

**MARMARA UNIVERSITY
SCIENCE AND LITERATURE FACULTY
INFORMATION AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**

BACHELOR OF ART THESIS

THE CATALOGUE OF PERIHAN ARIBURUN COLLECTIONS

IN

WOMEN'S LIBRARY OF ISTANBUL

HİCRET AYDIN

SUPERVISOR: DOÇ.DR.OĞUZ ICIMSOY

ISTANBUL

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FOREWORD

Private archives are valuable information sources for researchers. They have historical records value and they reflect facts as they happened because of they are not official. They have must be kept continual and managed systematically.

Archivists should prepare finding aids of archives records. Archivist have control of records by finding aids. Finding aids provides that researchers reach information or records that are needed easily and quickly. At the same time finding aids encourage researchers for their research.. Catalogues are one of the finding aids.

This study includes catalogue of Perihan Arıburun Collection. Perihan Arıburun Collection belong to Istanbul Women's Library. I completed my study of thesis in Istanbul Women's Library. I hope that this study help to researchers.

I would like to thank my Supervisor of Thesis Doç.Dr.Oğuz İcimsoy after that Bekir Kemal Ataman. Then I would like to Hatice Betül Aybar and personnel of Istanbul Women's Library for helps. Finally I would like to my family for their support during my education life.

Hicret Aydın

Hicret Aydın

INTRODUCTION

Istanbul Women's Library is a private subject library. It collects work that are done by women and work that includes subject of women. It has them via purchasing and donation. Besides it collects personnel archives of writer, politician, feminist women, painter, etc. Moreover it collects archives of women organisation.

Istanbul Women's Library has a lot of personal archives and Perihan Arıburun is one of them. My subject of thesis is to prepare of catalogue of Perihan Arıburun Collection. I started my study in Istanbul Women's Library and completed there.

The archive materials that belong to Perihan Arıburun were in the folders. There were four folders. The archive materials consist of letters, correspondences, photos, invitations, notebooks etc. A great many of records are in Ottoman Turkish after that English and Turkish and rarely French.

I arranged and classified records according to provenance principle. Provenance principle is to be committed records' original order. A records do not signify nothing but all of records tell researchers a lot about collection.

I arranged records that were first, second, third and fourth boxes orderly. Firstly I read records and took summary. Another words I did description of records. At he same time I gave a records number and a folder number every records. Then I put every record in every envelope.

Finally I recorded data of records that belong to Perihan Arıburun to the computer.

BIOGRAPHY OF PERIHAN ARIBURUN

(1913-2001)

Perihan Arıburun was born on January 23th 1913 in Istanbul. Her father's name is Naci Eldeniz and her mother's name is Makbule Eldeniz. Her husband name is Tekin Arıburun. Perihan Arıburun has two children that their names are Gülfiliz and Bintuğ.

Naci Eldeniz is teacher of Atatürk in Harp School and he was member of The Grand National Assembly of Turks for five periods. He established Reserve Officer School. He died on March 22 1948. Makbule Eldeniz is daughter of Grand Vizier Cypriot Kamil Paşa. She is one of the volunteer of nurses in I. World War. She became member of Ankara Municipality Assembly.

Perihan Arıburun graduated Konya Middle School, Ankara High School and Ankara Law Faculty orderly. She did her judge apprenticeship in Ankara Attorney Generalship and in Supreme Court 5. Punishment Office.

Perihan Arıburun got married with Tekin Arıburun in 1940. Tekin Arıburun is son of Hüseyin Arıburun who died while serving The Turkish State in Canakkale War. Tekin Arıburun is an airman in Air Force. He became president of Senate from Adalat Party in election of Istanbul Senate in 1964.

Perihan Arıburun quiet her job because of she got married, had children and her husband was an airman. She started writing lectures and giving lectures. Perihan Arıburun gave lectures subjects of Mevlana, Nasreddin Hodja, Hacı Bayram Veli, Atatürk, Turkish Women and Muhammed Ikbal. She was volunteer in different welfare societies volunteer of Light For Blind and volunteer of the establishment the blood bank in Ankara.

Perihan Arıburun became an parliamentarian from Democrat Party from Izmir in 1957. When May 27th 1960 Revolution was became she was adjudicated in Yassıada and she was taken to in Kayseri Prison.

Perihan Arıburun died on January 2001.

PERİHAN ARIBURUN' UN BİYOGRAFİSİ

(1913-2001)

Perihan Arıburun 23 Ocak 1913 tarihinde İstanbul' da doğdu. Babası Naci Eldeniz ve annesi Makbule Eldeniz'dir. Eşinin adı ise Tekin Arıburun. Perihan Arıburun' un Gülfiliz ve Bintuğ adlarında iki tane çocuğu vardır.

Naci Eldeniz Harp Okulu' nda Atatürk' ün hocasıydı ve beş dönem milletvekilliği yaptı. Naci Eldeniz, Yedek Subay Okulu' nun kurucusudur. 22 Mart 1948 tarihinde öldü. Makbule Eldeniz, Sadrazam Kıbrıslı Kamil Paşa' nın kızıdır. Makbule Eldeniz, I. Dünya Savaşı' nda gönüllü hemşirelerden biridir ve o aynı zamanda Ankara Belediye Meclisi Üyeliğinde bulunmuştur.

Perihan Arıburun, Konya Orta Okulu, Ankara Kız Lisesi ve sonra da Ankara Hukuk Fakültesi' nden mezun olmuştur. Hakimlik Stajını, Ankara Savcılığı ve Yargıtay 5. Ceza Dairesi' nde yapmış ve hakim yardımcılığında bulunmuştur.

Perihan Arıburun 1940 yılında Tekin Arıburun ile evlendi. Tekin Arıburun Çanakkale Savaşı' nda şehit olan Hüseyin Arıburun' un oğludur. Türk Hava Kuvvetleri' nde havacı olan Tekin Arıburun, 1964 İstanbul Senato seçimlerinde Adalet Partisi' nden senato başkanı olmuştur.

Perihan Arıburun, evlenmesi, çocuklarının olması ve eşinin havacı olması yüzünden işini bıraktı. Konferanslar yazmaya ve konferanslar vermeye başladı. Perihan Arıburun, Mevlana, Nasreddin Hoca, Hacı Bayram Veli, Atatürk, Türk Kadını ve Muhammed İktbal hakkında konferanslar verdi. Perihan Arıburun Körlere Işık Derneği' nde ve Ankara kan bankasının kuruluşunda gönüllü olarak çalışmalarda bulunmuştur.

Perihan Arıburun 1957 yılında Demokrat Parti İzmir Milletvekili seçilmiştir. 27 Mayıs İhtilali ile Yassıada' da yargılanmış ve oradan Kayseri Cezaevi' ne götürülerek bir dönem orada kalmıştır.

Perihan Arıburun Ocak 2001 tarihinde ölmüştür.

TASNİF ŞEMASI

A Aile/Özel Hayatı

- A.01 Özgeçmiş
- A.02 Fotoğraflar
- A.03 Mektuplar
- A.04 Hatıra/Günlük
- A.05 Diğer

B Eğitim Hayatı

- B.01 Fotoğraflar
- B.02 Defterler

C İlişkili Olduğu Sivil Toplum Kuruluşları

D Meslek/Siyasi Hayatı

- D.01 Çevirileri
- D.02 Muhtelif Konularda Yazılar
- D.03 Konferans, Sempozyum vb.
- D.04 Hakkında Çıkanlar
- D.05 Mektuplar
- D.06 Fotoğraflar
- D.07 Davetiye/Kitapçık

E Topladıklar

F Tanımlanamayan Belge/Zarf/vb.