



OSMANLI SÂLNÂMELERİ VE NEVSÂLLERİ
BİBLİYOGRAFYASI VE TOPLU KATALOĞU

A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND UNION CATALOGUE
OF OTTOMAN YEAR-BOOKS

الببليوگرافيا والفهرس الموحد
للسالنامات والنوسالات العثمانية

by
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Eserin tüm yayın hakları saklıdır. Hiç bir şekilde kısmen de olsa herhangi bir yöntemle kopya edilip, çoğaltılamaz, yayımlanamaz.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study is to make a detailed survey of the *sâlnâmes* and *nevsâls* that serve as a window through which can be glimpsed the organisation of, as well as material and intellectual life within the Ottoman Empire in the last three quarters of a century of its existence. This information contained within such yearbooks is, however, as yet still only utilised by a handful of people. It will attempt to provide solutions to the problems of what these yearbooks actually are, when, where, by whom, how and for what purpose they were produced, and what may be considered their most important content. Other pertinent questions include: in which of the main libraries in Turkey are copies of these works (for which we wish to discover the year in which and in what number they were produced) to be found; which copies are these; under which shelf mark have they been registered; and how are we able to utilise them? The aim of this study may now briefly be summarised in more detail. It is hoped that the entirety of these works can be reproduced as microform texts, and that the data presented in this manner will thus become more accessible and more easily understood both within Turkey and abroad. The readership which the present work aims to target encompasses statesmen at home and abroad, politicians, diplomats, administrators, journalists and writers, librarians, archivists and historians, those engaged in literature, art and other cultural sectors, publishers, and the tens of thousands of research students writing theses as well as the institutions and establishments offering such opportunity for research. In conclusion, it is hoped that this work can lead to real progress in the fields of research and publishing.

The *sâlnâmes* published between the dates 1847-1922 are famous. They contain hugely important information relating to this period's history, geography, administrative structures, institutions, individual lives, science, economics, military and navy, education, culture and other such areas. The *sâlnâmes* (in which a great deal of information such as postal charges, departure and arrival times of steamers as well as their routes, sketches of certain bridges, plans/maps and various photographs of towns, drawings of banners etc. is at the readers' disposal) contain, in addition to this, a significant amount of valuable scientific documents. With the exception of the first issues, these periodicals, which were increasingly perfected with time, count as incredibly rich sources of knowledge. The yearbooks in question, initially only small in terms of size and the number of pages (typically 100 pages), gradually came to exceed 1000 pages.

The word *sâlnâme*, used for works written in order to record as a collected whole the events occurring in that year, entered the Turkish language after the Tanzimat period of reform. The term *sâl-nâme*, the meaning of which defines "a yearbook, a magazine about set subjects and produced every year, a book", and the term *nev-sâl*, which literally means "new year", both represent Persian compound derivations that entered the Turkish language. The modern Turkish equivalent is *yıllık*. In French the word for "yılık" is *annuaire*, while in English it is *year book*. Leaving aside these somewhat dry definitions, prior to the present work work¹ published in limited edition in Istanbul in 1982, a detailed work of research had not been undertaken on these yearbooks which, as has previously been mentioned, are enormously rich sources of information. As will be seen in the bibliography section, Selim Nüzhet Gerçek and Hasan Refik Ertuğ had briefly dealt with the subject. However, they frequently emphasised that they had to proceed cautiously, in a manner similar to walking through a marsh in the darkness of the night, and that the information and figures which they give are not complete. This is owing to the fact that they did not have the opportunity to view everything in its entirety. It should also be mentioned that an insufficient amount of encyclopaedic information is included. Nevertheless, both the *devlet sâlnâmes* (state yearbooks) and *vilâyet sâlnâmes* (provincial yearbooks) present us with a tremendous amount of important data concerning the places, societies and everyday lives within the borders of the Ottoman State during the 19th and 20th centuries. Although principally describing Anatolia, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, the Arabian Peninsula, the data also covers Egypt, Tripoli (Libya) and Tunisia in North Africa, the whole of Thrace, Greece, Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo, Bosnia Herzegovina, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, parts of the Mediterranean and Aegean Islands, and even extends to the Eastern Black Sea and Acaristan.

Thus a period of nearly 20 years passed by after the book on these important sources of information was published in 1982 in a limited edition in Istanbul. The book became famous in both Turkey and abroad, and within a short time sold out². Photocopies have been sold in bookshops for a number of years.

¹ Hasan Duman. **Osmanlı Yıllıkları (Sâlnâme ve Nevsâller). Bibliografya ve Bazı İstanbul Kütüphanelerine Göre Katalog Denemesi. A Bibliography and Union Catalogue with Reference to Istanbul Libraries.** Istanbul, İslam Konferansı Teşkilatı / İslam Tarih, sanat ve Kültür Araştırma Merkezi (OIC/IRCICA), 1982. IV+135+9 pp.

² **Relevant Works:**

(1) Türker Acaroğlu. "Osmanlı yıllıkları (Salnmeler and Nevsâller)". **Somut** (Istanbul), III, 41/15 (13 May 1983), p.8; (2) L. Bisharat. "Ottoman Year-books (Sâlnâme and Nevsâl)". **MESA Bulletin** (USA), XVIII, 1 (July 1984), pp.18-20; (3) Palmira, Brummett. "Ottoman Year-books (Sâlnâme and Nevsâl)". Compiled by Hasan Duman. Istanbul, IRCICA, 1982. Pp. 135+9. **MELA Notes; Middle East Librarians' Association** (USA), 32 (Summer 1984), pp.17-20.; (4) Atilla Çetin. "Osmanlı yıllıkları (Sâlnâme ve nevsâller)". **Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları** (Istanbul), 22 (February 1983), pp.196-199; (5) Ziyad Ebüzziya. "İstanbul kütüphanelerindeki Sâlnâme, Nevsâl ve Takvimler". **Meydan** (Istanbul), 613/95 (January 1983), p.65; (6) N.T. Ergün – Necmeddin Sefer-

Besides being used by researchers and even philatelists, the book soon came to be sold as a handbook in book auctions. Becoming aware of what a great treasure of knowledge these contained, some neighbouring countries (such as Bulgaria) amassed sâlnâmes for their own personal interest, paying astronomic amounts of money for them. In the course of time some countries, principally the USA and Israel, have transferred Ottoman sâlnâmes and periodicals belonging to that era to microfilm, while organisations have been founded, most notably in Turkey, selling these documents to the rest of the world. However, in Turkey itself the work of gathering such documents within a microfilm archive has still not been able to be carried out at what may be described as a national level. It is hoped that the present work, after assembling disperse material into an accessible and convenient whole presented in microform, will finally provide researchers within Turkey - and even abroad - with a gateway to these sources.

Inspired by the activities held to mark the 700th anniversary of the foundation of the Ottoman State, I thus found this same period a convenient time to publish the work throughout Turkey. I have restricted my research work to those yearbooks written in the Arabic script in both Turkish and other languages between the time when such yearbooks first appeared and the Writing Reform of 1928. This time, rather than limiting the readership of my work to Istanbul, I have chosen to make it openly available throughout Turkey's libraries for the benefit of everyone. In so widening the scope of the work both in terms of the number of yearbooks covered as well as their geographic location, it will thus be transformed from a localised work to one describing the entire nation.

A. AIM AND PRESENTATION OF THE PRINCIPAL YEAR-BOOKS

In the present work sâlnâmes and nevsâls have been categorised into two sections and five subgroups according to the way in which they were compiled, the in-

cioğlu. "Önemli bir katalog". **Türk Kütüphaneciler Derneği Bülteni** (Ankara), XXXI, 4 (1982), pp.193-194; (7) Mihail Guboğlu. "Hasan Duman. Ottoman Year-books (Sâlnâme and Nevsâl). A Bibliography and union catalogue with reference to Istanbul libraries. Compiled by Hasan Duman..." Istanbul, IRCICA, 1982, p.5+135. **Revista de Istorie** (Romania), XXXVI, 8 (August 1983), pp.858-859; (8) Mihail Guboğlu. "Hasan Duman. Ottoman Year-books (Sâlnâme and Nevsâl). A Bibliography and union catalogue with reference to Istanbul libraries. Compiled by Hasan Duman..." Istanbul, IRCICA, 1982, p.5+135. **Studies et Acta Orientalia** (Romania), 1983; (9) Kemal Karpat. "Ottoman Year-books (Sâlnâme and Nevsâl)". Compiled by Hasan Duman. Published OIC / IRCICA. Istanbul, 1982. 135 – Index – Bibliography. **International Journal of Middle East Studies** (USA), 16 (1984), pp.145-146; (10) Mahmut Şakiroğlu. "Ottoman Year-books (Sâlnâme and Nevsâl). A Bibliography and union catalogue with reference to Istanbul libraries". OIC / IRCICA, Istanbul, 1982. p.135. **Erdem** (Ankara), III, 8 (May 1987), pp.527-528; (11) Ferit Ragıp Tuncor. "Osmanlı yıllıkları". **Defne** (Istanbul), IV, 37/38 (August-September 1984), pp.30-31.

dividuals or bodies who prepared them, and the data they contain. The oldest, most systematically organised and longest-surviving class of yearbooks is represented by the *Sâlnâme-i Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmâniyye* (Yearbook of the Ottoman Empire), these also known as the “devlet sâlnâmes” (state yearbooks).

1. Devlet Sâlnâmes:

On the wishes of the Grand Vizier, Sadrazam Reşit Paşa, the first state sâlnâme was published in the year 1847 (1263 Anno Hegirae) under the name *Sâlnâme-i Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmâniyye*, having been compiled by Ahmed Vefik Paşa along with the assistance of Hekimbaşı Abdülhak Efendi zade Hayrullah Efendi and Ahmed Cevdet Pasha, one of that century's great thinkers and scientists.

It was after seeing how genealogical tables began to be published in the form of yearbooks in German and later in French from 1763 onwards in Gotha in Germany, that Reşit Paşa, desiring similar publications in Turkish, prepared the ground for the publication of the *Sâlnâme-i Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmâniyye*.

The purpose for which these state yearbooks were compiled is explained in the preface to the first state sâlnâme published in 1847. Part of this has been simplified and quoted below:

“... In order to aid all those working in clerical and other related work, individual lists have been compiled, these lists quoting the names and ranks of the ministers of our state, the vezirs and officials in the provinces, and the foreign ambassadors within our nation. In order to provide information about the world abroad, the rulers and ministers of state in Europe have been presented along with a brief summary of the legal statutes of the respective nations. A calender has been also been added, and the holy days of the various religions listed. In addition to this a register of the fiscal incomes and expenditures of the European nation states has been added, together with the exchange rates of their currencies compared with the Ottoman currency, as well as the rules and regulations concerning the state minting house have been listed. The land postal service operating within our nation, and the steamboat routes, both to and from abroad and within our territory, as well as their running times have also been recorded. This sâlnâme will be printed and published every year. Although its quality may not be perfect this year, it is certain that in the future it will find itself a much sought after work”.

Although editions of the state sâlnâmes were originally sold for 6 *kuruş* (an extremely high price for that time), after the third time they came out they were reduced to 5 *kuruş* and remained at this price for a long period.

After a period of time, the work of compiling the sâlnâmes was entrusted to Behçet Bey, the chief secretary of the Ministry of Education, and to Rüşdü Bey, a member of the Ottoman parliament. At a later date, after an *Irâde-i Seniyye* (Imperial Edict), this work was assigned to the *Maarif Nezâreti Mektubi Kalemi Hey'et*. Fi-

nally, after 1888, it was transferred to the *Sicil-i Ahvâl Memurin İdaresi* a body connected to the *Memurin-i Mülkiyye Komisyonu*, a situation which lasted until the end of the sultanate itself.

The *Sâlnâme-i Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmâniyye*'s were regularly published by the state at each financial year between 1263-1328 Anno Hegirae (1847-1912). The very last volume bears the date "def'a 68'dir...1334 mâli". The yearbooks which as previously mentioned were small in size, totalling only around 100 pages, gradually grew in terms of both the number of pages they contained and their physical size, eventually coming to exceed 1000 pages of fine-point print.

Between the years 1263-1297 (1847-1880) def'a (i.e. number/volume) 1-35 of the state yearbooks were published with the lithographic method of printing, while subsequent editions were published with the print-letter system. Gold lettering and high quality print can be found in them. In particular, those yearbooks which appeared during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II represent the finest examples. These offer an incredibly rich amount of information, each one documenting in addition to the official organisations of the state and geographical data, also the names of officials, the dates at which they had been appointed to their jobs, their ranks and the achievements or decorations which they had won. (In order for a clearer idea to be gained about the contents of these two differently published types of sâlnâme, separate evidence has been provided in the SUPPLEMENT).

The yearbooks discussed above, i.e. between the years 1263-1325 (def'a 1-64), were published based on the Hegira system of time reckoning. The year 1263 Anno Hegirae covers the period 20 December 1846 – 10 November 1847. In the year 1326 "Rumi" the "mâli" or fiscal-year system was officially introduced for the publication of yearbooks, the Ottoman fiscal year starting from 1 March and ending 28 April the following year. The year 1326 mâli thus corresponded to the publication of the 65th state yearbook. The publication of the yearbooks continued to follow this pattern in the years 1327-1328 (def'a 66-67). However, during the period 1328-1332 (1913-1916), a period when the Ottoman Empire was struggling to save itself from total collapse, the publication of yearbooks came to a standstill. The very last state yearbook, def'a 68, covers the years 1333-1334 (1918).

During the period of Sultan Abdülhamid II, greater importance began to be attached to the Ottoman provinces in the Arabian Peninsular. This was owing to the fact that the Sultan had now seen the "Islamic Union" as being important, following the ever greater number of land concessions the Ottomans were having to make in their European provinces. When indicating the civil divisions within the Ottoman Empire, the Edirne Vilâyet always came first, followed by the Rumeli Vilâyet, the Anadolu Vilâyet and then the Arabian Vilâyets. However, during this same period it became the standard method to give precedence to the Arabian Vilâyets, beginning with those of Hicaz ar-ı Mekka.

Following the founding of the Republic of Turkey 3 state yearbooks, these entitled *Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Sâlnâmesi*, were published in the years 1925-1926, 1926-1927 and 1927-1928 respectively. One state yearbook edition was also published after the introduction of the Latin script. In addition to this, 2 modern provincial yearbooks (*il yıllığı*) were brought out both in 1968 and in connection with the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Republic in 1973.

2. Vilâyet Sâlnâmes:

Vilâyet sâlnâmes comprise the second group in the present work. These were published during a period when "eyâlets" were named "vilâyets" and "vilâyets" were named "sancak" (subdivision of a province). After it was realised how useful the state sâlnâmes were, vilâyet and nezâret sâlnâmes began to be brought out. Although it is reported in some records that the first vilâyet sâlnâme appeared in 1282 Anno Hegirae (1865) in Trabzon, according to the present author the date of the first *Trabzon Vilâyet Sâlnâmesi* to be published must be set at 1286 (1869). The first Ottoman vilâyet sâlnâme is represented by the *Bosna Vilâyet Sâlnâmesi* which was published in 1283 Anno Hegirae (1866), while the last vilâyet sâlnâme was the *Bolu Livası Sâlnâmesi* published in 1337-1338 'Mâli' (1921-1922). On the other hand, a certain İbrahim Hâlet Bey, an individual who worked in the Halep Vilâyet Mektupçuluğu, is reported to have compiled a sâlnâme entitled *Fihrist-i Vilâyet-i Haleb*. Owing to the fact that it contained statistics, and information relating to economic affairs, it thus attracted the attention of the Bâb-i Ali, after which the order was given to send samples of the work in question to the vilâyets. What we can state, however, is that there was a particularly noticeable increase in output of work by the vilâyet administration in relation to the preparation of sâlnâmes after the publication of this "*Vilâyet Nizamnâmesi*" in 1284 Anno Hegirae (1867).

The vilâyet sâlnâmes provide us with a great deal of information relating to the administrative departments of each respective vilâyet. This includes lists of officials, information on local history and geography, trade and economic activities, population, schools, libraries etc. Although some vilâyets only published a sâlnâme once, others brought out as many as thirty-five editions. Among these there are even sâlnâmes in Turkish-Arabic, Turkish-Greek, Turkish-Bosnian, as well as Arabic only. The *Bolu Sâlnâmesi*, *Diyarbakir Sâlnâmesi*, *Haleb Sâlnâmesi*, *Hudavendigâr Sâlnâmesi* (Bursa), *Manastır Sâlnâmesi* and *Selânik Sâlnâmesi* are of particular importance on account of the data they contain, representing rich sources of historical and geographical information. In the same way that these sâlnâmes may contain photographs or illustrations (e.g. the Ottoman Turkish works from Yemen and Hicaz), certain examples may also include maps showing harvests (e.g. Sivas 1325/1907, Def'a 17), plans and diagrams of cities and harbours (e.g. Selanik 1320/1902), Def'a 17) or post and telegraph lines (Kastamonu, 1292/1875, Def'a 7).

LE (levha “plate”) and PL (planş “planche”) in the bibliographic classification must consequently be submitted to a thorough analysis.

It would not be right to fail to discuss two vilâyet sâlnâmes that are of especial importance in relation to the librarianship and cultural history of Turkey. The first of these sâlnâmes, published in 1290 Anno Hegirae (1873), contains a union catalogue for the libraries of the Konya Vilâyet. Although it may not conform to what we today understand as a union catalogue its subject matter is nonetheless extremely important. It covers 21 libraries situated in 14 provinces with the Vilâyet of Konya. Located at the end of the sâlnâme, this union catalogue is entitled “Konya Vilâyeti Dahiliinde Bulunan Kütüphanelerde Mevcut Kütübün Cetvelidir”. The second is represented by the 93-page “Bursa’da Bulunan Kütüphanelerde Mevcut Kütübün Miktar ve Nevileriyle Esamisini Mübeyyin Cetveli” to be found in the *Hudanvendigâr Sâlnâmesi* (Bursa) published in 1303 Anno Hegirae. In both these sections of the two sâlnâmes mentioned above it is possible to find out how many books each particular library possessed and what the titles of these books were.

It is worth singling out four additional works for further discussion from among the present investigation of the vilâyet sâlnâmes, as these possess certain very interesting features. The first of these is the *Urfa Sâlnâmesi* which was published in 1927 after the foundation of the Republic. The second is the *İzmir Vilâyeti Sâlnâmesi* which was compiled between 1927-1928 and published in 1929. As is well known, Izmir was the centre of the Vilâyet of Aydın. Despite the fact that they differ from other sâlnâmes, these two works have been included here on account of their contents and because they were printed in the Arabic script. The third work is represented by the *Beyrut Vilâyeti*, a 2-volume work classified with the serial number 157-158. Although this latter does not bear the name of a sâlnâme, it was felt worthwhile to include it in the present investigation, as it is similar to a sâlnâme in form and content. Finally, the fourth such work is the *Kızıl Acaristan Sâlnâmesi*. Although not strictly speaking belonging to one of the vilâyet of the Ottoman Empire, this sâlnâme has been included in the section on vilâyet sâlnâmes owing to the fact that it uses Arabic script and because Adzhariya (Acaristan) was once under Ottoman control. As the reader will be aware, Adzhariya is now a semi-autonomous republic within Georgia. This region, which was under Ottoman sovereignty during the 17th and 18th centuries, was occupied by Russia in the second half of the 19th century. After the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 it became a part of Turkey only to rejoin Russia again in 1921.

Among the places covered by the vilâyet sâlnâmes, *Cebel-i Lübnan* (Mountain of Lebanon) represents a “sancak” and not a “vilâyet”. However, owing to certain distinctive features, it has been classified as being separate from the vilâyet of Beirut and Lebanon. Egypt also does not represent a vilâyet, but rather an “Ottoman vassal state” bound by a special statute. The islands lying out in the Aegean Sea and

those off the Anatolian coast were grouped together as a single vilâyet under the name *Cezâir-i Bahr-i Sefid* (The Mediterranean Islands).

In recent years some local administrators have begun to republish the vilâyet sâlnâmes in modern Turkish, recognising the important role that they play in preserving for modern research important information on the local history and culture of a region³.

3. Sâlnâmes of Official Institutions and Organisations:

The sâlnâmes that were brought out by certain official institutions and organisations form the third group. These were not published in as systematic a way as the state and vilâyet yearbooks. Certain pioneering 'nâzırs' (ministers) had 'nezâret sâlnâmes' (ministry yearbooks) arranged and compiled in order to explain the statutes of the ministries for which they worked and to provide a list giving the names of the officials administering the various departments of the ministry. Besides those of state institutions, this section will deal with the yearbooks published by administrative offices that either possessed their own budgets or were connected in some way or other with a state ministry.

If the ministry yearbooks are compared with the state and vilâyet yearbooks, it can be seen that the former provide a greater amount of and more correct information about the institutions and organisations of the time, public services, the departmental hierarchy and organisation, as well as the officials employed at such places. This is essentially because the state yearbooks could not be kept free of errors or mistakes, these same yearbooks mixing up names as well as dates. It is therefore necessary to keep this fact in mind when comparing the various kinds of yearbook.

It is well worth briefly touching on the most prominent of the sâlnâmes of official institutions and organisations:

The *Sâlnâme-i Askeri* was compiled by the *Makam-ı Seraskeri* and began publication during the time when Keçecizâde Fuad Paşa was Minister of War (Commander-in-Chief). In this military yearbook data are to be found relating to the organisation of the army, permanent staff, the names of officers, medals, ranks, statistics etc, including at the beginning of the work the ranks within the Ottoman navy. The preface to the yearbook in question indicates that it was published with the aim of "kıdem ve emek, kat'ı meratıpte tayini isihkak eden mevattan bulunduğundan, buna riayet olunmak emrinde, bilcümle meratibi askeriye ashabı, kendilerinin ve diğerlerinin kıdemlerini bilmek ve silâh karındaşları olan her sınıf ümera ve zabitan ve memurini askeriye birbirini tanımak". 14 def'a (editions) of this work were published.

³ Sâlnâmelerde Karesi Sancağı (1847-1922). Edited by Abdülmeccid Mutaf. Balıkesir: Taner Ofset, 1995. Trabzon Vilâyeti Sâlnâmesi (1869). 1. C. Edited by Kudret Emiroğlu. Ankara: Trabzon İli ve İlçeleri Eğitim, Kültür ve Sosyal Yardım Vakfı, 1993.

The most prominent characteristic of the *Ordu Sâlnâmesi*, published in 1330 'mâli' (1914) is that it employed the "*munfasıl Arap harfleri*" system (i.e. the Arabic characters were printed separately, therefore making them clearer to read). This system was for a period of time officially used in the Ottoman army, after having been proposed by *Başkumandan Vekili* and *Harbiye Nâzırı Enver Paşa*.

The *Sâlnâme-i Bahriye* were compiled by the *Bahriye Nezâreti Fen Heyeti*. These discussed subjects relating to the navy, including its history, organisation, officers, the ships making up the fleet, as well as the type and condition of these ships. 24 such 'def'a' were published.

The *Bahriye-i Ticariye Sâlnâmesi* was published in 1329 (1913), and has the following in the preface "Osmanlı Kaputan ve Makinistler ve müntesebin-i Bahriye Cemiyeti Reisi Mütেকaidin-i Bahriyeden Süleyman Nutku Bey tarafından cem ve tel'if olunmuştur". The contents page reveals the following:

"(2) Mukaddime (Osmanlı kaptan ve makinistlerin sâlnâmesi, memleketimizde erbab-ı sınaatı himaye ve teşvik eden ilk eserdir). Deniz ticaretinin önemi anlatılmaktadır. (6) Cemiyetin nizamnamesi (Galata'da Ada Han 13 numaralı oda) –gemi sahiplerine karşı personeli koruyan bir tavır sergileniyor. (12) Takvim kısmı. (37) Cemiyete kayıtlı bazı üyelerin isimleri. (38) Seyri Sefain İdaresi kaptanları (isim ve memuriyetleri...). (42) Muhteif Ticaret Vapur Kumpanyalarındaki müstahdem ve kaptanlar. (47) Şirket-i Hayriye İdaresi kaptanları. (49) Haliç İdaresi kaptanları. (50) Seyri Sefain İdaresi makinistleri. (70) Umum Osmanlı Tüccar Sefani Acentaları. (72) Osmanlı vapur şirketleri. (81) Tuna Nehri Nizamnamesinden bazı mevad. (89) Kanallar Rüşumu/Süveys Kanalı... (99) Osmanlı parası ile ecnebi para karşılıkları. (117) Kavaid-i seyriye. (119) Bircümle sefain için... (120) Harita üzerindeki işaretler. (121) Ölçü olarak bazı maaş miktarları, gösterilmiştir."

On examining the *Bahriye-i Ticariye Sâlnâmesi*, *Boğaziçi Şirket-i Hayriye, Büyük Sâlnâme, Türk deniz Ticaret Sâlnâmesi* and the *bahriye sâlnâmesi* and *nevsâls* it becomes clear that Turkey was a country that attached great importance to its sailors and to its maritime commerce. If the journals and magazines that also came out at the time are added here, this importance attached to the sea and marine affairs can be seen even more clearly.

The *Rasathane-i Âmire Sâlnâmesi* was put together in 1288 (1872) by the *Rasathane İdaresi* (Observatory Administration), a body linked to the *Ticaret ve Nafia Nezareti* (The Ministry of Trade and Public Works). The *sâlnâme*, which according to the preface was arranged by the then director Kombari Efendi, contains a calendar together with data relating to this calendar, an article entitled "*Bahriyeye Dâir Fenni Heyet Ameliyatı*", a piece of writing relating to time conversions, as well as a varied selection of scientific subjects. At the end, information is given on the metric system, which people were thinking about putting into practice at that time.

The *Sâlnâme-i Nezâret-i Umur-i Hârciye* was compiled by the *Sicil-i Ahval Müdüriyet* between 1302-1320 (1885-1902), and provided information about the *Harcıye Nezâreti* (Ministry of Foreign Affairs). The *sâlnâme* offers facts and treaties about the ministry's history, organisation, foreign ministers and ambassadors, as well as the former and contemporary ambassadors in the service of the Ottoman State etc.

Although it is recorded that 6 def'a of the *Sâlnâme-i Nezâret-i Maarif-i Umumiyye* were published between 1316-1321 (1898-1903), def'a 5 belonging to the year 1320 (1902) has so far not been able to be located. The *Sâlnâme-i Nezâret-i Maarif-i Umumiyye* is a real cornucopia of knowledge for those wishing to study the educational and cultural history of the Ottoman State. Indeed, it provides information covering the historical dimension, education, ministers of education, officials, teachers, libraries and so on. In addition to this it contains data on the military schools, the general examination standards and rules governing the awarding of prizes for the *Mülkiye Mektebi* and the *Mekteb-i Sultani (Galatasaray Lisesi)*.

The *Osmanlı Hilâl-i Ahmer Cemiyeti Sâlnâmesi* was, as is evident from its name, published by the Red Crescent (Kızılay). It came out in the year 1329 'mâli' (1913) and accounted for the years 1329-1331 'mâli'. The work is illustrated and provides information on the organisation's history and work.

The *Rûsûmat Sâlnâmesi* was brought out in 1330 (1914) by the *Mâliye Nezâreti Gümrük İdaresi*. It provides useful information on, among other things, the history, organisation, officials, taxation system and revenues of the Ottoman customs bureau.

The *Cemiyet-i Tedrisiyye-i İslamiyye Sâlnâmesi* was published in 1332 'mâli' (1916) by the association directing the Darüşafakya secondary school in Istanbul.

The *İlmiyye Sâlnâmesi* was published in 1334 Anno Hegirae (1916) by the *Meşihat Makamı*. It is extraordinarily valuable historically in view of the fact that it established a bibliography of the organisation and all the 'Seyhülislam's (Islamic leaders), and contains facsimile samples of the fatwas laid down by these leaders. It was compiled by *Ebul'ulâ Mardin* and *Ahmed Refik (Altınay)* with the assistance of the committee of which they were members.

Despite the fact that it is not a private *sâlnâme*, it is worth examining in this section, on account of the information it contains, the "*Türkiye fi sene 1288*" (1871) which represents the first of 3 yearbooks brought out in Paris one after the other by Ali Suavi. On examining this work, it can be seen from the cover that each page has headings such as the following:

(2) Location and inhabitants; (3) Climate and produce; plants, animals and minerals; (9) Rivers; (10) Roads and communications (railways and telegraphs); (13) Industry; loom, factory, hearth; (19) 'Sünger ve sülük'; (19) trade ships; (19) Trading ports and statistics relating to ports, companies operating in the Mediterranean Sea

and Black Sea, Arabia; (47) Trade and Commerce; (48) 'meskukât' (coins); (49) Weights and measures; (51) Banks and companies; (51) Customs and excise.

The last edition of this work was published in the year 1290 Anno Hegirae (1873). As this was the last year, it was therefore to be published in a more elegant way and with more pictures than before. As is stated on the back cover of the book: "İstanbul'dan ve diğer memleketlerimizden sarraf ve tâcir ve fabrikacı ve esnaf gelecek sene için sâlnâmemizde kaydolunmak üzere ilân gönderdikleri hâlde kabul olunur ve beş satırı iki frank paha ile içinde tab'edilir". In addition to this a price list of the books printed by Ali Suâvi that were available to buy occupies the last page of the work, page 102.

Ali Suavi's yearbook, first published outside the Ottoman State, not only counts as a work full of general information and statistics relating to the Ottoman Empire, but also provides fairly detailed information about the industrial life of the age.

The final yearbook that will be discussed in this section is the "*Yıllık*" brought out by the *Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi* (The Turkish National Assembly) in 1928. This yearbook comprises 203 pages of text and 73 pages of pictures. Pictures are included of the president, committee presidents, administrators and certain members of parliament. In summary, the following headings are worthy of attention:

"1.A. Meclis-i Âliyi doğrudan alakadar eden bazı kanun, nizamname ve talimatnameler,

1. Teşkilat-i Esasiye Kanunu,

2. Dahili Nizamname,

3. Kütüphane Talimatnamesi,

44.B. Heyet-i Umumiye'nin mesai hülasası (encümenler, toplantılar, encümenlerden gelen mazbatalar, kabul edilen kanun, tefsir ve karar vb.),

90.C. Riyaset Divanı'nın mesai hülasası,

92.D. Encümenlerin mesai hülasası (encümen isimleriyle),

153.H. Umumi evrak hülasası (layihalar, teklifler, tezkereler, bazı eşhas hakkında takibat-i Kanuniye icrası için müsaade talebini havi Başvekâlet tezkereleri),

274.V. Sualler/cevaplar,

275.Z. Âzam-i Kiram muamelatı (istifalar, yerlerine seçilenler v.b. ile Âza-i Kiramın intihab dairesi sırasıyla isimleri ve tercüme-i halleri)."

4. Specialist Sâlnâmes of Private Individuals or Societies:

The specialist sâlnâmes of private individuals or societies form the fourth group of the study. Although the first of these sâlnâmes is represented by Ali Suâvi's work, this latter is to be found included in the third group discussed above, owing to the fact that it presents statistics and facts relating to the Ottoman Empire in a way that was unheard of until then.

Within the field of *sâlnâmes* it is without a doubt the name of Ebüzziyâ Tevfik Bey which comes to the fore, this same person having published the most elegant and refined examples of *sâlnâmes* at the printed press that he himself founded. Although based in Europe, he took selections from writings in newspapers and magazines and used these in the publication of his almanac-like *sâlnâmes*. These cover basic subjects such as art, professions, health and so on in a clear-cut way. It is worth examining some of the most prominent private or specialist *sâlnâmes* that came to be published.

The *Sâlnâme-i Hadika* was published in 1290 Anno Hegirae (1873) by Ebüzziyâ Tevfik and represents the first private *sâlnâme* to have been published during the Ottoman era. Ebüzziyâ published this work for the *Hadika Gezetesi* as, in his own words, “*bir zamime-i seneviyye olmak üzere*”. This *sâlnâme*, in which a number of articles published in the *Hadika* newspaper are to be found together with various facts and figures, discussed 11 years of domestic events and one year of politics. With its contents including articles like “*Bir Lâzime-i Siyaset*”, “*Maarif*”, “*Hürriyet-i Efkâr*”, “*Müsava*” etc., publications of the yearbook thus discussed literature, history, geography, and in particular subject material and laws relating to the contemporary press and printing – therefore providing a detailed explanation of the history of the earliest Ottoman newspapers. The *Sâlnâme-i Hadika* is well worth examining closely as it provides a remarkable indication of the events of the period and the cultural level of the Ottomans, prying into the lives of the people of the time. In fact, thanks to the work of Ebüzziyâ Tevfik Bey, the art of producing private *sâlnâmes* became highly refined in Turkey.

The second work by Ebüzziyâ Tevfik Bey to deal with this subject is represented by the *Sâlnâme-i Ebüzziyâ* which was published in 1294 Anno Hegirae (1877). The 50-page “*Mukaddime*” (Preface) aroused interest, but because it both criticised the “*Maarif-i Umumiye*” (Public Education) and contained a chronology of events certain points of which were considered, at that time, contrary to society, all copies were ordered by Sultan Abdülhamid II to be seized and destroyed. After this, the *Sâlnâme-i Kemerî* was published by the Mihran Press in 1297 Anno Hegirae (1880). The head of every page listed a day of the year while below this, space was allotted to certain general information. At the beginning of the work in addition to historical data, a list of the names of ‘vükelas’ and ‘valis’ was also provided. After this, astronomical and general information was presented. Finally, a host of statistical facts and figures relating to Ottoman and foreign governments were added.

During an eight-year period from 1297-1305 Anno Hegirae (1880-1888), Ebüzziyâ brought out editions of the *Rebi-i Marifet*. Publication ceased for a year, however, in 1298 (1881). Meanwhile, it must not be forgotten that in the 5th year that the *Rebi-i Marifet* was published (1302/1885), a publication entitled “*Zamime-i Rebi-i Marifet*” also came out. Editions of the “*Rebi-i Marifet*” – which through time came to

be printed in an ever more refined and elegant fashion (the edition of 1303/1886 is illustrated and of an exquisite quality) – was brought out under the name “*Nevsâl-i Marifet*” in the year 1306 (1889). Volumes of this latter were of a larger size and possessed a beautiful quality of printing. After this, the small-sized “*Takvim-i Ebüzziyâ*” came into circulation for a period of 3 years (1310, 1315-1316 Anno Hegirae / 1892, 1897-98). Even although the work contains a copious amount of varied information and despite the fact that it shows distinctive calender features, it has been examined on the basis of its entire contents. The little known “*1317 Sene-i Hicrîyesine Mahsus Takvim’ün Nisa-i Ebüzziyâ*” must also be added here. As can be gleaned from its title, this was concerned with women’s affairs. The author wrote in his “*Mukaddime*” (preface) that he was extremely pleased, because he had been able to fulfil a life’s ambition by providing a publication devoted to women. The work provides us with a great deal of useful information on womanhood, women and feminism.

I have indicated that part of Ebüzziyâ’s works were brought out bearing the name “*Takvim*” (Calender). However, as they are different from other works that represent genuine calenders, and because they resemble an almanac, they have been classified as “yearbooks”. These works of Ebüzziyâ which have just been discussed can be seen in the “*Nevsâls*” section.

The *Sâlnâme-i Türkî* was published by İsmail Gaspıralı in Bahçesaray in 1300 Anno Hegirae (1882). It contained information drawing attention to the Turks living in Russia. Although it is not in the form of a yearbook/almanac, I have nevertheless included it in my work in order to attract the attention of cultural historians.

The *Sâlnâme-i Gayret* was published in Sarayevo in Turkish and Bosnian between the years 1324-1325 Anno Hegirae (1906-1907) by an association known as the *Gayret Cemiyet-i Hayriyesi*. It contains diagrams and illustrations.

The contents of the *Sâlnâme-i Servet-i Fünun* are varied. The edition dating to the year 1326 “mâli” (1910) provides a fairly broad account of the events occurring in the years 1322-1325. The edition of 1327 “mâli” (1911) was twice as large as the previous work, devoting space to recording all manner of domestic and foreign events and affairs. This yearbook replaced the *Nevsâl-i Servet-i Fünun*, editions of which began appearing from 1314 (1898), was published with the help of İsmail Suphi and Mehmed Fuad. In the course of time this work came to be in great demand both owing to the high quality of its printing and because it contained more in comparison to other such works.

The *Zümrüd-i Anka Sâlnâmesi* was published once in 1924 in Istanbul and contained pictures and portraits.

The *Diken ve İnci Sâlnâmesi* was compiled by Sedat Simavi Bey, while the *Resimli Gazete Sâlnâmesi* was published by the same person for the *Resimli Gazetesi*.

The *Karagöz Sâlnâmesi* was published by the "Karagöz Gazetesi" and contains material relating to humour as well as topics of a general nature.

The *Türkiye Sâlnâmesi* was compiled in 1927 by Hasan Hulki Bey and published in Istanbul. The yearbook was divided into four sections: the first of these sections provided information on the laws, regulations and tariffs relevant to merchants, as well as statistics, reports etc., the second section listed all the cities of Turkey and the relevant addresses necessary for trade; the third section was devoted to Istanbul; and the fourth section was concerned with foreign countries "Memâlik-i Ecnebiyye". In essence, it is therefore more like a guide to trade. It was published for a second time in 1928, both in Turkish and French.

As their names clearly indicate, the following works contain subject matter relating to trade and commerce: "*Büyük Sâlnâme, 1925-1926*"; "*Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Malûl Gaziler Ticaret Sâlnâmesi, 1927*"; "*Türk Ticaret Sâlnâmesi*" (published between 1925-1926); "*Türk Deniz Ticareti, 1926*"; "*Türkiye Cumhuriyeti İstanbul Şehremaneti, 1926*"; "*Boğaziçi Şirket-i Hayriye Sâlnâmesi, 1914*". The 1924/1925 edition of the "*Türk Ticaret Sâlnâmesi*" together with the "*T.C. Malûl Gaziler Ticaret Sâlnâmesi*" appear in both Turkish and French.

The *Türk Yılı* was compiled by Yusuf Akçura in the name of the *Türk Ocakları Merkez Hey'eti*. The known edition of this work dates to the year 1928 (2nd year of publication). It contains valuable information. Although certain researchers have stated that another edition of this work exists written by the same author and dating to 1914 (1st year of publication), they have not been able to find any trace of such a work for a long period. However, the booklet that I myself have seen bears no resemblance to either a sâlnâme, nevsâl or calender. I have included it in my catalogue only on the grounds that its name bears comparison with that of the yearbooks, and because its records concern "*Türk Yılı... 17 Kanun-i evvel Büyük İstiklâl Günü, Türk Ocağı tarafından Osmanlı Hükümetinin İstiklâl gününü hatırlamak üzere tertib edilen takvini*".

5. Nevsâls of Official or Private Institutions and Organisations:

The nevsâls, which occupy an important position among the yearbooks, were compiled for various subjects. Official nevsâls also exist. It is worth examining some of the more prominent of these:

The *Millî Nevsâl* was brought out for the first time in 1338 (1922) through the work of the Kanaat Library. It is important in view of the fact that the political events of the time are to be found in its contents. In its second year it was compiled and published in a more refined way, both in respect to its contents and to its layout. As well as being a good guide to Istanbul, contemporary political events are discussed in an excellent manner. In the third year that it came out it was enlarged on account of the interest that it had attracted. This latter edition provided pictures of all the "meb'us" (Members of Parliament) of the time. The fourth edition which came out in 1341 (1925) was also arranged in an excellent manner.

The *Nevsâl-i Millî* was not connected in any way with the *Millî Nevsâl*. It was published in 1330 (1914) and possesses a unique importance in view of the fact that it includes the handwritten texts and drawings of the entire writers of that period. It was arranged by T.Z. and published by the Asar-i Müfide Library.

The *Nevsâl-i Atai* was published twice, and is illustrated. It contains information relating to agriculture, trade and health.

The *Nevsâl-i Âffiyet* was brought out by Besim Ömer Paşa and, as a nevsâl, is completely different from others of its kind. Its content is essentially concerned with health matters. It was published 4 times, between 1315-1322 (i.e. in the years 1315/1899, 1316/1900, 1320/1904, 1322/1906). It contains pictures of all the Ottoman doctors and deals with almost all of the various medical issues of the time.

The *Musavver Eczacı Nevsâli* was aimed at pharmacists and the world of pharmacy. Among its contents are pictures of contemporary pharmacists.

The *Nevsâl-i Askeri*, *Nevsâl-i Bahri* and the *Nevsâl-i Baytarî* provide a great deal of information relating to, as their names suggest, military, naval and veterinary matters. They are also illustrated.

The *Nevsâl-i Asır* holds a distinctive position among this style of writing. It was compiled by Hüseyin Vessaf Bey and published by K. Faik Efendi. Its content comprised a list of the newspapers or journals that had been published up to that time or were presently being published. The second edition was larger in size and contained more pictures. The third was also arranged in the same manner. Volumes of this yearbook were only published in the years 1314/1896, 1315/1897 and 1316/1898. After the list published in the *Sâlnâme-i Hadika* and compiled by Ebüzziyâ Tefvik, this list, compiled by Osman Ferit Bey, represents an important source of information about the history of journalism during the Ottoman era.

The *Nevsâl-i Meşâhir* is illustrated and provides useful data and statistics. It was compiled in imitation of the *Nevsâl-i Ragîb* and *Haşet Almanâğı*. Its layout and quality of printing are perfect. Its contents are without fault, this especially the case in respect to its "Yıllık Olayları" (Events of the Year) section.

The *Nevsâl-i Malûmat* was brought into circulation by Mehmed Tahir, who went by the name of "Baba Tahir" and who represented one of the most famous journalists of the Sultan Abdülhamid II period. It was published in the years 1315/1899, 1317/1901 and 1319/1903 and is said to represent an imitation of the *Servet-i Fünun*.

The *Nevsâl-i Ziraat ve Ticaret* was compiled by Salih Zeki and Mehmed Refet, and was a scientific supplement (*Muhtıra-i Fenniyyesi*) to the *Osmanlı Ziraat ve Ticaret Gazetesi*, the publication of this supplement being restricted to the year 1330. It also came with a calender.

The *Musavver Nevsâl-i Osmani* came out for the first time in 1325 (1909), having been compiled by Ekrem Reşad and Osman Ferid (Sağlam). This nevsâl, printed by İlyas Efendi, the owner of the Kanaat Library, contains information relating to administration and politics. Ample space is devoted to pictures. Owing to the quality of its writers each edition of the work, which continued in circulation for 3 years (1326-1328/1910-1912), came out in an ever-improved form. The texts are very well written, the illustrations exquisite, and the content of the works is both extensive and important.

The *Nevsâl-i Nisvan* was issued as a publication of the "*Hanımlara Mahsus Gazete*" (Journal for Women Only), has a calender of events and is illustrated. It contains several articles written for women only.

The *Nevsâl-i Servet-i Fünun* was begun in 1310 (1893) by Ahmed İhsan Tokgöz, after he had founded the *Servet-i Fünun* in 1307 (1890). Apart from calender facts and figures, scientific data and domestic news was also added. The work itself was published in an exquisite and well-illustrated form, each subsequent edition possessing a more refined layout than the previous. It continued in circulation until 1314 (1898), this final edition providing details of the Greek War.

The state sâlnâmes have been presented chronologically, while the vilâyet sâlnâmes have been listed alphabetically (although under each separate entry successive editions of yearbooks have been dealt with chronologically). Each of the individual official or private sâlnâmes and nevsâls have been ordered alphabetically, all of these, however, also adhering to a chronological order within this system.

B. EXPLANATIONS ON THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC AND UNION CATALOGUE ENTRIES

Owing to the fact that I did not have a complete bibliography at hand, I was obliged to go to all of the main libraries in Istanbul so that I could ascertain the shelf marks and bibliographic classification of the yearbooks from these libraries. In the libraries that did not conform to the system used, it was necessary to take the sâlnâmes out individually and check them. I also saw that in some of the libraries (including the libraries belonging to other provinces) a number of the sâlnâmes and nevsâls had been entered incorrectly into the index cards. In this way the entries recorded in the libraries in question could be revised and corrected. Nevertheless, such a system was established from the previously printed catalogue of the central library of Istanbul University on the recommendation of individuals working in the same field and because not all the index cards were complete. When discrepancies were observed while comparing different index cards, the entries of the corresponding sâlnâmes were corrected.

The index cards of sâlnâmes and nevsâls from the important libraries of Ankara and Erzurum were checked against the work of M. Seyfettin Özege entitled *Eski Harflerle Basılmış Türkçe Eserler Kataloğu* (vols I-V, İstanbul, Fatih Yayınevi Matbaası, 1971-1982) for data and new information at hand in the libraries of İstanbul. The late Özege was not only a colleague but also a constant source of encouragement and expert in his field. Indeed, we may describe this important individual, who lived like a real gentleman of İstanbul, as a "Katip Çelebi of our century". In the case of a discrepancy, an immediate attempt was made to relocate the original work, i.e the actual sâlnâme or nevsâl itself. As the reader will be aware, this 5-volume work acts as a window into an intellectual life and culture antedating the transition to the Latin alphabet, and which of course published its ideas in the Arabic script. It must be stated that I have had to leave many sâlnâmes and nevsâls out of the present work.

There are a great many methods of bibliographic classification used by librarians and researchers working in libraries throughout the world, and now also in Turkey. For the present work, I have adapted the order and transcription used in Özege's catalogue, which I intend to extend with supplements in the future. While determining their shelf numbers, a special case was made for those sâlnâmes and nevsâls for which more than one copy existed. In such cases only the location and shelf mark of the copy in the best condition or which is most easily accessible was selected for inclusion in the catalogue.

A complete bibliographic identification of the sâlnâmes and nevsâls, an indication of the libraries in which they were located in Turkey together with their shelf numbers, form sections II and III of the present work. In these sections the state sâlnâmes were presented chronologically, while the vilâyet sâlnâmes were listed alphabetically, although under each separate entry successive editions of yearbooks were dealt with chronologically. Moreover, the official and private sâlnâmes were also presented in the same order as that of the vilâyet sâlnâmes.

One of the most difficult things confronting a researcher in Turkey is not so much that there is a lack of available data and documented material, but rather that these sources of information and knowledge cannot be readily located and accessed. Union catalogues, which themselves require an effective system of classification and cataloguing prior to their creation, constitute one of the means by which access to such resources can be gained. Within the literature of librarianship, the best definition of a union catalogue is that made by Knud Larsen. According to Larsen, a union catalogue may be defined as a catalogue that brings together, either completely or partially, at least two or more library collections, and which organises and classifies these within a single uniform system. Union catalogues are generally classified according to their size, the type of library, whether they are public or private, whether geographically speaking they are local, regional, national or interna-

tional, and whether the collections are open or restricted. For the purposes of the present work, however, a classification system must be established which incorporates the following aims: (i) To provide any document that is required; (ii) to make borrowing or lending easier; (iii) to achieve a standardisation at a national level; (iv) to make the purchase of such a catalogue both advantageous and affordable; (v) to provide bibliographic information; (vi) to keep an inventory of the libraries that have contributed to the catalogue; (vii) to bring together within a single organisation and coordinate the activities of the bibliographic research centres. In certain centres union catalogues of index cards are initially compiled and, if possible, printed. This is particularly useful for countries with limited resources. Unfortunately, the developed countries know very well how to put this opportunity to advantage. Nowadays, work of this kind is carried out with the aid of computers and databases.

According to this evaluation, the union catalogue that I have had printed represents a work that is national in scope, specialised and detailed in subject matter, accessible to all those who wish to use it in Istanbul and other important centres in Turkey, and which includes prominent libraries in Turkey. It is my most fervent wish that other union catalogues concerned with different subject material follow the present work at a local, regional, national and international level. While I regret the fact that more comprehensive and detailed results could have been gained in this subject from research at an international level, it is nevertheless a consolation to know that almost all other people researching most other subjects encounter exactly the same problems. Although I initially considered searching through the main libraries of the world in respect to catalogues, I later abandoned this idea on account of the various difficulties involved and because the bibliographic work was both original and complex. Nevertheless, modern database technology is able to provide a solution to these types of problems.

The main sources which I have used for my research topic are indicated in the "Bibliography" section. However, I consider it worthwhile to mention a few of the works belonging to this subject. The first of these is represented by a list of the Ottoman state and vilâyet sâlnâmes compiled by the famous Ottoman historian of Prof. Justin McCarthy, copies of which are available in libraries throughout the United States⁴. In addition to this and also in the USA, an "Ottoman microfilm project" has been developed at the "Middle East Documentation Center" in the University of Chicago. Here the Ottoman sâlnâmes and nevsâls, as well as a part of the Turkish newspapers and magazines printed with the Arabic script, have been copied onto microfilm. This collection, moreover, is sold officially. Furthermore, an organisation exists in Jerusalem which reproduces material in this field and sells it⁵. Another type

⁴ Justin McCarthy. *Ottoman imperial and provincial sâlnâmes*. Bulletin of MESA (USA), 1979, pp.1-11.

⁵ Yorahi Mayorek, Director. 4. Zalman Shazer Ave. Postal Address: P.O. Box 92, Jerusalem 91920. ISRAEL.

of work has been carried out in the British Library in London by a colleague, Dr. Muhammed Isa Waley⁶. Dr Waley drew up a catalogue of the periodicals in the Turkish and Turkic languages (Turkic dialects) present in British libraries.

The *sâlnâmes*, which contain a treasure trove of valuable information on the administrative organisation of the Ottoman Empire during the final three-quarters of a century of its existence, and which reflect the scientific, economic, political, military, cultural and other activities of the time, must be counted among those resources that should not be overlooked by any study or research project in the world that will be carried out on both Turkey or the countries of the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Balkans.

The fundamental points concerning the establishment of a bibliographic classification and union catalogue, as set out in the present work on *sâlnâmes* and *nevsâls*, can be summarised as follows:

1. The system of organisation used by M. Seyfettin Özege in his *Eski Harflerle Basılmış Türkçe Eserler Toplu Kataloğa* has been taken as a basis for the present work.

2. When establishing a given work's bibliographic identification, supplementary material was taken from the work itself in cases where the bibliographic information provided in the inner cover was inadequate.

3. Dates up to the year 1908 are recorded according to the Islamic calendar (Anno Hegirae) unless an explanatory note is provided, and these have then been converted into the modern calendar. When converting the dates, the year with the larger amount of months has been selected. For example, 3 months of 1885 and 9 months of 1886 each belong to the year 1303 Anno Hegirae. In this case the year 1886 has been chosen as the equivalent of the year 1303 Anno Hegirae. If a month is given, the year in which the month lies has also been given. A *sâlnâme* printed in a month belonging to the year 1303 has been dated to the year 1885.

On account of the fact that after 1908 dates were generally written with the 'mâli' system of reckoning the year (i.e. based on the fiscal year), conversions have been based on this system in the event that no other explanatory entry or indication was to be found in the documents. Consequently, it was thought that such a system would minimise the risk of making an error when converting the dates.

4. While giving the dimension of the yearbooks (*sâlnâmes* and *nevsâls*), the external dimensions have been given in the usual way. However, as a second type of measurement, the dimensions of those pages with page numbers have also been given. Owing to the fact that the external dimensions given before the bibliographic identification vary from copy to copy due to binding and other differences, applying

⁶ Muhammed Isa Waley. *Periodicals in Turkish and Turkic Languages: A Union List of Holdings in U.K. Libraries*. Oxford: Middle East Libraries Committee (UK), 1993. IV+p.196.

the second system of measurement is therefore more correct when making any comparison.

5. Other information relating to the bibliographic system of classification, as well as symbols and supplementary material has been included in the section entitled "Abbreviations and Symbols – the Addresses of Libraries included in the Union Catalogue" at the start of the work.

6. An alphabetical index has been included at the end of the work giving the names of individuals who expended great effort in such matters as compiling, arranging and publishing the sâlnâmes and nevsâls. The numbers here do not refer to page numbers, but represent instead successive series numbers which appear below each identification record.

7. When listing the library shelf marks of the yearbooks, a special case was made for those sâlnâmes and nevsâls for which more than one copy existed. In such cases only the location and shelf mark of the copy in the best condition or which can be most easily borrowed or accessed was selected for inclusion in the catalogue.

After sections II and III, which indicate the shelf marks of the sâlnâmes and nevsâls in the libraries where they are located, and sections "IV. Chronological Distribution of the Yearbooks" and "V. An Overview of the Civilian Administration of the Ottoman Empire", the present work concludes with "VI. Conclusion", which contains my findings on the subject (including a distribution of the published languages). Finally, several useful sections entitled "SUPPLEMENTS", "BIBLIOGRAPHY" and "INDEX" respectively have been added at the end of the work.