

Pre-1928 Ottoman Turkish Literary Periodicals

By Michael Erdman

Throughout the 19th century, the periodical grew in importance as a means of mass communication in the Ottoman Empire. Some of the earliest examples of this form of publication were in allographic traditions such as Armeno-Turkish and Karamanlitic. As the Tanzimat reforms progressed, however, and European forms of text dissemination became more commonplace, the balance changed in favour of the dominant Arabic script. Periodicals addressed a wide variety of topics, but literature, especially original poetry, short stories, and translations, were especially popular. The imposition of strict censorship during the period 1878-1908 made discussions of literature and language a convenient means for addressing social and political concerns without angering the censors. Literary periodicals are of great importance in understanding social change and political concerns during the Empire's final century.

The current listing focuses on literary periodicals in Ottoman Turkish. In the interest of providing as comprehensive a listing as possible, the criteria for inclusion is relatively simple. I have opted to list any periodical publication (defined below) produced in the Ottoman Turkish language, or in a multilingual format that includes Ottoman Turkish, that expressly describes itself as a "literary" ("edebi"). Distinction will not be made between those works published inside the Ottoman Empire or outside of it. On occasion, works that do not include an explicit statement about their content will be included in the list if they exhibit many of the characteristics of a literary journal, i.e. literary criticism; publication of original poetry or prose works of fiction; translations of foreign literary works.

A basic level of metadata will be provided for each entry. This will include, where possible, a transliterated title; an original script title; (responsible) editor; publisher/printer; periodicity; dates of publication; and comments. Unless otherwise noted, the information provided comes from the Middle East Libraries Committee (UK)'s *Periodicals in Turkish and Turkic Languages: A Union List of Holdings in U.K. Libraries*; the periodicals themselves; or the metadata found in the catalogues of the OCLC and the Milli Kütüphane.

Acknowledgements

This listicle relies heavily on the Liebniz ZMO's [Chronology of Nineteenth-Century Periodicals in Arabic \(1800-1900\)](#), also known as *Jara'id*. I am immensely grateful to the creators of and contributors to *Jara'id*, as well as to N.A. Mansour of Princeton, for their assistance, both explicit and tacit, in the ideation, creation and refinement of the presenting listing of Ottoman literary periodicals.

I. Language

This list includes periodicals produced in Ottoman Turkish, regardless of the script in which they were written. The majority are in a slightly modified form of the Arabic script; the dominant form of writing in the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Turkey until 1928. Some are in allographic traditions, such as Armeno-Turkish and Karamanlı (Ottoman Turkish written in the Greek alphabet). Although these two latter systems present their own peculiarities, reflecting possible ethnolects particular to the Armenians and Greeks (Rums) of the Ottoman Empire, their language is similar enough to Ottoman Turkish to warrant inclusion in this list. Conversely, although Latin-script Turkish of the early Republican period is substantially similar to late Ottoman Turkish, Latin-script periodicals have been excluded,

as the long runs of some of them make them more suitable for a separate listing of Turkish periodicals.

II. Transliteration

The titles and imprints of all periodicals are transliterated into contemporary Latin-script Turkish. While this is in line with LOC recommendations standard practice for Arabic-script works, it is a break from the usual procedures employed when cataloguing Armeno-Turkish and Karamanlı works. Nonetheless, it is my belief that the inclusion of original script information, as well as the formatting and display problems associated with the application of LOC transliteration for Armenian and Greek, makes this course of action the most user-friendly.

III. Chronology

This list is subdivided chronologically into four distinct periods: Tanzimat (1839-1876); the Hamidian period (1876-1908); the Second Constitutional Period (1908-1918); and the War of Independence and early years of the Turkish Republic (1919-1928). The four groupings reflect, roughly, the periodization of Ottoman political and social history as found in many Turkish and European sources. They have the benefit, as well, of tracking changes in legal and political structures affecting freedom of the press and expression. While some periodicals clearly span two or more of these periods, it is my belief that the various trends noted in the periodical press are far more coherent within such time boundaries than they are across them. Publications that belong to more than one period are found in the section devoted to the period in which they were first issued.

IV. Definition of a Periodical

For the purposes of the list, any work with the stated aim of semi-regular and periodic publication will be treated as a periodical. These include, but are not limited to, daily newspapers, weeklies, monthlies, quarterlies, annuals, and yearbooks (*salnameler*), regardless of their duration or their success in maintaining a regular schedule of publication. Many periodicals changed the frequency of their publication over the course of their runs, and such changes will be noted as much as possible.

V. Dates

Three systems of dating were employed in the Ottoman Empire in the 19th and 20th centuries. All three are reflected in the periodicals listed here. Many publications provided dates according to the lunar [Hijri system](#), common across Muslim communities. In addition to the Hijri calendar, the [Rumi calendar](#) (beginning on March 1) was also used from 1840 until 1926. It was based on the Julian calendar and underwent a reform in 1917 that shifted its starting date to January 1 from March 1. Finally, the Gregorian calendar (with the start of the year on January 1) was employed for a small range of periodicals, including those published outside of the Ottoman Empire. All dates found on the periodicals will be given in the listings and, where no Gregorian date is listed on the item itself, a conversion of the Hijri and/or Rumi date will be provided in square brackets.

VI. Availability

The titles included in this preliminary list will be hyperlinked, where possible, to the appropriate entry on [OCLC](#). This provides basic information on holdings of the given publications at a large number of Anglophone libraries, as well as at a smaller selection of non-Anglophone European institutions. Researchers are encouraged to perform their own

searches on OCLC as well, as a number of publications have multiple listings on the service, and records for physical copies are never merged with records for the same items held as electronic copies or microforms. Most periodicals published within the Ottoman Empire are also available at the [Milli Kütüphane](#) in Ankara, Turkey. As this institution does not provide its catalogue metadata to OCLC, its online database should be consulted separately. Digital images of the many periodicals are also available to registered users on its website. A comprehensive listing of [Ottoman periodicals held in the University of Chicago's Library](#) also provides valuable information about imprints and editors. Digital copies (in DJVU format) for a number of the publications are also available through the digitised [Hakkı Tarık Us Library](#), a joint project of İstanbul Üniversitesi and the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. A comprehensive catalogue of the titles included in this collection can be found in [this paper by Selahattin Öztürk, Abdurrahman M. Hacısmailoğlu and Muhammad Hızarcı](#). Finally, the University of Bonn is currently engaged in a large-scale digitisation project named [Translatio](#) that focuses on Arabic, Persian and Ottoman Turkish periodicals. The project provides near complete runs of many Ottoman magazines, as well as descriptions (in German) of their histories and main contributors.

VII. Names

In 1934, the government of the Republic of Turkey adopted the [Surname Law](#), requiring all Turkish nationals to choose a surname for official uses from 1935 onwards. As the periodicals listed here all predate the Surname Law, their contributors were identified in the given publications without the use of a state-mandated surname. As is common in many other studies of Turkish history and literature, the surnames of those contributors who were required to choose a surname in 1935 have been provided in round brackets following the names with which they were identified in the given publications. In cases in which it was not possible to identify a surname (either because the individual cannot be identified in post-1935 works, or because there are two or more individuals with the same given names who might be the contributor in question), no bracketed surname has been provided.

VIII. Future

The basis of this listing are holdings at British institutions. We hope to add to them with the metadata of other non-British libraries and archives over the coming years.

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Tanzimat (1839-1876)

Dağarcık: bazı müntehabat-ı âsar ile fûnûnun delâlet ettiği bir takım garaib-i keşfiyat ve hükema-yi mütekaddimin ve müteahhirin tarafından irâd edilen muhakemat-ı müfideyi ve bazı terâcim-i ahvali havidir

طغارجق: بعض منتخبات آشار ايله فنونك دلالت اتديكى بر طاقم غرائب كشفیات و حكماى متقدمين و متأخرين طرفندن ایراد ایدیلان محاکمات مفیده یی و بعض تراجم احوالی حاویدر

Published by Ahmet Midhat in Istanbul at his own press.
Biweekly; 1288 [1872 or 1873] to 1289 [1873-1874].

Among the earliest Ottoman Turkish literary magazines, *Dağarcık* was edited by the well-known Ottoman intellectual Ahmet Midhat and featured frequent articles by Recaizade Mahmut Ekrem. In addition to pieces on literature and literary criticism, it also carried articles on science and philosophy, as well as translations of items from Western European languages.

See also: [Saridoğan, Koray, "Ahmet Midhat ve Dağarcık Mecmuası Üzerine Bazı Tespitler", *İdil Dergisi*, 3:11 \(2014\), pp. 137-146.](#)

Dolab: maarif ve edebiyata müteallık her güne mebahis ve letaifi şamil ve teracim-i ahval ile makalât-ı müfide ve mevadd-ı nafia'ya müştemil olacaktır

دولاب: معارف و ادبیاته متعلق هر گونه مباحث و لطائفی شامل و تراجم احوال ايله مقالات مفیده و مواد نافعہ مشتمل اولاجقدر

Edited by Alaaddin Tevfik and printed in Istanbul at Bakırcıbaşı Mehmet Efendizade Süleyman Efendi'nin Matbaası; Tasvîr-i Efkâr Matbaası; and Şeyh Yahya Efendi'nin Matbaası in Sultan Bayezid.
Biweekly?; 1290-1291 [1873-1874]; exact dates of publication not provided.

As a late-Tanzimat publication, *Dolab* reflected the literary and cultural developments of its time. Poetry was particularly well represented, with many contributors who were former members of the *Encümen-i Şuara*.

See also: [Tapan, Esma, *Dolâb Dergisinin Çeviri Yazısı ve Edebiyatla İlgili Metinlerin İncelenmesi*, \(unpublished masters thesis, Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi, 2018\).](#)

Kırk Ambar: Maarif edebiyat teracim-i ahval lataifden bahseder onbeş yirmi günde bir çıkar mecmuadır

قرق عنبر: معرف ادبیت تراجم احوال لطایفدن بحث ادر اونبش یرمی کنده چقار مجموعہدر

Printed in Istanbul at the Şark Matbaası.
Variable (bi- or tri-weekly); 1290 [1873-74] – 1293 [1876-77].

An irregular periodical about Ottoman Turkish literature. It shares its name with a printing press that produced a fair number of late 19th-century Ottoman titles.

Mēchmaayē Havatis: Evropatē vē mahalē sayērētē pir mah zarfēnta zuhur itiw p, ist'imaē shayan ōlan havatisat'ē miw't'ēnēviyē. vē iwliw m vē funun, vē sēnaat' vē shiir vē lēt'ayifē makhsus pir risalē tir

Մէճմաայր Հավատիս : Եվրոպատէ վէ մահալը սայրըտէ պիր մահ զարֆընտա զուհուր իտիւպ, իսթիմաէ շայան օլան հավատիսաթը միւթէնէվիէյէ. վէ իւլիւս վէ ֆունայւն, վէ սէնաաթ վէ շիիր վէ լէթայիֆէ մախսուս պիր ըիսալէ տիր

Edited by and published by Vartan Pasha (also known as Hovsep Vartanyan) and printed in Istanbul at Mühedisyan Hovhannes Taphanesi.

Monthly, then weekly, finally daily; November 1852-1877.

A bilingual (Armeno-Turkish and Armenian) publication devoted to a wide variety of topics, *Mecmua-yi Havadis* was the first Armeno-Turkish periodical to appear in the Ottoman Empire. Although not a primary concern, pieces on literature did occasionally appear among the work's content.

See also: [Ueno, Masayuki, "One script, two languages: Garabed Panosian and his Armeno-Turkish newspapers in the nineteenth-century Ottoman Empire," *Middle Eastern Studies*, 52:4 \(2016\), pp. 605-622;](#) and [Çankara, Murat, "Mecmua-i Havadis'ten Agos'a: Ermenice Bilmeyen Ermeniler ve Basın," *Toplumsal Tarih*, 301 \(2019\), pp. 8-11.](#)

Mecmua-i ibretnüma: edebî dergi; işbu mecmua beher mah-ı Arabî evahirinde bir defa çıkar

مجموعه عبرتناما: ادبی درکی؛ اشبو مجموعه بهر ماه عربی اوخرنده بر دفعه چقار

Edited by Mustafa Refik and published in Istanbul by the Cemiyet-i Kitabet.

Monthly; 1281 [1865] – Muharrem 1283 [May-June 1866].

The first literary journal published in the Ottoman Empire, *Mecmua-i ibretnüma* was just one of the many periodicals produced by Mustafa Refik and the Cemiyet focused upon contemporary literary trends in the Ottoman Empire.

The Hamidian Period (1876-1908)

Afak: siyasetten başka her şeyden bahseder, cüz cüz neşrolunur risale-i mevkutedir

آفاق : سیاستدن بشقه هر شیدن بحث ایدر و جزو جزو نشر اولنور رساله موقتیه در

Published and edited by A. Kâmil, printed by Matbaa-ı Osmaniye.

Monthly; 20 Zilhicce 1299 [2 November 1882] - 7 Cemaziyelahir 1300 [15 April 1883]

Afak carried a wide variety of articles, from contemporary poetry and short stories, to pieces on mathematics and the economy. Muallim Naci was a frequent contributor to the journal.

See also: [Demir, Kenan, "Osmanlı basınında say'u amel tartışmaları", *Erciyes İletişim Dergisi Akademia*, 5:3 \(2018\), 124-140.](#)

Anadol Ahteri: Fenni ve Ahlaki Musavver Haftada Bir Defa Neşr Olunur Risale-i Mevkute

Ανατολ Αχτερι : Φεννι βε αχλακη μουσαββερ χαφταδα πιρ δεφα νεσρ ολουνουρ ρεσαλει μευκουτε

Published at the Margarides Matbaası.

Weekly; 1 Septembrios 1886 - 24 Martios 1887.

This Karamanlitic weekly contained a wide spectrum of content, including original literary works and literary criticism. It also appears to have circulated translations of content from Western European languages into Karamanlica.

Angeliaforos: Çocuklar için

Αγγελιοφορος: Τζοτζουκλαρ ιτζουν

Published by the Amerika Misiyonarları Şirketi in Istanbul.

Monthly; 1872-1895.

A supplement to the Karamanlica periodical *Angeliaforos*, this monthly was published as a part of the American Missionary Society's evangelical activities in the Ottoman Empire. It carried various pieces of translated children's literature, all of which was aimed at spreading Protestant ideas among Greek Orthodox children.

See also: [Kahya, Hayrullah, *Karamanlica Resimli Bir Çocuk Dergisi: Angeliaforos Çocuklar İçin \(1872\)* \(Ankara: Grafiker Yayınları, 2017\);](#) and: [Karabıçak, Yusuf Ziya, "Angelioforos Çocuklar İçin ve Osmanlı Devleti'nde Modern Çocukluk Söyleminin Oluşumu", in *Toplumsal Tarih* \(November 2011\), pp. 2-11.](#)

Awetaber (Çocuklar İçin)

Աւետաբեր (Չոքուկլար իջին)

Edited by Hagop Boyacani and published by the Amerika Misiyonarları Şirketi in Istanbul.

Monthly; 1872-1897.

A supplement to the Armeno-Turkish periodical *Awetaber*, this monthly (also known as *Avedaper*) was published as a part of the American Missionary Society's evangelical

activities in the Ottoman Empire under the editorial supervision of Mr. Hagop Boyacani. It carried various pieces of translated children's literature, all of which was aimed at spreading Protestant ideas among Armenian children. An Armenian version continued to be published until 1915.

See also: [“The Messenger for Children”, *Digital Library for International Research*](#).

Çocuklara Kıraat: Mekâtib-i ibtidâiye ve sıbyaniye şâgirdânî için on beş günde bir neşr olunur

چوچقلره قرائت: مکاتب ابتدائیہ و صبیانیہ شاگردانیچون اون بش کنده بر نشر اولنور

Published by Mehmet Ziya in Istanbul.

Biweekly; 1 Safer 1299 [23 December 1881] - 15 Zilhicce 1299 [28 October 1882].

A periodical devoted to literature for school age children to which A[yın]. Nuri, Reşad Bey, Tarsuslu Halil Kemal Efendi, M. Aziz, Mehmed Cevdet, Mehmed Ziya, Lî-Hâce Hasan Efendi, and A[yın]. Ragıp were all frequent contributors. The magazine also carried significant numbers of translated pieces, many of them focused on the shaping of model Ottoman citizens.

See also: [Balci, Ahmet, “Çocuklara Kıraat dergisi”, *Bilig*, 68 \(2014\), pp. 25-42](#); and [Barutçu, Tuğba, *Çocuklara Kıraat \(1881\) ve Sevimli Mecmua \(1925\) Dergilerindeki Çeviri Metinler ve Dış Dünya Üzerine bir İnceleme*, \(unpublished masters thesis, Selçuk Üniversitesi, 2018\)](#).

Envar-ı zekâ: mesail-i siyasiye ve mezhebiyeden maada her şeyden bahs eder, on beş günde bir kere neşr olunur risale-yi mevkutedir

انوار ذکا: مسائل سیاسیہ و مذہبیہدن ماعدا ہر شیدن بحث ایدر، اور بش کوندہ بر کرہ نشر اولنور رسالہ موقوفہ در

Edited by Mustafa Reşit and printed in Istanbul at Mihran Matbaası, 1299-1300 [1881-1882]; Mahmud Bey Matbaası, 1301 [1883]; Matbaa-yı Ebüzziya, 1301-1302 [1884-1885]; and A. K. Tozliyan, 1302 [1885].

Semi-monthly; 1299-1302 [1881-1885].

This periodical, which expressly eschewed political and sectarian topics, was an important forum for the dissemination and discussion of Ottoman Turkish literature. Issues 13-24 were labelled the "Envar-ı Zekâ Kısım-ı Musavveri" ("Envar-ı Zekâ Illustrated Section") and featured photographs and drawings of a wide number of subjects.

See also: [Soydaş, Hakan “Tahlilî Fihristi Işığında Envar-ı Zekâ Dergisinin Edebî Faaliyetleri”, *Gazi Türkiyat Türkoloji Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 21 \(2017\), pp. 137-161](#).

Gülşen-i Edeb: Risale-i edebiye ve fennidir

گلشن ادب: رسالہ ادبیہ و فنیہدر

Published by Ahmet İhsan ve Şürekâsı and printed at the Âlem Matbaası in Istanbul.

Weekly; 4 Mart 1315 [17 March 1889] - 22 Nisan 1315 [5 May 1889].

A weekly compilation of literary and scientific pieces, *Gülşen-i Edeb* carried both original and translated pieces. İsmâil Safa was a noted contributor to this periodical.

Güneş: Mesail-i siyasiye'den maada herşeyden bahseder, onbeş gün neşr olunur

کونش: مسائل سیاسیه‌دن معده هرشیدن بحث ادر، اونیش کنده بر نشر اولنور

Edited by Beşir Fuat and printed in İstanbul(?).

Semi-monthly; 1301 [1883-84] (only the year provided on all 12 issues).

One of a number of publications spearheaded by Beşir Fuat, *Güneş* aimed to spread knowledge and discussion of literature among the younger generation. It attracted numerous well-known contributors, including Abdülhak Hamid (Tarhan), Ahmet Rasim, Hüseyin Avni, Muallim Naci, and Şemsettin Sami (Sami Frashëri).

See also: [Demir, Kenan, "Osmanlı basınında say'ı amel tartışmaları", *Erciyes İletişim Dergisi Akademia*, 5:3 \(2018\), 124-140.](#)

Hafta: Edebiyat ve Fünun ve Sanayia dair mecmuadır

هفته: ادبیات و فنون و صنایعه دائر مجموعه‌در

Edited by Şemsettin Sami (Sami Frashëri) and printed in İstanbul.

Weekly; 22 Ramazan 1298 [August 19, 1881] 21 Safer 1299 [13 January 1882].

A literary magazine edited by the well-known Ottoman intellectual turned Albanian nationalist, Şemsettin Sami, *Hafta* carried some of Sami's earliest works regarding literature and language.

See also: [Doğramacioğlu, Hüseyin, "Şemseddin Sami'nin Kaleminden Dil ve Edebiyat Meseleleri," *Uluslararası Sosyal Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 3:10 \(2010\), pp. 252-258.](#)

Hamiyet: Âsar-ı Edebiye ve Mevadd-ı Fenniye'yi hâvidir, onbeş günde bir neşrolunur

حمیت: آثار ادبیّه و مواد فنیّه‌یی حاویدر، اونیش کنده بر نشر اولنور

Edited by Mustafa Rıza and published in İstanbul.

Semi-monthly; 17 Nisan 1302 [30 April 1886] - 15 Kanun-ı Evvel 1302 [28 December 1886].

The circulation and general composition of this literary magazine of 17 issues is unknown.

Hâver: onbeş günde bir cüz neşrolunur, siyasiyâttan maada her şeyden bahs eder

حاور: اونیش کنده نشر اولنور، سیاساتدن معده هر شیدن بحث ادر

Edited by İzmirli Hocaşade Mehmed Ubeydullah (Hatiboğlu) and printed in İstanbul at Mahmud Bey Matbaası.

Semimonthly; 15 Cemâziyelevvel 1301 [13 March 1884] - 1 Şaban 1301 [27 May 1884].

A short-run journal of various content, including literary subjects, *Hâver* occasionally carried longer prose pieces. It was edited by Mehmet Ubeydullah (Hatiboğlu), a prominent member of the Young Turks and a parliamentarian during the War of Independence.

Hazine-i fûnun: perşembe günleri neşrolunur edebî ve fennî gazete

حزینه فنون: پرشنبه کنلری نشر اولنور ادبی و فنی غزته

Edited by Kirkor Faik and published in Istanbul by Asır Kütüphanesi.
Weekly; 3 Temmuz 1308 [16 July 1892] - 20 Ağustos 1312 [2 September 1896].

This periodical is one of a number of different publications realized by Kirkor Faik, also known as Faik Reşat. It carried literary artistic extracts, news and criticism and was notable for its Ottomanist perspective.

See also: [Erdal, Derviş, "Hazine-i Fünun Dergisi \(3. Yıl, 27-52. Sayılar\) \(İnceleme ve Seçilmiş Metinler\)", \(unpublished masters thesis, Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 2008\).](#)

İctihad: ayda bir neşrolunur, serbest, mecmua-i Osmaniye ve İslamiyedir

اجتهاد: آيدا بر نشر اولنور، سربست، مجموعہ عثمانیہ و اسلامیہ

Also known as: İdjtihad: Libre examen

Published and edited by Abdullah Cevdet first in Geneva (1904-05), then Cairo (1905-11), and finally Istanbul (1911-32).
Varied periodicity, including weekly, biweekly or monthly; 1 Eylül 1904 [13 September 1904] – Kanun-ı Evvel 1932.

Originally a bilingual (Ottoman Turkish-French) publication, this magazine expressed stridently anti-Hamidian, pro-Europeanization views. Although it was not an expressly literary periodical, it did carry considerable numbers of articles about Ottoman Turkish literature as well as translations from European languages.

See also: [Polat, Nazım H., "İctihad: Abdullah Cevdet \(ö. 1932\) idaresi altında yayımlanan ilmî, siyasî ve edebî muhtevalı dergi," Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi. <Last accessed: 16 April 2020>](#)

İmdad ül-midad

امداد المداد

Edited by Abdülkerim Sabit and printed in Istanbul(?).
Biweekly(?); 1 Safer 1303 [9 November 1885] - 1303 [(18 January?) 1886].

A magazine expressing the literary zeitgeist of the time, *İmdad ül-midad* was one of a number of publications by Abdülkerim Sabit. Its pages featured, from time to time, the writings of Şeyh Vasfi and Muallim Naci.

See also: [Fevziye, Abdullah, "Muallim Naci ile Recaizâde Ekrem Arasındaki Münakaşalar ve Bu Münakaşalar Sebep Olduğu Edebi Hâdiseler," İÜ Türkiyat, 10 \(1953\), pp. 159-200.](#)

İrşad: hər gün ədəbi, siyasi, ilmi, iqtisadi və ictimai Türk dilində musalman qəzetəsidir

ارشاد: هر کون ادبی، سیاسی، علمی، اقتصادی و اجتماعی ترک دلدنه مسلمان غزنه سیدر

Edited by Ahmet Ağaoğlu, owned by İsabey Aşurbeyov and printed in Baku at İrşad Matbaası.
Daily; 1905-1908.

An important observer of political, economic, social and cultural life among Azeri Turks, this daily had sections devoted to literature and language in each of its issues. Important contributors included Ahmet Ağaoğlu, Üzeyir Hacıbeyov, Məmməd Əmin Rəsulzadə, Həsən Sabri Əyvazov, Əli Bəy Hüseynzadə Turan, Abdullah Cevdet and Ömer Faik Numanzade.

See also: [Erincik, Emel, "İrşad Gazetesinin 1907-1908 Yıllarının Kronolojik Fihristi,"](#) (unpublished masters thesis, *Ege Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Türk Lehçeleri ve Edebiyatları Anabilim Dalı*, 2009); [Beşikçioğlu, Bahar Melis, "İrşad Gazetesinin 1907-1908 Yıllarının Kronolojik Fihristi,"](#) (unpublished masters thesis, *Ege Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Türk Lehçeleri ve Edebiyatları Anabilim Dalı*, 2008); and [Yıldırım, İrfan Murat, "Azerbaycan'da Matbuat Hareketlerinin Başlangıcı,"](#) *Uluslararası Türkçe Edebiyat Kültür Eğitim Dergisi*, 2:2 (2013), pp. 147-160.

Kıbrıs: Şimdilik Pazartesi günleri neşrolunur, siyaset, edebiyat ve fünundan bahistir

قبرس: شمدلیق کنلری نشر الونور، سیاست، ادبیات و فنوندن باحثدر

Printed in Lefkoşa (Nicosia).

Weekly; 10 Ağustos 1308 [23 August 1892] – 1310? [1895?]

Little information is available regarding this particular literary publication beyond its strapline advertising its focus on political, literary and artistic issues.

See also: [Çiçek, Osman and Abdurrahman Akgün, "Kıbrıs Türk Gazeteleri Sayı: 1894-1895: Yeni harflere aktarım"](#) (unpublished masters (?) thesis, *Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyatı Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü*, 2005).

Maarif: Perşembe günleri neşrolunur fennî ve edebî musavver gazete

معارف: پرشنبه کنلری نشر الونور فنی و ادبی مصور غزته

Edited by Ahmet Naci and printed in Istanbul at Kasbar Matbaası.

Weekly; 19 Ağustos 1307 [1 September 1891] – 29 Ağustos 1312 [11 September 1896]

Part of the anything-but-politics trend in periodicals during the Hamidian period, *Maarif* focused on cultural, literary and artistic trends in late 19th-century Ottoman society. It was a rare illustrated magazines of this type, and occasionally had Arabic and Persian pieces as well. Its contributors included Osman Efendi, Tayfur Efendi and Cevdet Efendi.

See also: [Erbay, Erdoğan, "Maarif Mecmuası: Tafsilli Fihrist ve Bütün Şiirler,"](#) (unpublished masters thesis, *Atatürk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Anabilim Dalı*, 1991).

Manzara: Havadis-i medeniye, mebhis-i fenniye ve edebiye, hıfzıssıhha, seyahat, teracim-i ahval ve roman gibi hususat-ı mütenevvia'dan bahseder

منظره: حوادث مدنییه، مبحث فنییه و ادبییه، حفظ صحه، سیاحت، تراجم احوال و رومان کبی خصوصات متنوعیه دن بحث ادر

Published by Mehmet Ramiz Bey and printed in Istanbul.

Biweekly; 1 Mart 1303 [13 March 1887] – 8 Teşrin-i Evvel 1303 [20 October 1887].

Manzara was a general interest periodical with a heavy focus on carrying contemporary original content as well as translations of European, Arabic, Persian and other literatures. It also had a section devoted specifically to women's issues. At various points in its publication, it was edited by Ramiz Bey, Hüsnü, A. Nuri Bey and Osman Nuri Bey.

See also: Nilüfer, İlhan, "Manzara Mecmuası: İnceleme, Fihrist, Seçme, Metinler," (unpublished masters thesis, *Atatürk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Türk Dili ve Edebiyat Anabilim Dalı*, 2001).

Marifet: Türkçe ve Fransızca olarak haftada bir defa neşrolunur fennî ve edebî risâledir

معرفت: ترکیه و فرانسوزجه اوله رق هفته ده بر دفعه نشر اولنور فنی و ادبی رساله در

Also: **Maarifet: la seule revue hebdomadaire Turco-Française.**

Edited by Teodosya, Aristovoulos Hristidis and Ali Muzaffer and printed in Istanbul at Kasbar Matbaası.

Weekly; 17 mars 1898 - 6 septembre 1898.

A collaboration between the first female journalist in the Ottoman Empire, Teodosya (Theodosia Sophroniades), and the well-known translator Ali Muzaffer, *Marifet* is a unique example of women's early participation in the Ottoman periodical press.

See: Özdalga, Elisabeth, *Late Ottoman Society: The Intellectual Legacy* (London: Routledge, 2014), p. 239; and Yumi, Ishimaru, "The Beginnings of Journalism in the Ottoman Empire 1831-1908," *Oriente*, 34:2 (1991), pp. 110-124 (in Japanese).

Mecmua-i Âsâr: manzum ve mensur eski ve yeni tarzda yazılmış bilcümle âsâr-ı nefise ve makbule'yi havi mecmua-yi edebiyedir

مجموعه آثار: منظوم و منثور اسکی و یکی طرزده یازلمش بالجمله آثار نفیسه و مقبوله‌یی حاوی مجموعه ادبیهدر

Edited by Arif and printed at Mehrân Matbaası in Istanbul.

Monthly; 1299 [1883] – 1300 [1884]; 1303 [1887].

A collection of articles on various topics, this periodical appears to have carried a diverse range of literary and non-literary pieces by notable figures in the Ottoman intellectual establishment.

Mecmua-yı Ebüzzîya: Fünun ve maarifden bahs eder ve her şehr-i arabî ibtidasiyle onbeşinde neşrolunur mecmua-i mevkutedir

مجموعه ابوالضیا: فنون و معرفدن بحش ایدر هر شهر عربی ابتداسیله اونیشنده نشر اولنور مجموعه موقتهدر

Edited by Ebüzzîya Mehmet Tevfik and printed at Mihran Matbaası in Istanbul.

Biweekly, then weekly; 15 Ramazan 1297 [31 August 1880] – 2 Ramazan 1330 [15 August 1912], although not published between 1305 [1888-89] and 1312 [1895-96].

A literary periodical by the landmark editor and publisher Ebüzzîya Mehmet Tevfik, this magazine combined reprints of literary texts by some of the best-known names of Islamic intellectual history with contemporary Turkish production and translations from European languages.

See also: Kahraman, Alim, "Mecmûa-i Ebüzzîyâ: 1880-1912 yılları arasında on beş günlük ve haftalık olarak yayımlanan ilmî, edebî, siyasî dergi," *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi*. <Last accessed: 22 April 2020>

Mecmua-i Edebiye: Edebî, fennî, sınaî, ticarî gazetedir

مجموعه ادبيه: ادبى، فنى، صناعى، تجارى غزتهدر

Published by Mehmet Ekrem in Istanbul.

Weekly; 12 Teşrin-i Evvel 1316 [25 October 1900] – 19 Eylül 1318 [2 October 1902].

Although providing space for articles on a wide variety of topics, this periodical was focused primarily upon literature, especially poetry. It carried works by Ahmet Haşım, Celal Sahir, Nazım Nazmi, İsak Frera and Mehmet Hilmi.

See also: [Yurdun, Derya, "Mecmua-i Edebiye: İnceleme, Tahlilî Fihrist, Seçme Metinler," \(unpublished masters thesis, Atatürk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Anabilim Dalı, 1999\).](#)

Mecmua-i Kemal: Üç Ayda Neşr Olunur Risale se mâhedir

مجموعه کمال: اوچ آیده نشر اولنور رساله سه ماهه در

Edited by Ali Kemal and printed in Cairo.

One issue; 1 Haziran 1901 [13 June 1901].

A magazine concerned with a wide swathe of cultural life, this periodical was penned entirely by Ali Kemal and includes some of his literary creations.

Mecmua-i Lisan: pencşembe günleri bir neşr olunur elsine, tarih, edebiyat ve saire'den bâhis Osmanlı gazetesidir

مجموعه لسان: پنجشنبه کونلری نشر اولنور السنه، تاریخ، ادبیات و سایرهدن باحث عثمانلی غزتهسى در

Edited by Mehmet Halim and printed in Istanbul.

Biweekly, then weekly; 4 Haziran 1314 [17 June 1898] – 19 Ağustos 1316 [1 September 1900].

An omnibus cultural and linguistic magazine, this periodical covered the literary trends of the late 19th-century Ottoman Empire. The *Mecmua-i Lisan* was a particularly important locus for the development and spread of Ottoman translations of European texts, as it frequently ran contests for the best translations produced by its readers.

See also: [Demircioğlu, Cemal, "Altaic tradition: Turkey," in A World Atlas of Translation, ed. Yves Gambler and Ubaldo Steconi, \(Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2019\), p. 223.](#)

Mecmua-i Muallim

مجموعه معلم

Edited by Muallim Naci and printed in Istanbul at Şirket-i Mürettebiye Matbaası.

Weekly; 30 Eylül 1303 [13 October 1887] – 3 Teşrin-i Sanî 1304 [16 November 1888].

A periodical dedicated primarily to the dissemination and critique of older Turkish poetry and prose, Muallim Naci's publication carried articles by İsmâil Safâ, Ali Ulvi, Besim, İbrahim Necâti, Mehmet Said and M. Selâhaddin.

See also: [Uçman, Abdullah, "Mecmûa-i Muallim: Muallim Nâci'nin \(ö. 1893\) çıkardığı haftalık edebî dergi," *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi*. <Last accessed: 22 April 2020>](#)

Mekteb: onbeş günde bir defa perşembe günleri neşrolunur, edebî ve hikemî, fennî risaledir

مکتب: اونبش کونده بر دفعه پرشنبه کونلری نشر اولنور ادبی و حکمی، فنی رسالهدر

Edited by İsmail Hakkı (Eldem) and Ebülfeyyaz Hakkı, owned by Karabet and printed in Istanbul at Mahmud Bey Matbaası.

Weekly; 26 Temmuz 1307 [8 August 1891] – 30 Kanun-ı Sanî 1313 [12 February 1898].

A periodical devoted to the circulation of contemporary prose and poetry, as well as criticism, *Mekteb* was edited by İsmail Hakkı from 1891 to 1894, followed by Ebülfeyyaz Hakkı from 1894-1898. The magazine was a particularly important voice for the Servet-i Fünun generation of writers.

Mir' at-i âlem: suunat-i medeniyye, mebahis-i ibniyye ve edebiyeye, seyahat ve teracim-i ahval gibi husuat-i mütenevviadan bahseder

مرات العالم: صناعات مدنییه، مباحث فنییه و ادبییه، سیاحات و تراجم احوال کبی خصوصت متنوعیهدن بحث ادر

Edited by Mehmet Tevfik and published in Istanbul by the Encümen-i Hadim-i Terakkı Maarif.

Irregular periodicity; 25 Haziran 1300 [8 July 1884] – 1303 [1887-1888].

An illustrated and lithographed periodical devoted to a number of different cultural and educational topics, this publication borrowed imagery, although not articles, from the works of American missionaries. It included works by contemporary poets such as Nabizade Nazım and Recaizade Ekrem.

See also: Özdalga, Elisabeth, *Late Ottoman Society: The Intellectual Legacy* (London: Routledge, 2014), p. 238; and Özgül, M. Kayahan, *Resmin Gölgesi Şiire Düştü* (İstanbul: Yapı Kredi Yayınları, 1997).

Mirsad: siyasattan maada herşeyden bahseder ve haftada bir defa neşrolunur

مرصاد: سیاستدن معده هر شیدن بحث ایدر و هفتهدا بر دفعه نشر اولنور

Edited by Halil İbrahim and printed in Istanbul at Alem Matbaası.

Weekly; 14 Mart 1307 [26 March 1891] – 29 Ağustos 1307 [11 September 1891].

A short-run literary and cultural magazine, *Mirsad* carried considerable amounts of contemporary verse, as well as prose articles.

Muharrir: edebiyat, sanayi, bedâyi, terâcim-i ahvâl, tarih, coğrafya, seyahat, ve saire'den bahseder ve oniki nüshası bir senelik itibar olunur mecmuadır

محرر: ادبییت، صنایع، بدایی، تراجم احوال، تاریخ، جوغرافی، سیاحت، و سایرین بحث ادر و اون ایکی نسحسی بر سنهلک اعتبار اولنور مجموهدر

Edited by Ebüzziya Mehmet Tevfik and printed in Istanbul at Tasvir-i Efkâr Matbaası.

Monthly; Muharrem 1293 [January-February 1876] – Safer 1295 [February 1878].

One of Ebüzziya's many projects dedicated to the publishing and dissemination of contemporary Ottoman literature, *Muharrir* was the first magazine in which Mehmet Tevfik

used the epithet *Ebüzzîya*. He composed articles while in prison and passed them to his colleague Şemseddin Sami for publication in *Muharrir*.

See also: [Ebüzzîya, Ziyad, "Ezzübiyâ Mehmed Tefik \(1849-1913\): Gazeteci, matbaacı, mütercim ve yeni edebiyatın yayılıp tutunmasında hizmetleri geçen yayımcı," *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi*. <Last accessed: 27 April 2020>](#)

Musavver Fen ve Edeb: menafi-i mülk ve devlete hadim Osmanlı risalesi

مصور فن و ادب: منافع ملک و دولتہ خادم عثمانلی رسالہ

Edited by Mehmet Tahir and printed in Istanbul.

Weekly; 19 Ağustos 1315 [31 August 1899] – 5 Şubat 1319 [17 February 1904].

This illustrated weekly carried a large number of articles devoted to literary criticism as well as original pieces of prose and poetry. It featured works by Mehmet Asaf, Namık Ekrem, Namık Sadri, Mustafa Kemal, Ömer Lütfi (Prizrenli) and Mehmet Hilmi (Kıbrıslı).

See also: [Kolcu, Abdurrahman, "Musavver fen ve edeb mecmuası: \(inceleme, tahlilî fihrist ve seçme metinler\)," \(unpublished masters thesis, *Atatürk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Anabilim Dalı*, 2004\).](#)

Nevsal-i Servet-i Fünun

نوسال ثروت فنون

Also known as: **Musavver Nevsal-i Servet-i Fünun**.

Published by and printed in Istanbul at Âlem Matbaası, Ahmed İhsan ve Şürekası. Annual; 1310 [1894-1895] – 1314 [1898-1899].

The connection between this annual publication of general content, including literary matters and the periodical *Servet-i Fünun* (see below) is unclear.

Nilüfer

نیلوفر

Published by Feraizcizade Mehmet Şakir and printed in Bursa at Feraizcizade Matbaası. Monthly, initially biweekly; Rebiülevvel 1305 [November-December 1887] – Safer 1309 [September-October 1891].

A representative of the provincial press, *Nilüfer* is notable not only for its circulation of contemporary literary production, but also for its publication of readers' submissions. It carried pieces focused on themes of religion and tradition, while also carrying translations of European works.

See also: [Yavuz, Emine, "Nilüfer Mecmûası'ndaki Edebiyatla İlgili Yazılar," \(unpublished masters thesis, *Uludağ Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Ana Bilim Dalı Yeni Türk Edebiyatı Bilim Dalı*, 1999\).](#)

Pul Mecmuası: Ayda bir neşrolunur, fennî, edebî, risale-i mevkutedir

پول مجموعہءسی: ایذا بر نشر اولنور، فنی، ادبی، رسالہ موقوفہدر

Edited by Mehmet Ekrem and printed in Istanbul at Âlem Matbaası, Ahmet İhsan ve Şürekası.

Monthly; 19 Ağustos 1313 [1 September 1897] – 11 Mart 1315 [24 March 1899].

Named after the humble postage stamp, this monthly publication carried original pieces by some of the biggest names of the Servet-i Fünun school, including İsmail Safâ.

Resimli gazete: makalât-i ilmiye ve fenniye'nin vasıta-i intişârı, gülzâr-ı edebiyatın tecellîgâh-ı âsâridir

رسملى غزته: مقالات علميه و فنيه‌نك واسطه انتشارى، كذار ادريتك تجليگاه آثاريدر

Managed by Mehmet Rıza Bey, edited by İbn Ref'at Semih Bey and Sâmî Bey and published in Istanbul by Kitapçı Karabet.

Weekly; 14 Mart 1307 [27 March 1891] – 26 Ağustos 1315 [8 September 1899].

A periodical featuring the work and opinions of the Servet-i Fünun generation of intellectuals, this weekly also carried articles about a wide variety of other social and scientific issues. It is particularly notable for the considerable volume of illustration that accompanied texts.

Süha: siyasattan her şeyden bahseder

سها: سياستدن هر شيدن بحث ايدر

Edited by Rusçuklu Mehmet Hayri and printed in Istanbul at Mahmut Bey Matbaası. Annual?; 1300 [1883-1884].

Primarily a periodical about classical Ottoman Turkish literature, this one-off publication was the brainchild of Rusçuklu Mehmet Hayri. In addition to his own poetry, he also made use of the magazine to circulate the poetic work of Muallim Naci.

See also: [Koyuncu, Fatih, "Son Dönem Osmanlı Âlim ve Edeplerinden Rusçuklu Mehmet Hayri ve Siyer-i Fârûk İsimli Eseri," Turkish Studies, 10:16 \(2015\), pp. 897-922.](#)

Tulû': siyasiyâtta başka herşeyden bahseder ve her şehir-i Rumî ibtidasıyle onbeşinde cüz' neşrolunur risale-i mevkutedir

طلوع: سياستدن بشقه هر شيدن بحث ايدر و هر شهر رومى ابتدا سييله اونيشنده جزء نشر اولنور رساله موقتهدر

Edited by M. Nuri and printed in Istanbul at Mahmud Bey Matbaası.

Biweekly; 31 Temmuz 1300 [13 August 1884] – 31 Kanun-ı Sanî 1300 [13 February 1885].

A biweekly of the anything-but-politics focus common among publications of the early Hamidian period, *Tulû'* was published and edited by M. Nuri. It appears to have carried articles on cultural and social issues, including literature.

Umran: Onbeş günde bir defa Cumartesi günleri çıkar ve edebiyat, fünun, teracim-i ahval, seyahât, roman ve lataifden bahis Osmanlı risale-i mevkutesi

عمران: اونيش كونده بر دفعه جمعه اتره‌سى كونلرى چقار و ادبيت، فنون، تراجم احوال، سياحات، رومان و لطائفدن باحث عثمانلى رساله موقتسى

Edited by Ahmet İhsan (Tokgöz) and printed in Istanbul at Ahmed İhsan E.Mavyan Şirket-i Mürettebiye Matbaası.

Biweekly; 30 Teşrin-i Sanî 1303 [12 December 1887] – 26 Teşrin-i Evvel 1304 [8 November 1888].

One of a long line of publications produced by Ahmet İhsan (Tokgöz), *Umran* provided a space for the dissemination of contemporary prose and poetry.

See also: [Ebüzziya, Ziyad, "Ahmet İhsan Tokgöz \(1867-1942\): Gazeteci, matbaacı, yayımcı ve siyaset adamı," *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi*](#). <Last accessed: 5 May 2020>

Erdman, Hazine

The Second Constitutional Period (1908-1923)

Alemdar: her gün sabahleri neşrolunur müstakilülefkar Osmanlı gazetesidir

علمدار: هر کون صبحلری نشر اولنور مستقل الافکار عثمانلی غزته سیدر

Published by Refii Cevad (Ulunay) and Ahmet (Pehlivan) Kadri in Istanbul, under the management of Hüseyin Şükrü.

Daily; 1912 - Haziran 1913, and again 5 Kanun-ı Evvel 1918 - 1922.

Alemdar was a daily newspaper addressing a variety of issues, including cultural and literary ones. It was largely perceived as being opposed to the policies of the İttihat ve Terakki (Committee for Union and Progress) as well as Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's post-WWI government.

Aşiyân

آشیان

Edited and published(?) by Ahmet Cevdet, printed at the Şirket-i Mürettibiye Matbaası in Istanbul.

Weekly; 28 Ağustos 1324 [28 August 1908] - 27 Şubat 1325 [17 February 1909].

Aşiyân was devoted to the publication and discussion of new poetry, prose and drama in Ottoman Turkish. It was instrumental in the dissemination of work by Tevfik Fikret.

See also: [Bostancı, Kahraman, "Servet-i Funun Duyarlılığını Yansıtan Bir Mecmua: Aşiyân ve Dizini", *Yeni Türk Edebiyatı Araştırmaları*, 2:4 \(2010\), pp. 199-229.](#)

Bağçe: Edebi, İctimai, Fenni, İlmi Risale

باغچه: ادبی، اجتماعی، فنی، علمی رساله

Edited by Abdurrahman Medhi and Necip Necati and published in Thessaloniki (Selanik) by Asır Matbaası.

Weekly; 21 Temmuz 1324 [21 July 1908] - 25 Teşrin-i Sani 1326 [25 November 1910].

A weekly publication covering a wide variety of topics, *Bağçe* carried news of the Istanbul and provincial literary scenes, including photographs of notable intellectuals.

See also: [Aslan, Celal, "Bahçe Dergisi \(1908-1910\)", *Bilig*, 47 \(2008\), pp. 167-176.](#)

Cem: Siyasi Edebi Musavvir Mizah Mecmuası

جم: سیاسی ادبی مصور مزاح مجموعه سی

Edited by Cem Cemil and published in Istanbul by Matbaa-yi Ahmet İhsan.

Weekly; 28 Tışrin-i Sani 1326 [10 November 1910] - 6 Tışrin-i Evvel 1328 [19 October 1912]; and 15 Kanun-i Evvel 1927 [15 December 1927] - 2 Mayıs 1929 [2 May 1929]; suspended between 1912 and 1927.

Cem was a bilingual (French-Ottoman Turkish) publication that carried both satire and literary pieces. In 1928, with the imposition of the Latin alphabet, it switched to publishing

unilingually in Turkish. Cem featured copious amounts of satirical cartoons and caricatures complementing its articles. Refik Halit (Karay) was a key contributor to the periodical.

See also: [Kayış, Yasin, "Cumhuriyet Döneminde Cemil Cem ve Cem Mizah Dergisi", *Çağdaş Türkiye Tarihi Araştırmaları Dergisi*, XVIII:36 \(2018\), pp. 89-105;](#) and [Ergün, Ebübekir, *Cem Mecmuası'nın İncelenmesi \(1910-1912\)* \(unpublished master thesis, Marmara Üniversitesi, 2009\).](#)

Edebiyat-ı Umumiye Mecmuası

ادبیات عمومیہ مجموعہء علمی

Edited by Celal Nuri (İleri) and published in Istanbul at Kanaat Kütüphanesi ve Matbaası. Weekly; 4 Kasım 1916 [4 November 1916] - 8 Mart 1919 [8 March 1919].

This political and literary magazine espoused Turkic and Islamist views, and carried considerable numbers of articles on history as well as contemporary literature. Contributors to the periodical included Celal Nuri (İleri), Mehmet Emin (Yurdakul), Faik Ali (Ozansoy), İsmail Hami (Danişmend), Samipaşazade Sami, Abdülhak Hamit (Tarhan) and Ahmet Refik (Altınay).

See also: [Emre, İsmet, "Türk Dili ve Edebiyatına Dair Görüşleriyle Celal Nuri İleri - II", *Türk Dili*, 68:800 \(2018\), pp. 76-86.](#)

El-Mirsad: menafii-yi İslâmiyeye hadim dini, ilmi, fenni, edebi Türkçe risale-yi İslâmiyesi

المرصاد: منافع اسلامیه خادم دینی، علمی، فنی، ادبی ترکیچہ رسالہ اسلامیہ

Edited by Rikalizade Seyyid Mehmed İsmetullah and printed in Izmir at Matbaa-yi Şemseddin and Türk Matbaası and in Istanbul at Matbaa-yi Âmedi. Weekly?; 2 Kanun-ı Evvel 1329 [14 December 1913] – 7 Mayıs 1331 [18 May 1915].

Published during the First World War, this religiously-oriented periodical focused primarily on topics of importance to the Islamic faith. Nonetheless, it did occasionally carry articles on contemporary literature.

Eşref: Haftalık mizah gazetesidir

اشرف: ہفتہ لائق مزاح غزتہ سیدر

Also known as: **Musavver Eşref: haftalık edebî ve mizahî Osmanlı gazetesidir**

Edited by Şair Eşref and printed in Istanbul at Ahmet Saki Bey Matbaası. Weekly; 5 Mart 1325 [18 March 1909] – 13 Şubat 1325 [2 March 1910].

Originally just a satirical magazine, *Eşref* featured literary pieces more prominently as a means of avoiding the censor. It carried caricatures by Mehmet Baha Bey and Mehmet Fazlı, as well as articles by Halil Edip, Muallim Feyzi, Florinalı Nazım and Abdülhalim Memduh.

Genç Kalemler: Yeni lisan mudafai

کنج قلملر: یکی لسان مدافعی

Edited by Nesimi Sarım and printed in Selanik (Thessaloniki) at Osmaniye Matbaası; its predecessor, *Hüsn ü Şiir*, was printed in Manastır (Monastir, North Macedonia). Monthly; Haziran 1325 [June 1909] - Eylül 1329 [September 1912].

Genç Kalemler was a highly influential periodical promoting the “New Language” (Yeni Lisan), an attempt at the reform of the Ottoman Turkish literary idiom. It carried considerable numbers of articles on literature, as well as new creations by Turkish authors and translations of European ones. Its most notable contributors included Ali Canip Yöntem, Ömer Seyfettin and Ziya Gökalp.

See also: “*Genç Kalemler*”, *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslam Ansiklopedisi*. <Last accessed: 8 April 2020>

Halka doğru: Haftada bir "Türk Yurdu" tarafından çıkarılır

خلفه دو غرو: هفته‌ده بر "تورک یوردی" طرفندن چیقاریلیر

Edited by Celâl Sahir (Erozan) and published in İstanbul by the Türk Yurdu. Weekly; 11 Nisan 1329 [11 April 1913] - 3 Nisan 1330 [3 April 1914].

The mouthpiece of Turkist intellectuals based at the Türk Yurdu, *Halka Doğru* featured articles by some of the biggest names in contemporary nationalist thought, including Ziya Gökalp, Ahmet Ağaoğlu and Yusuf Akçura. The magazine circulated ideas about a new Turkist literature, without necessarily publishing new literary pieces.

See also: Özden, Mehmet, “Bir Halkçı Münevverler Platformu: *Halka Doğru Dergisi* (1913-1914),” *Milli Folklor*, 23:89 (2011), pp. 109-119.

Hanımlar Alemi: Pencşembe günleri çıkar, edebi, içtimai, resimli hanım gazetesidir

خانملر عالمی: پنجشنبه کونلری چیقار ادبی، اجتماعی، رسملی خانم غزتہ سیدر

Edited by Mehmed Asaf, managed by Ahmet Cevdet, and printed in İstanbul at Cihan Matbaası and Necm-i İstikbal Matbaası. Weekly; 28 Mart 1330 [10 April 1914] – 24 Teşrin-i Evvel 1334 [24 October 1918].

An illustrated weekly devoted to poetry and short fiction for women, this periodical complemented a wide range of women's publications that appeared in the Second Constitutional Period. *Hanımlar Âlemi* occasionally addressed overtly political discussions and feminist ideas. Its primary contributors included Güzide Nevin, Emine Ferhunde, Muazzez Salih, Nigar bint-i Osman and Fahri Sezai.

See also: Şentürk, Elif Yılmaz, *Yeni Harflerle Hanımlar Âlemi (1914): Osmanlı ve Erken Cumhuriyet Kadın Dergileri: Talepler, Engeller, Mücadeleler – Cilt 3* (İstanbul: Libra Kitap, 2019); and Demiryürek, Meral, “Müslüman Türk Kadın Dergilerinin ‘Kadın Meselesi’ne Osmanlı ve Rus Emperyal Bakışlar: *Âlem-i Nisvan*, *Kadınlar Âlemi*, *Kadın*,” *Modern Türklük Araştırmaları Dergisi*, İsmail Bey Gaspıralı Özel Sayısı 11:4 (2014), pp. 186-209.

Hanımlara Mahsus Gazete'nin Hanım Kızlara Mahsus Kısmı

خانملره مخصوص غزتہ‌نک خانم قزلره مخصوص قسمی

Edited by Mehmet Tâhir Efendi and printed in İstanbul.

Weekly; 19 Şubat 1313 [4 March 1918] - 25 Şubat 1314 [10 March 1919].

A supplement to the longest-running Ottoman Turkish women's newspaper *Hanımlara Mahsus Gazete*, this periodical provided stories and poetry for Ottoman girls, as well as moral and social guidance. The magazine was under the direction of Fatma Şâdiye Hanım and featured pieces by a host of well-known female and male Ottoman authors and intellectuals.

See also: Öztürk, Zehra, "Hanımlara Mahsus Gazete: Osmanlı döneminde yayımlanan en uzun ömürlü kadın dergisi," *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi*. <Last accessed: 16 April 2020>

İslâm Mecmuası: Müslümanların faidesinin çalışır

اسلام مجوعهسى: مسلمانلارک فیدهسنه چالسر

Edited by Kazanlı Halim Sabit (Şibay) and printed in Istanbul at Tanin Matbaası and Matbaa-i Osmaniye.

Biweekly; 30 Kanun-ı Sanî 1329 [12 February 1914] - 30 Teşrin-i Evvel 1334 [30 October 1918].

Financed by the İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyet, this bi-weekly publication aimed to synthesize Islamist and nationalist thought. Although focused primarily on political, social, religious and moral issues, it did occasionally feature literary criticism from a religious perspective, including articles by Köprülüzâde Mehmed Fuad.

See also: Karatepe, Tuba Çavdar, "İslâm Mecmuası: I. Dünya Savaşı yıllarında yayımlanan fikir dergisi," *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Dergisi*; and Çavdar, Tuba, "İslâm Mecmuası," *İÜ Sosyoloji*, 3:10 (2005), pp. 159-164.

İstîşare: haftada bir defa neşr olunur hukuk ve siyasetten bahis ilmi, edebî mecmua

استشاره: هفته‌دا بر دفعه نشر اولنور حقوق و سیاستدن باحث علمی، ادبی مجموعه

Edited and published by Suat Muhtar and printed in Istanbul at A. Asadoryan Matbaası. Weekly; 4 Eylül 1324 [17 September 1908] – 19 Mart 1325 [1 April 1909].

A "magazine of ideas", according to Cüneyd Okay, this periodical carried pieces on a number of intellectual currents in late Ottoman society, including literary criticism.

See also: Okay, Cüneyd, "Meşrutiyet döneminde nitelikli bir fikir dergisi: 'İstîşare'," *Müteferrika*, 16 (1999), pp. 97-111; and, Sümer, Fatma, "II. Meşrutiyet Döneminde bir Ceza Hukuku Felsefesi Çalışması: Suat Muhtar'ın Felsefe-i Hukuk-ı Cezaiye Yazıları," in *II. Türk Hukuku Tarih Kongresi Bildirileri* (İstanbul: İstanbul Üniversitesi, 2017), pp. 723-744.

Kalem: perşembe günleri neşr olunur edebî, mizah gazetesi

قلم: پنجشنبه کونلری نشر اولنور ادبی، مزاح غزتهسى

Edited and published by Salah Cimcoz and Celal Esat (Arseven) and printed in Istanbul at Tanin Matbaası.

Weekly; 21 Ağustos 1324 [3 September 1908] – 23 Eylül 1325 [6 October 1909].

A bilingual (Ottoman Turkish-French) weekly, *Kalem* was ostensibly a satirical magazine that included literary content. It is one of the best-known publications of its kind from the early Second Constitutional period. It featured contributions by Refik Halit (Karay), Ahmed Rasim, and Hüseyin Rahmi (Gürpınar), as well as illustrations by Cemil Cem.

See also: [Kabalcı, Ece Serrican, "Refik Halit Karay'ın Kalem Dergisindeki Mizah Sesi," *Uluslararası Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 6:75 \(2018\), pp. 424-445;](#) and, [Davulcu, Ebru, "Dalkavuk, Kalem, Davul, Kartal, Cem ve Kara Sinan Dergilerindeki Reklam ve İlanlarda Modernleşme ve Değişen Tüketim Kültürü," *Bilig*, 85 \(2018\), pp. 147-173.](#)

Mehtab: edebî, fennî, ictimai teceddüd ve inkılâb-ı fikriye'ye hadim ceride-i üsbüiyedir

مهتاب: ادبی، فنی، اجتماعی تجدد و انقلاب فکریه‌یه خادم جریده اسبوییدر

Edited by Mehmet Tahir and Mehmet Faik and printed in Istanbul at Tanin Matbaası. Weekly; 10 Temmuz 1327 [23 July 1911] – 20 Teşrin-i Evvel 1327 [2 November 1911].

A literary journal co-edited by Mehmet Faik and Mehmet Tahir, *Mehtab* provided a space for the continuation of critical discussions in society at large. Mehmet Faik was particularly keen on making use of the periodical for furthering contemporary trends and experimentation in Ottoman literature.

See also: [Haytoğlu, Ercan, "Osmanlı'dan Cumhuriyet'e Savrulan bir Hayat: Mehmet Faik Asal \(1889-1958\)," *Atatürk Araştırma Merkezi Dergisi*, 21:63 \(2005\), pp. 997-1018.](#)

Meram: vatan ve milletin menafiine hadim dinî, siyasî, felsefî, edebî mecmuadır

مرام: وطن و ملتک منافعهنه خادم دینی، سیاسی، فلسفی، ادبی مجموعه‌در

Edited by Rafet Avni and printed at an unknown printer. Weekly/Biweekly; 30 Teşrin-i Evvel 1324 [12 November 1908] – 29 Kanun-ı Sanî 1324 [11 February 1909].

Under editor-in-chief Rafet Avni, *Meram* was collated and edited by a number of other individuals, including Ali Selâhaddin (also the literary editor), Bahaeddin Mustafa and Ömer Lütfi. The periodical was primarily focused on poetry and toed a staunchly pro-Constitutional line.

See also: [Aldemir, Ezgi, "Meram Mecmuası ve Meram Mecmuasında Yer Alan Şiirlerde II. Meşrutiyet Dönemi," *Hars Akademi Uluslararası Hakemli Kültür – Sanat – Mimarlık Dergisi*, 2:4 \(2019\), pp. 243-256.](#)

Musavver Devr-i Cedid: siyasî, fennî, edebî, ictimai, haftalık musavver Osmanlı gazetesidir

مصور دور جدید: سیاسی، فنی، ادبی، اجتماعی، هفته‌لق مصور عثمانلی غزت‌سیدر

Edited by Mahmut Nedim Namık Ekrem and printed in Istanbul at the Rüşdi Matbaası. Weekly; 4 Mayıs 1325 [17 May 1909] – 6 Temmuz 1325 [19 July 1909].

A general magazine devoted to the cultural, social and political life of the Second Constitutional Period, this weekly also carried articles about literary trends and original works.

Musavver Edeb: Haftalık edebî, fennî, siyasî gazetedir

مصور ادب: هفته‌لق ادبى، فنى، سياسى غزته‌در

Edited by Leon Lütü and Mehmet Hakkı and printed in Istanbul at Edep Matbaası.
Weekly; 27 Haziran 1325 [10 July 1909] – 6 Ağustos 1325 [19 August 1909].

This weekly, similar to other publications of a more generic nature, carried articles on a wide variety of topics, including original pieces of prose and poetry.

Musavver Hâle: musikî, edebiyat, moda, tiyatro

مصور حاله: موسيقى، ادبیت، موده، تياترو

Edited/owned by Hüseyin Nazmi and Cevdet Maşuk and printed in Istanbul at Selanik Matbaası.
Monthly; Kanun-ı Evvel 1325 [December 1909] – Şubat 1325 [February 1910].

A periodical devoted to a number of different art forms, this monthly lasted all of three issues. It carried articles on cultural scene at the start of the Second Constitutional Periodical, featuring articles on the New Literature (*Yeni Edebiyat*) written by Baha Tevfik, Cevdet Maşuk and Şebahettin Süleyman.

See also: [Polat, Nazım Hikmet and Emine Özlem Yaygın, “Musavver Hâle’ Dergisi Üzerine Bir İnceleme”, *TÜBAR*, XLV \(2019\), pp. 173-198.](#)

Musavver Muhit: her hafta Perşembe günleri neşrolunur, siyasî, edebî, ilmî, felsefî gazetedir

مصور محیط: هر هفته پرشنبه کونلری نشر اولنور، سياسى، ادبى، علمى، فلسفى غزته‌در

Also known as: Mouhit: illustration hebdomadaire.

Edited by Sabri Faik (Duran), Ubeydullah Esad, Safvet Nezihi and Celal Sâhir, and printed in Istanbul at Agop Matusyan Matbaası.
Weekly; 23 Teşrin-i Evvel 1324 [5 November 1908] – 30 Temmuz 1325 [12 August 1909].

Among the most important cultural and literary magazines of the Second Constitutional Period, this illustrated periodical took its inspiration from contemporary French publications. It carried original literary works and criticism by Safveti Ziya, İzzet Melih, Ayın Talat, Ahmet Haşim, Ahmet Midhat, Ahmet Râsim and Halide Edip (Adivar).

See also: [Türk, Hatem, “Musavver Muhit: \(İnceleme ve Edebiyatla İlgili Metinler\),” \(unpublished masters thesis, *Atatürk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Anabilim Dalı*, 2002\); and \[Bozdoğan, Ahmet, “Fecr-i Atı Topluluğu ve “Musavver Muhit” Mecmuası,” *Türklük Bilimi Araştırmaları*, 35 \\(2014\\), pp. 43-60.\]\(#\)](#)

Neyyir-i Hakikat: mesail-i içtimaiye'den ve siyasiye'den ve ulum-u ahlakiye ve medeniye'den bâhis ve selâmet-i mülk-i millet'e hâdim, hürriyet-i kâmile'yi hâiz, haftada iki defa neşrolunur Osmanlı gazetesidir

نیر حقیقت: مسائل اجتماعیه‌دن و سیاسیه‌دن و علوم اخلاقیه و مدنیهدن باحث و سلامت ملک ملتہ خادم، حریت کامله‌یی حائز، هفته‌دا ایکی دفعه نشر اولنور عثمانلی غزته‌سیدر

Edited by Kemal Bey and printed in Manastir (North Macedonia) at Neyyir-i Hakikat Matbaası.

Semi-weekly; 8 Mart 1324 [21 March 1908] – 20 Mart 1327 [4 April 1911].

The mouthpiece of the İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti in Manastir, this periodical contained a considerable amount of literary content, as well as articles on social and political issues. Among its most frequent contributors were Ahmet Midhat, Sami Paşazade Sezai, and Recaizade Mahmut Ekrem.

See also: [Nizamoğlu, Yüksel, "10 Temmuz İnkılâbının Birinci Yıldönümünde Neyyir-i Hakikat Gazetesinin Yayınladığı Mecmua Üzerine," OTAM, 30 \(2011\), pp. 99-126.](#)

Pervin: Pençşembe Günleri Neşr Olunur. Edebi, İlmî Risale-yi Usbu'iyedir

پروین: پنجشنبه کونلری نشر اولونور. ادبی، علمی رسالہ اسبوعیہ

Edited by Vamık Şükrü and printed in Istanbul by Çemberli Taşta Vezir Hanında Metin Matbaası.

Weekly; 24 Kanun-ı Evvel 1325 [6 January 1910] – 21 Kanun-ı Sanî 1325 [3 February 1910].

A short-run weekly dedicated to Ottoman culture, and particularly literature, *Pervin* provided a space for the distribution and discussion of contemporary prose and poetry.

Peyam-ı Edebî

پیام ادبی

Edited by Ali Kemal and printed in Istanbul at Matbaa-yi Orhâniye.

Biweekly, then weekly; 16 Teşrin-i Sanî 1329 [29 January 1913] – 3 Temmuz 1330 [15 July 1914] and 14 Ağustos 1335 [14 August 1919] - 17 Mart 1336 [17 March 1920] (with gaps).

Although the special project of Ali Kemal, this weekly featured original works by Rıza Tevfik (Bölükbaşı), Cenap Şahabettin, Halit Fahri (Ozansoy), Faruk Nafiz (Çamlıbel), and Osman Fahri (Seden). Its particular focus was on poetry, but it also carried satirical caricatures by the artist Sedat Nuri.

See also: [Şahin, Adem, "Peyâm-ı Edebî: \(Peyâm Gazetesi Edebi İlavesi\): İnceleme – Fihrist – Seçme Metinler,"](#) (unpublished masters thesis, *Atatürk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Anabilim Dalı*, 2002).

Resimli İstanbul

رسمی استانبول

Edited by Mustafa Refik and printed in Istanbul at Tercüman-i Hakikat Matbaası.

Weekly; 8 Haziran 1325 [21 June 1909] – 23 Teşrin-i Sani 1325 [6 December 1909].

An illustrated periodical focused on the social and cultural life of Istanbul during the Second Constitutional Period, this magazine contained both educational and literary articles, many of them targeted specifically at women or children.

Resimli Kitap: her ayın onbeşinde neşrolunur edebî, siyasî, fennî, felsefî ve ictimâî mecmua-i musavverdir

رسمی کتاب: هر آيك اونبشنده نشر اولنور ادبی، سیاسی، فنی، فلسفی و اجتماعی مجموعه مصوردر

Edited by Ubeydullah Esad and Faik Sabri (Duran) and printed in Istanbul at Resimli Kitap Matbaası.

Monthly; Şubat 1323 [February 1908] – Eylül 1329 [September 1914].

A monthly of literary and other social and political issues published by the well-known editors Ubeydullah Esad and Faik Sabri (Duran), *Resimli Kitap* featured pieces by Abdülhak Hamid (Tarhan), Abdullah Cevdet, Ali Ekrem (Bolayır), Cenab Şahabettin, Samipaşazade Sezai, Şükufe Nihal (Başar), and Mehmet Emin (Yurduku), among other literati.

Rübab: hayat-ı edebiye namına Perşembe günleri musavver olarak intişar eder, edebî, içtimai, felsefî mecmua

رباب: حیات ادبیہ نامنہ پر شنبہ کونلری مصور اولارک انتشار ایدر ادبی، اجتماعی، فلسفی مجموعه

Edited by Cemal Nadir and Şahabettin Süleyman Bey and printed in Istanbul at Reşadiye Matbaası.

Weekly; 26 Kanun-ı Sanî 1327 [8 February 1912] – 15 Teşrin-i Evvel 1328 [28 November 1912].

A mouthpiece for the Fecr-i Âtî and the Beş Hececiler literary movements, this weekly featured original pieces and criticism by the likes of Ali Naci (Karacan), Halit Fahri (Ozansoy), Süleyman Sırrı, and Hakkı Tahsin, as well as by a number of new voices.

See also: [Sağlam, Halil M., "II. Meşrutiyet Dönemi Türk Basınında 'Rübab' Dergisinin Yeri ve Önemi," *Balıkesir Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi*, 12:21 \(2009\), pp. 434-440.](#)

Sada: Edebi, Tarihi, İlmi on beş günlük Osmanlı mecmuasıdır

صدا: ادبی، تاریخی، علمی اون بش کونلک عثمانلی مجموعه سیدر

Edited by Mehmet Abdullah Cevdet and Idris Alavi and printed in Elazığ(?) at Mamuret ül-Aziz Vilayeti Matbaasında.

Biweekly; 9 Teşrin-i Sanî 1325 [22 November 1909] – 23 Teşrin-i Sanî 1325 [6 December 1909].

A literary periodical aiming for publication on a fortnightly basis, *Sada* appears to have only had two issues produced. It carried both original works and criticism of Ottoman and foreign literature.

Sebilürreşad: siyasi, dinî, edebî, ahlakî haftalık mecmua

سبیل الرشاد: سیاسی، دینی، ادبی، اخلاقی هفته لک مجموعه

Also known as: Sırat-ı Müstakim.

Edited by Ebu'l-Ala Zeynülâbidin and H. Eşref Edib (Fergan) and printed in Istanbul at Sebil ü-rreşad.

Weekly; 14 Ağustos 1324 [27 August 1908] – 5 Mart 1341 [5 March 1925].

A periodical of an Islamic and nationalist bent, this weekly gathered together some of the most notable writers of its period. In addition to featuring articles by such notables as Mehmet Akif (Ersoy), İsmail Hakkı (Manastırlı), Ahmet Ağaoğlu, Yusuf Akçura, Ömer Lütfi, Osman Fahri, Muhammad Ayaz İshaki and Abdürreşit İbrahim, it also showcased translations of Arabic pieces by Muhammad Abduh.

See also: [Efe, Adem, "Sebîlürreşâd: Mehmet Âkif'in desteği ve başyazarlığında Eşref Edip'in yayımladığı dergi," *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi*.](#) <Last accessed: 5 May 2020>

Servet-i Fünun: Perşembe günleri çıkar musavver Osmanlı gazetesidir

ثروت فنون: پرشنبه کونلری چقار مصور عثمانلی غزتہ سیدر

Also known as: Servet-i Funoun: illustration ottoman paraissant le jeudi

Also known as: Musavver Servet-i Fünun

Also known as: **Salname-i Servet-i Fünun** (1325 [1909] – 1329 [1913])

Edited and published by Ahmed İhsan (Tokgöz) and printed in Istanbul by Alem Matbaası Ahmed İhsan ve Şürekası.

Weekly; 4 Mart 1307 [17 March 1891] – 25 Mayıs 1944 [25 May 1944].

Among the most important and influential Turkish literary magazines of the late 19th and 20th centuries, this weekly functioned as the mouthpiece for several late Ottoman and Republican literary movements, including the Fecr-i Âtî, Millî Edebiyat and Yedi Meşaleciler groups.

See also: [Parlatır, İsmail, "Servet-i Fünun: 1891-1944 yılları arasında yayımlanan ve Edebiyât-ı Cedîde topluluğunun yayın organı olan sanat ve edebiyat dergisi," *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi*.](#) <Last accessed: 29 April 2020>

Teavün-i Aklam: haftada bir defa neşrolunur risale-i mevkutedir

تعاون اقلیم: ہفتہ ہا پر دفعہ نشر اولنور رسالہ موقوفہ در

Edited by Muallim Naci and Selanikli Tefvik and printed in Istanbul at Tercüman-i Hakikat Matbaası and Mahmud Bey Matbaası.

Weekly; 30 Haziran 1302 [12 July 1886] – 22 Mart 1304 [4 April 1888].

A collaboration between Muallim Naci and Selanikli Tefvik, this weekly provided an overview of contemporary literary production in Ottoman Turkish and, occasionally, in French.

Tercüman: siyaset ve maarif ve edebiyat'a müteallik resimli millî gazetedir

ترجمان: سیاست و معارف و ادبیاتہ متعلق رسملی ملی غزتہ در

Also known as: [Perevodchik: ezhenedel'naia gazeta literatury, otechestvennoï, innostranoï zhizni i politiki.](#)

Edited and published by Ismail Gasprinskii and printed in Bakhchysarai.

Weekly; 22 April 1883 – 23 February 1918.

Among the best-known Tsarist-era Turkic periodicals, *Tercüman* was a bilingual Russian-Ottoman Turkish publication aimed at promoting Gasprinskii's own version of an Oghuz-based Turkic lingua franca. Although general in focus, it also contained articles on literary happenings among the Turkic-speakers of the Ottoman and Russian Empires, especially in its inserts.

See also: [Akpınar, Yavuz, "Tercüman: Gaspıralı İsmâil Bey tarafından Kırım'da yayımlanan Türkçe-Rusça gazete," *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi*.](#) <Last accessed: 5 May 2020>

Türk Yurdu

تورک یوردی

Edited by Yusuf Akçura, Osman Turan and Osman Yüksel (Serdengeçti) and printed in Istanbul at Tanin Matbaası, Matbaa-yi Hayriye ve Şürekâsı, Kadar Matbaası, Evkâf İslâmiye Matbaası, Türk Ocakları, and Evkâf Matbaası, and in Ankara at Yeni Gün Matbaası and Türk Ocağı Merkez Hey'eti.

Biweekly; 24 Teşrin-i Sanî 1327 [7 December 1911] – present (with gaps between 1918 and 1923, between 1931 and 1942, between 1943 and 1954).

Perhaps the longest running Turkist publication in existence, *Türk Yurdu* was the mouthpiece of the *Türk Ocağı* and an important means of disseminating nationalist ideas in the late Ottoman and Republican periods. It carried articles on literary criticism, among other topics, and featured writings by a large number of notable literati throughout the 20th century.

See also: [Tuncer, Hüseyin, "Türk Yurdu: 1911 yılından itibaren İstanbul ve Ankara'da yayımlanan Türkçü dergi," *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi*. <Last accessed: 5 May 2020>; and \[Erkan, Ümmet, "1911-1918 Yıllar Arasında Türk Yurdu Dergisine Konu Olan Bazı Tartışma ve Polemikler," *Tarih Kültür ve Sanat Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 5:1 \\(2016\\), pp. 44-63.\]\(#\)](#)

Yeni İrşad: Gündelik çıkan siyasi, edebi, iktisadi, fenni, Türk dilinde musulman qezetesidir

اینی ارشاد: کوندلق چقان سیاسی، ادبی، اقتصادی، فنی، ترک دلدنه مسلمان غزتہسیدر

Edited by Yusif Ehmedov and printed in Baku.
Daily; 19 Ramazan 1329 [31 October 1911] – 1912.

This daily newspaper covered cultural life among Azeri Turks in Baku, including literary creation. Its chief contributor was Mehdi Bey Hacinski.

See also: [Yıldırım, İrfan Murat, "Azerbaycan'da Matbuat Hareketlerinin Başlangıcı," *Uluslararası Türkçe Edebiyat Kültür Eğitim Dergisi*, 2:2 \(2013\), pp. 147-160.](#)

Yeni Mecmua: ilim, sanat ve ahlâk'a dair haftalık mecmua

یکی مجموعه: علم، صنعت و اخلاقه دائر هفتهلق مجموعه

Directed by Ziya Gökalp and Mehmed Talat (Muşkara) and printed in Istanbul at Tanin Matbaası.
Weekly; 12 Temmuz 1333 [12 July 1917] – 26 Teşrin-i Evvel 1918 [26 October 1918] and 1 Ocak 1923 [1 January 1923] – 20 Aralık 1923 [20 December 1923].

One of the most important mouthpieces of the Turkist movement and İttihat ve Terakki, this weekly featured numerous articles on nationalist approaches to literature and literary creation. Among its most notable contributors were Ziya Gökalp, Köprülüzade Mehmed Fuat, Ahmet Refik (Altınay), Yahya Kemal (Beyatlı), Ahmed Hâşim, Ömer Seyfettin, Peyami Safa, and Sait Faik (Abasıyanık).

See also: [Kahraman, Alim, "Yeni Mecmua: İlim, fikir, sanat ve edebiyat dergisi," *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi*. <Last accessed: 6 May 2020>](#)

Yıldız: Pazar günleri çıkar açık Türkçe risaledir

ییلدیز: بازار کونلری چقار آچیق تورکچه رسالهدر

Edited by Muallim Sadi Efendi and printed in Skopje at Kosova Matbaası.
Weekly; 15 Şubat 1324 [28 February 1909] – 21 Şubat 1325 [6 March 1910].

A weekly publication servicing the Turcophone communities of present-day North Macedonia, this periodical focused on local and national politics as well as on contemporary literature. Its contributors included Sabri Cemil (Yalkut), Mustafa Şekif (Tunç) and Harputlu Muallim Sadi.

See also: [Özcan, Recai, "Üsküp'te Harputlu bir Şair: Muallim Sadi'nin 'Yıldız' Gazetesindeki Şiirleri ve Yazıları Üzerine bir İnceleme," paper presented to Uluslararası Harput'a Değer Katan Şahsiyetler Sempozyumu, Fırat Üniversitesi Harput Uygulama ve Araştırma Merk.](#)
<Last accessed: 6 May 2020>

Zekâ: felsefî, edebî, her türlü terakki ve teceddütlerden bahis onbeş günlük gazetedir

ذکا: فلسفئ، ادبی، هر ترلو ترقئ و تجددلردن باحث اونبش كونلك غزتهدر

Also known as: Yirminci asırda zekâ.

Edited by Baha Tevfik and printed in İstanbul by A. Fuad.
Biweekly; 5 Mart 1328 [18 March 1912] – 19 Haziran 1330 [2 July 1914].

Although primarily concerned with materialist philosophy, this illustrated periodical did feature articles on contemporary literature. Criticism of prose and poetry and original compositions were published alongside non-fiction pieces.

See also: [Çoştu, Feyza Ceyhan, "Felsefe Mecmuası ve Felsefe ve İçtimaiyat Mecmuası'nın Tahlil ve Tasnifi," \(unpublished masters thesis, Gazi Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Felsefe ve Din Bilimleri Anabilim Dalı, 2006\).](#)

The War of Independence and the Turkish Republic (1919-1928)

[Anadolu Mecmuası: Ayda bir neşr olunur](#)

آنادولو مجموعه‌سی: آیده بر نشر اولنور

Edited by Haydar Necip and published by the Anadolu Komandiyet Neşriyat Şirketi in Istanbul.

Monthly; 1 Nisan 1340 [1 April 1924] - Mart 1341 [March 1925].

A collection of scholarly articles by well-known intellectuals, this periodical featured content on both literature and other cultural issues. The emphasis of the journal was on an early form of *Anadoluculuk*, and on Turkish cultural production in Anatolia.

See also: [Uçman, Abdallah, "Anadolu Mecmuası: Cumhuriyet'in ilk yıllarında yayımlanan fikrî, ilmî ve edebî muhtevalı aylık dergi", in Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi](#). <Last accessed: 30 March 2020>

[Büyük Mecmua: Perşembe Günleri Çıkar Edebi ve İlmi Haftalık Mecmuadır](#)

بویوک مجموعه: پرشمبه گونلری چقار ادبی و علمی هفته‌لق مجموعه‌در

Edited by Zekeriya Sertel and Sabiha Sertel and published by the Şirket-i Hayriye in Istanbul.

Weekly; 6 Mart 1919 - 25 Kanun-ı Evvel 1919 [25 December 1919].

This weekly magazine was published by noted leftist editors Zekeriya and Sabiha Sertel and featured the novelist and intellectual Halide Edip Adıvar as one of its key contributors. It covered literary as well as social and political topics and was stridently opposed to the British occupation of Istanbul.

See also: [Uzkuç, Süleyman, "Büyük Mecmua'daki Eser İncelemesine Dayalı Edebî Tenkitler", Türkiye Araştırmaları Dergisi, 35 \(2014\), pp. 533-544.](#)

[Çankaya: Şimdilik Her Ayın On Beşinci Günü Neşr Olunur. 'Halka Doğru' Fikir ve Sanaat Mecmuasıdır](#)

چاک قایا: شمدیلک هر آیک اون بشنجی کونی نشر اولونور. "خلقه دوعرو" فکر و صنعت مجموعه سیدر

Edited by Mecdi Sadreddin and published in Ankara by Anadolu Maarif Kitabhanesi and in Istanbul by Matbaa-yı Ebüzziya.

Monthly?; 1 Mayıs 1928.

Only a single issue ever appeared of this monthly devoted to literary and cultural affairs. Nonetheless, *Çankaya*, to which Mithat Ömer was a frequent contributor, was devoted to a strictly Kemalist and populist approach to contemporary Turkish culture.

[Darülfünun Edebiyat Fakültesi mecmuası](#)

دار الفنون ادبیات فاکولته‌سی مجموعه‌سی

The editorial board included Mehmet Ali Ayni, Leiman Haupt, Gize, Ziya Gökalp, and possibly Kâzım Şinâsi as well; published in Istanbul by the Darülfünun Edebiyat Fakültesi (the University of Istanbul's Faculty of Literature) and printed by the Matbaa-yı Âmire. Bi-monthly; Mart 1332 [March 1916] - İkinci kanun 1333 [January 1933].

As the publication of the University of Istanbul's Faculty of Literature, this periodical carried scholarly articles on the history of Turkic and world literatures, as well as items related to ethnology, anthropology and history. Its early volumes demonstrate a clear Turkist leaning. With the imposition of the Latin alphabet in 1929, the periodical began publishing in Turkish.

See also: [“Darülfünun Edebiyat Fakültesi mecmuası: İstanbul Dârülfünunu Edebiyat Fakültesi tarafından 1916-1933 yılları arasında çıkarılan ilmî mecmua”, *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslam Ansiklopedisi*. <Last accessed: 3 April 2020>](#)

Dergah: On beş günde bir neşr olunur ilm ve vaz'at mecmuası

درگاه: اون بش کونده بر نشر اولنور علم و وضعت مجموعه‌سی

Edited by Mustafa Nehat in Istanbul.
Biweekly; 15 Nisan 1337 [15 April 1921] - 5 Kanun-i Sani 1339 [5 January 1923].

A late-Ottoman periodical devoted to contemporary culture in Istanbul, Dergah carried pieces of literature and literary criticism. Yahya Kemal was deeply implicated in the formatting and content of the publication, which featured many of the best-known authors and intellectuals of the National Struggle period.

See also: [Çepni, Nurgül, “Dergah Mecmuası”, *EskiEserler*. Last updated: 22 February 2010.](#)
<Last accessed: 7 April 2020>

Diken: Her hafta çarşamba günleri çıkar mesleğinde müstakil, edebî, siyasî, mizah gazetesidir

دیکن: هر هفته چارشنبه‌لری چیقار، مسلکنده مستقل، ادبی، سیاسی مزاح غزته‌سی در

Owned by Sedat Simavi and printed in Istanbul at the Matbaa-yı Orhaniye.
Originally biweekly, switching to weekly; 30 Teşrin-i Evvel 1335 [30 October 1918] - 19 Eylül 1337 [19 September 1920].

A satirical magazine that included a literary component, *Diken* featured a number of well-known authors, including Fazıl Ahmet (Aykaç), Selahattin Enis (Atabeyoğlu), Rıza Tevfik (Bölükbaşı), Aka Gündüz, Yusuf Ziya (Ortaç), İbnürrefik Ahmet Nuri (Sekizinci), Ahmet Rasim, and Ömer Seyfeddin.

See also: [Çetin, Emrah and Cansu Tüzer, “İnci Dergisi Üzerine Bir İnceleme”, *Millî Eğitim*, 216 \(2017\), pp. 203-225.](#)

Edebi mecmua: Edebi, ictimai, felsefi haftalık mecmua

ادبی مجموعه: ادبی، اجتماعی، فلسفی هفته‌لیق مجموعه

Edited by Faruk Nafiz Çamlıbel and printed in Istanbul at Kadar Matbaası.
Weekly; 16 Kanun-ı Sani 1919 [16 January 1919] - 23 Kanun-ı Sani 1919 [23 January 1919].

This short-run literary weekly (only two issues were ever produced) provided a platform for contemporary production, particularly poetry. It also carried, on occasion, translations of European literature, including pieces by Maupassant.

Gençler dünyası: Siyasi, İctimai, İnkilabi, Fenni, Edebi Gençler Mecmuasıdır; Türkiye Komünist Gençler Birliği Byurosunun Naşr-i Efkâridir

کنجler دنیاوسی: سیاسی، یجتماعی، انقلافی، فنی، ادبی کنجler مجموعہ سیدر؛ تورکیہ قومونیست کنجler برلگی تشکیلات بیوروسنک ناشر افرکاریدر

Issued by Türkiye Komünist Gençler Birliği in Baku, Azerbaijan.
Monthly; Teşrin-i Sanî 1920.

The press organ of the Turkish Communist Party in exile, *Gençler Dünyası* circulated information regarding revolutionary culture, including literature. It featured articles by many of the best-known partisans of Turkish socialism, such as Mustafa Suphi and Ethem Nijat.

See also: [Türkiye Komünist Gençler Birliği Yayınları \(1920-1925\) \(İstanbul : Sosyal Tarih Yayınları, 2015\)](#); and [Karagöz, Savaş, "Cumhuriyet Öncesi Dönem \(1909-1923\) Gençliği Konu Edilen Süreli Yayınlar \(Dergiler\)", *Uluslararası Toplum Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 8:Özel Sayısı \(2018\), pp. 469-484.](#)

Güneş: Sanat ve Edebiyat Mecmuası

کونش: صنعت و ادبیات مجموعہ سی

Edited by Orhon Seyfi (Orhon) and printed in İstanbul by Ebüzziya Matbaası.
Semi-monthly; 1 Kanun-ı Sanî 1927 [1 January 1927] - 1 Tışrin-i Evvel 1927 [1 November 1927].

Among the last Ottoman literary magazines to be published in the Arabic script, *Güneş* was edited by the famed satirist and writer Orhon Seyfi (Orhon). The magazine was notable for its inclusion of large colour illustrations by Münif Fehim (Özarman) and Râhib Tâhir. It was steadfast in sticking to its literary focus, and included copious works by the members of the *Milli Edebiyat* movement.

See also: [Okay, M. Orhan, "Güneş: Orhon Seyfi Orhon'un \(ö. 1972\) çıkardığı sanat-edebiyat dergisi," *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi*. <Last accessed: 16 April 2020>](#)

Halk bilgisi mecmuası: Halk Bilgisi Derneği Umumi Merkezi tarafından neşr olunur

خلق بیلگیسی مجموعہ سی: خلق بیلگیسی درنکی عمومی مرکزی طرفندن نشر اولونور

Edited by Ziyaeddin Fahri (Fındıkoğlu) and published by Halk Bilgisi Derneği Umumi Merkezî in Ankara.
Unknown frequency; 1928.

This journal of ethology, which was replaced in 1929 by the Latin-script *Halk Bilgisi Haberleri*, carried considerable examples and scholarship on Turkic and Anatolian folk and oral literature.

See also: [Karabulut, Ayşe Turan, "Türk Halk Bilgisi Tarafından Yayımlanan Halk Bilgisi Haberleri Dergisi Hakkına Kısa Bir Değerlendirme," A. Ü. Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü Dergisi, 50 \(2013\), pp. 143-149.](#)

Hayat: Haftalık ilim, felsefe ve san'at mecmuası

حیات: هفت‌الحق علم، فلسفه و صنعت مجموعه‌سی

Edited by Faruk Nafiz (Çamlıbel) and Mehmed Emin (Erişirgil) and printed in Ankara. Weekly; 2 Kanun-ı Evvel 1926 [2 December 1926] - 30 Kanun-ı Evvel 1929 [30 December 1929].

A literary magazine with a heavy focus on poetry, *Hayat* featured some of the great names of late 1920s Ottoman Turkish literature. In line with Çamlıbel's own views, the magazine promoted a nationalist and nativist view of literature and art, espousing stridently pro-government positions on most cultural issues.

See also: [Uçman, Abdullah, "Hayat: Kuruluş yıllarında Cumhuriyet düşüncesinin sesi olarak yayımlanan edebiyat dergisi," Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi.](#) <Last accessed: 17 April 2020>

Kelebek: Perşembe Günleri Neşrolunur Edebî, Mizah Mecmuası

کلبک: پرشمبه کونلری نشر اولنور ادبی، مزاح مجموعه‌سی

Edited by İbnürrefik Ahmet Nuri, Reşat Nuri, Yesarizade Mahmut Esat, and Ahmet Münif Bekâr and printed in Istanbul at Matbaa-yi Amire. Weekly; 12 Nisan 1339 [12 April 1923] – 3 Nisan 1340 [3 April 1924].

Kelebek, published over the end of the Empire and establishment of the Republic, provided a platform for the dissemination of literary works by some of the period's best-known authors. The periodical is perhaps most notable for carrying short stories by Reşat Nuri.

See also: [Yusoğlu, Nebahat, Kelebek Mecmuası Üzerine Bir İnceleme, \(İstanbul: Kitabevi Yayınları, 2013\).](#)

Küçük Mecmua: haftada bir çıkar ilmî, edebî, siyasî, iktisadî mecmuadır

کوچوک مجموعه: هفته‌ده بر چقار علمی، ادبی، سیاسی، اقتصادی مجموعه‌در

Published by Ziya Gökalp and printed in Diyarbakır (Amed) at the Vilayet Matbaası. Weekly; 5 Haziran 1338 [5 June 1922] – 5 Mart 1339 [5 March 1923].

An influential publication edited by the well-known Turkist intellectual Ziya Gökalp, *Küçük Mecmua* is the continuation of Gökalp's first post-exile periodical, *Mefkûre*. While largely a reflection of its editor's ideas and philosophy on a wide range of topics (including literature), it also carried pieces by Ali Nüzhet (Göksel) and Binbaşı Halis Bey.

See also: [Kahraman, Alim, "Küçük Mecmua: 1922-1923 yıllarında yayımlanan haftalık fikir, edebiyat ve siyaset dergisi," Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi.](#) <Last accessed: 20 April 2020>

Mahfil: dinî, edebî, ictimâî ve şimdilik şehri mecmua-i İslamiyedir

محفل: دینی، ادبی، اجتماعی و شمدیلق شهرى مجموعه اسلامیهدر

Edited by Tâhirülmevlevî (Tâhir Olgun), as well as Ferid Bey and Karahisarlı Ahmed Bey and published in Istanbul by İttihat-i Ticaret Kütüphanesi. Monthly?; Zilkade 1338 [July 1920] – Ramazan 1344 [March 1926].

A literary magazine with an Islamic bent, *Mahfil* featured extracts of contemporary literature as well as criticism, including the texts of university lectures. In addition to early-Republican literature, the writers also looked to trends in historical and contemporary Arabic, Persian and European literary canons.

See also: [Kahraman, Alim, "Mahfil: Dinî, ilmî, edebî dergi," *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi*](#). <Last accessed: 22 April 2020>

Meşale: onbeş günde bir çıkar sanat ve edebiyat mecmuası

مشعله: اون بش کونده بر چقار صنت و ادبیت مجموعه‌سی

Edited by Yusuf Ziya and printed in Istanbul at İktisat Matbaası. Biweekly; 1 Temmuz 1928 [1 July 1928] – 15 Teşrin-i Evvel 1928 [15 October 1928].

A short-run literary magazine, *Meşale* featured the work of the Servet-i Fünun generation of authors and intellectuals.

Mihrab: ahlakî, ictimai, felsefî, tarihî, edebî mecmuadır; şimdilik onbeş günde bir neşrolunur

محراب: احلقى، اجتماعى، فلسفى، تاريخى، ادبى مجموعه‌در؛ شمدیلق اونیش کونده بر نشر اولنور

Edited by Agâh Mazlum and printed in Istanbul at the Evkaf İslamiye Matbaası. Biweekly; 15 Teşrin-i Sanî 1339 [15 November 1923] – 1 Nisan 1341 [1 April 1925].

A philosophical and literary magazine with an Islamic bent, *Mihrab* featured the work of a number of prominent poets, including Necip Fazıl (Kısakürek), Hasan Ali (Yücel) and Ahmet Kutsi (Tecer). Such contemporary contributions were placed alongside research pieces on the thought and ethics of historic and contemporary Islamic intellectuals and communities.

See also: [Erbay, Erdoğan, "Mihrab: Cumhuriyet'in ilk yıllarında yayımlanan ilmî dergi," *Türk Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi*](#). <Last accessed: 24 April 2020>

Milli Mecmua: Her ayın birinci ve on beşinci günleri çıkar; İlmî, Edebî, İktisadî, Harsî Mecmuadır

ملی مجموعه: هر آيک برنجى و اون بشنجى کونلري چيقار؛ علمى، ادبى، اقتصادى، حرثى مجموعه‌در

Edited by Mehmed Mesih and printed in Istanbul at Vakit Matbaası and at Maarif Matbaası. Semi-monthly; 1 Teşrin-i Sanî 1339 [1 November 1923] - 15 Teşrin-i Sanî 1928 [15 November 1928].

Home to articles on a wide variety of topics by a myriad of well-known contemporary authors, *Milli Mecmua* provided critical observation of Turkish art, culture and politics at the start of the Republic. Among its contributors were Mehmet Emin (Erişirgil), Cemil Sena (Ongun), Naci Fikret (Baştak), and Mustafa Şekip (Tunç).

See also: [Çandır, Muzaffer, "Millî Mecmua \(1-50 Sayılar\): İnceleme ve Seçilmiş Metinler."](#) (unpublished masters thesis, *Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Anabilim Dalı Yeni Türk Edebiyatı*, 1992).

Necme: siyasi, edebî, ictimai, haftada üç defa neşrolunur ceride-i resmiyedir

نجمه: سیاسی، ادبی، اجتماعی، هفته‌دا اوچ دفعه نشر اولنور جریده رسمی‌دیر

Printed in Kirkuk, possibly by the British Occupation Forces.
Every three days; [December 1918?] – [23 June 1923?]

A newspaper devoted to general topics, *Necme* was one of the few periodicals servicing the cultural, social and political needs of the Turkmen of northern Iraq following British occupation. It carried literary news from both home and abroad.

See also: [Rāwī, Khālīd Ḥabīb, *Tārīkh al-ṣiḥāfah wa-al-i'lām fī al-'Irāq : mundhu al-'Ahd al-'Uthmānī wa-ḥattā ḥarb al-Khalīj al-Thānīyah, 1816-1991* \(Dimashq : Şafahāt lil-Dirāsāt wa-al-Nashr, 2010\), p. 23.](#)

Nedim: haftalık edebî mecmua

ندیم: هفته‌لق ادبی مجموعه

Also known as: Şair Nedim.

Edited by Baki Mazhar, Halit Fahri (Ozansoy), Adnan Ali and Ali Mükerrrem and printed in Istanbul at Hukuk Matbaası and Mahmud Bey Matbaası.
Weekly; 16 Kanun-ı Sanî 1335 [16 January 1919] – 5 Haziran 1335 [5 June 1919].

True to its name (which refers back to one of the most popular poets during the British occupation of Istanbul), this weekly featured heavily contemporary prose and poetry. It carried original works and articles by Faruk Nafiz (Çamlıbel), Necmettin Halil (Onan), Necmi Sahir, Şüküfe Nihal (Başar), Fazıl Ahmet (Aykaç), and Güzide Osman, among others.

See also: [Otluoğlu, Coşkun, "Şair Nedim Mecmuası: \(İnceleme – Fihrist – Metin\)."](#) (unpublished masters thesis, *Atatürk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı*, 1998).

Osmanlı tarih ve edebiyat mecmuası: mülk ve millet'e nafi' tarih, edebiyat, fûnun, iktisadiyat ve şuun-i saire'ye müteallık mebahis-i müfide'yi hâvi mecmua-i şehridir

عثمانلی تاریخ و ادبیات مجموعه‌سی: ملک و ملت‌ه نافع تاریخ، ادبیات، فنون، اقتصادیه ع شئون سائر‌یه متعلق مباحث مفیده‌یی حاوی مجموعه شهریدر

Also known as: Tarih ve edebiyat: mülk-i millet'e nafi, tarih, edebiyat, fûnun, iktisadiyat e şuun-i saire'ye müteallık mebahis-i müfide'yi hâvi mecmua-i şehriyedir

Edited by Ali Emiri and printed in Istanbul by Evkaf-ı İslâmiye Matbaası.
Monthly; 31 Mart 1334 [31 March 1918] – 30 Eylül 1336 [30 September 1920]; 31 Ağustos 1338 [31 August 1922] - 31 Kanun-ı Evvel 1338 [31 December 1922].

Dedicated to a historical approach to Ottoman literature and society, this monthly provided a space for the elaboration and dissemination of literary criticism at the end of the Empire. It also aimed to foster the development of poetry in the emerging Turkish nation-state.

See also: Oktay, Adnan, "Âmid-i Sevdâ Gazetesindeki Şiirlerde Tematik bir İnceleme," *Turkish Studies*, 13:12 (2018), pp. 289-326; and Çeltik, Seher Erdoğan, "Ali Emîrî'nin Osmanlı Tarih ve Edebiyat Mecmuası," *Turkish Studies*, 8:1 (2013), pp. 237-247; and Çeltik, Erdoğan Seher, "Ali Emîrî'nin Osmanlı Tarih ve Edebiyat Mecmuası," *Turkish Studies*, 8:1 (2013), pp. 237-247.

Şair: Haftalık edebî mecmua

شاعر: هفت‌هلق ادبی مجموعه

Edited by Yusuf Ziya (Ortaç), managed by Sedat Salim (Pek), and printed in Istanbul at Ahmediye Matbaası, Helâl Matbaası, and Mahmut Bey Matbaası.
Weekly; 12 Kanun-ı Evvel 1918 [12 December 1918] – 20 Mart 1919 [20 March 1919].

A periodical surveying Turkish cultural and social life at the end of the Ottoman period, this weekly focused heavily on poetry. It carried original works as well as criticism by Yahya Kemal (Beyatlı), Faruk Nafiz (Çamlıbel), Orhan Seyfi (Orhon), Mehmet Emin (Yurdakul), Halit Fahri (Ozansoy), Rıza Tevfik (Bölükbaşı) and many other notable creatives of the era.

See also: Karaburgu, Oğuzhan, "Bir Şâirin Dergisi: 'Şâir'," *Arayışlar: İnsan Bilimler Araştırmaları*, 7:13 (2005), pp. 75-88.

Süs: haftalık edebî hanım mecmuası

سوس: هفت‌هلق ادبی خاتم مجموعه‌سی

Edited by Mehmet Rauf and published in Istanbul by Sevda Kütüphanesi.
Weekly; 16 Haziran 1339 [16 June 1923] – 26 Temmuz 1340 [26 July 1924].

A literary journal aimed at women, Süs was edited by Mehmet Rauf, erstwhile publisher of the women's monthly *Mehâsin*. Although paternalistic in its tone, it did seek to acquaint female readers with the works of Halide Nusret (Zorlutuna), Şükûfe Nihal (Başar), Celâl Sahir (Erozan), and Florinalı Nazım.

See also: Ünalın, Yasemin, "Mehmet Rauf'un Kadın Dergileri: Mehasin ve Süs (İnceleme ve Metinler)," (unpublished masters thesis, *Erciyes Üniversitesi*, 2015?).

Tiyatro ve Musiki: Perşembe günleri neşr olunur musikiden, temaşadan, sinemadan bahis haftalık mecmua

تیاترو و موسیقی: پرشمبه کونلری نشر اولونور موسیقیدن، تماشادن، سینما ماذن باحث هفت‌هلق مجموعه

Edited by Mazhar Fevzi and Mehmet Gayyur and printed in Istanbul at Amedi Matbaası.
Weekly; 19 Ocak 1928 – [19 January 1928] – 5 Nisan 1928 [5 April 1928].

A weekly devoted to Istanbul's entertainment scene, this periodical carried original song lyrics, short literary works, and considerable amounts of criticism. It also featured pieces on theatres, cinemas and cabarets operating in the city, and well-known Turkish and foreign stars.

See also: Duran, M. Hadi, "Millî Mecmua' ve 'Tiyatro ve Musiki' Adlı Dergilerdeki Türk Mûsikîsi İle İlgili Makaleler," (unpublished masters thesis, *Marmara Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü İslam Tarihi ve Sanatları Bölümü Türk Din Musikisi Anabilim Dalı*, 2001).

Türkiye Edebiyat Mecmuası: ayda bir neşrolunur, ilim ve edebiyata hâdim musavver mecmua

ترکیا ادبیات مجموعه‌سی: آیدا بر نشر اولنور، علم و ادبیته خادم مصور مجموعه

Edited by Hüsameddin Sacit and Orhan Midhat and printed in Istanbul at Matbaa-yı Osmaniye.

Monthly; 1 Eylül 1339 [1 September 1923] – 22 Nisan 1341 [22 April 1925].

A scholarly journal on literary creation, cultural life, society, and science in Turkey, this illustrated monthly advocated a broad conceptualization of literature. It focused on prose and poetry composed within the confines of elite creative communities as well as folk literature and theatre. Notable contributors to the publication included Leyla Hanım, Emine Seniha, Hüseyin Nihal (Atsız), Halide Nusret (Zorlutuna), and Hüsametdin Sacit.

See also: [Zengin, Çakır, "Türkiye Edebiyat Mecmuası Üzerine Bir İnceleme," *Karadeniz Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 7:4 \(2015\), pp. 147-157.](#)

Yarın: haftalık ilmî, edebî, ictimaiî resimli mecmua

یارین: هفته‌ای علمی، ادبی، اجتماعی رسملی مجموعه

Edited by Suphi Nuri (İleri) and Tahsin Fazıl (Öner) and printed in Istanbul at İleri Matbaası. Weekly; 13 Teşrin-i Evvel 1337 [13 October 1921] – 15 Teşrin-i Evvel 1338 [15 October 1922].

A literary magazine of the War of Independence period, this weekly sought to prepare the Turkish reading public (and especially Turkish women) for the new age of nation-states. Although it is not clear who all of the contributing authors were, Ahmet Rasim and İsmail Muştak (Mayakon) did author articles carried by the publication.

See also: [Yıldız, Bayram, "Yarın Dergisi: Tahlilî Fihrist, İnceleme, Metinler," \(unpublished masters thesis, *Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü*, 1999\).](#)

Yeni kalem: Perşembe günleri neşrolunur edebî, ictimaiî mizah mecmuası

یکی قلم: پرشنبه کونلری نشر اولنور ادبی، اجتماعی مزاح مجموعه‌سی

Edited by Orhan Seyfi (Orhon) and printed in Istanbul at Terakki Matbaası. Weekly; 6 Teşrin-i Evvel 1927 [6 October 1927] – 5 Nisan 1928 [5 April 1928].

An illustrated weekly of literary, cultural and social affairs, this publication had a distinctive satirical bent, in spite of its ardent support for Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk). Some of its caricatures targeted ethnic minorities, specifically Armenians and Jews. Among its literary contributors figured Yakup Kadri (Karaosmanoğlu), Reşat Nuri (Güntekin), Orhan Seyfi (Orhon), Fazıl Mehmet (Aykaç) and Mehmet Âkif (Ersoy).

See also: [Gündoğan, Burçin Gülçin, "Edebi Yönden Yeni Kalem Dergisinin İncelenmesi," \(unpublished masters thesis, *Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Anabilim Dalı*, 2014\).](#)

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