

böyle bir deftere sahip oldukları için şanslı olan eczacılık tarihi araştırmacılarına düşmektedir.¹⁷ Mehmet Karayaman'ı, Türkiye'deki eczacılık tarihi için önemi tartışılmaz olan bu diploma defterinin transkripsiyonunu yaparak ve yayımlayarak araştırmacılara sunduğu için kutluyoruz.

Şeref Etker

Jean-François Pérouse and Feza Günergun (eds.), *Entre Trois Mers. Cartographie Ottomane et Française des Dardanelles et du Bosphore*. İzmir: Arkas, 2016, 21x25 cm, 267 p., ISBN 978-605-5974-33-6.

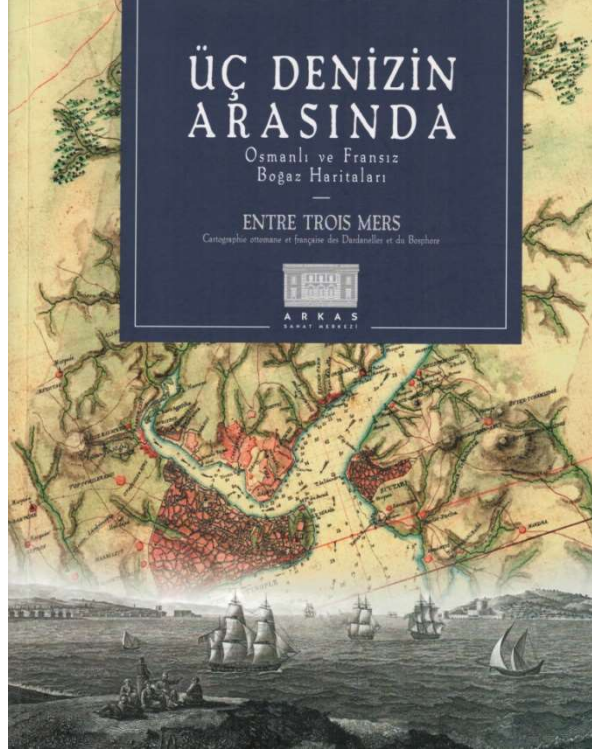
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In recent years, major exhibitions have given rise to excellent companion volumes, and this book is a perfect example. In Izmir, from May to the end of July 2016, the Institut Français d'Études Anatoliennes and the Arkas Art Centre organized an exhibition on Turkish and French cartography of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus between the 16th and the 19th century. The Turkish Straits between Europe and Asia, which are particularly important, consist of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara, and the Bosphorus. Hence the title *Entre Trois Mers*. The Bosphorus which is about 30 km long, connects the sea of Marmara with the Black Sea in the north, and the Dardanelles, which are about 64 km long, connect the Sea of Marmara with the Aegean Sea in the southwest. Known as the Hellespont in classical times, the Dardanelles have been of great strategic importance since the Trojan War was fought near the Aegean entrance. In 1841, the Great Powers of Europe – Russia, the United Kingdom, France, Austria and Prussia – concluded a convention that re-established the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire by closing the Turkish Straits to all warships. The 1936 Montreux Convention regarding the regime of the Turkish Straits is still in force, and gives the Republic of Turkey control over warships entering the Straits, but guarantees the free passage of civilian vessels in peace time.

This volume contains some twenty interesting essays related to items on display at the exhibition. They are printed in both French and Turkish on columns which appear side by side on a single page. These articles include, for instance, a discussion of the role played by François Kauffer who, in 1786, made the first triangulation of the Bosphorus and was able to determine with precision the main topographic features of Istanbul. We also find an historical

¹⁷ Ankara'da tıp fakültesi stajyeri olduğumuz 1970'li yıllarda Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanlığı'nın Sıhhiye'deki bir binasının bodrumunda gördüğümüz özlük dosyalarını, yaklaşık yirmi yıl sonra incelemek istediğimizde, 1 – 5000 sicil numaralı, diğer bir deyişle Türkiye'nin ilk beş bin hekimine ait dosyaların (SSYB arşivleri Keçiören'deki yeni yapısına taşınırken) imha edildiğini öğrenmiştik.

survey of the Straits, and a study of the contribution of Count de Choiseul-Gouffier, who was the French ambassador to the “Sublime Porte” from 1784 to 1793, and who promoted French interest in the cartography of the Turkish Straits. He was himself an amateur archeologist and much exercised over the location of Troy, which he believed he had found. His reasons for making this claim were published in 1822.



Forts along the Bosphorus had been described much earlier by several authors including Piri Réis (c. 1470-1554), who became admiral under the Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent (reigned 1520-1566). Their main concern, however, was the importance of the forts in terms of taxation rather than as defences against possible invasion. Historians of science will be particularly interested in two essays by Feza Günergün, the Head of the Department of History of Science at the University of Istanbul, and her colleague Kaan Üçsu. They offer an extended study of the presence and relevance of cartography in Ottoman military institutions, mainly in the 19th century. Using the rich material in the collections of their University, they throw considerable light on cartography from both a scientific and a military perspective. The ancient cartographical material goes back to the 15th century. Several maps and charts

were owned by the Sultan Mehmed II (reigned 1451-1481) who also possessed manuscripts copies of Ptolemy's *Geography*. He gave the Trebizond scholar George Amiroutzes the task of translating the *Geography* into Arabic, and improving the quality of Ptolemy's maps. At the end of the 16th century, under Suleiman the Magnificent, the Ottoman Empire reached its greatest expansion but maps of the conquered areas are absent from the collections. Yet we know that the military had maps that indicated not only the distance between cities but also their topography and general geographical characteristics.

The Ottomans were influenced by Europeans who had travelled to Turkey and had left not only accounts of their voyages but maps. These early cartographers include the Frenchmen Pierre Belon (1519-8-1564) and Louis Dehayes de Courmentin (1650-1718), the Venitian Franciscan friar Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, and the Hungarian Johann von Reben whose *Bosphorus Thracicus*, written in German, appeared in 1764. Shortly thereafter the French engineers L. J. François de Truguet (1752-1839) and Achille Tondu (1760-1787) were to play an important part in the development of the cartography of the Straits.

After the dramatic reversal of Turkish forces at the hands of the Russians in the war of 1768-1774 the Ottomans undertook to modernize their army and their navy. The Grand Vizier Halil Hamid Pasha (1736-1785) called the French to their aid. Joseph Gabriel Monnier (1745-1818) lectured on the art of building fortifications but he also acquainted his students with cartography. In 1797 a Department of Cartography and Geography was created at the Naval Engineering School. Ahmed Hoca and Seyyid Osman Efendi were appointed professors of cartography in 1804 and 1805. The number of students, around twenty when the school opened reached fifty-three in 1833. A particularly interesting nineteenth century bathymetric chart, which is lavishly illustrated, and whose inscriptions are in both Turkish and English, provides information about the currents, the various depths of the sea as well as main fortifications, the colours emitted by their light-houses, and the topography of the coast line. The author is not identified but at this time two British naval officers, Thomas Graves (1802-1856) and Thomas A. B. Spratt (1811-1888) carried out extensive hydrographical research in the Mediterranean and the Aegean.

The authors examine several later maps and discuss their features. They pay special attention to the first manual of cartography in Turkish, the *Harita Tersimi Atlası*, which was written by Ali Haydar, an adjutant major in the infantry. It was published in Istanbul in 1893, and re-edited in 1899, 1903 and 1906. This success shows that although it was intended for students in military schools it was also used in other institutions.

Turkish scholars are making significant contributions to the dissemination of science by rendering available the rich material that is found in their national archives. We can expect to learn more in the years to come.

William R. Shea

Meriç Aybar, İbrahim Caner Türk (yay. haz.), *Türk Tıp Tarihine İmtisal Bir Eser: Kafkas Cephe-i Harbinde Lekeli Humma, Bakteriyolog Server Kamil, İstanbul, Arı Sanat yay., 2016, 13.5x21.0 cm, 127 s. (54 s. tıpkıbasım).*

Dr. Server Kamil Tokgöz'ün 1917'de Sivas'ta bastırıldığı Doğu Anadolu ile Kafkas cephesindeki tifüs salgını ve korunma çalışmalarını anlattığı kitapçığının tıpkıbasımı,¹ çeviriyazısı ile birlikte yeniden yayımlanmıştır. Yeni yayını hazırlayanlar bu çalışmalarlarıyla 'şu anda büyük bir boşluk yaşayan ve ilgi bekleyen tıp tarihi konularına araştırmacıların ilgisini yöneltip bu alandaki boşluğu doldurmayı da amaçla[dıklarını]' belirtmişlerdir (Önsöz, s.8).

Yayının giriş bölümünde (s. 12-22) Kafkas cephesinde görülen başlıca salgın hastalıklar (tifüs, humma-i racia, çiçek, kolera ve tifo) hakkında basit, ansiklopedik bilgiler verilmiştir. Bu kısa bölümler, Tefik Sağlam'ın *Büyük Harpte 3. Orduda Sıhhi Hizmet* (1941) adlı raporundan alınan istatistiklerle tamamlanmıştır. Hastalıklar konusunda verilen bilgilerin çoğunun – bitlere karşı DDT ve benzeri maddeler kullanılması önerisi, gibi – miadı geçmiştir. Doğruluğu araştırılmadan, '5 yaşından küçük çocuklar tifoya dirençlidir' benzeri cümlelerin kullanılması da yanlış olmuştur.²

Kafkas Cephe-i Harbinde Lekeli Humma metninin transkripsiyonunda önemli hatalar vardır. Bunların başında tifüs etkenini tanımlayan iki araştırmacının adları olduğunu belirtmek gerekir:³ '1915 senesinin ilk aylarında kotibos esra karargahında lekeli humma hakkında Provaçek ile Daruşalima'nın taharriyatı...' ifadesinin doğru okunuşu: '1915 senesinin ilk aylarında Cottbus

¹ Atatürk Üniversitesi Merkez Kütüphanesi'nin Seyfettin Özege Koleksiyonundaki 0114394.pdf künyeli *Kafkas Cephe-i Harbinde Lekeli Humma* (Sivas, 1333) metni erişime açık olup daha okunaklıdır.

² Krş., M. Abuhandan, V. Almaz, Y. Oymak, 'Çocuklarda tifo: 30 olgunun değerlendirilmesi' *Klinik Derg.* [Türk Klinik Mikrobiyoloji ve Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları Derneği], c. 25, sayı 1, Nisan 2012, s. 28-30. <http://www.klinikdergisi.org/sayilar/1/buyuk/28-30.pdf>

³ *Türk Tıp Tarihine İmtisal Bir Eser: Kafkas Cephe-i Harbinde Lekeli Humma, Bakteriyolog Server Kamil*, yay.haz. M. Aybar, İ.C. Türk, İstanbul, 2016, s. 43 (tıpkıbasım s. 92/20). (Kitabın başlığında kullanılan 'imtisal': örneğe göre hareket etme, örnek alma kelimesinin doğru kullanıldığından kuşkuluyuz: 'numune-i imtisal' daha doğru olurdu. Krş. M. Kanar'ın imtisal sözcüğü için verdiği örnek: 'Kâilinin hakîm-i Nişabur'a imtisaldeki maharet ve muvaffakiyetine hiç diyecek yoktur.' [Hüseyin Daniş, *Rubaiyyat-ı Ömer Hayyam*], M. Kanar, *Osmanlı Türkçesi Sözlüğü*, İstanbul, Derin yay., 2003, s. 636.)