Museum created by Mr. Kâğıtçı inside the Paper Factory; the most beautiful pieces are in the custody of the Museum of Antiquities of Istanbul.

We congratulate and thank Mr. Mehmet Ali Kâğıtçı for his fertile contribution to the General History of Paper, and we hope that while pursuing his historical studies on paper, he will soon cast a light on the move to the west of both Turkey and Paper, which was so movingly recalled by the author of the article «Strange destiny of a lost letter» (4) found on his way.

Mr. Kâğıtçı is one of our old pupils and one of the best. With great fidelity and true affection he has always kept in close contact with us and his colleagues of «La Cellulose» (5). He cherishes and is proud of his title of Paper Engineer of the University of Grenoble; on the other hand it is the legitimate pride of the French School of paper-making to have contributed to the professional schooling of the «Creators» of the Modern Paper Industry in the Turkish Republic.

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(4) Henri Alibaux, Le Papier 1888 p. 449
(5) Association of the former Engineering students of the French school of paper-making of the University of Grenoble.
INTRODUCTION

Paper and the Turks are both Asiatic in origin. During the same period and following the identical "Silk Road", they both left China in conquest of the world.

The Chinese were the first people to manufacture paper in 105 A.D. by felting vegetable fibres to obtain a flexible and polished sheet. From China, the paper industry was imported to Samarkand, in the year 751. However, in the VII-th century (in 672) the Turks of Samarkand and Sogdian knew already how to make paper from the residues of silk (8). Moreover, recent research attest that the felting technique is a Turkish invention (6a).

The Turkish word kagg and the arabic and person words El Kagit and Kägzc are derived from the Turkestani word Kakot, meaning «dry sheet which was obtained from silk threads beaten with a maillet». (akkmak: to mill; kok: dry)

It is possible that amongst the participants to the Crusades, were also some inhabitants of Fabriano, who having learned the art of making paper in Asia Minor, brought it back and introduced it to their country. When Fabriano became an important paper-milling center, several of its artisans, in view of more appealing profits, migrated to regions where this art was still unknown, thus becoming the ambassadors of their motherland, which even today is considered the cradle of paper in Europe (7).

During the second Crusade, a man named Montgoffier was captured by the Turks and sent to work in a paper-mill. Having managed to escape back to Europe, together with some friends, he introduced the secret of this still new art. In 1150 he settled in Bavaria in the town of Frankental.

(6) Société pour l'histoire turque, Histoire, 1940, pl. page 142. M. A. Ködip, Beitrag zur Türkischen Papiergeschichte, Geschichte, Hefte 4, November 1903 (9)
(8) Gennette et al. - Dr. Viktor Thiel, Der geschichtliche Begriff des Papiers.
The illuminated paper-mills are as follows:

1. The illuminated paper-mill of Kizhbtine (1068) could very well be a product of the paper-mill of Kizhbtine during the period following the Mongol conquest of 1240. However, the list of illuminated manuscripts by Tamerlane (1336 - 1399) that preceded the conquest of 1240 and the manufacture of illuminated manuscripts in the period following the conquest of 1240 provide evidence that the paper used during this period came from this mill.

2. The illuminated paper-mill of Kizhbtine (1068) is the only illuminated paper-mill known. When the paper mill of Kizhbtine was in operation, the manuscript produced in 1068 was the product of the mill. The manuscript was produced under the name of Sultan Bayezid I and is written on paper manufactured at Kizhbtine. The manuscript is in the Beyazid Museum in Istanbul. The manuscript was produced under the name of Sultan Bayezid I and is written on paper manufactured at Kizhbtine. The manuscript is in the Beyazid Museum in Istanbul.

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After the conquest of Kizhbtine (1240) by the Mongols, the history of Turkish paper-making was as follows:

1. The illumination of manuscripts in the 13th century was not widespread, and the production of illuminated manuscripts was limited to a few examples, mainly those of the Seljuk period. The production of illuminated manuscripts continued in various regions of Asia Minor, although their existence in the Ottoman Empire was not well-documented.

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Nevertheless, the functioning of this mill was by no means safe: in 1572 it was first laid out as a powder magazine (13), but it was only a few years later, that according to documents on taxation dated 1601 (14) giving the price of the paper manufactured at Köşhûne, it was restored to its original function.

According to the State inventory and statistical data of the reign of Sultan Murad IV th., (1623 - 1640) we may assert that the paper - mill of Köşhûne was fully active and that its products were highly esteemed.

The Turkish historian Evliya Celebi (Mehmet Zilla) (1611 - 1618), in his "Seyahatnames" (Travel chronical) (16) mentions his visit to the paper-mill of Köşhûne, located near the mosque of Lâyâhûn.

Nefezâde' book (1850) mentions the state of the paper-mill of Köşhûne (17).

During the reign of Sultan Selim (1789 - 1803) the paper-mill of Köşhûne was managed by Mehran Emin Beshih Efendi without great success. The deficit in the budget having reached 1500 bags, the production had to be stopped.

Thus it appears that this mill never reached a prosperous existence but the date of its definite closure, however, remains unknown.

b) Paper-mill at Bursa

Established in the 15th century on the brook of Cîlimbuz. The current of the mill turns.

Due to a low-suit referred to the Kadi (modern judge) it can be proved that this paper-mill was functioning in 1496 (19).

The papers had a cressent (fig. 4) as a water-mark (20) and sometimes another water-mark resembling the hats of whirling dervishes (fig. 5) (21).

(12) Presently in the Museum of Topkapi (Istanbul).
(14) Found under number 3 in the library of M. Cevdet in Istanbul.
(16) Gulip Halidin, Our Commerce and Industry in the 17th century.
(17) The manuscript: The chronical of the travelling of Evliyacelebi in the Palaces of Topkapi (Bagdad Pavilion).
(20) Register of canonical courts of Bursa, vol 5/5, page 509.
(21) Prof. Dr. Şehîd Ömer, Summary on filigraied papers of the past, Istanbul 1962.
The author of this booklet visited the place where this mill was located (fig. 3).

When the paper-mill was closed down, it was replaced by a flour mill situated on the shores of Ciliomuz. This water-mill had 3 paddle-wheels to operate the millstones.

The water-mill was fully active up to 1945 and can still be seen today. The owner of the mill was Nafiz Efendi. After his death, his son in law took over, but disagreements in the family leading to a divorce influenced the fate of the mill; it was closed down. Nafiz Efendi's daughter, the heir of the mill rented the buildings. Today these are used as warehouse for a Bank of Bursa.

The brook, however, keeps on flowing...

The paper-mill of Yalova (Yalokâbâd)

The competition between man and machine has always given birth to the same reactions.

In 1732 printing was introduced in the this country by Said Mehmed Celebi and Ibrahim Müteferrika, bringing forth such hostile reaction from the calligraphers and copyists, that the Government was forced to take energetic measures to protect this new industry.

In order to meet the growing need of paper, the founders of the Turkish printing industry, Ibrahim Müteferrika and Said Mehmed Celebi established a paper-mill in the village of Elmali near Yalova (Yalokâbâd), Ibrahim Müteferrika who was in charge of the future of the mill, went to Poland in search of 4 paper-makers to improve the production (22).

Soon after, the paper-mill was enlarged by the installation of new piles of mallets (23) equipped with bronze tubs (24). The battery of the mill was operated by a paddle-wheel, supplied with water by the brook of Elmali.

The paper of Yalova used a lion as its water-mark. The quality was of the standard of imported paper.

The paper-mill of Yalokâbâd was operating until the 19th century. (fig. 6)

Today it has been replaced by a flour mill whose millstones are turned by the same current of water that was not strong enough for turning the mills, when it was a paper-mill.

(22) Document no. 1018 at 1911 — State Archives.
(23) Document no. 1771 — State Archives.
Évolution de la fabrication de papier et carton en Turquie Républicaine :

A partir de 1930, année de la mise en route de la Machine I de la colonie allemande, la consommation du papier et du carton, principalement pour l'exportation et la construction de voitures, a connu un rapide développement. En 1935, la consommation était de 1,8 kg.

Depuis 1930, la consommation de papier et carton s'est élargie très rapidement en fonction :

- de l'industrialisation du pays ;
- de l'augmentation de la production industrielle ;
- de l'urbanisation ;
- des besoins en matériel de construction.

Cependant, elle est encore faible par rapport aux autres pays.

Consommation des papiers et cartons par capita pour 1931 :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>État</th>
<th>Consommation en kg</th>
<th>Consommation par capita en kg</th>
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<tr>
<td>États-Unis</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>8,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allemagne</td>
<td>70,0</td>
<td>6,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>91,0</td>
<td>9,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italie</td>
<td>81,0</td>
<td>9,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grèce</td>
<td>81,0</td>
<td>9,6</td>
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</table>

Prévision pour la consommation des papiers et cartons en Turquie :

<table>
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<th>Année</th>
<th>Consommation en kg</th>
<th>Consommation par capita en kg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>305,000</td>
<td>2,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>3,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>4,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>5,0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>5,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>6,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Les économistes utilisent souvent des indices de consommation comme indicateur de la dépendance économique des pays et de leur consommation quotidienne.