



dünbugün
yarın

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CATALOGUE

about

Started its publishing life in 2010, DBY Publications, has become a qualified publishing house in a short while with the exclusive works and the care it exhibited of the quality that the readers who are interested in this area have longed for. Especially, in the works published in the history field, the principle of being faithful to the original which has been neglected for many years has become a mission. With each published book, it is appreciated that both the reader's curiosity about the information and the effort to give valuable resources to future researchers.

By doing this, publishers know that there is a responsibility to be a bridge between the cultural background of the past and the future. In this respect DBY publications also strive to do the task falling upon it by necessity. It continues to serve this great service by carrying the treasures hidden in the corridor of past with the valuable researchers and writers that it has added to its structure towards the future and enlightening the reader.

Although it may seem an advantage for us that our country has a rich culture among the nations of the world, it is an important issue for us to be able to protect and preserve the great wealth first, and then transfer it to the next generations. This culture service, which was initiated as DBY Publications, is a very important struggle to keep the scientific accumulation which is considered as richness of the past. DBY Publications, which continue its publishing activities with publications from Ottoman Turkish to present Turkish and with new copyright works, continue its journey in Turkey with the enthusiasm and sensitivity of the first day of publication with the desire to give a place to the minds in the fields of history, philosophy, politics, literature, research-review, memories and thought.

In addition, it has preferred to remain objective by avoiding all kinds of effects which may cause a different image to be produced by making new interventions from outside the works. For this reason, DBY aims to shed light on the future with the motto "Experiencing today with what we learned from yesterday illuminates our tomorrows". This emphasis has already been drawn to the publishing house with the words chosen "D"ün (Yesterday) "B"ugün (Today) and "Y"arın (Tomorrow).

DBY Publications, which is in the status of international publishing house, continues to bring new, distinguished and valuable works to our cultural life by taking power from this mission and without forgetting the responsibility of its readers.



Field of Activity
Academic, Literature,
History, Cultural, Other

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www.dby.com.tr

Glossary of Baki Divan (Contextual Index and Functional Dictionary)

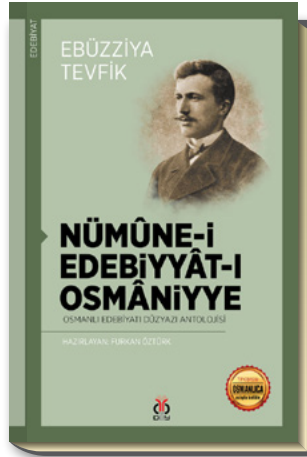
The Sultan of the poets, Baki was one of the most important poets and bureaucrats of Ottoman literature in sixteenth century. The poet's Divan has a vocabulary of 20.714 words. This vocabulary consists of 8.607 words (42%) Arabic, 5.503 words (32%) Persian, 4.569 words (26%) Turkish words, metaphors, idioms, proverbs, terms, culture language, urban speech language and stereotyped words (prayer, curse, greetings, etc.). All the splendor and richness of the Ottoman Empire during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent, were successfully reflected in the poetry of Bâkî. In the Glossary of Baki Divan, from the show world in Ottoman festivals to clothing and accessories, from precious stones to the shining throne and crown of sultan, from ancient world heroes to dervish rituals, from assembly and entertainments to orchards and flowers, from the itires of amber and musk to the hand books taught in madrasas, all historical elements and imperial culture, are presented to the reader in alphabetical order.



16,0 x 23,5 cm • 944 p.

Furkan Öztürk

Born in 1975. He graduated from Ege University, Department of Turkish Language and Literature. He earned his Master's Degree at the same university. He worked as a research assistant at Celal Bayar University, and Ankara University Faculty of Language, History and Geography. He completed his PhD thesis with Glossary of Baki Divan (Contextual Index and Functional Dictionary). Besides from the work of Baki Divan, he has published many articles. He's currently lecturing as a faculty member at Akdeniz University.



15,5 x 21,5 cm • 1048 p.

EBUZZIYA TEVFIK

Nümûne-i Edebiyyât-ı Osmâniyye

Anthology of Ottoman Literature Prose

Nümûne-i Edebiyyât-ı Osmâniyye is accepted the first prose anthology of Turkish Literature. Although prose anthologies such as Letâif-i İnşâ (1866) and Nevâdirü'z-Zurefâ, which compiled the examples of the elite Ottoman construction (aesthetic prose) in Turkish literature, have been published, Nümûne-i Edebiyyât-ı Osmâniyye is quite different in terms of both the method and the writing choices of the mentioned works. When it was published, it was welcomed and evaluated in the Turkology world of the West. In the preparation and publication of this work, the proposal of Namik Kemal to compile an anthology of anthology in which the outstanding works of Turkish were compiled was a very important force. Sinan Pasha, Fuzuli, Koçi Bey, Naima, Nedim, Kani, Hakki, Baba Sebbanaşı, Mütercim Asım, Akif Pasha, Reşid Pasha, Fuad Pasha, Edhem Pertev Pasha, Şinasi, Ziya Pasha, Sadullah Pasha and Namik Kemal are the authors of the fourth edition of the book. There are eighty five articles of seventeen selected writers in the prose of this Ottoman literature prose.



15,0 x 21,0 cm • 480 p.

RECAIZADE MAHMUD EKREM

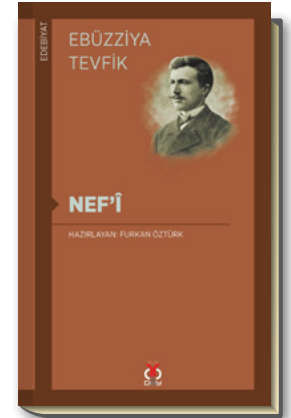
Talim-i Edebiyyat (Critical Edition)

(1879 lithographic prints, 1882, 1912). Ta'lîm-i Edebiyyât holds an important place in the history of Turkish criticism. This work, which is the most important crossroads of the transition from classical rhetoric to Western rhetoric, brings with it many arguments and criticisms. Considered as a literature theory book, was important rather than a textbook. Tanpınar said that Ta'lîm-i-Edebiyyat, as a "point of action" and the first reckoning with the bedii, the statement and the rhetoric of the Arab, started with him. In the critical edition we made, the five editions of the work were compared and thus the critical text of Ta'lîm-i Edebiyyât was revealed. In comparison to three lithography printing and two printing presses, the evolution of Ta'lîm-i Edebiyyât into a book with consistent integrity from the stone print grades distributed to the students stands out immediately.

EBUZZIYA TEVFIK

Nef'î

The poet of the seventeenth-century Ottoman poetry, Nef'î, is known for his Divan (Turkish, Persian), Siham-i Kazâ and Tuhfetü'l-Uşşâk. All sources are combined in the recognition of Nef'î as a kaside poet in Turkish literature. Monographs, investigations, literary histories and biographies emphasize that Nef'î was a poet with an original sound. In this monograph of Ebûzziya, the new sound and fresh rhetoric that Nef'î brings to Ottoman poetry, as well as the harmonious harmony, melody and timbre in his kasides and ghazals, are his most defining characteristics. In the same way, the power of rhetoric brought to life by indigenous understanding, the imposing and poetic music of Nef'î appear as the other stylistic features.



12,0 x 19,5 cm • 272 p.

SİLÂHDÂR-ZÂDE MEHMED EMİN

Tezkire-i Silâhdâr-zâde

(Critical Edition)

The poets' biographies are very important in the Islamic and Ottoman biography tradition. Until now, highly efficient and valuable works have been done on Turkish poet biographies, critical editions have been published and qualified studies have been produced based on these texts. Starting with the first tezkire of Turkish literature, Ali Şir Nevai's Mecalisü'n-Nefais, and Sehi Bey's first tezkire of Anatolian field, Heşt Behişt, and until the nineteenth century Fatin's Hatimetü'l-Eşar, anthology type tezkires has an important place among the anthological tezkires written in Ottoman literature. Preparing the critical edition of Silahdar-zade Mehmed Emin's Tezkire-i Silâhdâr-zâde (1790) is one of the examples of the anthological tezkires mentioned in this century. Anthological tezkire tradition ends in the nineteenth century with Şefkat's Tezkire-i Şu'arâ (1814) and found no other followers.



12,0 x 19,5 cm • 303 p.

Büşra Çelik

She was born in Eminönü in 1989. She completed her primary, elementary and high school education in Istanbul. In 2008, she had the privilege to study Marmara University, Department of Turkish Language and Literature. She graduated in 2012 from this department. At the same year, she registered Master's Degree program of Marmara University, Turkish Language and Literature. In 2013, she was pointed as an research assistant at Akdeniz University, Department of Turkish Language and Literature. She's currently studying her PhD thesis at the same university.

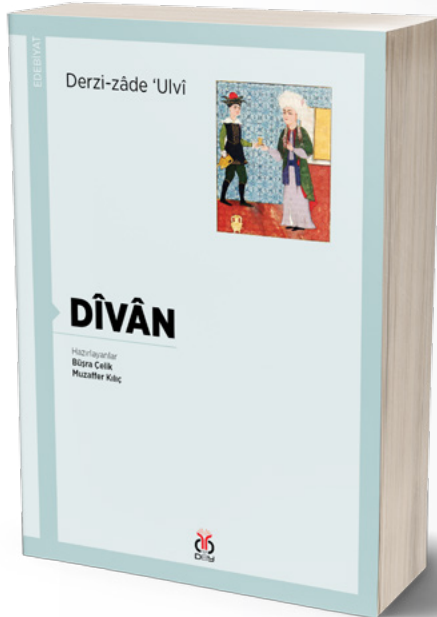
Muzaffer Kılıç

He was born in Sivas in 1988. He completed her primary, elementary and high school education in Malatya. In 2010 he completed the Department of Turkish language and literature at Cumhuriyet University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, which he entered in 2006. At the same year, he registered Master's Degree program of Marmara University, Turkish Language and Literature. In 2014, he was pointed as an research assistant at Harran University, Department of Turkish Language and Literature. In 2015, he resigned from his post at the University of Harran after admitting to the former Turkish literature doctoral program of Marmara University Turkish Studies Institute. Between 2017-2018, he studied classical Persian language and literature at the University of Tehran Dehkhoda Lexicon Institute. He is currently continuing his doctoral studies at Marmara University.

DERZİ-ZÂDE 'ULVÎ Dîvân

It's obvious from the statesmen and poets that Ulvî contacted, he's familiar to his era of power and pen. He's both strong personality in terms of science and literature. However, studies on his Divan remained as the level of graduation and master's degree thesis until today. In the first of this book, which consists of two parts, the poet's life, his literary personality and statesmen whom he contacts have been put forward. In the second part, the critical text is presented in five copies. There are 8 mathawis, 1 prose-poem mixed preface, 30 kasides, 808 ghazals, 48 musammats, 29 kıta (18 of the historical poems), 94 matlas in Dîvân.

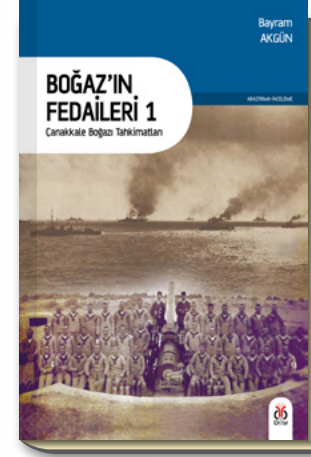
The aim of this study is to present the text of Ulvî Dîvân and to present the information we have reached about the poet. We hope that this work will guide the subsequent expertise, such as the language translation of Dîvân, determination of vocabulary and dictionary studies.



15,0 x 21,0 cm • 845 p.

Bouncers of Dardanelles Strait-I Fortifications of Dardanelles Strait

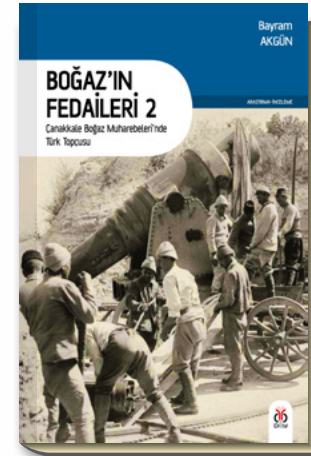
Gallipoli is the land that the Turkish Nation defends at the cost of life, shows its existence in absence, and is the only part of the land that the woman, man, young man and old are throwing in one heart. Gallipoli is a place where a naval ship called an invincible is defeated. Gallipoli is a glorious triumph with the guns that are far behind the technology and with the shots that the savings reach to the line phase and the inadequate rounds. There is no doubt that the guns used in winning this victory are behind the technology, but are of great importance. In this work, you will find detailed information about the forts, batteries and castles in the strait in order to ensure the impassability of the Dardanelles Strait. You will also witness the present state of these veterans fortifications and guns.



15,0 x 21,0 cm • 368 p.

Bouncers of Dardanelles Strait-II Turkish Artillery in the Naval Attack on the Dardanelles Strait

In this work you will find detailed information about the artillery soldiers' comrade and the forts and batteries placed on both sides of the Dardanelles. You will always experience the lack of ammunition, which is the biggest shortage of artillery units. You will witness the memories of artillery soldiers. You will be surprised with the trick of the fake guns that soldiers use to protect the real guns. When you read the story of once the world's invincible armada squeezed in a narrow strait due to the veteran guns, past to the present day you will be sorrow.



15,0 x 21,0 cm • 352 p.

Bayram Akgün

1986 Born in Uşak. He did his primary, secondary and high school education in the same province. In 2004, he started to study in Primary School Teaching Department at Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University.

He started to work on Gallipoli Campaign in WW1 with the his curiosity of Gallipoli. In 2008, he graduated from the Primary School Teaching Program and in 2012 he completed his master degree in the the same university from the Department of Educational Sciences, Educational Administration and Supervision. In 2011, he won the Field Guidance Course for the Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park, which was opened in 2011, and was awarded with the Battlefield Guide certificate.

Akgün, who has been involved in battlefield surveying studies, giving lectures, writing books and articles on the Gallipoli Campaign, is currently working as a Special Education and Training Teacher. He is married and has one daughter.

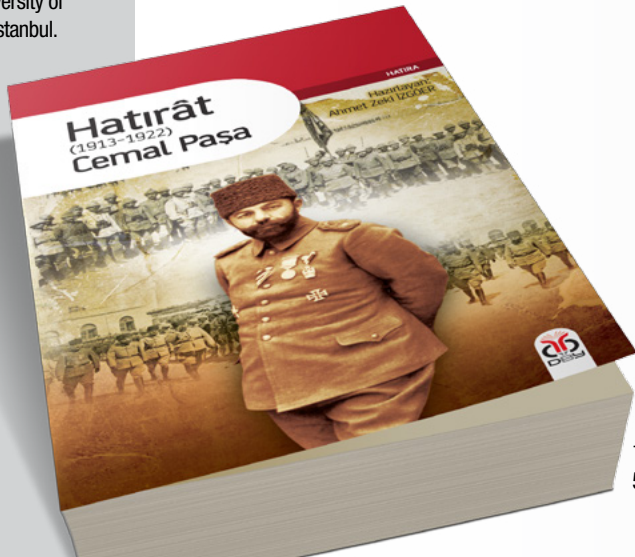
Ahmet Zeki Izzgöer

He was born in Istanbul in 1963. He graduated from Department of History in Istanbul University. He began Master's Degree programme in the same year and same university. He graduated in 1988 with the thesis of "Ragib Mehmet Pasha, Tahkik ve Tefvik (Analysis and Text). Between 1986-1987, he taught history in Ulus High School in Zonguldak (now Bartin). He took an office in Istanbul Prime Ministry Ottoman Archive in February, 1987. He was the coordinator of the Publishing Works. In 1989, he completed his thesis titled "Ahmet Cevdet Pasha's Social and Economic Views, Istanbul 1997, 242 pages" in the Marmara University Economic History Department Ph. D. program. For a while he headed the Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University Department of Sociology of Institutions. He's currently a faculty member of the Social Service Department of the Faculty of Health Sciences at the University of Health Sciences in Istanbul.

CEMAL PASHA

Memoirs 1913-1922

Our recent history is full of many sad events, painful and emotional memories. When we look back, it is seen that many important politicians, statesmen, writers and artists who played a role in the history scene have written their memories. Written by Cemal Pasha, one of the three leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress, memories of this kind. A number of sub-headings are within the spaces of these memories such as assassination of Mahmut Sevket Pasha, Tripoli Wars, Balkans Disaster, entering World War I, Channel Operation, Rebel of Sherif Hussein and Armenian events. Cemal Pasha, the second man in the military wing of the Committee of Union and Progress, started his memoirs as of the date he was brought to the Istanbul Guard. In general, it can be seen that Pasha, in his memoirs, had a predominant predicament of acquiring, laundering and responding to allegations and slanders against him. Some of the allegations and slanders he responded to were Morgenthau, American Ambassador and Mandelstam, chief translator of Russian Embassy. The false, biased and unrealistic explanations and writings of these two people about the Armenians were tried to be refuted by Cemal Pasha. On the other hand, the most important criticism against the Pasha was his severe measures against the Arab revolutionaries, his role of the Ottoman government in entering World War I and the issues related to the Armenians. These issues are also clarified by him. Cemal Pasha's Memoirs is an important source of political, social and military developments especially between 1913-1917.

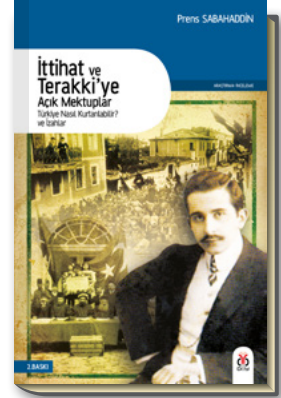


15,0 x 21,0 cm
504 p.

PRINCE SABAHADDIN

Open Letters to Committee of Union and Progress How to Save Turkey? and Explanations

Prince Sabahaddin was at the forefront in the Constitutional Monarchy II, as an idea and action man. He was known as an Ottoman intellectual who was exposed to and opposed the jacobin attitudes of the Committee of Union and Progress at a time when radical intellectual prospecting in the Ottoman Empire was on the agenda. Prince Sabahaddin, who tried to develop a reform program that would be suitable for the needs of the Ottoman society, adopted from the standpoint of the idea "Private Enterprise" in social life and "Decentralization" in state administration. The idea of Private Enterprise made him one of the first Ottoman liberals. According to him, the salvation of the Ottoman society was dependent on the development of individualism. For this reason, before the political reforms in the Ottoman Empire, social reforms were needed. The turning of Durkheim Sociology into the ideology of the Committee of Union and Progress by Ziya Gökalp and the negative attitudes of this society has caused him to be neglected or even forgotten.



15,0 x 21,0 cm • 336 p.

MUSHIR HUSSEIN KIDWAI

Last Friends of Ottoman

The Turkish Image in Indian Sub-Continent

In this corpus, which was created by the gathering of a large part of the works of Hussein Kidwai published in Turkish, it is focused on the political and social events from Abdulhamid II to the date the empire ended. In addition, many important topics and debates on the subject of the "caliphate", "the future of the Ottoman Empire", "democracy", "socialism", "women's right", "Palestine", "Armenian Issues", "United Nations", "Christianity" are clarified. In the book, in the person of Kidwai, the deep love and warm interest of Indian Muslims towards the Ottomans is clearly seen. The Ottomans have always welcomed the Indian Muslims as "brothers". We are witnessing that this spiritual heritage continues well today between the peoples of Turkey and Pakistan. Studying our recent history outside of us, but by the pen of our Indian friend Kidwai, whom we consider one of us, will face us with a number of facts that we are unaware of, despite the many history readings we have made so far. Here's a feast o history!



15,0 x 21,0 cm • 400 p.

Ibrahim Ozen

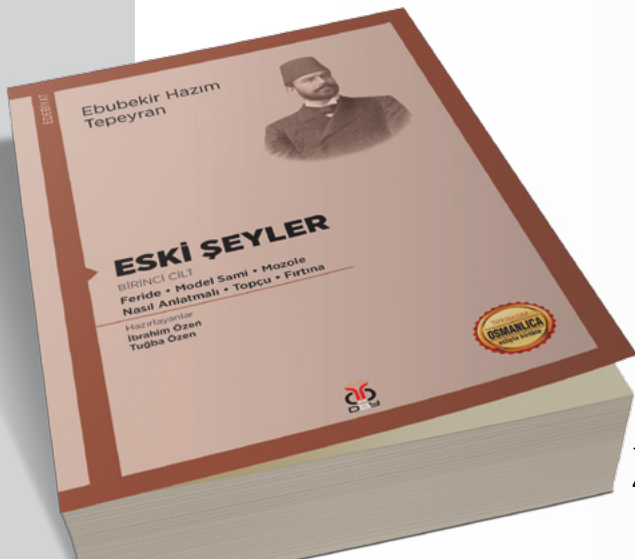
He was born in Izmir in 1987. Completed his primary and elementary education in Izmir, he graduated from Gazi University, Department of Turkish Language and Literature in 2009. At the same university in 2001, in the field of Turkish New Literature he has earned Master's Degree by "The Approach to Turkish New Literature in the Literature History books" thesis; and in 2016 he has earned his PhD Degree by "Political, Social and Cultural Life in Memory Books [1930-1950]" thesis. He is working as an assistant professor in department of Turkish Language and Literature at Istanbul Gelişim University.

EBUBEKİR HAZİM TEPEYRAN

Old Things

Feride- Model Sami- Mausoleum- How to Tell- Gunner- Storm

Ebubekir Hazım, calls his literary works before the Constitutional Monarchy II "Old Things" and "New Things" his later works. Ebubekir Hazım is known for his novel "Little Pasha" under the title of "New Things". His administrative duties in many provinces of Ottoman Empire leads to write his story book "Old Things" the events in which he lives and sees. In this respect, the Old Things is storytelling from of the eyes of statesman to the thirty years of the Ottoman geography before the Constitutional Monarchy II. Stories in the Old Things are the product of a vast geography. Edirne becomes a place for "Feride" as well as "Model Sami" and "How to Tell" for Istanbul, "Mausoleum" for Zaho, "Gunner" for Ohrid city of Macedonia, "Storm" for Alexandroupolis. Ebubekir Hazım, cites to the common problems and troubles of the Ottoman society with these places chosen from different geographies.



15,0 x 21,0 cm
496 p.

MAHMUT YESARI

Last Greeting From Babiali Memoirs of Mahmut Yesari

Last Greeting From Babiali, Mahmut Yesari's compilation of memoirs in periodicals who spent his life in the Hill of Babiali, producing article to the newspapers and magazines. In this memoirs; he tells about writing and staging his plays, his first experiences of printing life, his days in civil service, his years in military service, and events that left traces of both his life and acquaintances.

Mahmut Yesari, despite the tuberculosis disease, reflected his sense of humor from his life to his pen in every chapter of his book, almost in every headlines is felt. Encountered as a reserve officer in the war of Çanakkale Mahmut Yesari is the leader writer of the mecmuas in the later stages of his life, the director, the story and the novel writer; a play writer locked himself in the backstage room and expected to be writing plays, a stage manager, preparing the stage for the audience, a civil servant that observing many details about the functioning of the state chambers and a name sought by friendly assemblies.



15,0 x 21,0 cm • 344 p.

BURHANETTİN TEPİSİ

Memoirs of an Actor Silvain's Talented Pupil

Had an important services in the development of Turkish theater, Burhanettin Tepsi's one of the pioneers by bringing French dramas to our country and adapting to the stage the works of Abdülhak Hamid and giving the Turkish theater a western look. At the same time, he also played a major role to bringing up young theater enthusiasts such as Muhsin Ertugrul, İsmail Galip Arcan, Şadi and Afife Jale.

This book includes a research article about the life of Burhanettin Tepsi, his memoirs and the interviews made with him in the periodicals.

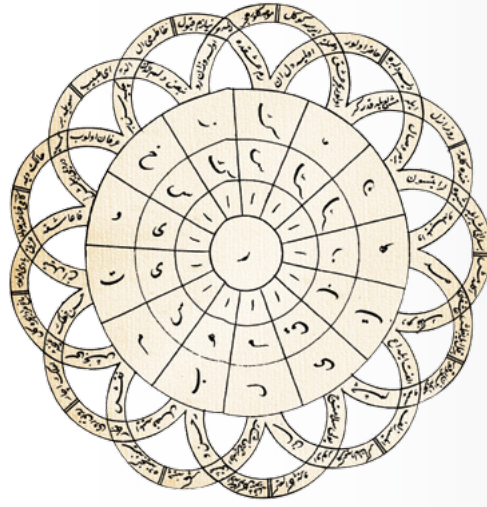
Burhanettin Tepsi's memoirs, is the story of a young man, who was a high-state officer during the reign of Abdulhamid II, to struggle for the sake of his ideals, leaving his family and his profession in a corner.



15,0 x 21,0 cm • 190 p.

Mustafa Uğurlu Arslan

He was born in 1980 in the Çüngüş district of Diyarbakır. In 2006, he graduated from the Department of Turkish Language Literature, Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the European University of Lefke. He completed his Master's degree with his thesis titled *Ali Emîrî Efendi and His Dîvân* in 2008, and his Ph.D. with his dissertation titled *Temîmü'd-Dârî Stories in Turkish Literature (Analysis-Text)* in 2015. In 2006, He was appointed as an Assistant Professor at the Dicle University Department of Turkish Language and Literature, Faculty of Literature at Dicle University and is currently working as a Dr. Faculty Member at the same university.

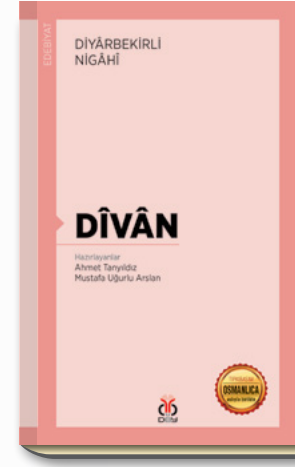


KÂMÎ FROM DIYÂRBEKIR AND HIS DÎVÂN

In this study, the life, personality, literary personality and works of Kâmi were discussed, and his poems have been transferred to a new article and a partial analysis of the poems has been made. Thus, as one of the outstanding personages of the literary circles of Diyarbakir, Kâmi was tried to be introduced from different perspectives with this study.



15,0 x 21,0 cm
336 p.



12,0 x 19,5 cm • 144 p.

NİGÂHÎ BABA (DIYARBEKİRLİ) AND HIS DIVAN

This work contains poems belonging to Nigâhî, which was converted into a divan by Alî Emîrî Efendi. The examples in a *Mecmû'a-i Eş'âr* in the Diyarbakır Manuscript Library were also compared to his poems in Divan. Before the text of Divan, the life and literary personality of Nigâhî was touched and the place of the poet in the Diyarbakir literary quarter was tried to be determined.

It's aimed to introduce Nigâhî, one of the indispensable personalities of the literary assemblies with his dervish-style life, his wise and enthusiastic poems, to the reader of today, and it is hoped that the Divan will contribute to the Diyarbakir territorial culture and field research.

Ahmet Tanyıldız

He was born in Adıyaman Kahta in 1981. In 2003, he graduated from Hacettepe University, Faculty of Literature, Department of Turkish Language and Literature. He received his master's degree from Hacettepe University in 2005, and his PhD from Erciyes University in 2010. He is an expert on literary theory, Ottoman literature, religious / mystical literature, Mevlânâ and Mevlevîlik. He has published over thirty papers in various scientific journals.

His published books are as follows:

- Husain Kami Dehri and His Divan, Istanbul 2013.
- Mehmed Lutfi-Tuhfe-i Lutfi (Persian Turkish Dictionary), Istanbul 2013.
- Shemsi Baba (Mawlawi) and His Divan, Ankara 2016.
- Nigahi Baba (Diyarbakirli) and his Divan, Istanbul 2017.
- Firdawsî-i Rumi-Münâzara-i Seyf ü Kalem (Discussion of Pen and Sword), Istanbul 2017.
- Na't ve Mi'râciye Mecmuası (Anthology of poems about Prophet Mohammad), (Istanbul 2018)

Sibel Murad

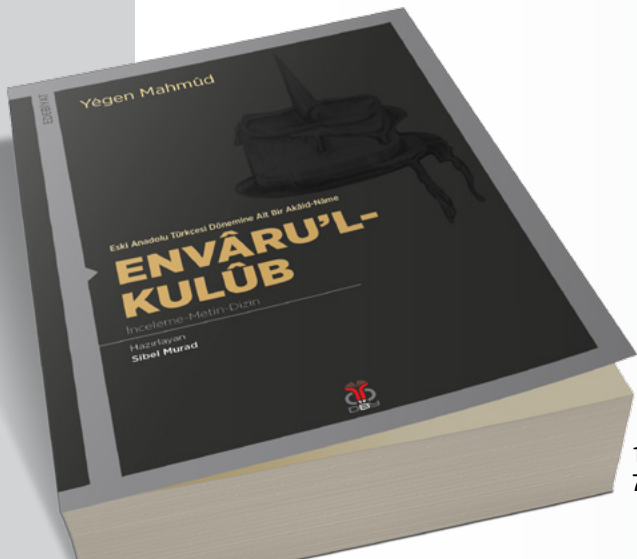
Assistant professor Sibel MURAD, she was born in Sakarya. She graduated from University of Sakarya, Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of Turkish Language and Literature. After, she completed post graduate and doctorate at Institute of Social Sciences of same university. She worked as a lecturer in the Department of Turkish Language of University of Sakarya. She began work as an assistant professor at University of Amasya, Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of Turkish Language and Literature in 2016. She still works at the same university.

YEGEN MAHMÛD

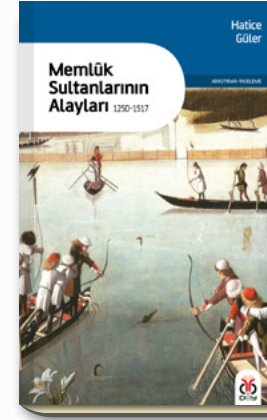
Envâr al Kulûb

The Prose Book Which Written With Old Anatolian Turkic

Envâr al-Kulûb, written in the 15th century by Yegen Mahmud, one of the disciples of Sheikh Bedreddin (died in 1420). An Islamic belief with language features of Old Anatolian Turkish is a prose that explains basic Islamic beliefs. Introduces himself as uneducated, untalented, poor than all creature, contemptible and worthless. In his work, Yegen Mahmûd presents religious knowledge in a catchy way thanks to his clear and understandable language. The information in the content of the book addresses the people who do not have a high level of religious knowledge, occasionally appeal to enlightened people. Manuscript consists of twelve sections, including Oneness of Allah, Quran, abbreviated letters, Hz. Mohammed, faith, prayer, dhikr, mind, human soul, means, disciple, miracle. Explained religious issues in terms of a fluent style and Sufism in these sections of the work. In this study, the text of Envârü'l-Kulûb, its language and content, and its indexes has been presented.



15,0 x 21,0 cm
700 p.



12,0 x 19,5 cm • 184 p.

Cortege of Mamluk Sultans 1250-1517

In Egypt, one of the states who played an important role in the Turkish culture and civilization, when we analyze the organization of the Mamluk States in general who reigned between the years of 1250-1517 we can see that the government administration was of a military governance. Especially in military and management areas the effect of the Seljuk and Mongolians can clearly be seen in this state.

The administrative, military and political state affairs in the mamluk's were seen by the official orders and those dependant to the Mamluk. By the means of organizing incredible festivities the Mamluk sultan would show his great generosity to the lords and public. The most important evidence which showed the responsibility to towards the state of the Sultan is the flamboyant cortege organized during the accede to the throne. The reason for the flamboyant decorations made was make the governors of the other states who were present at the ceremony believe to the strength and might of the state.

One of the essentials of the social life was games and ceremonies. Activities such as chess, ball, archery, horseback riding, hunting, and swimming, celebrating holy day and nights, Crusade voyages, days like new year, enthronement of the Sultan, the water level of the Nile reaching a certain level and subjects which forms the agenda of the Nawruz public.

Hatice Güler

She was born in 1981 in Ankara. After graduation high school at Tefvik İleri İmam Hatip, she graduated from Gazi University, Faculty of Science and Literature, Department of History. Completed her master's the department of medieval history of the same university degree with the thesis named "Cortege of Mamluk Sultans (1250-1517)". She completed her Ph.D. with the thesis named "The Translation And Analysis Of Mesalik El-Ebsâr Fi-Memâlik El-Emsâr (The First Period Of The Government Mamluks/1301-1349)" in 2017. Currently she is a lecturer at the Department of Atatürk's Principles and History of Turkish Revolution of Kırşehir Ahi Evran University. She is married and has a son.

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