

of these elements as a construction material in the capital and especially in the imperial palaces in the first half of the nineteenth century to “the path to Modernity” (p. 460).

After these parts, the editors conclude the approaches of the consumption attitude of both empires in general perspective, by focusing on the new and possible discussions with problem-based studies by analyzing new local sources. In the final pages, the editors also add Chinese character glossary, which can be used for the articles on the Qings.

To conclude, this edition gives us a glimpse into the consumption behaviors of two different empires by emphasizing their distinguished material cultures, local attitudes and consumption approaches. In fact, the book mainly establishes the groundwork for comparison with other parts of the early modern world. It is not only revealing the distinctions between these two cultures by putting the experience on the daily life and material environments, but it also allows to ask an important question whether these differences of “culture” were really effective or conservative towards luxury consumption. On the other hand, some of the articles on the Chinese sides have lost consistency by analyzing without any primary sources or historical remnants, while the Ottoman sides handle with more professional in large scales by utilizing archival materials.

Tayfun Ulaş

Istanbul 29 Mayıs University

Nedim İpek,

İmparatorluktan Ulus Devlete Göçler,

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Emigration has been a crucial phenomenon through the course of history of the mankind. It also has an important place in the Turkish history which can be observed in the epics and folk songs in the Turkish political and social life. Due to the fact that the issue of emigration has been the subject that has considerably

drawn the attention of the people, this book may provide a much deeper historical background that can enable us to gain an insight into understanding of the nature of emigrations. The book by the author is made up of six parts along with a foreword, abbreviations and an introduction, a general evaluation, bibliography and an index. In this comprehensive study the researcher deals with the emigrations which took place following the formation of the national states, especially the ones related to the Ottoman state.

The first reason why this study is valuable for researchers and readers is that the author addresses the issue by using a wide range of the Ottoman archive documents and the work may enable us to see the attitude of the Ottoman state towards emigration and the policies it implemented. Secondly, the book extensively focuses on emigrations after the Crimean War and War of 1877-8 because emigrations took a massive character during those wars and their aftermath. Moreover, it should be noted that the author has mentioned some important points such as the reasons of the emigrations (the policy of Christianisation, taxation and forced labour, exile and massacres, emigration routes and temporary settlement places and settlement activities, reliefs supplied for the immigrants such as the food and accommodation relief, the land allocation, the exemption granted for the immigrants, and so on).

Thirdly, it should be pointed out that the work is devoted to the social and economic implications of emigrations as well. For instance, the author puts a greater emphasis on the fact that there has been a considerable increase in the agricultural production of the country owing to the allocation of uncultivated and swamp areas for immigrants. In addition, he underlines the fact that the immigrants not only cultivated local plants but also resorted to new plants known among the local residents. Besides, the author also focuses on how they caused a number of problems pertaining to the security and conflicts between local residents and immigrants.

Fourthly, what makes the study valuable and interesting for the reader is that the author provides a number of visual materials including some original pictures and the maps related to the subject in order to capture the interest of the readers.

Fifthly, the author also focuses on the issue of eastern and western refugees which took place during the First World War. The author gives information on places occupied by Russia (Van, Bitlis, Muş, Erzurum, Trabzon, Gümüşhane, and Erzincan) and other places occupied by Greece in western Anatolia during

the war. In addition, he details the issue by focusing on emigration movements, the return of the refugees to their hometowns, and so on. More importantly, he presents information as to the demographic, financial and social influence of emigrations through some tables which provide important statistical data and reveal things experienced during the First World War. Moreover, unlike other studies, the author touches on the issue of Iranian refugees from Iran to Anatolia at the beginning of the 20th century and its reasons in detail, the issue of the citizenship of the Algerians (1830-1912) and problems which emerged as well as the attitude of the Ottoman State towards them. However, as has been pointed out by the author himself, it should be noted that the book would have been enriched by interviews made with the grandsons or their relatives of the immigrants.

Finally, unlike similar studies on emigration, the author puts the issue under greater scrutiny from a broader perspective.

All in all, it can be put forward that the book has been one of the important and comprehensive studies on emigration which gained momentum especially in the 19th century, continuing up to 1923. He uses a wide range of Ottoman archival documents, published documents, periodicals, albums and collections and some secondary sources related to the subject. Especially, he analyzes the reasons which have forced the Turks and Muslim societies to emigrate from the 19th century up to present time on the basis of some important changes in international politics in the aforementioned century such as the Bonaparte's fall from power, declining power of the Ottoman State, the radical changes in the international balance set forth by liberalism and industrialisation. In other words, he addresses the issue within the framework of the "Eastern Question". Thus, the book not only provides a historical background for the emigrations between 1830-1923, but also casts a light on the ones in our present time in order to understand the nature of emigration, tragic and dramatic experiences brought about and its demographic, economic and social implications in Turkey in a much greater depth and detail.

Ayşegül Kuş

Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi