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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.

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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 adminis-
trative 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 Şeri Siciller and the Vakfiyeler. 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. Şeri Siciller are records listing the judicial decisions of the Kadi (judge) working in the local courts of various districts. Vakfiyeler 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 Direc-
torate 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-ı Hümâyun, Bâb-ı Deftner-i and the Bâb-ı Âsafi (Bâb-ı 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 Kâdi at the courts, the Archives of the General Directorate of Registration and Cadastre of Real Estates (Kuyûd-ı Kadıme) 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 so-called Hazine-i Evrak, was established by Sadrâzam (grand vizier) Mustafa Reşid Pasha who collected the records of the Divân-i Hûmâyûn (1), the Bâb-ı Âsafa (2) and the Bâb-ı Def-

(1) The name of the assembly responsible for state affairs meeting under the head of the Vezir-i Azam. It is also called Divân. Today’s Council of the Ministers.

(2) Today’s Prime Ministry. Until the end of the 18th century it was called Vezir kapisi, Mirt Saray, Paşa Saray, Bâb-ı Âsafa, or Sadrâzam Kapisi. During the period of Abdüllhamid 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-i 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 Deftedar Kapısı.
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-küttāb (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 restored 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 Hümâyûn. All these old records should be permanently preserved in the mentioned repository in their boxes by the mehterbâşî (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 mehterbâşî. In the morning, the mehterbâşî 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

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 Safveti 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.

This subject was first considered in the organization called Meclis-i Vâlâ-ýı 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 Áli are putrefying because the repositories are moisty... 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 Evrak, in the style of a large and well-arranged library within the Bâb-ı Áli 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-ýı Ahkâm-ı Adliye has been submitted by the Prime Minister Mustafa Reşid

(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-ýı Devlet (State Council) was established.

Pasha on 6 November 1846 to the Ottoman Sultan Abdülmejid. 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 known 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 important 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-i Âlî and the Defterhane (the archives where land registers were kept) would be classified. Meanwhile, the “Meclis-i muvakkat” was established. This was an assembly set on from the private officials of the Bâb-i 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 Irâde, 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 neglect 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 Manastır (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 İrade, Meclis-i Valâ, No: 4093.

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


(13) The Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives. Classification of İrade, Meclis-i Valâ, No: 25811.
During the Second Constitutional period, after the appointment of historian Abdurrahman Şeref Bey as the official history writer (Vak'anûvis)\(^{14}\) and after the establishment of the Tarih-i Osmanlı 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 Osmanlı 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'îyye 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 “Şehnâmênûvis” 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'anûvis.”
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 İstanbul, the Archives of the abolished Ottoman Ministry of Finance, the Archives of the Şerîyye 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 İstanbul, 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-ı 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 Hümâyûn. 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. İsmail 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 confirm-
ing the existence of pious donations being the bodies for charity and benevolence 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-ı hakani, 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 Meşihat.
Şer'iyye Sicilleri are registrations kept chronologically by the canonical courts recording the decisions, sentences and documents of the kadi, the firmans sent by the central organization the orders, and summaries of events justified by the kadi.

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 Topkapi 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 negligence 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 Undersecretariat 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, juridical, 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.”

All the functions relating to the preservation and evaluation of our national archives is appointed to the Prime Min-
istry 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 Istanbul; 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 negligence 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 Istanbul 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 İstanbul. 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 İstanbul have been submitted to the approval of the Board of Protecting Nature and Cultural Properties in İstanbul.

- 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 re-
search”.

As it has been expressed before, the Prime Ministry has reorganized these principles and has put into force the Deci-
sion 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 Re-
search 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 pro-
cedures relating to the applications for research and investi-
gation by native and foreign researchers have been mini-
mized, 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 mate-
rial pertaining to the Ottoman period and to the previous pe-
riods,

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.


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 Emiri 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 (IBT)

In this classification the records are organized according to subject, consisting of 23 main headings. IBT 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 Bab-ı Asafı, Bab-ı Deşteri and Mütteferrik.

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 catalogues 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


"T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı, Yayın no: 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 professional work:


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


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 fumigating 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 juridical 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 Istanbul 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 bureaucracy 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 Manastır 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 Satılan 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 Gürani 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, İsmet 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

İsmet 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 Monaster.

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 Celal 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 on 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.

İsmet 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 İstanbul 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 İstanbul 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, restored 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 restore 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 deterioriation, 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 mechano-graphic 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 Electricality 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) organiza-
tions 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 standard 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 restored, 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 necessary, 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 encyclopedias, 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 function.

**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 newsre-ports are entered with the subject heading or the subject heading number.

For retrieval of information, the “subject heading num-ber”, 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 en-tries of authors of monographs, articles, papers and newsre-ports and to prepare an authorized writer index. Data en-tries of 20,000 authors are available. Alphabetical lists ac-cording 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, congresses and conferences orga-nized in Turkey.

It is sent free to the agencies of the Prime Ministry cen-tral organization, to the libraries of the institutions and or-ganizations and to research centers.

**Bibliographies**

The Prime Ministry General Directorate of the State Archives prepares bibliographies for bibliographical control.
In choosing 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 satisfactorily 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 feded 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: A Short History of the Turkish Archives and the Activities of the General Directorate of the State Archives. - Ankara: The Prime Ministry General Directorate of the State Archives, 1994. - 133 p. - (The Turkish Republic Prime Ministry General Directorate of the State Archives; publication no. 4)
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 1638 written in "divanc karnasi" style addressed to the Reisi-katib by the Sadrazam, about the records and registration books to be preserved in the Hazine-Amir.
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 Sadr-dālam Room of the Topkapı Palace should be examined, weeded, and put in new sacks while the unnecessary ones should be destroyed.
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 Kadılik of Istanbul regarding 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 Sadrāzam 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 Sadrāzam dated 1549 written in "Rikā" style stating that the Hazne-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.
عفوخواص

شکایت به ملک‌بخت به ملک‌بخت در ماموریت خود از فرمانده ایرانی در انجام امور مربوط به اراضی ملک‌بختی انجام می‌دهد. بنابراین، ملک‌بخت از قلمرو‌های مربوط به این مورد حمایت می‌کند و از طرف‌های مربوط به این مورد مراجعه می‌نماید.

اقدام به مراجعه به ملک‌بخت به ملک‌بخت در ماموریت خود از فرمانده ایرانی در انجام امور مربوط به اراضی ملک‌بختی انجام می‌دهد. بنابراین، ملک‌بخت از قلمرو‌های مربوط به این مورد حمایت می‌کند و از طرف‌های مربوط به این مورد مراجعه می‌نماید.

Special Order dated 1847 written in "Tika" style stating the construction of "Evrak Mahzen" (an archival building) in the province of Manastir.

Appendix - 9
An order dated 1867 upon the request of the Sadrāzam 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 Sadrâzam dated 1867 written in “rik’a” style stating that the ruined dormitories in Ankara should be restored 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 Istanbul (Republic Archives).
Sakarya muharebesinde ibraz-ı fedakârî eyleyen Garp Cephesi Kitaatına mensup erkan-ı ümera ve zabıtandan iki yüz onuz dört zatın İstiklâl madalyası ile taltfıleri hakkında Cephe Kumandanlığı'ndan mevrud ve melûf defter Heyet-ı Vekilece bit-tetkik muvafık görülmuştur.

29 Eylül 337

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>İcra Vekilleri Heyeti Reisi Vekili</th>
<th>Hariciye Vekili</th>
<th>Dahiliye Vekâleti V.</th>
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<td>Rafet</td>
<td>Yusuf Kemâl</td>
<td>Rafet</td>
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<th>Adliye Vekili</th>
<th>Şerîye Vekili</th>
<th>Erkâni Harbiye Umumiye Vekili</th>
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<td>Refik Şevket</td>
<td>Fehmi</td>
<td>Cephede</td>
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<th>İktisat Vekili</th>
<th>Nafia Vekili</th>
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<td>Ömer lütfu</td>
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<th>Maarif Vekili</th>
<th>Maliye Vekili</th>
<th>Hasan Hüsnü</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hamdullah Suphi</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.
A letter of the Prime Ministry stating that the Struggle for Independence in Anatolia shall be called "The War of Independence".
T.C.  
Başvekâlet  
Kalem-i Mahsûs Müdiriyeti  

12 Kânun-ı Saâni 1926  

Hülâsa: Anadolu İstiklal seferine verilecek isme dair.  

Erkân-ı Harbiye-i Umûmiye Riyâsetine  

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

Anadolu istiklal mücadelelerine "İstiklal Harbi" isminin verilmesi muvafık görülmuştur.  

Başvekil
APPENDIX - 15

KARARNAME

Maarif Vekilliğinden yazılan 16/12/934 tarih ve 92016 sayılı tezkerede; Türkiye Cumhuriyeti içinde 2,000,000 kilogramdan fazla tarihi evrak bulunduğu, şimdiki teşkilatın bu işleşi ise başarama yetişmediği için bunların gün geçtikçe yaşam, günümüze, günümüze ve deşik ve duruşuyla tüketmeekte olduğu bildirilmiş ve Başyargıda ve Bazar Vekâlet ve veya Maarif Vekilliğine bağlı olmak ve içinde mütehasıssir bir bilim kaynağı, Başma evi, çiftlik evi, fotoğraf atolyesi, hastane müzesi, sallun ve müsaadat yerini bulunmak üzere tarihi evrak düzeltme işlerine öğrenme nhập bir arşiv idaresi teşkilı gerekli görüldüğü ve bunun için hukuk fakültesi veya yetenekli üyesi işadamı bir -

Kaçının bir iki seni medebetle Peşte, Vıyana, Deressed ve Gand'daki arşivlerde çalıştılar ve arşivlerin Üniversity şehirlerinde bulunduğuna göre İstanbul'da böyle bir birtına araması veya Ankara'da yapılmasına - mürasık olmasa ve birtına bulunmaktadır sonra ıçerisinin arşiv ileri bir hale konulması için hiç olmasa 100,000 lira da ihtiyac bulunduğunun için teşkîlî ile bir karara bağlanmasını istenilmiş ve -

Maaliye Vekilliğinden yazılan 1/1/1935 tarih ve 10935 sayılı mütaleanın olmasına, böyle bir arşiv idaresinin teşkîl ve tarihi hâzı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzılı hâzı 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.
II

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

12/1/335
Reisicümhr

K. Alibeyk

Bı. V. Ad. V. M. M. V. Da. V.

Nam. Z. Saygılı A. Eybek S. Kayık

Ha. V. V. Ma. V. Mf. V. Na. V.

S. Kayık T. Başpınar B. Ayzeigen A. Eybek Kayık

Ik. V. S. İ. V. G. İ. V. Zr. V.

B. Eyzeigen M. R. Ayzeigen Kasıttan müldetkime

- 2 -
Osmanlı fermanları Makedonya'da

Bir zamanlar "muçbince amel edilirdi", şimdi sergileniyor

Osmanlı fermanları Makedonya'da

Osmanlılar da argıv fıkri

Türkiye Gazetesi (Newspaper), 8 July 1992
Osmanlı Arşivi'ndeki katalogların birer nüshası Ankara'ya gönderildi.


 Araştırmacılar artık yorulmayacak

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

Bugüne kadar, Osmanlı Arşivi'ndeki belgelerden faydalanmak isteyen yerli ve yabancı araştırmacılar, İstanbul'da, Osmanlı Arşivi'nde çalışmak zorunda dıylar. Kataloqların yayunlanması olması dolayısıyla, arşive bizzat başvurmayı seçer, bu malzeme hakkında bilgi sahibi olmayıordurlardı.

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

Böylece, Osmanlı Devleti'nin asırlar süren idare yazışmaları neticesinde biriken ve 1846 yılında Sadrazam Mustafa Reşid Paşa'nın emriyle kurulan Hazine-i Evrak'tan günümüz kadar münhasır olan araştırmacılar için hazırlanan ve sayılan 558'i bulan kataloglar İstanbul'da Osmanlı Arşivi'ne yansıtılmış, Ankara'da da araştırmacıların istifadesine sunulmuş olacak.

Türkiye Gazetesi, 11 February 1993
Dünyanın en büyük arşiv'i Türkiye'de

Milli Hafızamız: Arşivler

Hürriyet Gülay Demir

Arşivler, pek çok kişi için geçmiş ve tarihi Foster eden bir kutup ve her biri için değerli bir mallardır. Türk Cumhuriyeti, bu değerleri koruma ve korumak için milli hafızaları arşivler olarak da düşünmek ve işleyecek bir strateji geliştiriyor. Dünyanın en büyük arşiv'i Türkiye'de kuruldu.


Osmanlı arşivinde 150 milyon belge mevcut

Zaman Gazetesi, 23 February 1993
- 2 -
Arşivlere göre Sırp vahşeti eskiye dayanıyor

Milli Hafizamız: Arşivler

Yazan: GÖRAY ÖMÜR

Zaman Gazetesi, 24 Fevral 1998

APPENDIX - 18
HABER MERKEZI


-Çeşitli Dış Türkler - Bibliyografyası: (Osmany Arşifleri Daire Başkanlığı, yazar no: 3)

-Bürokrasi Araştırmaları: (Osmany Arşifleri Daire Başkanlığı, yazar no: 3)

-Bürokrasi Tabipleri: (Osmany Arşifleri Daire Başkanlığı, yazar no: 3)

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

30'a yakın ülkenin hafızası
İstanbul'da saklanıyor!

Orta Doğu Gazetesi, 10 May 1993
Osmanlı arşivi, "hurda kağıt" niyetine Bulgaristan'a satılmış

Sofya ile yapılan işbirliği, bizim açımızdan büyük bir kaybolmanın tehlikesini de beraberinde getirdi. 1931 yılında hurda kağıt olarak okuyan bir milyona yakın belge tespit edilmiştir.
Tasnif edilemen arşiv evrak yığınının farklıdır


Orta Doğu Gazetesi, 12 May 1993

- 3 -
Belgeler, mukaddes emanet taşınır gibi taşınıyor!!

Orta Doğu Gazetesi, 13 May 1993
- 4 -
Arşivcilik, ata yadigari!

Osmanlı döneminde ait arşivcilik sergisi, Ankara, 14 Mayıs 1993
Kayıtları zayı edenin vay haline!!

Orta Doğu Gazetesi, 15 May 1993
Osmanlı arşivleri modernleşiyor

Osmanlı Arşivi'nin cami-ünden karişik işleyişine, olayları anlatan belgeleri ve dokunulanın arşivlerine, pek çok daha yaygın bir şekilde erişim sağlanmayı amaçlıyor. Bu, Osmanlı arşivlerinin modernleme sürecinin bir parçasıdır.

Osmanlı Arşivi, Türkiye'nin en büyük arşiv koleksiyonlarından biridir. Arşivde bulunan belgeler, Osmanlı dönemi ile ilgili olanlarla, tarih, sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel tarih dönemlerini kapsar. Arşivde bulunan belgeler, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun tarihine ve yapısı hakkında önemli bilgiler verir.

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"BULGARISTAN' A SATILAN EVRAK"

31 yıldır toplandığı aşırı belgelere odağı olan "Bulgarian'ın Satılan Evrak" ve Cumhuriyet Dönemi Arşiv Çalışmaları" adlı kitapta, bu eseri bütün yazarlarına yayın compartir. O yazarın tarih ve siyaset bilgisiyle, İstanbul'daki topluluklarla birlikte birlikte birlikte, bu eserin satılığına yardımcı olanlar arasında, Türk-Güneydoğu Avrupa ilişkileriyle ilgili bir analiz vermektedir.


Hadiye söyle miyiz? "Bulgarian'ın Satılan Evrak" ve Cumhuriyet Dönemi Arşiv Çalışmaları" adlı kitapta, bu eserin satılığına yardımcı olanlar arasında, Türk-Güneydoğu Avrupa ilişkileriyle ilgili bir analiz vermektedir.

Tek Parça dehinede, Türk tarihine ve kültürel yönlendirmelerine ilgi olan bulag alan bir Türk yazarı, bu eserin satılığına yardımcı olanları arasında, Türk-Güneydoğu Avrupa ilişkileriyle ilgili bir analiz vermektedir.

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Bosna-Hersek Bibliyografiyası

Dokümantasyon Daire Başkanlığında önemli bir kitap daha yayılan düğümünun sonraki kitabı olan BOSNA-HERSEK BIBLIYOGRAFIYASI, her bir Türkiye'ye açılan kütüphanelere büyük olasılıkla, deneysel ve uygulamalı bir işlev için gereklidir.

**BİBLOYOGRAFIYANIN İÇERİĞİ**

Bosna-Hersek taslakları, raporlar, belgeler ve diğer malzemelerin bilgi döngüsüne katılarak, belgelerin analizi ve değerlendirilmesi için bir araçtırma yolu sunmaktadır. Bu tür materiallar, Bosna-Hersek'in tarihçesini ve sosyal yapısını anlamak için büyük bir öneme sahiptir.

**KAYNAK EKSİKLİĞİ**


**İÇERİK**

Bosna-Hersek taslakları, raporlar, belgeler ve diğer malzemelerin bilgi döngüsüne katılarak, belgelerin analizi ve değerlendirilmesi için bir araçtırma yolu sunmaktadır. Bu tür materiallar, Bosna-Hersek'in tarihçesini ve sosyal yapısını anlamak için büyük bir öneme sahiptir.

**BAŞKA ONAYLAR**

Bosna-Hersek taslakları, raporlar, belgeler ve diğer malzemelerin bilgi döngüsüne katılarak, belgelerin analizi ve değerlendirilmesi için bir araçtırma yolu sunmaktadır. Bu tür materiallar, Bosna-Hersek'in tarihçesini ve sosyal yapısını anlamak için büyük bir öneme sahiptir.

**ÜÇSUN**

Bosna-Hersek taslakları, raporlar, belgeler ve diğer malzemelerin bilgi döngüsüne katılarak, belgelerin analizi ve değerlendirilmesi için bir araçtırma yolu sunmaktadır. Bu tür materiallar, Bosna-Hersek'in tarihçesini ve sosyal yapısını anlamak için büyük bir öneme sahiptir.

**NOTLAR**

Bosna-Hersek taslakları, raporlar, belgeler ve diğer malzemelerin bilgi döngüsüne katılarak, belgelerin analizi ve değerlendirilmesi için bir araçtırma yolu sunmaktadır. Bu tür materiallar, Bosna-Hersek'in tarihçesini ve sosyal yapısını anlamak için büyük bir öneme sahiptir.

**Tercüman Gazetesi** (Newspaper), 18 August 1993
Schatkamer der archieven
Het archiefwezen in Turkije
Peter Hofland

Staatsarchief voor de Osmaanse Archieven

Niet ver van het Topkapı Sarayı, in dezelfde wijk Sultanahmet, ligt de belangrijkste archiefinstelling van Turkije: het Staatsarchief met de Osmaanse archieven (T.C. Baslıkarchiv) Diverse Arşivler Genel Müdürliği (Osmaani Arşivleri). De archieven en studiezaal zijn geïntegreerd in een modern gebouw, waar ongeveer 130.000.000 documenten liggen (die omvang in meter is niet bekend). De studiezaal is voorzien van zitting plaatsen, waarvan de meesten nogal klein zijn uitgevallen. Rond de 3000 bezoekers per jaar komen hier onderzoek doen. Nauwelijks zijn in ruimte maar aanwezig en in de bibliotheek wordt de gehele jaar studiezaal. Op personenbodem is de situatie geheel anders dan in het archief van het Topkapı: het werkzaam voor het archief is voor 1981 vrijwel mensen, nu zijn dat er 600.

Het belang van dit archief is niet alleen groot vanwege de bijna zevenduizendjarige wereldrijk van de Osmanen. Het is evenzeer het belangrijk voor het Balkanlanden en Iran waar handelsbeziekomen met niet-Moslim staten voor veel landen ligt hier een belangrijk deel van hun geschiedenis. Hier gaat daarbij vaak ook om bronnen die elders niet, of niet meer, bewaard gebleven zijn. De archieven van de Osmaanse overheidsdiensten in de overgebleven gebieden zelf zijn voor enkele deel verloren of verweven geraakt, met uitzondering van enkele uitzonderingen, zoals het belangrijkste bureau van het Osmaanse ministerie van buitenlandse zaken, waarin de overgebleven documenten bewaard worden. Dit is de reden waarom historici uit de voormalige Oost-Europa, Griekse en Israëlische, maar ook Westerse en uiteraard Turkse onderzoekers, gebruik maken van de Osmaanse archieven.

... 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 rijk in de veertiende eeuw en er in Istanbul veertiende- en vijftiende-eeuwse stukken aanwezig zijn, dateert het meeste materiaal van na de verovering van Constantinopel. Het is mogelijk dat oudere stukken achtergebleven zijn in de andere hoofdsteden Bursa en Edirne, en eeuwenlange stad is nog een aantal documenten aanwezig. Wat betreft Edirne, het verhaal gaat dat tijdens de Balkanoorlog van 1912 een belangrijke collectie van gevolgen van Bulgarië verloren is gegaan.

Kern van de Osmaanse archieven vormen de bestanden van de raad van de sultans (Divan Hükûmât) en van de grootvaticr (Eski Arşiv). Wat betreft de officiële correspondentie van de Osmaanse staat tot het einde van de achttiende eeuw (1789) waren er geen Turkse diplomatieke posten in het buitenland. Contacten met andere殖民地 were onderhouden door middel van de afgezanten van de landen in Istanbul. Zelden werden er Osmaanse missies gezonden naar buitenlandse hoofdsteden. Pas in de tweede helft van de achttiende eeuw ontstond er een Turkse vertegenwoordiging in Europa, en zo werden diplomatieke missies gezonden naar buitenlandse hoofdsteden. Toch is er wel wat van terug te vinden in de vroege geschiedenis, met een korte samenvatting van de vroege geschiedenis:

Nederlands Archievenblad, September 1993
(Dutch Archive Journal)
De belangrijkste bron voor buitenlandse activiteiten in het Oostenrijk-Nederland is een serie registers van buitenlandse zaken, waarin de diplomatieke zaken ook gegeven worden over de commerciële activiteiten van buitenlandse ondernemingen (Diplomatieke Registers). Er zijn twaalf delen, lopend van 1605 t/m 1914.

Voor de geschiedenis van de veroverde gebieden zijn de stukken van belang die te maken hebben met het administratief onderhoud van de voormalige kerken, belastingen en eigendommen van de grond (Leprieurijen, Defterdarij). Op grond van de bron is het bijvoorbeeld mogelijk om bepaalde reconstructies te maken van de gebieden in het Nabije Oosten of de Balkan die teruggingen in de vijftiende eeuw. Korter gezegd, deze bron is de belangrijkste bron voor de geschiedenis van de veroverde gebieden.

De kopieën van de Staatsarchief van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden (Archief van de 's-Hertogenbosch) geven inzicht in de administratieve structuur van het Oostenrijk-Nederland, evenals in de tegemoetkoming, benoeming en promotie (In de Defterdarij). Op het terrein van de rechtpraak zijn er reeksen met de registers van de hoge rechters van de kadastrale rechterlijke rechtspraak en de geboorte- en overlijdenregistra. Een belangrijke bron voor de latere perioden was de Archiefkader van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden (Archiefkader).

Over het algemeen is het Staatsarchief van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden een belangrijke bron voor de geschiedenis van de veroverde gebieden. Deze bron is echter maar beperkt geschikt voor de studie van de diplomatieke zaken van het vijftiende eeuw. De Archiefkader is een belangrijke bron voor de latere perioden.

**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 archieven van de Oostenrijkse ministeries zijn echter buitengelegen. De archieven van de Republiek liggen voor het grootste deel op de ministeries in Ankara.

Ook de archieven van de Oostenrijkse ministeries zijn echter buitengelegen. De archieven van de Republiek liggen voor het grootste deel op de ministeries in Ankara.

Desondanks is het Staatsarchief gebruikt om de archieven te onderzoeken. De archieven zijn omgezet in verschillende westere archieven in de Latijnsche wereld. Deze bron is echter maar beperkt geschikt voor de studie van de diplomatieke zaken van het vijftiende eeuw. De Archiefkader is een belangrijke bron voor de latere perioden.

**Nederlands Archievenblad, September 1993**

(Dutch Archive Journal)
Mühimme Defteri, Osmanlı imparatörlüğü hükümdarlarının karamanları koleksiyonudur. Her Heret yalnız karamanları bir büyük cilt (defter) hâlinde bir araya getirilmiştir.

Mühimme Defteri, Osmanlı Imparatorluğu'nun önemli tarihi kaynaklarından biridir. Bu defterler, Osmanlı Devleti'nin sınırları içindeki olaylar, davalar, idamlar, hükümet kararları, savaşlar ve diğer önemli olaylar dahil olmak üzere geniş bir alanı kapsar. Bu nedenle, bu defterler, tarihçi ve arkeologların önemli bir kaynaktır.


Arşiv belgelerinin bakım, tedavi ve onarım çalışmalarına devam ediliyor

Elyazması Kur’an-ı Kerim nasıl kurtarıldı?

Ozanlı Arşiv Daire Başkanlığı bünyesinde, tahli olunmuş belgeleri yeniden kolluk hayatına kazandırmak maksadıyla Restorasyon ve Klasik Cilt Servisi kurulu. Servis lief olarak, 60 adet el yazması Kur’an-ı Kerim’i kurtarmaya çeşitli.

Adeta hamur haline gelmiş kağıt toma-ının ve olduğu ilk bakışta anlamlık mümkin değil.

Restorasyon uzmanları, kağıt to-manın camurdan bıçak bir dikkat ve tilizlikle ayırıyorlar. To-manın el yazması hefis bir Kur’an-ı Kerim olduğunu anlıyorlar.

Ve her yaprak teker teker ayrı ayrı temiz- lendikten sonra restor edilerek bu hâle getiriliyor.

Uz Dergiler El YAZMAŞI

Müdürülüğe bağlı olarak çalışma yapılan Restorasyon ve Klasik Cilt Servisi, bugün oldukça paralel olarak rol oynıyor.-service ilewarzan olarak olaymaların konusunu yapmaya hizmet etmektedir.

Osmancı Arşiv Daire Başkanlığı bünyesinde, tahli olunmuş belgeleri yeniden kolluk hayatına kazandırmak maksadıyla Restorasyon ve Klasik Cilt Servisi kurulu. Servis lief olarak, 60 adet el yazması Kur’an-ı Kerim’i kurtarmaya çalışıyor.

Tarih 27 Ekim 1993 Çarşamba

Türkiye Gazetesi, 27 Ekim 1993
Silahhâne'de bugün açılıyor

Osmanlı Fermanları Sergisi

Sergide Makedonya'yı ve Türkiye'ye ait 400'ü aşkın tıgrat ve ait ferman belgesi ve fotoğraflar yer alıyor.


Osmanlı Arşivi Fermanlar Sergisi bölümünde ise ferman, berat ve tuğralar yer alacak. Bu sergide Osmanlı Devleti'nin çeşitli dönemlerine ait 100'e yakın eser tanıtılacak. Yurt içi ve yurt dışında da sergilenen bu fermanlar döneminde hukuki, siyasi, ekonomik, kültürel özelliklerinin yanı sıra, bu dönemin sanat anlamında Osmanlı arşiv belgelereinin hususiyetleri, Osmanlı diplomatlığı ve Türk arşivciliği konusunda da bilgi veriyor.

Türkiye Gazetesi, 4 November 1993
Kültürel ilişkilerin birikim sonucu olduğunu söyleyen Binark: "Arşivler, bilgi ve düşünce alışverisini sağlar"

İslâm, Aşiret ve Milletle İlişkileri


Ortadoğu Gazetesi, 21 November 1993
Belgelerle Türk Arşivleri

Tarihinde Bugün

Terçüman Gazetesi, 21 November 1993
Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri yayın faaliyetlerine devam ediyor:

Tozlu raflardan kurtulan belgeler

Yayımlıdıği 50'ye yakın kitapta yerli ve yabancı arşivcilere hizmet veren ve çalışmalarını halkın dini, kültürel ve sosyal hayatının gelişimini, Türk Cumhuriyeti'nin ve onunla yaşanan coğrafya ve depremlerin bölgelerine birçok köşeye)dealloclar.

BAŞBAKANLIK

Başbakanlık, Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü, çalışmalarında belge komendosu arşivcilik 
esnasında çok sayıda belge bulmuş, bu belgelerin kurtulması için girişimlerde bulunuyor. Arşivcilik, Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde ve onunla yaşanan coğrafya ve depremlerin bölgelerine birçok köşeye dağıtılır. Daha doğru, arşivci ve arşivcilik elemanlarının çalışmalarını sürdürmek için gerekli koşulları sağlanması önemlidir.

YAYIMLANAN KITAPLARDAN BAZILARI

Türkiye'deki belgelerin ve Türk Cumhuriyeti'nin ve onunla yaşanan coğrafya ve depremlerin bölgelerine birçok köşeye dağıtılır. Daha doğru, arşivci ve arşivcilik elemanlarının çalışmalarını sürdürmek için gerekli koşulları sağlanması önemlidir.

APPENDIX - 31

111
Bulgariyan'ı Satılan Arşivlerimiz Kurtarılıyor


Bulgariyan'ı satılan arşivler, Türkiye'nin tarihine ve kültürune büyük bir katkıdır. Bu arşivler, tarihi dokunuşundan kaynaklanan bilgiler, tarih ve kültürün değerlerini korumak için önemlidir.
1560 Yılında Türkiye

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

Özür dilerim, ancak belgelere okunamıyor. Belgenin içeriğini okumak için belgenin içeriğini esas almak zorundayız.
Dear Mr. Binark:

We the undersigned participants in the 'Second International Congress of Deffterology' (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 Mutasaba'ı Vilayet-I Anadolu Deffteri of 1530. As collectively we represent the majority of scholars specializing on the study and publication of the Ottoman Tahir Deftari, 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 acknowledgment should be conveyed to the Acting Undersecretary of the Prime Ministry, H.E. Dr. Yucel Edil, as well as to Professor Halil Inalok (who has urged the undertaking of this important task throughout the past thirty years). That this project was actually realized under your own leadership speaks well of your 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 T0 166, T0 387, T0 998, T0 370 and T0 167, will provide the international scholarly community access to a corpus of key sixteenth century Tcrmal Deffteres covering the entire span of the Ottoman Empire at the height of its extent. 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 more fully apparent.

Aided by the excellent indexes and maps which accompany the facsimile of the 1530 register, all of us specializing in the field of 'deftterology' 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 Tahir Deftari, but now in making them available to the scholarly community as well. Please convey our appreciation to both Necati Gultepe and Necati Akdas and, via them, to all members of the Archives staff who played a role in the realization of this publication.

-1-
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.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Ablin Géza
Kamal Abdulahattah
Bir Zeit University

A. Al-Ansari
Alaeddin Aköz
Selcuk University

John Alexander
University of Thessaloniki

Muzaffer Arkan
Ege University

Hasan Bahar
Selcuk University

Evangelia Bélka
Institute of Asia Minor Studies

Tuncar Baykara
Ege University

Irina Beliceanu-Steinherr
University of Paris (Retired)

Alpay Bizirlik
Selcuk University

Sincerely yours,

M. Döllner
Melek Dellibasal
Ankara University

M. Döllner
Mesud Bööök
Istanbul University

Feridun Emecen
Istanbul University

A. Ferevan
Christina Fenesan
University of Bucharest

M. Gökçen
Najat Göyönc
Selcuk University (Retired)

W. Hürteroth
Wolf-Dieter Hütteroth
Erlangen University

Međid Uhan
Middle East Technical University

Svetlana Ivanova
National Library of Sofia
Seyin Bay BINARK,


Onaltinci yüzylıdan sonrasına rastlayan ondört Tapu Tahrir Defterleri'nin yayınlanmasına devam etme amacını tamamıyle desteklediğimiz de belirtmek isteriz. Özellikle TD 166, TD 387, TD 998, TD 370 ve TD 167, onaltinci yüzylının kaynak eseri olan ve Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun o devirdeki ihtivaatını gözler önüne seren İsmail Defterleri'nin milletlerarası bilim camiasının önderligine alınmasına hizmet vermek, görevimizdir. Yayınlanan bu kaynak eserlerinden istifade ederek, sosyal ve ıktisadi Osmanlı tarihindeki hakkında bilgilirmemiz derinleştirme imkanını bulacağız. Bulunanlardan faydalanarak ortaya çıkacak çalışmalar vaastasıyla bu bilgiler daha geniş bir tarih camiasına iletilmiş olacak ve Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun dünya tarihindeki yeri ve önemi sonunda daha iyi anlaşılmaktır.


Yoğun programımız sebebiyle Erlangen'da bizlerle olamadığımız için üzüldük. Eğer olabilsaydıınız aşağıda imzasını bulunan şahsın herbiri bu mektupta zikredilen duyugaları size ifade ederlerdi.

Saygılarınızla,
Devlet arşivlerinden dört önemliler eser

Prof. Dr. Necmeddin Sefercioğlu

Osmanlı belgelerinde Ermeniler ve Ermeni olayları tarihi

Bu iki eserin birisi Osmanlı Belgeleriyle Ermeneriler (1918-1920) büyük çilt, 627 sayfa, Sayım Ismet Binarkin Türkiye-İngilizce, 50 sayfa, "suras" u ile. 


Bu iki eser, okuyanlar, kendi, da- bi tarafından lides edilen "Sark Me'selii"nin tam ışıkta bulunması olabilir. Bu "Kurt Me'selii" dilde pi-kartları karışımlı ve şahıcdarlar da o al-ıklanımsızdır, Yoldaş ele Ermeni de- ki bir haftalık, Türkiye mescit bir deşmen憑твердır.


It has been prepared in Turkish, English, French and Arabic.


PUBLICATIONS OF THE DIRECTORATE OF OTTOMAN ARCHIVES


- Osmanlı fermaları = Ottoman fermans. - İstanbul: Seçil Ofset, 1992. - 208 s. - (T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı; Yayın no. 2)

- Osmanlı Devleti ile Kafkasya, Türkistan ve Kırım Hanlıklararasındaki münasebetlere dair arşiv belgeleri (1687-1908 yılları arasında) = Archives on the relations between the Ottoman State and the Khanates of Caucasia, Turkestan and Crimea (covering the years between 1687-1908). - Ankara: Başbakanlık Basımevi, 1992. - XLVII, 240, 197 s.- (T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı; Yayın no. 3)


- Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı çalışmalarında uyulacak imlâ 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: Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü, 1992. - VI, 153 s. - (T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı; Yayın nu. 6)


- Reychman, Jan - Ananiasz Zajaczkowski. Osmanlı - Türk diplomatikası el kitabı = Handbook of Ottoman - Turkish  
diplomatics / Gnlş. İng. çev. Andrew S. Ehrenkreutz, çev.  
Mehmet Fethi Atay. - İstanbul: Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivlerı Genel Müdürlüğü, 1993. - XXIV, 257 s. - (T.C.  
Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı; yayın nu. 10)

- Musul - Kerkük ile ilgili arşiv belgeleri (1525-1919) =  
Archives relating to Mosul-Kirkuk (1525-1919). - Ankara:  
Başbakanlık Basımevi, 1993. - XXXVI, 734 s. - (T.C.  
Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı; yayın nu. 11)

- 3 numaralı mühimme defteri (966-968 / 1558-1560): Tırk-  
basım = Mühimme Registrationbook Number 3 (966-968 /  

- 3 numaralı mühimme defteri (966-968/1558-1560): Özet ve  
transkripsyon = Mühimme Registrationbook Number 3 (966-968 / 1558-1560): Summaries and transcriptions.  
- Ankara: Başbakanlık Basımevi, 1993. - LIX, 816 s. - (T.C.  
Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı; yayın nu. 12. Divân-ı Humâyûn  
Sicilleri dizisi; 1)

- 438 numaralı muhasebe-i vilayet-i Anadolu defteri  
(937/1530) I.: Kütahya, Karahisar-i Sahip, Sultanönü,  
Hâmit ve Ankara Livaları: Dizin ve tırkbasım =  
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