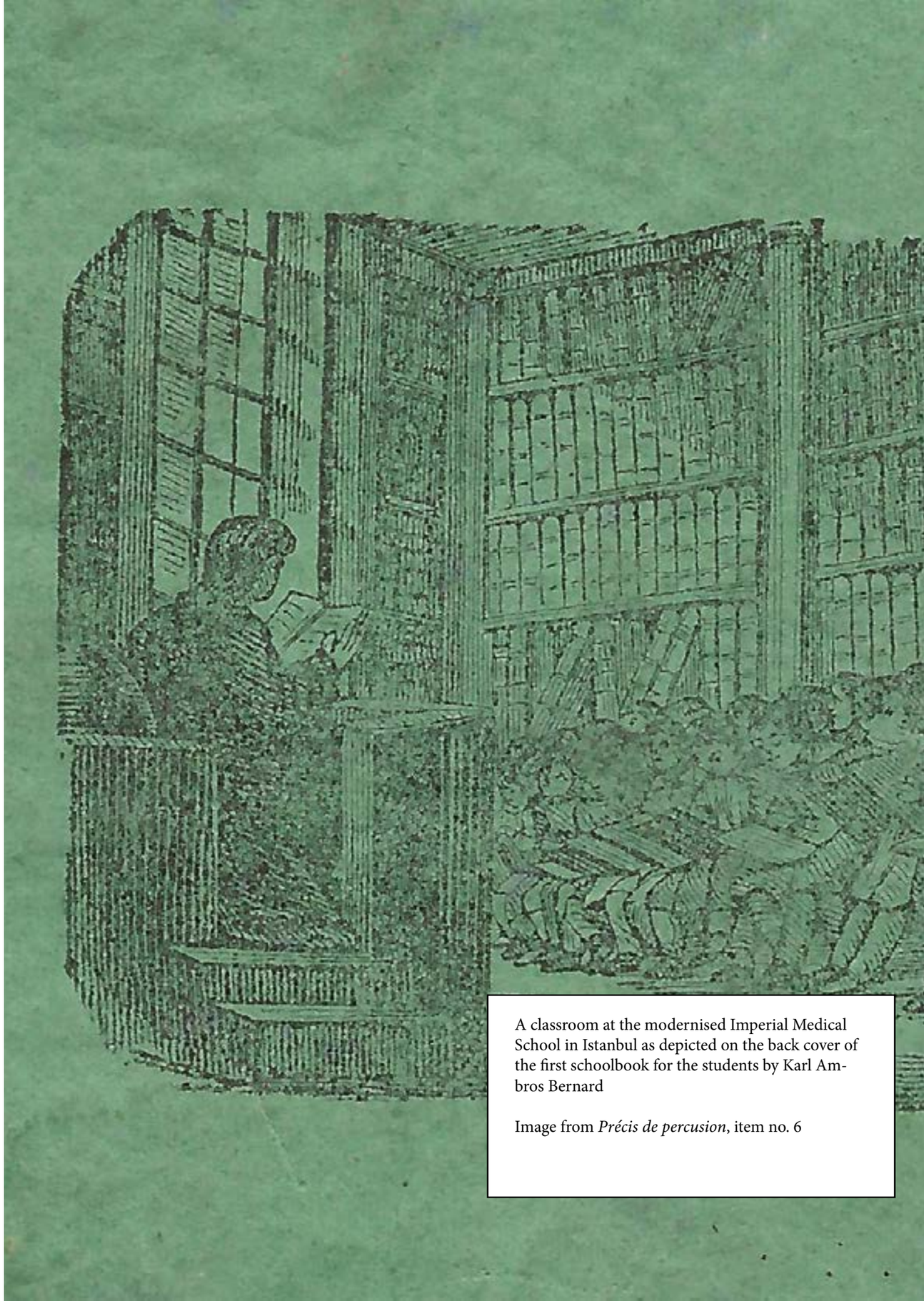
Raised in a middle-class family, he completed high school in the Czech town of Žatec, continued his studies of philosophy in Prague and eventually graduated from the *Josephinum*, the renowned medical school in Vienna. His first career assignment was to serve as a military medical doctor in Bukowina, a remote Austrian imperial province on today's Ukrainian-Romanian border.

His professional breakthrough came when he was fighting the cholera pandemic that affected the the soldiers on the border between Russia and Austrian Galicia. There, Karl Ambros Bernard founded his own hospital for the ill and preformed the first obduction on a person who had died of cholera. He documented the procedure with a detailed medical report.

In 1838, Bernard finished his doctor thesis on the use of electricity in medicine titled, *Dissertatio inauguralis de functionibus fluidi electrici prae reliquis corporis humani sub statu sano et morboso.*

Shortly thereafter, Professor Friedrich Jäger von Jaxtthal (1784 - 1871) recommended Bernard to Sultan Mahmud II as one of the two candidates to lead the Sublime Porte's programme for the reorganization of the Ottoman medical system.

Bernard's field work in remote areas taught him improvise and make do with limited resources, while mastering a variety of languages. This gave him the ideal skill for his appointment as the first professor at the Imperial Medical School (Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Şahane) for army doctors in Galata, Istanbul.



A classroom at the modernised Imperial Medical School in Istanbul as depicted on the back cover of the first schoolbook for the students by Karl Ambros Bernard

Image from *Précis de percusion*, item no. 6

In 1838 or 1839, depending on the sources, Bernard, weathering the jealousy from his Austrian colleagues, moved to Istanbul on the invitation of the sultan to reorganize the Imperial Medical School on the principles of the Josephinum. He was accompanied by anther Austrian physician, Jakob Anton Neuner (1806-1842), born in Celje, in today's Slovenia, who soon found the Orient unaccommodating and returned home in the late 1839, following Mahmud's death.

When Bernard arrived in Istanbul, he found the medical school in a disintegrated state. It took him six months of hard work to reorganize the basic system and build new premises under the watchful and sometimes inflexible eye of the imperial doctor to the severely ill sultan, Abdülhak Molla. He also established a modern medical library and founded an anatomical and natural sciences cabinet.

During his almost six years in Ottoman service, Bernard became a pioneer of modern pharmacology and medical education in Istanbul, revolutionizing the healthcare system in the Ottoman capital. He published four medical books, one of which one was translated into Ottoman. All these works were predicated upon Bernard's direct experience in educating young Ottomans, as well as his endeavours to introduce new technical words to the Ottoman Turkish language with previously did include such terminology.

Bernard's works were:

- *Eléments de botanique à l'usage des élèves a l'Ecole de médecine imperiale de Galata Serai* (1842).
- *Les Bains De Brousse en Bithynie* (1842), translated to Ottoman as *Kaplıca Risalesi* (1844).
- *Précis de percussion et d'auscultation à l'usage de ses leçons* (1843).
- *Pharmacopee Militaire Ottamane* (1844).

During his six years working as the first principal instructor at the Imperial Medical School, Bernard navigated a treacherous path between offending the sensitives of those wedded to traditional local medicine practices while boldly introducing the latest trends of Western medicine to the Ottoman Empire.

The first steps were slow and strenuous due to the lack of technical terms in the Ottoman language, and for this reason all the lectures were held in French only. The students with insufficient knowledge of this foreign tongue had to first pass a French course, often a forbidding challenge. It would not be until 1870 that courses held entirely in the Ottoman Turkish language were offered at the Imperial Medical School.

The other major problem was the clash of the modern medicine with the Islamic law, regarding the treatment of the bodies of the deceased; this slowed Bernard's attempts to introduce autopsy courses to the students.

Importantly, in 1841, Karl Ambros Bernard managed to obtain the first permission for Bthe conduct of an autopsy in the Ottoman Empire. To avoid breaching of Islamic law, the autopsy was performed on the corps of a Christian, who had died in an accident.

This revolutionary experiment set the precedent for further medical examinations, which could henceforth be conducted on Christians, slaves and prostitutes.

This revolutionary experiment set the precedent for further medical examinations, which could henceforth be conducted on Christians, slaves and prostitutes.

Two year later, the first Ottoman book on autopsy, describing Bernard's procedures and findings, was published under the title *Makalat-ı Tıbbiye*.

In 1844, Karl Ambros Bernard's hard work began to pay off. He was awarded the Order of Honour by Sultan Abdulmejid I for his outstanding contributions to the empire. In October of the same year, he wrote a letter, brimming with optimism, in which he looks forward to beginning his seventh year of teaching in Istanbul, the Austrian crown having prolonged his contract with the sultan for another five years.

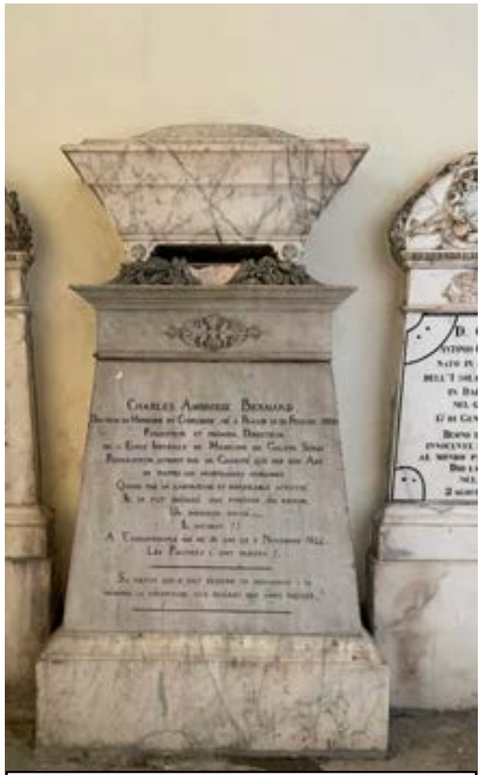
Tragically, however, less than a month after penning this letter, Karl Ambros Bernard suddenly suffered from infected parotid gland, which overnight manifested itself in severely swollen teeth and a high fever. He died fifteen days later at only the age of 36.

The news of Bernard's death, on November 2nd, 1844, was overshadowed by the celebration of the birth of Mehmed Reşâd, the future sultan Mehmed V.

Bernard's young widow Theresa von Kleßl commissioned an epitaph, which still stands by the outer northern wall of the Catholic Church of Saint Mary Draperis in Istanbul, on today's İstiklal Avenue.

The pioneering work of Bernard, a prematurely deceased, brave young scientist and educator was continued by his followers and students, who guided by his lectures and books, succeeding in further upgrading Ottoman medicine in line with the best Western techniques and inventions.

All works by Karl Ambros Bernard are rare today, as the Imperial Medical School burned down together with the library in 1848.



Karl Ambros Bernard's gravestone at Saint Mary Draperis in Istanbul

References: Neuer nekrolog der Deutschen, 1, 1846, pp.730-736; Max NEUBURGER, Österreichische Ärzte als Pioniere der wissenschaftlichen Medizin und des Sanitätswesen in der Türkei (1839-1856), Wiener medizinische Wochenschrift, 38, 1917. H. ÖZTÜRK – C. KARASU, Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Adliye-i Şahane'nin kurucusu Charles Ambroisse Bernard'ın eserleri ve Osmanlıya etkileri üzerine bir değerlendirme. Adli Tıp Bülteni, 2014;19(3) pp. 125-134; Salih Murat AKKIN - Gülten DINÇ, A Glimpse into the process of gaining permission for the educational dissection of human cadavers in the Ottoman empire, Clinical Anatomy 27 2014, pp. 964–971.

6. Karl Ambros Bernard - First Book for the Students of the Imperial Medical School in Istanbul

Karl Ambros BERNARD (1808 - 1844).

Précis de percussion et d'auscultation à l'usage de ses leçons.

[Precise Percussion and Auscultation for the Use of the Lectures].

Istanbul : Inprimerie [sic] de L'Indicateur Byzantin, 1843.

8°: [4 pp.], 90 pp. with an introduction in French and Ottoman, original illustrated green boards, brown calf spine (binding slightly scuffed on the edges, minor staining, light water staining mostly to the edges of the rear endpapers, old Ottoman bookseller's stamp, otherwise in good condition).

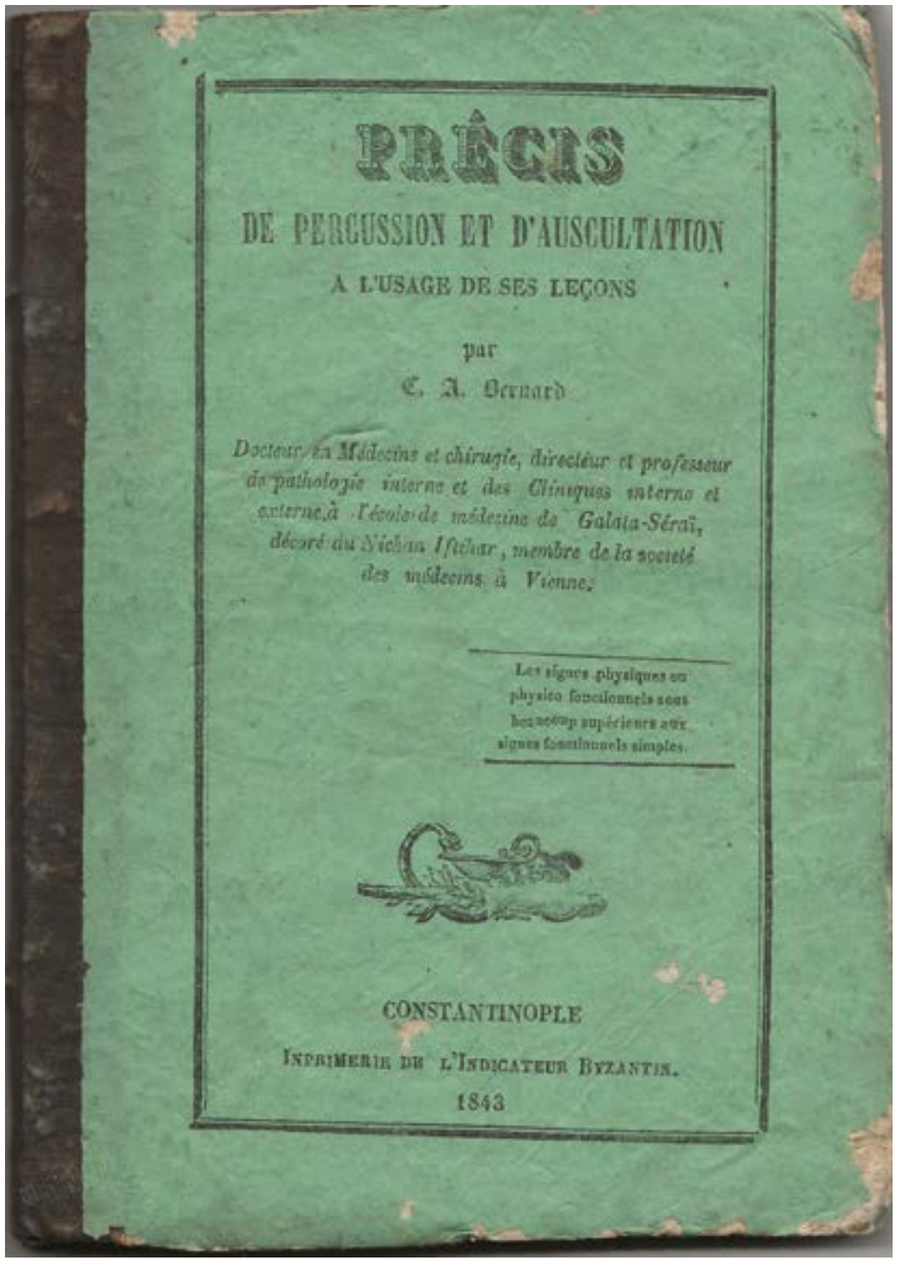
A rare, pioneering medical textbook for students at the Imperial Medical School in Istanbul, written in the French language.

This textbook, written in the French language by Karl Ambros Bernard, is a pioneering work on modern medical education in the Ottoman Empire. It features lectures, mostly on various diseases, geared for students at the Imperial Medical School in Istanbul. The image on the back cover illustrates a scene of a lecturer with his students, within a library-style classroom.

The text provides a rare insight into the educational system while it was undergoing a revolutionary transformation during Bernard's first years at the Istanbul Medical School. During this period, all instruction was in French due to the practical reason that the Ottoman Turkish language did not yet possess sufficient modern medical terminology.

We could not trace any institutional examples of the present work on Worldcat. It is possible that the book was never intended for sale, or public distribution, but was only available for the students at the Imperial Medical School.

1.800 EUR



7. Hydrotherapy

Karl Ambros BERNARD (1808 - 1844).

قپلوجه رساله سی

[Kaplıca Risalesi / Pamphlet on Hot Springs].

[Istanbul]: Mekteb-i Tıbbiye Tab'hanesi [Medical School Press], [1844].

8°: 98 pp., (some leaves mispaginated, but complete) lithographed text written in Nastaliq, 1 folding lithographed view, 1 folding lithographed map, original green printed boards (boards slightly scuffed, stained and with small loss of paper, small wormholes in the inner margins, otherwise in a good, clean condition).

This is the first book to introduce Western hydrotherapy to the Ottoman world. Focusing upon the hot springs of Bursa, Bernard wanted to promote the healing effects of warm waters for the body and mind to the general Ottoman population, beyond medical circles. He was himself a regular and enthusiastic visitor to the resort, seeking to treat his problems with rheumatism.

The pamphlet gives instructions on how to use the hot springs, explains the temperatures, the time and frequency of using the waters, and introduces the importance of dieting, fresh air and walking. Bernard also describes the historical and architectural monuments of Bursa, a famed city that served as the Ottoman capital from 1326 to 1402.

The first work on modern hydrotherapy in the Ottoman Empire.

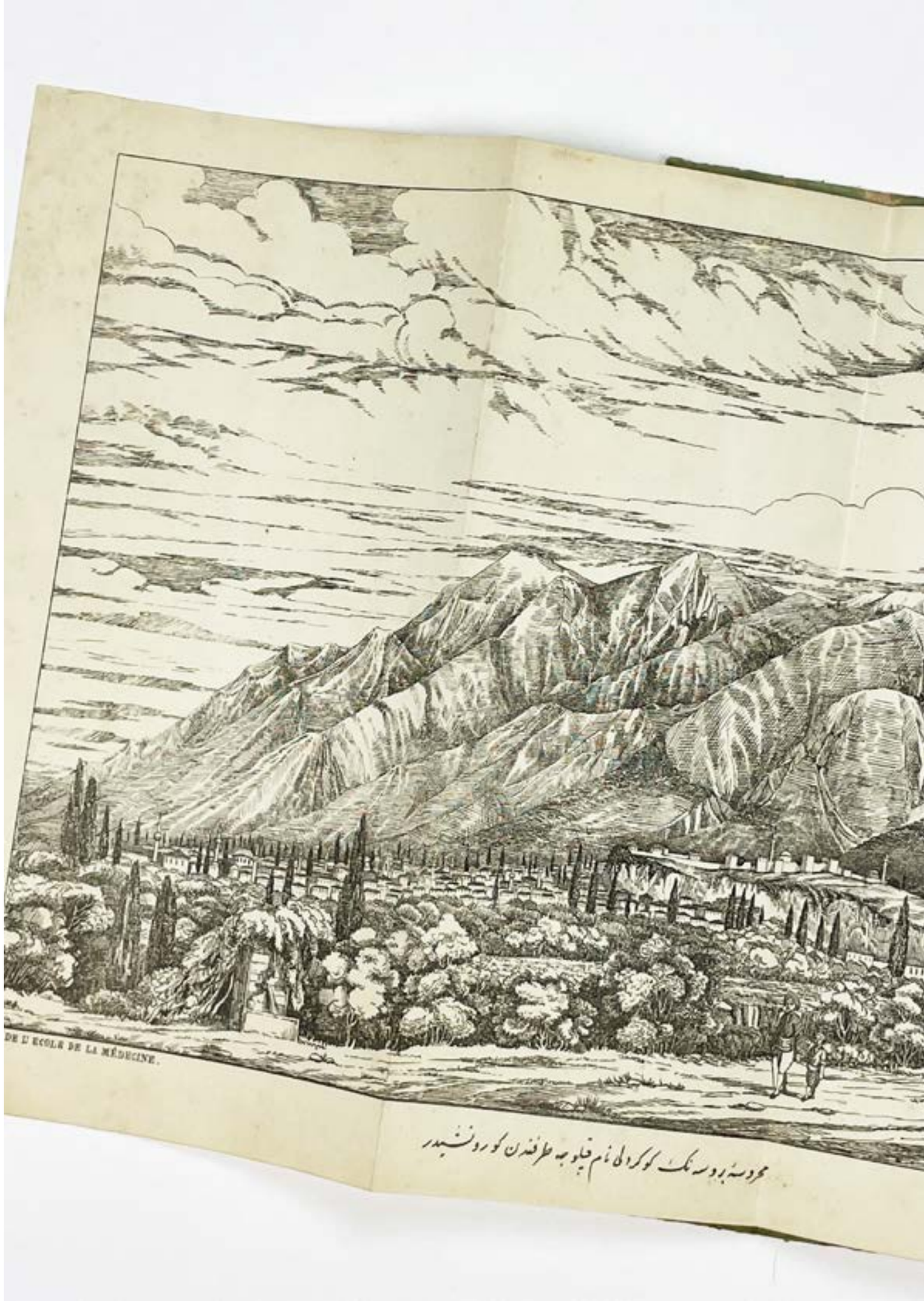
The medical uses of hot water springs, or hydrotherapy, was highly popular in the times of antiquity. However, in Europe it subsequently fell out of favour for centuries until it was revived in the early 19th century, promoted by figures such as Vincent Preissnitz, the head of a hydropathy clinic in Gräfenberg, Bavaria, in 1826.

The work was originally published under the French title Les Bains De Brousse en Bithynie (1844). The present first Ottoman language edition was commissioned by Sultan Abdulmejid I, following one of his visits to Bursa. It was published by the printing house of the Medical School and sold for a price of 12 cents.

Worldcat lists only a single institutional example (Bavarian State Library).

References: OCLC 635143404. Hülya ÖZTÜRK, 'Charles Ambroise Bernard'ın (1808-1844) Kaplıca Risalesi Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme', in Osmangazi Journal of Medicine, vol. 37, no. 2 (2015), pp.1-8.

1.400 EUR



8. First Original Pharmacopoea in the Ottoman Empire

Karl Ambros BERNARD (1810 - 1844).

Pharmacopoea Castrensis Ottomana. Pharmacopée Militaire Ottomane.

Istanbul: Henri Cayol, 1844.

Small 4°: [4 pp.] titles, iv, 161 pp., [2 pp.] errata, original printed blue wrappers; book-seller's stamp in Ottoman on p. 1 (good, uncut example, mss. numerals to title, two tiny holes to the first two pages (paper deformation), light foxing to initial pages, last page with two small wormholes; wrappers with small holes, tears and chips and light foxing).

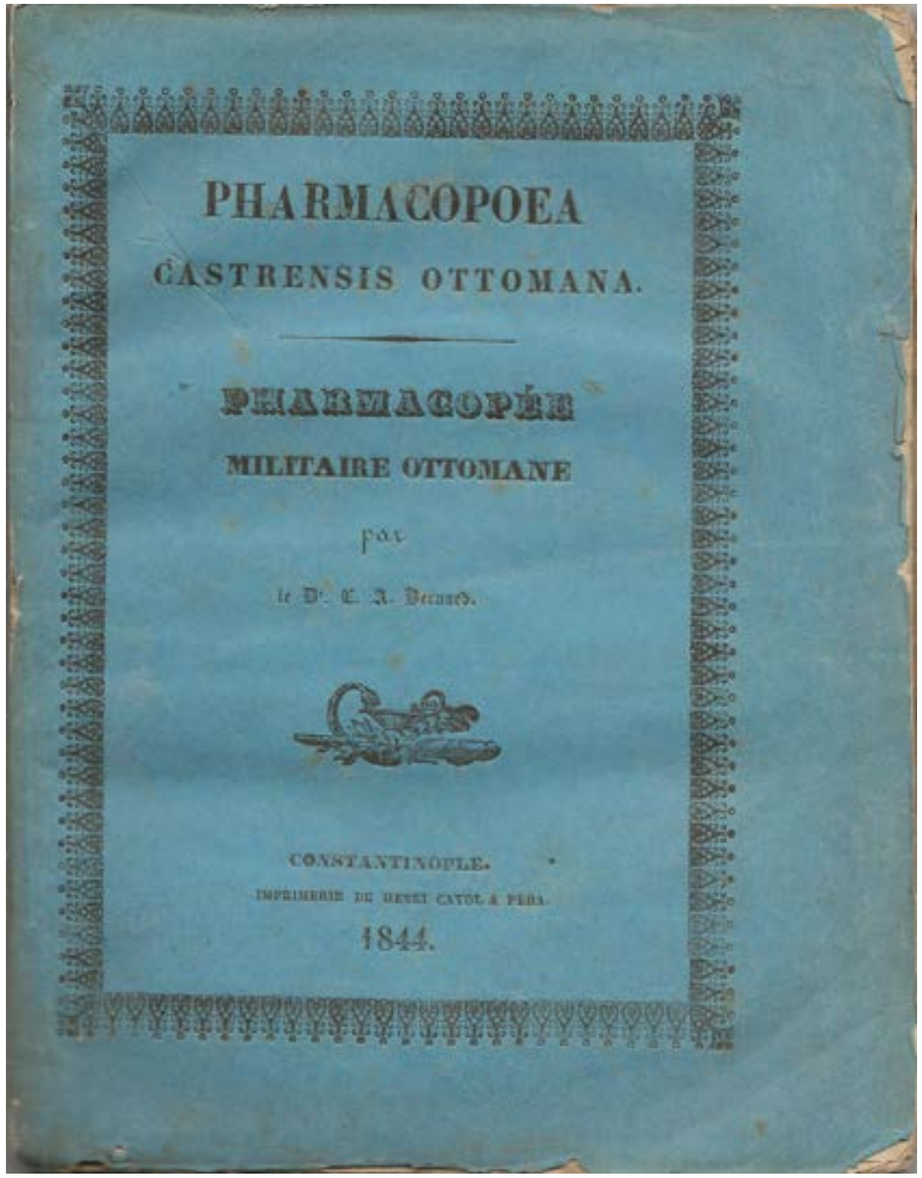
In the autumn of 1844, shortly before his sudden death, at the age of thirty-six, Karl Ambros Bernard wrote his most important work, Pharmacopoea Castrensis Ottomana.

The book is a pharmacopeia, a collection of formulas for medical use, and in this case, it is this fist such work based upon an original text published in the Ottoman Empire. The first printed pharmacopeia in Istanbul appeared in 1818 under a Greek title, Pharmacopoeia Geniki, but this was a translation from an Italian work, Farmakopoea ad uso degli Speziali, e Medici Moderni della Repubblica Italiana, by Dr. Luigi Brugnatelli.

The first pharmacopeia predicated upon an original text printed in the Ottoman Empire – an uncut example with its original wrappers.

The text of Pharmacopoea Castrensis Ottomana is written in both the French and Latin languages, accompanied by Italian terms. In the introduction, Bernard explains that the Italian terms are for the use of army pharmacologists who might not understand the first two languages. Sporadic expressions are also quoted in a vulgar Turkish, as equivalent technical terms in Ottoman language for most of the words did not exist yet. Bernard was hoping to prepare a complete Ottoman translation soon.

The text is divided in four parts: 1. – Basic medicaments in alphabetic order, with heir pharmaceutical and systematic names and the descriptions of their uses. 2. – Composed medicaments in alphabetic order, sorted by their pharmaceutical and chemical


PHARMACOPOEA

CASTRENSIS OTTOMANA.

PHARMACOPÉE

MILITAIRE OTTOMANE

par

le Dr. C. A. Bernard.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

IMPRIMERIE DE HENRI CAYOL A PERA.

1844.

denominations and the descriptions of their uses. 3. – Medicaments used in hospitals. 4.- Charts with solutions. While still an original text, Bernard was inspired in creating the present work by the Pharmacopoea Castrensis Austriaca (1795), the first military pharmacopoeia published in Habsburg Austria.

The book was printed for the official use of the Ottoman Army as a part of the sultan's project to reorganize the structure of the military along Western models.
Henry Cayol: The First Lithographer of Istanbul

The present work was printed by the first lithographer in Istanbul, a Frenchman Henry Cayol, originally a lawyer from Marseille.

Cayol was invited to Istanbul by Koca Hüsrev Pasha (1769 - 1855), an Ottoman Admiral, military reformer and statesman, to print military pamphlets in the relatively new technique of lithography, highly popular in the West.

Cayol's lithographic press was established in 1831 on the premises of the Ministry of War, employing equipment imported from Paris. The first book was issued later that same year. During the first five years of Cayol's operations, he trained 50 soldiers in the techniques of lithography.

Cayol's office was one of the first functional lithographic presses in the Islamic World, preceded only by the Bulaq Press in Egypt (1822) and various Indian presses, active from 1827 onwards.

In 1836, Cayol moved his printing operations out of the Ministry of War, owing to the Hürsev Pasha's dismissal from office. While still sponsored by the Turkish admiral in a private capacity, Cayol reopened a lithographic press near the French Embassy, where he worked until his death from cholera in 1865.

Following his passing, Cayol's work was continued by his apprentice, Antonije Zelić, a Croatian, born in Brela, Dalmatia in 1820, who moved to Istanbul in 1840. After learning the craft of lithography, Zelić opened his own shop in 1855. His business was continued well into the 20th century by his sons and grandsons, making it one of the most successful printing shops of the Ottoman Empire.

Lithography in Istanbul was scarce and expensive to execute, as the stones had to be imported until 1892, when the appropriate materials were discovered south of Istanbul.
To be clear, the Pharmacopoea Castrensis Ottomana was printed in letterpress, as Cayol used the technique of lithography for Ottoman characters only.

Note on Rarity

The present work is exceedingly rare. Worldcat lists only a single institutional exam-

-ple (Bibliothèque nationale de France).

References: OCLC 457048002. Selim Nüzhet GERÇEK, Türk Taş basmacılığı ([Ankara]: Maarif Vekaleti, 1939); Clifford Edmund BOSWORTH, The Encyclopaedia of Islam (1989), p. 802. ÖBL 1815-1950, Bd. 1 (Lfg. 1, 1954), S. 75; Halil TEKINER, Afife MAT and Mert SANDALCI, A Concise History of Turkish Pharmacopoeias from 1818 to Present: (http://www.histpharm.org/ISHPWG%20Turkey.pdf).

3.800 EUR

9. First Autopsy in the Ottoman Empire

Hayrullah Efendi (1818 - 1866).

مقالات طبيه
[Makalat-ı Tıbbiye / Medical Reports].

Istanbul: Takvim-i Vakâ‌I, 1259 [1843].

8°: [4 pp., index], 149 pp., 6 folding charts, contemporary marbled boards, restored calf spine, old paste-down tile to cover bearing title, original pink endpapers (old ottoman annotations on first and last blank pages, slightly stained, mostly in margins, boards slightly scuffed and rubbed with small loss of paper, sporadic small tears in margins, lines on the decoration on the first page overlined with light black pen, the but overall, in a good condition).

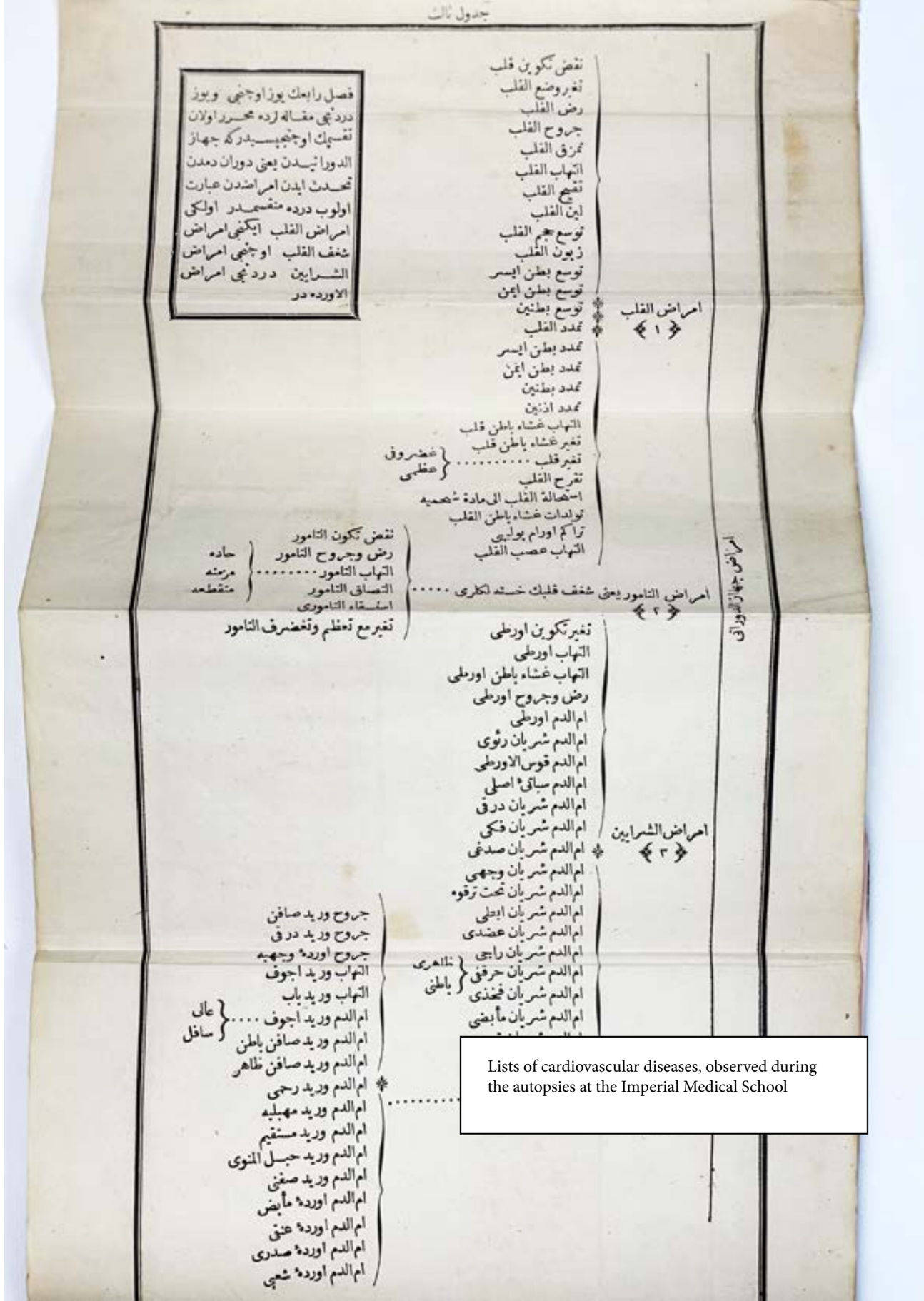
In 1844, Hayrullah Efendi, one of the first wave of students trained in the new Westernized curriculum at the Imperial School of Medicine, published his thesis on the first autopsy conducted in the Ottoman Empire. It was performed by Karl Ambros Bernard, lead instructor at the Imperial Medical School. The autopsy was held at the Austrian Hospital in Istanbul employing the corpse of an apparently healthy Croatian, who suddenly died in a work accident. The procedure occurred with with the special permission by the sultan, who acted at the urging of his personal physician and the official head of the medical school, Abdülhak Molla.

A thesis on the first autopsy ever conducted in the Ottoman Empire, performed by Karl Ambros Bernard in 1841, at the Austrian Hospital in Istanbul, written by Hayrullah Efendi, a future Ottoman diplomat and prolific author

The work includes a description of the first highly successful autopsy, followed by reports on some of Bernard's subsequent post-mortems, and includes various fascinating medical observations, augmented by six charts detailing the procedures.

The first autopsy performed in the Ottoman world, overseen by Bernard, is described:

"While a Croatian worker was gathering pieces of wood a big stick fell on his head. He died immediately. His body was brought to the Austrian Hospital, and the director of Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Sahane, monsieur Bernard, performed the autopsy. During the procedure, I wrote about the findings and other medical school students, followed up the



Lists of cardiovascular diseases, observed during the autopsies at the Imperial Medical School

the procedure, I wrote about the findings and other medical school students, followed up the observations of Monsieur Bernard. Monsieur Bernard found that the size of the Croatian worker's heart was 2 times bigger than normal. In addition to that, the aortic valves were approximately covering the entrance of the aorta. However, this man's body was in better condition than that of most healthy men, and his illness was not known. This man was a hauler of heavy luggage in his daily life and while he was working, he did not complain about anything." (Akıncı S. Dissection and Autopsy in Ottoman Empire Medicine, vol. 2, 1962; quoted after OGUZ – UYSAL, 2009, p. 107).

Bernard's autopsies revealed to his Ottoman students not only the whole new world of the inner parts of the human body, but also the fact that a seemingly healthy person can unknowingly carry diseases. Further autopsies, performed by Bernard and described in the book, prove that various health issues can often be due to causes which were not directly connected to the location of the visible injury or problem.

Bernard's autopsies became a foundation of modern Ottoman medicine and played an important role in the criminal justice system in the country (ex. the coroner's office / forensic sciences). After Bernard's sudden death in 1844, his lectures on forensic medicine were continued by Serviçen Efendi.

The author of the present work was Bernard's student, Hayrullah Efendi (1818 - 1866), who was during his time at the Medical School awarded several medals for his work and submitted his report on the autopsies performed at the Imperial Medical School as his doctoral thesis. Hayrullah was a son of Abdülhak Molla (1786 - 1854), a medical doctor who founded the Imperial Medical School in 1827, and who arranged for Bernard to be given permission to perform the first autopsies in the Ottoman Empire.

In the years after his thesis, Hayrullah Efendi held several important public offices, including as head of the Medical School and Minister of Education, as well as authoring several books on medicine, history and geography. He died suddenly in Tehran while on a diplomatic mission.

Worldcat lists 4 institutional examples of the present work (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Hungarian Academy of Sciences Library, Library of Congress and Boğaziçi University Library).

The standard bibliography of Ottoman books, Özege, incorrectly claims that the work is a translation after an author called Du Bois (Özege 11991).

References: OCLC 949488288, 952855689, 470415463. Cf.: Salih Murat AKKIN, 'A Glimpse into the Process of Gaining Permission for the Educational Dissection of Human Cadavers in the Ottoman Empire', Clinical Anatomy 27(7), 2014, pp. 964–971. Nermin ÇELIK, 'The Start of Conducting Dissection in Ottoman Empire', International Journal of Basic and Clinical Medicine (online source: nkmj-3-53-En.pdf (galenos.com.tr)); Mahmut AŞIRDIZER, Adli Bilimler Ve Adli Tibbin Tarihçesi (2021); Yusuf ATAN, İlhan BAHŞİ, Zekeriya TATAROĞLU, Mustafa ORHAN and Murat ÇETKİN, 'Dr. Charles Ambroise Bernard: Türkiyede Adli Otopsinin Başlangıcı / Dr. Charles Ambroise Bernard: Beginning of Forensic Autopsy in Turkey', Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Dergisi 2 (3), 2018, pp. 28-31; Polat OGUZ - Cem UYSAL, 'History of Forensic Medicine in Turkey', Legal Medicine 11(3), 2009, pp. 107-110 et al.

1.800 EUR

Vaccination - Introduction

During the 19th century, the concept of vaccination was not new in the Ottoman Empire. Allegedly, the Circassian community was the first to employ a method of variolation – infecting six-month-old girls with smallpox by using the abscesses of an infected child. With this method they wanted to prevent the illness in the later years, especially during the period of marriage.

In 1717, Lady Mary Montagu (1689-1762), the wife of the British Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, wrote with great astonishment to her friends in Britain about this unusual procedure called "vaccination", which the Ottomans used against smallpox. Before returning to England, she and her family underwent this procedure and introduced it to England.



A white horse, that produced 1800 dosis for the diphtheria vaccine. Image from: Nusal-i afiyet, item no. 13

When, in 1796, the British doctor Edward Jenner introduced the first smallpox vaccine, the Ottoman Empire embraced the news with great enthusiasm. Şānīzāde Mehmed Atāullah Efendi, the author of famous Mir'āt al-Abdān (Mirror of Bodies) anatomy book, issued in 1816, was the first to administer smallpox vaccines by the modern method in the Ottoman Empire However, his plan to institutionalize the procedure proved premature, and was never realized. Also, his invention of the domestic production of the vaccine, derived from cows was not well accepted and was not reconsidered for several decades.

It was only during the Tanzimat Period (1839-76) that the production of the smallpox vaccine could go ahead at the Imperial School of Medicine, in Istanbul. The laboratory used calves as a source of smallpox vaccine and later horses and mules as a source for diphtheria vaccine, a method that would be much admired by foreign scientists almost a century later.

Between 1841 and 1884, 5,274 children were vaccinated without charge by the medical school. The official institution for vaccination was founded in 1892 under the name of the Smallpox Vaccine Laboratory, which becoming the Imperial Institute of Vaccination and subsequently the Ottoman Institute of Vaccination.
The last two decades of the 19th century in Istanbul were marked by a boom in various new vaccines and administering institutions. In 1886, a year after Pasteur's discovery of the rabies vaccine, the Ottoman doctors Hüseyin Remzi and Zoreos Pasha travelled to Paris. This trip led to the creation of the Imperial Rabies and Bacteriology Laboratory and the above-mentioned Smallpox Vaccine Laboratory.

In 1896, the veterinarian Mustafa Adil (1871 - 1904) successfully produced an anti-diphtheria serum, followed the next year by an anti-rinderpest serum, and finally an anti-scarlet fever serum in 1903. The 20th century brought the first domestic production of typhoid (1911) and cholera vaccines (1913).

10. History of Vaccination

Տիգրան Ս. Փէշտիմալճեան [Dr. Dikran Paşa PEŞTEMALCIYAN, also Tigran S. Peshtimaljian] (1837-1894)).

Պատմութիւն մարդկային պատուաստման.

[Patmut'iwn mardkayin patuastman / History of Human Vaccination].

Istanbul: Տպագրութիւն Արամեան, 1884.

4°: [2 pp.], portrait, [16pp.], 237 pp., with interleaved plates on card (2 original photographs, one black and white xylographic print, with a dedication and signature by the author in Armenian), later marbled paper wrappers with mounted original illustrated cover (first pages brittle in margins with partly restored chips and tears and remounted in gutters, small worm holes, otherwise in good and clean condition with sporadic soft folds to corners).

This rare and important book in the Armenian language was written in Istanbul by the prominent medical doctor Dikran Paşa Peştemalciyan. It describes the importance of vaccines, their history and includes images of historical inoculation campaigns of children, medical tools for vaccination and a drawing of skin reaction to a vaccine.

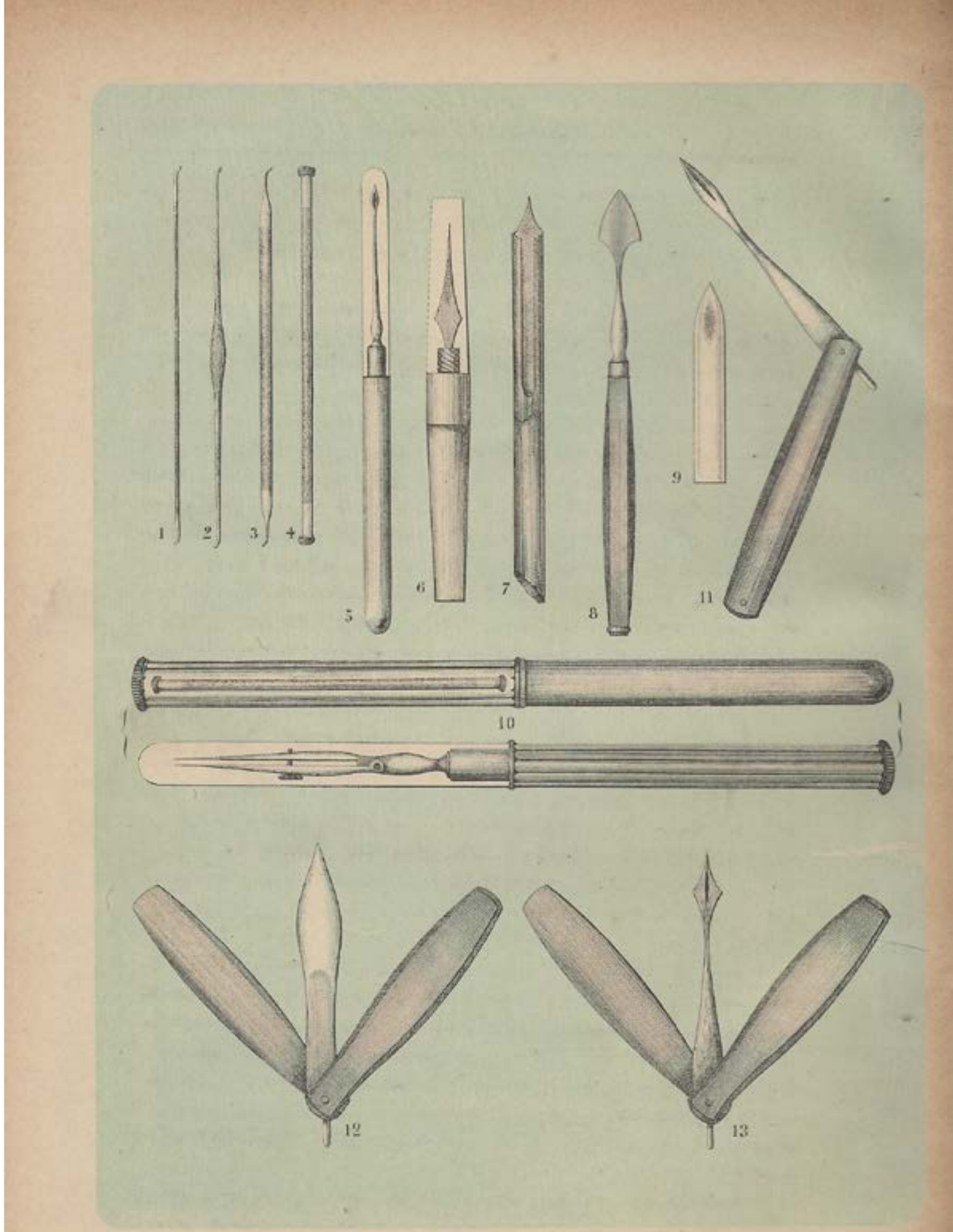
An exceedingly rare, detailed book on the history and importance of vaccines written by a prominent Ottoman Armenian doctor Dikran Paşa Peştemalciyan, published on the eve of the Sublime Porte's decree on the mandatory application of the smallpox vaccine.

The book commences with a portrait of Edward Jenner (1749 - 1823), a British scientist who also pioneered the concept of vaccines, and notably created the smallpox vaccine. It was issued in 1884, a year before the Ottoman Empire issued a decree on mandatory smallpox vaccination, the first such state legislation in world history.

The present example is dedicated in manuscript by the author.

Dikran Peştemalciyan was born to a prominent Armenian family in Hasköy, Istanbul. After graduating high school in his city, he science science, and later medicine, in Paris, where he completed his doctoral thesis in 1867.

Dikran returned to Istanbul two years later, where he became a member of the Imperial Medical Association (Cemiyet-i Tıbbiye-i Şahane, or Société Impériale de Médecine), of



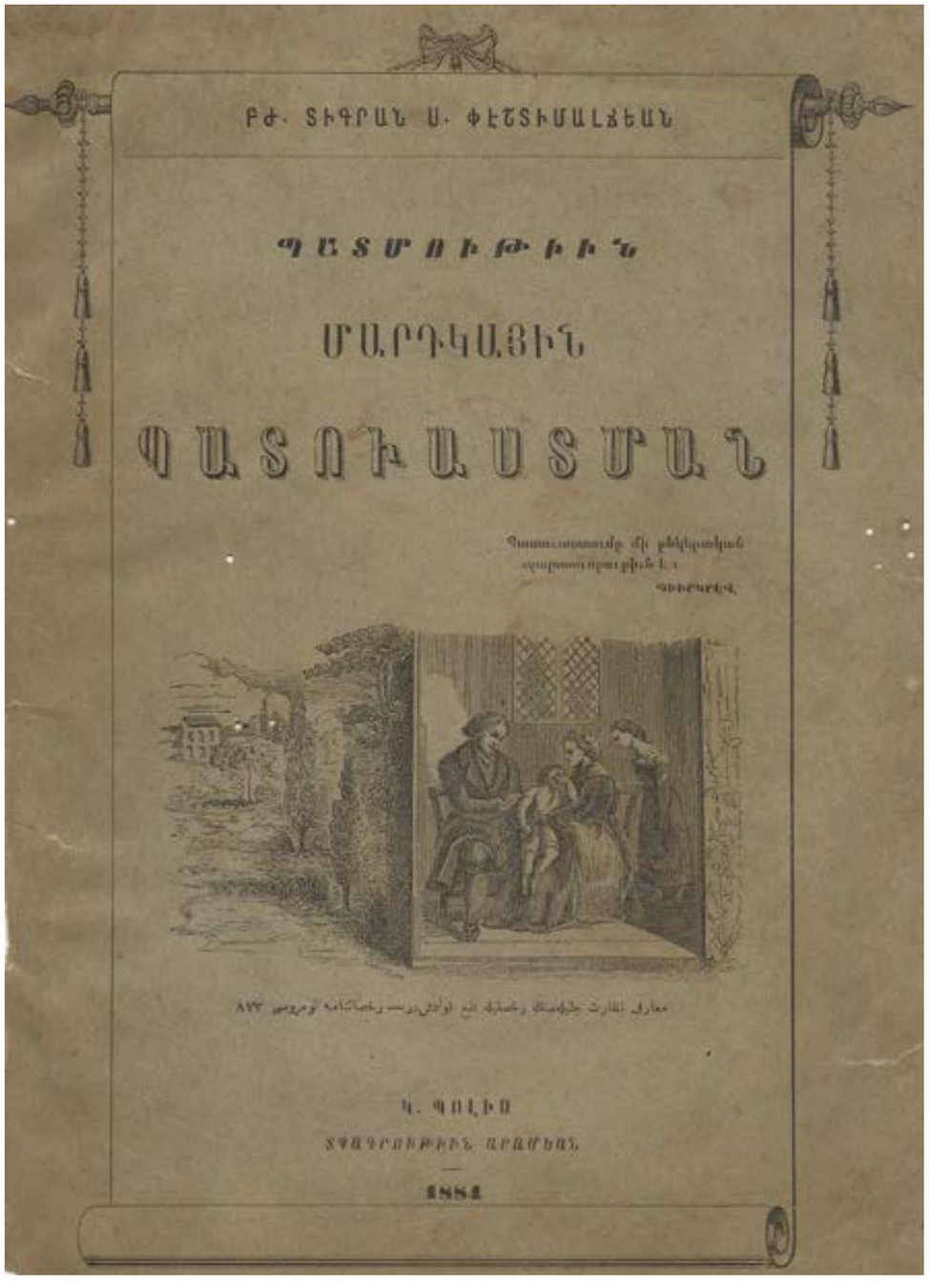
which he served as chairman between 1877 and 1878. From 1880 and 1881, he was the director of the Yedikule Surp Pırgiç Armenian Hospital and in 1884 became the medical undersecretary of Sultan Abdul Hamid II. That same year, he was elected a member of the Société Française d'Hygiéne. Dikran also played a vital role in the connection between the Red Cross and Red Crescent. In 1892, he was promoted to the rank of Paşa. Dikran Paşa authored several important medical works, such as articles on colon cancer, vaccines, hygiene and prostitution, as well as three printed books; two pamphlets on hygiene and childcare and a book on the history of vaccines (the present work).

The present work is very rare. Worldcat lists only 2 examples (British Library and the Library of Congress).

Our collation features a portrait and 5 plates and accords with that of the example held by the British Library. The examples listed in Worldcat record only 3 plates.

References: OCLC 38485434. Cf. Kevork Pamukcuyan, Ölümünün Yüzüncü Yılında Hilal - i Ahmer Kurucusu Dr. Dikran Paşa, Tarih ve Toplum, 134, 1995.

3.200 EUR


ԲԺ. ՏԻԳՐԱՆ Ս. ՓԷՇՏԻՄԱԼՃԵԱՆ

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1884

The Rabies Vaccine - Introduction

The news that Louis Pasteur had successfully prepared the first anti-rabies vaccine, on November 26th, 1885, was received by the Ottoman scientific community with great enthusiasm. Until then, the unsolvable problem of rabies had troubled the Ottoman Empire for centuries. In the wake of Pasteur's momentous discovery, Sultan Abdulhamid II quickly dispatched a delegation of Ottoman medical doctors to Paris to learn about the vaccine.

The small delegation of two Ottoman medical doctors and a veterinarian, led by Dr. Zoeros Pasha, a professor at the Imperial Medical School, reached Paris on June 8th, 1886. There they presented Louis Pasteur with the medal of Order of the Medjidie, a prestigious military and knightly honour, on behalf of Sultan Abdulhamid II. The sultan also donated the vast amount of 10,000 Francs to the Pasteur Institute.



Zoeros Pasha
Portrait from: Nusal-i afiyet, item no. 13

In Paris, the doctors were invited by the Pasteur Institute to witness the vaccination of 50 to 80 people, a process which lasted for 10 days. Yet, the Ottoman physicians were not the only ones witnessing the procedure. The Institute shared its discoveries with scientists from the world over, who came to Paris to view this great leap forward. The only people not welcome were the Germans – a traditional archnemesis of France.

Over a period of two months, Dr. Zoeros Pasha and his colleagues, Dr. Hüseyin Remzi and Hüsnü Bey, a professor of veterinary medicine, studied the new methods for administering the vaccine at the Pasteur Institute. This was followed by further months touring other major Parisian health institutes. The delegation returned by boat to Istanbul, in December 1886, together with inoculated rabbits, which they brought from France to produce their own batches of rabies vaccine.

Dr. Hüseyin Remzi became a specialist in various of the latest vaccines, while Dr. Zoeros established himself as the first Ottoman specialist in the rabies vaccine.
Shortly after the Imperial Rabies and Bacteriology Laboratory, was founded, being one of the first such institutions in the world. The first vaccination employing the Pasteur procedure in the Ottoman Empire was performed on June 3rd, 1887, a year and a half after its discovery.

Zoeros Pasha held the title of head of the institute until 1899. In the decades following its foundation, the institute performed innumerable important research projects and made groundbreaking discoveries that revolutionized science and medicine in the Ottoman Empire.

References: Suheyl UNVER, 'Lettres et cartes de visite de Pasteur retrouvées à Istanbul',
Histoire des sciences médicales, t.4, no.2 (1970), pp.



Hüseyin Remzi
Portrait from: Nusal-i afiyet, 4, item no. 14

11. The Rabies Vaccine

A. ZOÉROS PASHA.

M. Pasteur et ses découvertes et spécialement de la méthode préventive contre le rage. Conférence faite d'abord, à Stamboul, à l'Ecole Impériale de Médicine le 7 mars et ensuite à Péra, au Syllogue Littéraire Grec le 22 mars 1887.

[M. Pasteur and His Discoveries and Especially Regarding the Preventive Method Against Rabies. Lecture Given First, in Istanbul, at the Imperial School of Medicine on March 7, and then in Péra, at the Greek Literary Sylloge on March 22, 1887].

Istanbul: Typographie er Lithographie du Journal « La Turquie », 1887.

8°: 41 pp., original front wrapper, later red cloth binding with gilt lettering (good, minor staining and age-toning, small chips to upper corners, repairs with recent tape to the inner margin of last page).

Shortly after returning to Istanbul from heading of an imperial investigative delegation to the Pasteur Institute, in Paris, Dr. A. Zoéros Pasha gave an important speech on the rabies vaccine at the Imperial School of Medicine. It presents an insider's account of Pasteur's discoveries, the history of the rabies disease and the importance of the immune system of plants, animals and humans. The largest part of the presentation is dedicated to the discovery of the vaccine, its benefits and success.

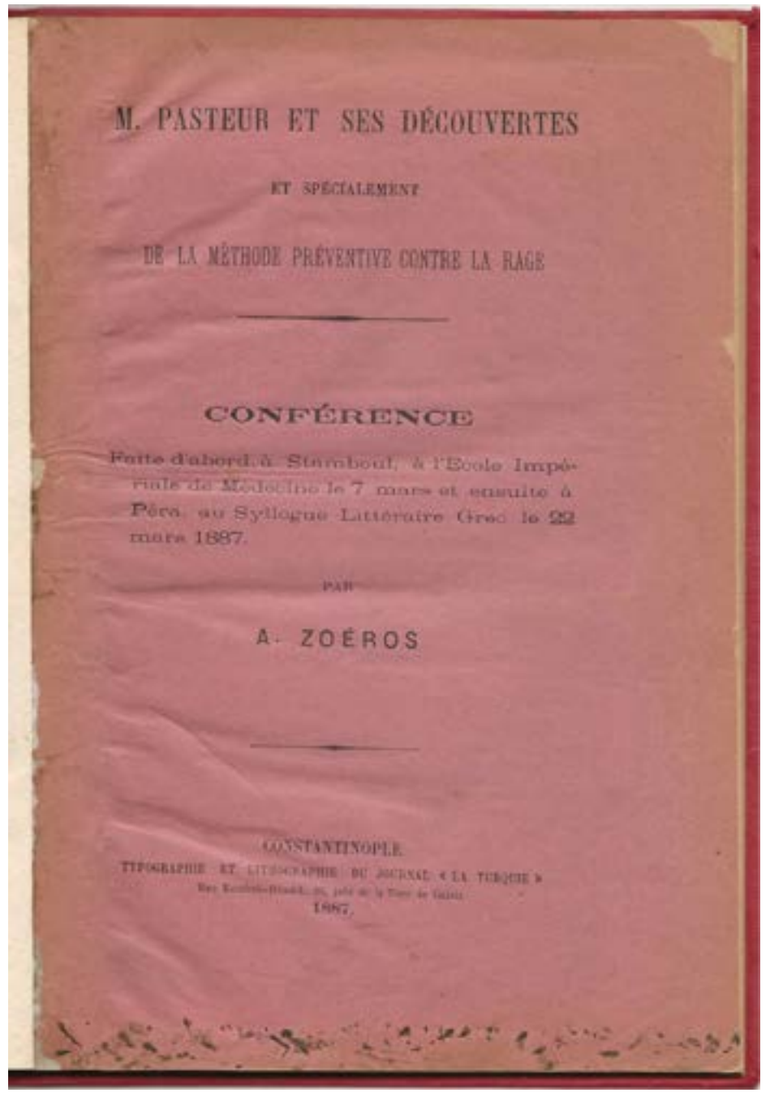
"Attenuation of viruses! Just think of it, Messieurs!"

A preserved letter from Louis Pasteur to Dr. Zoeros, dated April 20th, 1887, indicates that during the period of the speech, the two scientists maintained close contact (UNVER 1970, p. 110), sharing the latest information on the vaccine.

Worldcat lists only a single example (BM Lyon, under the title M. Pasteur et ses découvertes. La Méthode préventive contre la Rage).

References: OCLC: 405213608. Cf. Suheyl UNVER, 'Lettres et cartes de visite de Pasteur retrouvées à Istanbul', Histoire des sciences médicales, t.4, num.2 (1970), pp. 108-111. (online source : HSMx1970x004x002x0108.pdf (parisdescartes.fr)).

480 EUR


M. PASTEUR ET SES DÉCOUVERTES

ET SPÉCIALEMENT

DE LA MÉTHODE PRÉVENTIVE CONTRE LA RAGE

CONFÉRENCE

Faite d'abord à Stamboul, à l'Ecole Impériale de Médecine le 7 mars et ensuite à Péra, au Syllogue Littéraire Grec le 22 mars 1887.

PAR

A. ZOÉROS

CONSTANTINOPLE

1887

12. Imperial Institute of Vaccination Telkihhâne-i Şâhâne

The Guest Book of the Imperial Smallpox Vaccine Laboratory

[Istanbul:] 1923 - 1934.

8°: [56 pp.] with 27 pp. in manuscript in black and blue ink and pencil by various hands and 29 pp. blank, original three quarter dark red linen and grey and white boards, originally bound with string (good, minor wear to boards).

A unique, original manuscript guest book of the Ottoman Imperial Vaccine Laboratory, with entries by various prominent local and international guests, praising the innovative techniques and modernity of the institution.

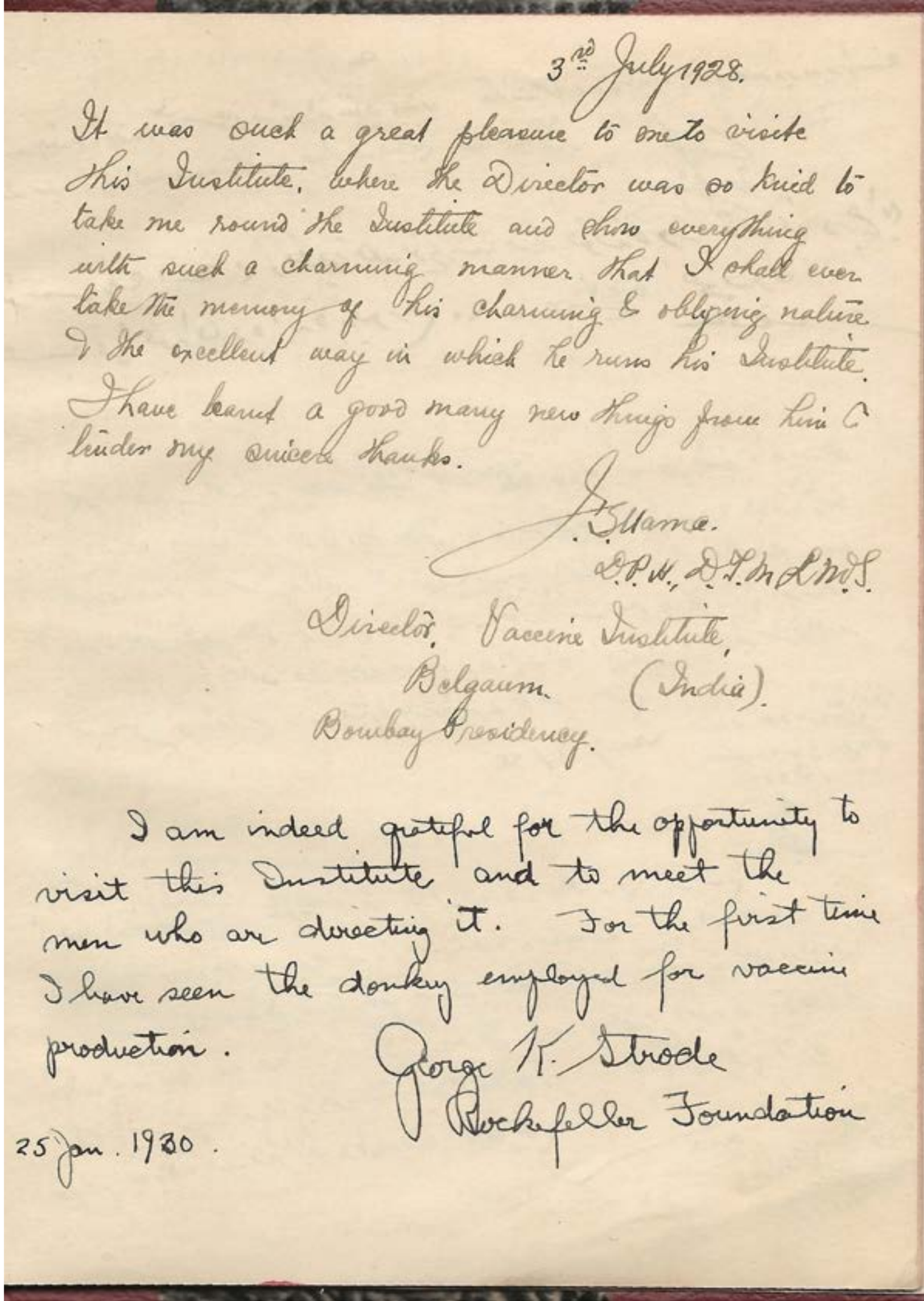
The Smallpox Vaccine Laboratory (Telkihhâne-i Şâhâne), later The Imperial Institute of Vaccination was founded in 1892 under the direction of Hüseyin Remzi Bey (1839-1896). Hüseyin Remzi was inspired by his 1886 visit to the Pasteur Institute in Paris, fulfilling a commission from the sultan. Originally intended to produce the smallpox vaccine, the laboratory progressively expanded its scope to various other fields of research.

During the Allied occupation of Istanbul, between 1918 and 1923, the institute was moved to Eskişehir and then to Kırşehir, before it was relocated back to the former capital.

Present here is a unique, original manuscript quest book of the Imperial Smallpox Vaccine Laboratory, with entries in various languages made by prominent guests between 1923 and 1932. The names include several prominent Ottoman/Turkish medical doctors and veterinarians, as well as international figures such as:

- Frances Elisabeth Crowell, an American nurse and social worker from the Rockefeller Foundation in Paris, whose diaries and notes offer valuable insights into the state of hospitals towards the beginning of the 20th century.

- Frederick F. Russell, the new director of the International Health Board in New


3rd July 1928.

It was such a great pleasure to me to visite this Institute, where the Director was so kind to take me round the Institute and show everything with such a charming manner that I shall ever take the memory of his charming & obliging nature & the excellent way in which he runs his Institute. I have learnt a good many new things from him & under my guidance.

J. Blame.
D.P.H., D.T.M. & M.S.

Director, Vaccine Institute,
Belgaum (India).
Bombay Presidency.

I am indeed grateful for the opportunity to visit this Institute and to meet the men who are directing it. For the first time I have seen the donkey employed for vaccine production.

George K. Strode
Rockefeller Foundation

25 Jan. 1930.

York. Russell was responsible for introducing the typhoid vaccine to United States Army troops in 1910.

- Ralph K. Collins, minister of hygiene of Angora, also a member of the Rockefeller Foundation.

- Dr. Józef Celarek, head of the Serum Production Department in Warsaw.

- Dr. Mama, director of the Vaccine Institute of Belagavi, India,

- George K. Strode of the Rockefeller Foundation, who admires the laboratory's use of a donkey in the vaccine production,

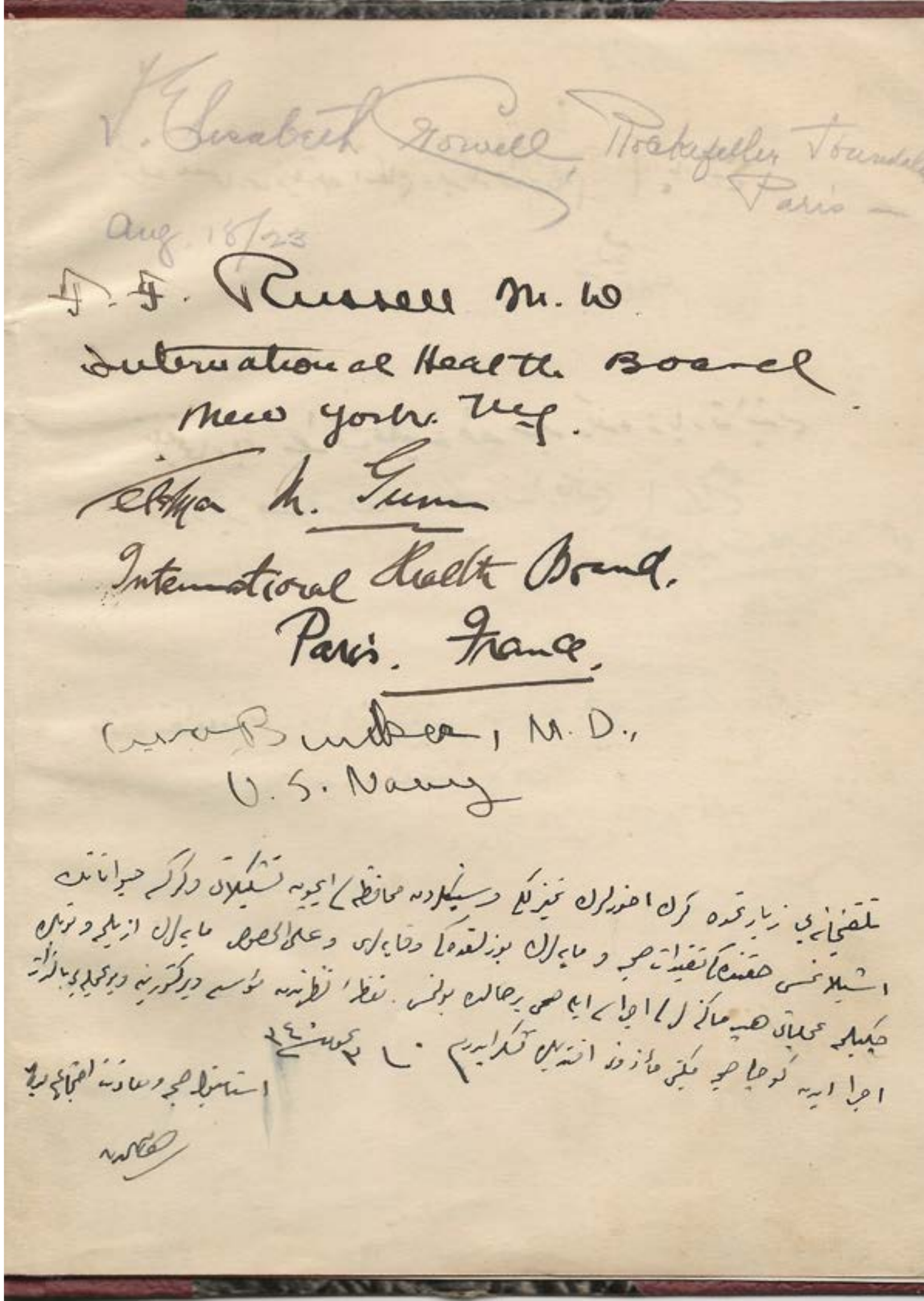
- Hugo Braun (1881 -1963), a German medical doctor and bacteriologist, who worked in Istanbul between 1933 and 1949 as a director of the Institute for Microbiology, Epidemiology and Parasitology.

- R. Rataulal, a lawyer and editor of the Bombay Law Reporter.

Most of the visitors express their admiration for the modernity of the institute and the kindness of the director.

References: Cf. Emre Karacaoğlu, Telkihhâne-i Şâhâne'nin Kuruluş Sürecine Dâir / On The Foundation Process of Telkihhane-i Sahane, Tarih Araştırmaları Dergisi, C.38/S. 65, 2019, pp. 197-249; Nuran Yıldırım, The History of Medicine in Istanbul: Taksim- Beyoğlu-Üsküdar, 2008.

1.200 EUR



Radiology - Introduction

Radiology was introduced to the Ottoman Empire with surprising speed after the discovery of x-rays by Wilhelm Röntgen in 1895 and the publication of his article Grundlegende Abhandlungen über die X-Strahlen, which was re-issued under the more famous title *Eine neue Art von Strahlen* (*On a New Kind of Ray*), at the end of the same year.

During the Greco-Turkish War of 1897, German doctors visiting Turkish field hospitals in May of that year were surprised to see that the Ottoman doctors were successfully using transportable X-ray equipment to photograph the bullet and shrapnel pieces imbedded in the bodies of patients brought straight from the battlefront. The base equipment came from Germany together with the dismantlable bungalows in which they were housed.

These transportable X-ray devices, which marked the first diagnostic utilization of X-rays in the field, were modified from the basic German machines by the Turkish physicians Professor Dr. Salih Bey, Dr. Esad Feyzi and Dr. Rifat Osman.
Shortly thereafter, the British, fighting on the Greek side, imported two portable X-ray devices to the battlefront.

During the first two decades of the 20th century, radiology had only a niche presence in Istanbul hospitals, being only as a side activity of a few medical doctors. Otherwise, most physicians were forced to improvise with a lack of proper modern equipment and professional training. In 1907, the first detailed illustrated book on radiation and radium was published by İsmail Süleyman Türküm, but it was not until well into the 1920s that the first proper training was available for radiologists.

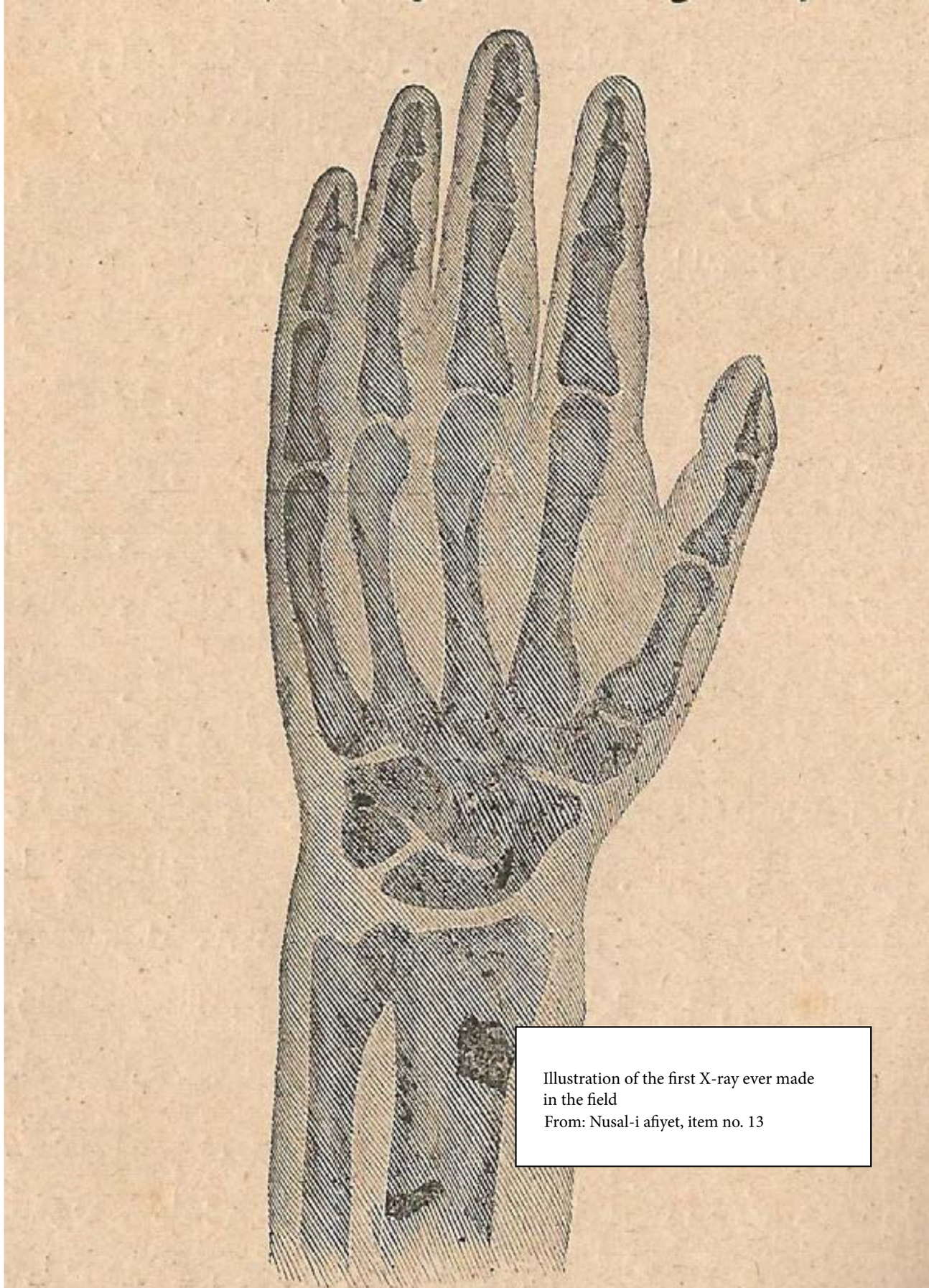


Illustration of the first X-ray ever made in the field
From: Nusal-i afiyet, item no. 13

13. Radiology

بسیم عمر Besim Ömer AKALIN (1862 - 1940).

نوسال عافیت

[Nusal-i afiyet].

Istanbul: عالم مطبعه سی احمد ىحسن و شركاسى [Alam Matbaası – Ahmed ihsan ve Şürekâsı], 1315 [1898 / 1899].

8°: [8 pp.], 420 pp., with original brown wrappers with gilt lettering (good, clean and partly uncut, wrappers with minor scratches and hand-written numbers to corners).

An illustrated summary of modern Ottoman medicine, including the first presentation of the use of X-rays in the field.

This fine work features richly illustrated articles that provide a valuable overview of the latest Ottoman medical achievements. They describe the most modern Ottoman medical institutions, such as the main hospitals of Istanbul, including the special facilities for children and Muslim women. There is also report on the newly imported rabies vaccine written by A. Zoéros Pasha (see item no 11). This includes a discussion of the bacteriological institute and the preparation of the Diphtheria antitoxin with an image of a white horse, which was responsible for producing 1800 bottles of serum. Also covered are the preparation of the rinderpest vaccine, dozens of portraits of famous Ottoman medical doctors, as well as articles on the benefit of sports, women's health, problems with corsets, hypnosis and swaddling.

The publication also contains an illustrated report on the first use of X-rays in the field in the world, showcasing the improvised equipment used for photographing the wounded hand of a soldier showing the clear marks of shrapnel under the skin surface.

The author, Besim Ömer Akalın (1862 - 1940) was an Ottoman Turkish medical doctor who was responsible for introducing modern obstetrics and gynecology to the country. He was schooled in Priština and at the Kuleli Military Medicine High School in Istanbul. After publishing a yearbook which contained exceedingly valuable information on contemporary Ottoman medicine, Besim Ömer continued his studies in Paris.

He later authored several medical books on gynecology and other fields of medicine, as well as on hypnosis.

We could only trace electronic copies of the book on Worldcat.

1.200 EUR



Representation of the first use of X-rays in the field

14. Radiology and Contemporary Medicine

بسیم عمر Besim Ömer AKALIN (1862 - 1940).

نوسال عافیت
[Nusal-i afiyet. 4]

Istanbul: مطبعه احمد بحسن [Matbaa Ahmed İhsan], 1322 [1908].

8°: [4 pp. titles], 736 pp., with3 interleaved plates, [2 pp.] blank, with original illustrated cover, contemporary three-quarter calf with yellow paper boards with debossed decoration, spine decorated with mounted paper elements, original green endpapers (good, minor staining and tiny tears in margins, one page with a small tear, loose endpapers missing, binding with light scratches, tiny worm holes and stains, paper decoration to spine partly missing).



Dr. Besim Ömer

This is the fourth (of 5) installment in a series of separately issued works on modern Ottoman medicine, printed over a period of nine years, edited by Besim Ömer (for a longer description see our previous item).

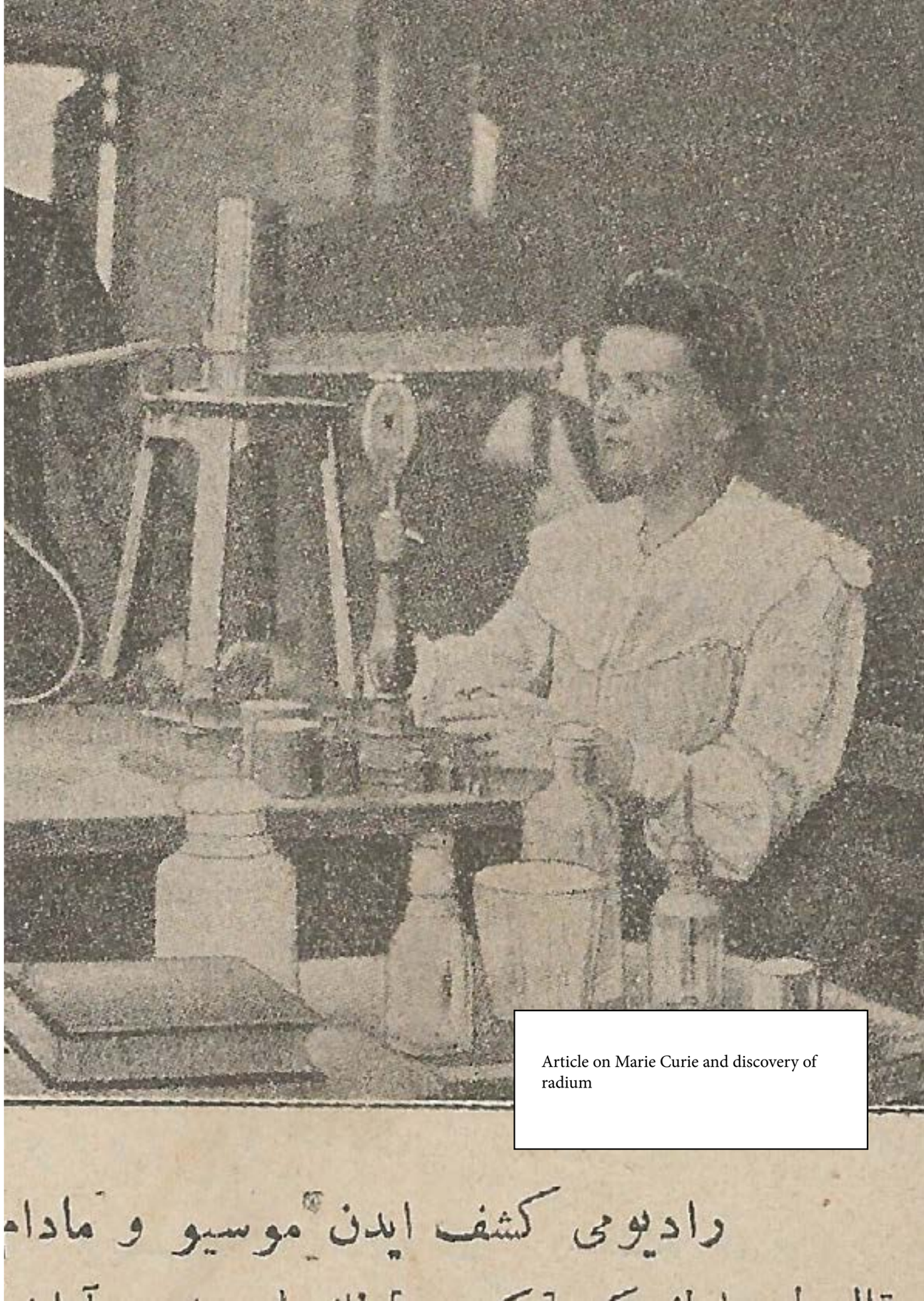
This volume includes highly important articles on Ottoman modern medicine; on topics such as vaccines for children; medical workers in the Russo-Japanese War; the importance of sports for the development of muscles; female students of chemistry abroad; the importance of clean conditions for human beings and animals; on the danger of mosquitoes and various microbes; the function of the brain and nervous system; the danger of alcoholism commencing in childhood and drinking alcohol amongst women; portraits of contemporary Ottoman chemists and pharmacists; and sanitary inspections of various provinces, etc.

A special article is dedicated to Marie Curie and discovery of radium.

The present example is bound in a beautiful contemporary binding.

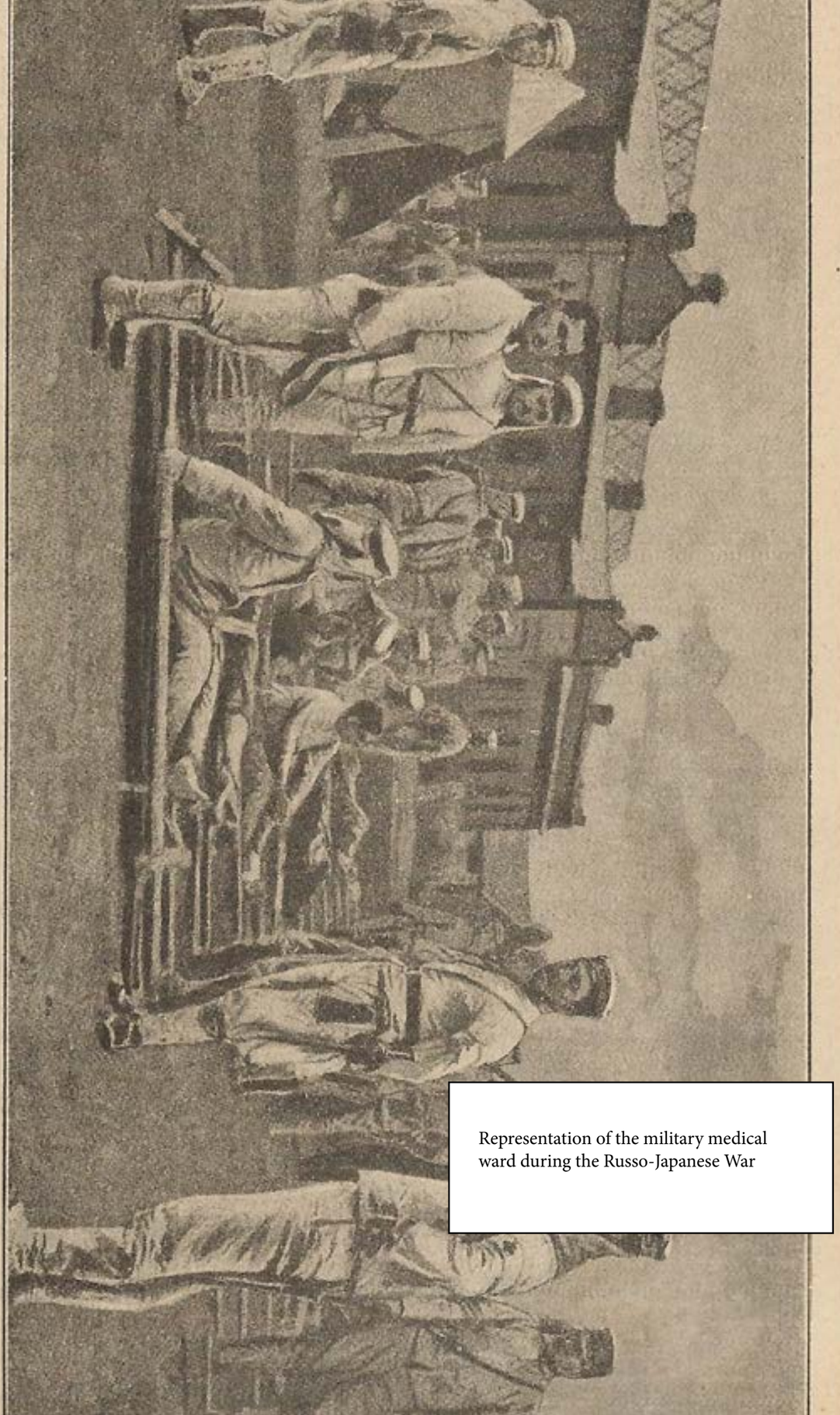
It is unclear in the records of Worldcat if Western institutions hold any examples of the present fourth volume.

980 EUR



Article on Marie Curie and discovery of radium





Representation of the military medical ward during the Russo-Japanese War

15. Radiology - Ephemera

صبحی نشنت [Suphi Neşet]

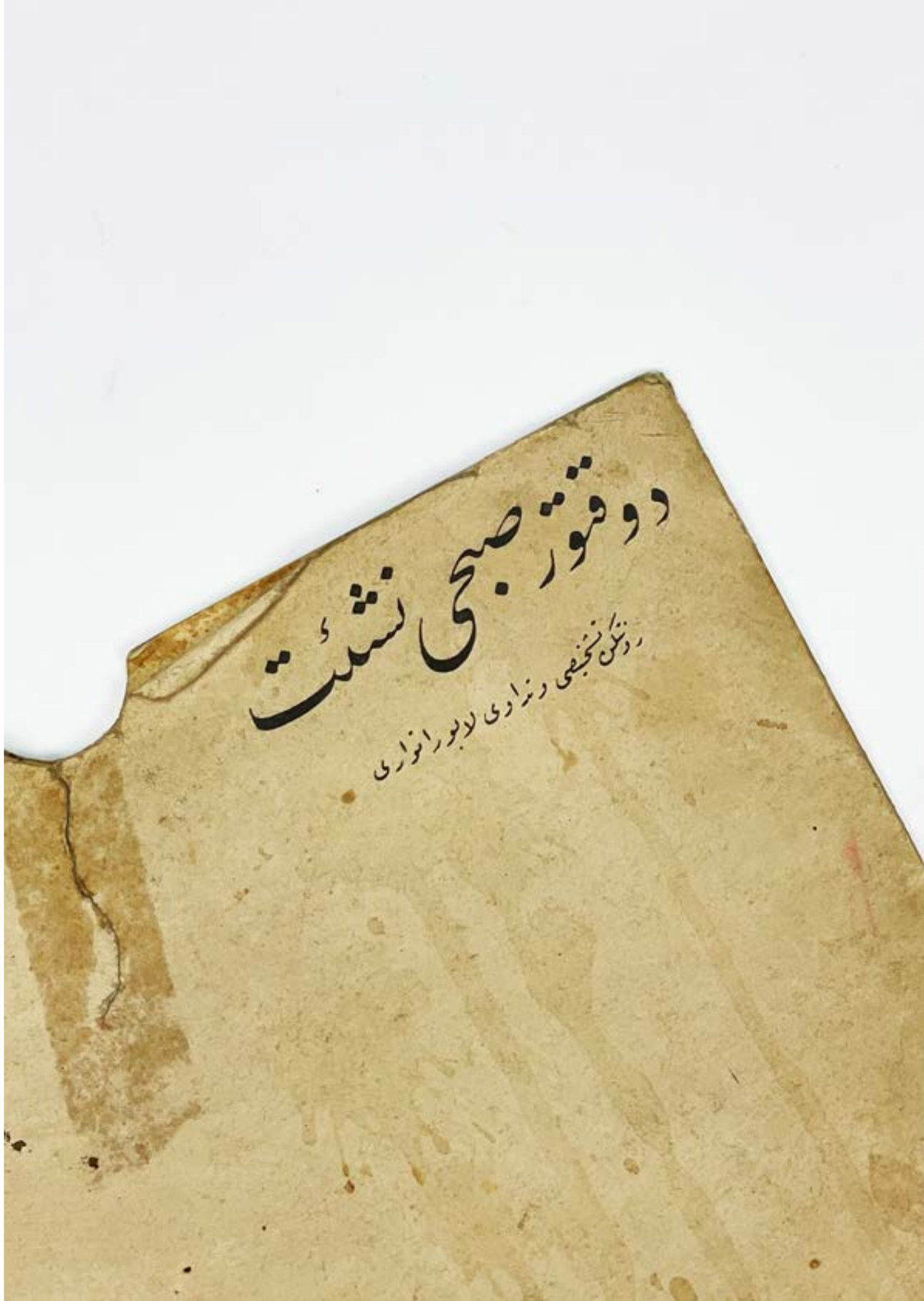
[Radiological Card Sleeve].

[Istanbul, probably 1920s]

Card and paper sleeve with printed lettering, 19.5 x 26 cm (7.6 x 10.2 inches) (slightly stained, soft folds, repaired old tear).

This is an ephemeral sleeve made to contain radiological results, from the practice of Dr. Suphi Neşet Bey, an early Ottoman radiologist and a head of the Haseki Hospital Radiology Laboratory. He pioneered the education of the first radiologists in Istanbul, introducing proper methodology and up-to-date equipment.

220 EUR



16. Anatomy

[Dr. Veliş / Dr. Welsch (?)].

خريطه وجود بشر

[Harita-i Vücud-i Beşer / Map of the Human Body].

Istanbul: Boyacıyan Kutuphane, 1327 [1911].

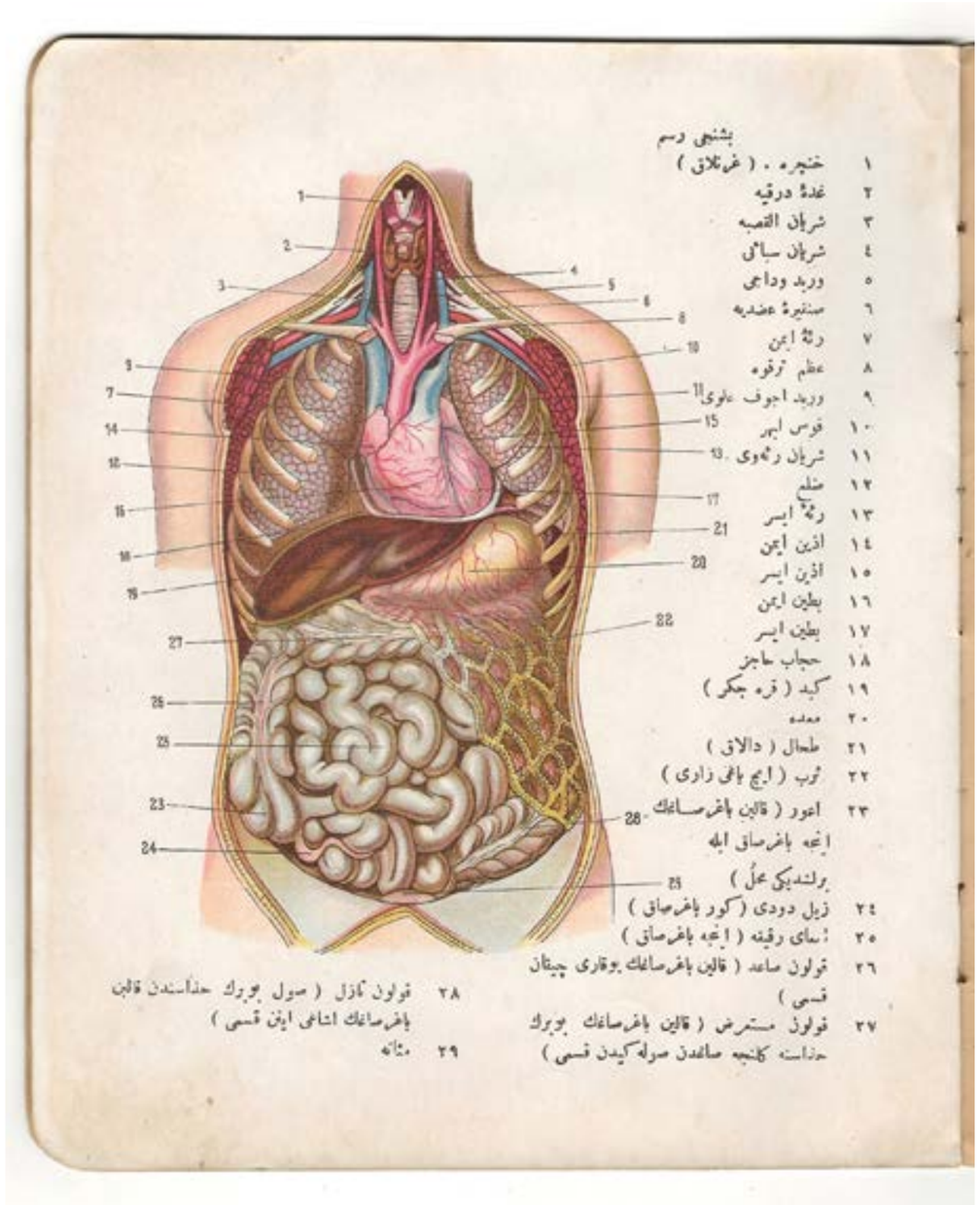
Large 8°: [25 pp.], title page and 12 chromolithographed illustrations, printed on one side only, verso tan paper, original cover, later binding, stapled (internally in good condition with minimal staining in margins, back cover replaced, front cover slightly stained with repaired vertical crack with tiny loss).

This is an attractive book for medical students, containing 12 chromolithographed plates showcasing human anatomy, internal organs, the nerve system and parts of the head. The images are labelled with technical terms in Ottoman.

The book, influenced by contemporary Western works, was printed by Agop Boyacıyan, a prominent Ottoman publisher of Armenian origin, who was schooled in the United States before establishing a thriving business dealing in illustrated books, many with elements imported from France and Germany.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

450 EUR



17. Anatomy

مرات وجود بشر و اعضاء داخليه و خارجيه لرى و آنلرك وظيفه لرى
[Mir'at-ı Vücud-ı Beşer ve Aza-ı Dahiliye ve Hariciyeleri ve Onların Vazifeleri / View of the Human Body and Internal Organs and Extremities and Their Functions].

[Istanbul]: Boyacıyan Kutuphane - آرشاق غارويان مطبعه سى [Arşak Garoyan Matbaası], 1326 [1910].

Small 4°: 4 pp. in French and Ottoman, composition of chromolithographed moving pieces, joined in 1 colour chromolithographed folding image mounted on the inner side of the front wrappers, original debossed boards with lettering, cloth spine (minor foxing, some old and new reapired to the sporadic loose pieces of image, binding slightly dusty and scuffed at corners, otherwise in good condition).

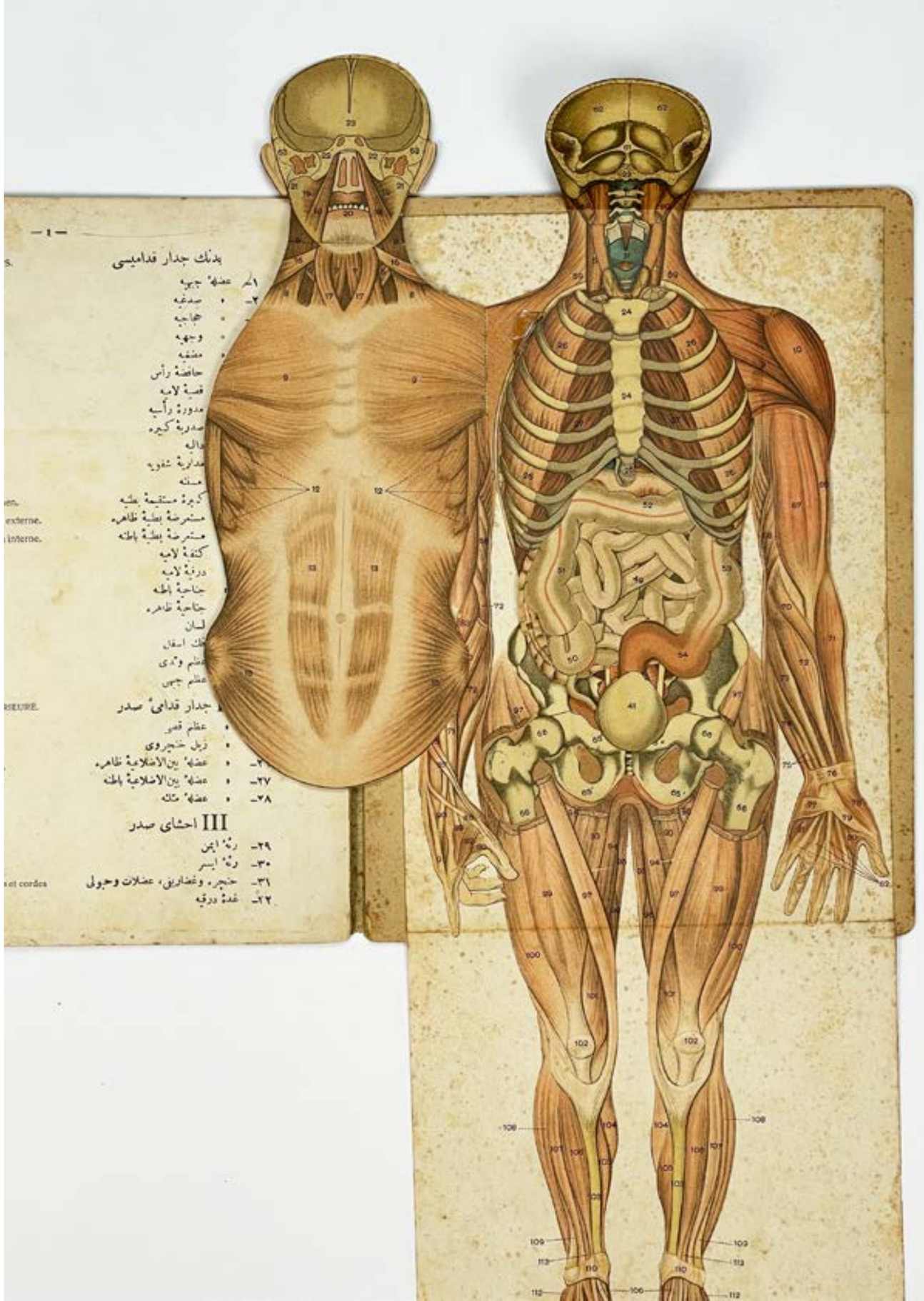
The performance and study of autopsies followed a long and winding path before it gained acceptance in the Ottoman Empire. The story started with the efforts of Dr. Karl Ambros Bernard who had to struggle to obtain an imperial license to perform the first autopsy in the country in 1840. His determination paid off, as he was eventually allowed to regularly conduct further port-mortem exams with his students at the Imperial Medical School. Later generations of Ottoman students were additionally able to hone their studies of human anatomy through publications featuring attractive, movable images.

The present work, which features colourful lithographed representations of the human body, composed of folding pieces, is predicated upon work which became popular in Europe from around 1900. The anatomical images used in such early Ottoman lithographed medical books were almost invariably imported from France, and later Germany. Here the accompanying text is printed in both Ottoman and French, formerly the universal science language in the empire. The parallel languages not only gave students the possibility to learn various terms, but also enabled them to study abroad once the Ottoman language replaced French in instruction at Ottoman medical schools.

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: ÖZEGE: 13747.

950 EUR



18. Anatomy

مکمل مرات وجود نسا

[Mükemmel Mir'at-ı Vücud-i Nisa / The Complete Overview of the Woman's Parts].

[Istanbul]: آرشاق غارویان مطبعه سی [Arşak Garoyan Matbaası], 1329 [1913].

4°: 10 pp., in French and Ottoman, composition of chromolithographed moving pieces, joined in 1 colour chromolithographed folding image mounted on the inner side of the front wrappers, original printed lettering of the wrappers over renewed boards, original blue cloth spine (good, minor marginal water-staining, some pieces of internal organs restored on joints, boards new with pasted-down original wrappers, marginal chipping).

This apparently unrecorded Ottoman book presents the female body and is a corollary to the previous item in this catalogue, issued three years earlier by the same publisher.

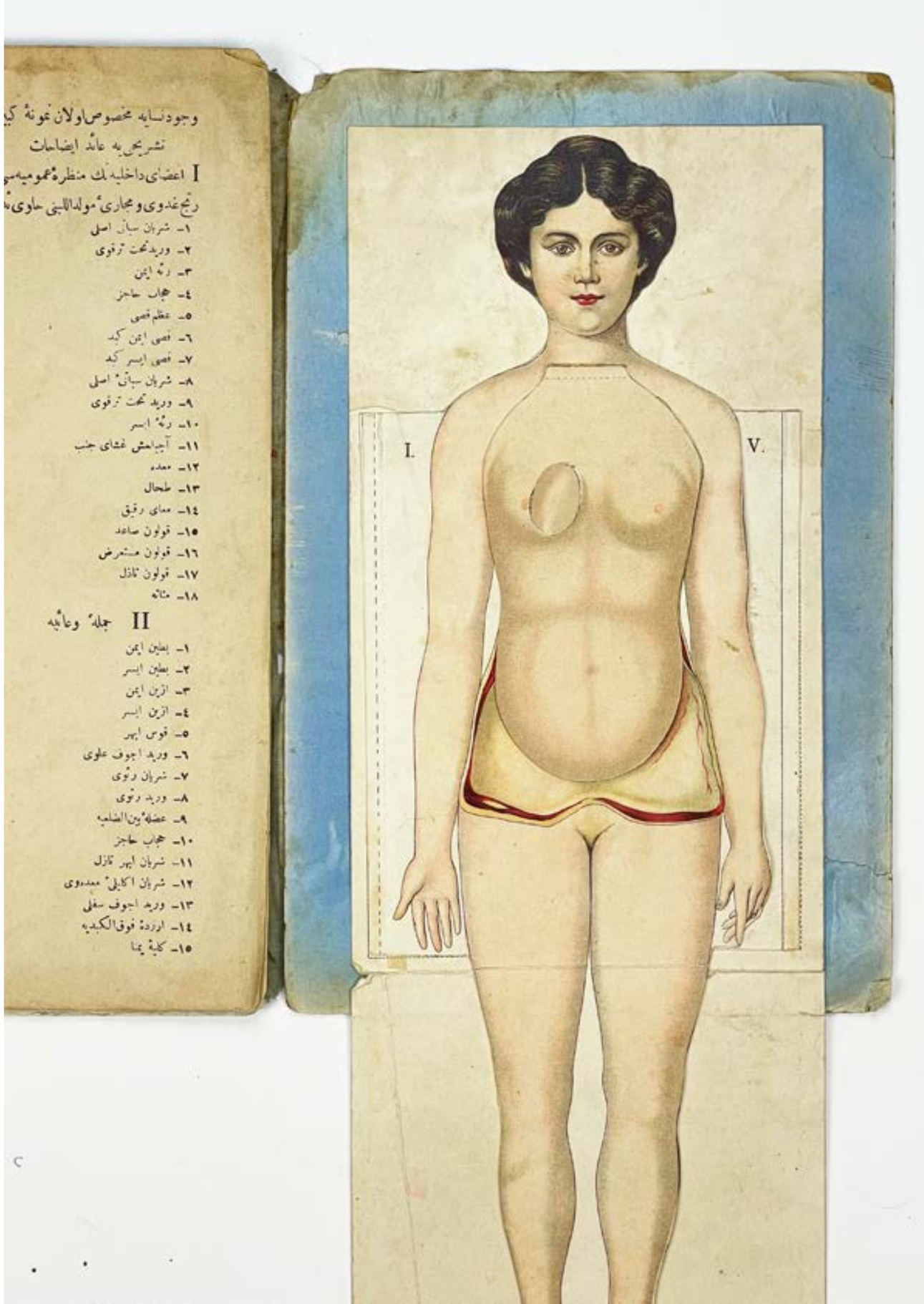
A seemingly unrecorded Ottoman book on female anatomy with chromolithographed folding and movable pieces.

In the chromolithographed composition mounted inside the front cover, the body of a woman is composed of four layers, each printed from both sides, representing the body, muscles, skeleton, nervous system and circulatory system. The layers additionally feature small folding and movable parts.

The work represents a major step forward in showcasing anatomy in manner that is comprehensible to laymen, as opposed to medical professionals.

The book is seemingly unrecorded; we could not trace any institutional examples or bibliographical references.

1.600 EUR



19. Anatomy

يونس فهمى [Yûnus Fehmi].

تشريح

[Teşrih / Anatomy] – Complete Set of 3 Pamphlets.

Istanbul: Bahriye Matbaası 1927 - 1928.

3 issues (all published), all 8°, with original printed wrappers: No. 1: 69 pp. with black and white illustrations, with 5 interleaved colour plates; No. 2: 36 pp. interleaved with 3 black and white and 7 colour illustrations; No. 3: 56 pp. with black and white illustrations, with 11 interleaved colour plates (Excellent condition, clean and seemingly unread, wrappers with minor staining and tiny tears).

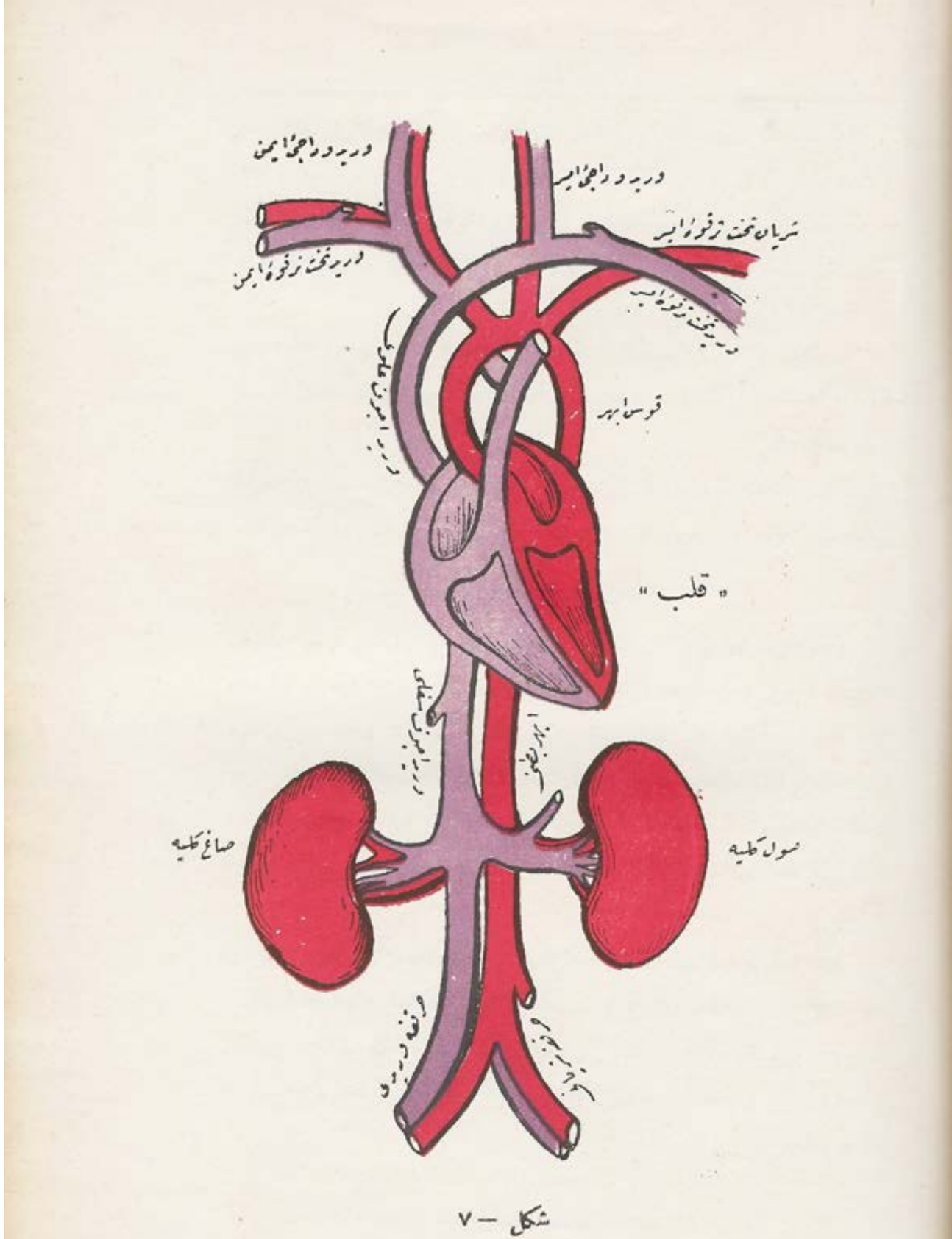
This complete set of three rare pamphlets on anatomy is illustrated with charming, unusual colour illustrations of human organs and other parts of the body. It was published for the sue of Turkish medical students by the physician Yûnus Fehmi.

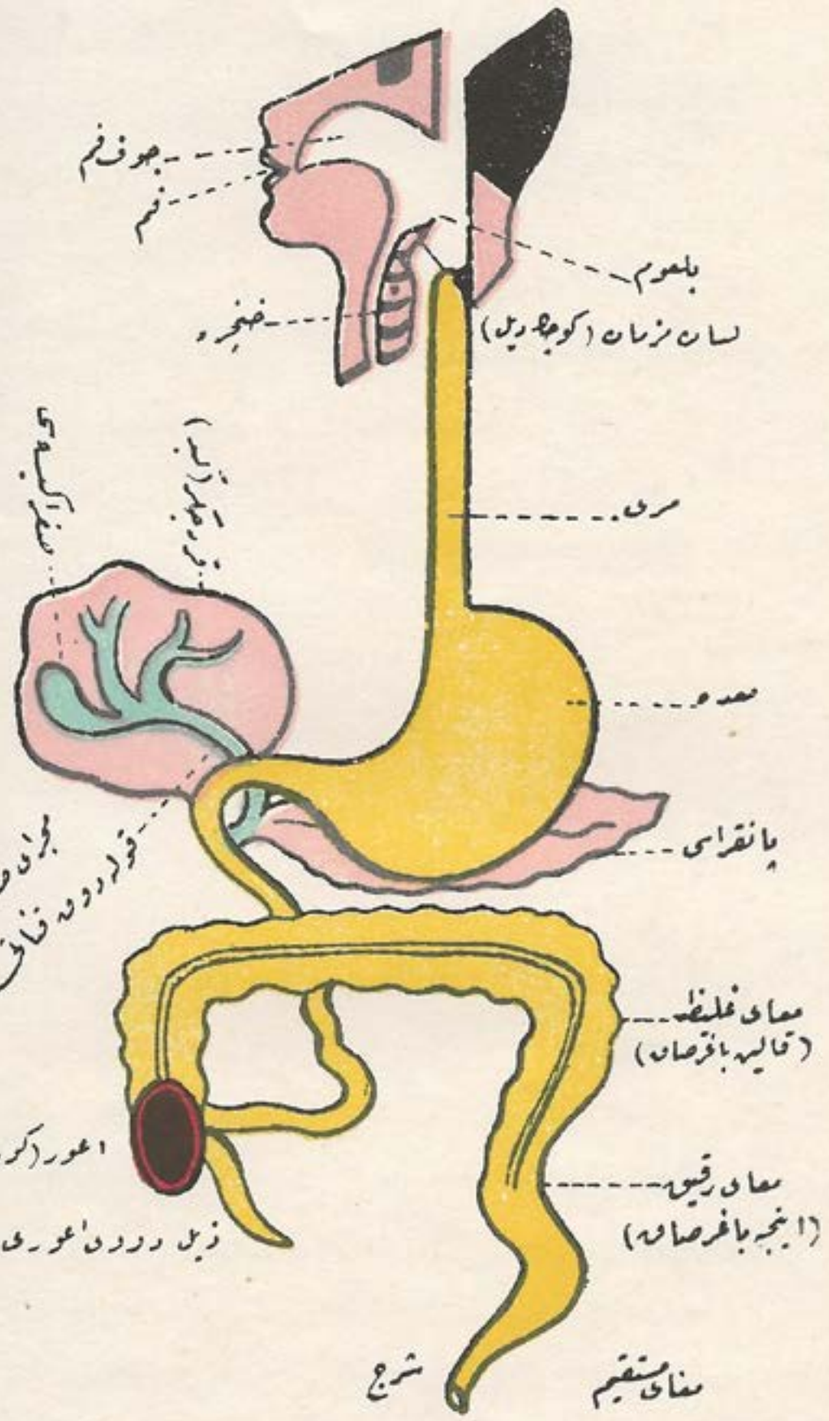
A charming complete set of three rare Turkish medical pamphlets on anatomy, written in the Ottoman language for students of medicine, illustrated with amazing proto-modern colour plates.

These pamphlets are all in crisp, clean and seemingly unread condition. It is possible that they were never used, as the following year the Turkish Republic officially changed the official language from employing Ottoman script to Latin characters, with works in the old language banned from use in public institutions.

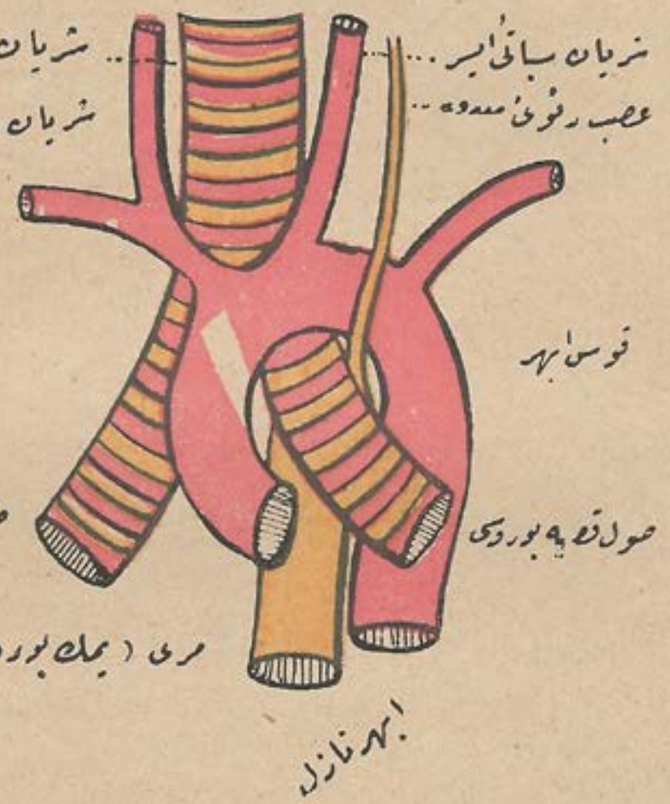
We could not find any institutional examples.
References: ÖZEGE: 2086.

850 EUR





هضم حیوانیك (انبوبه هضمیه) اقسام مختلفه سنی گوسفند
شه ما (شكل ١٠)



شكل — ٥

Medical Manuals for Wider Readership

As Ottoman medical doctors in the late 19th century rapidly caught up with Western science, there remained the need to educate members of the public.

In the early 20th century manuals written by prominent Ottoman doctors started appearing in order to educate people on matters of modern medicine. Critically, the dissemination of these works was limited to the empire's literate upper class. While this comprised a small minority of the population, this class was highly influential and some of the knowledge learned was often orally disseminated to members of the working classes. The manuals tended to be decorated with attractive modern Western designs, often influenced by the contemporary Art Nouveau movement.

20. Family Medicine

Hekimbaşızâde (i.e., Chief Physician) Muhiddin also Muhyiddin (1871 - 1926).
رهب صحت
[Rehber-i Sıhhat / Guide to Health].

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Ahmed İhsan, 1322 [1906].

8°: 156 pp. with black and white images, dark green illustrated wrappers (good overall, small tears, small folds and chips to corners, wrappers slightly stained and water-stained, tiny tears and loss of paper to spine, corner of front cover repaired).

The chief imperial physician Muhiddin was one of the leading medical figures of the era of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1876 - 1909) and one of the first Ottoman doctors to promote family medicine.

In 1900, he wrote a work on diphtheria titled İhtâr Yahud Kuşpalazı, which was revolutionary in that it was not intended for medical doctors, but for the parents of young children in order to educate them about this deadly disease which was afflicting Istanbul. In this work he sought to discredit the practices of old superstitious healing, which was traditionally performed by elderly women upon children.

In the present work, Dr. Muhiddin blamed many parents for the death of their children, as modern medicine had often progressed sufficiently to save their lives from many diseases or injuries. He was highly critical of the tendency of these parents to consult traditional witch doctors before rushing their children to hospitals, whereupon it was often too late.

In this manual on general family medicine, Dr. Muhiddin provides information on anatomy, contemporary diseases, while encouraging trust in science, and rejecting superstition.

The present example is of the first edition of the work; the second edition was issued 6 years later.

References: AEKMK - BDK - MİL - ÖZEGE; 16656.
Cf. Berrak BURÇAK, Hekimbaşızâde Doktor Muhyiddin'in Kaleminden Geç Osmanlı Döneminde Kuşpalazı (difteri) ile Mücadelenin Zorlukları: "Valideyne İhtar Yahud Kuş Palazı", Toplumsal Tarih: "Maraz-ı Sârî, Emrâz-ı Müstevlî: Tarihte Salgın Hastalıklar" (2018), pp. 64-69.

180 EUR



21. Military Medicine & Hygiene

[Hüseyin REMZI (1839-1899)] - İbrahim HILMI (1876 – 1963), author of the introduction.

حفظ الصحه عسكرى نوطالرى

[Hıfz-ı Sıhha-i Askeriyye Notları / Military Manual of Health. Notes]

Istanbul: ابراميم حلمى كتابخانه عسكرى [Kitabhane-i Askerî - İbrahim Hilmi] 1317-1318 [1901-1902].

12°, [12 pp.], 357 pp. with black and white illustrations, [3 pp.], 6 folding plates interleaved, original wrappers with lettering, bound in original publisher's blue cloth binding with gilt debossed lettering and black ornaments (binding with small scuffing on the corners, sporadic old annotations on the endpapers, minor foxing, small repaired tears in folding plates).

An attractive small illustrated manual in original publisher's blue binding with detailed descriptions of parts of human body, medicine and modern hygiene was published for military uses. Especially interesting are illustrations of western toilets and sewers, which were a novelty in the Ottoman empire and also great contribution to fight against cholera and other diseases.

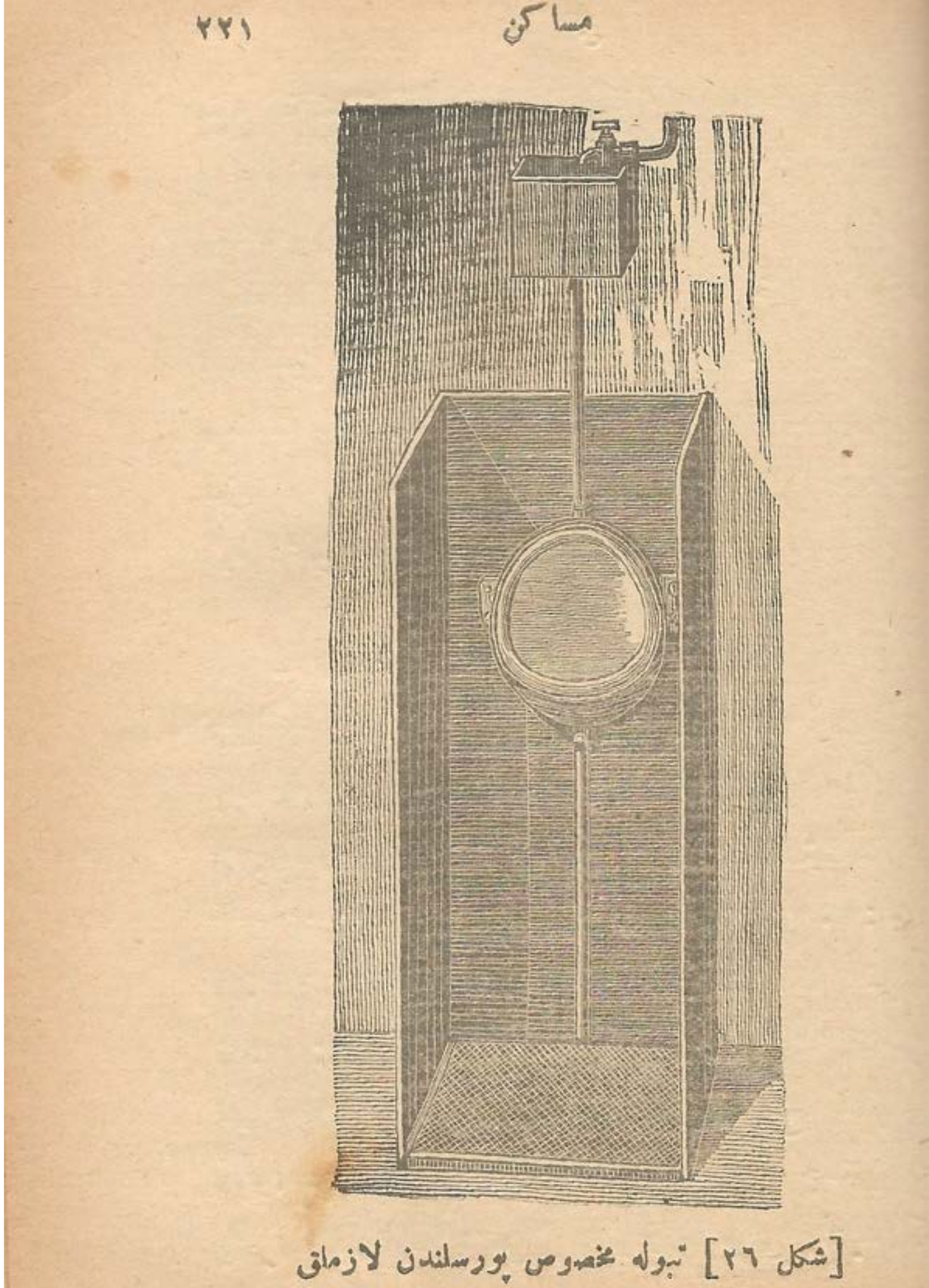
The author is not signed, but the text was probably based on the articles by medical doctor Hüseyin Remzi (1853-1936), who in 1885 travelled to Pasteur institute to learn about the vaccines and modern medicine and later became one of the leading Ottoman medical doctors and specialists for vaccines and hygiene. In the 1890s he published a series of newspaper articles on the subject, which were basis for printed books for the military, some of them signed with his name.

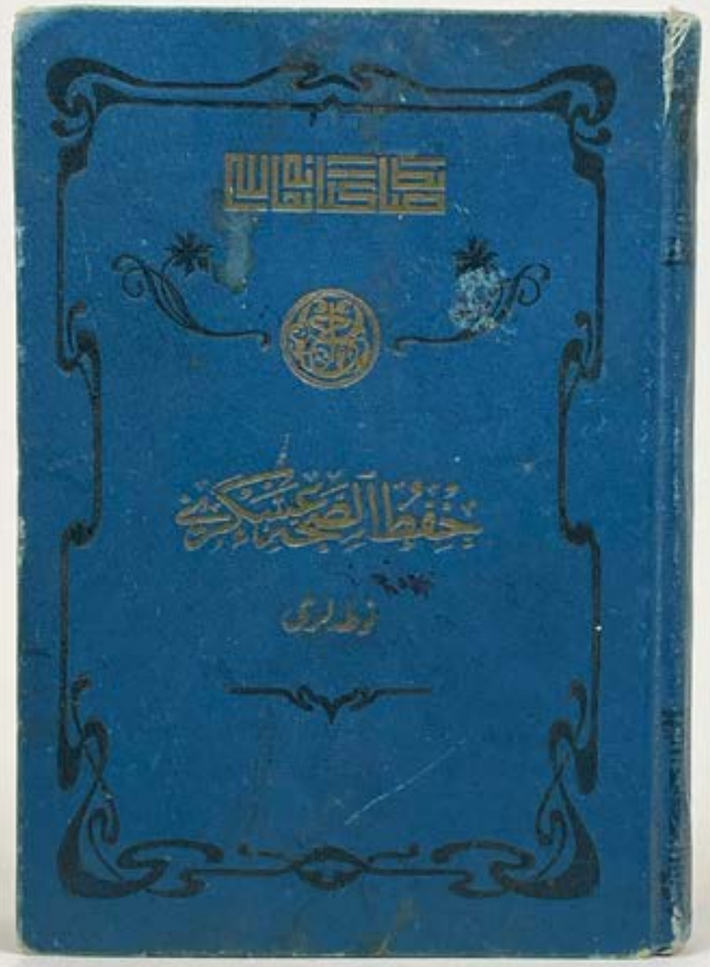
The publisher and author of the introduction, İbrahim Hilmi Çığıraçan (1876 – 1963), born in Tulcea, opened his publishing shop in 1896 in Istanbul, under the name Kitaphane-i Islami (Islamic Library), where he started publishing mostly religious books. Under the Young Turks regime, in the Second Constitutional Era, he became interested in military, geography and history, and changed the name of the press to Kitaphane-i İslam ve Askeri (Islamic and Military Library). Hilmi Bey published about 200 military books in 15 years.

This is an attractive example in original publisher's binding.

References: OCLC 66765218.

450 EUR







[شكل١٣] قفا طاسينك آلت پوزينك ديشاريدن كورونمش :

١ آلقوك تاوانى ـ ٢ حنسك كيچى و دليكى ـ ٣ كتاوك آرقه قسمنده‌سى وسكيرلك مروريه خصوص دليك ـ ٤ ، ٥ و ٢٦ چكه سكيرلرى كيرينك وبن زارلرينه خصوص دامارك طيش دليكلرى ـ ٦ عصب سمپاتى كيرر شعبه‌سنه خصوص پاريق ـ ٧ عضله‌لره عل اورتكاز ـ ٨ و ١٠ و ٢٣ نجى آلسان دينيان سكيرك و سياه قان دامارلرينك كچمه‌سنه خصوص دليكلر ـ ٩ يوز سكيرينك چيقديغى دليك ـ ١١ دن ١٢ يه قدر، عضله‌لرك پايشماسنه خادم پوروكلو چيقينتيلى پرلر ـ ١٨ قفا كيچى ـ ١٩ قيرمزى و سياه قان دامارلرينك دخولى و خروجيچون دليك ـ ٢٠ شقاق كيچى ـ ٢١ عضله پايشماسيچون پوروكلوير ـ ٢٢ وداجى دينيان سياه قان دامارينك خارجنه‌سى ـ ٢٤ سمپاتى دينيان جسم قيرمزى قان دامارينك بحراسنك طيش دليكى ـ ٢٥ آلت چكه كيچينك اوينانى يرى ـ ٢٧ شقاق كيچينك لتاجق كيچيكه مفصلان قسمى ـ ٢٩ برنجى عضله‌لرينك اورتكازيه خصوص چوقورلق .

22. Obstetrics Manual for Women

بسیم عمر Besim Ömer AKALIN (1862 - 1940).

کبه لك. کبه لکده تدابیر

[Gebelik. Gebelikde Tedabir / Pregnancy. Treatment in Pregnancy].

Istanbul: عالم مطبعه سی احمد ىهسن و شرکا سی [Âlem Matbaası Ahmed İhsan ve Şürekâsı] 1318 [1902].

8°: [2 pp.], 151 pp. with black and white illustrations and colour vignettes, 1 interleaved page with two colour printed charts, original illustrated wrappers (good, modern hand-written number to upper corner of the cover, tiny tears to spine).

This manual, attractively designed with art nouveau decoration, was written for pregnant women and new mothers by a medical doctor, Besim Ömer Akalın (1862 - 1940). It is possibly the first Ottoman manual of obstetrics specifically geared towards women, as opposed to physicians. It contains detailed instructions on pregnancy; breast feeding and related issues; hygiene; sexual life; appropriate food and activities, etc. The text is accompanied with black and white illustrations and colorful vignettes in vivid hues, as well as art nouveau designs.

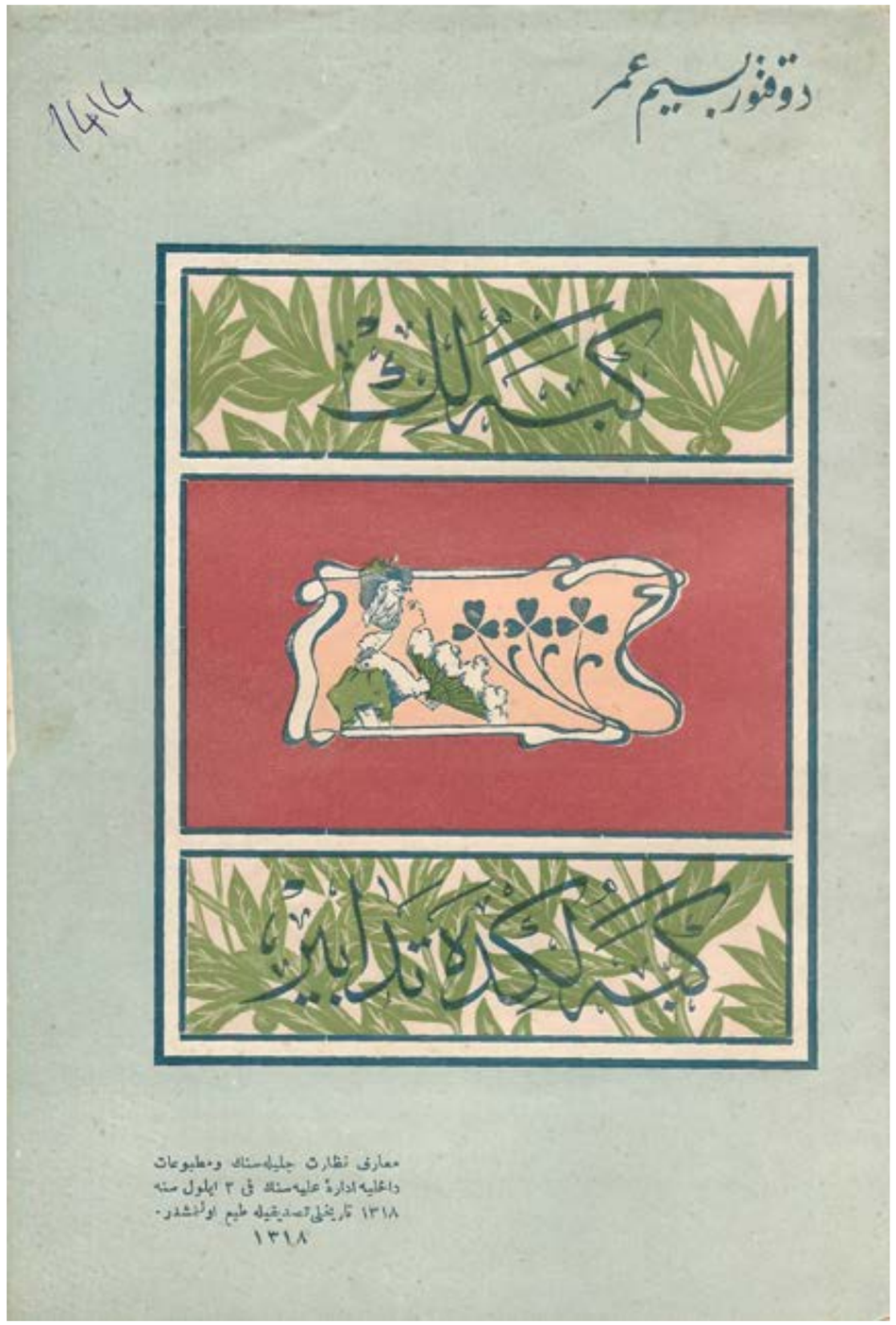
The work was groundbreaking in that it directly addressed topics which were at the time still a taboo in the Ottoman Empire, even amongst young mothers and their female relatives. It is important to note, however, that the work would only have had a select audience, being literate, upper-class women, who would also have appreciated its appealing Western design.

The author, Besim Ömer Akalın, was an Ottoman Turkish medical doctor who was responsible for introducing modern obstetrics and gynecology to the country. He authored several important works on gynecology, as well as a series of yearbooks Nusal-i afiyet, which feature exceedingly valuable information on contemporary Ottoman medicine (see our items no. 13 and 14).

The present example of the scarce first edition. The work was reprinted twice, in 1924. We can trace 3 institutional examples of the present issue on Worldcat (Koç University Library – Istanbul, Boğaziçi University Library – Istanbul; University of Toronto - Gerstein Science Info Center)

References: ÖZEGE: 6105, TBTK: 2730, OCLC: 949576948.

620 EUR



23. Manual on Sexuality for Men

“ՓԼՇՏԱՑԻ” [i. e. Philistine].

ՄՏԵՐԻՄ ԶՐՈՒՅՑՆԵՐ ՍԵՌԱԿԱՆ ԿԵԱՆՔԻ ՄԱՍԻՆ.

[Confidential Conversations about Sexual Life].

Istanbul: 1913.

8°: 223 pp., original illustrated wrappers (good, wrappers with minor staining and small tears and tiny loss of paper to spine, minor old annotation in blalck ink on the cover).

A rare, detailed illustrated manual for men written in the Armenian language and printed in Istanbul; it explains sexuality, impotence, the male reproductive system, virginity, syphilis and other sexual diseases.

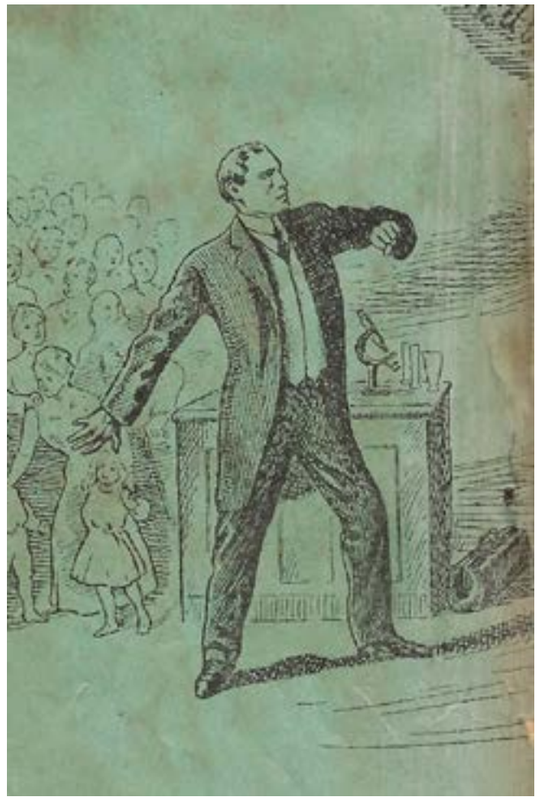
A rare manual on sexuality and impotence, printed in the Armenian Language in Istanbul.

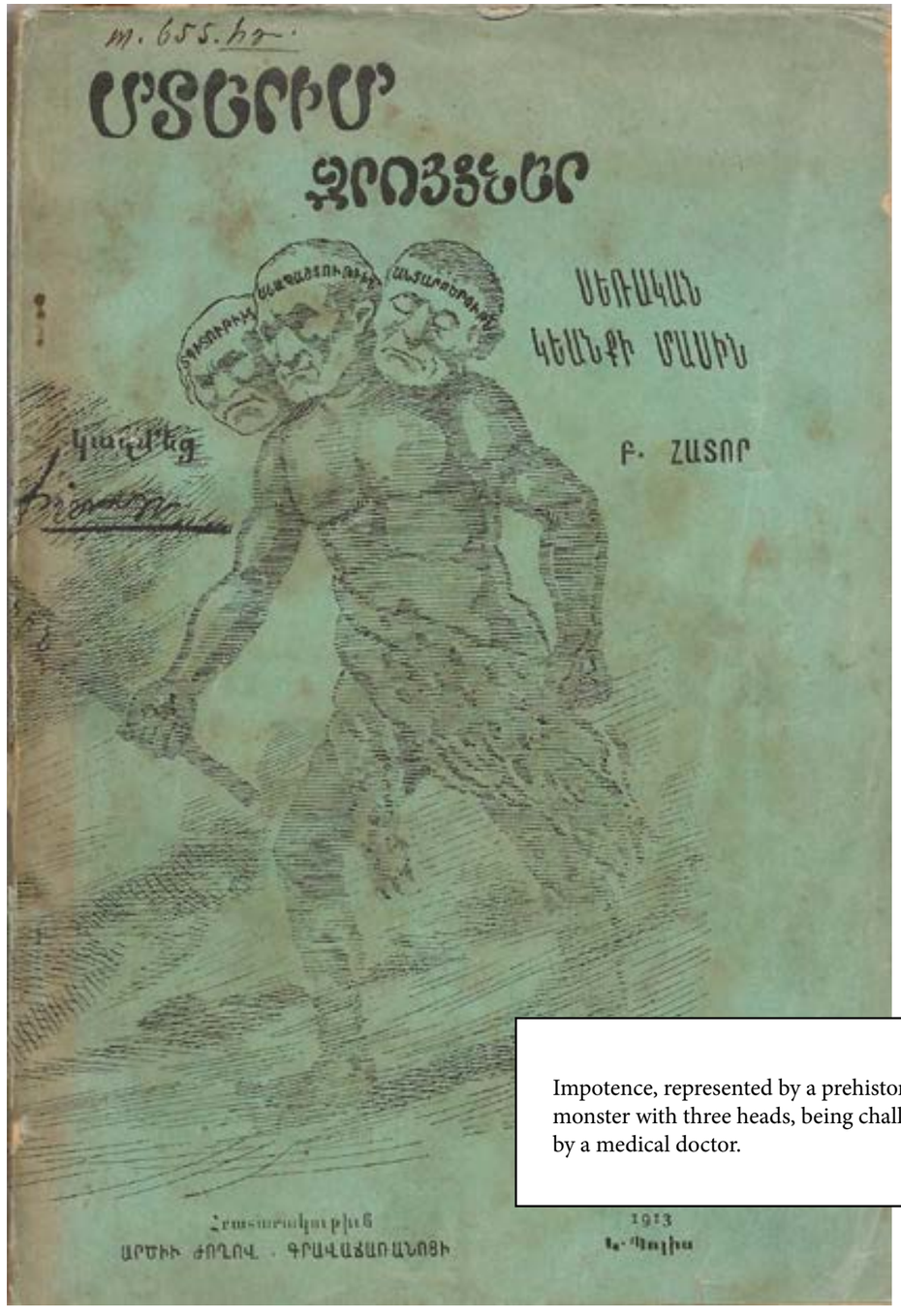
In subject of impotence is represented on the front cover of the present work, assuming the frightful form a giant primitive prehistoric crature with three heads, each one bearing different names for this problem. Modern society, presented on the back cover, takes the form of a medical doctor, who is bravely fighting to defeat the impotence monster!

In 1928, an Ottoman language version of the book, with the same cover, was published under the title *Hayat-ı Tenasüliye Hakkında Musahabât-ı Mahremane*.

We could not locate any institutional examples of the work.

750 EUR





Impotence, represented by a prehistorical monster with three heads, being challenged by a medical doctor.

24. Gynecology and Obstetrics

İsmail DERVIŞ.

فن ولاده

[Fenn-i Vilâde / The Art of Birth].

Istanbul: Ahmed İhsan ve Şürekâsı Matbaacılık Osmanlı Şirketi, 1927.

2 Volumes, both large 8°: v.1: [4 pp. title page and introduction], 336 pp. with black and white illustrations and 1 colour plate imbedded in the text; v.2: 576 pp. with black and white and partly colour illustrations (mis-paginated, pp. 113-130 bound after pp. 131-144), 5 pp., [3 pp. blank], contemporary black half calf with cloth boards (boards slightly wornw tith tiny repaired, spines slightly discoloured, otherwise in good condition).

A complete overview of modern gynecology and obstetrics written in the Ottoman language by the Turkish medical doctor İsmail Derviş.

These two richly illustrated volumes, written in the Ottoman language, provide a detailed insight in the modern practice of gynecology and obstetrics.

İsmail Derviş was an Ottoman medical doctor, who, in 1903, was assigned to give lectures on obstetrics and gynecology at the newly opened Faculty of Medicine in Damascus. Five years later, in 1908, he published his first book, Teşhis-i Emrâz-ı Nisâ (Diagnosis of Gynecological Diseases).

İsmail was the father of Suat Derviş (1904/5 - 1972), a prominent Turkish female author, feminist and political activist.

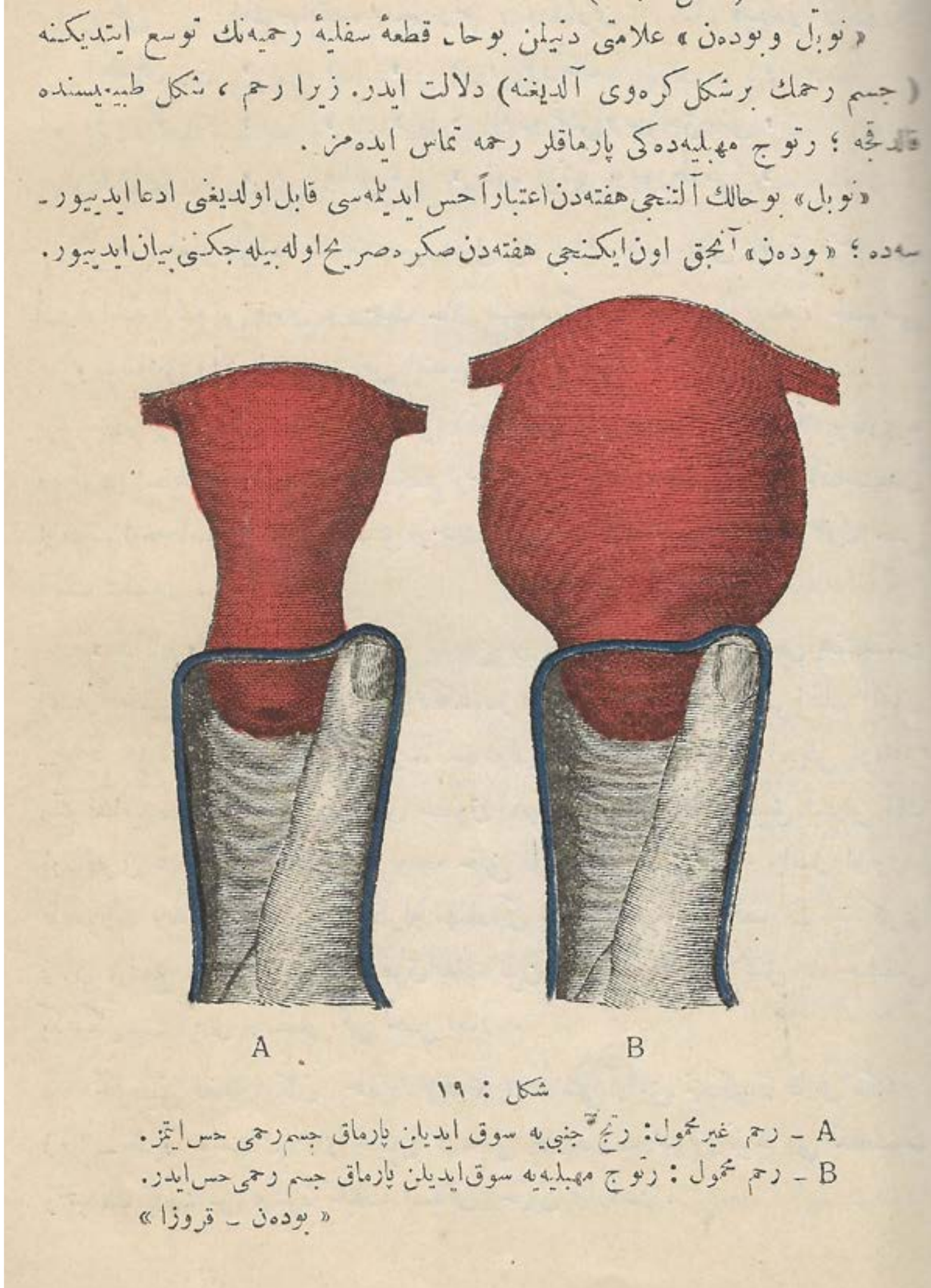
We can trace only 3 institutional examples on Worldcat (Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden (only 1st volume?), Boğaziçi University Library, U.S. National Library of Medicine – Bethesda).

References: OCLC: 44438374; MİL – ÖZEGE: 5593.

680 EUR



İsmail Derviş Bey
From: Nusal-i afiyet, item no. 13



25. Gynecology and Obstetrics

ذكائى طاهر (Zekai Tahir [Burak]).

رهبر عمليات ولاديه

[Rehber-i Ameliyat-ı Vilâdiyye / Guide to Obstetrics and Gynecology].

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Tıbbiye-i Askeriye, 1339 [1923].

8°: 185 pp., [5 pp.], original black binding with debossed art nouveau decoration to boards and gilt lettering to spine, with a signed dedication by the author to the upper corner of title (Very Good condition).

This is a detailed book on obstetrics, richly illustrated with drawings, photographs and sketches of births and the modern instruments used in practice, written by the Turkish medical doctor, Zekai Tahir.

In 1925, Zekai Tahir founded an 'improvised' maternity house with five beds, employing a team composed of a gynecologist, pediatrician, head nurse and two midwives. Soon the organization moved to finer and more spacious facilities, employing a dramatically enlarged medical team. The institution still operates today, known under the name Dr. Zekai Tahir Burak Women's Health Research and Education Hospital.

Later Zekai Tahir became a supporter of the legalization of abortion in order to prevent dangerous unregulated procedures.

Worldcat records only a single example (National Library of Israel).

References: OCLC: 235997071; TBTK: 6884.

480 EUR


١٥١

تثقيبى متعاقب سحايا و مادهٔ دماغيه‌نك ايجه تخريبنه دقت اولنمليدر . بوكا تثقيب هنوز برحيات اولان بر جنينه ياپلمشه بالخاصه اهميت ويرمليدر . قفاسى آرتق غير قابل تعمير بر صورتده پارچه‌لانمش بر جوجقده اخراجى متعاقب اثر حيات كورمك محيطنده كيلر ايچون اولديغى قدر طبيب ايچونده آلمى بر تماشا اولمه كركدر.

(شكل ـ ٧٧)

تجريش قحف

cranioclasie

بالكز خزع قحف ايله اكتفا اولنه‌رق مادهٔ دماغيه‌نك خروجنى متعاقب رأس قواى تقاصيهٔ مادرانه ايله اندفاعه پراتيكده پك نادر

26. Female Medical Doctors

Various Authors.

ملی نوسال

[Milli Nevsal / National Yearbook].

Istanbul: 1338 / 1922 ,قناعت مطبعه و کتبخانه سی.

Small 8°: [8 pp.], [8 pp. advertisements on peach coloured paper], 288 pp., [8 pp. advertisements on peach coloured paper], 32 pp. on yellow paper, original green printed wrappers (slightly stained and hardly noticeable water-stains, mostly to final pages, spine with small tears and loss of paper, otherwise in good condition).

A yearbook, printed in 1922, the year of the abolition of the Ottoman Sultanate, containing a short article on the first two Turkish female medical doctors, profiled upon their return from being educated in Switzerland.

This is a voluminous, informative yearbook in the Ottoman language, issued the year of the abolition of the Sultanate, before the foundation of the Turkish Republic in 1923. It features a report on current political affaire, as well as lengthy illustrated article on the indigenous people of the world and their connections.

However, the highlight of the work is an article titled Arrangement of Ideas of Turkish Women (**تورك قادينلرنده ترتبات فكريه**), describing modern Turkish women, espousing opinions and fulfilling professions which were until then only reserved for men. A small image depicts Halide Edib Adıvar, an activist, politician and author, while a larger image below represents the first two female Turkish medical doctors, Suat and Süeda Emin Kağıtçıoğlu, depicted while they performed an autopsy.

Suat and Süeda were sent by the Izmir Vilayet Administration to the medical school in Geneva in 1915, as females were then banned from studying medicine in the Ottoman Empire. The two women returned in 1922, whereupon they commenced their jobs at the Izmir Hospital.

The two medical doctors have often been overlooked in literature and their certification as physicians possibly precedes the more famous Safiye Ali, usually referred as first female Turkish physician. While Safiye Ali, who obtained her license in 1923, made a career as an independent medical doctor in Istanbul, Suat and Süeda remained in the employ of the Izmir hospital. We could not trace any information on their subsequent careers.



Dr. Suat and Dr. Süeda performing an autopsy at the Izmir hospital in 1922

In Istanbul the first medical education for women was not offered until 1920, when a programme was opened by the American College for Girls; however, the first two students did not enroll until the following year. In previous decades, women were involved in the medical field only as nurses, usually connected with gynecology. Even these roles were not possible until the Tanzimat reforms of 1839, while the profession of midwifery was not permitted until 1845.

References: OCLC: 6289978, 1182509221, 1063659770. Cf. Elif ATICI, Sezer ERER, 'Türk Kadınlarının Tıp Eğitimine Başlama Süreci ve İstanbul Darülfünunu Tıp Fakültesi'nden Mezun Olan İlk Kadın Hekimler', in Uludağ Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Dergisi, 35(2), 2009, pp. 107-111 (Microsoft Word - asl09.doc (dergipark.org.tr)).

420 EUR

27. The “Turkish Florence Nightingale” on the Female Emancipation

Safiye Hüseyin Elbi (1881 - 1964).

“The Turkish Woman”.

S.l., S.d. [but probably circa 1950].

Manuscript in dark blue ink on three sheets of paper (each 30 x 23 cm / 11.8 x 9 inches), written recto only (soft folds, light rust marks to corners, otherwise in a good condition).

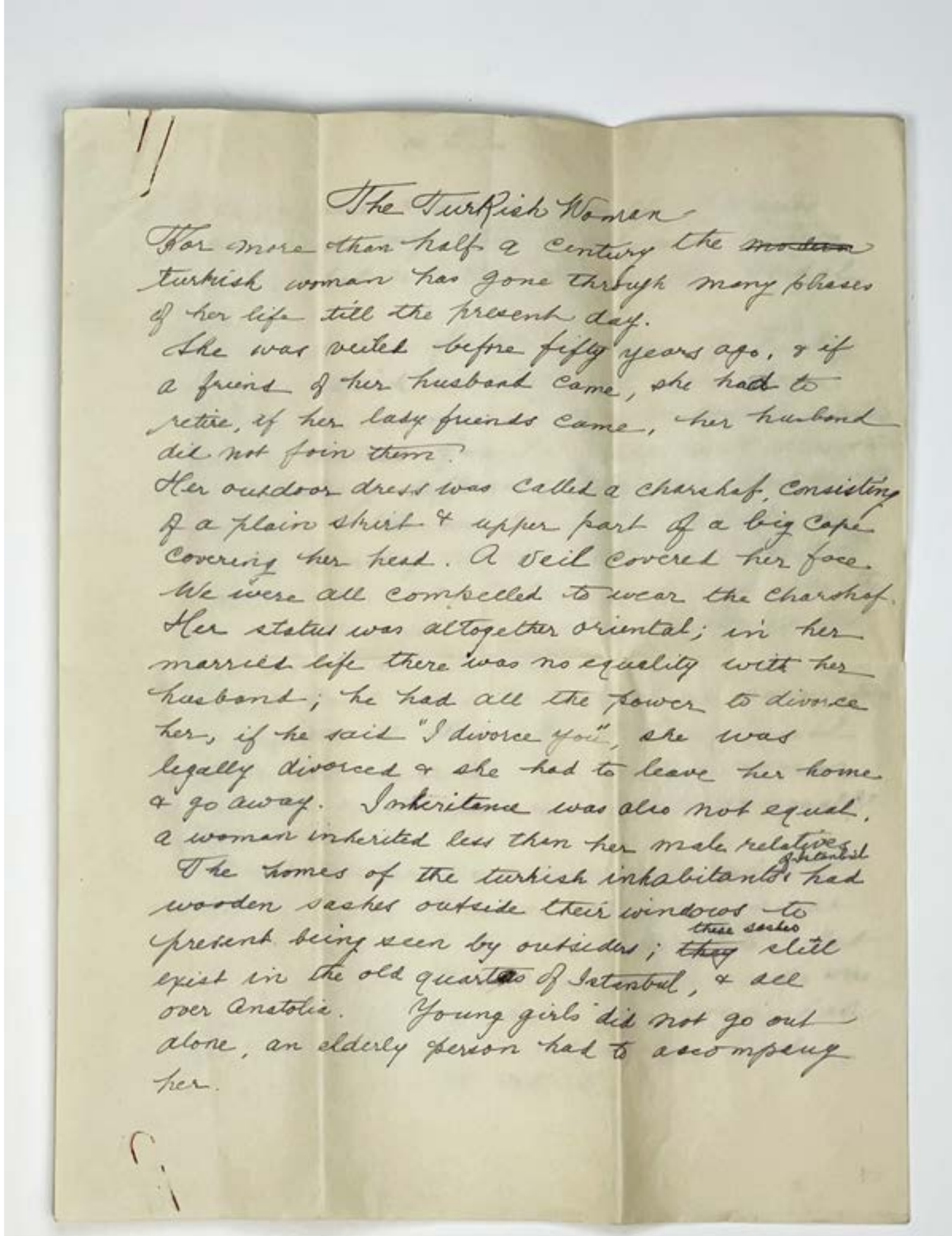
A fascinating original manuscript text for a newspaper article on the female emancipation and woman's rights, written by the famous Ottoman-Turkish nurse and first female educator in medicine Safiye Hüseyin Elbi – the “Turkish Florence Nightingale”.

Working in difficult conditions in an environment that afforded little freedom to women, Safiye Hüseyin Elbi was an ambitious medical volunteer on the Turkish side during the Balkan Wars and World War I, including during the Gallipoli Campaign. Although today not (yet) well known in the West, she was amongst early Republican Turkey's foremost public advocates for women's rights. She made her career as a self-confident, intelligent head nurse in the Ottoman Empire, before it was possible for a Muslim woman to become a medical doctor. She was also the first woman in the country to teach medicine to girls at the college level.

Safiye Hüseyin, who was rewarded for her service many times and was an exceedingly popular public figure, today known as the “Turkish Florence Nightingale”.

Safiye Hüseyin was born to an upper-class family. Her father was the prominent imperial engineer, Ferik Amet Besim Pasha. Her mother was an English woman of a noble background, Josephine Wilward, who for her marriage changed her name to Firdevs and converted to Islam.

Safiye Hüseyin studied in Istanbul at the English and German school for girls.



The Turkish Woman

For more than half a century the ~~modern~~ turkish woman has gone through many phases of her life till the present day.

She was veiled before fifty years ago, & if a friend of her husband came, she had to retire, if her lady friends came, her husband did not join them.

Her outdoor dress was called a charshef, consisting of a plain shirt & upper part of a big cape covering her head. A veil covered her face. We were all compelled to wear the charshef.

Her status was altogether oriental; in her married life there was no equality with her husband; he had all the power to divorce her, if he said "I divorce you", she was legally divorced & she had to leave her home & go away. Inheritance was also not equal, a woman inherited less then her male relatives.

The homes of the turkish inhabitants had grated wooden sashes outside their windows to prevent being seen by outsiders; ~~they~~ these sashes still exist in the old quarters of Istanbul, & all over Anatolia. Young girls did not go out alone, an elderly person had to accompany her.

Safiye Hüseyin's amazing professional life commenced during the Balkan Wars (1912-3), when she volunteered, together with her sister, to join the Red Crescent Society, to care for wounded soldiers. She was soon relocated to the British Red Cross due to her fluent knowledge of the English language. To improve her skills as a nurse, Safiye Hüseyin self-educated herself in medicine by reading books on anatomy. She also tried to recruit other young women to volunteer for nursing.

Safiye Hüseyin's work continued during World War I, whereupon she first worked in a hospital in Istanbul, before serving on the hospital ship Reşit Paşa, which transported wounded soldiers from the Gallipoli front. Safiye Hüseyin was not only the head nurse on the ship, but also the only Ottoman and Muslim nurse amongst the German and Austrian caregivers.

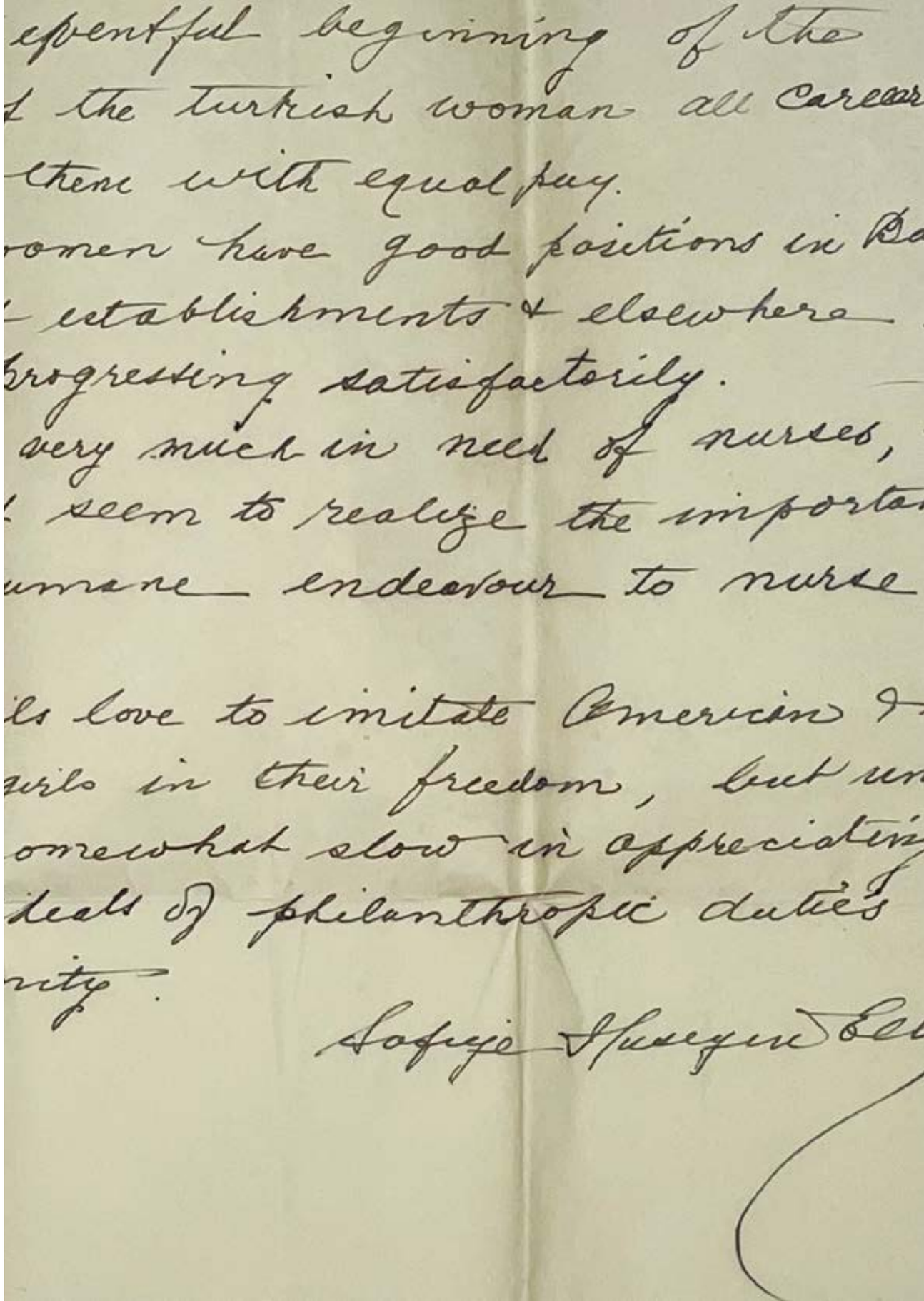
After the war, she travelled outside Turkey to inspect the conditions of Turkish prisoners, organized professional associations connected with nursing and attended conferences in Geneva, Paris, New York and Chicago. In 1960, Safiye was elected in the Turkish parliamentary elections as a representative of Republican People's Party.

The present manuscript, written in Safiye Hüseyin's distinctly recognizable handwriting and signed by her, is penned in English. It was folded to a small square and possibly sent in a letter as a draft for a newspaper article, which is suggested by the presence of a title and the style of writing.

The text describes the evolution of female rights from the time of the late Ottoman Empire until the present day. Safiye Hüseyin praises Atatürk's ban on veils and recounts her visit with the Turkish President, which occurred on his yacht in Istanbul, an event which was covered by the press. Safiye Hüseyin describes her discomfort, when at the meeting she wore a hat for the first time in public but was looked "down upon… with hatred" by several of the veiled female observers.

The text concludes with a biting observation, pointing out that contemporary Turkish women love to "imitate American and European girls in their freedom, but unfortunately somewhat slow in appreciating the high ideals and philanthropic duties to humanity".

720 EUR



FIN.