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A Documentary Seyr-i Türkiye [A Floating Exhibit of Turkey]

*Director: Soner Sevgili
Producer and General Coordinator: Gülay Orhan
Text: Tannur Arat, Nedim Olgun
with the collaboration of the Netherlands Culture Fund*

Istanbul, 2006
ISBN 978-9944-5518-2-3

DVD in colour

The documentary ***Seyr-i Türkiye*** sheds light on the voyage of the cruiser Karadeniz, as it carried out its task of promoting the new image of a modernizing Turkish society. The film depicts the warm welcome in the harbors where the ship docked, the products offered for sale, the balls organized and the concerts given by the Riyaset-i Cumhuriyet Orkestrası (Presidency Orchestra), highlighting the varied responses of surprise, pleasure and respect these encounters between Europeans and Turks generated. Through photographs, images and texts – most of them from foreign sources – the documentary successfully goes back 80 years to resurrect the Karadeniz cruiser and this floating exhibition of Turkey.



Osmanlı Maliyesi. Kurumlar ve Bütçeler (2 Cilt + CD)

Mehmet Genç, Erol Özvar

İstanbul, 2006
ISBN 9944-5518-0-5

Ottoman Finances. Institutions and Budgets

The first tome of the book, made up of two volumes and a CD, comprises informative articles that provide an overview of the Ottoman financial institution in general, and detailed studies of the budgets published in the second tome. The second tome presents, to the scrutiny of readers and researchers, one of the most important sources of data on Ottoman finance, the budgets found in the Ottoman Archive. Concerning their objective in writing the book the authors said, "Ottoman finance symbolizes the tradition of rapid adaptation to changing circumstances that a state spread out over three continents demonstrated over the centuries. At the back of this financial structure lie the institution's strong bureaucratic memory, flexibility, common sense and foresight. Through the publication of these budgets, most of which were never available in print before, we aimed to arrive at fresh information and data on the Ottoman Empire's financial competence."



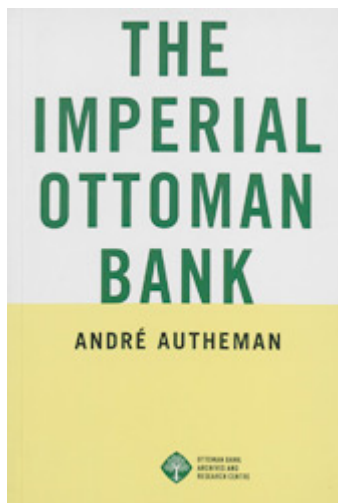
Galata - Istanbul Map of Historical & Cultural Heritage

*Oxford Cartographers
İki Nokta/Fikirevi*

Istanbul, 2005
ISBN 975-98125-1-7

Although evidence exists of a settlement as early as the first century BC, historical documentation on the area known as Galata really starts with the fourteenth century. Following the Ottoman conquest, Galata preserved some of its autonomy for some time, and remained a center for western traders; yet it also acquired an increasingly Ottoman character through the rapid settlement of a large Muslim population. The district experienced a rapid boom in the nineteenth century, as it developed hand in hand with the residential suburb of Pera. By the last quarter of the century, Galata had become an alternative and modern center of a rapidly changing Istanbul. The demise of the Empire and the transition to the Republic was certainly cause for decline, but Galata eventually made a strong comeback in the 1950s, as Istanbul itself regained much of its lost importance. However, the rapid growth of Istanbul in the 1980s led to a relative marginalization of the district, which lost much of its former centrality. Yet, from the 1990s on, Galata has attracted a growing interest for the rediscovery of its cultural and historical heritage, which makes it likely that the district will eventually regain its past luster as a cultural center of Istanbul.

This map published by the Ottoman Bank Museum reflects the recent structure of Istanbul as well as the past cultural legacy of the area from its mosques, churches and synagogues to baths and fountains, from its commercial buildings to public edifices and residences.



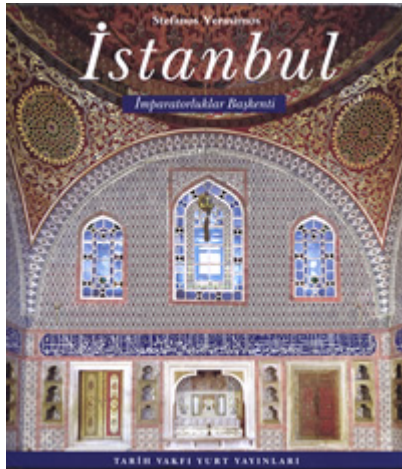
The Imperial Ottoman Bank

André Autheman

Translated from French by J.A. Underwood
Istanbul, 2002
ISBN 975-93692-1-4

General manager of the Ottoman Bank from 1975 to 1986 and member of the Bank Committee from 1980 to 1990, André Autheman traces the history of a banking institution, which has survived more than a century. His contribution must be envisaged in many ways. Combining systematically the archives of the Bank in Paris, London and Istanbul, he reconstitutes, on the one hand, its evolution from its earliest days (1856) to the 1924 agreement, where it lost its imperial privileges. "The sum total of the sources at our disposal,

principally the business records (mainly of banks) [...] enable us adequately to outline the role of this important organisation, hoping that it may one day become possible to give a full account of its history [...] from the inside" writes Prof. Jacques Thobie in the preface of the book. In fact, the contribution of André Autheman is in other respects his point of view of a historian with the advantage of being from the "inside" to unveil the history of the Bank through its triple role in an disintegrated empire in the middle of westernization, economic crisis and world war.



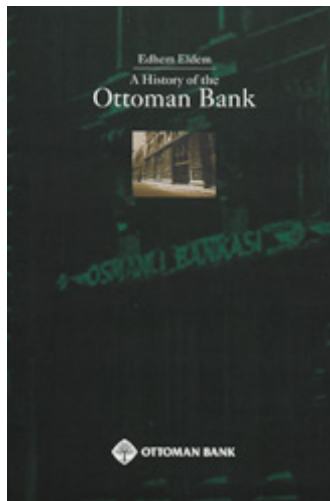
Istanbul, İmparatorluklar Baskenti

Stefanos Yerasimos

Publications of the Economic and Social History Foundation of Turkey,
2nd edition, Istanbul, 2010
ISBN 975-333-136-4

Constantinople, capital of empires from Byzance to Istanbul

Byzantion, founded initially as a Greek colony, was named Constantinople during the Byzantine Empire and Istanbul under the Ottoman rule. Capital city of two great empires covering all the Eastern Mediterranean from the Balkans to the North Africa, it reflected their glory in the course of sixteen centuries. This book is reconstructing, in the same built-up area and in its permanence, the civilisation of the capital taking shape during centuries.



A History of the Ottoman Bank

Edhem Eldem

Published as the joint project of the Ottoman Bank Archives and Research Centre and the Economic and Social History Foundation of Turkey.
Istanbul, 1999
ISBN 975-333-110-X
(Two different versions, in Turkish and in English)

With an exceptional longevity of almost 150 years, the Ottoman Bank is one of the most fascinating banking institutions of the modern era. Foreign yet at the same time Ottoman, private yet holding the privileges and duties of a state bank, its complex history is intimately linked to that of the Ottoman Empire, but also to that of the Turkish Republic after the collapse of the empire. Taking the bank's monetary role and functions as its guideline, but without discarding its complex and often ambiguous relation to the political, social and economic context of the time, this book traces the history of the institution from its foundation in 1856 to the transformations it underwent during the first decade of the Republic.



The Ottoman Bank Lady Employees, (1911-1934)

Laurence Ammour, Lorans Tanatar Baruh

Tarih ve Toplum, March 1999, No : 183, Istanbul
(in Turkish)

Of the 6,000 classified and recorded personnel files of the Ottoman Bank Archives and Research Centre for the period 1863-1934, 252 are those of lady employees, representing 4% of the total. Studying these files allows us to collect many information concerning the various nationalities-protectorates, the spoken and written languages, the religions, the average age when entering the bank, the cities and branches where the ladies were employed, their wages and the departments and functions they fulfilled.

Grouping some of this data into charts highlights some interesting changes and some significant facts: the first lady employed in the bank (1911), the first Muslim lady (1921), the arrival of the White Russian refugees in Istanbul, the education level and banking knowledge, the average number of years of employment and the causes of absenteeism, the total number of employees according to the period and the place of entry and the reasons for leaving the job.



Banque Impériale ottomane. Inventaire commenté des archives

Edhem Eldem

Institut Français d'Etudes Anatoliennes - Banque ottomane
Varia Turcica, XXV
Istanbul, 1994.
ISBN 2-9060-5334-1

The Imperial Ottoman Bank. Annotated Inventory of the Archives

A catalogue of the archival documents of the Bulgur Palas building, which covers the 1856-1933 period, was initiated in 1989, through the common efforts of the Ottoman Bank and the French Institute of Anatolian Studies. This resulted in the publication of an archive inventory