

Traces of Consumption in the Expense Records of a *Salon* Near Şale Mansion

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Context

This document in the State Archives of the Presidency of the Republic of Turkey, dated 08.04.1303 according to the *Rūmī* calendar (Gregorian calendar, April 20, 1887), is a record showing the list of expenses for the furnishing of a newly built *şalon* near the Şale Mansion of Yıldız Palace.¹ The *şalon* that is the subject of the list was an example of the new venues that came to prominence in the Ottoman palaces of the nineteenth century, which were organized differently from the reception venues of the traditional periods. *Şalons*, where high-level statesmen were usually hosted, banquets were held, distinguished invitations and official meetings were organized, played a central role in Ottoman palace culture by forming the outward-facing face of the palace in that period.

With their architectural details, Western-style furniture and furnishings, these spaces were a showcase of the aesthetics of the period, a visible representation of innovation and modernity, and became a symbol of prestige reflecting the economic and political power of the dynasty. Following this brief introduction to the *şalons* of the palaces, the details of the list in question are as follows: First of all, the purchases and related expenditures made on behalf of the sultan of the period, Abdülhamid Khan, from the store number 89 of Leon Rosenthal, the state furnisher located in Büyükhendek in Beyoğlu, were recorded by the store owner himself. The *şalon* equipment recorded in the list includes furniture and many furnishing items to be used in the space. To start with the furniture, it should be noted that these items purchased for the *salon* were movable furniture such as European-style chairs, pianos and *ķaryola*², which were exhibited as the representation of modern life. After these, the list includes important details about the furnishing materials used for these furnishings and curtains, another

¹ See for the original version of the document dated 26 Rajab 1304 in the Hijri calendar: Ottoman Archive (BOA), Hazine-i Hassa [HH.d...], No.12804, <https://katalog.devletarsivleri.gov.tr/Sayfalar/eSatis/BelgeGoster.aspx?ItemId=23188213&Hash=ABC2EBFD67DF4FEC4920164836B647391B4AE6032B62A8C583D1427D55E02C2&Mi=0&A=2>.

² Although the original text refers to it as a "*ķaryola*", it is likely that the furniture recorded under this name because of its location in the *salon* was a sofa-type furniture that could also be used for lounging. There is some confusion in this regard, hence it is referred to as "*ķaryola*" in this article, adhering to the original.

important furnishing element in the space. Each product purchased and used for the preparation of furniture and furnishings was listed with its quantity, dimensions and unit price.³ With all these data, this expense record is an independent document that has no sequel in the Ottoman archives.

The importance of the record is its quality of documentation of the new furniture and interior decoration items that were introduced into the Ottoman palace culture during this period of accelerated modernization. The document has great potential to be studied in comparison with the reception rooms of traditional Ottoman palaces and to reflect the luxury and taste of the modernizing Ottomans in their new spaces. In this context, Baytar and İrez's studies⁴ can form a basis for future studies in order to make such a comparison. Baytar reveals that in the reception spaces of the palaces of the traditional period, the need for seating was solved with fixed furniture such as *şedirs*⁵ and floor cushions, while requirements such as storage were solved with niches in the walls. İrez, on the other hand, states that in the nineteenth century, the fixed furnishing elements used in traditional reception rooms began to be replaced by movable furniture such as armchairs, sofas, tables, etc., which were European furniture, and that these types of furniture also took their place in palace *şalons*. These changes meant the transformation of purchasing and consumption habits, dominant tastes and the culture of life in the Ottoman Empire. Along with the aforementioned changes, purchasing and consumption habits, dominant tastes and culture of life in the Ottoman Empire began to transform. The expenditure items mentioned in the relevant document provide an example of the furniture and furnishings of public *şalon* spaces, paving the way for the

³ In the expense list, the products purchased were listed underneath, while the information recorded about the products was listed in columns from left to right as follows. Columns 1 and 2: Total prices, Column 3: Type and quantity-measurement of the product, Column 4: Unit price.

⁴ The difference in the furniture and furnishings of the *şalons* of nineteenth-century palaces such as Dolmabahçe Palace, Beylerbeyi Palace, and Yıldız Palace, where guests were hosted, and Topkapı Palace, where ambassadors were welcomed, is a clear indication of architectural change. For the sources in question, see: İ. Baytar, 2015, "On Dokuzuncu Yüzyıl Osmanlı Saraylarına Ait Dekorasyon Katalogları." *Sanat Tarihi Yıllığı*, 24, 1-24; F. İrez, *XIX. Yüzyıl Osmanlı Saray Mobilyası*. Ankara: Atatürk Kültür, Dil ve Tarih Yüksek Kurumu Atatürk Kültür Merkezi Publications, 1989).

⁵ *Şedir* was a fixed kind of sitting furniture and they were built together with the house. See: Esra Üstündağ Selamoğlu, "Furniture and Household Goods in Late Nineteenth Century Istanbul", (Master Thesis, Bosphorus University, 2003).

evaluation of this space as a place of consumption. As a matter of fact, studies evaluating the issue of consumption in the late Ottoman period through spaces and objects of use reveal that they turned into commodities that were purchased and used based on preferences and tastes, and that public spaces and the items in them became objects of spectacle and exhibition that provided economic and cultural prestige to their owners.⁶ The furniture and furnishings purchased for the *şalon* mentioned in this document can also be evaluated in this way.

In this context, these items can be considered as commodity objects that can be used as an expression of ostentatious consumption in the nineteenth century.⁷ Undoubtedly, this list of expenditures for “a *şalon* near the Şale Mansion” alone cannot provide sufficient data to discuss the issue of ostentatious consumption; it must be evaluated by comparing it with other periods and documents. Therefore, the issue needs to be discussed and evaluated with new data. In conclusion, leaving this evaluation to future studies, what the document reveals, together with the existing studies in the literature, is that this *şalon*, a new space for the Ottomans, with its furniture, furnishings and many decorative details, constitutes an example of the change in consumption habits in Istanbul, and this example is a clear statement that all these details were ordered by the emperor.

Transcription

1

‘*Abdulhamid Han bin Abdülmecid el-muzaffer*
dā’ima (el-ğāzī)
Devlet-i Şāhāneniñ Mevrūşātcısı Leon Rozental

⁶ Elizabeth B. Frierson, “Cheap and Easy: The Creation of Consumer Culture in Late Ottoman Society,” *Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire 1550-1922*. Editor by Donald Quataert, (Newyork: State University of New York Press, 2000): 243-261; E. B. Nasır, Ş. Timur, and M.Ö. Gürel, 2020. Living Rooms Occupied: Narratives on the Recontextualization of the ‘Museum-Salon’ Practice in Modern Turkish Domesticity. *Home Cultures: The journal of Architecture, Design and Domestic Space*, 16(1), 63-92; D. Düzgün Top, “*The New Space of Late Ottoman Istanbul Houses: Salon*”, (Doctoral Thesis, Süleyman Demirel University, 2024).

⁷ Thorstein Veblen, *The Theory of the Leisure Class: An Economic Study of Institutions* (New York: B.W.Huebsch, 1922).

Begoğlunda Büyükhendekde numero 89

Şale Köşki civarında yeni yapılan büyük şalonuñ mefrûşât-ı meşârifi			
0500	Efendimiziñ oturduğu ota perdelerine yıldızlı baston takımı		
2080	Yıldızlı şandalye	'aded/8	260
0090	Yıldızlı şandalyeler için çuğa	rub '/2	endâze ⁸ /1
0160	Tül perde	çift/1	
0350	Nerdubân başı perdelerine yıldızlı iki baston takımı		
0450	On 'aded pencere için yıldızlı korniş	'aded/10	45
0294	Perdeler için yıldızlı paraçol ⁹	21	14
0012	Birinç kanca	6	2
0240	Alt katıñ pencereler-içün kırmızı bezden ma 'mül şemsîye ma 'a takım	'aded/4	60
0975	Üst katıñ pencereleri şemsîyesi ve karyolaları için satinet astarı		5 endâze/195
0290	Perdeler için beyâz astar	145	2
0140	Karyolalar için ispanteri bezi	028	5
0032	Kırmızı kurdela	top/6	12
0075	Vatka		
0085	Pencereleriñ üzerindeki kırmızı perdeler için birinç tel ile piñon ¹⁰		
0040	Kornişler için çivi		
0120	Çivi ve iplik		
0025	Perdeler için kaytân		
0015	Perdeler için halka		

6013	Naql		

⁸ *Endâze*: Endâze is a unit of measurement used by the Ottomans. It is approximately 65 centimeters long according to the metric system. It was generally used to measure fabrics and similar products in bazaars and markets. Erkal Mehmet, "Arşın", *TDV İslam Ansiklopedisi* v. 3, (İstanbul: Publications of Religious Foundation of Turkey, 1991): 411-413; Garo Kürkman, *Anatolian Weights and Measures*, (İstanbul: Suna İnan Kırac Research Institute on Mediterranean Civilizations, 2003).

⁹ Paraçol means "an element that connects building elements, usually placed at an angle, and provides them with additional strength". It has a similar function in curtains, used to keep them angled and straight. See for detailed information TDK, "Paraçol", *Türkçe Sözlük*, v.2, (Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Publications, 1988): 1159.

¹⁰ *Piton* is thought to be a screw-type item used to secure the curtains to the wall/window.

	6013	<i>Naql</i>		
	0120	<i>Pencereleriñ üzerine beyāz tahtadan ma 'mül dūr çerçeve</i>	'aded/8	15
	0024	<i>Tül perdeler için beyāz kordon</i>	'aded/2	12
	0036	<i>Perdeler için birinç tob</i>	6	6
	1980	<i>Ḥazīne-i ḥāşşa ma 'rifetiyle mübāya 'a idilen meşe şandalyeleriñ döşemesi</i>	'aded/33	60
	5750	<i>Terzī yevmīyesi</i>	230	25
	1380	<i>Ṭapıçer yevmīyesi</i>	46	30
	1680	<i>Civānī yevmīyesi</i>	28	60
	0360	<i>Ḥammāliye</i>	24	15
	1280	<i>'Araba meşārifi</i>		
	0160	<i>İki piyano örtüsünü dikmek için terzi yevmīyesi</i>	8	20

	17783	-----		
	0088 9	<i>Yüzde beş ticāret-i 'ācizi</i>		
	01625	<i>Çākerleriniñ yevmīyesi</i>	25	65

20297	20297			

		<i>Ḥazīne-i Ḥāşşa ma 'rifetiyle mübāya 'a olunan kaṭifeniñ yekūn on sekiz biñ dörtyüz seksen altı ğuruş beş santim ve Mekteb-i Şināyi ' ma 'rifetiyle yapılan ḥarc yekūnı on üç biñ dört yüz elli ğuruş</i>		
	01596	<i>Cem'an otuz bir biñ toköz yüz otuz altı ğuruş beş santimdir yüzde beş ticāret-i 'ācizi</i>		

	21893[,5]	<i>Yalnız yigirmi bir biñ sekiz yüz toksan üç buçuk ğuruşdur</i>		
		<i>Leon Rosenthal</i>	<i>Fī 4 Nisān sene 1303</i>	
		<i>Bā-irāde-i seniye-i ḥazret-i pādīşāhī derūn-ı defterde muḥarrer bulunan eşyā-yı mütenevvi 'a döşemeci Mösyö Leon ma 'rifetiyle b'l-i 'māl zikr olunan maḥall-i 'ālilerine vaz'</i>		

		<i>olundığı taşdiķan işbu maħalle şerh virilmiş olmağla ol bābda emr ü fermān ħazret-i min lehü'l-emrindir.</i> <i>Fī 8 Nisān sene 1303 bende-i müdir-i bekciler Salim (mühür)</i>	
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3

		<i>Şale Köşki civārında yeñi yapılan büyük şalona mekīn</i>		
5772		<i>Ķaryola ve perdeler için şaçak</i>	<i>metre/481</i>	12
0988		<i>Şerīd</i>	494	2
1056		<i>Ķaryola için püskül</i>	<i>'aded/132</i>	8
0396		<i>Ķaryola için gül</i>	132	3
1320		<i>Ķaryola için ma'a Ķordon büyük püskül</i>	66	20
0176		<i>Ķaryola için büyük gül</i>	22	8
2080		<i>Perde ħolı</i>	52	40
1100		<i>Ķalın ħordon</i>	110	10

12888				
00176		<i>'İlāve olarak ħaryola püskülü</i>	<i>'aded/22</i>	8
0066		<i>Gül 'ilāve</i>	22	3
0060		<i>Şaçak 'ilāve</i>	5	12

13190	13190			
248		<i>Yaldızlı şandalyeler için ħordon</i>	31	8
012		<i>Def'a ince ħordon</i>	4	3

260	260			
13450				

4

		<i>Ķazīne-i Ķaşşa ma'rifetiyle mübāya'a olunan ħumāşlardan taraf-ı 'acizāneme teslim olunanlardan şarf olunanlarıñ miķdār ħaṭife</i>		
<i>Santim</i>			<i>Santim</i>	
5	6642	<i>Ķaṭife</i>	<i>santim/4 endāze/425</i>	1561
	7965	<i>Def'a ħaṭife</i>	<i>metre/295</i>	27

	2000	<i>Def'a kaṭīfe</i>	050	40
	1180	<i>Def'a kaṭīfe</i>	059	20
	0699	<i>Çit Köşki ilçi oṭasından artan kaṭīfe</i>		
		<i>santim</i>	<i>santim</i>	
		10	024	
		----	-----	
		10	428	4 425
5	18486			
		<i>İşbu kaṭīfeden mefrūşāt müdürü 'Ākif Bege teslīm olunub ikinci ḥazīnedārlarıñ oṭasıyçün şarf olunmaḵ üzre bir pārça kaṭīfe metre/4</i>		
		<i>Def'a ḳaryola pārça</i>	<i>'aded/10</i>	<i>terbī'an metre/16</i>
		<i>Def'a toḳuz pārçadan 'ibāret kaṭīfe.</i>		<i>terbī'an metre/17</i>
		<i>Bekciler müdürü Sālim Ağaya ḥıfz olunmaḵ üzre teslīm olunmuş Üçüncü kadın efendi ḥazretleriniñ altı 'aded yaldızlı şandalyeyi ḳaplamak içün metre/4 kaṭīfe şarf olunmuş.</i>		

Translation

1

Abdulhamid Khan, son of the always victorious Abdulmecid
State furnisher in *Beyoḡlu, Büyükḥendek*, no. 89

Furnishing expenses of the newly built large <i>salon</i> nearby the Şale Mansion				
	0500	A gilded curtain cane set for the the room where our <i>efendi</i> (Abdulhamid Khan) used to sit		
	2080	Gilded chair	piece /8	260
	0090	Sackcloth for gilded chairs	<i>rub ' /2</i>	<i>endāze/1</i>
	0160	Tulle curtain	<i>.../1</i>	
	0350	Two gilded curtain cane sets for the head of the staircase		
	0450	Gilded cornice for ten windows	piece/10	45

0294	Gilded <i>paraçol</i> ¹¹ for curtains	Piece/21	14
0012	Brass hook	piece/6	2
0240	Window parasol set made of red cloth for the lower floor	piece/4	60
0975	Satin lining for upstairs window parasols and <i>karyolas</i>	<i>endāze</i> /195	5
0290	White lining for curtains	<i>endāze</i> /145	2
0140	<i>Ispanteri</i> ¹² cloth for the <i>ḳaryolas</i> ¹³	028	5
0032	Red ribbon	ball/6	12
0075	Wadding		
0085	Brass wire and <i>piton</i> for the red curtains over the windows		
0040	Nails for cornices		
0120	Nails and thread		
0025	Straps for curtains		
0015	Rings for curtains		

6013	Carried on		

2

6013	Carried on		
0120	White wooden frame on the windows	piece /8	15
0024	White cord for tulle curtains	piece /2	12
0036	Brass balls for curtains	6	6
1980	Upholstery of chairs purchased through <i>Hazīne-i Haşşa</i>	piece /33	60
5750	Tailor's daily wage	230	25
1380	Upholsterer's daily wage	46	30
1680	Young man's daily wage	28	60

¹¹ For the meaning of the term see Footnote 9.

¹² Although it is thought to have been a type of fabric used for upholstering *karyola*, no detailed information has been found about *ispanteri* cloth.

¹³ Although it is known that *karyola* was a piece of furniture used for sleeping in bedrooms, the furniture recorded under the same name in this document was located in the *salon*, i.e. the reception room. It was therefore likely to be a sofa-type furniture that could also be used for lying down, and the term has accordingly been left as *karyola* in its original form in the translation section. This is also explained in the context section. See footnote 2.

	0360	Porterage	24	15
	1280	Car expenses		
	0160	Tailor's wage for sewing two piano covers	8	20

	17783	-----		
	00889	Five percent <i>ticāret-i 'āciz</i> ¹⁴		
	01625	Daily wage of servants	25	65

20297	20297			

		The total amount of velvet purchased through <i>Ḥazīne-i Ḥaşşa</i> is eighteen thousand four hundred and eighty-six <i>ğuruş</i> , five centims, and the total amount spent through <i>Mekteb-i Şināyi</i> is thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty <i>ğuruş</i>		
01596		Total thirty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-six <i>ğuruş</i> and five centims, five percent <i>ticāret-i 'āciz</i>		

	21893[,5]	Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three and a half <i>ğuruş</i>		
		Leon Rosenthal (signature)	4 April 1303	

3

		To be placed in the newly built great <i>salon</i> nearby the Şale Mansion		
	5772	Fringe for <i>ķaryola</i> and curtains	meter/481	12
	0988	Strip	494	2
	1056	Tassel for <i>ķaryola</i>	piece/132	8
	0396	Rose ¹⁵ for <i>ķaryola</i>	piece/132	3
	1320	Big tassel with cord for <i>ķaryola</i>	66	20
	0176	Big rose for <i>ķaryola</i>	22	8

¹⁴ Although we believe that the expenditure item mentioned here may be a kind of tax, unfortunately no information has been found on the subject.

¹⁵ The rose mentioned here was probably some kind of ornamental element used for textiles.

	2080	Curtain handle	52	40
	1100	Thick cord	110	10

	12888			
	00176	Additional tassel for <i>ķaryola</i>	piece/22	8
	0066	Additional rose	22	3
	0060	Additional fringe	5	12

13190	13190			
	248	Cord for gilded chairs	31	8
	012	Thin cord	4	3

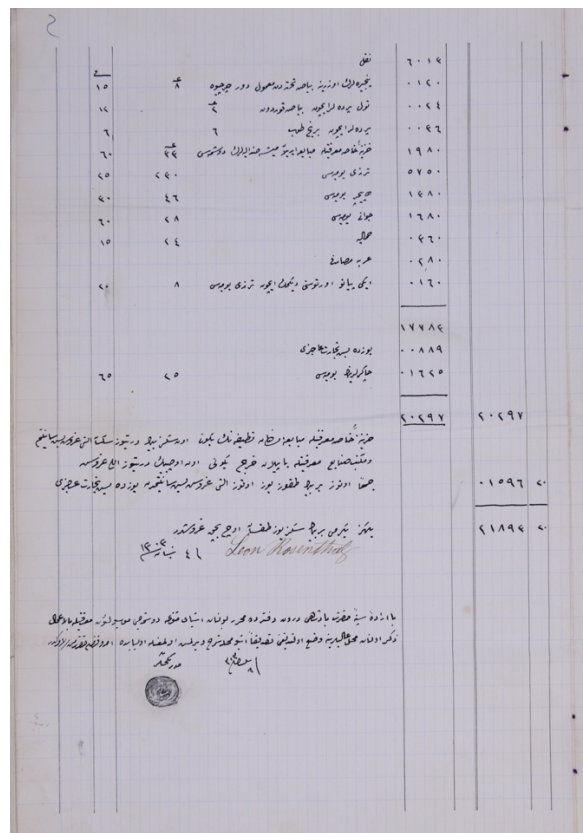
260	260			
13450				

4

		The amount of the fabrics purchased through <i>Ĥazīne-i Ĥařřa</i> , which were delivered to me and consumed			
Centim				Centim	
5	6642	Velvet	centim /4	<i>endāze</i> /425	1561
	7965	Velvet	meter/295		27
	2000	Velvet	050		40
	1180	Velvet	059		20
	0699	Surplus velvet from the ambassador's room at the <i>Ĥit Mansion</i>			
		Centim		Centim	
		10	024		
		----	-----		----
		10	428	4	425
5	18486				
		This velvet was delivered to Akif Bey, the director of furnishings, and a piece of velvet to be spent for the second <i>Ĥazīnedār</i> room			
		<i>Ĥaryola</i> parts	pieces/10	square meter/16	

		Velvet consisting of nine pieces	square meter/17	
		Delivered to Salim Agha, Director of the Watchmen, for safekeeping. 4 meter velvet was used to cover the six gilded chairs of the third wife of the Sultan.		

Facsimile



تاریخ	مبلغ	شرح	مبلغ	مبلغ
۱۵	۴۸۱	ست کونکلی میرادک یوز یا ایچیز برون صالور کونکلی	۰۷۷۴	
۱۶	۱۶۴	قادیلک دیردولر ایچیز صیغور	۰۹۸۸	
۱۷		سیرپ	۱۰۰۲۶	
۱۸		قادیلک ایچیز بوسکل	۰۹۹۶	
۱۹		قادیلک ایچیز کل	۱۴۹۰	
۲۰		قادیلک ایچیز سو فرود برون بوسکل	۰۱۷۶	
۲۱		قادیلک ایچیز برون کل	۰۸۰۰	
۲۲		برود قول	۱۱۰۰	
۲۳	۱۱۰	تالیق فرود	۱۴۸۸۸	
۲۴		عدود اولارده قادیلک بوسکل	۰۰۱۷۶	
۲۵		کل عدود	۰۰۶۶	
۲۶		صیغور عدود	۰۰۶۰	
			۱۴۱۹۰	۱۴۱۹۰
۲۷		ایکونده صالور ایچیز فرود	۰۴۸	
۲۸		دفع ایچیز فرود	۰۱۴	
			۵۶۰	۱۴۴۵۰

تاریخ	مبلغ	شرح	مبلغ	مبلغ
۱	۴۴۵	قادیلک ایچیز بوسکل	۲۶۴۴	
۲		قادیلک ایچیز کل	۷۹۶۵	
۳		قادیلک ایچیز سو فرود	۰۰۰۰	
۴		قادیلک ایچیز برون کل	۱۱۸۰	
۵		قادیلک ایچیز برون کل	۰۶۹۹	
			۱۸۱۸۶	۱۸۱۸۶
۶		عدود اولارده قادیلک بوسکل	۰۰۱۷۶	
۷		کل عدود	۰۰۶۶	
۸		صیغور عدود	۰۰۶۰	
			۱۴۱۹۰	۱۴۴۵۰

Hazine-i Hassa [HH.d...], No.12804

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