

# The American Research Institute in Turkey NEWSLETTER

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Published for the Alumni  
and Friends of the Institute

Editor: Linda Darling

## *A Letter from the Editor*

Reading over the "Introductory" to the first-ever 1975 issue of the ARIT Newsletter, I am struck by the durability of ARIT's problems. Let me quote from the first paragraph: "In this issue, special attention should be given to two items: the libraries of the Institute branches in Turkey and the need for increased institutional membership." In the Newsletter for 1975 it was recognized that the Branch libraries had grown to the point where it was appropriate to designate the Branches as true research centers "rather than mere hostels or social centers." In this connection, and in view of the miniscule amount of funding that could be devoted to the Branch libraries out of the ARIT budget, a strong plea was made for book and journal donations. A similar plea appears in this issue of the Newsletter and for the same reasons.

The 1975 article on funding was somewhat shocking to me. Although our federal grant support has risen substantially since 1975, nearly keeping pace with inflation, our institutional membership was larger then than it is now! The then Editor of the Newsletter, Prof. G. Kenneth Sams, wrote at that time, "One of the foreseeable functions of this Newsletter is as a kind of clearing-house for the forming of consortiums." Let us announce here and now that Texas A&M University is currently in search of four partners to make up a five-member consortium, each member paying \$500 toward a full institutional membership. If you are interested in having your university join such a consortium (whether or not the university has yet agreed to do so), please contact the ARIT office in Chicago. In the meantime, Texas A&M will be affiliated with the Archaeological Institute of America consortium.

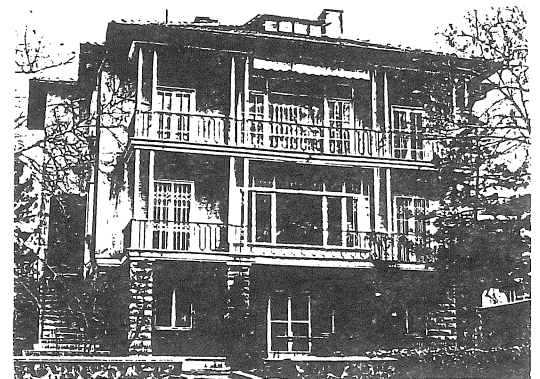
The 1975 Newsletter also announced the formation of an ARIT Alumni Association. Since there are no subsequent references to it, I am forced to conclude that it never got off the ground. I am happy to report that that is not the case with the North American Friends of ARIT; that organization is off and running. In this issue you will find a list of current members and on the back a membership form if you would like to join. The Friends are now looking for someone who would be interested in coordinating meetings and activities for Friends in various centers. If you would like to become involved in getting ARIT's Friends together, please let us know.

## **ARIT/BU Summer Program, 1987**

Since 1982, 102 students from 22 American and Canadian universities have participated in the ARIT/BU summer program, 73 as fellows funded by U.S. Department of Education Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad grants. Support of Turkish language training is a logical extension of ARIT's mandate to foster and support research in Turkey. Again in 1987, students reported that the "quality, experience and attitude of the instructors" formed the highlight of the course. The teaching assistants were commended for their patience and accessibility. Judging by test scores, this year's participants achieved balanced progress in oral and written skills.



Istanbul Branch



Ankara Branch

### FELLOWS

Ömer Alptekin, New York University  
H. Didem Altop, Johns Hopkins University  
Paul Carroll, New York University  
Timothy Fiala, University of Chicago  
Elizabeth Frierson, Princeton University  
Jonathan Grant, Indiana University  
Jane Hathaway, Princeton University  
Lois Sevim McCutcheon, Ohio State University  
Eileen McKeon, Columbia University  
Caroline Sawyer, University of Texas at Austin  
Mark Stein, University of Chicago  
Richard Turnbull, New York University  
Paula White, University of Chicago

### PARTICIPANTS

Jinying Fu, Princeton University  
Louise Gareau-DesBois, McGill University

## Reports from Former Fellows

Although it would have been desirable to include in this issue of the ARIT Newsletter reports from the variety of fields in which research is done in Turkey, the available reports of recent research are concentrated on work done in the libraries and archives of Istanbul. This Newsletter will perforce be a "Libraries and Archives" issue; I hope that by the next issue we will be able to report on some of the recent work done in fields such as archaeology and anthropology.

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LARRY B. MILLER spent the summer of 1985 in Istanbul. He was at that time a Kenan Fellow and Lecturer in the Department of Middle Eastern Languages and Cultures at Columbia University. He reports on access to Istanbul's libraries and obtaining of microfilms.

\* \* \*

"My stay in Istanbul this past summer allowed me to expand upon my research in the development of Islamic dialectics. Using a research permit that granted me access to all the libraries of Istanbul, I was able to use manuscripts in the following libraries: Topkapı Saray, Süleymaniye, İl Halk, Köprülü Halk, Atıf Efendi, İstanbul Üniversitesi, and Ragıp Paşa.

"The manuscripts that I examined were concerned with dialectic and logic. I found abundant evidence to support my thesis that Islamic teaching on dialectic evolved over a three hundred year period. Although I was not able, due to limitations of time, to examine carefully all the relevant manuscripts contained in the libraries of Istanbul, I was able to examine many including the extremely important ones that I mentioned in my original proposal...These manuscripts attest to the widespread influence of dialectic on jurisprudence in the thirteenth century, and its close association with logic and theology (kalam).

"There was little problem in getting access to the manuscripts I had applied for a research permit in November and although it only came through in May, by the time I arrived in July, all the documentation was there. This made the bureaucratic drudgery much more endurable. I spent about a day at the Emniyet Müdürlüğü to get my residence and research permits. They required five passport size photos--it would be useful for people to bring them with them to avoid delays. They also required that I have proof of residence. This meant that I had to take the documents back to my hotel in order to have the people there fill out the proper forms. Eventually I got my residence permit, which was prerequisite for obtaining the research permit. I was asked to display this permit in most of the libraries that I visited.

"Tony Greenwood [ARIT-Istanbul Branch Director] phoned ahead to the director of the Süleymaniye Library so that when I arrived there, they were expecting me and had found the relevant permits from Ankara. The director of the library was very nice to me and told the people in the reading room that I was allowed to work there. Afterwards, there was only one occasion that I was asked to show my residence permit. I had a very easy time getting access to the Topkapı Saray Library. It was only a question of talking to the Director of the Museum, and having the good fortune that the permits from Ankara had arrived.

"I was able to obtain many microfilms from the Topkapı Saray...I was allowed to microfilm

whatever I wanted and was able to obtain the microfilms in a week's time. At the Süleymaniye, it was a bit more complicated. One had to make a list of the desired microfilms and then get it approved by the assistant director of the library. We did quite a bit of haggling and finally he agreed to make an exchange of manuscripts from the US for the manuscripts that I requested. I sent off my manuscripts in late December and am still waiting to receive the ones promised to me...Generally speaking, all the officials at the libraries were helpful and friendly, and the manuscripts in the catalogues were available for study.

"In the summer, the libraries are open from 9-5 and are closed on the week-ends. It is also important for scholars planning to use the libraries...to keep in mind that during the week of the Great Bayram Festival all the libraries are closed. Fortunately, I had become acquainted with the director of the French Institute who allowed me the use of the Institute's library during Bayram."

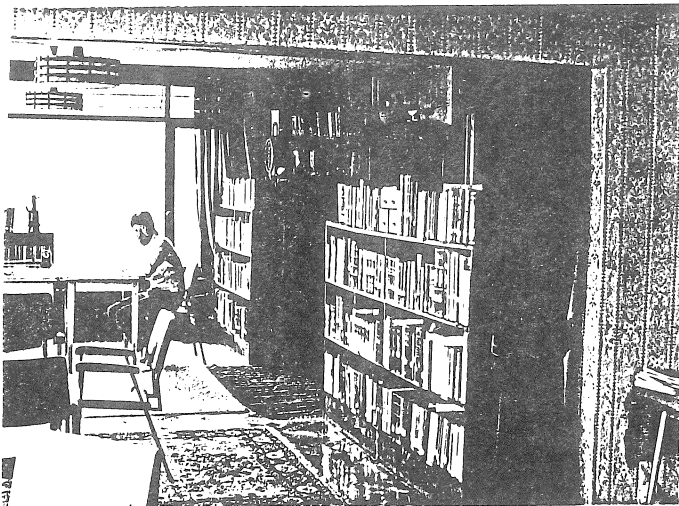


CORNELL FLEISCHER, Associate Professor of History at Washington University in St. Louis, reports on the Muallim Cevdet Collection at the Ataturk Library in Istanbul.

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"Prior to 1986 I had already spent two summers in Turkey (one of them under ARIT auspices) researching a book tentatively titled The Ruling Elite of the Ottoman Empire in the Era of Suleyman the Lawgiver. During neither of those periods of study had I been able to utilize the important archival registers and manuscript materials of the Muallim Cevdet collection now housed in the Ataturk Library (either the library itself or the collection was closed for much of the summers of 1984 and 1985). Therefore I began this past summer's course of research with the Cevdet collection, which I found to be so rich for my purposes that I spent nearly two full months there, except for a week working in the Süleymaniye.

"After going through the (very rough and inadequate) card catalogue of the Cevdet collection, I examined every register dealing with imperial expenses, distribution of gifts, and appointment of personnel dating from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. I also went through the Cevdet correspondence and miscellany collections. After completing this survey I went systematically through a number of registers, most notably M. Cevdet 0.71, an inâmat defteri covering the last eight years of the reign of Bayezid II. Although small portions of this roughly 800-page register have been published (Barkan published the entries of the first year it covers), it has never been utilized fully and sequentially for the information it provides on the background and constitution of the ruling elite, and its relationship to the then very sizeable imperial family. It was to this task that I devoted the better part of the summer, and the effort has been justified. Not only has this research provided much of the background material necessary for the book on Suleyman's time that I hope to complete next year, but it has given me a starting point for my next major project, which will focus on the reign of Bayezid."



Istanbul Branch Library

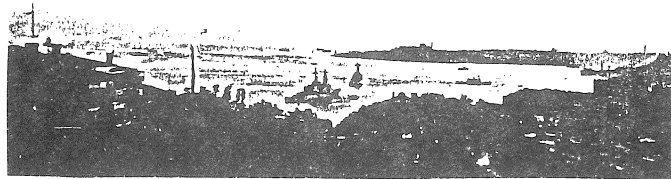
WHEELER THACKSTON, who teaches Persian at Harvard University, found material for his research into the calligraphic art at the libraries of Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi and İstanbul Üniversitesi.

\* \* \*

"During the summer of 1986 under the auspices of the American Research Institute in Turkey I examined and catalogued the contents of albums containing Persian calligraphy in the Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi and İstanbul Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi.

"Albums examined at TSM are: B.407, B.411, E.H.2841, H.2132, H.2133, H.2137, H.2138, H.2139, H.2140, H.2142, H.2144, H.2145, H.2146, H.2147, H.2148, H.2149, H.2151, H.2152, H.2153, H.2154, H.2156, H.2157, H.2158, H.2159, H.2160, H.2161, H.2163, H.2165, H.2166, H.2169, H.2170, H.2310, R.2056. These albums contain 1,824 signed specimens of calligraphy ranging in date from A.H. 681 (Yāqūt al-Musta'simī) to 1116 (Abdul-Bāqī 'Ārif). Albums examined at İÜK are F.1422, F.1423, F.1424 which contain 70 signed specimens ranging in date from A.H. 746 (Yahyā al-Jamālī al-Sūfī) to 1096 (Rawshanraqam). A preliminary catalogue of these albums is attached. [Please correspond with Professor Thackston for information about this catalogue.]

"The following albums contain introductions in Persian: H.2137 (Walī-Muhammad Khān Album, introduction by Muhammad-Sāliḥ dated 1018), H.2138 (Shāh Ismā'il Album, introduction by Shamsuddīn Muḥammad Waṣfī dated 984), H.2151 (Amīr Huṣayn Bēg Album, introduction by Mālik Daylamī dated 968, the end of which has mistakenly been bound into H.2161, fol. 2a), H.2154 (Bahram Mīrzā Album, introduction by Dōst-Muḥammad dated 951), H.2157 (introduction by Muḥammad-Muhsin dated 990), H.2161 (Mīr Ghayb Bēg Album, introduction by Mīr Sayyid-Aḥmad dated 972). As many of these introductions contain valuable information on calligraphers, artists and patrons, I intend to publish the texts with translations in the near future."



View from the Istanbul Branch

RHOADS MURPHEY, Assistant Professor of History and of Middle East Languages at Columbia University, worked in the little-used archives of the İstanbul Müftülüğü during the summer of 1986. A description of his research taken from his proposal is followed by a short research report.

\* \* \*

"The aim of the proposed research project is to present a survey of the theoretical aspects of Ottoman municipal institutions, and juxtapose this theoretical model with evidence from documentary, literary, and narrative historical sources showing the actual manner in which theoretical regulatory systems functioned in various practical applications. The focus of the study will be İstanbul in the early seventeenth century together with its suburbs. I have applied for and been granted permission to carry out research at the İstanbul Müftülüğü which houses the shariyya court records for İstanbul, Galata, Üsküdar, Eyyüb and other metropolitan districts. Although I expect to collect data on both commercial and residential quarters in the city, the principal aim of the investigation is to uncover material which will evoke the spirit of and recreate in as much detail as possible the physical and material conditions governing the life of the neighborhoods. Rather than attempting a comprehensive history of the city and the municipal institutions which shaped its growth and development, the aim of the study is to examine the city as a living entity as it existed in all its perfections and imperfections at a particular moment in time. Concentrating on its inhabitants rather than municipal policymaking, regulatory mechanisms, or the eminently visible monumental facade which cloaks any great capital city, be it ancient Rome or the modern Babylon, New York, this study represents an effort to peek behind the facade. The tempo of life in the neighborhoods was substantially different from that found in circles of government officialdom or in the commercial centers of the city. While the body of Turkish miniature painting has been examined for evidence about İstanbul's social life and customs, a much broader spectrum of detailed information is available in the records of the courts."

"As I indicated in the research proposal submitted last November, the style of my research in the shariyya court archives was more exploratory than focused on a specific issue. The scope of my investigation was limited to a few years in the mid 1630's, but instead of reading records pertaining to only one neighborhood of İstanbul I made an effort to cover most of the material available for those years in the surviving registers from all 28 of İstanbul's judicial districts. Consequently, the body of evidence, while limited in chronological extent, encompassed records in some 20 volumes, each containing more than 1,000 individual entries. One long term benefit of this work will derive from the creation of a modest but infinitely expandable file of data on consumer affairs, housing, transport prices, and material configurations and urban life styles relating to the Ottoman capital in the early modern period. I hope that in future visits to İstanbul I will be able to extend the chronological framework to include a greater part of the 17th century records."



NURHAN ISVAN-KATIRCIOĞLU is a doctoral candidate at the University of Wisconsin. She spent four months in 1986 in an odyssey through various archives in Turkey looking for information on the history of Izmir.

"The ARIT-sponsored portion of my research in Turkey began in July 1986. My topic was the emergence of local notable networks in the Izmir region of the Ottoman Empire in the period 1675-1725. I had been in the United States for the past five years and had not visited Turkey during that time, so the first problem I confronted was to find out where exactly I could find the documents I was looking for. The state of the archives in Turkey is such that although there is a central archive in Istanbul, the Başbakanlık Arşivi, many documents are dispersed in smaller archives throughout the country, and there is no institution or publication to aid the researcher in locating what he/she needs. Therefore, I spent some time visiting archives and more experienced historians in order to plan the steps I had to go through. I decided that I had to work at the Şer'i Siciller Arşivi at the Müftülük of Istanbul, Topkapı Sarayı Arşivi, and İzmir Arkeoloji Müzesi Arşivi, in addition to the Başbakanlık Arşivi.

"First, I began to work at the Şer'i Siciller Arşivi. I had taken courses in Ottoman Turkish in college, but I found reading real documents as difficult as it was exciting. I had to sift through court records related to many subjects in order to find those related to notables. At the pace I could read, this looked like an insurmountable task at first. However, the staff of the archive were very helpful, and I soon found that several weeks at the archive taught me perhaps more than two semesters of coursework in Ottoman Turkish.

"The records at that archive were not catalogued according to subject matter. There was only a list of the defters which indicated the dates covered by each defter. There were several types of defters, and the ones I found most useful were the maruz defterleri, which are made up of reports written by the kadı about local matters and petitions of the local residents voicing their grievances. Unfortunately, however, these sources did not constitute a continuous series, so it was sometimes impossible to pursue the developments on a subject as systematically as I would like. Nevertheless, I could identify contraband trade in particular as a main issue I had to pursue in my research.

"Although my work at the Şer'i Siciller Arşivi was not finished yet, I next decided to check the holdings of the İzmir Arkeoloji Müzesi to make sure than my future work at the archive there would complement the research I had already accomplished. To my disappointment, I learned that the earliest seriye sicilleri existing at the İzmir Museum date back to 1841 and that the earlier records were burnt in a fire. Obviously, this was a serious problem in terms of my research design.

"I spent the rest of my grant-period trying to overcome this problem. I had chosen Izmir as a region in which the role of notable networks in commercial agriculture and trade could be observed. I tried to find alternative sources to the seriye sicilleri in the Başbakanlık Arşivi about the notables of Izmir. As of the end of my grant-period, I am working on such sources as records of confiscated property (muhallefat kayıtları) which may still enable me to study the notables of Izmir.

"On the other hand, I have been considering the possibility of choosing another region which has similar characteristics to Izmir. A full collection of the court records of Edirne and Rodosçuk (Tekirdağ) are among the holdings of the Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi, and these may provide me with a better-documented city to answer the questions I had started with.

"The four-month period was quickly over before I could settle this question definitively. Looking back at the neat plan I had prepared on the one hand and the four months I have spent in Turkey on the other, I would like to thank ARIT for making it possible for me to go through perhaps the most frustrating, yet unavoidable part of a historian's task, namely, coming to terms with one's dependence on the sources and adapting research to what can be done in addition to what should be done in theory."



AMY SINGER, a doctoral candidate at Princeton University, spent eight months in Turkey in 1986-87 reading documents from a number of the collections in the Başbakanlık Arşivi.

\* \* \*

"From July 1986 to February 1987 I carried out research related to my dissertation, "The Peasantry of the Sixteenth-Century Arab Provinces: The Sanjak of Jerusalem," in the Ottoman archives, funded by a grant from the American Research Institute in Turkey. The documents I read were located in the Başbakanlık Arşivi in Istanbul, and the Tapu ve Kadastro Umum Müdürlüğü in Ankara.

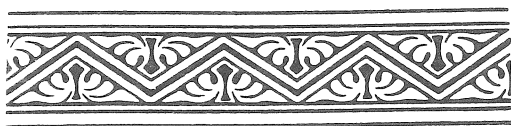
"I concentrated on three types of documents. First, I used the tapu tahrir defterleri relating to the sanjak of Jerusalem during the sixteenth century. Three registers in Istanbul (nos. 427, 1015, and 289) and two in Ankara (nos. 516 and 515) were the most useful, as they contain detailed lists of villages, including households and revenue-producing items for each village. While some information from these registers is available in published form, I compiled a comprehensive listing of the villages and all their productive assessments. This is one basic element in my dissertation, as I am concerned with the relationship between the Ottoman authorities and the local rural population. The tapu tahrir defterleri are a reflection of the official perception of the status of the land and its capacities in this region.

"Second, I read through the volumes called mühimme defterleri, nos. 1-89. These notebooks record orders sent to provincial administrators on a variety of subjects. Of particular interest to me were orders concerning rural administration for the sanjak of Jerusalem. I also read many of the the orders sent to administrators in the nearby sanjaks and to the governor-general of Damascus, who was the chief authority for the sanjaks of Bilad al-Sham. The orders I read included responses to complaints against local Ottoman officials and abuses in administrative procedure, orders for the pacification of marauding Bedouins, requisitions from one area to another in times of hardship, and various communications relating to local affairs. In contrast to the tapu tahrir defterleri, the mühimme provide descriptive information. For the sanjak of Jerusalem I found a sufficient number of mühimme entries for a basic

discussion of the relationship between villagers and the Ottoman authorities, and the towns of Jerusalem and Hebron.

"The third source I concentrated on was a group of registers called ahkâm defterleri. These are very similar to the mühimme defterleri, and so provide further material of the type described above. Ahkâm defterleri are found in the Maliyeden Müdevver Defterleri classification of the Başbakanlık Arşivi. Most of them contain numerous short entries relating to appointments and fiscal accounts. (Some are also miscatalogued.) Two large volumes, however, contain pages of longer descriptive entries; these are nos. 2775 and 7534. I found other ahkâm defterleri of the descriptive type in the Kâmil Kepeci Tasnifi in the Basbakanlık Arşivi.

"My seven months in Istanbul were largely occupied with the locating, reading and transcribing of the above-mentioned materials. I encountered relatively few bureaucratic obstacles while pursuing this research, and was treated relatively courteously by the archival staff."



MICHEL LEGALL, who teaches in the History Department at St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota, has worked with the irade collection at the Başbakanlık Arşivi in pursuit of information about the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century.

\* \* \*

"During my tenure as an ARIT fellow, I undertook two research trips to Turkey. The first stint in the Basbakanlık Archives lasted from 27 December 1986 to 2 February 1987; the second stint, largely devoted to library work, lasted from 19 March 1987 to 29 March 1987.

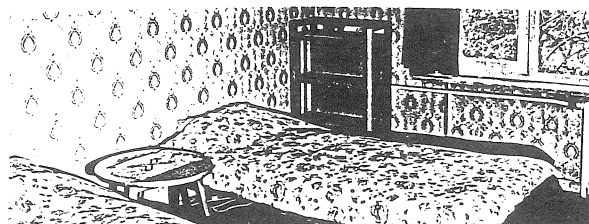
"The history of disease in the Ottoman Middle East is still in its infancy. Apart from Panzac's recent work on the plague in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, little research has been done on such modern diseases as cholera, which originated in India in the late eighteenth century. The initial focus of this study had been cholera and the pilgrimage, but my research leads me to believe that the perspective needs to be widened.

"The bulk of the research that I conducted in these six weeks was concentrated in the irade series (imperial orders) covering the years 1830-1914. Until 1896, the irades for each year are found in one catalogue. As of 1896, new classification procedures went into effect. The result is that most of the relevant materials are to be found in two irade series: dahiliye and sihiye.

"At this stage of research, my intent was to evaluate the scope and the nature of the evidence. I found that the irade collection contained a number of materials which could serve to draw a picture of how the Ottoman government dealt with the slow spread of cholera into the Empire as of the middle of the nineteenth century...The Ottoman archival sources do have severe limitations. From the irades sampled, it was clear that most local governors did not keep a systematic tally of those afflicted by cholera, nor did they have sufficient trained medical staff at their disposal to distinguish between the plague and cholera. Part of this problem can be addressed through the use

of European archives, notably the British consular records for Jidda in particular. I did however find in the library attached to the Başbakanlık Archives complete records for the years 1905-1914 of the Administration Sanitaire de l'Empire Ottoman, an internationally regulated body. The weekly seances of this administration contain figures from all parts of the Empire, figures which clearly try to separate instances of cholera from the plague. This source will be invaluable for the study of cholera in the early years of this century.

"A final note. The research that I conducted this past winter has led me to understand that the study of cholera and the pilgrimage may well require research into cholera in other areas of the Ottoman Empire. Just as the imperial authorities found the disease difficult to contain, the researcher finds that the restriction of the geographic scope of his work may well produce misleading conclusions."



Istanbul Hostel Facilities

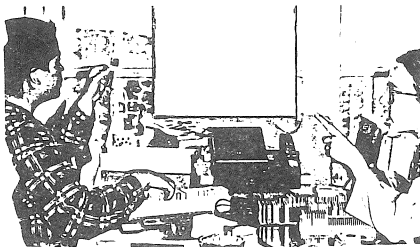
## Research Fellows, 1987-88

- Virginia Aksan, University of Toronto  
 "Ahmed Resmi Efendi, 1702-1783: Historian and Diplomat" (continuation)
- Corrine Blake, Princeton University  
 "An Ottomanizing Institution: A Study of Syrian Notables at the Mülkiye, 1890-1914"
- Palmira Brummett, University of Chicago/University of Tennessee  
 "Feridun Bey's Münşeat üs-Selatin"
- Jamal Elias, Yale University  
 "The Mystical Vision of Existence of 'Alâ' al-Dawla al-Simnânî"
- Alan Godlas, University of California at Berkeley  
 "The Manuscripts of the 'Arâ'is al-Bayân'"
- Ann Gunter, Emory University/Sackler Gallery  
 "The Old Assyrian Colony Period Settlement at Boğazköy-Hattuša, Central Turkey"
- Douglas Howard, Indiana University  
 "Sources and Manuscripts of 'Ayn 'Ali Efendi's Kavanin-i Al-i Osman'"
- Riva Kastoryano, Harvard University  
 "Jews of Istanbul"
- Irene Markoff, University of Washington  
 "A Systematic Approach for Determining Modal Character and Classifying Regional Melody Types in Turkish Uzun Hava Melodies"
- Bruce Masters, Wesleyan University  
 "The Implementation of the Ottoman-English Capitulatory Agreement of 1675"
- Joseph Schwarzer, University of Pennsylvania  
 "Conservation and Analysis of Iron Artifacts from an Eleventh Century A.D. Shipwreck at Serce Limanı, Turkey"
- Yvonne Seng, University of Chicago  
 "Domestic and Imported Textiles Consumed in the Ottoman Empire: 1550-1650"
- Tadeusz Swietochowski, Monmouth College  
 "The Young Turks and the Political Immigrants from Transcaucasia"
- John Woods, University of Chicago  
 "15th Century Turko-Iranian History and Culture as Reflected in the Topkapı Saray Albums"



## Turkish Fellows, 1987

Ramazan Acun, Hacettepe University, Ankara  
 Behin Aksoy, Bogazici University, Istanbul  
 Güven Alpay, Bogazici University, Istanbul  
 Nezahat Baydur, Istanbul University  
 Ali Birinci, Cumhuriyet University, Adana  
 Sedat Emir, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir  
 Çiğdem Girgin, Istanbul Archeological Museum  
 Sevinç Günel, Hacettepe University, Ankara  
 Osman Horata, Hacettepe University, Ankara  
 Yegan Kahya, Istanbul Technical University  
 Deniz Kaptan, Ankara University  
 Zeynep Kızıltan, Istanbul Archeological Museum  
 Seyfettin Manisalıgil, Istanbul University  
 Yıldız Meriçboyu, Istanbul Archeological Museum  
 Mehmet Özdoğan, Istanbul University  
 Metin Özbek, Hacettepe University, Ankara  
 Ali S. Gitmez, with Korkut Boratav and Zehra Kasnakoğlu, Middle East Technical University, Ankara  
 Rifat Özdemir, Fırat University, Diyarbakir  
 Halil Özek, Istanbul Archeological Museum  
 Mustafa Öztürk, Fırat University, Diyarbakir  
 Sacit Pekak, Hacettepe University, Ankara  
 Ema Şimsek, Fırat University, Diyarbakir  
 Lale Yüksel, Ege University, Izmir



At Work in the Ankara Branch

## Missing Former Fellows

ARIT has lost track of a number of the people who were ARIT Fellows in past years. This is a deplorable situation, and we would like to rectify it if possible. Included here is a list (too long!) of their names. If you know where any of these people are, we would appreciate very much your dropping us a line to let us know their addresses. If any of you on this list are reading this Newsletter, do write and tell us where you are and what you are doing now. We'd like to hear from you and to bring you up to date on ARIT's activities.

Ayhan A. Aksu	Alfred H. Kromholz
Nancy Alderman	De Wayne Loomis
Evan Ames	George Lukacs
Sarah Bassett	Marie G. Lukens
David C. Biernoff	Ronald Matz
Daniel Boyd	Donald A. Measner
Jeremy Brigstocke	Catherine J. Meckes
Gail M. Carlson	Albert Nekimken
Edward C. Clark	Roger P. Nye
Judith-Ann Corrente	William S. Peachy
Prentiss S. deJesus	John G. Pedley
James A. Dengate	Stephen-Stoyan I. Peycheff
Mark A. Epstein	George M. Prather
Leila T. Erder	Nancy S. Pyle
Yakin Erturk	Leslie L. Roos
Judith A. Fetters	Mine Fatma Sabuncuoğlu
John H. Forsyth	Joel Shinder
George W. Gawrych	Boaz Shoshan
Ayse Gedik	John Spitzer
Frank Giannotta	Kevin L. Sykes
Leslie R. Hall	Natalia Teterianikov
John C. Harrison	Robert Lindley Vann
Henry Jakubiak	Steven L. West
Susan Jakubiak	Henry P. Williams III
Tufan Kolan	

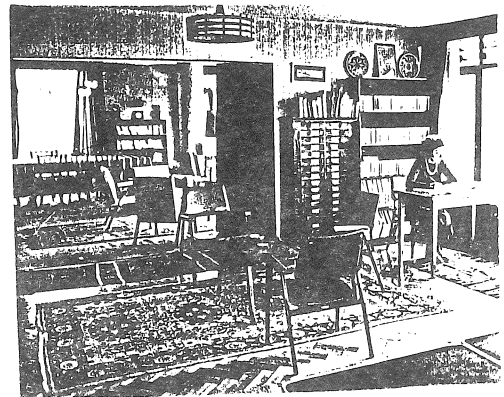
## News from the Branches

The Istanbul Branch has just concluded a busy season with an average of 15 guests a month filling its hostel during the summer. The Branch Director, Tony Greenwood, also provided orientation sessions for the Fellows of the ARIT/BU Summer Program. The Ankara Branch has seen a busy summer as well. With the generous assistance of the Ankara Friends, ARIT has rented a second apartment. This has permitted expansion of the library, which now occupies most of the ground floor apartment. Upstairs, there is a large common room for meetings and lectures, two double guest-rooms, a kitchen, and a bath. Contributions of furniture, linens, and kitchen equipment by the Ankara Friends made it possible to accommodate guests and schedule programs in the expanded facilities this summer. Branch Director Toni Cross reports that ARIT-Ankara's spring session was highlighted by an Archaeological Symposium in April at which the directors of American excavations in Turkey made presentations covering their latest finds. The Seventh Annual Lecture Series included the following:

Medieval Monuments of Cyprus: Dr. Suna Güven  
 The Temple of Augustus and Rome in Ankara:  
 L. Çiğdem Tacal  
 Excavations at Carian Issos: Çiğdem Mengi

The Istanbul Branch Lecture Series this spring covered these topics:

Conservation Beyond the Museum, Field Work  
 in Turkey: Carol Snow  
 Ottoman Children's Literature: İlber Ortaylı  
 An Ottoman Missionary to Japan: Selçuk  
 Tozeren and Selim Deringil  
 Late Byzantine or Early Ottoman? 14-15th  
 Century Architecture in Northwest  
 Anatolia: Robert Ousterhout



Istanbul Branch Library and Hostel

## Donations to Branch Libraries

ARIT's branch libraries provide a valuable resource both to American and foreign researchers in Turkey who are far from their own institutions and to Turkish scholars whose access to foreign books is limited by the fiscal difficulties of their universities. The Istanbul Branch Library purchases around 7 to 8 volumes per month and subscribes to about 20 scholarly journals. The Ankara Library purchases fewer books, around 4 per month, but subscribes to some 53 journals, some of which are received on an exchange basis or as gifts. The Istanbul Library



Ankara Branch Library

also receives an average of three books or off-prints a month as donations (book donations to the Ankara Library are not reported). Last year a gift of a large number of books was made to the Istanbul Library by Mrs. Elizabeth Avery as she was leaving Turkey. We are not always so fortunate. This year, ARIT's book budget has been severely cut due to a reduction in our government grant. For this reason gifts to either branch of books, pamphlets, or offprints would be especially welcome. Books for the Ankara Branch should be sent to ARIT's U.S. office; books for the Istanbul Branch may be sent just as cheaply directly to Turkey if they are packed in packages of maximum weight 65 pounds, 100 inches length plus girth, and sent to:

Dr. Bruce McGowan (for ARIT)  
Am Con Gen USIS Istanbul  
APO New York 09380



### Friends of ARIT in Turkey

The Istanbul Friends of ARIT had 150 guests at their Third Annual Pera Palas Dinner in January of this year. The Ankara Friends report that their annual Members' Dinner, held in June at the U.S. Ambassador's Residence, was also a great success. The Friends' activities this spring were highlighted by a shared journey to Eastern Anatolia aboard a chartered steam train, the "Malazgirt Express." Other joint activities included a trip to Russian Central Asia and a tour of Selcuk and Ottoman sites in Amasya, Tokat, Sivas, and Kayseri. The Ankara Friends benefited from lectures and tours on Byzantine churches of Cappadocia, the Black Plague in the Middle East (only a lecture!), Gordion, and the Hittite sites of Bogazköy and Yazılıkaya. The Istanbul Friends enjoyed the classical sites of Pamphylia, an exhibition of ney (flute) and ebru (marbling), the DOBAG natural dye rugs project, and the archaeology of Sardis and Aphrodisias. Both groups were treated to an evening with ethnomusicologist Dr. Irene Markoff, the first Istanbul Friends of ARIT Fellow, who, besides being a first-rate scholar, is a talented performer on the baglama. Funds raised by the Friends will be allocated at their meetings this autumn to various projects and activities of the Turkish branches and will be announced in the next issue of the Newsletter.

### North American Friends of ARIT (NAFA)

In our last issue of the Newsletter we announced the formation of the North American Friends of ARIT "as a vehicle for disseminating information on the Institute's programs, for channeling individual contributions to ARIT's work, and, perhaps eventually, for renewing acquaintances and sharing experiences of Turkey." If you would like to join, there is a membership form on the back of this Newsletter. By November 1 the following people had become members of the North American Friends of ARIT, and we thank them for their generous contributions to ARIT.

#### Sponsoring Donors

Richard L. Chambers Priscilla Grace

#### Contributing Donors

Sandra Danforth Cecil L. Striker  
William Griswold Jane Wyatt

#### Donors

Robert Alexander Mari Rowe  
Roderic Davison Fern Smith  
Oleg Grabar Joseph Szyliowicz  
Bruce Masters Karl Zimmer

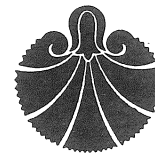
#### Members

Frank Tachau (the first dues-paying member)  
Holly Chase (who sent a list of other names)  
Sheldon Aaronson Rhoads Murphey  
Feroz Ahmad William Ochsenwald  
Arthur A. Bardos Emelie Olson  
George Bass Sevket Pamuk  
Eleazar Birnbaum Paul Rahe  
Kathleen Burrill Scott Redford  
Charles and Marie-Henriette Gates  
Dan Goffman Everett Rowson  
Thomas Goodrich Ann Saab  
Hans Guterbock Ihor Sevcenko  
David Hirsch Nazif Shahrani  
James Kelly Sarah D. Shields  
Bruce Kuniholm Eric Stone  
John Kunstadter Sinasi Tekin  
Paul Magnarella Robert Thomson  
Machteld Mellink Margaret Venzke  
Lisa Montgomery Walter F. Weiker



Conversation in the Istanbul Hostel

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* **FLASH!** THE FIRST NAFA-SPONSORED TOUR is \*  
\* being planned for mid-June to early July, \*  
\* 1988. The itinerary will include Istanbul, \*  
\* Eastern Turkey, and (if the necessary per- \*  
\* mits and arrangements are secured) Erivan, \*  
\* Tbilisi, Leningrad, and Moscow in the USSR. \*  
\* Please notify the ARIT-Chicago office if \*  
\* you would like to receive the tour brochure \*  
\* when it becomes available. \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*



Oriental Institute, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, IL 60637

**AMERICAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN TURKEY**

**NAFA Membership Form**

NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF ARIT  
1155 East 58th Street  
Chicago, IL 60637

**Mailing List**

The Institute is currently updating and expanding its mailing list. Your help will be greatly appreciated.

I want to join the North American Friends of ARIT. Enclosed is my contribution as a:

- Benefactor \$5000 \_\_\_\_\_
- Patron \$1000 \_\_\_\_\_
- Sponsoring Donor \$500 \_\_\_\_\_
- Sustaining Donor \$250 \_\_\_\_\_
- Contributing Donor \$100 \_\_\_\_\_
- Donor \$50 \_\_\_\_\_
- Member \$25 \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Checks should be made payable to the American Research Institute in Turkey and mailed to ARIT's North American office at the address above. Thank you for your support.

\_\_\_\_\_ We are currently on your list.  
Please note the following changes:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Please add the following to your list:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Please remove our name from your list:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_