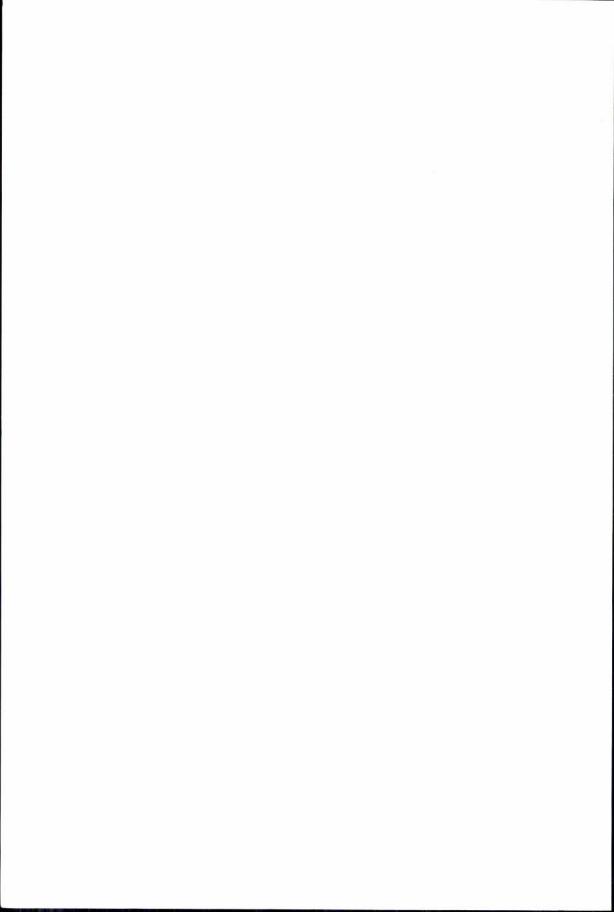
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THE TURKISH REPUBLIC PRIME MINISTRY

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A SHORT HISTORY OF THE TURKISH ARCHIVES AND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF THE STATE ARCHIVES

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INTRODUCTION

As it will be appraised, archives are the tittle deed of a country, the identity, the diary, and the whole existence of a people, the fundamental feature of a country connecting the past with the present and the present with the future by carrying the rights and the priorities.

Archives prove and preserve the rights of the state and the individuals and they also prove and preserve international relations. Moreover, they reveal the traditions, the social structure, the organizations and the interorganizational relations of the period they belong to.

Today, developed and developing countries are giving great importance and value to archives; they believe that archives, which connect the past with the present, are the most valuable treasury of a state and that they are the memory of the state's existence and administration. It is without doubt that it carries the same importance and value for our country.

*

Archives of Turkish administrative and cultural life reach out to the early period of the Middle Asia Turks. The Turkish people who has a very old history and a wealthy culture also owns the archives of its history and culture.

It is known that the idea of archives has always been present since the very early periods as a state tradition deriving from the Anatolian Seljuks and the other Turkish states.

The Ottoman Archives are forming an example of institutions where administrative records are arranged by the state and preserved up till the present.

This rich amount of archives passed over to the Turkish Republic from the Ottoman State, which has dominated three continents expanding over a wide geographical area for a period longer than six hundred years and which has ruled various people under one state, are the only authentic and unique sources not only for Turkey but also for various people who have established their own states and who want to make use of these records to determine and write their national and common histories.

When adding to the archival material of the Ottoman period the archival material accumulated since the National Struggle and the establishment of the Republic; the richness, importance and value of Turkish Archives can be better understood.

It should be known that our archives are the essential sources of the history and culture of the Turkish people. Our archives will make us better understand and appraise our past and and even our present days.

In order to put forward the historical past of the Turkish people, it is necessary to make use of the authentic and original archival records in our archives, to produce these to scientific circles and to make them useful for the present. Making archives useful for the present is in a way providing the title deed of our geography.

First of all, archives are necessary for our national culture and our national identity. We will find in our archives the common points of belief which will avoid the destruction of our society. By reviving archives the respect for justice, rights and science shown by this noble people will be proven.

Meanwhile, for our international relations we certainly must make use of our archives in order to publicize to the world the image of the Turks and Turkey. Yet, at present some countries are intentionally making propaganda at the disadvantage of our people. These countries are publishing maps dividing Turkey and are reversing the truth. They are preparing so-called scientific works which are biased, containing political propaganda, ornamented with massacre stories, unrelated with the truth, subjective, written with fanaticism, and misleading the public opinion; in these so-called scientific works, there is hostility against Turkey and the Turks.

As it will be appreciated, real historical information is based on first-hand sources, i.e. archives. Writing history without the use of archives is not possible.

Writing history without the use of archives or without the information in archives, writing history based on hypotheses, deciding on a certain period, and to evaluate a certain period or certain events does not comply to scientific objectivity of history.

As it has been yesterday, today the Turkish Republic has to oppose a war of political propaganda. Our archives embedding the truth is the most unfailing weapon for success in this war. The truth is with us on our advantage. Intentional lies and propaganda can only be erased in this way.

It is a national and virtual duty to do whatever is necessary and possible for the preservation and appraisal of our archival holdings.

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In this publication one can find the history of Turkish Archives, archival activities during the Ottoman period, the importance and value of our archives, work done to improve archival services in the Republic period, legal and administrative changes for the improvement of the archival services of the state under the framework of "The Prime Ministry Organization Law" numbered 3056, and the functions and activities of the General Directorate of the State Archives.

We hope that this work, which will fill in a big gap in this field, will be useful to those interested.

20 April 1994

İsmet BİNARK

General Director of the State Archives

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The Importance and Value of Archives

Every nation owns a historical heritage. An important part of this heritage consists of cultural properties, both material and virtual, such as archives, libraries and ancient remains. These cultural properties play a big role in being and continuing to be a nation.

Passing over these cultural properties from generation to generation can only be possible if they are preserved and appraised.

The archives, which are entrusted the vital function of connecting the past with the present, are undoubtedly the most valuable treasury of a nation and should be considered as the memory of a nation's existence.

When taking into consideration the past, the present and the future of a state, it will probably not be wrong to say that it will only exist in the future with its archives. Because every function of a state is without doubt an archival subject. The correspondence of various official agencies, all kind of studies, written records of legislations are hidden in archives.

Archives are the deed of a country, the identity, the diary, and the whole existence of a people, the fundamental feature and the most valuable cultural and historical treasury of a country connecting the past with the present and the present with the future by carrying the rights and the priorities.

The importance and value of archives can simply be described as follows: Archives prove and preserve the rights of the state and the individuals and they also prove and preserve international relations. They clarify and specify particular subjects. Moreover, they reveal the traditions, the social structure, the organizations and the interorganizational

relations of the period they belong to. Due to these features, they are providing the opportunity for any scientific research.

In present, developed and developing countries are giving great importance and value to archives; they believe that archives, which connect the past with the present, are the most valuable treasury of a state and that they are the memory of the state's existence and administration.

History of the Turkish Archives

The ancient archives of the Turkish administrative and cultural life reaches out to the period of the Middle Asia Turks. The Turkish people having a very old history and a wealthy culture also owns the archives of its history and culture.

The Uygur Turks were one of the most civilized people during the Middle Ages. In their cities there were rich libraries, official institutions, notaries, custom organizations, law courts and archives where official correspondence was preserved.

Various foreign archeologists and historians of art have carried out excavations and researches in the cities of the Uygur Turks who have lived in Middle Asia. They have enlightened many unknown aspects concerning the richness of this culture which were unknown.

Scientific researches have made it clear that the Anatolian Seljuks also owned rich libraries and places, to preserve official correspondence in other words archives.

Today it is known that the idea of archives have always been present since the very early periods as a state tradition deriving from the Anatolian Seljuks and the other Turkish states.

All the written records of state affairs including their draft copies were preserved with care, because in Turkish-Moslem tradition respect is shown to the written paper.

Archival Practices and the Importance and Value of Our Archives During the Period of the Ottoman State

The fact that archives have been present since the earliest period of the Ottoman State is evident by the millions of archival documents which have been preserved without any destruction.

The archival phenomenon has been alive for a very long period since the very past of the Ottoman State which has been a strong and influential state among the Middle and Near East, the Balkan and the Mediterranean countries. For this reason, the Ottoman Archives are forming an example of institutions where administrative records were arranged by the state and preserved up till the present.

There are many various and valuable archival records which are preserved in the Turkish archives and which are free to be used for research by native and foreign researchers.

The most important ones of these are the Tapu Tahrir Defterleri or the Defter-i Hâkânîler, the Mühimme Defterleri, the Ru'us Defterleri, the Şer'i Siciller and the Vakfiveler. Tapu Tahrir Defterleri are deeds which testify the land of conquered countries. These are records showing the system of property and possession and the rates of taxes. They are the essential records of the land in a state. The Tapu Tahrir Defterleri are also called Defter-i Hâkânî. Mühimme Defterleri are records consisting of orders, titles of privileges and other correspondence explaining the administrative structure of the Ottomans and which are, therefore, very valuable. Ru'us Defterleri are records revealing honours, ranks, appointments and promotions given by institutions to officials. Ser'i Siciller are records listing the judicial decisions of the Kadi (judge) working in the local courts of various districts. Vakfiveler are records listing donation rules.

The official correspondence of the Ottoman State, being the archival material of the central organization, is being preserved in Istanbul at the Prime Ministry General Directorate of the State Archives Directorate of Ottoman Archives. In some museums, libraries, religious institutions and other official institutions, there are also valuable archival records relating to the history of this period.

However, the richest and most valuable archival material inherited from the Ottoman State is preserved in the Prime Ministry General Directorate of the State Archives Directorate of Ottoman Archives. The Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives holds registers, registration books and records of the offices of the Divân-1 Hümâyun, Bâb-1 Defter-î and the Bâb-1 Âsafî (Bâb-1 Âlî) being all organizations of the central administration of the Ottoman State. Due to the features of its archival holdings the Ottoman Archives carries the feature of being undoubtedly the state archives of this period.

Apart from the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives, the following archives are important too and are more specific in the holdings of their archival material. These archives are the Archives of the Museum at the Topkapı Palace being in a way the archives of the palace, the Archives of Donation (Vakfiyeler) which holds registers and records of deeds of trust relating to pious donations within the Ottoman social community, the Archives of Şer'i Siciller holding the decisions, the evidences and the final sentences of the Kadi at the courts, the Archives of the General Directorate of Registration and Cadastre of Real Estates (Kuyûd-1 Kadime) holding registration books of title deeds and written surveys of land and records of these procedures.

Principally the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives is in a way the main archives for the Ottoman period because it holds the archival material of the central administration of the Ottoman State.

It is also known that in the archives of various countries there are a lot of archival records relating to the Turkish history of the Ottoman period.

Our State Archives has to be the center of information sources and archival material relating to Turkish history and culture. By organizing our State Archives with such a scientific understanding and approach, it will be very useful for Turkish scientific and cultural life in providing the original or at least the reproductions of archival records relating to our history and culture preserved today in the archives or libraries of various countries which in the past were taken from or never were transferred to our archives for certain reasons.

Moreover, one of the most important services to be rendered in this field is to work for the catalogues or the inventories of fonds of our archival sources preserved in the archives of various countries and to provide the publications prepared on the basis of our archival sources.

Besides, the objective has to be to purchase various archival material from private collections under the custody of private bodies so to enrich the holdings of the State Archives.

Moving from this point of view, the General Directorate of the State Archives is continuing its efforts to enrich its holdings with record samples and with catalogues and inventories of records relating to Turkish history and culture by cooperating with various countries.

The first modern Turkish archival institution, the socalled *Hazine-i Evrak*, was established by Sadrâzam (grand vizier) Mustafa Reşid Pasha who collected the records of the Divân-1 Hümâyun ⁽¹⁾, the Bâb-1 Âsafî ⁽²⁾ and the Bâb-1 Def-

⁽¹⁾ The name of the assembly responsible for state affairs meeting under the head of the Vezir-i $\hat{a}zam$. It is also called $Div\hat{a}n$. Today's Council of the Ministers.

⁽²⁾ Today's Prime Ministry. Until the end of the 18th century it was called *Vezir kapısı*, *Mirî Saray*, *Paşa Sarayı*, *Bâb-ı Âsafî*, or *Sadrâzam Kapısı*. During the period of Abdülhamid I, it was called *Bâb-ı Âli*.

teri (3) belonging to the central organization of the Ottoman State.

During the period of the Ottoman State, archives were considered important. For this reason, it was called *Hazine-i Evrak* which means treasury of records. Our ancestors who perceived that archives are the historical and cultural treasury of a people called for this reason their archival organization 'Hazine-i Evrak'. It was also called *Mahzen-i Evrak* (storeroom of records). During this same period, it was also called *Müstahfaz-ı Evrak* which means guardian of records. We notice that equivalents of the terms such as 'conservateur' and 'keeper' used as protector of archives in the archival terminology of western languages were used by the Ottomans.

Turkey who has taken over a valuable historical heritage of the Ottoman State is now one of the few countries owning rich archives both in quantity and in quality.

This rich amount of archives passed over to the Turkish, Republic from the Ottoman State, has dominated three continents expanding over a wide geographical area for a period longer than six hundred years and has ruled various people under one state, is the only authentic and unique source not only for Turkey but also for various people having established their own states and who want to make use of these records to determine and write their national and common histories.

Our archives also include records on Acculturation which is a new field of study in international scientific literature of the second half of the XXth century. Acculturation is the effect of one culture on another culture, in other words the intercultural confrontations and changes. In our archives there are various valuable sources on the culture and civilization of the Ottoman State on one side and on the cultures

 $^{(3) \} Today's \ Organization \ of \ Finance, \ also \ called \ \textit{Defterdar Kapisi.}$

and civilizations of the Western countries on the other side, which are almost the like.

A drastic cultural confrontation among countries representing the Western culture and civilization is not possible. Anyhow, during the six hundred year lasting history of the Ottoman State one can certainly observe cultural confrontations. In our archives there are original records relating to the mutual confrontations and changes in the lives of the various people in the Western cultural world living under the rule of the Ottomans for many years and the confrontations and changes afterwards in Ottoman culture under the influence of the Western culture. Such archival records are not much found in the archives of other countries. Owning many of these archival material is what increases the value of our archives.

The most important feature of the Ottoman archives is its special value regarding the clarification of the cultural, economic and political histories of countries in the Middle and Near East, the Balkans, the Mediterranean, North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. They also prove and preserve international rights. Moreover, they are, when necessary, the legal support of the rights of individuals.

The famous Hungarian archivist and historian of Turkish history Dr. Lajos Fekete's opinion stating that "In Turkey, it should be well known that as long as archival work is not solved the past of the Turkish people can not be written. This is for the advantage of both the Turkish people and for international science" reveals quite well the importance of our archives.

Ottoman Archives, accumulated in centuries of time as a result of normal bureaucratic procedures, were until the second half of the XVIIIth century preserved with great care; but after this date the archives were partly destructed unfortunately because of neglection, disorder and unsuitable preservation conditions. It has been noted that during this period, some measures were taken and some implementations were carried out in order to preserve the records of the state in good condition. Two of these which are considered important will be explained below as they are showing the importance given to archival services.

A document which is without doubt related to this subject is dated 1785. This document was addressed to the Reisü'l-küttâb (Minister of Foreign Affairs). The document ordered that written records, registration books, letters and treaties belonging to the state had to be preserved permanently. It also stated that for this purpose a stone depot which was being restorated would be suitable. The use of the records and registration books, the methods of preservation, and the responsible officials for preservation is stated with the following statement:

"It will be necessary to make use of the copies of letters written to foreign rulers and of the registration books relating to correspondence of employers concerning important matters which are all together kept in the Divân-i Hümâyun. All these old records should be permanently preserved in the mentioned repository in their boxes by the mehterbaşi (official responsible for the preservation of records). Current registration books relating to letters, agreements and other important matters or persons should be put in the mentioned repository every evening under the control of the mehterbaşi. In the morning, the mehterbaşi shall take out these records with their boxes and entrust it to the official. These procedures must be obeyed. Unauthorized people are not allowed to enter the depot where the records and registration books are kept". (4)

During the period before and after this order, the records were put in sacks and boxes left around randomly in

⁽⁴⁾ The Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives. Series of Mühimme Defterleri. No: 183, p. 4, Statement 11.

unsuitable storerooms due to the lack of archival buildings and repositories. On the other hand, the records of the state were accumulating in increasing amounts every day.

Another attempt to preserve archives and to prevent their destruction took place in 1845. The document related to this attempt was signed by the Minister of Finance Safvetî Pasha and addressed to the Sadrâzam. It was dated 12 March 1845 and said:

"Records which relate to important financial matters and which are kept in the palace of the Sultan are almost destructed. In order to prevent the total destruction and to have them preserved in good state, authorized officials selected from the Finance Office will control and sort these records". (5)

These measures concerning archival practices in the administrative organization of the Ottoman State were taken when Mehmed Emin Pasha was the Grand Vizier. It is highly possible that these activities have constituted a basis for the archival developments during the period of Mustafa Reşid Pasha.

Mustafa Reşid Pasha, who has been in European countries like France and England as a diplomat and who has observed how much importance was given to archives in those countries, had decided to establish an organization called Hazine-i Evrak which can be considered as an archival institution and to have a building constructed for it. This happened when he became Prime Minister on 28 September 1846 during the period of the Ottoman State. As a result, we can say that all the efforts carried out to preserve historical records have gained financial and virtual support in 1845.

⁽⁵⁾ The Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives. Classification of İrâde, Internal Affairs, No: 5152.

This subject was first considered in the organization called Meclis-i Vâlâ-yı Ahkâm-ı Adliye (6) and arrived at a decision on 31 October 1846.

The protocol says,

"The records concerning important matters of the state which are kept in repositories around Defterhane and Bâb-ı Ali are putrefying because the repositories are moistly... the records are mixed up because the repositories are narrow... as a result of this confusion, it is hardly possible to find a record when needed... in order to transfer, preserve and find records of the state when needed, it has been considered appropriate to construct a stone building, to be called Hazine-i Eurak, in the style of a large and well-arranged library within the Bâb-ı Âli resembling the European archives... the building will be constructed by the Italian architect Fossati who had also constructed the University building; the internal arrangement of the archival building should be in such a way so that there will be separate rooms for each of the record holdings of Home Affairs, Assembly meetings and Foreign Affairs. Each room should have suitable cabinets... to prevent the putrefaction and destruction of records, ventilation according to season will be necessary... an authorized archivist should be appointed as head of the archives and it is necessary to establish a specialized library containing history books, geography books, and necessary maps". (7)

This decision of the Meclis-i Vâlâ-yı Ahkâm-ı Adliye has been submitted by the Prime Minister Mustafa Resid

⁽⁶⁾ An organization established in 1837 in order to prepare the new regulations required by the renovation acts, to deal with judgments relating to civil servants and to express opinion on state affairs when required. Within time, this organization has been subject to changes and in 1867 it has been abolished when the Şûra-yı Devlet (State Council) was established.

⁽⁷⁾ The Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives. Classification of Mesail-i Mühimme, No: 658.

Pasha on 6 November 1846 to the Ottoman Sultan Abdülmecid. The decision gained official force with the order dated 8 November 1846.

According to this order the construction of the mentioned building began. While the construction continued, the people to work in the Hazine-i Evrak were selected and preparations were planned. Esseyyid Hasan Muhsin Efendi, the private secretariat officer of the Prime Ministry who was konwn for his skillfulness and faithfulness, was appointed as the head of the Hazine-i Evrak. The organization was first called "Directorate of Hazine-i Evrak" but this title was considered inferior to Muhsin Efendi's first title and archival services were considered as one of the inportant matters of the state so it was changed to the "Ministry of Hazine-i Evrak". (8)

As a result of the efforts of the Minister of the Hazine-i Evrak and his working colleagues, a temporary regulation dated 27 February 1847 and stating the principles for the classification of records to be placed in the Hazine-i Evrak had been prepared. ⁽⁹⁾

According, to the principles of this regulation, the records which had accumulated in the storerooms around the Bâb-ı Âlî and the Defterhane (the archives where land registers were kept) would be classified. Meanwhile, the "Meclisimuvakkat" was established. This was an assembly set on from the private officials of the Bâb-ı Âlî and its function was to set up methods of classification and to prepare regulations concerning these methods.

This Council had prepared a regulation consisting of five articles. These articles stated the importance of archives

⁽⁸⁾ The Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives. Classification of Irâde, Internal Affairs, No: 7066.

⁽⁹⁾ The Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives. Classification of İrâde, Meclis-i Vâlâ. No: 1869.

for the state, the principles to be followed in classification, the types and features of the records to be put in the Hazine-i Evrak and the coordination of the officials with the Hazine-i Evrak.

This regulation states the following aspect:

"Records, deeds and correspondence kept in important state agencies are the memory and the soul of every big state. It is one of the state's important duties to prevent these from neglection and destruction and to take measures for their use and protection". (10)

The successive Ottoman Prime Ministers, i.e. Ali Pasha, Ahmed Cevad Pasha, Küçük Said Pasha and Hüseyin Hilmi Pasha, have paid great attention to the Hazine-i Evrak and archival implementations. The Directorate of the Ottoman Archives has been built when Ahmed Cevad Pasha was the Prime Minister.

After the importance of archives was recognized by the state and after the constitution of the Hazine-i Evrak within the Central Administration, there were attempts to establish archives in other districts and counties.

Among these attempts can be mentioned the establishment and the construction of the archives in Manastir ⁽¹¹⁾ in 1847, in Ruscuk (the centrum of the province Tuna) ⁽¹²⁾ and in Ankara ⁽¹³⁾ in 1868.

⁽¹⁰⁾ The Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives. Classification of İrâde, Meclis-i Vâlâ, No: 4093.

⁽¹¹⁾ The Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives. Classification of İrâde, Internal Affairs, No: 10095.

⁽¹²⁾ The Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives. Classification of İrâde, Şurâ-yı Devlet, No: 28.

⁽¹³⁾ The Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives. Classification of İrâde, Meclis-i Vâlâ, No: 25811.

During the Second Constitutional period, after the appointment of historian Abdurrahman Şeref Bey as the official history writer (Vak'anüvis) (14) and after the establishment of the Tarih-i Osmanî Encümeni (Ottoman History Committee) great effort has been shown to deal with and arrange the archives in a healthy way because the belief was strong that errors about Turkish history could only be corrected by the use of our archives. The periodical of this committee called Tarih-i Osmanî Encümeni Mecmuası (TOEM) published very valuable studies. However, the wars which broke out did not permit fundamental measures to be taken.

The above mentioned opinions regarding the value and richness of our archives are also valid for 'Oriental' studies being similar to 'Acculturation' studies but older and more specific.

Apart from these activities, various ministries, being inspired by the Hazine-i Evrak, have established their archives within their organizations. To give an example we can mention the archival institution of the Ministry of Finance and the Şer'iyye Sicilleri of the Meşihat (records of the dignitary responsible for all matters connected with the canon law, religious schools, etc., and following the Grand Vizier in precedence) which have been established during the period of Abdülhamid II.

⁽¹⁴⁾ It is the official post for the determination and recording of historical events. Fatih Sultan Mehmed was the first one to appoint such a post in the Ottoman State. Works which recorded and described the characteristics, the glory and success of the Sultans and the historical events were first called "Şehnâme" and the writers were called "Şehnâmehan". In records the terms "Şehnâmenüvis" and "Şehnâmegûy" are frequently used. The Şehnâmeler were previously written in verse, but after 1559 they were written both in verse and in prose. In 1663, Mehmed IV appointed Nişancı Abdullah Pasha to record historical events; however his work was not in the şehnâme style, instead it was prepared chronologically. Thus from that date on authors writing these works were called "Vak'anüvis".

When mentioning the archival activities during this period, it would be necessary to state the Yıldız Archives which was built during the reign of Abdülhamid II within the area of the Yıldız Palace. During the reign of Abdülhamid II between 1876-1909, copies of official records from the Prime Ministry, records of various organizations and official institutions and original reports and letters submitted to the palace were all preserved as archives.

Other eminent archives are these; in Istanbul, the Archives of the abolished Ottoman Ministry of Finance, the Archives of the Ser'iyye Sicilleri at the Müftülük (Office of the Müfti who is an official expounder of Muslim Law), the Archives of the Topkapı Palace Museum, the Archives of the Naval Museum, the Archives of the Municipality of Istanbul, the Archives of Civil navy at the Denizcilik Bankası, the archives at the General Directorate of National Palaces; in Ankara, the Archives of the General Directorate of Registration and Cadastre of Real Estates (Kuyûd-1 Kadîme). the Archives of the General Directorate of Pious Donations, the Archives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Archives of the Ministry of Health and Social Care including the records of the abolished Ottoman Ministry of Health, the Archives of the Department of War History attached to the General Staff, the Archives of the Turkish Great National Assembly and the Republic Archives at the General Directorate of the State Archives

One of the most important archives among these is, without doubt, the Archives of the Topkapı Palace Museum which is attached to the Ministry of Culture. Preceding the Tanzimat period, it was traditional to keep records and registration books which either belonged to the Sultan or was accepted as important by the Sultan and the records of state officials found in the residence of those who died or whose goods were seized in the palace. These were preserved in special cabinets within the Hazine-i Hümâyun. There are

about (11) thousand registration books and more than (12) thousand records including also records of the period before the conquest of İstanbul, the oldest of which is a brief of ownership dating 1348 carrying the imperial signature of Osman Gazi. The records of the Hazine-i Hassa (Sultan's privy purse) and the Ottoman Ministry of Education has been included to this holding recently.

In this archive, there are firmans, reports, monographs of the Sultans and their sons, commands of the mother of the reigning Sultan, decrees (yarlığ) sent by the Anatolian governor or the Crimean Khan, letters, poems submitted to the Sultans, imperial letters announcing conquests, eulogies praising a victory, treaties, records and registration books relating to the state organization, economic and military subjects, accounts of payments to soldiers, incomes and expenses, donation rules and privileges.

The Archives of the Topkapı Palace Museum is a royal archive. During the Republic period, some work has been carried out relating to the classification of the material in this archive. After some attempts in 1926 and 1933, work was accelerated with the effort of the Hungarian archivist Lajos Fekete in 1937. In 1957, with the work of a committee headed by Prof. Dr. Ismail Hakkı Uzunçarşılı, the sound classification of this material started and meanwhile the catalogue of the archive was published at different dates by the museum administration.

Most of the material in the Archives of the Topkapı Palace Museum is Turkish. A small amount of archival material in Arabian, Persian and other languages is also available.

The Archives of the General Directorate of Pious Donations is attached to the Directorate of Archives and Publications within this General Directorate. This archive includes deeds of trust, registers and records revealing and confirming the existence of pious donations being the bodies for charity and bonevelence in Ottoman social life.

The deeds of trust of pious foundations kept in the Archives of Pious Donations are divided in four groups according to their historical period.

These are;

- 1- Deeds of trust preceding the Ottoman period (1019-1299).
- 2- Deeds of trust belonging to the Ottoman period (1299-1920),
- 3- Deeds of trust belonging to the period of the Government of the Turkish Great National Assembly and the Turkish Republic (1920-1926),
- 4- Title deeds of foundations established according to the Civil Law between 1926-1967 and title deeds of pious donations established according to the Law numbered 903 accepted in 1967.

In this archive there are deeds of trust, registration books, judicial decrees, kayd-1 hakanî, firmans, tafsil, tevzin, and modifications of conditions. The majority of these belong to the Ottoman period. Deeds of trust in Arabian language are translated into Turkish.

The Archives of the Şer'iyye Sicilleri (records listing the judicial decisions of the Kadı (judge) working in the local courts of various districts) in İstanbul attached to the General Directorate of Religious Affairs has been established with the construction of its building in 1888-1889 by Abdülhamid II so to collect these records.

In this Archive there are the following divisions:

- 1- Records of the Şer'iyye Sicilleri in İstanbul,
- 2- Archives of the abolished Meşihat,
- 3- Library of the abolished Mesihat.

Şer'iyye Sicilleri are registrations kept chronologically by the canonical courts recording the decisions, sentences and documents of the kadı, the firmans sent by the central organization the orders, and summaries of events justified by the kadı.

With the order of the Ministry of Education dated 3 November 1941 and numbered 4018/2182 the registers of the canonical courts were collected in various museums. Part of these are in the Museum of Ethnography in Ankara, another part in the Museum of the Topkapı Palace and the others parts in various museums in Anatolia.

In the recent years, work is carried out to collect these registers, kept in museums attached to the Ministry of Culture, in the National Library in Ankara.

In the Archives of the General Directorate of Land Registration and Cadastre there are registration books, deeds of trust of pious foundations, control books of real estates, records of the Hazine-i Hassa, approved copies of orders, and firmans.

When the Ottoman State was abolished, the records of various ministries and official institutions, which were abolished consequently, were transferred to the Hazine-i Evrak which acquired a great and rich amount of records.

Work Done During the Republic Period to Improve Archival Services

After the establishment of the Republic, the archival subject taken over from the Ottoman Administration has been rendered as a central administrative service by the Prime Ministry up to the present. The neglection of the services of the state archives has caused the following harmful results:

After the abolishment of the Ottoman State, the Republic Government reorganized the Hazine-i Evrak. It has

called it the Mahzen-i Evrak Mümeyyizliği (Control Office of Records). This office was under the responsibility of the Private Secretariat of the Prime Ministry. All the records belonging to the Office of the Grand Vizier were kept in the Mahzen-i Evrak Mümeyyizliği.

In 1927, this office was connected to the Undersecretariat of the Prime Ministry as the Assisting Directorate of the Hazine-i Evrak.

In 1929, this office was connected to the Head Office of Procedures within the Prime Ministry. At the Tenth Anniversary of the Republic on 20 May 1933 and according to the Law numbered 2187 it was connected to the Directorate of Records and Archives within the Prime Ministry.

Later, on 19 April 1937 and according to the law numbered 3154 the same office became an individual archival institution under the responsibility of the Undersecreratiat of the Prime Ministry.

On 29 June 1943 according to the Law numbered 4443 this archival institution became the Prime Ministry General Directorate of Archives under the responsibility of the Undersecretariat. On 9 March 1959, it was part of the Prime Ministry Organization Law numbered 6330. When the Decision of the Council of Ministers numbered 8/4334 stating "The Reorganization of Ministries and the Principles of Work" dated 27 March 1982 became effective, it was called the Prime Ministry Directorate of Ottoman Archives.

Meanwhile, in 1976, the Directorate of Republic Archives was established under the pioneering of the present writer with the directives of the former Prime Ministry Undersecretary Mr. Ekrem Ceyhun. As part of the Prime Ministry Organization. The aim of establishing the mentioned directorate is to have the archival and potential archival material of the Republic period controlled by the General Directorate of the State Archives; to preserve, organize, and classify these records according to archival methods and

techniques; to produce them for research and to render all these services individually and centrally.

As a result, there was no more doubt about the future, the preservation, the maintenance, the use, in other words the fate of all the records belonging to the state which had accumulated during and after the National Struggle and after the declaration of the Republic. These were historical, administrative, political, juridical, economic, scientific, technical and cultural records showing the whole history of the above mentioned period, the birth of the Turkish Republic, the phases of progress and their results.

Finally, on 10 October 1984 according to the Prime Ministry Organization Law numbered 3056, the General Directorate of the State Archives was established.

Work Carried Out In Order to Develop the Services of the State Archives According to "The Prime Ministry Organization Law" Numbered 3056

The Law numbered 3056 arranges the principles of the organization and functions of the Prime Ministry. Among the functions of the Prime Ministry, the one relating to the archives says:

"g) To collect historical, juridicial, administrative, economic, and scientific documents and records which are of interest for the Turkish State and people, to appraise and organize these records, to reproduce unique records by filming or microfilming, to build an archival laboratory in order to prevent the destruction of records, to follow up developments in the international archival field, and to publicize important archival material for native and foreign scientific media."

Al the functions relating to the preservation and evaluation of our national archives is appointed to the Prime Ministry by statement (g) of the 2nd article of Law numbered 3056 and to the General Directorate of the State Archives of the 11th article of the same Law by which the infrastructure of the reforms for our national archives has been founded.

According to this Law;

- The General Directorate of the State Archives is reorganized conforming to modern archival services. The Directorate of Ottoman Archives is established in İstanbul; the Directorate of Republic Archives and the Directorate of Documentation are established in Ankara.

The Directorate of the Republic Archives established in Ankara and the Directorate of the Ottoman Archives established in Istanbul are both part of the General Directorate of the State Archives.

The Functions of the General Directorate of the State Archives

The functions of the General Directorate of the State Archives appointed by the above mentioned Prime Ministry Organization Law numbered 3056 are the following:

- "a) To state the principles of the national archival policy, to follow up and investigate the implementation of these principles,
- b) To collect, appraise and preserve all kind of information and records concerning the state and the people,
- c) To specify, collect, and buy archival material which belongs to various institutions, organizations or individuals, and to repair, restore, classify, translate and if suitable publish these,
- d) To follow archival and related scientific developments occurring abroad and in Turkey, to translate and publish works in this field; to introduce important and valuable archival material to native and foreign scientific media,

- e) To make collections of archival material which have historical, cultural and esthetic value and when necessary to establish an archival museum and to prepare exhibitions,
- f) To take measures in order to prevent the destruction of archival material,
- g) To provide the continuity of archival material by reproducing copies and to use applications such as filming, microfilming, photocopying, and when necessary other advanced techniques in order to convert the material to smaller volumes,
- h) To state the principles of research in the State Archives, to evaluate research request in the archives and when necessary to permit research,
- i) To collect, sort and classify all kind of information and archival material and to keep it always ready for research,
- j) To inspect the procedures of sorting, preserving and destruction in official institutions and organizations".

In summary, the mentioned Law has appointed to the General Directorate of the State Archives the function of specifying the principles of the national archival policy and following up and inspecting the implementation of these principles.

Before the mentioned Law had became effective, there were several legal regulations relating to archival services. But inspite of all the positive intentions, these have not been able to solve the archival matters fundamentally.

Until recently, the services of the state archives could not reach an advanced level because the legislation was not sufficient; there were organizational problems, and there was a lack of financial sources. The neglection of the services of the State Archives has caused the following harmful results:

- Due to the fact that we are not able to be informed about the exact value of the quantity and the content of the very rich archival material of our country, it has not been possible to establish a preservation and control system for these and to avoid the archival material in various state agencies from being kept in unsuitable conditions,
- This material has not been useful and accessible for research by the state, science, real and corporate bodies,
- It has not been possible to reach a standard in the classification of new accumulating archival material because these were disorganized.

In the light of all these experiences, the state archives has been dealt with in a national and drastic way taking into account modern technology and as a result "The General Directorate of the State Archives" was established according to "The Prime Ministry Organization Law" numbered 3056 and dated 19 October 1984.

Consequently, "The Directorate of Ottoman Archives" and "The Directorate of Republic Archives" were brought together which both used to function separately. At the same time "The Directorate of Documentation" has also been established within the General Directorate of the State Archives.

"The Directorate of Ottoman Archive" is appointed to specify archival material belonging to the Ottoman State and the period before, to control these records, to preserve, maintain, organize these records according to archival methods and techniques, and to carry out scientific and technical activities for the assessment of these records by the state, science, and other bodies and individuals.

"The Directorate of Republic Archives" is appointed to specify archival material belonging to the period of the National Struggle, the Governments of the Grand Turkish National Assembly, and the Republic period, to transfer them in accordance to the prescribed procedures, to preserve, maintain, organize them applying to archival methods and techniques and to carry out scientific and technical activities for research by the state, science, and other bodies or individuals.

"The Directorate of Documentation" is appointed to specify administrative documents, to organize and control them centrally, to classify these documents according to documentation methods and techniques for use by the state, science, and other bodies or individuals in order to supply required knowledge and documents in a practical and healthy way which are necessary for the services and activities of the Prime Ministry by cooperating with related institutions.

- The 35th article of the mentioned Law numbered 3056 states the employment of personnel on contract. It says "The General Directorate of the State Archives may employ native or foreign personnel on contract in the fields requiring particular knowledge and specialization, without regarding staff possibilities and other statements concerning the employment of personnel on contract". As a result, the employment of specialized archival personnel has been extensively and greatly promoted.
- The Prime Ministry Organization Law accepts archival specialization as an individual career.
- The State Archives receives an allowance from the Introduction Fund, which was established by Law numbered 3230, by which it has gained an additional financial source for its budget.
- The General Directorate of the State Archives and the Directorate of Ottoman Archives have moved to their new

buildings as their services and personnel increased. These buildings were hired from the Governorship of İstanbul and were restarted to fit archival activities. Since June 1987, classification and administrative services are carried out in these buildings.

- Meanwhile, 7 archival repositories belonging to the Directorate of Ottoman Archives have been restorated; and the shelf capacity has been increased by adding polygon steel shelves to the present ones.
- Besides, the Directorate of Ottoman Archives has been rendering service for many years in extremely insufficient buildings being scattered in different areas of Istanbul. In order to bring these buildings and repositories together in a central and modern site, it has been considered suitable to build the Arşiv Sarayı (Archives Palace) for which the place has been provided. Studies on the programme of requirements for this building has also been finished. The projects prepared by the Office of Public Works and Settlement in Istanbul have been submitted to the approval of the Board of Protecting Nature and Cultural Properties in Istanbul.
- The Ottoman Archives has been staffed with a sufficient number of specialized archivists with which the classification work has been accelerated.
- In 1974, the construction of the State Archives Complex in Ankara began and on 29 October 1988 it began to render service, with the opening ceremony realized by the former Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL, by collecting and preserving in a central way all the archival material of the Republic period, and to offer them with modern techniques for research by the state, science, and other bodies or institutions.

In the State Archives Complex, there are several repositories with different features such as nuclear shelter repositories, normal shelter repositories, and ordinary repositories. The nuclear repositories are built completely under-

ground. It has separate entrances and an individual air conditioning system. On each block there are two floors. The shelter repositories have a system for ventilation. Four sixth of the repositories are underground and, in case of fire, it can stand for eighth hours. The ordinary repositories have three floors on each block. In case of fire they can stand for two hours. In these repositories, the shelves are fixed and the total shelf length is 125 km.

All the repositories are equipped with the necessary technical installations. They are equipped with a gas (CO2) fire extinguishing system. There is also an electronic command system which controls the danger of fire and which, at time of danger, automatically starts the fire extinguishing system to work and closes the doors of the repositories to stop the flow of air. In the repositories, burning construction material is not used.

In the State Archives Complex there are also technical units, service units, a search room, an exhibition room, a conference hall with a potential of 130 persons and with the facility of simultaneous translation, a central heating system, and a power and transformer station. The complex is constructed on a field of approximately 108.000 m².

Legal Arrangements

Until recently, there was no legal description conforming to archival terminology for the terms archives, potential archives and records which need not to be preserved.

For this reason, it is impossible to prevent archival material from being sold, donated, inherited, possessed, destructed or taken abroad by unauthorized people

Besides, in the archival institutions all over the world there are applications of weeding out material which need not to be preserved because they do not carry the features of archives, they do not constitute any evidence, they are not of any use for providing a right to individuals and to society and they are useless for researchers.

In our country, the Law dated 26 March 1956 and numbered 6696 stating "The Destruction of Documents and Records Which Need Not to Be Preserved" and the related Decision dated 13 September 1957 and numbered 4/9438 stating "The Decision of Cabinet Which Enforces the Regulation Concerning the Destruction of Documents and Records Which Need Not to Be Preserved" was effective.

This Law, which was legally in force, has not gained any validity in application.

Meanwhile, the Law for Budget in 1959 and the following years included an article stating that this law could not be applied and this has lasted until recently. Thus some organizations and institutions weeded and destructed their archives according to regulations they prepared themselves. On the other hand, it should be considered that the mentioned law did not satisfy the present demand.

The Law numbered 3056 has formed a basis for new arrangements of the legislation which could provide administrative, legal and technical archival applications.

Under this framework;

- The Prime Ministry has prepared "A Decree In Force of Law Concerning the Destruction of Documents and Material Which Need Not to Be Preserved" numbered 316 and published in the Official Journal on 4 April 1988 to replace the Law numbered 6696. This Decree states the objective and the scope of archival applications. It adapts the new arrangements which are wanted to be performed. It states the principles and methods for weeding and destruction procedures of records which need not to be preserved and should be disposed because they do not carry the features of archives but which are still kept in the archives of institutions and organizations. As a result, doubts on application

arising from the former law were erased. The mentioned Decree has become a law on 28 September 1988.

The General Directorate of the State Archives was by law appointed to specify the principles of the national archival policy and to control the implementation of these principles. However, it has been necessary to perform a series of arrangements so that the appointed functions could be carried out successfully.

- Another present arrangement was "The Regulation Concerning the Services of the State Archives" which was prepared by the Prime Ministry and published in the Official Journal on 16 May 1988. The mentioned regulation was stating the specification of archival material and potential archival material belonging to official institutions and organizations or to individuals, the prevention of their destruction, the preservation of archival material under suitable conditions, the functions and authorities of the General Directorate of the State Archives, the relation of the State Archives with the institutions and organizations, the responsibilities of the institutions and organizations, the use of archival material by the state, corporate bodies, individuals and science, and the weeding and destruction procedures of material which need not to be preserved. Thus, the future of our national archives has been secured and archival services have gained scientific disciplines of modern archival applications
- Another new arrangement of the Prime Ministry is related to "The Principles to Which Native or Foreign Individuals or Corporate Bodies Must Apply to Carry Out Scientific Research and Investigation or to Take Examples".

Paragraph (h) of the 11th article of the Law numbered 3056 gives authority to the Prime Ministry, thus to the General Directorate of the State Archives to "state the principles for research in the state archives, to appraise the applica-

tions for research in the archival institution, and to allow research".

As it has been expressed before, the Prime Ministry has reorganized these principles and has put into force the Decision of the Council of Ministers numbered 89/14269 stating "The Essential Principles Applying to Real or Corporate Bodies Either Native or Foreign Who Want to Carry Out Research or Investigation in the State Archives" instead of the Decision of the Council of Ministers numbered 83/5963.

With this Decision of the Council of Ministers, the procedures relating to the applications for research and investigation by native and foreign researchers have been minimized, the bureaucratic procedures have been simplified and the applications for research are answered within one or two days.

With these arrangement in the legislation, the future of our national archives has been secured and archival services have been tied to scientific archival discipline.

The General Directorate of the State Archives Directorate of Ottoman Archives

The Functions of the Directorate of Ottoman Archives

- a) To determine, collect and control the archival material pertaining to the Ottoman period and to the previous periods,
- b) To preserve and classify this material according to archival methods and technics and to provide the continuity of archival material by reproducing them,
- c) To take necessary scientific and technical measures in order to render archival services relating to the use of archival material by the state, science, and real or corporate bodies,

- d) To make collections of important and valuable archival material, to establish and archival museum, to prepare exhibitions and to publish works in order to publicize the archival material to native and foreign scientific media,
- e) To follow scientific developments relating to archives abroad, to apply necessary technology, to translate and publish works in this field,
- f) To provide the catalogues and samples of the archival records which relate to Turkish history and culture and which pertain to the Ottoman period and the previous periods,
- g) To computerize archival services and to use mechanographic methods and technics in archival services.

The Activities of the Directorate of Ottoman Archives Between 1992-1994

Classification

It has been stated before that the Ottoman State was engaged with the preservation, organization and the access of official records.

The organization of the Ottoman Archives as the Hazine-i Evrak and the classification and cataloguing work until the present should be dealt with in the following three stages.

1- The classification methods and cataloguing work applied since the establishment of the Hazine-i Evrak until 1987 are shown below:

a- The Ali Emirî Classification (EMT)

The main feature of this classification which has been prepared between 1918-1921 is that the records are organized according to the sequence of the reigning sultans. There are 50 catalogues of the EMT including 180.700

records pertaining to the periods starting from Osman Gazi to Sultan Abdülmecid.

b- The İbnülemin Classification (İBT)

In this classification the records are organized according to subject, consisting of 23 main headings. İBT includes 47.145 records belonging to the period between the XVth and XIXth century. It has 28 catalogues.

c- The Cevdet Classification (CVT)

This classification prepared between 1932-1937 is, just like the İbnülemin Classification, organized according to subject. The classification, including 255.506 records under 16 headings, has 34 catalogues.

d- The Fekete Classification (FKT)

It is a model classification based on the Provenance classification system which is today being applied in the Ottoman Archives. The records between 1316-1687 are divided into three parts called Bâb-ı Âsafî, Bâb-ı Defterî and Müteferrik.

The recent classification is a result of the system applied in our archives since June 1956.

e- The Kepeci Classification (KPT)

KPT is a registration book classification. 7.500 registration books of the Finance offices have been classified and 1 catalogue has been prepared.

As it has been stated above, classification work which started in 1918 under the head of Ali Emirî has continued until 1986 under limited conditions and with a limited number of personnel but there has been an interruption between 1925-1932.

But in 1987 the number of personnel in the Ottoman Archives was increased by which the classification work reached another milestone.

- 2- Classification and cataloging work applied between 1987-1992,
- 3- Classification and cataloging work between 1992-1994 when the present writer took up the responsibility as General Director.

For detailed information about archival practices in the Ottoman State and about the series of records and registration books classified in the Ottoman Archives until the present see the publication called *Guide for the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives*. (15)

Finished Classification of Records and Registration Books and their Catalogues Between 1987-1992:

The number of classified;

Records : 2.135.000

Registration books : 148.895

Catalogues : 229

The reason for the high number of catologues is the priority given to analytic inventories.

Finished Classification of Records and Registration Books and their Catalogues Between 1992-1994:

The number of classified;

Records : 9.138.810

⁽¹⁵⁾ Guide for the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives = Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi Rehberi. Ankara, XXVI+634 pp.

[&]quot;T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı, yayın nu: 5"

Registration Books

: 30.451

Catalogues

: 49

In this period, priority has been given to file inventories. Parallel to this, in a period of two years time 9.138.810 records have been classified between March 1992-March 1994; whereas in the preceding (5) years 2.135.000 records were classified.

After October 1992 classification work has been organized according to the prepared directories for "Dictation and Punctuation" and "Classification"; besides, in May 1992 the Division of Classification which was responsible for the classification activities has been reorganized as the "Division of Analytic Classification" and the "Division of File Inventories" because of the capacity of the work to be done, the acceleration in classification work and the abundance of personnel staffed for classification work.

As a result, at present there are 32 million records open to research in the Ottoman Archives, 20 million of which are registration books and 11.273.810 of which are items.

Educational Activities

The Directorate of Ottoman Archives has given in-service training between 5 October-3 December 1993 so to improve civil service and professional knowledge. The written documents of this seminar has been published by the State Archives under the name "Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Personeli Hizmetiçi Eğitim Ders Notları, İstanbul: 5 ekim-3 Aralık 1992", (İstanbul, 1993) and has been given to our personnel.

"The Guide for the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives" (Ankara, 1992) consisting of 634 pages and including the most recent information about the Ottoman Archives is prepared for the personnel of the archives and those interested.

Apart from these, the following publications have been prepared as essential reference sources for archival personnel in their professionel work:

- Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Çalışmalarında Uyulacak İmlâ Usul ve Esasları = Dictation and Punctuation Methods and Principles to Be Applied in the Archival Activities of the Prime Ministry Directorate of Ottoman Archives, (Ankara, 1992).

This publication including principles for punctuation and dictation applying to classification and publication work of the Directorate of Ottoman Archives totals 153 pages.

- Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Tasnif Talimatnamesi = Classification Instructions for the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives, (Ankara, 1992).

This publication is an essential reference source prepared so to carry out classification work according to archival principles and to specify the principles to be applied in classification by the personnel. It totals 169 pages.

- Tanzimat Öncesi Merkez Evrakının Tasnif Kılavuzu ve Belge Örnekleri = Classification Guide and Record Samples of the Central Administration Records Preceding the Tanzimat Period.

This publication is a reference source for those interested because it includes the classification of records preceding the Tanzimat period, Ottoman diplomatics, record features of the classic period, and record samples. The publication is being printed.

Technical Services

a) Ottoman archives have been physically, chemically, and biologically destructed due to their preservation in buildings for long periods which were either unsuitable or were built for other purposes. For this reason, planning was made in 1992 to:

- Purchase a fumigator and neutralization unit to avoid biological destruction and to protect archival personnel, who work on archives, from harmful aspects,
- Establish a modern "Conservation and Restoration" unit.

In 1993, most of the necessary equipment and material have been provided from Turkey, and those to be supplied from abroad have been ordered. The project is planned to be finished in the end of 1994.

- b) The necessary planning to establish a microfilming unit has been completed in order to reproduce 150 million records preserved in the Directorate of Ottoman Archives, to accelerate the access to records, to decrease as much as possible the destruction of records by avoiding the use of original records, to supply the foreign demands for microfilms and to provide under the framework of archival exchange microfilm copies of archival material pertaining to the Ottoman period which are kept in foreign archives. The project has reached the stage for purchasing the necessary equipment for this unit. The project is planned to be finished in the end of 1994.
- c) It is planned to computerize the activities of the Ottoman Archives with the aim to accelerate a little more the classification work of records kept in the Ottoman Archives, although this has already speeded up during the last two years, to avoid the problems which may arise when the number of classified records increase, to produce the classified records to researchers in a quick way, to accelerate the use of the microfilming system, to control the location of the records in the repositories and the move of the records to and out of the repositories. Because the aim is very expansive, this project is planned to expand modulary; the first module is planned to be finished in the end of 1994 and to operate in 1995. The necessary budget for the project has been provided from the Investment Programme for 1994.

d) Between 1992-1993 computerized printing started by which composition, pagemaking and printing work of publications of the Directorate of Ottoman Archives has been realized.

Research Services

In the recent years, an increase in the number of researchers has been observed as a result of the acceleration of classification work, the increase in the number of accessible archival material, and the provision of decisions solving the problems which occured when researchers applied for or carried out research.

In 1992, the Division of Research Services at the Directorate of Ottoman Archives provided archives and photocopies for 105 foreign and 573 native (totaling 678) researchers; whereas in 1993 the number of total researchers was 972 being 132 foreign and 840 native ones.

Private and corporate bodies are frequently applying to the Directorate of Ottoman Archives because in the holdings of the Ottoman Archives there are many records about the solutions of disagreements of pastures, grazing areas and borders and records about the solution of water disagreements, records on pension rights of military, judicial and civil servants who had worked during the last period of the Ottoman state to be used by their relatives living today, records on the specification of pious donations, cultural properties and historical works passed over by the Ottomans to the present, records which are juridicial tools in solving some of the border disagreements between the countries which seperated from the Ottoman State, records which protect the interests of the state and people and finally records supporting the improvement of social, cultural, economic, and political relations between countries. For such matters 221 applications in 1992 and 292 ones in 1993 have been answered

Besides, to facilitate the use of the catalogues by researchers and especially the members of the universities outside Istanbul, a copy of each registration book catalogue of the Ottoman Archives has been prepared and made accessible in the General Directorate in Ankara for researchers. 566 catalogues have been reproduced and sent to Ankara. The next catalogues to be prepared will also be sent.

Establishment of an Archival Museum

A project has been prepared to establish an Archival Museum in the historical stone building, now used as a depot but which was previously used as a library, located at the entrance of the Vilayet Bahçesi in İstanbul with the aim to exhibit examples of official correspondence, stationary used for this correspondence, material used for the preservation of correspondence, different types of paper and other valuable historical documents of the bureacracy and diplomacy of our people owning a rooted state tradition.

This building has three floors, one of which is the basement. The other two floors have 2 living rooms, one bedroom and one hall. The Office of Public Works has made the necessary investigations for the restoration of the building.

A "Commission to Specify Material Other than Documents" was set up for the selection of the material to be exhibited in the museum and after having worked for two years 1794 different museum material have been selected; these are classified and preserved. Within a short period of time, an Archival Museum will be established under the body of the Directorate of Ottoman Archives.

International Organizations and Relations With the Archives of Other Countries

a) Relations with International Organizations

The General Directorate is a member of the International Council on Archives and attends the activities of this Council. İsmet Binark, the General Director of the State Archives, attended most recently the XIIth International Congress on Archives held between 6-11 September 1992 in Montreal (Canada) to represent our country.

At the mentioned Congress the importance and richness of Turkish Archives, especially Ottoman Archives, has been explained and the organizational structure, activities and publications of the General Directorate of the State Archives have been introduced.

b) Relations With the Archives of Foreign Countries

The General Directorate is holding part of the archives relating to the histories of almost thirty individual states established after the dispersal of the Ottoman State which had ruled in Asia, Africa and Europe for more than six centuries.

Due to the facts that the holdings of the Ottoman Archives include records on the political, social and economic histories of the mentioned states and that some records relating to the regional administrations of the Ottoman State are in the archival holdings of these states, mutual cooperation has been necessary.

In 1992 and 1993, upon the invitations of the authorities in Macedonia, Azerbaijan, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and France, these countries have been visited; opinions and records have been exchanged and mutual protocols for cooperation have been signed.

1- The Republic of Macedonia

On the basis of the Culture, Education and Exchange Programme signed on 4.9.1990 between the Republic of Turkey and the (former) Socialist Republic of Federal Yugoslavia and under the framework of the cooperation for the years 1990-1992 between our General Directorate and the Macedonian Archives, a delegation from the Ottoman Archives has been sent to the Archives of Macedonia to take photocopies and microfilms of Turkish records and to carry out the necessary work. The following have been achieved as a result of the work in the Macedonian archives in November-December 1991:

- Microfilms of hundred and one registration books of the Manastir Kadılığı,
- Microfilms of 356 records kept in the Macedonian archives including firmans, titles of privileges, orders and deeds of trust for pious donations belonging to the Ottoman period,
- Photocopies of 6250 records of twenty administrative centers (like Kalkandelen, Köprülü, Kumanova, Skopje) of regional administrations in Macedonia during the Ottoman period.

These microfilms and photocopies are added to the holdings of the Ottoman Archives part of which are classified and accessible.

2- The Republic of Azerbaijan

Upon the invitation of the General Directorate of the Republic of Azerbaijan, İsmet Binark, the General Director of the State Archives, and Necati Gültepe, the Deputy General Director, have visited Azerbaijan between 23-30 November 1992. During this visit, they have exchanged opinions about archival subjects with eminent state officials, especially archival authorities of Azerbaijan and a protocol for cooperation between the archival administrations of the two countries has been signed.

3- The Republic of Romania

Upon the invitation of the General Directorate of the Romanian State Archives, İsmet Binark, the General Director of the State Archives, and Necati Gültepe, the Deputy General Director, have visited this country between 14-20 December 1992.

The archival holdings of this country, which has been under Ottoman rule for many years, includes many Ottoman records; during the negotiations in Bucharest with the representatives of this country, a cooperation protocol has been signed for the exchange of photocopies of these records.

4- The Republic of Bulgaria

Upon the invitation of the Republic of Bulgaria General Department of Archives at the Council of Ministers, İsmet Binark, the General Director of the State Archives, and Necati Aktaş, the Head of the Directorate of Ottoman Archives, have visited Bulgaria between 15-19 February 1993.

During this visit a protocol for cooperation for the years 1993-1994 has been signed between the Republic of Turkey General Directorate of the State Archives and the Republic of Bulgaria General Department of Archives at the Council of Archives.

According to this protocol, the Head of the Directorate of Ottoman Archives and the Head of the Division of Analytic Classification have been sent to Bulgaria for a period of (15) days in November-December 1993. Here, they have worked on the records of the Ottoman period which were sold to Bulgaria in 1931 and which are still being kept in the Cyril and Methodius Library. Thus, they have added to the holdings of the Ottoman Archives the microfilms of 113 registration books totalling 21.140 pages.

The subject of the records sold to Bulgaria in 1931 has seperately been dealt with in the light of original records and information in the publication called 'Bulgaristan'a Satulan Evrak' (Ankara, 1993), a publication of the General Directorate of the State Archives Directorate of Republic Archives.

On the other hand, a publication is being prepared by the Directorate of Ottoman Archives of our General Directorate relating to the present situation of the Turkish archival records in Bulgaria.

As a result of the studies in the Cyril and Methodius Library it has been observed that the records here include information about timar, zeamet, vakif, ahkâm, ehl-i hiref, tersane, yeniçeri and sipahi ocakları of the XVth and XIXth century and that there are important registration books of the early period. The Registration Book of the Pious Donations of Orhan Gazi in Bursa is among these. This registration book shows that Molla Yegân and Şemseddin Molla Gürânî who were important philosophers of the Fâtih period have taught at the Orhan Gazi Medresesi.

The first observations makes it clear that the total number of records and registration books is about 1,5 million. At the end of fifteen days working microfilms of 21.140 pages taken from various fonds of the XVth and XVIIIth century have been provided on payment and been added to the holdings of the Directorate of Ottoman Archives. This work will continue until the microfilms of the remaining records will have been provided. The processing and cataloging of these microfilms so to have them available for access is rapidly continuing.

Besides, photocopies of all the fiches of the fonds of the registration books in the Cyril and Methodius Library have been taken, organized, classified and made available for access by researchers.

Studies have revealed that apart from the records sold as waste paper in 1931, there were 200 şer'iyye registration books of various regions in Bulgaria and that there were 76 records, 18 of which were imperial firmans of the Ottoman period kept in the Rila Monastery.

5- The Republic of Hungary

Upon the invitation of National Archives of the Macedonia, Ismet Binark, the General Director of the State Archives, and Zeki Dilek, the Deputy General Director, have visited this country between 19-22 October 1993.

During this visit a cooperation protocol for the years 1993-1995 has been signed between the archival administrations of the two countries.

According to this protocol, it will be possible to enrich our holdings with examples of Turkish archival records kept in Hungary.

6- The Republic of France

Ismet Binark, the General Director of the State Archives, has visited France between 22-27 November 1993, upon the invitation of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; he has negotiated with the General Director of the French National Archives Mr. Jean Favier and the President of the French National Library. Following this visit he has provided Dr. Nihal Somer, Head of the Division of Technical Services at the Directorate of Ottoman Archives, to attend a course on microfilming in the French National Archives for a period of (1) month. Besides, Gülgün Erişen, specialized in the Department of Archives at the Faculty of Letters and History-Geography of the Ankara University, will attend a Technical Course in the French National Archives for a period of (3) months.

These opportunities for cooperation with the French National Archives will continue in the following years.

Exhibitions

The 11th article of the Prime Ministry Organization Law numbered 3056 appoints the General Directorate to organize exhibitions in Turkey and abroad with the aim to publicize our archives. According to the cooperation for the years 1990-1992 between our General Directorate and the State Archives of Macedonia "The Exhibition of Ottoman Fermans" has been organized in Macedonia between 9-22 July 1992 with the aim to publicize our history and culture of our country, to reveal the richness, importance and value of the Ottoman archives and to support psychologically the Turkish people living in this region. At this exhibition photographic prints of 90 firmans and colour photocopies of 20 colour records have been exhibited.

The exhibition has been organized between 9-16 July 1992 in Skopje and between 18-22 July 1992 in Monastir.

A catalogue of the exhibited firmans has been published.

As it has been stated above, in return to the exhibition of Ottoman fermans in Macedonia, a common exhibition has been organized with the Macedonian State Archives called "Macedonia from the Xth Century up to the Present and Ottoman Fermans" between 4-13 November 1993 in the Yıldız Sarayı Silâhhane Hall in İstanbul.

1992 is the 500th anniversary of the Turco-Russo relations. On this occasion a symposium entitled "The Past and the Present in Turco-Russo Relations" has been organized in Ankara during which "The Exhibition of Gilded Firmans and Record Samples Selected from the Ottoman Archives" in the Turkish Historical Association between 12-14 December 1992.

'The Exhibition of Ottoman Firmans' has been organized in Manisa between 22-24 April 1994 upon the request of the Presidency of the Celâl Bayar University.

Publications

Scientistic circles of Turcology and Orient Studies, and researchers studying in the field of Ottoman history and cul-

ture who are aware of the qualitative and quantitative richness and importance of the Turkish Archives and especially the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives are impatiently awaiting the publications of these archives and the corpus.

As it will be appreciated, real historical information is based an archives. Writing history without the use or information of archives or based on hypotheses, to decide on a certain period or to evaluate a certain period without using archives does not comply to scientific objectivity of history.

Moving from this point of view the General Directorate of the State Archives has initiated the publication of records on the basis of first-hand original sources with the aim to reply to the demands of those studying in the field of Ottoman history.

Publicizing all or part of the holdings of the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives will only be possible with the publication of monographs catalogues, inventories and guides or other more extensive works.

Especially the publication of monographic works dealing with the fonds, series and classification groups in the archives will provide great facilities and advantages to both the archive personnel and the researchers.

For this reason, there is an urgent need for publications publicizing classified fonds and series of the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives which are accessible for researches.

Since the beginning of 1992, when I was appointed as General Director, the General Directorate of the State Archives is continuing to publish collections of records from archival material for which the inventories have been prepared, while on the other hand classification work is continuing too, with the aim to prepare and publish professional works, to supply the demand for documentary publications of records in our country, to make available our rich historical

sources to native and foreign researchers whereby it will be possible to avoid false assessments of our history.

When planning the publication of records in the Ottoman Archives priority has been given to Turkish Republics with which we have blood and cultural ties, the people here which are oppressed to forget their origins for nearly one hundred years and the geography they live.

The publications of the General Directorate of the State Archives Directorate of Ottoman Archives are listed at the end of this text.

Ismet Binark, the General Director of the State Archives, has been awarded with the "Prof. Dr. Osman Turan Turkish Studies Award" in 1993 by the Türk Ocağı Merkez Heyeti for the publications of the General Directorate on Turkish Republics and the Turkish World; whereas the General Directorate of the State Archives has been awarded in the field of "Public Service Publications" by the Association of Turkish Writers in 1994.

Building

In order to collect the services of the General Directorate of the State Archives Directorate of Ottoman Archives in one building, a suitable building in which archival services can scientifically be rendered or a large enough place where such a building can be constructed is searched in Istanbul for a long time.

As a result of these efforts, a piece of ground of 204.000 m² around the Topkapı Palace has been assigned to the General Directorate from the Office of National Real Estates.

First, the restoration of the ruined buildings with a usable capacity of 10 thousand m² will be completed. Concerning this matter, a programme of supplies has been prepared by the General Directorate; the restoration project prepared

by the Office of Public Works in Istanbul has been submitted to the approval of the Board for the Protection of Nature and Cultural Properties. Finance for this project is provided from the Prime Ministry Investment Budget. As soon as this project is approved, restoration and other work will immediately start.

Meanwhile, the building used as the archival repository number (4) in the garden of the office of the Governor of İstanbul is repaired, restorated and arranged as a microfilming and binding workshop.

A building located in Bayezit-İstanbul used as the former Archives of the Ottoman Ministry of Finance was left aside when it became ruined. Our Directorate was assigned this building by the General Directorate of National Real Estates. In 1993, 1,5 billion TL. has been spent to restorate the building and change it into an archival repository for the use by the Ottoman Archives.

However, as been stated before, the General Directorate of the State Archives has the aim to collect the services, activities and services of the Ottoman Archives in one building, in a National Archive Palace, according to modern archival understandings.

The General Directorate of the State Archives Directorate of Republic Archives

In order to control centrally the archives of the Republic period, to organize the archives of the bodies included in the Law numbered 3473 according to the recent modifications in the archival legislation, to have these bodies render service under the guidance and control of the General Directorate of the State Archives according to the new arrangements and to provide that these services will be rendered fruitful and according to scientific disciplines, the Directorate of Republic Archives is continuing its activities in accordance with the duties stated in Law numbered 3056.

The Functions of the Directorate of Republic Archives

- a) To specify the archival material, pertaining to the period of the National Struggle, the Government of the Turkish Great National Assembly and the Republic accumulating in the institutions and organizations mentioned in the Law numbered 3473,
- b) To transfer archival material from the institutions and organizations according to the essential principles of the relating legislation,
 - c) To classify the transferred material,
- d) To take measures in order to protect transferred archival material from any kind of detoriation, to restorate archival material according to its original form, to establish an archival laboratory and a conservation and restoration workshop in order to carry out these services,
- e) To be scientifically and technically prepared in order to render archival services relating to the use of archival material by the state, science, real or corporate bodies,
- f) To appraise the applications for research, to provide the use of archival material by researchers,
- g) To control new accumulating potential archival material,
- h) To inspect the procedures of selection, preservation and destruction in the archives of institutions and organizations,
- i) To follow up and inspect the implementation of the set principles of national archival policy,
- j) To organize the activities of the offices and to coordinate their relations,
- k) Prepare publications to publicize important and valuable archival material.

- l) To make collections of historical, cultural and esthetic archival material for museums and exhibitions and to organize exhibitions,
- m) To provide the catalogues and samples of the archival records which relate to Turkish history and culture and which pertain to the period of the National Struggle, the Turkish Great National Assembly and the Republic,
- n) To computerize archival services, to use mechanographic methods and technics in archival services.

The Activities of the Directorate of Republic Archives

Inspection of the Archival Regulations of Organizations and Institutions

The archival regulations of the bodies stated in Law numbered 3473 are controlled whether they are in accordance with "The Regulation Concerning Services of the State Archives" or not. Statements disagreeing with the above Regulation are avoided to become effective through which it will be possible to have the bodies render standardized archival services in accordance with "The Regulation Concerning the Official Archival Services of the State Archives".

In April 1994, (153) regulations have been accepted and have become effective.

Specification of Archival Material in Organizations and Institutions

Specification of archival material is going on in order to guide the bodies stated in Law numbered 3473 in the official archival services, to find solutions for occurring problems, to evaluate the work done, to organize the archives of the bodies, to provide healthy procedures of weeding and destruction, and to specify records being archival material so that within certain intervals they can continuously be transferred to the Prime Ministry General Directorate of the State Archives at the end of their retention period.

In April 1994, (44) official organizations and institutions and (16) agencies of the Prime Ministry central organization have transferred their archival material.

The classification of the transferred archival material of the following organizations or institutions are finished: The Turkish Coal Association, the Meat and Fish Establishment, the Social Insurance Organization, the Turkish Eleckricity Association, the General Directorate of Public Security, the General Directorate of Forests, the General Directorate of Sümerbank (National Textile) and the Ministry of Public Works. Classification work of archival material transferred from the other organizations and institutions are continuing.

Necessary contact has been made with the charged bodies for the transfer of the archival material, which have completed their retention period, to the Directorate of Republic Archives according to the statements in "The Regulation Concerning the Services of the State Archives".

Inspection of Organizational and Institutional Archives

Specialized personnel of the Directorate of Republic Archives are inspecting archival activities of organizations and institutions. With the reports prepared after the inspection, the reported aspects are required to be corrected.

Moreover, weeding and destruction procedures of the organizations and institutions mentioned in the law are being inspected.

In April 1994, (74) charged bodies have been inspected.

Trimonthly reports are requested from these bodies; the reports are examined so to have an idea about the archival activities. Those who do not sent or who sent their reports randomly are warned with a letter.

Classification Work

The General Directorate of the State Archives Directorate of Republic Archives uses the provenance classification system. Classification of archival material is carried out in accordance with the 24th article of "The Regulation Concerning the Services of the State Archives".

State Archives code numbers have been prepared for the organizations and institutions in order to preserve the integrity of the archival material, to enter these information to computerized systems, and to place the material in the repositories in order words to complete the classification.

The specified code numbers are used in the classification procedures, in the production of the archival material and in the placement of the material in the repositories.

Meanwhile, researchers have access to classified fonds transferred to the Republic Archives.

Training

In order to train the personnel for archival services working in organizations and institutions, three seminars on interinstitutional Archival Services have been organized; the first between 5-6 September 1988, the second between 2-27 October 1989 and the third between 13-24 December 1993.

Up to now (616) persons have been trained during these seminars organized for personnel working in the archival services of organizations and institutions. Theoretical and practical training is given at the seminars.

Courses on archives and filing organized by the Turkey and Middle East Public Administration Institute are given by authorized staff of the General Directorate of the State Archives.

Meanwhile, archival seminars have been organized by the Directorate of Republic Archives within (29) organizations and institutions with the aim to train their archival staff.

Staff of the Directorate of Republic Archives is taught Ottoman language so that they can efficiently classify and transcribe transferred records in Ottoman language.

Besides, archival knowledge of the personnel is continuously revived with in-service training; part of the personnel is periodically sent to computer courses.

Publications

Copyright and translated works and catalogues are being prepared, published and distributed for the use by personnel working in the archives of organizations and institutions, professors and students of archive departments at universities, and personnel of the General Directorate of the State Archives in their in-service training.

At the end of this text, a list of the publications of the General Directorate of the State Archives Directorate of Republic Archives is given.

Information Systems of the Directorate of Republic Archives

The Prime Ministry General Directorate of the State Archives owns a Data General MV 20.000 installation. The software of the information system of the Directorate of Republic Archives is written by the Prime Ministry Directorate of Computer Processing. The software is written according to the information given by specialized archivists. The software started to be written in 1991 and is still continuing. The aim for using this system is to store information about the archival material of the period of the National Struggle and the Republic period and to facilitate the use of this information by native and foreign researchers.

The Directorate of Republic Archives has the following systems:

Transfer System

This is the system containing the information of archival material transferred to the Republic Archives. The aim of the system is to determine which organization, sent when and how much archival material to the Directorate of the Republic Archives. Information is entered according to the organization code of the transferring organization. Retrieval is again realized with the organization code.

Basic Record System

This is the database giving information on the records including the summaries and other descriptive information of the archival material. The software of this system has been written and the entry of data is continuing. This system gives information of the record such as location number, summary, date, number, file number (if there is any), language, degree of access, physical state, characteristics, producing organization, number of pages, personal names, places, corporate bodies and items mentioned in the record and other standart subject headings specified before. With the use of the information entered to this system catalogues, inventories and other finding aids are being prepared. Retrieving information by computer is possible with the aid of the information in the basic record system.

The programme for subject headings is a system prepared parallel to the procedures of the basic record system. Standard subject headings are given to the records from predetermined subject headings. Thus the same subject heading is used for the same subject.

Information Retrieval System

This is the system retrieving the data entered to the computer. Information about the records in the basic record

system can be searched in the following information fields with regard to the organization code:

Organization

Organization + Location no.

Organization + Subject

Organization + Subject + Date

Organization + Subject + Date + Language

Organization + Subject + Date + Type + Related Organization

Organization + Related Organization

Organization + Date

Organization + Date + Number + File

Organization + Physical state + Type

Organization + Subject + Related Organization

Without regarding organization code, search is possible in all the archival fonds covering the fields of subject, summary, index, and subject-index; special search is also possible regarding archival services.

The information retrieval system provides retrieval of records in a short period of time without using catalogues during researches in the archives.

Research System

This is the system containing information on the identities of the persons who want to carry out research in the archives. Through this system it is possible to follow who, when, about which subject carried out research in the archives. If a researcher has not obeyed to the rules for research in his previous research, his following request will be appraised accordingly.

Record Access System

This is a system including information on the record and the researcher during the research. The aim of the system is to follow up the records during research and to avoid loss of the records.

Archival Repository System

This is the system showing the situation of the repositories and showing in which repository the records of which organization is kept. With this system it is easy to know at which shelf, or in other words in which repository, the records of which organization is to be found in the repositories of the Directorate of Republic Archives having a total shelf length of 125 km.

Organizational Structure System

This is the system containing information about organizations which will transfer archival material to the General Directorate of the State Archives. In this system the codes, addresses and short histories of the organizations are recorded. In order to maintain the integrity of the records it is highly important for a research to know the previous organizational structure of a certain organization and which agencies of that organization render service in which subjects.

Technical Service System

This is the system following up the restoration procedures done or to be done to archival material. With this database it is possible to follow up which records need restoration, which ones are restorated, and what kind of restoration procedures are applied to these. The programmes for this system is not prepared yet.

Weeding-Destruction System

This is the system with recorded information about the lists of material being weeded and destructed and when and what type of material has been weeded and destructed in the agencies of the Prime Ministry.

Inspection Reports System

This is the system recording the information acquired upon the inspection of the archives of organizations and institutions. Information about the inspected organization, its archive, its department archive, the archival material, the potential archival material, personnel, place and situation of the archive are recorded by which activities of the archives of the organization can be followed with computers.

The General Directorate of the State Archives Directorate of Documentation

The Prime Ministry General Directorate of the State Archives "Directorate of Documentation" which has been established in 1988 according to the 11th article of the Prime Ministry Organization Law numbered 3056 is appointed to specify administrative documents, to organize and control them centrally, to classify these documents according to documentation methods and technics for use by the state, science and real or corporate bodies in order to supply the required knowledge and documents which are necessary for the services and activities of the Prime Ministry by cooperating with related institutions.

The Department of Documentation collects or identifies all kind of administrative documents which may be a source for the administration when taking decisions, identifying policies, and making plans and programs; collects or identifies all kind of printed, written or audio-visual material giving information about the past, the present and the future of the services and activities of organizations; prepares indexes of essays and news articles by searching the press media; provides, when nesessary, information and documentation for the administration from abroad; and provides information to the administration or to researchers either at the Department of Documentation or through the information network.

The Functions of the Directorate of Documentation

- a) To specify and compile secondary sources such as unit catalogues, bibliographies, publication lists, dissemination bulletins, indexes, periodicals and reference sources such as encylopedias, dictionaries, etc. which are under the custody of libraries, documentation and information centers rendering service within institutions and organizations,
- b) To search guides, legislations, annuals, almanacs, brochures, activity reports, development plans and programmes, statistics and evaluations relating to services and activities of institutions and organizations and professional documents like periodicals, bulletins and journals.
- c) To compile and evaluate professional theses, researches, annual activity and travel report, studies, plans and programmes, statistics, publications on a certain project, regulations and circulars, submitted on congresses, symposia, seminars or conferences and conclusion reports; to specify and compile films, photographs, slides relating to speeches, press conferences, briefing, celebrations, memorial and official ceremonies of the state and government authorities,
- d) To cooperate with archives, libraries, documentation and information centers, research units of the universities, institutions and organizations in order to meet the needs of government and researchers,
- e) To establish an automation system for the Directorate, to research national and international possibilities

relating to cooperation in this field, to follow up technical developments,

- f) To enter the compiled and specified information and documents into the automation system, to establish an information network and to provide their use by the government and researchers.
- g) To research publications on the subjects demanded by the government and to prepare bibliographies.

For Turkey, which shows effort to reach the level of developed countries, the production of information, the control of produced information and the use of this information by researchers is extremely important. It is impossible to control and produce the information, which is accumulating today far beyond the estimations with the classic understanding of librarianship.

As in any field all over the world databanks are established by the use of computers for the production, control and use of information. These databases are highly attributive for information exchange in national and international networks. The documentation and research centers in our country are in general connected to these information networks and are facilitating the access of information needed from abroad by researchers.

The Activities of the Directorate of Documentation

In our country, there are insufficient databanks for the control of accumulating information and records. The Directorate of Documentation realizing this insufficiency has established a databank constituted from bibliographical entries of information and records in social and anthropological subjects which is part of its fuction.

The Content of the Collection

Most of the collection is made up from the documents accumulated in the public organizations and institutions.

Documents of professional associations, pious donations, societies and private persons are acquired by donations, exchange or purchasing.

At present, there are 16.000 documents such as monographs, reports, theses, regulations, circulars, posters, photographs, etc.; and 850 kinds of periodicals. 300 of these are regularly acquired.

Cataloguing and Classification

Documents accessioned by the Directorate of Documentation are given "an organization code, a document type code and a repository location number"; whereas the reference sources in the Research Room are given a number of the "Dewey Decimal Classification". "The Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules 2" are used in cataloguing; retrieval by subject is achieved with the subject heading finding aid.

Information Systems of the Directorate of Documentation

The Prime Ministry General Directorate of the State Archives has a Data General MV 20.000 computer installation. The software programme of the information system of the Directorate of Documentation has been written by the personnel of the Prime Ministry Directorate of Computer Processing in accordance with the data provided by the specialized documentalists of the Directorate of Documentation. The entry of data has started in 1991.

In the Directorate of Documentation the following information systems have been established;

- A monograph database,
- A periodical database,
- A paper database,
- An article database,

- A newsreport database,
- A subject heading database,
- An author database.

The Monograph Database

This is the database in which bibliographical information about monographs, reports, theses, regulations, circulars, etc. are recorded. In January 1994, data entries of 12.000 documents have been entered into the system.

Bibliographical information of the documents are printed according to the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. Together with these prints, indexes of author name, title and subject are also prepared. In this way, printed catalogues are produced.

Retrieval of information in this database is possible with one or more of the following data: title, author, subject, series, place of print, year of print, publisher, ISBN, organization code of the document, type of the document and the "Dewey" number.

The Periodical Database

This is the database used for the recording and control of the periodicals accessioned by the Directorate of Documentation. Data entries of 850 kinds of periodicals have been processed 300 of which are regularly being accessioned.

The Paper Database

This is the database of bibliographical information about books or gift books including papers submitted on seminars, symposia, congresses and similar meetings and about texts in books collecting various scientific studies and speeches. There are 14.000 date entries of papers.

Prints of these entries can be taken in the way of short formats made up from author name or title of the paper or in the way of complete information with or without index.

Retrieval in this database is possible with one or more of the following data: author, title of paper, subject, name of seminar, symposium or congress, place, and year.

The Article Database

This is the database of bibliographical information about articles published in periodicals and newspapers provided by the Directorate of Documentation. 30.000 articles have been entered into the database. Prints of the bibliographical information can be obtained in the way of complete formats with or without index or in the way of short formats consisting of author name and article name.

Retrieval of information in this database is possible with one or more of the following data: author name, article name, subject, name of the periodical, date, and ISBN.

The Newsreport Database

This is the database recording bibliographical information of newsreports and comments taking place in the press relating to important events on the agenda of Turkey. Data of 19.000 newsreports have been entered.

Organization of the bibliographical entries, samples of print and the retrieval system is the same as the article database.

The Subject Heading Database

Until now 12.500 standard subject headings have been specified. Alphabetical prints of the subject headings can be obtained; researchers are guided with see and also see references.

Subjects of monographs, papers, articles and newsreports are entered with the subject heading or the subject heading number.

For retrieval of information, the "subject heading number", the "subject heading" or any word used in the subject heading can be used.

Author Database

This is prepared with the aim to avoid confusion of entries of authors of monographs, articles, papers and newsreports and to prepare an authorized writer index. Data entries of 20.000 authors are available. Alphabetical lists according to the surnames of the authors are provided.

New entries of data are continuously added to the databases of the information systems of the Directorate of Documentation.

Publications

Information Bulletin

The Prime Ministry General Directorate of the State Archives Directorate of Documentation publishes since May 1989 bimonthly the "Information Bulletin" with the aim to inform researchers about the accessioned documents. The Information Bulletin includes bibliographical information about books, reports, papers and articles; and also news about seminars, symposia, congresess and conferences organized in Turkey.

It is sent free to the agencies of the Prime Ministry central organization, to the libraries of the institutions and organizations and to research centers.

Bibliographies

The Prime Ministry General Directorate of the State Archives prepares bibliographies for bibliographical control.

In chosing the subject for the bibliography, the importance and actuality of the subject is taken into consideration.

By using the computer processing systems it is possible to take copies ready for print in preparing bibliographies and catalogues.

At the end of the text, the publications of the General Directorate of the State Archives Directorate of Documentation is given.

Evaluation of the Activities of the General Directorate of the State Archives

As a result of all these activities it can be said that the reforms for the consultation of original sources in the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives have been realized, in accordance with the national archival policy, in order to reveal historical realities in the light of science and in order to render a more rational service and for controlling the archives of the Republic period in a central way,

The efforts to found our State Archives has resulted with the establishment of the State Archives Complex in Ankara within the Third Five Year Plan at the 65th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic.

Thus, we have realized the aim to establish a Republic Archive, which will enlighten our cultural heritage, which will make Republic Turkey and the future generations feel proud and which will give them our historical and national conscience.

On the other hand, the Prime Ministry General Directorate of the State Archives is successful in the accessioning of information and records needed by the administration for its services and activities and in producing these to researchers with the use of modern technologies.

Accepting the services of the state archives as a state policy by arranging the necessary regulations and by dealing with it at a national level and in a rooted way, is extremely statisfactorily and honorable not only for the Turkish State and people but also for Turkish culture, science and archives.

The Turkish Republic, having taken over the rich historical heritage of the Ottoman State, is now one of the countries on the world which owns the richest archives not only in quality but also in quantity.

When adding to the archival material of the Ottoman period the archival material of the Republic period revealing the whole history of the National Struggle, the establishment of the Republic, the birth of the Turkish Republic and the stages of progress; the richness, importance and value of Turkish Archives can be better understood.

In order to put forward the historical past of the Turkish people it is necessary to make use of the authentic and original archival records in our archives, to produce these to scientific circles and to make them useful in the present.

Making archives useful for the present is in a way providing the title deed of our geography.

Turkish culture starts with the appearance of the Turkish people on the historical stage. It has feeded Turks as bread. It keeps the Turkish people staying alive. It passes over from generation to generation during many centuries. While growing and melting within itself, it protects its spiritual and material values.

As it is known, culture is a product of common past. It is culture which introduces the future generations of a nation with history, art, language and thought.

National culture keeps the members of society alive, connects them together, and gives them a conscience of being a people; it gives the members an identity. The national culture of a people is the national identity of that people.

It should be known, that first of all archives are necessary for our national culture and our national identity, because archives are the first-hand and authentic sources of our national history and culture. We will find in our archives the common points of belief which will avoid the destruction of the structure of our society. By reviving archives the respect for justice, rights and science shown by this noble people will be proven.

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- İsmet BİNARK: "Bizde Devlet Arşivi Konusu, Kısa Tarihçesi ve Günümüzdeki Gelişmeler" = "The State Archives Matter in Our Country, Its Short History and the Present Developments". The Bulletin of the Turkish Association of Librarians, XXX (2), 1981, pp. 57-66.
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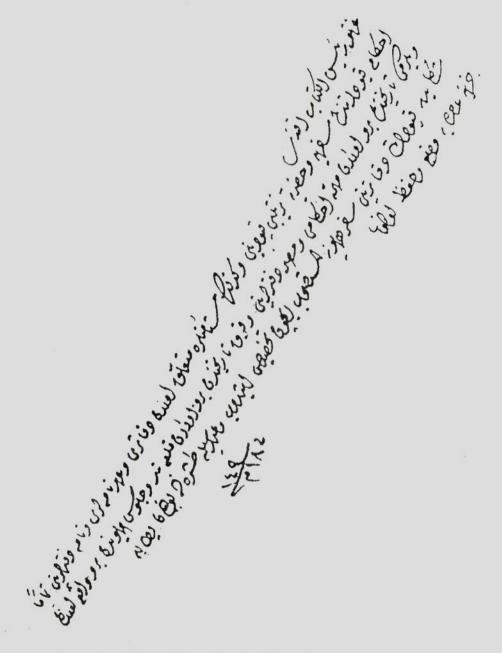
- Necati AKTAŞ İsmet BİNARK: Ottoman Archives = Başbakanlık Arşivi. Amman: Research Center for Islamic History Art and Culture in İstanbul and the Centre for Archives and Manuscripts, University of Jordan, 1986. 521 p.
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 Cumhuriyet Arşivi = Work Done to Improve Archival
 Services During the Republican Period and the Republic
 Archives. Ankara: The Prime Ministry General Directorate of the State Archives, 1991. 46 p. (The Turkish
 Republic Prime Ministry Directorate of the Republic
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APPENDIXES

Record samples of the Ottoman and Republic Archives; and articles about the activities of the General Directorate of the State Archives

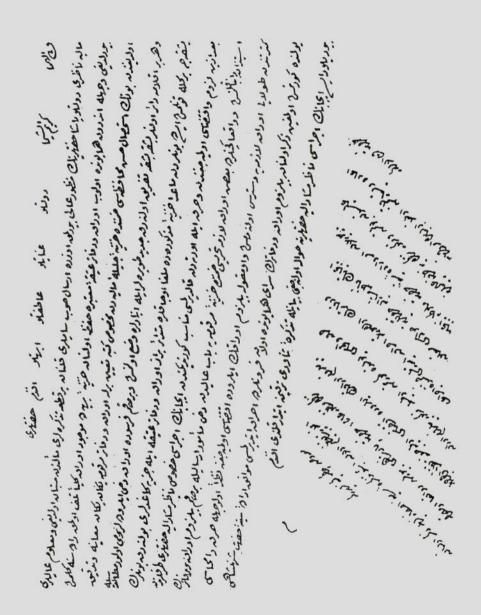




An order dated 1639 written in "divânî kırması" style addressed to the Reisü'l-küttâb by the Sadrâzam about the records and registration books to be preserved in the Hazine-i Âmire.

اوغلى وفات ايدوب النا وغلى قلب صكع دوي وسوق اوليجي بابالايما رتصرف عدى ديوتمار ويولمزايش امدى ولبابع دافي مطبي لالقديم تويله صاور ولديم انك بمسما في زاه ناده وي وفاتاً مَكُوه وفات الدوي كونن اون يله وارضاء كناوغلل وغلى تيارطلنه كلدكن ا تاك تما رتصة في عامشدرونليوب الرسياهي ذا د. كن قياسا فللوب تمار توجمه اولنه امااون يرايخاوزا توكن صحوركان طك المكؤنه اولمقلاد ذمان كحمكه تهادون فراعتا منكها ولورتما دويليه وبوكم شرفاك صور في في اللوب وكذون د افعينيا د دنتر صَّادُرُقُونَ مَقْطارِد في داعا مَعُمون ترسِيله عَلَيْ اللَّهُ عَنِينَ عُويِلُهُ بِالْمِنْ عَلَيْتُ خَفِيعًا لِمَ آلَايِهُ اعتماد واعتقاد قلاسن خرك فالحافظيم يتعالافل سننت والمنزيج ال

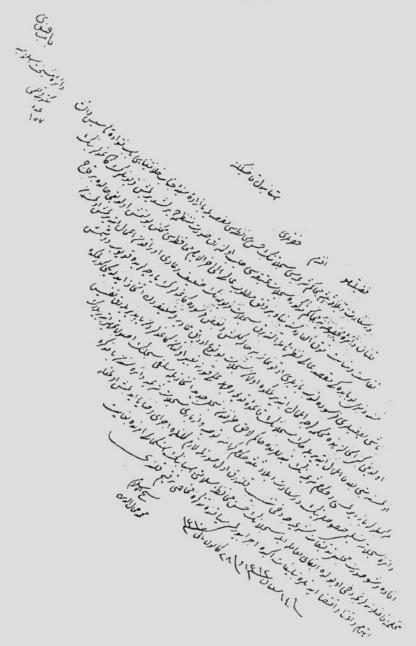
A copy of a firman dated 1536 written in "nesih" style to the Governor of Rumeli Mehmed Paşa during the reign of Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent stating that important records should be recorded in the registration book and be preserved in chests.



An order written in "rik'a" style on the request of the Sadrâzam stating that the records and registration books kept in the Treasury Room of the Topkapı Palace should be examined, weeded, and put in new sacks while the unnescessary ones should be destructed.



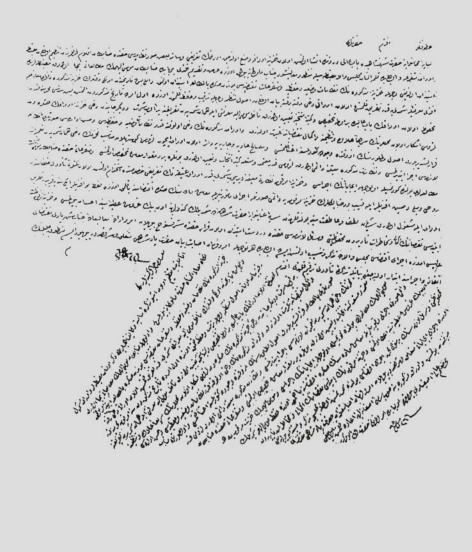
An order dated 1897 written in "rik'a" style stating that the shops under the Office of Treasury should be discharged and be converted into a Storeroom for Records (Mahzen-i Evrak).



Note dated 1894 from the Meşihat Office to the Kadılık of Istanbul (Office of the kadı in İstanbul) stating that the registers of the canonical courts should be collected and be preserved in the building constructed for this purpose.



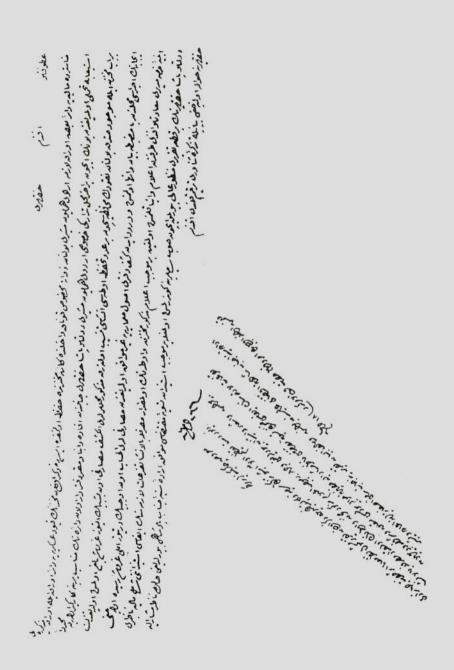
An order dated 1845 written in "rik'a" style by Sadrazam Reşid Pasha stating the construction of an archival building called "Hazine-i Evrak" at Bâb-ı Âli by architect Fossati.



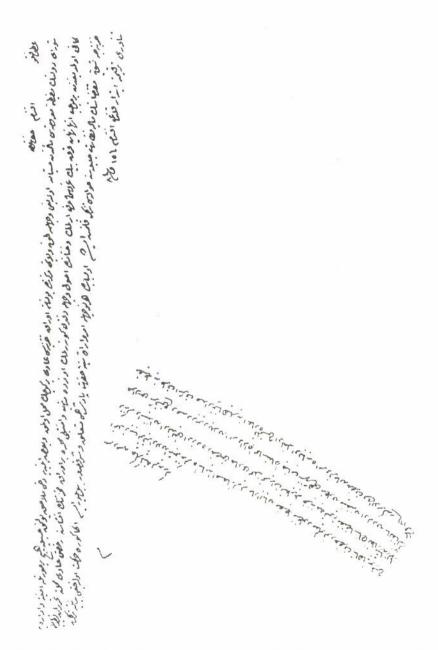
An order dated 1848 written in "rik'a" style stating that the classification in the "Hazine-i Evrak", the construction of which has been completed, shall continue, that the classification personnel shall be bestowed and that the deficiencies should be resolved.



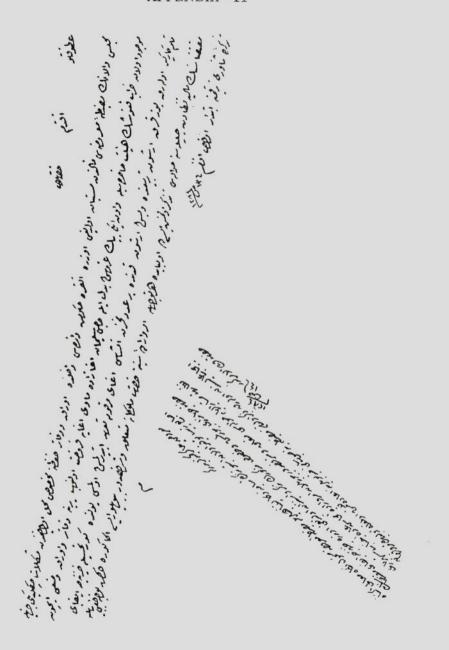
An order of the Sadrazam dated 1849 written in "rik'a" style stating that the Hazine-i Evrak should be protected from fire, that in order to provide security the surrounding grounds should be purchased and that the windows should be made from iron.



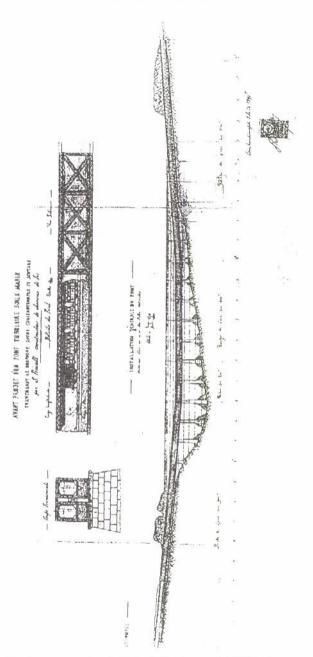
An order dated 1847 written in "rik'a" style stating the construction of "Evrak Mahzeni" (an archival building) in the province Manastir.



An order dated 1867 upon the request of the Sadrâzam written in "rik'a" style stating the construction of "Evrak Mahzeni" (an archival building) in a suitable and safe place in the province Tuna.



An order of the Sultan and the request of the Sadrazam dated 1867 written in "rik'a" style stating that the ruined dormitories in Ankara should be restorated and converted into an archival building for the preservation of registration books and records.



A preliminary project dated 3 August 1891 for an underwater railway bridge (tunnel) crossing the Bosphorus connecting Üsküdar with İstanbul (Republic Archives).

Sakarya muharebesinde ibraz-ı fedakârî eyleyen Garp Cephesi Kıtaatına mensup erkân-ı ümera ve zabitandan iki yüz otuz dört zatın İstiklâl madalyası ile taltifleri hakkında Cephe Kumandanlığı'ndan mevrud ve meltüf defter Heyet-i Vekilece bit-tetkik muvafik görülmüstür.

29 Eylül 337

İcra Vekilleri Heyeti Reisi Vekili		Hariciye Vekili	Dahiliye Vekâleti V.
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Adliye Vekili	Şer'iye Vekil	i Erkâni Ha	rbiye Umumiye Vekili
Refik Şevket	Fehmi		Cephede
Sıhhiye ve Muavene Vekili Dr. Refik		Îktisat Vekili Mahmut Celâl	Nafia Vekili Ömer lütfü
Maarif Vekili Hamdullah Suph		Maliye Vekili Hasan Hüsnü	

A Decision of the Council of Ministers stating that 234 soldiers of various ranks shall be awarded with the Independence Medal for their sacrifice in the Sakarya War.

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A letter of the Prime Ministry stating that the Struggle for Independence in Anatolia shall be called "The War of Independence".

APPENDIX - 14

T.C. Başvekâlet Kalem-i Mahsûs Müdiriyeti

12 Kânun-ı Sâni 1926

Hülâsa: Anadolu İstiklâl seferine verilecek isme dair.

Erkân-ı Harbiye-i Umûmiye Riyâsetine

6 Kânun-ı Sâni 1926 tarih ve Ta'lim ve Terbiye Dairesi I. Şube 757/5762 numaralı tezkere çeyabıdır.

Anadolu istiklâl mücadelelerine "İstiklâl Harbi" isminin verilmesi muvafik görülmüştür.

Başvekil

APPENDIX - 15

2

KARARNAME

Maarif Vekilliğinden yazılan 16/12/934 tarih ve 92016 sayılı tezkerede: Türkiye Cümhuriyeti içinde 2.000.000 kiloğramdan fazla tarihî evrak bulunduğu simdiki teşkilâtın bu yüce isi başarmağa yetişmediği için bunların gün geçtikçe yanma, cürüme.çalınma ve dağılma suretiyle tükenmekte olduğu bildirilmiş ve Başvekâlete veya Maarif Vekilliğine bağlı olmak ve icinde mütehassıs bir bilim kaynağı, Basma evi. ciltoilik evi. fotograf atelyesi, hususi müze kısmı, çalışma salonu we muracaat yeri bulunmak üzere tarihî evrakı düzeltme işlerile oğraşacak bir arşiv idaresi teşkili gerekli görüldüğü ve bunun için hukuk Takültesi veyahut üniversite tarih bölüğünü bitiren gençlerden bir kaçının bir iki sene müddetle Peşte, Viyana, Deresden ve Gand'daki arşivlerde çalışmaları ve arçivlerin üniversite şehirlerinde bulunduğuna göre İstanbulda böyle bir bina aranması veya Ankarada yapılması muvafik olacağı ve bina bulunduktan sonra içerisinin asrı arşive elverişli bir hale konulması için hiç olmazsa 100,000 liraya ihtiyaç bulunduğundan işin tetkiki ile bir karara bağlanması istenilmiş ve -Maliye Vekilliğinden yazılan I/I/935 tarih ve I09I/35 sayılı mütaleanamede, böyle bir argiv idaresinin teşkili ve tarihî kıymeti haiz bilumum evrak ve vesaikin burada tasnifi Hazinece de muvafık görüldüğü ve böyle bir idare kurulacak ve hangi bakanlığa bağlanacaksa 935 bütçesi yapılırken bu işe lüzumlu paranın da o bakanlıkca göz önünde tutulması gerekli olduğu bildirilmiştir.

Maarif ve Haliye Vekilliklerinin bu tezkereleri ile Türk Terihi ²etkik Cemiyetinden sonradan alınan mütalesname İore Vekilleri Heyetince I2/I/935 te okunurak hekiki ihtiyacı karşılamak üzere bir arçiv dairesi kurulması esas itibarile gerekli görüldüğünden ilkönce ankarada yapılacak binanın yeri ile plân ve haritasının hazırlanması ve kyç

A Decision of the Council of Ministers stating that an archival building shall be constructed for the preservation of archival material carrying historical value and that archivists shall be sent abroad for training.

APPENDIX - 15

T. C. BAŞVEKALET MUAMELAT MODORLOGO

Sube: 2 1849 II

liraya çıkabileceğinin tesbiti için Başvekâlet,Millî Müdafaa,Maliye Nafıa ve Maarif Vekillikleri ile Türk Tarihi Tetkik Cemiyetinden seçilecek birer kişiden toplu bir komisyon kurulması ve hazırlanacak raporun Başvekâlete verilmesi onanmıştır.

12/1/935

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1. V. S. I. M. V. G. I. V. Zr. V.

S. P. Naydan Rama taslan muhlylerkmen

Türkiye

KULTUR-SANAT

Bir zamanlar "mucibince amel edilirdi", şimdi sergileniyor

p ceşpastanık övyet Arşeven Gene Müdürüğü "Müzehhep Fermanler Koleksiyonu" ndan 80 ferman ve barat, Makadonya'nın Oşküp ve Manastı şeliklerinde 8-27 Terrepuz tarüleri erasaxda sergilenecek

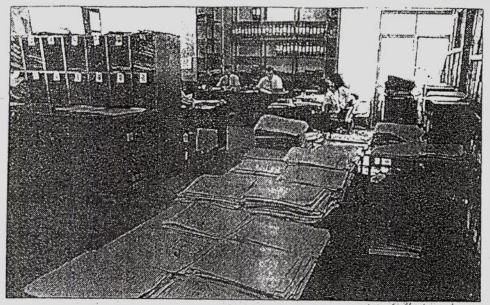




Osmanlılar'da arşiv fikri



Osmanlı Arşivi'ndeki katalogların birer nüshası Ankara ya gönderildi



Osmanlı Arşivi bundan böyle Ankara'da da hizmet verecek.

Araştırmacılar artık yorulmayacak

ANKARA- İstanbul'da Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı'ndaki Osmanlı Arşivi'ne ait katalogların bir kısmı da Ankara'da araştırmacıların istifadesine sunuldu.

Bugüne kadar, Osmanlı Arşivi'ndeki belgelerden faydalanmak isteyen yerli ve yabancı araştımacılar, İstanbul'da, Osmanlı Arşivi'nde çalışmak zorundaydılar. Katalogların yayımlanmamış olması dolayısıyla, arşive bizzat başvurmayanlar, bu malzeme hakkında bilgi sahibi olamıyorlardı.

Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü'nden yapılan açıklamaya göre, dünyada ve ülkemizde Osmanlı dönemi araştırmalarına duyulan ilgi ve Anadolu'ya yayılan üniversitelerimizdeki ilim adamları ve araştırmacılara kolaylık sağlamak maksadıyla, Osmanlı Arşivi'ne ait katalogların 313 cildinin birer nüshaları Ankara'ya gönderildi, 245 katalog da yakında gönderilecek.

Böylece, Osmanlı Devleti'nin asırlar süren idari yazışmaları neticesinde biriken ve 1846 yılında Sadrazam Mustafa Reşid Paşa'nın emriyle kurulan Hazine-i Evrak'tan günümüze kadar münhasıran araştırınacılar için hazırlanan ve sayıları 558'i bulan kataloglar İstanbul'da Osmanlı Arşivi'nin yanısıra, Ankara'da da araştırmacıların istifadesinae sunulmuş olacak

ünyanın en büyük arşivi Türkiye'de

Hafizamız:

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Haznlaryan: GÜRAY DEMİR

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Zaman Gazetesi (Newspaper), 22 February 1993

Hazirlayan: GURAY DEMIR

Zaman Gazetesi, 23 February 1993

APPENDIX

Arşivlere göre Sırp vahşeti eskiye dayanıyor

Millî Hafızamız: Arşiv'ler

Hazirlayan: GÜRAY DEMIR

1297 de Tona Vibayes aden giboderilen seignaf. "Occan Posseries gand Oryto Kazan'aut Mesak Karakobs vokumenda 40 kades Sirpla, puns bersrak karakolden dipan gekan bir zapitye Becrine kurssen volkdermeller Caerine neller karalvika dilnerek arkadasları ile i sını süfekli mukaladede bulmadatdan ve bu cidek sealerini takea köv kal-& nue (constructe get motori tracrine Serplat sa fire: estrikhent His Musesarmfish adan biblirili yer."

YASAR AGA'YI SOYDULAR

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BUTROS GALI INTIKAM ALIVOR

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ARSTYLER KONU BARTHINDAN DA ZENGÎN

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RIZLAR RYDE KALMIYORDU

Mitset 1845 tartha de bilgs, padipah ferma arti alan Branz Alba int jerakula ginderdigi covati anchiggi a "Kullar patralia" a Kullar agra zalaradia biyledir, "Kullar agra zalaradia biyledir, "Koradi Sarkagrada baldre kullaras etuz ya-

has kadar baha ve akrabalari terafiadan evleadtrilesectif befassyla, bandon sours be gibt bilings erents bakire ketter He and kadanteren esberbre redire akrabiker terefoodse gayr-s hadrald bir cagellens yapıbırın, gerektahkikmi vu-terikikat yapalarak koirek yoteyis kendisine denk olan er adam fit alkik akdi-nin yapdanan busunandaki erair terafirm alapmagter. Oscillate birer sweet çaksınlarınkı Bosesi. eyeletinks karadarına gönderilmiş ve keytiyet, tarafondan börün görevillere büdirlimiştir



hir engelleme meydnan geldiği takıllırde, iradeve eygun bir pekilde hutaki yoʻla moseirnin contentine gidllecattle."(2)

INSANA VERTIN DEGER

Ednel beign, Carasoli ma insus verdigi dogerin bir göstergesi. Sodom Müstürnenkr'ın dehil, Ennest, Ram ve Ystredler'in de çocuk düpirus çirkin fillisi yapasılmını yasıktıyar. Tek başısı be belge fille soykasın idilalarını bir reddivedir. Efter Osmenia fork shoometstein beiden ustan adil dayperson; fetherigi filkeleri Türkkeştirme'yi hedefleşe ki baştın yeryüzünde se Rum voye Yugan, se Breseni, se de Ye-tudi Imbede, Igte beign. 264-Billron Kadan nes eduderlies his focuseus verilly sample;

"Commen's Milerate de phipropos etter blood en te-lera Alessiertes Meratenneen Allech-(open'en temeans aricer we beens profilely such bebl elen cests stoyanes pirtie stitus idenselas oven, Allah (c.c.) in hudoshie jethip bicython central city/trasels, adets cam toyunals gild bir centri creationes, norm quis tryteat glid bie birrik glinsh olduğundun, ... genellikin ettişik nordana gelir ve düşik için bazı sehirli bar-lar kullasılar Boh kondileriydel olmak çaşıklı behisra ağradıklarası acılakınya Musez sia dayme binacts we half's bearefortes Allah (C.C.) 'to hir vergid olan manachusayearth, man harmed on periouths geredi obank, he cirkto isla Communicat years I clarentees by backer therease broomsunda pedipah buyuntu phasarak, bumba sours by is speydann gelminick fimes yapshus diamilements her yerde devants starsk icra

editment re bundan source contra attetienne to- yaşandığını apaçık gözler lini işkemeye gerek Milatikmanlardan ve gerek diğer üç milletten, tepebbüs ve cessent eden olur ize, bir gibberin teocology ve Rendiberi bekkmda pldsfelli centur verlaceal bayrugum #:tiva edets ve bu is ichs gövevil olarak gönderü-niş alan İçişleri Baksadığı tavalzadan Tatar Mebinet's yaptığı hizmet kurşalığında ber karacing yirasiyer loaves tierut wertilp brandon farla Revel almaktas askandana leonarenda Renell'alu orta kalunda bulunea skriet aduru. hada, vs. görerillers yaxdan ferman..." (7)

ORMANIAR KESTIMEHELI

Ofishiefinde cevrs en poolder baselarden biri. Ancak populate derson factinyti. Bir Avre-ps derleti, kondisine garar veşen eşkiyanın seed arubamno glorand analog-july isomethastimosfel useriors, Osmicele bune stiddede burst chayer, dikayena bothe geetlinesini, ormanın

Lite padicabin Bosna Valid Ebebekir Paga ya gönderfamek fizore bezarlastuje billurdin, Osman'i Arrivé née babasan anti-renédoré-

HILL Boston Vallet Verticion Flor Robby Prom'va Mirfers Ed. Boson bardudurocia bestuman Abid Paps, Dover vo Usterupça acllorendaki authiyeler dehilliado olca armashina askrys califesi seldenso burelardan securek Avesturya Devleti hududana zarer verdikterladen behr ilk rikt olunan ormani-In kostlip kırıbasıı hususe Avesturya Elçisi te rafendas de fincedon talop olendugu, yukarıda

zhredidiği bare armanlığın kesilmesi hupusun de sen ki ade gaçen vezirsin, sans histon sadrazeen terafunden göndurffen ausktub som ulapzijan da, adı gopun urvunabiğun kenilmeni bezz heydet gürukunun gizinensennesi için niduğu tekdirce be bosses garut villayes sarafından pandarlar ve nofarat taylodyla suchafina element partyle erman-irgas haultmad hasusunden vezgaplimad hosepe bundon desce tateforenden ytics kassna price telertreeds yezsisses aldege; bundes delays after gaçan orsensisğu pandarlar ve naferat teyiniyis peraği gibi rasıbafaşın olunarak, kuvvetli bir aicome bultinumers ich pedruzam terafinden daht dorfins mekselves som stapisforder sours grouderfrom strekturben some utaquigueden ledat tie trade-i sensiyyeen koobs, havebet efermen we Pitraya Kal'nes Kapudens Omer Bay'l Travnili 'e de 'vet lie mit gupes ermentejus gereji gibi konwesp gibesiammeniyis. Avusterya Dovini ku-deduna eda geçen heyekad ve hersez gibrakken zerre salbdars savar warmeye yal bulamamak icin ko-

Osmanlı Arsivi'nde Sırp vahseti ile ilgili bir çok belge ver alryor. Bu vesikalar, Sirp barbarlığının yeni olmadığını, gecmiste de Strp vahsetinin onune seriyor

revece pender ve neferter ile devamii koruma techiri müzaltere edilip, Billire ve Usteroșce ve Novi kaleferi kapudanları ve ağalarına tarafındas bagin buyuraldalar yazdıp ve işe yezer adamisrada gönderip ada gopen kaputan ve ağaların hepelae krada-i soniyyem Ozerine buadan sonra ormaniskum bayded ee hurez geçişine dair haber dayonek ve Aventurya Devleti hadadane ve asker se billetiletine verre milidan rarar ve rivan veltus gelmernek fizare tashhild etticitip, o sorerie tashbûd estikilerinî baret eden Kostaniçe ve Kamemerad lendulars torrefudan alanan 9c kx 's 1'-Menn takdim elundeğe; bu sefer tarafından yüksok hatana gelon tahrkratis dore ve lyana ohusdağısıdan dolayı boodsa böyle tsahisbileri olduğu fizre her bir kepdan kendi kepdanlığı dahilinde olas occasione devants korasso gézetlmes hesusuna itiaa gómorip, sildus conclorini ve hen etclastes enablete retada alcetes hareket visku buherse horhaldo kapudanlığı kaldırılıp, kondisinin contendentecally bearstan ... formance olmos-

m hezerlammennde emegi geçen Deviet Argivieri Genei Müdörü İsmet Binark ve Osmanlı Argivleri Deire Başkanı Necati Otitepe've repekkents bir bory bilirir.

Tarktye Occress, (4.10.1992)

81111

Arsiv Beigeleri"ni (1516-1919) yeymiladılar. Her gazetecinin, politikacının, devlet görevlisinin, Bosna-Harsek'i düşünen Ismet Binark's ne kader tesekkür elsek az. "Bosna Hersek lie ligili herkesin, bu 700 sayfalık büyük hacimli ne-Hersek bibliyografyası"nı bulundurması sartır. (Dovlet Arsivleri,İvedik Cad, evlet Arşıvlari Genel Müdürü savır belgeleri ve ona ak, ayni hacimde "Bos 59. Yenimahalle Ankara)

Ore yanden bu kitap, Osmanli'nın Bal-Uzaimadan söyleyeyim, Bosna-Hersek kan ulkelen tarihi ila siyasat, diplomasi, hosporulük belgelerini de içine alıyor.

1467'de, Fâtih Sultan Mehmed Vezir-i Azamilarından Mahmud Pasa tarafından

Fath Bosna'yı aldığında, yalnız Katolikiere değil BOGOMILL mezhebindeki Bosna Hiristiyanlarına da çok müsemeha göstermis. Onların çocuklarını devlet hizmetine almis ki, onlardan birlsi de, sadra-Blinmister

di Hersek'in dükası Stephen Kasseric'in med Pasa'dir. Bu pasa, Türklerin ferhetti-Conku Begomill'ler, Hz. Isa'yı Allahın

oglu" değil, "kulu" olarak biliyorlardı.

zamlığa kadar yükselen Hersekzâde Ah-

Hz. Muhammed'i de "taniyorlardi". Fatih

Katoliklerin ve Macarların, kendilerini etlp horlayen taessub'unden cok sikinti iu olarak Islamiyeti kabul ettiler. Çünkü, Boşnakların devlete bağlılıkları belli olunca, Rumeli serhadımız, böylece emniyete elindi; skinlar da oradan yapıtmacekmişlerdi.

bir yans, Fatih Sultan Mohmed'in, Kato-Bu yezidə asıl maksadımiz, Boşnaklar likler ve būtūn mezhepierin "ruhbanlarna" ne őlçüde kucak açtığını göstermektir. Biz, pedişahın fermanını, aşağıya biye besled.

dim etme duygulenm lie buyurdum kl.

raz sadeleştinerek elalırın. Siz bugün, kökü kurutulmak istenilen Baikan Islamlığına ve daha sonra gelenier, bunlara yakınlık ve kardeşlik gösterince, Begomili'ler, top-

rin, göstərdikleri, "elinizi çabuk tutun" tavrine bakıp üzülün. Fâtih, 1467'lerde konusuyor, Blz 1993'teyiz, Biz "berber Türk və müslümənlarızı" Onlar, "İnsan Hakları" üzerine, bin clit kitap yazan atih Mehmed'in, Fetih'ten sonra,
Bosna Hersek'teki Latin papatlarna karşı, Vatikarı Papa'sı ve diğer kardinallesayfa 9, 10): "Ben ki Sultan Mahmed verdiği fermendir (Adı geçen kitap, Han'ım, cümle seçkiniere ve helka maiom ofa ki... Bosna Hiristiyanlarına, yar-Avurpalı uygarlar (!)

rü bildirisi de byrada hatırianmalıdır.

olmsysp ve rahatsizlik vermeyip, memle O papaziars ve kiliselere kimse ketimde serbest durslar.

kusuz olarak kiliselerinde otursunlar. Ve-Bizim őz memleketimize de geisin, korzirlerimden ve müslümen ve hiristiyan tab'amdan hic kimse, onlara dokunup incitmayeler

Kenditerine, cantarina ve mallarina ve kiliselerine... Yemin-i mugallaza ederim icin ve Mushaf hekki için, ulu Peygember ki yeri göğü Yaratan Perverdigér hakk hakkı için ve yirmi dört bin peygember hakkı için ve kuşandığım kılıç hakkı için... Bu yazılanlara hiçbir ferd muhâlefet et meyel... Böyle bilesiz..."

sa İslâmdır. Peygamber efendimizin, İslâ miyetin zuhuru günlerinde, hiristiyan din adamları için çıkardığı, koruma ve hosgö Dünyada Kitab varsa Kur'andır Din val

Papa ve Batı seçkinleri, aynı büyükluğü mryorlatsa, gerçeği Kur'anırı aynasında bulmak istiyorlarsa, ters yüz edilmiş İncil ve Tevratin asini bulup okusunlar, Bulagörsünler... Allatim dini zulmu emretmis

Türk Ocakları armağanı Ismet Binark'a verildi



Smet RINARK

Türk Ocakları armagini Ismet Binark'ın

Osman Turan Türkiük Araştırmaları Armağanı, Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürü İsmet Binark'a verildi.

Haberi 12. Saylada

HABER MERKEZİ Türk Ocakları, 1992 "Prof. Dr. Osman Turan" Türk Ocağı Türklük Araştırmaları Armağanı, Deylet Arşivleri n arasındaki münasebetle-Genel Müdürü: İsmet Bi- re dair arşiv belgeleri; Kanark'a verildi. Binark, 3 rabağ-Şuşa, Nahçıvan, Ba-Nisan Cumartesi gunu An-kara'da tarihi Turk Ocagi bioastoda yapılacak törenle ödülünü alacak.

Arşiv Genel Mudurlağu'ne getirildikten sonra furklük dünyasıyla ilgili yoğun çalışmalar başlatan Devlet Arsiyleri Genel Arşivleri Genel Muduru İsmet Binark bir yıl içerisinde ber bin başlı başına kaynak teşkil eden on esere imza atti. Onunla birlikte işbaşına gelen eki-bin de katkısıyla Osmanlı Arşivi'ndeki Türklük dünyasıyla ilgili belgeleri toplatan genel mudur, bunların yayınlanmasını da sağladı.

İşte Devlet Arşivleri Geoel Mudurluğu'nun Turk dunyası ile ilgili yaptığı yayınlar:

Osmanlı Devleti ile Kafkasya, Türkistan ve Kunm hanlıkları arasındaki munasebetlere dair arsiv belgeleri (1687-1908 arası).- Ankara: Basunevi, Başbakanlık 1992 - XLVII, 240, 197 s. (T.C. Başbakanlık Dévlet Arzivleri Genel Mudurtu-

ğu Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı, yayın no. 3)

-Osmanlı Devleti ile Azerbaycan Türk hanlıklare dair arşiv belgeleri: Kaku, gence, Şirvan, Şeki, Revan, Kuba, Hoy, I (1578-1914) .-Ankara: Basımevi, Başbakanlık 1992 · XXVIII, 427 s.-(T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Mudurluğü Osmaolı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı, yayın no. 4)

-Bosna-Horsek He ilgili arşiv belgeleri (1516-1919). -Ankara: Başba-kanlık Basımevi, 1992 -XXVII, 685 s.- (T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanli Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı; yayın no 7)

-Bastida Dijb Furkler bibliyografya-(makale, yorum ve haberler): 1 Ocak- 31 Aralık 1990.-Ackara: Başbakaplık Devlet Arsivleri Genel Müdür-luğu, 1991 - XVIII, 222 s -(T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genei Mudurlugu Dokumantasyon Daire. si Başkanlığı; yayın no. 3)

-Basında Dış Türkler-ibliyografya (makale, bibliyografyayorum ve haberler): 1 Ocak -31 Aralık 1991.-

Ankara: Başbakanlık Devlet Anivleri Genel Müdürlugu, 1992. XVIII, 229 s-(T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Mudurluğü Dokümantasyon Dairesi Başkanlığı: yayın no. 4)

-Türkiye dışındaki Türkler bibliyografyası- A Bib liography of Turks out of Turkey - Ankara Basbakanlık Basımevi, 1992.- 2 c. (LXV, 1379 s.) - (T.C Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivlen Genel Muduringu Doklimantasyon Dairesi Baskanlığı; yayın no. 5)

c. 1: Genel/ Altay- Sibirya Türkleri/ Batı Türk-

c. 2: Doğu Avrupa Türkleri/ Türkistan Türk-

·lç ve dış basında Karabağ Olayları I- Bibliyografya- (makale, yorum ve haberler): 1 Ocak - 30 Nisan 1992.- Ankara: Başba-kanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Mudurluğu, 1992.-VI, 88 s.- (T.C. Basbakanuk Deviet Arşivleri Genel Mudurluğu Dokumantas you Daire Başkaplığı; yayin no. 6/1)

-İç ve dış basında Karabağ Olayları II -bibliyografya - (makale, yorum ve baberler): 1 Mayıs -30 Hazirao 1992. - Ankara Başbakaolık Devlet Arşivlen Genel Mudurlugu, 1992 - VII, 75 s, - (T.C. Basbakanlik Do Ret Arsiv len Gener Moduring u Do. kumantasyon Daire Başkaoligi; yayın no. 6/2)

-Bosga-Hersek bibliyog rafyası- Bosoia- Herzegovina bibliography. kara: Başbakanlık Basımevi, 1993. XLVI, 410 s · (T.C Başbakanlık Devlet Argivleri Genel Müdurlu-Ku Dokumaetasyon Daire Başkaulığı, yayın no. 8)

2 ORTADOGU

DIZIYAZI



Macaristan'dan Yakutistan'a uzanan geniş bir coğrafyada yeralan ülkelerin tarihten bugüne kadar gelen bütün belgeleri tek tek Türkiye'de muhafaza ediliyor.

30'a yakın ülkenin hafızası İstanbul'da saklanıyor!..

B späakarlik Deviet Arpivier Genel Muddrich dyrian Demonti ve Türklik Gorjafysarja giği baştartıkları dev hazmat, Osmanlı'nın hazmat, Osmanlı'nın hazmat, Osmanlı'nın hazmat, Osmanlı'nın hazmat, Osmanlı'nın yözakı saylacak esanarlık kendsanı göstermeye baştadı. Genel Müdür İsmet Bilineri, ve nun yardımıcısı Necati Gülfepe'nın projelandıne yönembi bili bilineri, ve nun yardımı bilin Türklik ve İskim düryasyıile İlgil belgeleri görler büre sarlacan. Böykse bilineri Geriptisini, recek münasebeleri iyalrecek münasebeleri iyalrecek münasebeleri iyalrecek münasebeleri iyal-

Osmanii copralyasi ütznode peişen hansisevein kendlenni bu çalışmaları yapmaya zonacifolin keydeden Genet Mügüri. Ber mes Bilnark, son dokuz ay quode 9-10 dev ester hazircelaların belanarızı işide celplendisini belanarızı işide çelpyor Binark, "Bütün Türkük dünyasının, Balsanların ve Ortadoyo'nun syaşılı, köfület ve tarfiti envanterini çıkaracığızı' onyo



ARASTEMACILAR MEMNUN: Salonda araştırma yapariyen yakaldağınızı araştırmaçılara, araylediği altının içrübi. Herimen hepsi Tiliyek simişçelini, içil hilinen terme keşinpararona yapayının adyındaktırma yapaylarına yapaylarına ve belçelere rahatlıkta ulgabulnışlık için pe gerekiyoraş yapdınış. Bü de olomayona geçiliree duruna deha döyhaka olomek'diyorluş.



Sofya ile yapılan işbirliği, bizim açımızdan büyük bir kaybın telefisini de beraberinde getirdi. 1931 yılında hurda kağıt olarak okkayla satılan bir milyona vakin belge tespit ettik,

Osmanlı arşivi, "hurda ka

Yaptığımız anlaşma ile Kric Metadiu Kütüphanesi'nde saklanan bir milyona yakın Osmanlı dönemine ait belgenin tamamının fotokopisi-

nin alınması için bir protokol tespit edildi 9



SIRP ZULMU DUM DE

M. Alli: Sigh, angivieri-mitat tamina galagmater-mit da var sanimer Blaarit: Evel Osmani. Agshierin: sanima bahin dan Bagbatanih Osmanii. Ansivitetini: Tansi-ne Rehibert haj idami. 2001. kudari: Sajitahi, bu ranteen kanai: Birlen igin gen-en buyuk uzeliqi, uy

* 8elgeler bize gösteriyor ki, Sirp zulmö geçmişte de vardı. Fırsat bulduklarında Müslümanlara

çullanmışlar 9

de de Simplar banginha vehpelfere bender vah pelfer sergillernigker, in var budukkan ner an Mus kimanders soykinin upgis semiglar Butun bis met zin

Bernard Angeles and State of the Community of the Communi

YARIN:

Moskova'daki Ferman Sergisi



 Osmanlı arşıv belgeleriyle il-gili 313 kataloğu Ankara'ya ta-şıdık. Bu demektir ki, artık araştırmacılarımız Ankara'da da İstanbul'daki kadar belgelere yakın olacakları için Genel. Müdünüğümüz'de de arşıv taraması yapabilecekler ,

Tasnif edilemeyen



 Osmanlı fermanlarıyla ilgili bir katalog neşrettik. Bu katalogda Osmanlı sultanlarının yayınladığı bütün fermanları bulabilirsiniz. 9

YARIN: OSMANLI ARŞİV SARAYI



6 Bizden once ecdal yadigarı evraklar, külüstür dolmüşlarla tikiş tikiş taşın yordu. Şahseri gelip görünce utandim. Ama simdi kapalı kamyonetlerimiz var Buniarın içine belgelerin taşınması için raftar yaptırıldı ş

taşınır gibi taşınıyor!..

Some mustaki, ve anjiv tekniusmi iniva acen bir eripir. Kompiekanin, yeni Osmanli Arghi Sarayerin susta tekni dipindemde, Bunouda da pinnemde, Bukonuda da pinnemde, palişimelen sürökrükyön, sehitte palişimelen sürökrükyön.

eren sompakaren, yan oleh di antibaren se edimes som oleh di poleh di antibaren di

Blank Begenstein Gestein and State eith Chayma addit Blank Begenstein State of the



6 Iste Sim barbarlarının açtıkları ateş sonucu yerlebir olan Saraybosna ·

Şarkiyat Enstitúsú'ndeki Osmanlı

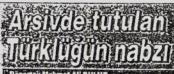
Ceythuniden de bûyûx destex gormûşibi. Varn sêri e even beşinde kaddını işir sannış sekir peski Denesi kir. Asalı kir. Beşinde kaddını işir sannış sekir verimişi. Arahi Genesi kir. Beşin heyin nümedere veski yaşa bulyak ne mutu Özelle kadı sekir. Beşin kadı sekir. Beşin kadı sekir.

non Denmesande laydurer.

Sons lasani eisma hali ner eisman var eis seghelt ordanischen var eisman stelle s

YARINE Ösmanlı'dan bügüne arsiveiligin tanhoes.





rtaj: Mehmet Ali BULUT

Fotograflar: Ahmet BELGE



Elhanlıların defterdar-i memalik adl: görevlisinin emri altındaki Kanun-ı vilayet denilen bütün vilayetlere ait defterlerin saklandığı defterhane, Osmanlı Devleti'nde Defterhane-i Amire idaresi altında devam etti 9

Osmanlı öncesine ait araştırmalarda, Moğolların hazinede sakladıkları defterlerin yazı ve tespit şeklini Uygur Türkleri'nden öğrendikleri ortaya konulmuştur. Karahanlıların Türkçe yarlığlar, siciller, defterler yazdıkları bilinmektedir.

Ibbankiarin, detterdari-memalik adi görevkanin emi atundak Kanune Yt-layeti denaen bütün väx-layeti denaen bütün väx-mense an derhemen Do-manin Develetiron Dot-manin Develetiron Dot-manin Develetiron Dot-manin Develetiron Dot-manin Develetiron Dot-manin Develetiron Dot-muştur.

Anadoku Sef-putyla divan massmelainan Osmankiarin Devlankane-i Ambrilde minataza etik-ieni mak ve arab kayıtlarını intres edin atpu lahiri del-lardan onasindandi.

isin maxi ve arab kayırlanın intrine dön rabi karin cinandandır.

Disha çek Kanuni (1520-1566) ödineminden intrine maynesider danılının morem raynesider danılının morem raynesider danılının arabi karin arabi bir eleminden çeribi mazı. Dendebile ili dene rabi karin dönyatama ursülne derire kayılı de tespi elimini danın kayılı de tespi elimini danın kayılı de tespi elimini danılının arabi derire kayılı de tespi elimini derire kayılı derire danılının makide kayılı derire kayılı derire kayılı derire kayılı derire kayılı derire kayılı derire darir. Türki kayılı derire kayılı derire darir. Türki kayılı derire kayılı derire darir. Türki kayılı derire kayılı d

yartiglar, aktilier, cartieriar yaztirkian binmeidisder yaztirkian binmeidisder yaztirkian binmeidisder yaztirkian binmeidisder yaztirkian binmeidislik öberamische Türkierdeler yaztirkian konnenmigiandir. Bu halda Türdermigiandir. Bu halda Türdermigiandir. Bu halda Türdermigiandir. Bu halda Türderlike beneder almadikları
orlarya çitmeikadır. Emeviler, desfrarien binackianolaraki birmialarıar rağman
Olamalı Türkieri. Seçüklülen Farsıça delter
türme adalılık terkederek, Türkier, Seçüklülen Farsıça delter
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med'den sonra pedişahle-rın lamamen istanbura yerleşmeleriyle Topkapı Sarayrına laşınmıştır.

6 Merkezi devlet dairelerinde, belgelerin saklanmasında ve korunmasında gösterilen arşiv-cilik anlayışı, taşrada görevli eyalet beylerbeyileri ve mahalli kadılardan da istenmiştir. ra teşkilatı görevlilerine kararı ve işlemlerini defterlere kay detmeleri ve bu dofterleri muhafaza etmeleri emredilmiştir.

zamanne kader gegen ber assikk donen sinde Osmanik Arrivine inikal Osmanik Arrivine inikal osen, yen kalanda Amire eden bege ve delte ateden bege ve delte atlie Deferatione-C, almis beg alandedes arp onalkandal Diplier-teyler etmanie batte get delteyrridak Divenhandy ve yorde.

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VERDIGITONEM

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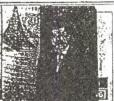
Yeniden bi padiğar emille kaydın terun edubulmesi, bu dönemde kayıtlı re verilen önemi ve kayıtların ne suretle olura olsun tahrinun hiços şekilde imkan venimediğini orlava kovmaktadır.

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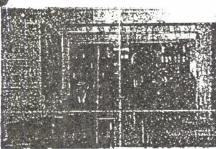


Zikrolunan defatir, Devle!-Aliyye'nin hazinesi mesabesinde plmağla muhafazasına tekayyüd ve ihtimam cümlenize vacip ve lazım idüğü ve iyazen billahi Teala bir varakına ve bir harfine hata ve zarar erişmek lazım gelirses

Kayıtları zayi edenin vay haline!.



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bir galayma salana van hom, yaqolian belgeberden lettilada birası yapıtınmıştır. 1784-1787 yarında Baryanda 1787 yarında Baryanda 1787 yarında Baryanda 1787 yarında Baryanda 1787 yarında

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beşlayan bu nezaretler ör raken, bebgelenik inacımme göre einse madizenları ku-rarak kendi bünyelerinde empider vücuda getirmişler de:

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Osmanlı arşivleri modernleşiyor

smanlı Arpivleri son zamanlarda önemli değişim goçiniyor, bu değişimde arpivi narşivcler tarafınıye başlamasının önemli payı vaz. Arpivlerin düzeni, okuyucuların ve araşıvrıcıların birdiade kurallarının Ankara bürokrasisinin düzenlerilerilerinde noklarınıya birdik araşıvılarınıya birdik araşıvılarınıya birdik araşıvılarınıya birdik araşıvılarınıya birdik araşıvılarınıya birdik birdik araşıvılarınıya birdik birdik araşıvılarınıya birdik bir

oogo beveterin de bagisyan bir gelişme bu. Bu yüzden tarih yazımı ve arşiv kullanımında artık komşu devletlerle müba-dele ve işberliği sin yeni meka-nizma ve örgütlenmeleri düşü-

nülmelidir. Bundan başka, arşivlerde es-kiden hazırlanan ve yeni kata-loğlar tekrar gözden geçinli mekte, bilimele negriyai en in gayete sarfedilmektedir. Ma-hinme ve İrade gibi seriker için bu başarıka ve kataloğlar ba-ridin Dunya küçiphanedeni sa-tin Dunya küçiphanedeni ba-tılın eder. Lenbeller armınları ilgs çeker, tarihçiler arşıs malzemesine yönelirdi. Aynntıh olarak hazırlanan kataloglar Ankara Yenimahalik el Urepil addesindeki yeni Cumburiyet Arikiv binanna da gönderilmektidir. Böylece Ankara ve evar ünlversitelerdeki tarih öğretim üye ve öğrenciler katalog tarınmak için İstanbulla taşırınmak pibi garip ve zahmetti işlerden kurtuluyor. Katalogların burda tarınmak ve isinenen bazı belgelerin belti interlink bir istemek bazı belgelerin belti interlink bir istemek bazı belgelerin belti interlink bir istemek bazı belgelerin belti interlink bir istemek bazı belgelerin belti interlink bir istemek bazı belgelerin belti interlink bir istemek bazı belgelerin belti interlink bir istemek bazı belgelerin belti interlink bir istemek bazı belgelerin belti interlink bir istemek bazı belgelerin belti interlink bir interlinke katalog.



terin, tarih yazmu kin önemli olan beigeleri bilimsel biçimde yayınlama fazliyetleri kuşkusuz önemli bir baştangetur. Bizde bu qalışma ihna eddimişti.
Oysa arpivci yayın yapmazsa tarih yazıma kin pek umut yoktur. 903 no'lu Gener Tarihri Defteri yayınlanmak üzere bu
tip çalışmakara bir önek ölüyör. Diğer
taraftan Camburiyet Arpivi de TürkiyeAvrupa Tophuluğu Bibliyografiyası,
Bosna-Hersek Bibliyografiyası gibi kütüphane çalışmakar da yapmaktadır.
Kuşkusuz balen barı önemli sorunlar
da var, Cumburiyet dönemi arpivleri
1992 çıfülünden beri ökuyucuyu acılmaştır. Bu çok gözet Lakin birçok kurumların evrulcamı bu bütün iznde olmadiğini söylemek gerekir. Demek ki-

tilmesi sevindiricidir. Başbakındığı bağlı diğer kuruluşlar tarafından muhafazardılar tarafından muhafazardılar bağlı başbakındığı başb idaresi ve çalışma kurallarını arşivcilerimiz teshit etsinler Son iki yıldır uzmançı düzenkine se yönetimin h bunu doğrulamaktadır





Pazartesi Konuşmaları

"Bulgaristan'a Satılan Evrak"

31 yılında tonlarca arşıv bolgesirin ökkası üç kürüş ön İngaradan Bulgaristan'a setildığını herhalde duymayarı kalmamıştır. Ancak bu konuda, şimaliye kedargeniş bir araştırma yapılmamıştı. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdirüğü tarafından nesredillen "Bulgaristan'a Satılan Evrak ve Cumhuriyet Dönemi Arşıv Çalışmalan'adlı kitaşta, bu mesele bütün yönleriyle dealınmış bütünüyör. O günlerde konıyla ilgili olarak gazetelerde çıkmış bütün haber ve yorumların değerlendirildiği kitapta, ayrıca Cumhuriyet döneni gralıymal veriliyor.

Hadise söyle cereyan etmiştir. Maliye Vekâleti, lüzumsuz olduğu ve yer işgal eniği gerekçesiyle, İstanbul'daki tonlarca eski evrakin satılmasına karaverir ve bu kararını İstanbul Deftardarlığı vasıfasıyla uygulamaya koyar. İzzet Halim ve MiTekfuryan adlı kişiler tarafından kurulan şirkete okkası üç kuruş on paradan, yani hurda kağıt fiyatına satılan evrak, Sirkeci'den trenle Bulgaristan'a gönderilmektedir. Bu korkunç cinayet, İlk olarak, osırada Son Posta gazetesinde çalışan İbrahim Hakkı Konyalı tarafından farkedilir. Suttanahmer'te, Maliye hazinesindeli evrakın balyalar halinde at erabalarına yüklendiğini tesadülen gören Konyalı'nın konuyla ilgili haben Son Posta'nın 13 Mayıs 1931 tarihli nüşhasında, birinci sayfadan resimli olarak verilmiştir.

ek Parti devrinde, Türk tarihine ve kültürüne yönelen düşmanlıga karşı haysiyetli bir Türk aydını olarak dikilen İbrahim Hakkı Konyalı, bir kısmı etrafa saçılmış evraka bakar bakmaz, bunların hurda kağıt değil, son derece önemli belgeler olduğunu anlamış ve hemen hassasiyetlerine inandığı kişilere haber vermiştir. Bunlardan biri de, o sırada İstanbul Belediyesi'nde görev yapan ve belediye-nia basınla ilişkilerini düzenleyen taninmiş araştırmacı Osman Ergin'dir. Meselenin üzerine büyük bir heyecanla giden Muallim Cevdet, hadiseyi ondan öğrenir ve Başvekil İsmet Paşa'ya konuyla ilgili olarak kapsamlı bir rapor yazın gönderir. Osman Ergin, "Mualfim Cevdet, Hayatı, Eserleri ve Kütüp-hanesi"(1937)" adlı kitabında, onun adlı kitabında, onun bu felaketi duyar duymaz hungur ağlamaya başladığını

Meselenin kamuqyuria mai oimasi üzenne harekete geçen hükümet, sati lan evraki Bulgaristan'dan diplomatik yolla geri istemisse de, netice alinamamisti. Bulgariar, sörkonusu evraki Avusturya'dan getirttikleri uzmaniara inceleterek değerli olanlarını ve kendilenni itgilendirenleri aikoyar, işlerine yaramayanları da iki sene sonra lade ederler.

Besbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri'nin degerli genel müdürü İsmet Binark, kitaba yazdığı sunuş yazısında, "Bir bela bin nasihatten evladır" atasözünü hatırlatarak "Bulganistan'a hurda kağıt fiyatına satılan evrak konusu, Türkiye Cumhurlyeti'nin gündemine ihmel edilen arşiv meselesini getirmiştir. Bu hadisenin duyulması üzerine, sözkonusu evrakın kıymetinı bilen birkaşhamiyetli kişinin, gerçek Türk aydınının gayretleriyle, yetkililerin ve görevillerin dikkatleri arşiv meselesi üzerine çekilmiştir' diyor.

O günlerde, bu kültür cinayeti, bickaç memurun cahilliğine bağlanarak geçiştirilmişti. Ama meselenin esasr başkadır. Genç cumhuriyet, Osmanlı ile hesaplaşıyordu; ondan kalan ne varsa, bir an önce yok etmek için bötün gücünü ve imkantarrav seferber, eden insanlar ve kurumlar vardı. Kıtabeler kazıqdı, kitaptar yakıldı, vakir malları haraç mezat satıldı, İvrahim tlaklı Konyalı, Muallim Cevdet, İbnülemin, Yahya Kemal gibi hakiki ve haysiyetli münevverler olmasaydı, belki de bugüne hiç bir sey ulaşamayacaktı. Tarihsiz, hafızasız bir millet olacaktık.

Evet, arsivier bir milletin halizasıdır. Bu bakımdan onlan yok olmaktan kurtarımak da yetmez, istifade edilir hale sokmak, tasnif etmek, kataloglarını nesretimek gerekir. İşte, değeni araştırmacı ve arşivci İsmet Binark'in genel müdürü elduğu Basbakenlık Deviet Arşivi, böyle hayrılı bir hümeti en iyi sekilde yapmak için hümmatı bir cellisma içinde. Pespese bibliyograhyalar, belgeler nesrediyor. Bunlardarı bircoğunu bu sayfada tanıttığımızı ökuyuculanmıt hatirlayacaklardır.

asta İsmet Binark beyefendi olmak üzere, bütün arşiv çalişancılarını tebrik ederken, araştırma cıların ve meraklıların, "Bufgaristan"a Setilan Evrak ve Cumbunyet Dönemi Arsiv Çalışmalan" da dahil olmak üzere, birçok yayının satişa senulmamasından şirkayetçi olduklarını divyurmak stayorum

* Ösman Ergin in böyök arsivcimiz hakkin davi nadir eserinin nesredilmesi de isabet h olacatir.



TARÍHÍ MOSTAR KÖPRÚSÚ: Suplarin acumasa top eleşi eltunde yok ol-

Dokümantasyon Daire Başkanlığı'nca önemli bir kitap daha yayımılandı

Bosna-Hersek

Bûtûn dûnyanın seyirci kaldığı Bosna-Hersek kat. Buttin dünyanın seyirdi karingi bosna Hersek katılıları Türkive açısından son derece mühimdir iş te bu sebeple de Başbakanlık Devlet Arşıvleri Genel Müdürlüğü derhal harekete geçerek, ilmi çalışmalara destek olcak şekilde Türkçe ve değişik yaband dillerde yayınlanmış kitap, makate, tebiğ ve haberlerden müteşekidi olan bu kaynak esen handamış hazırlamış

BOSNIA - HERZEGOVINA

Türk Dünyası de ligili ilmi çalışmatara kaynax teşke adecek böliyografyısın hazırlayarak bu konudaki eksikiği çidermiyen gevret desin Başbakanlık Devtet Arşihreti Genel Müdürlüğü Dokümentasyon Daire Başkanlığı tarafından Bosna-Hersek Bibliyografyası yayınlandı.

KAYNAK EKSIKLIĞI

KAYNAR ENSIRLUS

1990'i yılar dünyada önerik soyşi ve siyasi değişmeleri de beraberinde petirmiştir. Sovyetire Buiğir ve Doğu Blow'nun perçalanmasyıla orlaya çıkan bağımıştırı birden yerini sonu savaştı biren siyasi ve etilik çatışmalara biratımıştır. Batı dünyası aba pendisaralı biratıya aktiğir ve yabancısı orladığı bir endik salış hariyya aktiğir. Ve seni etmekte püçlik cerisindedir. Siza bu meselererin sainli penmişini inceleyeret, boşu boşu berçadırındur.
Bitin dünyarın seyvol katiğiş Bosularındur.
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Başbatanin Devler Arşivleri Genei Müdürü-68 de Türk ve dünya kamuoyunu meşgül eden berda demak iledi savaş ve soykurın məselesi üze-dad demak narekset geçerek, daha önce de Türk Dünyesi ki işili olara yayındadığı belge ve biblingi-ralyaların paraletinde, almi çalişmatarı desire dilerce ya-yındanın kalaşı makatı, iebili yabancı dilerce ya-yındanın kalaşı makatı, iebili ye haberlerden mu-teşekül dün bu kayrak eseri hazırlamış

Zira gűnűműzde de, Sirplar, larinte esine rasitan mayan bi tartda geomári yok elmekte ve asitardi-yan yana barş içinde yaşadıktarı bir hakir karşı stoy-kirim harekeira hayasıtca sürdürmektedirler.

BIBLIYOGRAFYANIN İÇERİĞİ

BÍBLIYOGRAFYANIN IÇERIČI

Bosra-Herset'in tanthi, cogʻrafyasi, koʻlivir ve son syati oleyta ile agini darak hazirlanne bu bobiyog-rafyada 2014 adet bibbiyografix koʻriye bulunmaxta-rafyada 2014 adet bibbiyografix koʻriye bulunmaxta-rafyada 2014 adet bibbiyografix koʻriye bulunmaxta-rafyada 2014 adet bibbiyografix koʻriye bulunmaxta-rafyada 2012 adet bibbiyografix koʻriyada 2014 adet bibbiyografix koʻriyada 2014 adet ballaylada 2014 adet bibliyografiyada kitapi, raport, tebbig ve makale tu oʻriyada yatabatik, ates makaletirin see' ade giriyadi qoʻriyada kitapi adet ballaylada 2014 adet giriyada 2014 adet ballayl

polinamiejti.
Heri odovografik čaligma goti, šinisti izmkántar i ce riskide hazirlarnis odan bu bolivjografiyamin de kriskideri olezají sabídur. Arcek, bulion espiritate, ne rajmen, bu bolivingori, arcek, bulion espiritate, ne rajmen, bu bolivingori, arcek, bulion espiritate, ne rajmen, bu bolivingori, arcek, bulion de ejoh kristicki, eser oma carelajím sagmatar arcek, arcek, producení politicki, arcek, producení de domys konstan bu bolivingoriályamin statih hazikazi, lestinámin spějeda ayronikamisma vistila verceknikami, bu ministenice de, domys konstantivo brusina cerejan eden inspania žinih Bosnaviterseja im statinine bir an once son verimosini udiyoruz.

'Schatkamer der archieven'

Het archiefwezen in Turkije'

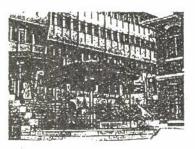
Peter Hofland

....

Staatsarchief voor de Osmaanse Archieven

Niet ver van het Topkapı Sarayi, in dezelfde wijk Sultanahmet, ligt de belangrijkste archiefinstelling van Turkije: het Staatsarchief met de Osmaanse ar chieven (T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğül Osmanlı Arzivleri). De archieven en studiezaal zijn gehuisvest in een modern gebouw, waar ongeveer 150 000 000 documenten liggen (de omvang in meters is niet bekend).11 De studiezaal is voorzien van zestig plaatsen, waarvan de tafels nogal klein zijn uitgevallen. Rond de 2000 bezoekers per jaar komen hier onderzoek doen. Naslagwerken zijn in ruime mare aanwezig en de bibliotheek grenst aan de studiezaal. Op personeelsgebied is de situatie geheel anders dan in het archief van het Topkapi: werkten er vóór 1985 vijftig mensen, nu zijn dar er 600.

Het belang van dit archief is met name zo groot vanwege her bijna zes eeuwen durende wereldrijk van de Turken. Relaties met de Balkanlanden en Iran naast handelsovereenkomsten met niet-Moslim staten: voor veel landen ligt hier een belangrijk deel van hun geschiedenis. Het gaat daarbij vaak ook om bronnen die elders niet, of niet meer, bewaard gebleven zijn. De archieven van de Osmaanse overheden in de veroverde gebieden zêlf zijn voor het grootste deel verloren of verspreid geraakt, met uitzondering van enkele steden met een relatief grote autonomie of een ontwikkelde bureaucratic (Sofia, Carro en Tunis).13 Dit is de reden waarom historici uit het voormalige Oost-Europa, Griekse en Israëlische, naast Westerse en uiteraard Turkse onderzoekers, gebruik maken van de Osmaanse 21-



... Het Staatsarchief voor de Osmaanse Archieven in Istanbul Foto: Directoraat Generaal voor de Staatsarchieven ...

Hoewel er al sprake was van archiefvorming tijdens de opkomst van het tijk in de veertiende eeuw en er in Istanbul veertiende- en vijftiende-eeuwe stukken aanwezig zijn, dateert het meeste materiaal van an de verovering van Constantinopel. Het is mogelijk dat oudere stukken achtergelaten zijn in de eerdere hoofdsteden Bursa en Edirne. In eerstgenoemde stad is nog een aantal documenten aanwezig. Wat betreft Editne, het verhaal gaat dat tijdens de Balkanoorlog van 1912 een belangrijke collectie ten gevolge van Bulgaars artillerievuur verloten is gegaan. D

Kern van de Osmaanse archieven vormen de bestanden van de raad van de sultan (Divân-i Hümayun) en van de grootvizier (Bab-i Ajaff). Wat betreft de officiële correspondencie van de Osmaanse staat: tot de tijd van Selim itt (1-89 - 1807) waren er geen Turkse diplomatieke posten in liet buitenland. Contacten met andere mogendheden werden onderhouden door middel van de afgezanten van die landen in Istanbul. Zelden werden er Osmaanse missies gezonden naar buitenlandse hoofdsteden. Pas in de tijd van Selim werden ambassades gesticht. Helaas zijn van de vroegere periode noch de ingekomen stukken, noch de Turkse vertalingen daarvan bewaard gebleven. Toch is er wel wat van terug te vinden: in de uitgaande brieven gal men een korte samenvatting van de ontvangen stuk-

Nederlands Archievenblad, September 1993 (Dutch Archive Journal) De helangrijkste bron voor buitenlandse activiteiten in het Osmaanse rijk zelf is een serie 'registers van buitenlandse staten', waarin naast diplomatieke zaken ook gegevens te vinden zijn over de commerciële activiteiten van buitenlandse mogendheden (Diwel-i Eenchije Defierleri). Er zijn 106 delen, lopend van 1567 tot 1914.

Voor de geschiedenis van de veroverde gebieden zijn de stukken van belang die te maken hehben met het grondbezit aldaar, met gegevens over de bevolking, belastingen en eigenaren van de grond (Tapu Tahrir Defterleri of Defter-i Hikkini). Op grond van de bron is het bijvoorbeeld mogelijk om bevolkingsreeonstructies te maken van de gebieden in het Nabije Oosten of de Balkan die terugreiken tot in de vijftiende eeuw, * lets meer dan de helft van dit Osmaanse kadaster bevindt zich niet in Istanbul, maar in Ankara in het Directoraat Generaal voor het Kadaster.

De kopiebocken van de Staatsraad met de provincies (Mühimme Defierleri) geven inzicht in de administratieve structuur van het Osmaanse rijk, evenals die betreffende rangen, benoemingen en promoties (Rivin Defierleri). Op het terrein van de rechtspraak zijn er de registers met de beslotten van de kadi's, dit waren religieuze, rechtsprekende functionarissen, werkzaam in de lokale gerechtshoven (Seri Siciller) 18

De oudste stikken in het Staatsarchief van Isranbul hebben betrekking op een Turks volk afkomstig van de Centraalaziatische steppen, de Lyguren. Opgravingen en onderzoek hebben verschillende aspecten van deze beschaving aan het licht gebracht. Zo is naar voren gekomen dat in hun steden rijke bibliotheken te vinden waren, maar ook archiefbewaarplaatsen waar de officiële correspondentie werd bewaard.¹⁹

Staatsarchief voor de Archieven van de Republiek

De archieven die betrekking hebben op de tijd van de Republiek liggen voor het grootste deel nog op de ministeries in Ankara. De achtergrond hiervan komt bekend voor: het gaat om grote, meest niergeïnventariseerde bestanden die niet zonder meer kunnen worden overgebracht naar de archiefbewaarplaats.

Desondanks is her Staatsarchief gereed om de archieven onder te hrengen. De nieuwbouw is ongeweer een jaar geleden in gebruik genomen. Voor de opzet en inrichting daarvan is gekeken naar het voorheeld van verschillende westerse archiefbewaarplaatsen.

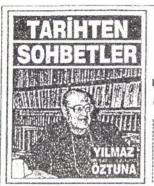
Hoewel in een buitenwijk van de stad gelegen (Yenimaballe), is de bereikbaarheid door het goede openbaar vervoor in Turkije geen probleem. Tot dit complex behong een ruime studiczaal met 105 plaatsen (waar ter beveiliging van het archiefmateriaal en controle van de bezoekers cameras aan het plationd zijn aangebracht). In drie bovengrondse en twee undergrandse lagen, met zeventien depots die voldoen aan de eisen voor een veilige berging, is ruimte voor 125 kilometer archieven. Het grootste probleem, zo heeft men bemerkt, zijn de transportmogelijkheden van de depois naar de studiezaal. Daarnaast zijn er restauratie-, inspectie- en inventarisatierunnten, een conferentie- en collegezaal (mei vertaalmogelijkheden: er werken drie tolken) en een rumte voor voorlichrings- en pershijeenkomsten. Op het terrein van de automatisering heeft men zich vooral gericht op de registratie van de aanvragen en op het depotheheer (de gegevens van aangevraagde documenten -herkomst, omvang, toestand- en de aanvrager -onderzoeker en onderwerp- worden ingevoord). Daarnaast is de aandacht vooral gericht op het ontwikkelen van een programma geschike voor de invoer van het Osmaanse schrife.

Een speciale documentatic-addeling is opgezet om her zoeken in, en beschrijven van de archieven re vergemakkelijken. Daartoe worden analyses gemaakt van de overheidsadministratie. De afdeling brengt informatiebulletins uit en stelt bibliografieen samen. Deze kunnen bijvoorbeeld betrekking hebben op actuele ontwikkelingen binnen het vakgebied. Zo is, vooral als handreiking voor het eigen personeel, een bibliografie samengesteld betreffende archieven en archivistiek (Arsiv Ve Argiveilik Bibliyografyasi, Ankara, 1979). Er staan onder meer zestien verwijzingen in naar in het Nederlands verschenen studies. De bibliografieën hebben soms een actueel-politieke achtergrond (hijvoorbeeld een bibliografie met ruim drieduizend verwijzingen naar de geschiedenis, cultuur en ook recente politieke onrwikkelingen, van Bosnië-Herzegovina, Boing-Hersek Bibliyografyasi, Ankara 1993). Verder is er een tweedelige bibliografie gepubliceerd met bronnen over de situatie van Turken buiten Turkije (Turkiye-Aurupa Topluluğu Bibliyografyasi, Ankara

In totaal zijn er bijna tweehonderd personen op het Staatsarchief in Ankara werkzaam. Om gespecialiseerde krachten op bijzondere projecten te kunnen inzetten, werkt men ook wel met jaarcontracten.

APPENDIX

N



Tarihimizin en önemli kaynakları arasında yer alıyorlar...

Mühimme Defteri

Mühimme Defteri, Osmanlı imparatorluk hükûmetlerinin kararnâmeler koleksiyonudur. Her Hicret yılının kararnâmeleri bir büyük cilt (defter) hâlinde bir araya getirilmiştir...

Su anda elimde, bötün dünyede yayınlarınış İlk Mühimmi Deftofful sonsuz bir revkle tutuyorum. Bir Ösinlihi ikintil yazının 62 yasında olas bile böylecile bir mazhariyeté eriştiği kin Cenâb-i Hakk'a gülrediyorum. Bu işi beşaran arkadaşını Prol.Dr. Turan Yazgeriy kutüyorum. Eseri hazırlayan değleşi bullışl, dilci, arşivci, pelsografilarınızı tebirk ediyorum.

Bêri şimdi Devlet Arşivleri genel müdürü dostüfti İsmei Binark'tan, illidinden beşlamak şartyla diğer Mühimme Berin neşfini İstiyorum. Bir kiğiyelli çıkerablise büyük kültür hirmetidir. Son dersebde çalşıkan ve enerjik bir kütüphanisci, arşivist ve bibliografür. Kıza zamanda arşivlerimketen yok önemli belgeler soşip büyük cütüer hülinde yayınladı.

Bir Mühimme'nin hazine-i eyrak denen kinjarjaloriuk aratinjaan incelenmeh Dzirak iskniist, yainz sädrizamin yazin emri ila mümkündu, sözid sadrizami emri geçersirdi. Deflejfi padrazamın makemine hanpi saette göndefilio hangi saatte, gerl verildiği, keyda düşliğirdi. Deflezin cikariması hakkındaki yazılı sadrazının emri, bune eklenip saklanırdı.

small, Arjafrala en ösentli sash baryala beys ösentlise assunda bla rincip) hittiesense Detferfert deren yakkada 100 böyde föttlik leheksyordar. Bit dererede hayat olan bu deherferden bit teld bagtise kadar ayanlannand. Söpheis 12 bit misyon ösedidike Talet Tarih Karuma'ndan beklentler, Susuma, ber Mühremere Geherrit yayanlayasağını yıltın boyu ilin eti, boy çık. I. İğanın ve kilibi balamlarınanzı, innesili bit ilin balan barınanzı, innesili bit ilin balan balanınanzı, innesili bit ilin yayını yayan yayın onganlarınına, bu je 80'ce alanında.

og gotte aktrona. Sta anda erlinde, bittiln dönyada vaperlanmış ilk Möhimmet Detteri'ni sonsatz birzevde bangvorm. Bir Ozmanlı sadil yazanrıyını enzişli için Ceribbi i taldı aşıllardışırıyını enzişli için Ceribbi i taldı aşıllardışırıyını enzişli için Ceribbi i taldı aşıllardışırıyını başına aktralışını Profizi İstsan Yaşıtırı' kutluyonun. Esen hazırlaşını eşerisi kariyi, oldi, aşılıyıcı başıları eşerisi kariyi, oldi, aşılıyıcı başıları bildir. Kalay olda ib, buşüre kala birlerce Öznanlı aşılı beşişes yaşınlarıdı, en örentimi oldu Müllemen eleribi ber led olanı baş-

REDAKSIYON VE SADELESTIRALE

A tion 46 biyok siyla, cok jot kajod barum istep, Detro desi hebuyrattivina aya forskopsini (takinuleuni), biyokuk hadforimide cemjarasni, uselik biyokuk hadforimide cemjarascin maslan dalegisildini, amenin semjor. Rezdatyopan se sadelegisimeyi toknol Vulim vapina, ben Nezirih Ajha, Kini, Botaan, Ferwikan Ernecen, Yusuk Halacoglu, Mehmet Japati, kimet hiligili, Ahdishade Oraan, 8. Japati and di seki Dinyak Ashada Lakiki and Salacoglu. Delyak Ashada Lakiki Salacoglu and Salacoglu.

Vakti yayıtı.,

I bu vuk cili Ser'iyye Sicillen'indes sonra
TDAV'nic ili Mühimme'yi yayını, Osmanlı
türibi ile uğraşanlar için müstisina bir hizindir. Arşine girliki, o ildin incebiden ölçeindir.

nifse, o yaznyi okuyacak insanbamsz çok azalmıştır. İnanmayanlar, eserin faksimile kısımlarına balop okumayı teoribe ederler...

Ben Prof. Yavgan'ı, çok yalan ar-kadasım inerhum NIbal Ateix'a berstetivorum. Emsalsiz idealistiği, Tork like en boyak askta bogtaves hakemlanndar... Alser's daha calldes, bilgitayarla çalışan bir tipi... Yazgan'ın vaklı, bir bakanlık gibi faalivet posterivor. Tork ditrivarindan öğrenci ve ilim adamı getirtidari ogrenci ve nim adama getiri-yor, bizrien oralara grinderiyor, ay-lik bir tarih dergesi, iki aylik bir fimi, araştırmalar dergisi, pek çok lötap yayınlıyor, bunları Türk dünyasına. yayiyor, oralarda kitabevleri, basmevleri kunayor... Cankaya, basbakanlık, eğitim, kühür, dış hileri ba-kanlıkları, MİT, üniversiteler, silahlı kuvvetler, bu muzzzam faaliyeti sadece sewediyov. Bankalanınız, holdinglerimiz arada köcük bir rektam vertyorlar. Yazgan, İstanbul Ünl-versitesi'nde ekonomi profesörü. Assız gibi Türk dili, edebiyatı ve tarthi uzmanı değil. Allah lutletmiş Kendisini Türk Dünyası'na ada

Ben simdi Devies Asaden genel müdürü dosum harnet Binarktanı, Bininden başlamak şaztıyla diğer khtilinemelerin neştini sitiyosum. Bir kaç cili çikaratirise böyük bülür haznesidir. Son deveceke çalıştanı ve meyik bir Kisipihaneci, aryasis se bibliograhır. Kisa zarınada asirsetinimizden çok onemli belgeler seçip hüyük ciliter hikinde yayınıladı.

MUHIMME DEFTER MEDIET

MONIMONE DEFINI NEDIKI

Ghimme Defteri nedici Seqifi okuyuculannu shyle sarif edeyim: Osmanli imparatorish hükümetlerinin
karandinoler koleksiyönisdir. Het Hicret yilinni hazaritimeleri izi huyük öli defteri hü-

linde bir arzya getirlimişti. Bunlar Diváni-Hündyön deren Osmanlı imparatorluk bakalarlı krunkturun oyl kirde verdişi kazatardı. Yaza koverindedir. Diván'ın baştısın dara seda zim dingaratorluk başbakanıl adna ilgilərin görderilmiş emirterlir in hakinmet karımın diyanan sadi zarım evivlerine met karımın diyanan sadi zarım evivlerine oruşma sarkıluşı kemilini kunsiyan kalarıerlinektedi.

llte dönemlerin Mülkimme Tei i maalesol kaybolmus, iktimal yannustur, Omoniem ehmudekiler Kantoni Sultan Sifleyman devrinden 11320-1360 behyer, Arado bası yıllar gere kaypitu. Deherlerin toplamı 277 citis Bunlami dişinda Meldüm İşizili, RASI, Ordu mülkimmeleri varafır, bunfar da çıdı

önemli kaynaklardır.

DNAsı Hümüyün müzakerelerinin zaktevi Solu Vallan ve 20'ü sikiri, 30'ü mülüzen olu mak üzere 30'ü sikiri, 30'ü mülüzen olu mak üzere 30'ü sikiri yazılmıştırın olu gümüş, kunxazı sicil almış göreline veriliri ve saddızamlığı kağla gödelilen bir bir olu zaddızamlığı kağla gödelilen bir bir olu zalamlı mülümü savralığı iç ilk kelime hatası, mildelerin ve ülirelerin luyası medialerini gölgelerililiri. Hata yaşını ildiği, Devlet hümetinden (kaları, hatapı hiderel, savramışı alamı mülük.

MB ir Mühimme'nin hazinesi evrak denerimparatorluk aransisden incelenmek üzere Cikması, yalnız sadrarasın yarılı estin ile mümkündü, süzlu sadrarasın yarılı geçesiz d. Defector sadskizamen makarrena hangi saate gönderliifi hangi saane gert werkingli karda dooglibedu. Defterin okantrinasi hakkondok yandi sadskizare endi, barua ekitoriya yali sadskizare endi, barua ekitoriya sadsamenti. Baksalardish bei dehen incelemek sisene, astore gerdeneywerdelm endial okanon genel mocelerlera kalem kullarmananya, mechandu. Bik kalem opnaimaki, asti slinasi mentaaler el departaki, asti slinasi mentaaler el departaki, asti slinasi mentaaler el departaki.

bilmit.

Modern (ağda Müllimme lerin yerini - hoginyili gibi- Meclas Yü-kelä Marthatalam (bakanlar kyrulu lutanakları) aldı. Meselä Bilai 1922 arasındaki imparatorluğun son 37 yılklı meclisi völelä (huko-met, kabirel müzakere ve karası uznakları 224 bilyili cilitir, Birnian da yaynılaması gerekiyeri.

Prof. Yazganin syamiladiji. Md. himme. 1665 pilira iti Sulan librahim dhoendar (1660-48). Karalan hi him Chii selence ai Imparatorligim çestili ültalerindekt Şor-silice gönderinen hükimme emirlerindekt coğrafya azamerinden isramın başı döröyer. Kitalin onun güzel bir indeks de konnun, Negoziya hükame ennişir, ilk emir, Ankazı sın-

den insamin başı dörüyüri. Kralim sonura güzle bir indeks de kovmuş, Hepri 473 hykumet emridir, İlk emir, Ankara sancaşı fili kazı diçeş karlanıra gönderilen emrideni aynı (nügza yazıldığı merakla ükunuyor...

Mühimme Deficeleri, Osmanlı Giftaa Dedekin ne dağınılı galçı öriya koyan Gaprı rarın heğiresi. Askeri, siyasi, sossal, kulturel korulun (ceycir. Ceyniya sekteriri. 24 yılın kinyesi. Biryik Farsisi Pozisi Monciage (1531) 1591, farsisi (Desmonler) adı klasik resinde (t. 731) Charjanlı İmpaalonluçılar hakkırdışı in Jühimsi vesir. Tüğipi dürvada en Lodetli dedet Tüklerinkiçilir ile pilin farsisi kilin gürünün yazın çıların kilin ile şirin kilin gürünün yazın çılarının kilin ile şirin kilin gürününün yazın çılarının sırın şirin kilin gürününün yazın çılarının kilin şirin kilin şirin kilin yazın kilin kilin şirin kilin şirin kilin şirin kilin şirin kilin şirin kilin şirin kilin şirin kilin şirin kilin şirin

di. Defeciin sadrikzamin malamma hangi statile gönderliip hangi statio geri verifidi ji jayad diojolfidin. Defenin jikani finasi hakindadi yaha sadrizam emil, baru eklemi baru demin birine emil, baru eklemi baru kan birine.

Austruyás baron son Hamme 19. citáfic en rindió Ormanic tarbine pide basalar últistoire de l'Empire Ottomac Paris 1835, c. 132. "Ormanic Imparatoristy grey bis inn paratoridatur. Ver tarbi bathemidan, screax comer tapa. B' decidir là "görd lasilha apri amanda új, int'aya kaziva. Bistin impaasion-taltir gibb i etg. on dispose. Ayar, Alvita se Amaya haf alameta burkacab erdaz, bu tör, haf alameta burkacab erdaz, bu tör, burgan tarbianic Ormanic Imparatoriday. Begin til 1831 erde erde erdig genijalten daha bis vik üllerini erlinen tarmistader.

OSMANLIDA YÖNETIM

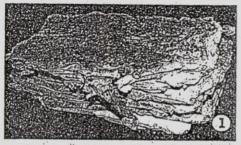
nitural filozofu Toyrbee, son yarlamdan binnde (The Ottoman State and Its Thece in Word History, i.e., den 1974, s.15 v.dd.; Tölöth sah boynara den 1974, s.15 v.dd.; Tölöth sah boynara fores, e. Sons, ne Azal Imparachidan mushan boynara gibi emperyatishdan variah öbblur der. Ingliere, Frans, Jahya, Rusya gibi emperyatist devletlerin Gis ananli dan koppadathan überdi daha ya yoneterekhemi iddu etdislerin, Mc birosom Cormanii kade ip yoocemedigin andism. Oomanii Devleri, kefericenii turi mõhabyda e cher Galve modem hib devlerin, Oita Dogu ve Güneydegu Amupa y Oitaalin nag üserdişh bindere forderen Girsaalin nag üserdişh bindere forderen desi-

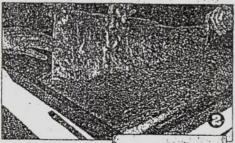
Osmanlı'yı küçük gören kuçük adamlara sunulur... Herhaldık tarbir en böyük lingik. tarbi filozorlandın dahı yın mühakeme edi yorlarlı. Mühimine Defferlen gibi arya belgeleri yanınlandıkçı, Önmalirin o cüğün ustini renderi elduğu arik munalusa konunu yaşalamıyaşılar.

Arşiv belgelerinin bakım,

tedavi ve onarım çalışmalarına devam ediliyor

Elyazması Kur'an-ı Kerim nasıl kurtarıldı?





Adeta hamur haline gelmiş kağıt tomanının ne olduğunu ilk bakışta anlamak mümkün değil.

Restorasyon uzmanları, kağıt tomanları, kağıt tomanları çamurlarından büyük bir dikkat ve titizlikle ayırıyorlar. Tomanı elyazması nefis bir Kur'an-ı Kerim olduğu anlaşılıyor

Ve her yaprak teker teker ayrılıp temizlendikten sonra restore edilerek bu håle getiriliyor

Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı bünyesinde, tahrip olmuş belgeleri yeniden kültür hayatımıza kazandırmak maksadıyla Restorasyon ve Klasik Cilt Servisi kuruldu. Servis ilk olarak, üç adet el yazması Kur'an-ı Kerim'i kurtarmaya çalışıyor

ÖZCAN ÜNLÜ

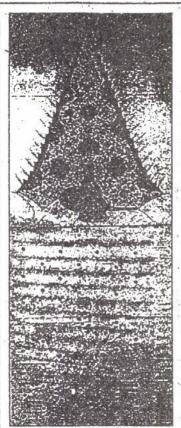
Arsiv belgelerinin iyi kokunmadığı yolundaki şikayetler, uygun olmayan sarlarda bulunan yeni eserlerin ortaya çıkmasıyla tekmr gündeme geliyor. Bu eserlerin depolanma yanlışlıkları sebebiyle uğradıkları fiziki, kimyevi ve biyolojik tahribat, bircok dokümanı işe yaramaz hale getiriyor. Bu belgelerin bir çoğu da bakım, tedavi ve onanma muhtaç durumda.

onanna muhtaç durumda.
Başbakanlık Devlet Arsivleri Genel Müdürlüğü
Osmanlı Arşivi Dalre Başkanlığı binyesinde oluşturduğu Restorasyon ve Klasik
Clit Servisleri lie bu esericin, hem restorasyonunu yapmak, hem de çalışmalır sırasında personelin sihhi zarar
görmesini önlemek için bir
fimtigasyon cihazı ile cihazdan cikacak attıkların cevre
kirliliğine sebep olmanıasını
sağlayacak bir nötrleştirrne
ünitesi satun aldı.

ÜÇ DEĞERLI EL YAZMASI

Müdürlüğe bağlı olarak calışma yapan Restorasyon ve Klasik Cilt Servlsi, bugünlerde, paha bicilimez üç el yazması Kur'an-ı Kerim üzerinde calısyor. Servis elemanları tarafından okunur hale getirilmeye calısılan bu Kur'an-ı Kerim'ler, Maliye Nezareti'nden devralınan arsiv betigelen arasında bılumsiv betigelen arasında bılummuş. Arşıv'e geldiğinde bir camur yığıru olan eserler, ilmi kaynaldarda "kaldırımı taşı" olarak tarif ediliyor. Bu kağıt tomarları uzun yıllar su ve çamur içinde kaldıkları ve uygun olmayan sarlarda bulundukları için sayfaları birbirine kaynayarak taşlaşmış ve tanımaz hale gelmiş. Laboratuvardaki ilk işlentlerden xonra bütün sayfalar ortaya cıkarıtımış.

Tomar üzerinde, titiz calısmalardan sonra yapılan araştirmada bu eserlerin Fatih devrine ait olduğu tahmin edi-len Muhakkak Nesih Hattı ile yazılmış Kur'an-ı Kerim; 14. Asır sonlarına ait olduğu tahmin edilen, hat yönünden oldukça kıymetli ve Muhakkak Hait ile yazılmış Kur'an-ı Kerim ile Selçuklu dönemine ait ve Muhakkak Hatt ile ka leme alınmış Kur'an-ı Kenin olduğu teshit edilmiş, Satır aralarına Farsça menli yazıl-mış olan bu Kur'an-ı Kerim, hat sanatı yönünden döneminin en güzel örneklerinden bin olarak kabul ediliyor, Bas-hakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü tarafından kültür hayatımıza kazandınlan ve sanat deferi oldukça yüksek olan eserler üzerinde yapılan restorasyon çalışmalanna devam edilivor.



 Selim zamanından kalma bir ferman. 18 satır olan ferman Divânî Hatt'la yazılmış

Silahhâne'de bugün açılıyor

Osmanlı Fermanları Sergisi

Sergide Makedonya ve Turkiyê ye ait 400 e yakin tugran berat feman belge ve totograf yer aliyor.

STANBUL. Türkiye ve Makedonya Devlet Arşivleri'nin işbirliği ile düzenlenen "X. Yüzyıldan Günümüze Makedonya" ve "Osmanlı Fermanları", sergisi bugün saat 10.30'da Yıldız Sarayı Silahhane Salonu'nda açılıyor. Başbakanlık Müsteşar Vekili Dr. Yücel Edil tarafından açılacak olan sergi 13 Kasım'a kadar gezilebilecek. Sergi için Makedonya Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürü Dr. Koro Doschinaski de 9 kişilik bir heyetle Türkiye'ye geldi.

Makedonya tarihini dünden bugüne gözler önüne serecek olan sergide, 9. yüzyıldan 1991'e kadar olan döneme ait belge örnekleri, elyazması kitaplar, Osmanlı dönemine ait ferman, berat ve vakfiyeler yer alıyor. Sergide ayrıca 1991-1993 arasındaki bağımsız Makedonya Cumhuriyeti ile ilgili dokumanlar da izleyenlere gösterilecek.

Osmanlı Arşivi Fermanlar Sergisi bölümünde ise ferman, berat ve tuğralar yer alacak. Bu sergide Osmanlı Devleti'nin çeşitli dönemlerine ait 100'e yakin eser tanıtılacak. Yuri içi ve yuri dışında da sergilenen bu fermanlar dönemlerinin hukuki, siyasi, ekonomik, kültürel özelliklerinin yanı sua, bu dönemin sapat anlayısı, Osmanlı arşiv belgelerinin hususiyetleri, Osmanlı diplomatiği ve Türk arşivciliği konusunda da bilgi veriyor.





Belgelerle Türk

D Grys Bissieri içinde herhalde.

D Türk desişt paşkeri tader seşigin keynada sahla, bukunan Dibe, seyisi birkaç kasışlı geçiner. Türk seyisi birkaç kasışlı geçiner. Türk seyisi birkaç kasışlı geçiner. Türk seyisi birkaç kasışlı geçiner. Türk seşiyisi yelinen bizini çim değil, təkat yüzyıllarıca bizini çim değil, təkat yüzyıllarıca bizini çim değil, təkat yüzyıllarıca bizini çim devletirilir yelinen bilanda bukunan çerm ülkaladı karının gülürler için de biylik bir keymeti hatcılır. Fransa, İngiltere, Almanya, İtalya vb. ülkelerin tarihinin yezimese bile bizim alimildeki devlet arşivlerine başvurmadan relimikin değildir. Kuzyay konaşumuz Rusya'ya gelince; bey komsumuz Husya'ya gelince; bu ülkənin toplam ömrünün üçtə bu Biteann topuen omrunun uçu birini Türkiye ile savaşlarlı geçir-diğine göre, Türk devlet arakverin-de bu ültə isaktırıda da milyonlar-os belgə bulunması doğaldır.

Türk arşivlerinden kimier yereriannyor

T licklye Cumburiyeti Deviet Ar-sivleri artik yıllardır olicin bir givleri artik yıllardır güçlü bir "genel müdürlük" durumundadır. Bu misyonuyla yakınlarda başlatlığı ve büyük bir ciddiyatla sürdürdüğü meateiz neerlyeti yapablimektedir Türkiye ve komşuları konusunda ol-duğu kaçlar, Türkiye dışındald Türk

topiululdan konusunda da çok kıymetli éserler yayınlamaktadır. Bun-ların teker teker tanıtılmasını gaze-f temizin asti metninde yapaceğiz. Bu-nun için burada sözü kesiyorum.;

Türkiye Cumburiyeti Devlet Arshleri'nden yarii ve yabancı ilim adamları faydalarımakselirləri Bötin'i dünya ilim adamlarıma istidinin erici bulunduruları Türk arşivleri' araştırı macılar loin eser yazmak konusun-

da ne kadar böyök bir boşluğü död, dıxacağını zarvar pöstərmeldedili. Bu arşılılardı yarırlarınaşı şası vəşi rən Türk ilim adamlarının şasıya Les-binleri bulmuş durumdadır. Peyviol-arşılılarının yarında yılını en az Du şşi ştv belçeleri ladar kıymattıları, bu y

lunan yazma khapların billündüğü dev kötüphanele, Süleymablye, Köprülü, Bayazid Devlet kütüpha neleri de araştırmacılara devlet arneteri de araşumucuara denet ar şivlerindeki belgeler yanında 'genle' bir kaynak okuştumaktadır. Gerek i bunlar ve gerekse Üniversita Marvi kaz Kütüphanesi'ndeki koleksiyo

lar ve Fatin'teki "All Emin Elendi". 'nin kurduğu şimdiki adıyla "Millet : Külülphanest" araştırmecilerin ilgi-sini beldemeldedir. Kandişine başvu-ranları cevapsız birakmayen bu dünvanin en zenoin kitapisklari Türk kül-

E sidden çok ikkli bir azetimit; varı-dı. (Garçi bu yadı şirindi de de-vam ediyar va, neyes bişir evder kü-Tophiane sahibi de olan bir (bydik ve-fat etiği zaman ilk satişar, peşne de-ima bu (Kilophanele-chotştir). He-men sahhalları boylayan, ymaalatzyazma've basma kitaplar, kapanırı elinde kelirdi. Hatta pek ook yezaris,

muzin müsvedde durumundald es mizin műsvedde durumfundalo eser-leri ve blyográfia köri emaslási bőr javnak, julealíjál köri emaslási bőr bőrűn erekti sahantarda harar me-zat satjúra. Bu kademáksurítólabi-len pek az Türk aydini vargir. Onlari-da kendi sağládannda kitapákoni teyi-

let kitapliklarına bağıslamak bahti-

let kitapikkarına beğişlərnak berili-yarlığına kavuşanlardır. Türkiye'de, cumhuriye'tin ilian ödilmesinden sonra "Cerkanlı'ya" karşı büyük bir neiret yaratılırılış vi devlət tarafındar'də resmî görüşi olarak desteklenmiştir. Bu türnleden olarak ders kitaplasında müte-madiyen cumhuriyetin övülmeşine, ktrálik padiáahlik yönetiminin yerin dibine bajujdáji günlei bizim talebe-

lik günlerimize raştlar. İşte p dönemde, millî tarihimizin en seğlem belgeleri olan Ösmis

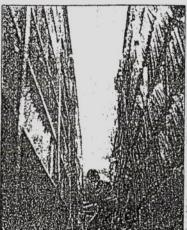
tarihinin arel- betgejeri beba fiye-tana Bulgariatani vertibirgini (Si Siyi bayatar balade) inglahiga yidiga birkan rasipole bat, arisini (Sili) Yurk tarihgisi lorghini latik siya yati nan oline germeti ayat kana yati nan oline germeti ayat kana Jaliphiri; kurtarimasi gabanniyiri efahmeti banhim Hakat Kopyak na Saliphiri; kurtarimasi gabanniyiri efahmeti banhim Hakat Kopyak na Saliphiri kuntarimasi gabanniyiri Saliphiri kuntarimasi gabanniyiri. 70Bi böyök çalışmasırı de verdir. 19-1e şimdi Başbakanlık Qevlet Arşıv-tarı Gepal Müdünlüğü çok değerli bir eçer yayatlayatşıktırı meşeleyi

oon isonie ckemigtr, lanet Bi-nerk'in yorulmaz mesalai je argie-lerimizin değeril uzmanlarının kiri-tularyta meydana gelen bil değeril kirynağırı tam laml gudub;

"Bulgerlaten's Satilan Evrak ve Cumputyet Dönemi Arşiv Çakşı-malan" 600 büyük sahiteden olusan bu değerli eserin Türk kültü-tüne olduğu kadar tarihe karşı da büyük bir görevi yerine getirdiği/ ne inaniyoruz: Eseri meydana getigenled tebdk ediyorum.

TARIHDE BUGÜN

Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri yayın faaliyetlerine devam ediyor :



Arsiylerde tasoif edilen fakat arastırmaçıların hizmetine sunulamayan belgeleri kitaplastıran Besbakanlık Devlet Arsivieri Genel Müdürlüğü, yayınlarına devam ediyor

ÓZCAN ÜNLÜ

Bashakanlık Devlet Ar-sivleri Genel Müdürlü-ğü, ülkemizdeki dokümanter belge konosunda arastırmacıların ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için tasnif ve kirap yayımlama calismalannı sürdürüyer.

Osmanlı Devleti'ne ait arsiv belgelerinin kolleksiyonlar halinde yayınını planlayan Genel Müdürlük, aramızda kan bağı bulunan ve bir asra yakın stiredir asli köklerinden, kültür degerlerinden ve turih suurundan zzaklastinima baskisina maniz kalmış olan Türk Cumhuriyetleri'ne ve oninrin yaşadıkları coğrafyaya öricelik tuniyor.

Yayımladığı 50'ye yakın kitapla yerli ve yabancı əraştırmacıların İhtiyaclarını karşılayan Genel Müdürlük, arsiv belgelerinin tesnifine de bûyûk önem veriyor. Yayımlanan kitaplar, Osmanlı Devleti'nden günümüze bölgemizdeki i bazı problemler hakkında da joucları veriyor

Bugüne kadar, arsivlerin ve kütüphanelerin tozlu raflarında kalan birook konuvu kitaplastiran Bashakanlık Devlet Arsiyleri Genel Müdürlüğü, özellikk, Bulgaristan's 1930'lu yıllarde hords kåget fiyatina satilan değerli evrakların akıbeti, nasıl satıldığı ve bugünkti durumları hakkındaki neşriyatı ile dikkat çekti. Bundan başka, özellikle

Türkiye'yi çevreleyen sınırların reinument uid so menulud abnumb Osmanlı topraktanına dahit olan cografyaya (Musul, Kerkük, Azerbaycan, Bosna-Hersek, Bulgaristan...) ait arsiv belgelerinin, yazısmaların ve anlaşmalann yer aldığı kiraplar da ilgi görliyor.

Devlet Arsivleri Genel Müdürtüğü'nün önümüzdeki yıllami da önemli dosyalarla dolu. Diván-i Hůmáyůn da hazirlanan ve ilan editen fermanlar ile beratlann tanh sarasmu göre ser aldığı "Divan-ı Hümüyün Sicilleri 'ni programina alan Genel Müdürlük, Diván-ı Hilmüvün toplantilarında istişare edikin iç ve dis mesclelere au Alühimme Deflerleri üzerinde çalışmalara

ra yaymış olduğu yayın progra-

"DEFTER! HAKANILER"

Osmanlı Devleti'na ait tilkelenn sosyai, demografik ve ekonymik tarihine ait bileilenn o ulkelerdeki insanlardan almacak vergilerin ve o ülke sınırlan seindeki askeri, mali ve idiri bilgilenn yer aldiği "Defter-i Hakimiler"i de yayın programma alan Genel Mudurluk ilk olarak "438 Numarah Tapu Tahrir Defteri"yle calismalara hasladi. B15 sayfa olan bu detrente Kutahya, Afyon, Sultaninii, Hamid, Ankara, Bolu, livalari incelenivor

Yapılması düsünülen çalışmalardan biri de 2. Abduthamid in Zabuve Nazan oba Nazim Pasa'nin. Ennenilei in teskilåt ve faaliyetlerine dur belecleri hazırlayıp Padısalı'a sundu gu iki cittlik rapor

Basbakanlık Devlet Arsivleri Genel Müditch Ismet Itinark, yun disinda bulunun hazi Osmanlı arsiv belgelerinin de incelenerek, katalog halinde hazırlanması veya birer nishasinin Türkiye'ye geririlenok muhafaza altına alınması çalemalannı da sürdürüvor.

*YAYIVILANAN KITAPLARDAN BAZILARI

amanlı Fermonları, Osmanlı Devleti ve Kafkasya, Türkistan ve Kirim Hanlıkları Arasındaki: Münasebetlere Dair Araiv Belgeleri. Bosna-Hersek He ligill Arsiv Belgeleri, Osmanla Devieti ile Azerbaycan Türk Hanlıkları Arasındaki Münasebedere Dair Arsiv Belgeleri, Musul-Kerkilk fle figill Arsiv Belgeleri, Arsiv ve Arsiveilik Bibliyografyası, Cumhurlyet Döneminde Arsty Hizmetlerinin Gelistirilmesi Konusunda Yapılmış Çalışmalar ve Cumhuriyet Ar-Tark Arsivinin Kosa Tarihçesi, Bulgaris-

tan'a Satilan Evrak ve Comburlyet Doneminde Arsiy Calesmalari, Enformasyon Bülicni (iki aylık), Türkiye-Avrupa. Topluluğu Bibliyografyası, Basında Dis Türkler, Türkiye Dısındaki Türkler Bibliyografyası, İç ve Dıs Basında Karabağ Olayları, Bosna-Hersek Biblivografyosı, Atarürk lie figili Arsiv Belgeleri, Osmanlı-Türk Diplomatikası El Kitabı, Milli Enformasyon Sisteralerinde Arxiv ve Belge Yonetiminin Roll, Arsiv Otomasyonuna Giris, Arsiv Belgelerinin Korunmasi Konusunda Temel Bilgiler

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10 OCAK 1994 PAZARTES

eşbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğürün, yeni büyük kizmeti olarak MUSUL-KERKÜK İLE. İLGİLİ ARŞİV BELGELERİ (15.25.1919)'nin birinci cildi, Ekim 1993, kinci cildi də 5 Ocak 1994'te, sayın Birlark'ın, nazik ithefları, İmzaları ile geldi.

Bastan tirnağa altın belgelerdir. Denilebilir ki, bunlar bilinmedikçe irak'ı, Kuzey Irak'ı, hattā bizim Güneydoğu'yu doğru dürüst anlamamız imkānsızdır. 750'şer sayfalık, müthiş belgelerle dolu bu kitaplara, daha ilk bakışta. Batlı devlet ve casusların, daha 18, yüzyıllardan itibaren, bizim o topraklarda nasıl menfi faailyet gösterdikleri, Osmanlı devletl'ini ise bu ajan faaliyetlerini büyük ölçüde takip ettiği görülüyor. Bu konulara, eseri okudukça döneceğim.

ugün Ise (Daha önce bahsettiğim) "Bulgeristan'a satılan evrakın geri getirilmesi" gibi bir zaferden söz edeceğim. Bu millî başarıyı anlatan metnin bazı bölümlerini size başaranların keleminden sunacağım. Bu mutlu teşebbüsün öncüleri sifatıyla Başbakanlık Müsteşan seyin Dr. Yücel Edi ile Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürü' seyin İsmet Blaark'ı tebrik ediyorum.

1931'de okkayla Bulgaristan'a sattığımız cok değerli terihî evrak hazineleri-



Bulgaristan'a Satılan Arsivlerimiz Kurtarılıyor

mizin macerası söyledir.

"1931 yılında, asla affedlimeal ve unutulması mümkün olmayan bir gaflet neticesi, dünya arşivcilik tarihinde, bu konuda tek örnök olarak milli kültür ve şuurdan habersiz bir iki kişinin gaytetiyle Bulgaristan'a hurda käğıt olarak satılmıştır.

Bilāhare, Bulgaristan'a satılanların hurda kāğıt değil; tarihi arşiv malzemesi olduğu anlaşılmış, Mualilm Cevdet ve tarihçi İbrahim Hakkı Konyalı'nın hādisenin üzerine gideri neşriyat ve müdähaleleri netleşsi, işa el konulmuş ve satılan evrak diplomatik yoldan çeri istenmistir.

(1993'te Sölya'da, İsmet Binark İmzaıyıla bir işbirliği protokotu İmzalanıyor. Sonra ilgili uzmanları 1993'ün son günlerinde Sölya'da incelemeler yapıyorları. 15 günlük bu tetkikler sonunda aşağıdaki tesbitler yapılmıştır: Bulgaristan'a satılan belgelerin seyisi 15 milyondu.

Belgelerin 15 ye 19. Yüzyıllar arasına alt timer zaamet, vakır, ahkanı ahir bilget, tarasına, yeniçel ve alpalı ocalları azak konularını intva etti bir burlararasında erkept üöneme alt önemli telterlerin relduğulgörilmüştür. IIR ebyralarının fotokopileri varilen ve Türkiva'de benteri olmayan 1455 yılına

ait Bursa'daki Orhan Gazi Vakıfları defteri bunlar arasında yer almaktadır. Bu defterde Fatih döneminin ünlü bilginlerinden Molla Yegân ve Şemseddin Molla Gürani'nin, Orhan Gazi Medresesi'nde ders okuttukları görülmektedir.

Tamamının mikrofilmleri temin edilincoye kadar bu çalışmalar sürdürülacektir. Kıymatli dokümanları ihtiva eden bu defterlerin tab edilip kataloğa geçirilerek araştırmaya açılma çalışmaları hızla sürdürülmektedir.

..... Yapılan çalışmalar sırasında, 1931 yılında hurda kâğıt olarak satılan belgelerin dışında, Bulgaristan'ın çeşitli bölgelerine ait 200 adet şer'iye sicili ile Balkanların en büyük ve eski manastırı olan Rila Manastırı'nda Osmanlı dönemine ait 18'i padişah fermanı olmak üzere 76 adet belgenin varlığı tesbit edilmiştir. Rila Manastırı'ndaki belgelerin en önemlisi ve eski tarihlisi Fetret dönemlinde, 1402 yılında Yıldırım Beyazid'in oğlu Süleyman Çelebi tarafından bu manastırın korunması için verilen fermandır.

..... Yapılan temaslar sırasında Bulgar İlim adamı ve tarihçilerinin Bulgar tarihinl yeniden yazma çalışmalarında Osmanlı dönemi arşiv melzemesinden mutlaka yararlanmak arzusunda oldukları görülmüştür."

yaşında, saltanatının 40. yılını dolduran Kanuni Sultan Süleyman Han dünyadaki bütün orduların gücüne eşit bir kuvveti bulunduruyordu

Türkiye

FRIEDRICH-ALEXANDER-UNIVERSITÄT ERLANGEN-NÜRNBERG INSTITUT FÜR GEOGRAPHIE



Mr. Ismet Binark
General Director of the State Archives
Ankara, Turkey

Telefon (09131) 852633 a. 34
Durchwahl (09131) 85
Telefax (09131) 852013
H-Mail ammolyapopyticmi-chopu.600.6c

Erlangen, March 19, 1994

Dear Mr. Binark:

We the undersigned participants in the 'Second International Congress of Defterology' (Erlangen, Germany - March 18-20, 1994), are writing to express our deep appreciation for the outstanding service to scholarship represented by the facsimile edition of the Muhasebeil Vilayet-I Anadolu Defteri of 1530. As collectively we represent the majority of scholars specializing on the study and publication of the Ottoman Tahrir Defterieri, we fully appreciate both the time, effort and cost which is represented by this project. Consequently, we ask that you convey our thanks to all of those who participated in the preparation of this work. Special acknowledgement should be conveyed to the Acting Undersecretary of the Prime Ministry, H.E. Dr. Yucel Edil, as well as to Professor Halli Inalcik (who has urged the undertaking of this all Important task throughout the past thirty years). That this project was actually realized under your own leadership speaks well of the dedication and understanding which you bring to your position as the General Director of the Turkish State Archives.

We should also like to express our strongest support for your stated objective of continuing to publish up to fourteen additional registers from the sixteenth century. In particular, the availability of TD 166, TD 387, TD 998, TD 370 and TD 167, will provide the international scholarly community access to a corpus of key sixteenth century icmal defters covering the entire span of the Ottoman Empire at the height of its extant. Aided by the publication of these key registers, it will in turn be possible to deepen our understanding of Ottoman social and economic history. When these findings are conveyed via secondary studies to the larger historical community, the role and importance of the Ottoman Empire in world history will finally become morefully apparent.

Alded by the excellent indexes and maps which accompany the facsimile of the 1530 register, all of us specializing in the field of 'defterology' will be able to broaden our own understanding of this most important source. It is particularly fitting that the staff of the newly-reorganized Prime Ministry Archives have been able to play a key role not only in cataloging and preserving the Tahrlr Defterleri, but now in making them available to the scholarly community as well. Please convey our appreciation to both Necatl Guitepe and Necatl Aklas and, via them, to all members of the Archives staff who played a role in the realization of this publication.

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We are sorry that your busy schedule kept you from joining us in Erlangen. For, had you been here, the sentiments expressed in this letter would have been conveyed to you by each of the undersigned in person.

K. Abdu (Futtah

Kamal Abdulfattah Bir Zeit University

Alaeddin Aköz Selcuk University

John Alexander

University of Thessaloniki

Muzaffer Arikan Ege University

Hasan Bahar Selouk University

Evangelia Balta

Institute of Asia Minor Studies

Tuncer Baykara Ege University

Srim Sold i com Irène Beldiceanu-Steinherr University of Paris (Retired)

Alpay Bizbirlik Selcuk University

Sincerely yours.

Dalz

Géza Dávid University of Budapest

Melek Dellibasi Ankara University

Mesud Erbüyük Istanbul University

Feridun Emecen Istanbul University

Christina Fenesan University of Bucharest

in

Nejat Göyünc Selcuk University (Retired)

Wolf-Dieter Hütteroth Erlangen University

Mehdilihan

Middle East Technical University

Svetlana Ivanova National Library of Solia

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Levent Kayapinar Ankara University Machiel Kiel University of Utrecht Amo Kleber Bayreuth University	Peter Soustal Austrian Academy of Solences Thim Ilhan Sahin Marmara University Hans Theunessen Utrecht University
Dayreadir Othreroldy	
Dariusz Kolodozieczyk Institute of History Wareaw, Poland Rumen Kowatschev University of Sofia Yilmaz Kurt Ankara University	Mehmet Unal Suleyman Demirel University M. Cetin Varlik Marmara University Margaret Venzke Stelson University DeLand, Florida USA
Heath Lowry Princeton University	Ibrahim Yilmazaelik Firat University
Georg Mejer Munich University	Refet Ylnanç Gazi University
Nonad Moacanin	Aura
Zagreb University	Ayhan Pala
B. A.A. ALILLALIALIA	ANKARA UNIVARSITY

Zeki Arikan

Ege University

Fodor Pál

Budapest, Hungary

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Coğrafya Enstitüsü, Kochstrasse 4, D 91054 Erlangen, ALMANYA Telefon (09131) 852633-34 Dahili hat (09131) 85 Faks (09131) 852013

Sn. İsmet BİNARK Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürü Ankara, TÜRKİYE

Erlangen, 19 Mart 1994

Sayın Bay BİNARK,

18-20 Mart 1994 tarihleri arasında Almanya'nın Erlangen şehrinde düzenlenen "İkinci Milletlerarası Defteroloji Kongresi"ne iştirak etmiş olan ve aşağıda imzaları bulunan şahıslar, bilim camiası için büyük bir hizmet sayılan 1530 yılına ait Muhasebe-i Vilayet-i Anadolu Defteri'nin tıpkıbasımından dolayı takdir duygularını ifade etmek isterler. Biz, Osmanlı Tahrir Defterleri'nin araştırılması ve yayınlanması konusunda uzman olan bilim adamlarının büyük çoğunluğunu temsil ettiğimiz için, bu proje ile sarfedilmiş olan zamanı, gayreti ve maliyeti çok iyi takdir edebiliyoruz. Bu vesileyle, bu çalışmanın hazırlanmasında emeği geçmiş olan herkese teşekkürlerimizi iletmenizi isteriz. Başbakanlık Müsteşar Vekili Sn. Dr. Yücel EDİL'e ve (son otuz yıldır böylesine önemli bir çalışmanın yapılması konusunda israr etmiş olan) Profesör Halil İnalcık'a özellikle teşekkür etmek isteriz. Bu projenin sizin önderliğinizde gerçekleşmiş olması, Türk Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürü olarak görevinize ne kadar önem verdiğinizi ve mesleğinizin hakkını verdiğinizi bize göstermektedir.

Onaltıncı yüzyıldan sonrasına rastlayan ondört Tapu Tahrir Defteri'nin yayınlanmasına devam etme amacınızı tamamiyle desteklediğimizi de belirtmek isteriz. Özellikle TD 166, TD 387, TD 998, TD 370 ve TD 167,onaltıncı yüzyılın kaynak eseri olan ve Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun o devirdeki ihtişamını gözler önüne seren İcmal Defterleri'ni milletlerarası bilim camiasının istifadesine sunmuş olacaktır. Yayınlanan bu kaynak eserlerden istifade ederek, sosyal ve iktisadi Osmanlı tarihi hakkında bilgilerimizi derinleştirme imkanını bulacağız. Bunlardan faydalanarak ortaya çıkacak çalışmalar vasıtasıyla bu bilgiler daha geniş bir tarih camiasina iletilmiş olacak ve Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun dünya tarihindeki yeri ve önemi sonunda daha iyi anlaşılacaktır.

'Defteroloji' alanında uzmanlaşmakta olan bizler, 1530 tarihli defterin tıpkıbasımın ekinde bulunan dizinler ve haritalardan da istifade ederek, oldukça önemli olan bu kaynak hakkındaki bilgilerimizi artırma imkanını bulacağız. Kısa bir süre önce yeniden düzenlenen Başbakanlık Arşivi personelinin Tahrir Defterleri'ni sadece kataloglamak ve muhafaza etmekle kalmayıp aynı zamanda bunları bilim camiasının hizmetine sunması oldukça isabettir. Lütfen Necati Gültepe ve Necati Aktaş'a ve onların vasıtasıyla bu yayının gerçekleşmesinde emeği geçen bütün arşiv personeline minnet duygularımızı iletiniz.

Yoğun programınız sebebiyle Erlangen'da bizlerle olamadığınız için üzüldük. Eğer olabilseydiniz aşağıda imzası bulunan şahısların herbiri bu mektupta zikredilen duyguları size ifade ederlerdi.

Saygilarimizla,

Sayfa

DIZI VAZI-RÖPORTAJ

£.

lüğü, değerli əserler yayınla-mays devam ediyor. Onüm-

eviet Arsivieri Genei Müdür-

do son systate yaymilanme don Prof. Dr. Nacmeddin SEFERCIOGLU (Gart Oncol. Oyant St. O Prof. Dr. Necmeddin SEFERCIOGLU (Gazt Cric Ogs. Oyean)

Bilindiği gibi, Osmanlı

mis olan Bati, bu yalanlari benimsemeye hazırdı. Böylece, bu yalanlar hızla yayılmaya ve ka-bul görmeye basıldır. Buna karşı-lik Türkiye, Osmanlı ve Cumhuriettirilmişti. O zamana kadar "təb"a-yı sadıka (sadık yurttaşlar olarak) bilinen Ermeni'ler, ülkede en iyi imkan ve şartlarda yaşadıkıtırı halde. Doğu Anadolu'da ketlir amlara girişmekten geri kalma-mışlardı. Devleti sarsan bu olaylar mevki, servel ve sôz sahibi olan bu insanlar, kurdukları dernekler, enstitüler, vb. aracılığı ile, Türkler'in kendilerini haksız yere göçe zorladığı ve soykırma tabi tuttuğu yalanlarını yaymaya başladılar. Bu konuda yoğun yayın faaliyetle-rine giriştiler. Ülkemizi parçala-mak için, onları isyana teşvik etülkenin başka yerlerinde mecburi iskana labi tutulmuştu. İskan edilti'nin çöküş döneminde, ötek azınlıklar gibi Ermeniler de Batılı üzerine, suçlu görülen Ermeni'ler dikieri yerlerde kalmayıp, Avrupa ve Amerika'ya giden, oralarda dönemlerinde Ermeniler'in bu lar tarafından kışkırtılarak,

uzak katdi. Arşivderinizde bulunan 1291. sayfalarının yazı çevrini ve ili. Mühlinime: Defteri: 998-989 ve Emerellarin ülkemizdele bulunan 1291. sayfalarının yazı çevrini ve ili. Mühlinime: Defteri. 1993 adı telerini ülkemizdele ili. Tarivdes İle sahran 1553 adı 1993 adı telerini ülkemizdele koyacı kayalarının 1994 adı telerini ülkerini kayacı kayalarının 1994 adı telerini ülkerini ülkerini ülkerini yazı yayılarının 1994 adı telerini ülkerin ik bir sırada kaydedilmiştir. "Kaydedilen hükümlerin gökluğu ili-bariyle serlei için de en hacimli defterlerden birldir. Fermenlera lar bakımından de çok geniş bir kitisye hitap etmektedir. Defter, muhatap olan belde ve makam-

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offinal deflerin 412 saylalık tipki Daskısı ile 113 saylalık ölen me-tin've haritalar yer alıyor. Büyük bir yayın projesa'nın ilki olarak çıl-kanları seser, Osmanlı döneminin dari'yapısı; hakkında çok değerli bir kaynaktır. eseri ise 438 Numarair Muhase-be-i Vilayet-i Anadolu; Defreri, 937/630 (Ankara; 1993) sdir ye-yndir. "Defteri" Hakara Dizi nin ilid olarak yayımlanan eser, Kanu-ri Butan Soleyman Han zamanın-daki Anadotu eyaletine att 1530 tarfali "toynal Defter"nin bir bölümaktadır. Büyük boy, kuşe kağıda basılmış olan eser, tıpkı baskı ve oluşturan, kuşe kağıdına basılmış "tapkı başkı" işə, 570 sayladır. "DAGM. Osmanlı Arşıri Dairethrilmistir. Bu eserin başında da LBinark'ın bir "Sunuş'u bulunoluşmaktadır. Yayında strin üzerinde duracağımız son Kotahya, Karahisar-i Sahib, Sulta-nong, Hamid ve Ankara illerinir mang ojuşturmaktadır. O zamanı arazi kayıtlarını içermektedir. Ese bulunmakta olup, bunit dizin den

lar, hem 56 yayınları gerçekleştir mədəd gaytelleri hem bu səsiri-ra yazdığır, çök: değərli bişiliri çeren "Sunus siririğiyldekle izr-şivin Gənel: Migdid, şirist, Bir-narka, mullakşi; ğirineği gire; Bir-narka, mullakşi; ğirineği gire; Bir-Bu eserteri hazırlayanlara ve ya Ymlayanlara şükran borçluyuz Törk kültürü ve tarihi ile uğraşan

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APPENDIX

Basbakanlık Devlet Arsivleri Genel Müdürlüğü, dolayısıyle savin Dr. Yücel Edil ile, sayın genel müdür İsmet Binark ve arsivde çalisan her kademede uzmanlar süphesiz ki Cumhurbaskanı, Basbakan ve sair devlet erkáni bűvűkierden de hak ettikleri teşekkürleri sık sık alıyorlardır. Cünkü arsiyler devletlerin hafızasıdır. Osmanlı devletinin "hazine-i evrakı" ise esi bulunmayan zenginliktedir. Iste bu zenginliklerin simdiye kadar devlet adamlarına, vabancı ülkelere, basına, ilim âlemine ve universitelere tanıtılmaması bizce en büvük noksanlıklardır. Cünkü edinilmis tecrübeler, kaynaklar ve belgeler, komsuları ve dünya ile veni siyasî, iktisadî, ticarî, insanî ilişkiler kuracak olan sivil, asker, devlet ve ordu vetkililerine en dečerli rehberlerdir. Gecenlerde dil. tarih, sanat meselelerimizle görevli bakan va sahsivetleri Cankaya'da ağırlayan ve Türk dil. tarih ve canati için düzel seyler söyleyen savin Denivel suppeals mesclenin sat demarin: yakalamis bulunuvor. Bu ba simdan 16 kodar blivux kitabi iki vil içinde yayımızyan Devlet Arsivleri G. Mudürlüğü ile, teşvik edin temaslar kurmasi da beklenmelidir.

Savin Cumhurbaşkanının böyük dünya romancisi, Kirgiz Türk'ü CENGİZ AYT-MATOV'u da Cankaya'da bir süre ağırlamasını dilerdim. Cünkü büyük ve küçük "Türk dünyası" ancak sanatkarlar, ede-



Osmanlı belgelerinde Ermeniler ve Ermeni olayları tarihi

biyatçılar sayesinde kurulur ve kazanılır. geleri" (2 cilt) Sayın Demirel'in danısmanları, kültür. roman, dil, sanat, Türklük denince bilmem neyl ve kiml anlivorlar... Mamafih. hepsini ikoa edecek, korkulan kuskulan giderecak bir durum var. Canalz Avtmatov'u, Frensız Curnhurbaşkanı sayın Mit terrand da sarayında kabul buyurmuş-

aco iki vil icinde cike ilmis atue TC'ni vakadan ligilendiren Arsivler Genel Müdürlüğü eserlerinden birkacını sayalını, "Osmanlı Devleti ile Azerbaycan Türk Hanlıkları Arasındaki Munasebetlere Dair Arsiv Belgeleri" (2 cild) "Osmanlı Türk Diplomatikası El KItabi" "Bosna Hersek Ile İlgili Arsiv Bel-

Ve simdi. Ermeniler, Türk Azeri cocuklarını katır katır keserken, onların Doğu Anadolu Türklerini gömdükleri toplu merarlar, birer birer acticken ve Ermeni kini. üsternizde PKK eskiyatığı adı eltinda nice caniara syerken... Buniar yetmezmis pibl üstelik de, dünyenin her yanında Ermeni zenginleri ve reklamosarı, Türk milletini "canl ve sovkırımcı" gösterirken... Su günlerde Yine Devlet Arsivieri terafından çıkanılmış iki büyük. değerli, belgeli kitabı okumaya değmez mi? Hattå Basbakanlık konutunu, Cankayalvı Dısisleri Bakanlığını onlarla donatmaya değmez mi?

Bu iki yeni eserin birisi OSMANLI BEL-GELERIYLE ERMENILER (1915-1920) Büyük Cilt, 627 sayfa. Sayın İsmet Binark'ın Türkce-Ingilizce, 30 savfalık "sunus"u

İkinci eser, vine Binark'ın imzası ile dečerlenmis Hüsevin Nāzım Pasa tarafından yazılmış, iki cild, ERMENİ OLAYLA-RININ TARIHI adını tasıyor, Eski-yeni vazı ile, 500+500= bin sayfa. Sunu sövlevevim ki, kasıtsız ve uvdurmasız olarak sadece belgelere davanan bu iki eser, gün ısığına ilk defa çıkmakta olup, veryüzünde. Türk-Ermeni münasebetlerine arsiv belgelerivle vorumsuz vaklasan vegane kitaplardır.

Du iki eseri okuyanlar, kendilerini. Bati tarafından ihdəs edilen "Şark Mes'elesi"nin tam içinde bulmuş olurlar, Bugun "Kürt Mes'elesi" dive cikartıları kargaşalık ve alçaklıklar da o hilenin uzantisidir. Yolksa ne Ermani ne de Kert halklassen. Tuckerle meyeut bir dusmanlığı vardır.

Batdılar, bonu sırf dünkü imparatorlučemuzu ve bu gunko devletime: vekmak on those etmisterdir. Onun icia Sultan Abdulhamid in Zaptive Nazir: Husevin Názim Pass'ron, Pagisah'a takdim ettiði bu eser de yalnız Ermeni olayı bakımından değil, Batılı devletlerin hâlâ sürüp gitmekte olan fesatlarını teshir bakımından da ibret doludur.

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- Basında Körfez Savaşı sonrası gelişmeler bibliyografik tarama - (makale, yorum ve haberler) = Press articles on the developments after the Gulf War - bibliographical search - (articles, interpretations and news articles). -Ankara: Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü, 1990-1991. - (T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Dokümantasyon Dairesi Başkanlığı; yayın no. 1/1-16)
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